NOTICE OF WORK MEETING OF THE
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ST. GEORGE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

Public Notice

Public notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of St. George, Washington County, Utah, will hold a work meeting in the City Council Conference Room at the St. George City Hall located at 61 South Main Street, St. George, Utah, on Thursday, September 3, 2026 commencing at 3:00 p.m.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. **<u>Discussion to determine if property (291 East San Rafael) is in public use per 1-13-4 of City Code.</u>**

2. **<u>Discussion regarding EMS Tax.</u>**

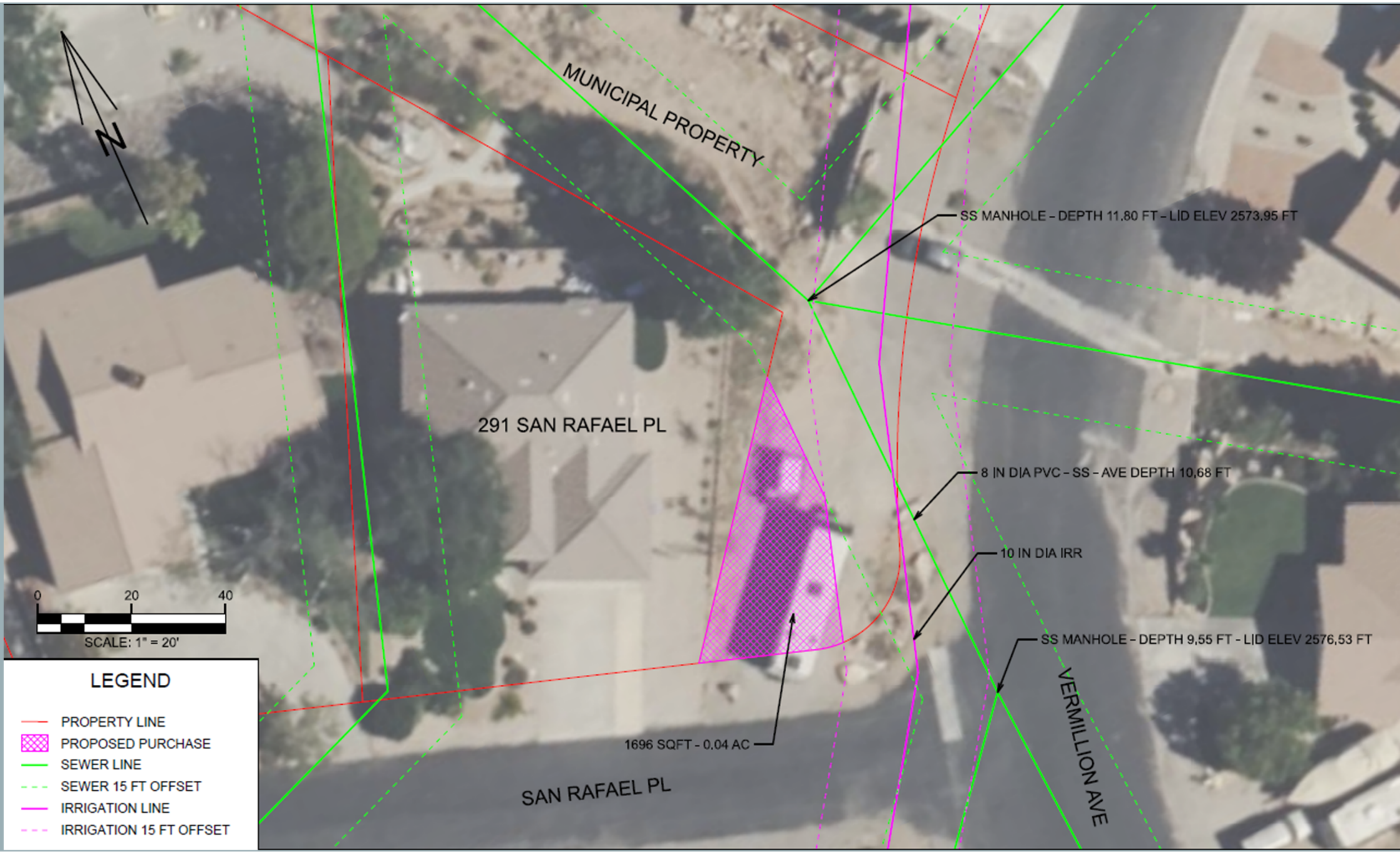
3. **<u>Reports from Mayor, Councilmembers, and City Manager.</u>**

4. **<u>Request a closed meeting to discuss litigation, security, property acquisition or sale, or the character and professional competence or physical or mental health of an individual.</u>**

Christina Fernandez
Christina Fernandez, City Recorder

August 28, 2026
Date

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION: The City of St. George will make efforts to provide reasonable accommodations to disabled members of the public in accessing City programs. Please contact the Human Resources office at 435-627-4674, at least 24 hours in advance if you have special needs.


MUNICIPAL PROPERTY
N
SS MANHOLE - DEPTH 11.80 FT - LID ELEV 2573.95 FT
291 SAN RAFAEL PL
8 IN DIA PVC - SS - AVE DEPTH 10.68 FT
10 IN DIA IRR
0
20
40
SCALE: 1" = 20'
SS MANHOLE - DEPTH 9.55 FT - LID ELEV 2576.53 FT
LEGEND
PROPERTY LINE
PROPOSED PURCHASE
SEWER LINE
SEWER 15 FT OFFSET
IRRIGATION LINE
IRRIGATION 15 FT OFFSET
1696 SQFT - 0.04 AC
SAN RAFAEL PL
VERMILLION AVE

EMERGENCY SERVICES TAX DISCUSSION

AGENDA

1. Responses to Council Questions

Q: What Is the Response Time for First on Scene Combined (Fire Dept and Gold Cross)?

Gold Cross / St. George Fire first on scene combined response time average is 6 minutes and 45 seconds.

First Unit On Scene for St. George Fire or Gold Cross was sourced from two separate data sets in our Dispatching System (CAD). One data set was derived from the Fire database and the other was derived from the EMS database. These two distinct sets of data were merged into one data set evaluating over 14,000 unit responses. Due to the volume of data, staff utilized AI to identify the first unit on scene whether it was Gold Cross or St. George Fire and from that data calculated an overall average. This is an average for all incidents regardless of nature, priority or exigency.

Response time per 90th Percentile Standard

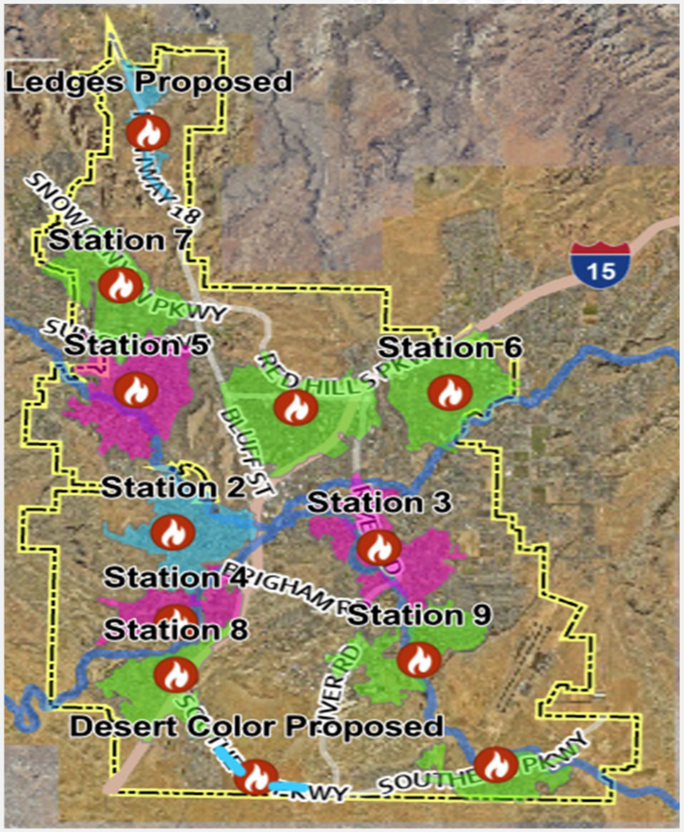
Division	Medical Incident 90th Percentile	Fire Incident 90th Percentile
Gold Cross	8 min 36 Seconds	N/A
St. George Fire	9 min 17 Seconds	8 Min 48 Seconds

The 90th percentile is the measure utilized by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) as this standard evaluates how reliable the service is. According to the last 18 months of responses 35% (4,450 of 12,788) of our calls were outside of the 1.5 mile half radius around the existing full-time fire stations.

All EMS and fire 90th percentile were taken from the top 7 priority EMS incident natures and the top 3 fire natures. (calls that yield immediate intervention: cardiac arrest, stroke, breathing, structure etc.)

Service Gap

Current & Future Fire Stations
With 1.5 Mile Roadway Radius

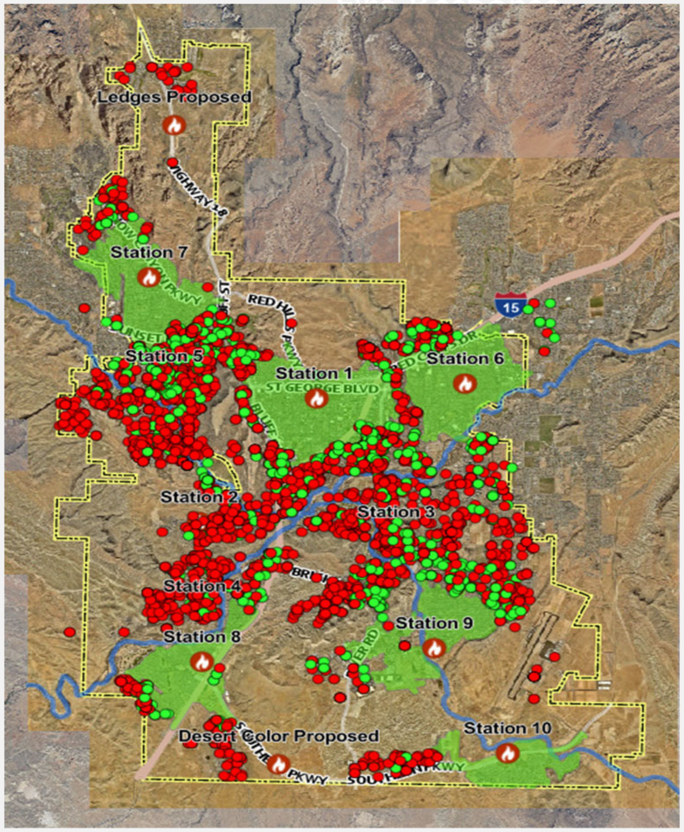


Current FT Station

Current Reserve Station

New FT Station

Current Full-time Fire Stations
Actual Response Times



2025-2026

Green Dots-
6-8 min response

Red Dots-
9-15 min response

Q: When are the ISO ratings updated?
Q: What was the ISO rating in the 1990s?

Historically ISO rating inspections occur every 5 to 10 years. The City can request a survey if significant changes/upgrades have been made. ISO can regrade a city at anytime.

- Prior to 1992 ISO Rating of 6
- ISO Survey 1992, New ISO Rating of 5
- ISO Survey 2002, New ISO Rating 4/9
- ISO Survey 2012, Maintain ISO Rating 4/9
- ISO Survey 2017, New ISO Rating 3/3X
- ISO Survey 2025, Maintain ISO Rating 3/3X

Fire Department Master Plan early 2000's coordinating with the city's impact fee study updates. Both these plans indicate the possibility of thirteen fire stations needed for build out.

Q: What would the impact be to the ISO rating if nothing is done? What is the time frame on increased stations and staffing in regards to ISO rate changes? How many residents would be impacted? What would the impact actually be?

Future ISO Insurance ratings could increase as the city continues to grow resulting in increased travel distances from current fire stations to newly developed areas causing increase response times. As call volumes increase so does the need for additional staffing.

Our current model for constructing a new station occurs when sufficient funds have been collected from impact fees and operational costs are funded from the available general funds.

All residents within the city would be impacted by a ISO rate change. Some areas over five miles from a fire station may be spot rated on a temporary basis. However, if these areas are not corrected it will impact the overall city rating.

The actual impact on the insured properties would vary with each individual insurance companies coverage policy. Generally, rates will be negatively impacted and increase from 3% - 8% on each ISO classification increase.

Q: What would the impact actually be? (Continued)

A recent study found online, the Rutland Fire Department in Rutland, MA conducted a study on increases in ISO Class Transition based on a $2,000 baseline premium. Rutland is reducing their FY 2027 budget and reducing staff and services.

ISO Class Transition	Estimated % Increase	Estimated $ Increase
3 to 4	2% - 5%	$50 - $125
4 to 5	3% - 6%	$65 - $125
5 to 6	4% - 8%	$90 - $175
6 to 7	10% - 15%	$230 - $340
7 to 8	8% - 12%	$200 - $305
8 to 9	15% - 25%	$430 - $715
9 to 10	30% - 60%	$960 - $1,920

Q: Has growth helped fund improvements that have lowered the ISO rating?

Growth has helped fund the building of fire stations through the impact fees that have been collected along with addition of more property tax being collected on additional taxable properties.

In recent years this includes: Fire Station #9 (Little Valley) and Fire Station #10 (Desert Canyons)

Q: How does St. George compare with other communities?

Rank by Population	City	2025 Population	Land Area (sq. mi.)	Paved Roadway Miles	# of Fire Stations	Sq. Mile per Fire Station
1	Salt Lake City	218,428	110.89	588.41	14	7.9
2	West Valley City	137,491	35.83	354.28	6	6.0
3	West Jordan	116,812	32	367.3	4	8.0
4	Provo	114,527	41.89	282.88	6	7.0
5	St. George - Staffed Only	108,713	78.46	483	6	13.1
5	St. George - All Stations	108,713	78.46	483	9	8.7
6	Lehi	95,313	29	296.2	4	7.3
7	Orem	95,214	18.3	243.54	5	3.7
8	Sandy	92,386	22	323.9	5	4.4
9	Ogden	89,510	27	319	5	5.4
10	South Jordan	87,614	22	352.08	4	5.5

Q: How does sales tax apply to food and food ingredients?

- Total sales tax rate in St. George is 6.75%
- Total sales tax on Food and Food Ingredients is 3%
  - State - 1.75%
  - City - 1%
  - County - 0.25%
- Other city sales taxes do not apply to Food and Food Ingredients this includes:
  - Rap Tax, Transit Tax, Highway Tax, EMS Tax
- "Bundled Transaction" concept = an item that is both a food and non-food item sold for a single price (example - buying an easter basket with chocolate eggs)

https://tax.utah.gov/business/sales-tax/other-sales-tax/food-rate/

https://tax.utah.gov/business/sales-tax/sales/rates/#charts

Q: Which areas of state code could we work to amend to allow us to bill non-residents for our services?

Below are the key sections of the code that affect the ability to charge for service:

- 10-6-134.3
- 53-2D-503
- R911-8-6

The following slides will cover the specific areas of code that would likely need to be amended.

Q: Which areas of state code could we work to amend to allow us to bill non-residents for our services?

Effective 5/6/2026

10-6-134.3. General fee for public safety service prohibited -- Exception.

(1) As used in this section:

(a)(i) "General fee" means a fee imposed generally on the public at large (EVERYONE) ~~or on a segment of the public~~ (NONRESIDENTS).

(ii) "General fee" does not include:

(A) a fee that a city charges an identifiable user of a city-provided service or a city facility to cover the city's cost of the user's use of the service or facility; or

(B) a registration or similar fee that a city charges a participant in an activity or program sponsored by the city to offset the city's administrative cost of sponsoring the activity or program.

(b) "Public safety service" means law enforcement service, fire protection service, 911 ambulance or paramedic service, or emergency service.

1. Staff could identify which specific EMS services (e.g. lift assistance fee) that could be billed to business (e.g. skilled nursing facilities) (Lehi charges this as part of its ambulance services at $250).

Q: Which areas of state code could we work to amend to allow us to bill non-residents for our services?

53-2D-503 (5)(b)

(b) A ground ambulance provider OR MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES may charge the rate described in Subsection (5)(a)(iv) if:

(i) a designated emergency medical service dispatch center dispatches a licensed paramedic OR ADVANCED EMT

provider OR MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES to treat the individual;

(ii) the licensed paramedic provider OR MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES has initiated advanced life support;

(iii) online medical control directs that a paramedic OR ADVANCED EMT remain with the patient during transport; and

(iv) the licensed ground ambulance provider OR MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES has a reimbursement for paramedic services OR ADVANCED EMT SERVICES

agreement with a paramedic licensed provider OR ADVANCED EMT SERVICES for the service provided.

Q: Which areas of state code could we work to amend to allow us to bill non-residents for our services?

R911-8-6. Supply and Medication Charges for Non-Transport Responses.
(1) A licensed ground ambulance OR MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES provider may charge for supplies, providing supplies, medications, and administering medications on a response if:

(a) supplies and medications are priced fairly and competitively compared with a similar product in the local area;

(b) the individual does not refuse the service; and

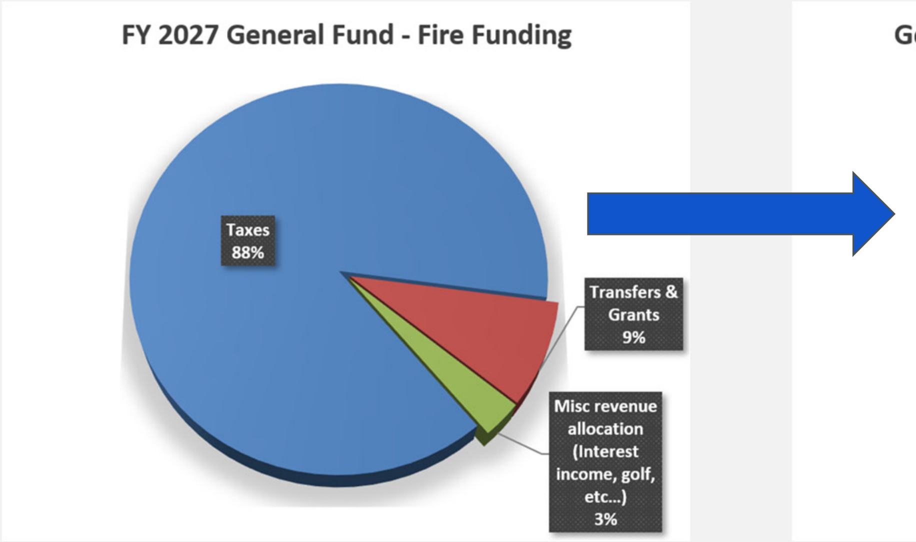
(c) the licensed ground ambulance personnel assess or treats the individual but does not transport the individual.

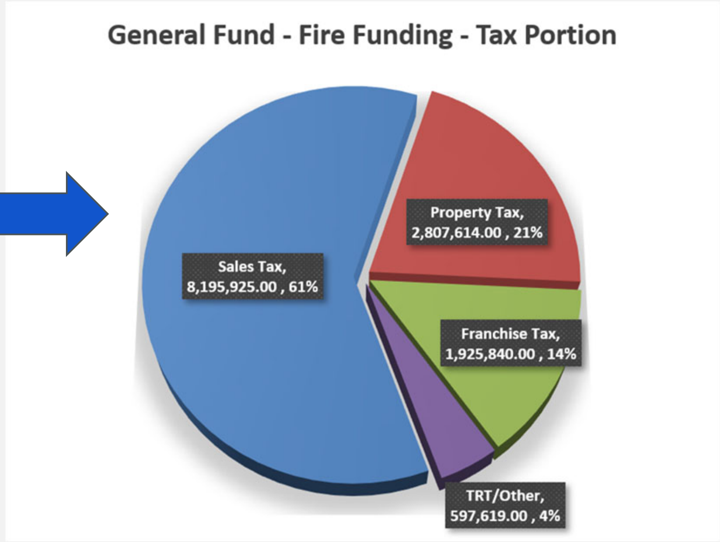
(2) A licensed ground ambulance provider may petition the bureau for a temporary service-specific surcharge when
there is a temporary escalation of costs.

(a) The petition shall specify the surcharge amount and financial justification; and

(b) the bureau will make a final decision on the proposed surcharge within 30 days of receipt of the petition.

Q: What percentage of property tax is currently used toward fire?





- 65% of taxes in the General Fund are dedicated towards Public Safety
- Property tax dedicated to Fire = $2.8M
- The above estimate is based on an allocation model

Q: Would reducing property taxes and implementing the 0.33% EMS Sales Tax result in savings or be neutral for residents and provide more revenue for fire?

Average Annual City Property Tax Bill = $212.94*

(Based on a primary home with an appraised value of $583,963)

Average Annual Impact to a Household EMS Sales Tax = $56.07

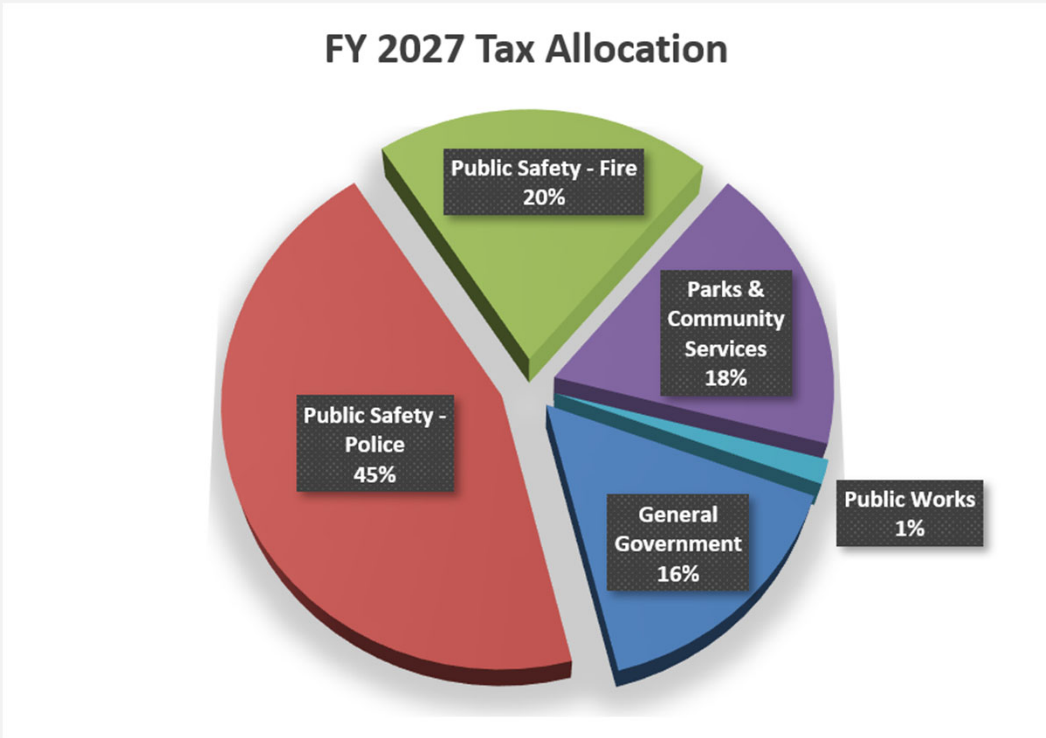
(Based on analysis for BLS Average Annual Expenditure of a Household)

EMS Impact = 26.3% of Annual City Property Tax Bill

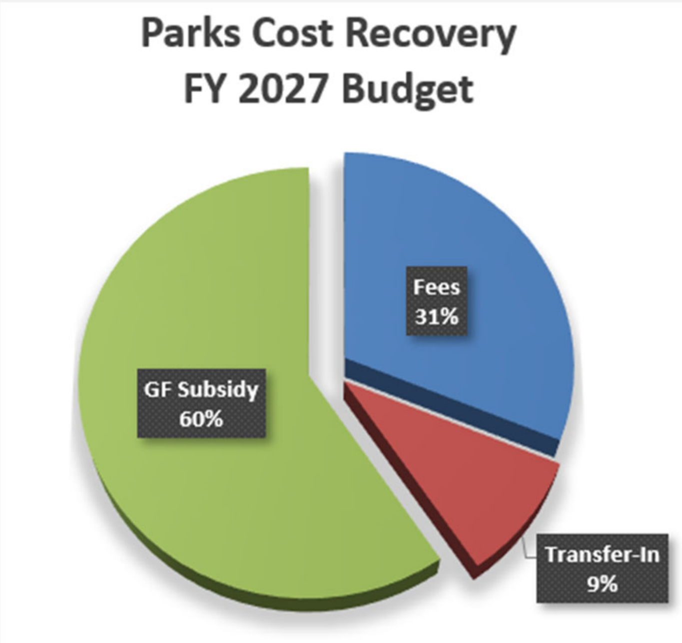
Q: Would reducing property taxes and implementing the 0.33% EMS Sales Tax result in savings or be neutral for residents and provide more revenue for fire?

	@ Add EMS / No Change	@ Full EMS Impact	@ Fire Prop Tax Alloc
FY 27 Property Tax	**13,849,713**	**13,849,713**	**13,849,713**
Reduction	-	(3,642,475)	(2,807,614)
New Property Tax	**13,849,713**	**10,207,238**	**11,042,099**
% Change	**0.0%**	**-26.3%**	**-20.3%**
$ Savings	**$ -**	**$ (56.00)**	**$ (43.17)**
EMS Revenue	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Net New Revenue	**$12,000,000**	**$ 8,357,525**	**$ 9,192,386**
10 Years	120,000,000	83,575,255	91,923,860

Q: What areas of a less essential nature in the budget could be reallocated to the fire budget if needed?



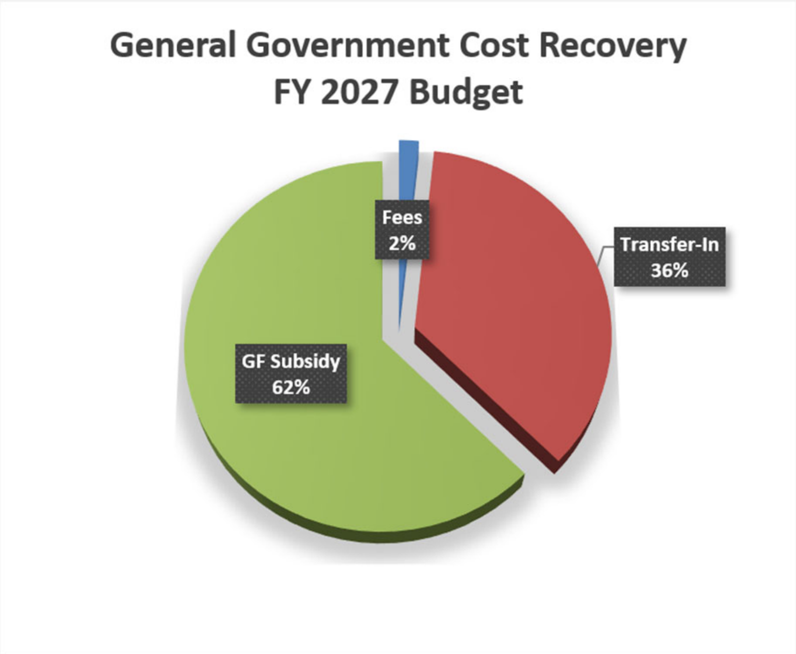
General Fund - Parks & Community Services



Parks Division	$ Subsidy	%
4510 - Parks	8,977,430	63%
5650 - Sand Hollow Aquatic Center	881,255	6%
4561 - Recreation	604,756	4%
4511 - Design	583,280	4%
4567 - Recreation Center	569,889	4%
4566 - Parks & Community Services Administration	488,181	3%
4557 - Sports Field Maintenance	486,925	3%
4558 - Special Events & Programs	419,181	3%
4563 - Community Arts	389,611	3%
4590 - Cemetery	328,969	2%
4562 - Exhibits And Collections	310,836	2%
5600 - Swimming Pool	217,960	2%
4555 - Nature Center & Youth Programs	108,101	1%
4559 - Youth and Adult Sports Programs	107,437	1%
4570 - Electric Theater	74,384	1%
4556 - Softball Programs	50,660	0%
4564 - Historic Opera House	37,390	0%
4560 - Tennis & Pickleball	6,460	0%
4569 - Community Center	3,214	0%
4568 - Marathon	(330,699)	-2%
Total Subsidy	**14,315,220**	
Transfer-In	1,947,708	
Net General Fund Subsidy	**12,367,512**	

- $ Subsidy is before taking into account reimbursements from other funds
- The Transfer-in includes reimbursement from RAP Tax, Park Impact, Cemetery Perpetual Care, and the Economic Dev Capital Project Fund

General Fund - General Government



General Government	$ Subsidy	%
4142 - Technology Services	3,051,890	18%
4160 - Facilities Services	3,030,230	18%
4145 - Legal Services	2,384,685	14%
4440 - Fleet Maintenance	2,355,065	14%
4131 - City Manager	1,406,226	8%
4135 - Human Resources	1,349,878	8%
4141 - Administrative Services/Finance	1,293,859	8%
4110 - Mayor & City Council	772,019	5%
4137 - Communications & Marketing	712,371	4%
4140 - Budget & Financial Planning	400,523	2%
4652 - Economic Development	258,777	2%
Total Subsidy	**17,015,523**	
Transfer-In	6,197,074	
Net General Fund Subsidy	**10,818,449**	

- $ Subsidy is before taking into account reimbursements from other funds
- The Transfer-in is reimbursement for costs to support other funds
- Transfers include: Utility funds, Transit Tax, and Airport

Q: What were the major areas of growth in cost and revenue in the General Fund for FY 2027?

General Fund Revenues:

Revenue Category	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Adopted Budget	FY 2026 Year-End Estimate	FY 2027 Budget	$ Diff to FY 2026 Budget	% Diff to FY 2026 Budget
Taxes	64,165,792	64,742,451	65,140,821	66,727,487	1,985,036	3.1%
Charges For Services	23,951,912	23,628,216	26,332,112	21,483,746	-2,144,470	-9.1%
Contributions & Transfers	13,841,563	12,673,130	13,241,326	14,454,469	1,781,339	14.1%
Intergovernmental	7,762,950	8,306,449	7,800,629	9,079,135	772,686	9.3%
Licenses & Permits	3,798,847	3,204,500	3,900,500	3,817,500	613,000	19.1%
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,519,737	3,178,000	4,388,913	3,650,568	472,568	14.9%
Appropriated Fund Balance	-	4,100,000	12,010,450	1,310,000	-2,790,000	-68.0%
Fines & Forfeitures	1,486,309	1,306,000	1,266,700	1,269,000	-37,000	-2.8%
Grand Total	**122,527,109**	**121,138,746**	**134,081,451**	**121,791,905**	**653,159**	**0.5%**

Q: What were the major areas of growth in cost and revenue in the General Fund for FY 2027?

Major Revenue Items of Note:

- +$1.6M for Sales Tax
- +$522k for Property Tax

$2.1M in primary revenue increases

Other Items of Note:

- +$760k in Class C Road Funds (Intergovernmental)
- +$1.1M Golf revenue (Charges for Service)
- +$1.8M Transfers from Other Funds (Contributions & Transfers)
- +$613k in Development related revenues (Licenses & Permits)

Q: What were the major areas of growth in cost and revenue in the General Fund for FY 2027?

General Fund Expenditures:

Category	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2026 Year-End Estimate	FY 2027 Budget	$ Diff to Adopted	% Diff to Adopted
Public Safety	49,676,137	52,907,259	54,379,581	57,059,594	4,152,335	7.8%
Parks and Community Services	18,761,373	19,416,985	19,318,215	20,804,024	1,387,039	7.1%
General Government	16,179,002	17,240,282	16,975,051	17,307,323	67,041	0.4%
Public Works	10,891,084	11,208,662	11,626,425	12,014,229	805,567	7.2%
Golf	7,226,456	7,514,823	8,090,583	8,210,637	695,814	9.3%
Debt Service and Transfers	9,083,759	7,157,535	18,033,686	3,562,092	(3,595,443)	-50.2%
Community Development	2,543,908	2,817,760	2,859,078	2,834,006	16,246	0.6%
Airport	2,289,847	2,875,440	2,798,832	-	(2,875,440)	-100.0%
Grand Total	**116,651,565**	**121,138,746**	**134,081,451**	**121,791,905**	**653,159**	**0.5%**
Salaries & Benefits	78,350,367	87,885,710	87,271,757	92,706,853	4,821,143	5.5%
Materials & Supplies	17,966,003	20,200,894	20,784,051	20,230,501	29,607	0.1%
Capital Outlays	9,889,337	5,026,885	7,124,235	4,592,555	(434,330)	-8.6%
Transfers	9,683,759	7,264,657	18,140,808	3,499,521	(3,765,136)	-51.8%
Debt Service	762,100	760,600	760,600	762,475	1,875	0.2%
Grand Total	**116,651,565**	**121,138,746**	**134,081,451**	**121,791,905**	**653,159**	**0.5%**

Q: What were the major areas of growth in cost and revenue in the General Fund for FY 2027?

Major Expense Items of Note:

- +$2.1M for FY 2027 Market + Merit
- +$700k for FY 2027 Health Insurance Increase
- +$1.2M for FY 2027 Material & Supply Increases (large portion = inflation)

$4.0M in base cost increases

Other Items of Note:

- $129k funded in capital by the General Fund
- $811k funded in the transfer to General Capital Projects Fund

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Departmental budgets are evaluated each year as part of the annual budget process. This evaluation includes:

- Identifying needs vs. wants
- Prioritizing departmental needs
- Evaluating the justification and operational need for each request
- Reviewing historical spending and current budget performance
- Considering alternatives and opportunities for efficiencies
- Evaluating the request against available resources and City Council priorities
- Annual evaluation of fees and cost recovery

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Actions Taken to Improve Resource Allocation and Efficiency during the Budget Process the last few years:

- Created the Business Plan and goal-setting process to align limited resources with City Council priorities.
- Maximized the use of alternative funding sources for operations and capital costs (RAP Tax, Drainage Utility, Transit Tax/TIF, CDBG, etc..)
- Implemented indirect cost allocations for the Airport and SunTran.
- Shifted appropriate operations out of the General Fund, including the Airport and Utility Billing.
- Evaluated cost-saving and resource-sharing opportunities during the budget process (ex. shared vehicle pools), including lower-cost alternatives (ex. lower cost model vehicle), smarter purchasing (ex. cell phone move), cost recovery, and creative funding solutions

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Implemented the Managed Competition program

- Managed competition is a program designed to evaluate the cost efficiency of city services as compared to the private sector
- 2-4 services are evaluated each year as part of this study
- Completed studies include:
  - Year 1 - tree trimming, carpet cleaning, window cleaning, concession services
  - Year 2 - park restroom cleaning, right of way maintenance, oil changes
  - Year 3 - custodial services, plant & tree supply (near completion)

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Implemented the Operational Excellence Program

- Focused on continuous improvement by teaching Six Sigma principles and tools across the organization.
- Launched in June 2026; the first class will graduate in October 2026, with a new class planned annually.
- 16 employees were selected, representing a broad cross-section of City departments and organizational levels.
- Participants apply what they learn to City processes and identify measurable improvements.
- Examples projects our 2026 group is working on:
    - Special Events – insurance application process
    - Police – alarm management process
    - Utility Billing – service disconnect orders
    - SunTran – dispatcher scheduling efficiency
    - Energy Services – field workload balancing

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Current City audit:

- The city is audited annually by a third party
- Hinton Burdick is the City's contracted third party auditor
- The annual audit evaluates:
  - The annual financial statements
  - Internal controls
  - Compliance with budget and grant rules and regulations
  - Review of city's financial policies and practices
- The annual audit costs $96k

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Information on efficiency audit:

I met with Steve Palmer with Hinton Burdick, the City's external auditor, to discuss a potential efficiency audit. Key takeaways from our discussion include:

- Two potential efficiency audit approaches discussed:
  - Evaluate the cost of individual services within each department
  - Evaluate individual departmental processes for improvement opportunities
- Considerations:
  - Standard benchmarks would be needed to evaluate relative efficiency but may not exist or could be difficult to obtain
  - Comparisons between cities can be difficult due to differences in community size, service levels, and methods of service delivery
  - Efficiency is not always the sole measure of value — some activities that may appear inefficient are necessary to achieve desired service levels (e.g., firefighters waiting at a station to ensure they are available when an emergency occurs)

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Information on efficiency audit (continued):

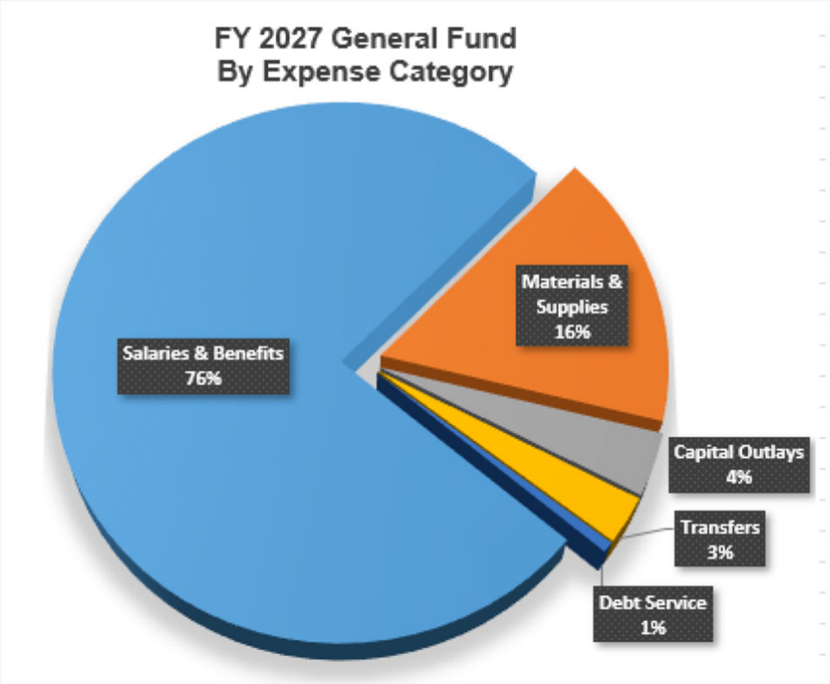
- Considerations (continued):
  - Evaluation of the broad scope of City operations would require a substantial investment of time and resources from both the audit firm and City staff
  - Cost would likely significantly exceed the City’s annual financial audit
  - Hinton Burdick has not previously conducted this type of audit
  - We would likely want to consider going out for RFQ if we want to pursue this option
- Discussed the potential value and cost-effectiveness of creating an internal audit position as an alternative

Q: What are we doing now to identify inefficiencies? How much would an efficiency audit cost? What opportunities are there in the future?

Other future opportunities:

- Complete in-depth analysis of programs and events in regards to cost recovery within Parks & Recreation
- Continue the Managed Competition Program, Operational Excellence Program, and in-depth evaluation of operations and resource needs during the budget process
- Require each division, as part of the annual budget process, to identify 1–2 opportunities to improve operations – include this as a new requirement going forward

Q: How does City of St. George employee pay compare to other cities?



- Each position has a pay range which includes:
  - a minimum pay rate (80% of market average)
  - a mid-pay (100% of market average)
  - a maximum highest rate (120% of the market average)
- Pay ranges span from range 1 to range 107
- Employees are generally hired at the 80% range
- Example pay range:

Range	**80%**	**100%**	**120%**
63	69,981.60	87,477.00	104,972.40

Q: How does City of St. George employee pay compare to other cities?

The City conducts a compensation study each year beginning in September to ensure the City continues to offer competitive pay within the municipal market. Competitive pay and benefits are critical to ensuring the city is able to attract, recruit and retain a high performing workforce in order to deliver the high-quality services expected by residents. There are two components to this study:

Market:

- The market adjustment is based on an annual compensation study conducted every year that evaluates the average pay for cities with populations 25,000 and greater
- The city compares this average to the mid-point for each position (100% on the pay range).
- The mid-point is adjusted to stay in line with the average.

Merit:

- The merit portion of the compensation study is based on the employees performance and where they are within their pay range.
- Employees with a satisfactory performance review are eligible for a merit.
- The merit will range from 1 to 5% depending on where the employee is within their pay range

Q: How does City of St. George employee pay compare to other cities?

The average “comp-ratio” across the city is 99.4%. This indicates that on average our employees are paid slightly lower than other Utah cities with a population of 25,000 and greater

Q: How does City of St. George employee pay compare to other cities?

National Comparison

- I am not aware of a database that includes a complete and updated set of municipal pay across the United States
- Many states do not provide the same level of transparency as Utah which would make this data difficult to gather
- Example: in Texas gathering employee compensation would require an open records request to every individual city (there are over 1,200 in Texas alone)

Q: How does City of St. George employee pay compare to other cities?

National Comparison

- One website was shared with me that reported "St. George, Utah in 2025 ranked 93rd in the nation among highest paying cities and 1,091st in the nation for overall highest paying employers."

- I reviewed this website and noticed the below issues worth mentioning for this source:
  - Data set only captures a handful of cities across all states - Texas for instance only lists 7 cities
  - Data included in the report for Utah includes the salary and full benefit cost and lists this as "Estimated Yearly Salary" - this dramatically inflates the actual salary (30-40%+)
  - All cities listed in the top 100 from the St. George query are Utah cities – Ivins is ranked as the #14th highest paid, Parowan is the #90th
  - It seems likely the report is only looking at Utah for the query and there appears to be issues with the data

Q: How much additional funding is needed for roads? What level has road maintenance been funded at in the past?

ANNUAL COSTS FOR ROADWAY TREATMENTS

Total SqFt Pavement 100,177,036

Pavement Treatments	Cycle Length	Unit Cost	Most Efficient	Re-Pave 20-Yr	Most Costly	Ideal w/ Current Program
GSB88 Sealant		$0.38				
Crack Seal	2-3 yrs	$0.11	$11,019,474			$11,019,474
Slurry Seal	2-5 yrs	$0.17				$5,109,029
Chip Seal	7 yrs	$0.25	$25,044,259			$10,017,704
Microsurface	3-5 yrs	$0.53				$5,309,383
HA5	3-10 yrs	$0.28				$2,804,957
Pavement Patching	20 yrs	$6.50				
Mill & Re-pave	20 yrs	$4.50		$450,796,663		$12,856,053
Reconstruct	20 yrs	$5.50			$550,973,700	
Leveling Course, Grinding	Prep					
Manhole Lowering/Raising	Prep	$500.00				
Misc (Testing, Striping Plans)						

7-Year Cycle	(2 crack seal 1 chip seal)	**$6,726,172**			
20-Year Cycle	(full Mill & Re-Pave or Reconstruct)		**$22,539,833**	**$27,548,685**	
7-Year Cycle (Ideal/Realistic)	(2 crack seal, 40% chip seal, 30% slurry seal x 2, 10% microsurface x 2, 1% patching/reconstruct, 10% seal coat (e.g. HA5))				**$9,793,498**

Pavement Managemetn Fund - Historical Funding Level

	Amount	
FY 2027	3,200,000	
FY 2026	3,700,000	*
FY 2025	3,000,000	
FY 2024	3,000,000	
FY 2023	2,800,000	
FY 2022	2,800,000	
FY 2021	2,600,000	
FY 2020	2,600,000	
FY 2019	2,400,000	
FY 2018	1,100,000	*

*FY 2026 - Additional one-time funding added from TIF for pavement sealant projects
*FY 2018 - Significant decrease in funding to reflect reconstruct of Bloomington Drive

DISCUSSION & QUESTIONS?