



ALPINE CITY COUNCIL MEETING and PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOTICE is hereby given that the CITY COUNCIL of Alpine City, Utah will hold public hearings and a meeting on Tuesday, August 23, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. at Alpine City Hall, 20 North Main, Alpine, Utah as follows:

I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER*

- A. **Roll Call:** Mayor Sheldon Wimmer
- B. **Prayer:** Lon Lott
- C. **Pledge of Allegiance:** By Invitation

II. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** The public may comment on items that are not on the agenda.

III. CONSENT CALENDAR

- A. **Minutes of the July 26, 2016 City Council Meeting**

IV. REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

V. ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS:

- A. **Resolution No. 2016-8 - A Resolution Approving Temporary Judges in the Alpine City Justice Court.** The Council will consider a resolution allowing the use of temporary judges in the Alpine City Justice Court until a permanent judge is selected to replace Judge Nielsen who has been appointed to a new judgeship.
- B. **Urban Deer Control Committee (UDCC) Report and Action.** The UDCC will present its report on how to handle the urban deer population in Alpine City.
- C. **Alpine Water Systems Report – Part II.** The City Engineer/Public Works Director will report to the City Council on the costs of the various options for the water system that was discussed during the July 26th City Council meeting.
- D. **Harvest Meadows Concept Plan – 10 S. Long Drive – Public Development Partners.** This agenda item will consist of two parts. The first is an information only review of the concept plan for the Harvest Meadows Subdivision. The second is a review of the “cul-de-sac” exception included in the Planning Commission approval that called for a 478 foot cul-de-sac to the proposed “Canyon Crest Court” to prevent a few homes from having frontage on a collector street.
- E. **PUBLIC HEARING - Cocolalla Annexation.** The Council will receive public comment on the proposed annexation of property located at 13322 N. Grove Drive belonging to Josh James, Greg Link and Robert Zurcher, consisting of 11.9786 acres.
- F. **Ordinance No. 2016-19, Cocolalla Annexation.** The City Council will consider approving the annexation of the property located at 13322 N. Grove Drive into the CR-40,000 zone.
- G. **PUBLIC HEARING – Lambert Park Estates Annexation.** The Council will receive public comment on the proposed annexation of a previously approved and recorded 59-lot subdivision in Utah County (previously known as Box Elder South subdivision). It consists of 43.9 acres owned by Patterson Construction and is located east of Alpine City and adjacent to Lambert Park.
- H. **Ordinance No. 2016-20, Lambert Park Estates Annexation.** The City Council will consider approving the annexation of Lambert Park Estates subdivision.
- I. **Ordinance No. 2016-15 – Amendments to the Storm Drainage and Flood Plains and Flood Damage Prevention Overlay Amendments (Section 4.7.18 and Section 3.12.8).** The City Council will consider amendments to the Storm Drainage and Flood Plains section of the subdivision ordinance and Flood Damage Prevention Overlay Ordinance.
- J. **Ordinance No. 2016-16 - Amendments to the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual.** The City Council will consider amendment of the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual.
- K. **Ordinance No. 2016-17 – Amendments to Municipal Code (Sections 14-406 (3) and (4)).** The City Council will consider amending the Municipal Code to add that storm water volumes must now be controlled in addition to flow rates prior to the issuance of a permit for new developments.
- L. **Ordinance No. 2016-18 - Amendments to All Zones Prohibiting the Construction of Helicopter Pads (Articles 3.1 – 3.7).** The City Council will consider an amendment affecting each zone that will prohibit the construction of helicopter pads.

VI. STAFF REPORTS

VII. COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

VIII. EXECUTIVE SESSION: Discuss litigation, property acquisition or the professional character, conduct or competency of personnel.

ADJOURN

***Council Members may participate electronically by phone.**

Sheldon Wimmer
August 19, 2016

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS. If you need a special accommodation to participate, please call the City Recorder's Office at (801) 756-6347 x 4.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING. The undersigned duly appointed recorder does hereby certify that the above agenda notice was on the bulletin board located inside City Hall at 20 North Main and sent by e-mail to The Daily Herald located in Provo, UT, a local newspaper circulated in Alpine, UT. This agenda is also available on our web site at www.alpinecity.org and on the Utah Public Meeting Notices website at www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html

PUBLIC MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING ETIQUETTE

Please remember all public meetings and public hearings are now recorded.

- All comments **must** be recognized by the Chairperson and addressed through the microphone.
- When speaking to the Planning Commission, please stand, speak slowly and clearly into the microphone, and state your name and address for the recorded record.
- Be respectful to others and refrain from disruptions during the meeting. Please refrain from conversation with others in the audience as the microphones are very sensitive and can pick up whispers in the back of the room.
- Keep comments constructive and not disruptive.
- Avoid verbal approval or dissatisfaction of the ongoing discussion (i.e., booing or applauding).
- Exhibits (photos, petitions, etc.) given to the City become the property of the City.
- Please silence all cellular phones, beepers, pagers or other noise making devices.
- Be considerate of others who wish to speak by limiting your comments to a reasonable length, and avoiding repetition of what has already been said. Individuals may be limited to two minutes and group representatives may be limited to five minutes.
- Refrain from congregating near the doors or in the lobby area outside the council room to talk as it can be very noisy and disruptive. If you must carry on conversation in this area, please be as quiet as possible. (The doors must remain open during a public meeting/hearing.)

Public Hearing v. Public Meeting

If the meeting is a **public hearing**, the public may participate during that time and may present opinions and evidence for the issue for which the hearing is being held. In a public hearing there may be some restrictions on participation such as time limits.

Anyone can observe a **public meeting**, but there is no right to speak or be heard there - the public participates in presenting opinions and evidence at the pleasure of the body conducting the meeting.

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Alpine City Hall, 20 N. Main, Alpine, UT
July 27, 2016

I. Call meeting to order: The meeting was called to order at 7:05 pm by Mayor Sheldon Wimmer.

A. Roll Call: The following were present and constituted a quorum:

Mayor Sheldon Wimmer

Council Members: Ramon Beck, Kimberly Bryant, Lon Lott, Roger Bennett, Troy Stout

Staff: Rich Nelson, Charmayne Warnock, David Church, Shane Sorensen, Jason Bond

Others: Rob Smith, Robert Snow, Bob Bowman, Robin Hironaka, Rebecca Snow, Loraine Lott, Toby Call, Jeff Call, Sam Wimmer and family, Mary Wimmer, Enc Harmsen, Amy Harmsen, Thomas Harmsen, Benjamin McMillan, Nate Huntsman

B. Prayer: Kimberly Bryant

C. Pledge of Allegiance: Benjamin McMillan

II. PUBLIC COMMENT:

Benjamin McMillan proposed an Eagle Scout project to remove about a mile of dangerous, rusted barbed wire fence in Lambert Park. His father had been hiking and came across a dead deer entangled in the barbed wire, and wondered how long the deer had suffered before it died. Hikers and bikers had also been snagged by the dangerous eyesore. Benjamin said he planned to have eight volunteers remove the fence while practicing safety measures. He would transport the wire to metal recycling in Provo and donate any money to the City for the improvement of Lambert Park. Sheldon Wimmer suggested he contact the Forest Service who had a barbed wire roller which would facilitate the work.

Nate Huntsman said he had talked with Will Jones about his Eagle project which would be to relocate a section of the trail in Dry Creek because it ran too close to some homes. His team would be cutting branching and pulling weeds for a distance of about 100 yards and build a new trail. People had offered to donate the use of trucks and trailers to haul the debris to green waste. Adults would be handling the chain saws and all would practice safety measures. Roger Bennett recommended having fire extinguishers on hand if they were operating chain saws.

Robin Hiranaka proposed the Council adopt an ordinance regulating helicopters and helipads. She read a letter to the Mayor and Council listing her concerns. Kimberly Bryant said that 20 years ago, she'd had a neighbor that flew a helicopter in and out of his place and it was very loud and disruptive to the neighborhood. She agreed they should look into adopting an ordinance. David Church said the City had looked at passing on ordinance on helicopters in 1998 then the people moved away and it was not an issue so an ordinance was not adopted so right now Alpine had nothing to regulate helicopters.

Bob Bowman said he lived on Sunset Drive and he enjoyed Alpine. He wanted to personally thank the Council for all their work. Being a Councilmember was not a fulltime job so they had other responsibilities. He said he appreciated how they responded to the fireworks issue and everything else they did.

III. CONSENT CALENDAR

A. Minutes of July 12, 2016 City Council meeting

B. 2016 Asphalt Overlay Project – Recommendation for Award – Granite Construction - \$157,894.60

MOTION: Lon Lott moved to approve Consent Calendar. Roger Bennett seconded. Ayes: 4 Nays: 0. Lon Lott, Roger Bennett, Ramon Beck, Kimberly Bryant voted aye. Troy Stout was not present at the time of the motion. Motion passed.

IV. REPORTS and PRESENTATIONS

1 **A. Alpine School District – Rob Smith, Assistant Superintendent:** Rob Smith said he wanted to share
 2 what was happening with the Alpine School District. They had 56 elementary schools with a new one opening in the
 3 fall in Saratoga Spring. There were 12 middle schools and 9 high schools with the new one opening in Lehi. They
 4 had six special purpose schools such as Dan Peterson in American Fork. They served 14 municipalities. He said that
 5 when he started with the school district 15 years ago they had 48,000 students. This year they celebrated their 100th
 6 year with 75,000 students.

7
 8 In order to equalize the number of students in the schools, they had split the district into clusters that fed into the
 9 different high schools. He said the students in Alpine School District continued to excel. The District had received a
 10 Triple A Bond Rating which would reduce the interest rates as they looked forward to bonding for more capital
 11 improvements.

12
 13 Alpine School District had a graduation rate of 92.3% in comparison to the national graduation rate which was
 14 somewhere between the 70s and 80s. The state Teacher of the Year came from the District as did the PTA President
 15 of the year. Of the 14 Sterling Scholars across the state, 3 came from Alpine School district and a quarter of the
 16 runner-ups came from the District. They had the top schools in band and drama. 96% of the graduating students took
 17 the ACT test with an average score of 21.4.

18
 19 He said there was a lot of growth going on in Utah County and they needed to continue building schools. They were
 20 looking at a 368-million-dollar bond. He said they tried to be good stewards of the funds that were the public's.

21
 22 Roger Bennett said the soccer people had been to a meeting a couple of weeks earlier and said Alpine School
 23 District had raised the rates on the ballfields so they couldn't use the fields. He wanted to know what the reason was
 24 for that since they were all trying to serve the youth. Rob Smith said that wasn't in his jurisdiction but he thought
 25 they were trying to set a cost that was comparable to other entities.

26
 27 Lon Lott asked how private schools impacted the public schools and how they projected growth. Rob Smith said
 28 they had very little effect. Charter schools had a much greater effect.

29
 30 In response to a comment about the decline in the population of youth in Alpine, Mr. Smith said that after a
 31 recession there was usually a decline in the birth rate. Usually it went up in about five years. Plus, the millennials
 32 were having fewer children and with alternate lifestyles, others were not having children.

33
 34 Sheldon Wimmer said that in the fall the police and fire would be running drills in the schools in cooperation with
 35 the District, practicing for emergencies and lock-downs.

36 37 **V. ACTION DISCUSSION ITEMS**

38 **A. Robert and Rebecca Snow proposal to acquire City-owned open space in the Healey Heights**
 39 **subdivision or gain approval for a boundary line adjustment.** Robert (Rasty) Snow said his wife had grown up
 40 in Alpine and they loved it. They had been lucky enough to find a place in Alpine they could afford, which was
 41 located at 772 S. 840 E. With their growing family, they were looking at adding a family room onto the back of the
 42 home. They had thought their property line went back to the old fence in the Healey Heights subdivision, then later
 43 found out that it did not. The ground that lay between the old fence and their property line was City open space, so
 44 they had much less backyard than they'd thought, and meeting the rear setback of 30 feet wouldn't allow them to
 45 build much of an addition.

46 Neighboring property owners had used the ground back to the fence. [Planning Commission minutes from 2008
 47 stated that before the Healey Heights subdivision was developed, the neighboring property owner Cary Elder had
 48 said he'd had a verbal agreement with Marion Healey to use the ground to the fence. The verbal agreement was
 49 made into a formal agreement with the City in 2008 after Marion Healey passed away.]

50 Robert Snow said that he would like to know if he could also be allowed to go back to the fence. It had been his
 51 perception when they bought the house that the fence was the boundary. He said the open space between the back of
 52 his lot and the fence was a wedge of land that was 8 feet wide at the widest part and narrowing to 0 feet. It

1 encompassed about 520 square feet. He said that if he could consider that land as his backyard, he would be able to
2 build an addition.

3 Jason Bond said the Snows had sought a variance on the rear setback from the appeal authority but it was denied. He
4 explained that in order to get a variance, the applicant had to meet five criteria set forth by the state and if they
5 didn't, they didn't qualify for a variance.

6 Lon Lott said he was concerned that they were seeing more and more requests from citizens to claim adjacent open
7 space. It seemed like in every case, there had been a perception that the boundary line was different from what it
8 was. He wondered if the City needed to take an aerial view of the open space and see what areas were being used by
9 people who just thought they had a right to move over the line and use public open space. He said he was in favor of
10 cleaning things up where needed and setting lines straight. The open space was still the property of the citizens of
11 Alpine and it had value to the entire city.

12 Troy Stout said there were two categories of encroachment. One was intentional. The other was perceived
13 ownership due to a fence or a miswritten description. He felt they should deal with the two different categories in
14 two different ways. The previous week he'd brought up an encroachment that was obviously intentional. Other
15 encroachments were the result of being misinformed. He said they needed to be careful about how they managed
16 public property, and also be a good neighbor.

17 Roger Bennett said he didn't think it was different. The deed spelled out the boundary. He said if they were willing
18 to trade land he'd look at that but he didn't want to sell off open space or give it away.

19 Kimberly Bryant said there were cases in which the City had gotten rid of property because they didn't want to take
20 care of it.

21 David Church said the Snow's hadn't even gotten close to qualifying for a variance. He said the Council needed to
22 decide if they believed in the 30-foot setback. They needed to treat people uniformly and not be handing out favors.

23 Troy Stout asked if there was room to adjust the ordinance and say that if someone backed up to open space they
24 could have a lesser setback. Roger Bennett said that by bringing the home closer to the line, they were encroaching
25 on the open space.

26 David Church said the question was the boundary line. There was a previous argument that the fence line was the
27 true boundary, and others had relied on the fence line as the boundary. The neighbor with the aviary was using the
28 property up to the fence. Mr. Snow was asking if the City would recognize the old fence as the boundary. David
29 Church said Mr. Snow brought up a good issue. Was the City claiming the platted area as open space or was the City
30 relying on the fence? If the City was relying on what was platted, they should go out and remove the fence. If the
31 City chose to accept the fence as the boundary line, the property owners should pay to record the new boundaries. If
32 the City was not going to fence the open space, they should at least put something in the ground that identified it as
33 public open space so people would know where the boundary was, just like the forest service.

34 Lon Lott said he respected Mr. Snow for coming to the City and getting permission instead of just doing it as other
35 had done. He said the open space on the west side of Alpine by Highland had been seriously abused by people
36 dumping their junk in it. He said he felt more inclined to work out an arrangement with people who were trying to
37 take care of the open space. He suggested Alpine City consider how Draper City handled open space encroachments.
38 They took aerial shots of the areas and identified encroachments on open space, then made them take it out.

39 Roger Bennett said he would be willing to trade the open space to the Snows if they could find some suitable open
40 space the City would like.

41 **MOTION:** Kimberly Bryant moved to change the Snow's property line to the fence line based on their unique
42 situation and existing documents and agreements, and with the understanding that the property owners would bear
43 the cost of the surveys and plat amendments, and also state that this would begin a proactive movement by Alpine
44 City to evaluate the open space borders for possible problems and resolve other encroachment issues. Ramon Beck
45 seconded. Ayes: 4 Nays: 1. Kimberly Bryant, Lon Lott, Ramon Beck, Troy Stout voted aye. Roger Bennett voted
46 nay. Motion passed.

1 Troy Stout said he would like to see some newsletters to the community talk about open space encroachments to put
2 the community on alert that the City would be enforcing the ordinance on open space encroachments.

3 **B. Laura and Tom Lefler proposal to acquire City-owned open space.** Rich Nelson said the Leflers
4 had attended the last City Council meeting and under public comment had raised the question of acquiring some
5 City-owned property located at the corner of Canyon Crest Road and Ridge Drive, which was adjacent to the
6 backyard of their home at 304 W. Maple Drive. Mr. Nelson said the Leflers had not been notified that it would be an
7 agenda item for the meeting and were not present. The Council decided to address it anyway.

8 Sheldon Wimmer said the couple had wanted to put up a fence on their property to keep the deer out but there was a
9 large tree in the way so they asked if they could purchase the tip of the open space so they would have room for the
10 fence.

11 Rich Nelson said the easiest way to handle it would be with a boundary line adjustment. It had also been suggested
12 that the City contact the other property owners who neighbored the triangular open space and see if they were
13 interested in acquiring it, in which case the City would sell the whole piece. The Leflers just wanted the tip of the
14 piece.

15 The Council briefly discussed what other uses the City might have for the half-acre piece of open space. Sheldon
16 Wimmer said it would accommodate a nice waterfall as a gateway into the City. Shane Sorensen said they could
17 make it a conservation garden. Some cities had such gardens to give residents ideas on landscaping their yards.

18 Troy Stout said he was in favor of selling the piece and letting the neighboring residents divided it however they
19 wanted. It was suggested that the Council also consider selling the interior park in the Silverleaf subdivision to the
20 residents. Troy Stout said that made a nice pocket park and he thought the City should keep it. Roger Bennett said it
21 could be a private park and the neighbors could maintain it. Since the interior park was not on the agenda, the
22 Council agreed to address it in a later meeting.

23 **MOTION:** Kimberly Bryant moved to advertise the triangular piece of public open space at the corner of Canyon
24 Crest and Ridge Drive for sale, except for the corner piece that the City used for signs, and let the buyers divide it up
25 however they want. Troy Stout seconded. Ayes: 5 Nays: 0. Kimberly Bryant, Lon Lott, Roger Bennett, Ramon
26 Beck, Troy Stout voted aye. Motion passed.

27 David Church said that before they sold it they would have to hold a public hearing and make sure the City received
28 fair market value for it. It could not considered a buildable lot.

29 **C. Alpine Water System Report:** City Engineer Shane Sorensen reported on the water situation in
30 Alpine. He handed out maps showing the culinary water system and the different pressure zones and tanks, and the
31 secondary water system identifying each of the wells and booster stations, PI pond, etc.,

32 Rich Nelson said there was a lot of information and they spread it over several meetings. He wanted Mr. Sorensen to
33 have adequate time to inform the Council.

34 Shane Sorensen said that basically, they were expanding the City's area of water service with the annexations that
35 were coming in, plus there were still a number of vacant lots in the City. In order to provide adequate service to the
36 residents, they would need to start spending money on projects.

37 David Church said Alpine was different from any other city he'd worked with in that the most expensive water was
38 unmetered. The pressurized irrigation was the most expensive for the City to provide because it required pumping,
39 yet the City charged a flat rate for the use of secondary water regardless of how much the consumer used or what the
40 pumping costs were. The culinary water, which was metered, was largely gravity fed.

41 Shane Sorensen said the residents used 10 million gallons a day on their yards. They needed to start metering the
42 secondary water.

43 Lon Lott said they needed to make new construction aware that the secondary (pressurized irrigation) water would
44 be metered so people could landscape with than in mind.

1 **D. PUBLIC HEARING – Ordinance No. 2016-14 – Adoption of Building Code.** David Church
 2 explained that cities used to adopt their own building codes but builders complained that it was too difficult to work
 3 with all the different codes so the state adopted the Uniform Building Code which all cities in the state would use.
 4 The proposed ordinance would adopt the state code which would be automatically updated when the Uniform
 5 Building Code was updated.

6 Mayor Wimmer opened the public hearing on Ordinance No. 2016-14. There were no comments and the hearing
 7 was closed.

8 **MOTION:** Roger Bennett moved to adopt Ordinance No. 2016-14 adopting the Uniform Building Code as adopted
 9 by the State of Utah. Troy Stout seconded. Ayes: 5 Nays: 0. Roger Bennett, Troy Stout, Lon Lott, Kimberly Bryant,
 10 Ramon Beck voted aye. Motion passed.

11 **E. Beck Pines Concept Plan:** Jason Bond said the Planning Commission had reviewed and approved the
 12 concept plan for the 19-lot subdivision located at approximately 600 W. Westfield Road. It was located on 11.29
 13 acres owned by Dana Beck, and had been recently rezoned to CR-20,000. He said the sidewalk would be completed
 14 along the frontage of Westfield Road. The Planning Commission had wondered about the possibility of having the
 15 developer donate some ground for a recreational park but the City could not require it since it had already been
 16 rezoned for half-acre lots. This item was for information only and no action was needed.

17 **F. Ordinance No 2016-07 Open Space and Map Amendment.** Jason Bond said the Planning
 18 Commission and City Council had been working on the Open Space Ordinance and Map for a couple of months. He
 19 reviewed the changes on the map which would identify both natural and developed open space. The definitions and
 20 regulations on the different types of open space were included in the text of the ordinance. The Planning
 21 Commission had reviewed the latest version and made a motion to recommend it to the City Council with a few
 22 minor changes which Mr. Bond noted.

23 **MOTION:** Lon Lott moved to approve Ordinance No. 2016-07 amending the Open Space Ordinance and Map with
 24 the following changes: In Section 3.16.3 the sentence would be reworded to state that conditional uses would be
 25 recommended by the Planning Commission and approved by the City Council; the fence height referred to in
 26 Section 3.16.10.1 would be changed to 8 feet; change the punctuation in 3.16.6 Open Space Definitions. Ayes: 5
 27 Nays: 0. Lon Lott, Ramon Beck, Roger Bennett, Troy Stout, Kimberly Bryant voted aye. Motion passed.

28 **G. Ordinance No. 2016-13 – Flood Damage Prevention Overlay Ordinance Amendment.** David
 29 Church said this was the model ordinance from FEMA and would replace the existing ordinance. It would enable
 30 people to get flood insurance if they were in the flood zone. It was pointed out that the City may have some pump
 31 houses or wells in the flood zone.

32 **MOTION:** Lon Lott moved to adopt Ordinance No. 2016-13. Ramon Beck seconded. Ayes: Lon Lott, Ramon
 33 Beck, Roger Bennett, Kimberly Bryant, Troy Stout voted aye. Motion passed.

34 **VI. STAFF REPORTS**

35 Jason Bond asked the Council if they wanted to address the helicopter issue that was brought up during Public
 36 Comment. David Church said he had looked at the Park City Ordinance on helicopters and it was very simple. It
 37 defined a helipad and made it a non-permitted or conditional use in a residential zone. It would be a very simple
 38 thing to do. He recommended they not make it a conditional use or it would turn into an argument. Right now people
 39 didn't have to get a permit for one so the City had no idea if someone was building a helipad. The Council indicated
 40 they would like to move forward on an ordinance to prohibit them.

41 **VII. COUNCIL COMMUNICATION**

42 Lon Lott asked what was happening with the property on Alpine Highway next to Fred Keetch's property. Shane
 43 Sorensen said there were boundary issues they were trying to work out in order to create a right-of-way. If there was
 44 going to be a road there, UDOT would need to approve an intersection. Ed Gifford was working on it.

1 Ramon Beck asked if the business PURPLE had permission to park in the church parking lot. The PURPLE
2 employees had also been parking in other people's property as well. Kimberly Bryant said the business owners of
3 PURPLE had called and it had been cleared up.

4 Ramon Beck said there was a problem with the shooting range by Lambert Park. He felt the Forest Service needed
5 to close it to shooting. Lambert Park was full of people and someone was going to get hurt, plus it was a mess with
6 shells and trash left behind. Sheldon Wimmer said he was going to talk to them about it. Troy Stout said there was
7 supposed to be a buffer zone between the residential areas and the Forest Service but there was none.

8 Mayor Wimmer reported on the following:

- 9
- 10 • The Forest Service was talking about opening the wilderness area to bicycles.
 - 11 • He would be meeting with PURPLE to discuss several issues.
 - 12 • He would be attending the Utah Lake Commission meeting to discuss water quality and the toxic algae. He
13 said the problem was the phosphates in the water. If the state changed to a Class A water standard, it would
14 mean as much as \$15 a month per household to clean up the water.
 - 15 • Regarding fireworks on the 24th of July, he said the park was quiet and he didn't see as many fireworks
16 being shot off. The City had taken some heat for the decision to ban them in the parks but a lot of people
said they appreciated it.

17 **VIII. EXECUTIVE SESSION**

18 **MOTION:** Kimberly Bryant moved to go to Executive Session to discuss litigation. Ramon Beck seconded.
19 Kimberly Bryant, Troy Stout, Ramon Beck, Lon Lott, Roger Bennett voted aye. Motion passed.

20 The Council went into Executive Session at 9:50 pm. At 10:10 pm a motion was made to return to open session and
21 adjourn.

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 2016-8- A Resolution Approving Temporary Judges in the Alpine City Justice Court.

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Rich Nelson, City Administrator

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: That the City Council approve Resolution No. 2016-8- A Resolution Approving Temporary Judges in the Alpine City Justice Court.

INFORMATION: Alpine City shares a Justice Court with Highland. The Justice Court is located in the Highland public safety building. Judge Nielsen has been serving as the Justice Court Judge for both cities. Judge Nielsen has been appointed to become a juvenile court judge and will be leaving the Justice Court. Until such time as a replacement for Judge Nielsen is selected it is recommended that the Court be serviced by two replacement judges.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the City Council approve Resolution No. 2016-8 – A Resolution Approving Temporary Judges in the Alpine City Justice Court.

RESOLUTION NO. R2016-08

A RESOLUTION APPROVING TEMPORARY JUDGE(S) IN THE ALPINE CITY JUSTICE COURT

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor of Alpine City, under authority of Utah Code Ann. 78A-7-208, as follows:

1. The following justice court judges, who are currently justice court judges, currently holding office with the Fourth Judicial District, or in an adjacent county to Utah County, are hereby approved as temporary justice court judges in the Alpine City Justice Court, Commencing October 1, 2016 and ending February 1, 2017:

Hon. Scott Mickelsen
Hon. Sherlynn Fenstermaker

2. The scheduling of and compensation for services to be performed by such judges shall be under the direction of the presiding judge of the Alpine City Justice Court, or such court staff member as the Court designates, and consistent with State statutes and the rules of the State Court Administrator's Office.

DATED this 23rd day of August, 2016

Mayor Sheldon Wimmer

ATTEST:

Charmayne Warnock, City Recorder

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Urban Deer Control Committee (UDCC) Report and Action.

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: The UDCC

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: To discuss the UDCC report and recommendation and approve a direction for Alpine City regarding this issue.

INFORMATION: The Alpine City Council in February of this year established an Urban Deer Control Committee (UDCC) to develop a policy for a community wide approach to deal with the urban in Alpine City. Five residents were appointed to the UDCC. They were Melissa Holiday, Kent Partna, Dan Ruesch, Craig Rosvall and Brian Higbee. Dan Ruesch was later replaced by Paul Bennett. They have done a great deal of work on this subject and our thanked for their hard work. The report and recommendations from the UDCC is attached.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the City Council review the UDCC report and recommendations and then decide on a course of action for the City to deal with this issue.

Alpine City
Urban Deer Control Committee

***Presentation and
Support Materials***

Table of Contents

Description of Contents

UDCC PowerPoint Presentation for City Council

Copy of City Survey, Tally Sheet, and Utah Control Rules
and Application

Mule Deer Population Count Methodology & Results

What Other Wasatch Front Cities are Doing

Public Safety & Public Health Information

Discussion of Action Options – Materials provided by
UDWR Biologists and U.S. Humane Society

UDWR Mule Deer Habitat Improvement Proposal

Education Materials Examples

Letters/Emails from Residents to the Committee and/or
City Council

UDCC Presentation

Alpine City Urban Deer Committee



Results
Presentation

1

UDCC Purpose

- The Alpine City Council selected a committee of residents who responded to a request via the city newsletter for volunteers to form a committee of interested citizens (5) to gather resident input and study the impact of deer in the city and then to make a recommendation to the city council.

2

Committee Actions

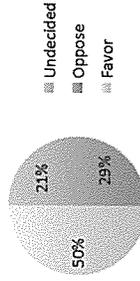
- Conduct a citywide survey to gauge resident views on urban deer in the city.
- Conduct deer census/count
- Review safety and damage records
- Identify what other cities are/have done to control deer if anything.
- Identify educational materials/actions residents could take to live with wildlife

3

Mayor Watkins' Fall 2015 Survey

- Reviewed results from Mayor Watkins' fall survey question: Do you favor or oppose Alpine City taking measures to reduce the deer population?

Fall 2015 Survey Results



- Because the survey was embedded in an overall city questionnaire and did not give specifics on what was meant by reduce, the committee determined that it should conduct its own survey of Alpine residents.

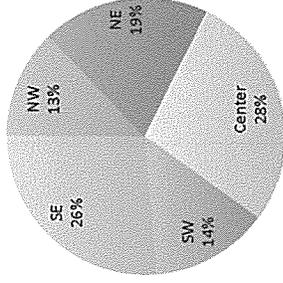
4

Survey Design

- **Information to Capture:**
 - What they wanted done about the deer: leave them alone, educate residents, trap and release them elsewhere, or harvest/kill them.
 - Where residents lived in the city by area
 - If having wildlife in the city was important to them
 - Whether they sustained property/physical damage
 - Whether they wanted the city to use city money to address the options
 - What steps had already been taken by residents

5

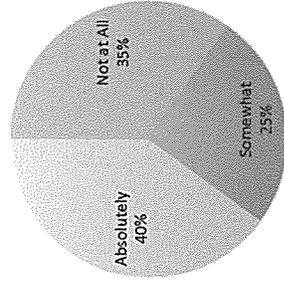
Surveys Returned by Area



Respondents self-reported their city location. A higher response percentage probably occurred in the center, because lots are smaller and closer together than in fringe areas.

6

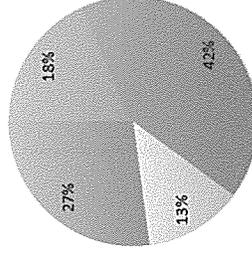
Does Deer Population Positively Contribute to Home Value/Quality of Life



7

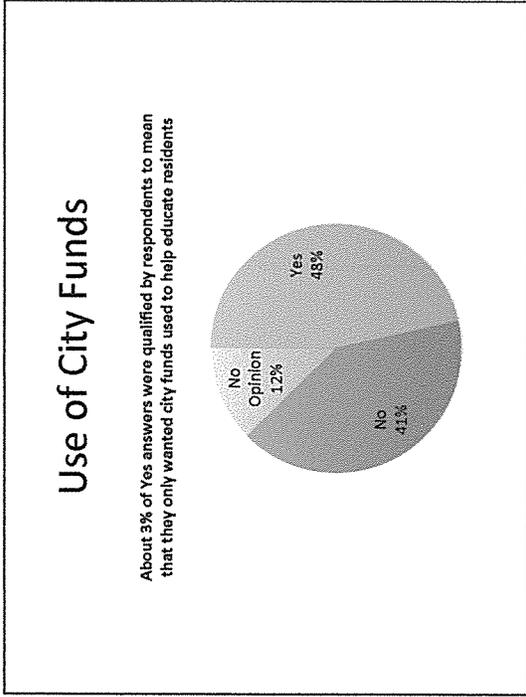
Action Alternatives

60% want the deer to be left alone and 40% want deer removed

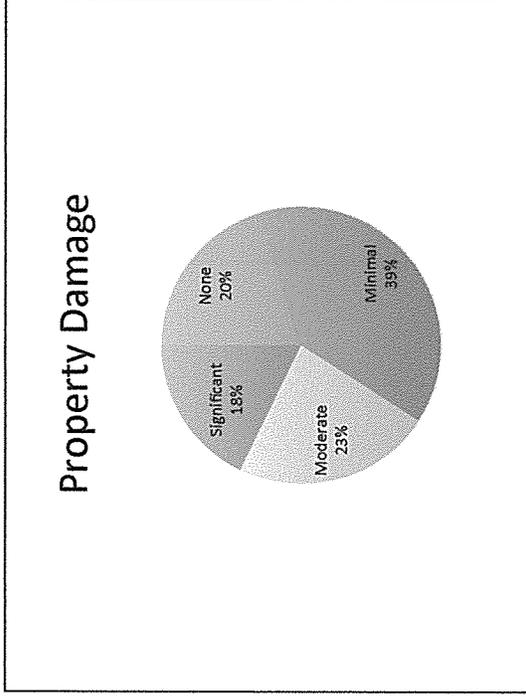


Do Nothing
Do Nothing and Educate
Trap & Release
Kill

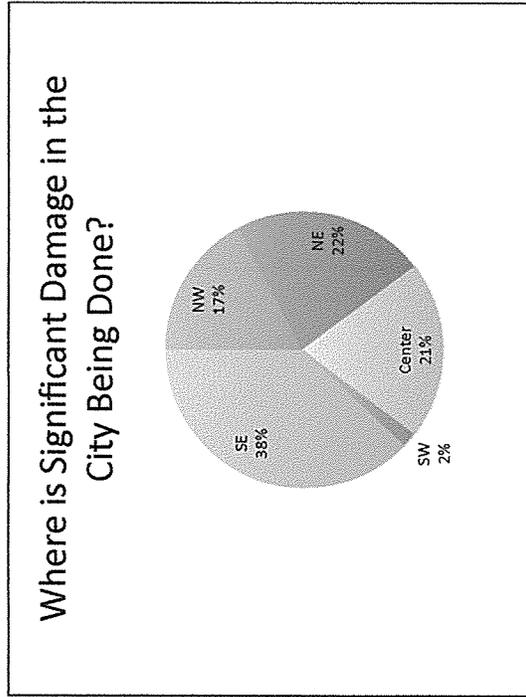
8



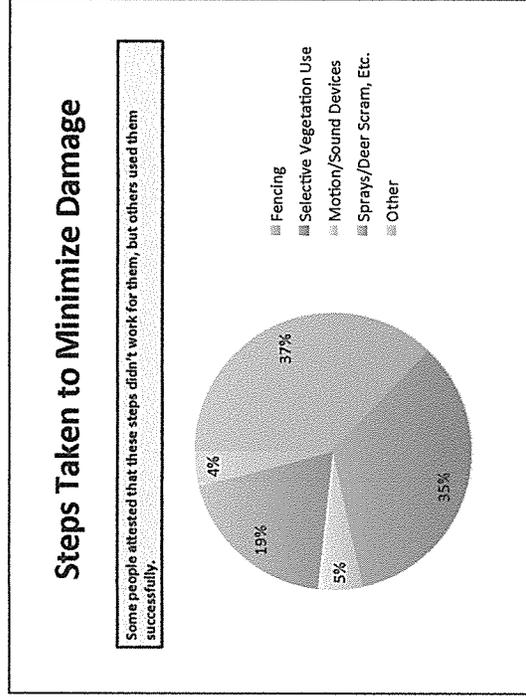
9



10



11



12

Other Includes

- Net Plants & Shrubs
- Spread Urine around perimeter of yard
- Spread Shredded Soap around yard
- Put Moving Items in yard
- Shot pellets or paint balls at deer
- Have a dog(s)
- Screamed or yelled at deer to frighten them
- Put in an electric fence

13

Main Complaints

- Eat and cause damage/destroy flowers, plants, shrubs, & trees
- Leave droppings all over the yard which is unsightly, messy, and possibly unhealthy
- Present a driving hazard on the roads
- Becoming too familiar with people so are not afraid: i.e. pose aggressive attitude toward domestic animals and have caused some harm

14

Reasons Residents Like the Deer

- Moved to Alpine to enjoy natural surroundings: mountains and wildlife variety
- Enjoy watching the deer
- Humans moved into their habitat so we should adjust to them not vice versa
- Act as a reminder to drive safely and stay within speed limits
- Without suitable deer populations, predators could become more aggressive towards humans and pets

15

Additional Remedies Suggested by Residents

- These ideas have not been censured for feasibility, cost, or legality
 - Sterilization through drug administration (done on East Coast)
 - Drive deer out of the city
 - Issue more hunting tags/ Conduct a city wide bow hunt
 - Allow citizens to contract directly with a city approved trap and release organization to trap deer on their own property
 - Plant deer forage on the hill sides
 - Reduce/limit building on hillside
 - City helps residents with purchase of fencing materials

16

Safety Comparisons

- Alpine is different from and is minimally comparable to other cities such as Highland, Bountiful, etc. with regard to driving safety:
 - Alpine is located at the juncture of 2 mountain ranges so there is no outlet for cars just passing through and doesn't have a high-speed highway going through it
 - Only has 1-40 MPH section and a couple of 30-35 MPH sections
 - In 2015, only had 5 "auto accident" reports filed by police concerning deer/auto encounters and one incident

17

Auto Accidents

- 6 Police reports were filed in 2015
 - 5 estimated minor or no damage to vehicles
 - 1 estimated damage at over \$999: front end damage but car was drive-able
 - 4 incidents occurred on roads with speed limits greater than 25 MPH
 - 3 of the deer ran away after being struck
- Possible solutions to address concerns about the possibility of future deer/auto collisions include:
 - Reevaluate and adjust speed limits/aggressively enforce speed limits
 - Post deer crossing signs/ use of speed bumps in known crossing areas
 - Implement a "deer aware" program in schools

18

Property Damage and Public Health

- Only 13% of household respondents to the survey indicated that significant damage had been sustained, well below the hurdle of "serious" damage required by the DWR
- According to utah.health.gov, the CDC, and the DWR, there are no known risk factors associating mule deer with Lyme disease in Utah.
- Acknowledging that Brucellosis exists in some populations of large hoofed mammals including deer, we could find no information quantifying any risk of Brucellosis to Utah residents from mule deer.
- Although some residents report aggressive deer behavior, there have been no (0) reported & documented deer attacks on humans/pets in Alpine.
- It would be appropriate to include educational resources on the city's website to help residents understand deer behavior and help them protect themselves and their animals from possible harm from wildlife.

19

Actions Other Cities Have Taken

Challenges faced by Utah cities: agricultural loss, over population of summer deer, high speed highways within boundaries, damage to forage areas around the cities.

- What are cities doing?
- Bountiful: Traps & relocates – 256 trapped in 2015/16; excellent info website: <http://www.bountifulutah.gov/deer-plan>
 - Herriman: Combo program: Traps & relocates deer found within city limits; hunts outside city limits.
 - Midway: Co-exists with deer/ no eradication programs
 - Highland: Controlled hunting program
 - Park City: Co-exists with deer/ no eradication programs
 - Provo: Considering combo trap/relocate & hunt programs like Herriman

20

Deer Census/Count Data

- A UDWR biologist conducted 3 deer census surveys of Alpine
- Procedure:
 - Alpine's size is about 4,000 acres.
 - Biologist monitored at least 1,000 acres (25% of Alpine).
 - Each area was a little different than the previous area. The last 2 were slightly larger.
- Results:
 - 1st survey observed 9 deer total (4 bucks/5 does) on 6/29
 - 2nd survey observed 11 deer total (1 buck/10 does) on 7/13
 - 3rd survey observed 12 deer total (6 bucks, 3 does, 3 fawns) on 8/8
- Biologist's conclusions
 - There are low numbers of deer found within Alpine City during the summer
 - Deer may be moving in and out of city as there were different deer found each count
 - Beneficial to do winter count and a migration study to understand movements better

21

Wildlife Forage & Habitat Restoration

- **Strategies to help address human/deer conflicts**
 - Improve habitat for deer outside City limits to reduce need for deer to enter the city for food and water.
 - Conduct a study to better understand deer movements to assist in developing effective habitat projects.
 - Work within city limits to reduce attractants for deer to enter the city (e.g. food, water, cover, etc.)
 - Educate Alpine City residents on how to better co-exist with the wildlife found in this area addressing fence building and other deterrents.
 - Develop a website, nature center, etc. where residents can readily go to answer questions and find help.

22

Committee Recommendation

- We acknowledge that 60% of Alpine residents want the deer to be left alone and 73% (60% + 13% trap & relocate) of residents do not want the deer to be killed.
- However, residents suffering from the effects of the deer need help.
- First, we do recommend that the city adopt education programs, implement with the UDWR a forage & habitat restoration project, investigate business partnerships that could help residents with property improvements to discourage deer, and provide online resources as outlined in the report to help Alpine residents live with our wildlife in addition to any other action the council takes.
- However, the committee does not make any specific action recommendations, but instead we submit to the council the results from the survey and our other research for its consideration in making the final action determination.

23

Alpine City UDCC Survey

and

Utah Urban Deer Control Rule
and Application

IMPORTANT CITY COMMUNICATION

ALPINE CITY DEER SURVEY

Background: Proposals have been brought before the Alpine City Council to reduce the number of deer residing in our city. The decisions that face local government may impact your taxes, your family, your neighbors, your safety, and/or your rights. Therefore, it is very important that every household take a moment to thoughtfully respond to this survey so that our city government can make decisions that reflect the attitudes of the community while working to protect individuals' rights. **If you care about keeping or getting rid of a number of deer in Alpine, you need to return this survey. If you don't return the survey, you send the message, that you don't care which option the city adopts.**

This survey is being conducted by the Urban Deer Control Committee, which was formed under the direction of the Alpine City Council.

The council has charged the committee with making a recommendation on what the council should do to address residents' concerns regarding the deer. The four actions being considered by the committee are:

- A. **Do nothing;** keep everything the way it currently is.
- B. **Leave the deer alone and make available educational and other resources** to help Alpine residents better live with the deer. This action does not include trapping or killing.
- C. **Relocate the deer to another area of the state.** This method costs about \$100-\$200 per deer to trap and relocate. The state's Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) has found that as much as 50% of the relocated deer die in the first year as compared to a normal mortality rate of 15%. This method would include does and fawns.
- D. **Kill the deer.** This method costs about \$50-\$100 per deer to kill. Professional bow hunters would be hired to kill the deer. This method would include does and fawns.

If the council decides to relocate the deer or kill them, the state will require the city to enact an ordinance prohibiting the purposeful attracting or feeding of deer on your property and would require the city to obtain a \$1,000,000 bond to cover liabilities. Only properties whose owners have given specific approval for the trapping or killing of deer will be used.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to let the committee know what you think on this issue.

RETURN DIRECTIONS:

To have your survey counted, fold your completed survey or put it in an envelope and attach it to your front door. A member of a local Boy Scout troop will pick it up by tomorrow evening. You may also return it to the Alpine City office, to the attention of the UDCC or Deer Committee.

ALPINE CITY DEER SURVEY

All information included in this survey will be used exclusively by the Alpine Urban Deer Control Committee.

SURVEY QUESTIONS	RESPONSES						
1. In which area of Alpine City do you live? (Circle one)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Northwest</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Northeast</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Center</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southwest</td> <td>Southeast</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Northwest	Northeast	Center	Southwest	Southeast	
Northwest	Northeast	Center					
Southwest	Southeast						
2. Do you feel that having deer in Alpine contributes to the value of your home and/or the quality of your life by accentuating the rural feel of the community? (Please circle the number that best represents your opinion.)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><u>Not at all</u></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><u>Somewhat</u></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><u>Absolutely</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 5 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 8 9</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Absolutely</u>	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9
<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Absolutely</u>					
1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9					
3. Circle the letter (a-d) to the right of the option described on the front page that you would like to see the Alpine City Council take:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do nothing. Keep everything the way it currently is. b. Leave the deer alone and make available educational and other resources to help Alpine residents better live with the deer that does not include trapping or killing. c. Reduce the deer population (including does and fawns) by trapping and relocating the deer to other parts of the state. d. Reduce the deer population (including does and fawns) by killing them. 						
4. Do you approve of the use of city funds to carry out any program on deer related issues as outlined above?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 33%;">No</td> <td style="width: 33%;">No Opinion</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	No Opinion			
Yes	No	No Opinion					
5. Have you experienced any negative impacts or financial loss due to deer activity (including the loss of shrubs and flowers, fence breaking, etc.) on your property over the past 3 years? What has the impact been? (Circle One)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">a. None</td> <td style="width: 50%;">b. Minimal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Moderate</td> <td>d. Significant</td> </tr> </table>	a. None	b. Minimal	c. Moderate	d. Significant		
a. None	b. Minimal						
c. Moderate	d. Significant						
6. Whether or not you have sustained property damage, have you taken any of the identified steps to reduce damage or discourage deer from coming on your property? (Please circle all that apply.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fenced your yard or garden b. Planted deer resistant vegetation c. Installed a motion-activated deterrent: sprinklers, noisemaker like tin cans, etc. d. Used deterrents such as deer scam or blood meal e. Other _____ 						

Overall Totals for Survey

	NW	NE	CTR	SW	SE	Total			
1. Area of Alpine B K M C Total	33	4	79	102	0	218	NW	12.9%	
	15	14	15	7	8	59	NE	19.4%	
	66	116	118	19	241	560	CTR	27.7%	
	8	49	50	1	0	108	SW	13.7%	
	<u>122</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>945</u>	SE	26.3%	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Deer in area B K M C Total		62			73			79	
		24	34.8%		9	25.2%		16	40.0%
		195			129			223	
		39			20			49	
		<u>320</u>			<u>231</u>			<u>367</u>	<u>918</u>
	A	B	C	D					
3. No Opinion options B K M C Total					20		A	17.9%	18.4%
	46	102	30	37			B	41.3%	41.9%
	10	15	5	20			C	12.2%	12.7%
	88	231	69	166			D	26.5%	27.0%
	25	42.5	11	27.5			No Opinion	2.1%	100%
	<u>169</u>	<u>390.5</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>250.5</u>	<u>20</u>				<u>100%</u>
	Yes	No	No Opinion						
City fund use B K M C Total			34				Yes	46.5%	
	82	95	23				No	41.1%	
	20	21	4				No Opinion	12.4%	
	291	218	49						
	46	54	8						
	<u>439</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>945</u>					
	None	Minimal	Moderate	Significant					
Any Damage? B K M C Total	70	92	37	15			None	20.4%	
	13	11	16	9			Minimal	38.7%	
	86	209	134	118			Moderate	23.1%	
	18	44	25	21			Significant	17.8%	
		<u>187</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>163</u>	918			
	A Fencing	B selective Vegetation	C Motion/ Sound Devices	D Sprays, Deer Scram, etc	E Other				
Steps taken to minimize damage	422	391	59	218	47				
	37.1%	34.5%	5.2%	19.2%	4.1%				

B = Brian's Area, K = Kent's area C = Craig's Area M = Melissa's Area

Urban Deer Control Rule R657-65 Summary

Procedure:

1. Municipality must:
 - a. Demonstrate deer are causing significant damage or threatening public safety
 - b. Pass an ordinance prohibiting deer, elk and moose feeding
 - c. Provide proof of \$1,000,000 general liability insurance
 - d. Agree to provisions of the Utah Governmental Immunity Act
 - e. Provide estimate of population of resident deer, and target number of deer after removal efforts
2. Municipality applies for Certificate of Registration (COR) and demonstrates completion of #1a-e above
3. Municipality will develop an urban deer plan with input from the following:
 - a. Utah Division of Wildlife
 - b. Public
 - c. Interested businesses and organizations
 - d. local, state and federal governments
4. Urban deer plan must address at a minimum:
 - a. Lethal methods of take that may be used to remove deer and conditions under which each may be employed
 - b. Conditions and restrictions of baiting and spotlighting
 - c. Persons-eligible to perform deer removal activities and requirements imposed on them
 - d. Locations and time periods of deer removal activities
 - e. Tagging requirements
 - f. Protocols for carcass removal and disposal
 - g. Procedures for returning antlers to Division of Wildlife
 - h. Seek Division authorization on any live capture and relocation component of the plan.
 - i. Estimate of population and target population objective
5. Municipality will hold a public meeting to take and consider input on the draft plan before implementation
6. Plan is appended to the COR, which is valid for three years

APPLICATION
for Certificate of Registration (COR)
FOR URBAN DEER CONTROL PLAN
(R657-65)

Initial Application

FILL OUT COMPLETELY AND LEGIBLY

<p>1. APPLICANT (name and complete address of city for which COR is requested):</p> <p>CITY REPRESENTATIVE:</p> <p>TITLE:</p>	<p>2. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR CITY REPRESENTATIVE:</p> <p>Work Phone: _____</p> <p>Email address: _____</p>
<p>3. PURPOSE: Design, create, and administer an urban deer control plan. City must meet the following eligibility requirements to apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Resident deer are collectively causing significant damage to private property or threatening public safety within the city's incorporated boundaries.<input type="checkbox"/> City has passed an ordinance prohibiting the feeding of deer, elk, and moose.<input type="checkbox"/> City has general liability insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more.<input type="checkbox"/> City will hold harmless and indemnify the Division against all claims or damages arising from its deer removal activities.	
<p>4. URBAN DEER CONTROL PLAN WILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF REMOVAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Lethal<input type="checkbox"/> Non-lethal	<p>5. DEER POPULATION:</p> <p>Current population estimate: _____</p> <p>Target number for managed resident population: _____</p>
<p>6. REQUESTED BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES FOR COR:</p> <p>Beginning: _____ Ending: _____</p> <p>The Division of Wildlife Resources maintains authority to set dates, number and sex of deer to be removed for all urban deer management plans and will be directly involved with any non-lethal removal.</p>	
<p>7. Submit application to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WILDLIFE REGISTRATION OFFICE 1594 WEST NORTH TEMPLE, SUITE 2110 BOX 146301 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114-6301</p>	
<p>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH ADMINISTRATIVE RULE R657-65 AND THAT I ACCEPT ANY AND ALL LIABILITY RESULTING FROM THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION. I FURTHER CERTIFY THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A COR IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY RESULT IN THE APPLICATION BEING DENIED.</p>	
<p>Applicant signature _____</p>	<p>Title _____</p>
<p>Date _____</p>	

Alpine City Mule Deer Population Count

Methodology & Results

Alpine Mule Deer Population Count

- A survey conducted by a UDWR biologist on June 29, 2016 resulted in the count of 9 deer within Alpine City limits. There were 4 bucks and 5 does. Alpine City is about 4,000 acres in size. The survey conducted monitored about 1,000 acres in a 1 hour period. Assuming that the distribution of deer throughout the city is similar to the 1,000 acres monitored, then about 25% of the deer population was counted. This would mean that there was potentially 36 deer in all of Alpine that morning. However, the area surveyed observed most of the open park areas and fields where deer were more likely to be and the biologist felt that he was able to observe closer to about 60% of the deer in Alpine and that the actual number would be closer to 9 than to 36 deer.
- A second survey was conducted on July 13, 2016 that covered more streets in Alpine than the first survey covered. This count resulted in 11 deer being counted, 1 buck and 10 does. The results of this second survey adds evidence that there are not a large number of deer in Alpine City limits during the summer months.
- Lastly, a third survey was conducted on August 8, 2016 that covered about the same area as the second survey. This survey counted 15 deer. There were 6 bucks, 4 does, and 5 fawns. This count captured a group of 5 large bucks that were probably the same group that was counted on the first survey, but there were a couple more bucks this time. There were 5 fawns with does on this survey. In the previous surveys no fawns were observed. 1 doe and her two fawns may have been double counted which would make the count actually 12 deer.
- In conclusion, these three surveys indicate that there are low numbers of deer in Alpine (Average = 12 deer) during the summer. However, more surveys should be conducted in the winter when more deer are likely to migrate to lower elevations. There were different deer found on each survey that could be identified. This would indicate that these deer are moving in and out of the city. On average mule deer move over large areas (2,174 acres) which we call their home range or where they live. It seems that the deer found in Alpine probably spend some of their time in the mountains and just visit the city on occasion. A study done to examine these movements in greater detail would be greatly beneficial to develop more sound conclusions, but this preliminary data does give us a small glimpse to what is occurring in Alpine.

What Other Cities
along the
Wasatch Front
Are Doing about
Urban Deer

Other Cities

- Some Utah cities may face one or more of the following challenges
- Agricultural loss in farms/orchards, overpopulation of Summer city resident deer, highways with higher speed limits passing through parts of a city, fires destroying normal deer forage areas in mountains/foothills around city drive more deer into a city.
- The following are cities of which city meetings were attended and/or personal visits to city offices, and/ or numerous phone calls have been made and their positions will be discussed.
- Bountiful- as a much larger city then Alpine and with lower mountains on the East border they have implemented a trap-release program over the past three years. They have had what they feel is a very large resident population of deer. They have trapped and released over 500 deer and are very pleased with the results as is the Utah DWR. They have also established a good nature/wildlife education web site. , increased the height limit for residents building fences, etc..
- Herriman- With a huge growth curve, this vibrant city, hundreds of homes have and are being built. It also has newer high speed highways now going through their city. They have lower mountains/hills bordering two sides. They still have some agricultural areas. They also had a large fire to the South which increase some deer pressure for a period. Due to the large amount of deer/auto collisions on these newer high speed highways they have a program where they are doing some trapping/relocation in the residential areas and some lethal takes on the outskirts/agricultural areas. They are also using federal funds to put

wildlife underpasses through these highways as quickly as possible and then reassess how that works.

- Midway- The city which is more parallel to Alpine than any others. Has government land and mountains on at least two sides. They are experiencing fine growth and have an older section downtown with higher end homes and developments then reaching out from the city center. They have a positive and special outdoor and nature friendly image of which new residents are coming to live in this environment. They embrace the deer as part of the natural image of the community and feel they add to the value of living in this city.

The city planner informed me that they even restrict the height of fencing in areas of which they feel they will impede the movement of deer in their corridors etc.. They have learned to co-exist with deer and the cities residents know what to expect when they move their and seem to embrace it. Driving through Midway last week there was a large buck browsing behind a barn on weeds and a doe heading for the park. The planner told me that this is normal in Midway and all are fine.

- Highland- Has two higher speed roads going through it. We are all acquainted with their program. They have killed approx. 170+ deer the past three years. In 2015 the bow hunters killed 7 deer in the main part of Highland, the balance of 19 deer were killed mostly on one 2.5 acre wooded property near the Alpine South border (Quail Creek area), a deer natural corridor where the deer migrate and one deer up in Beacon Hills. Their main hunter has stated that he feels he has killed 30% of Alpines deer.

The Highland deer car collisions have been reduced on these highways.

- Park City—Much the same story as Midway with the residents enjoying the natural environment and wildlife. Upscale homes and image and as in Midway and Alpine a more country, sort of natural park living environment. The representative from the Park City office which I spoke to felt that the deer were part of the environment of Park City and that city had many more important issues to address than discussing the deer. They however do have a high speed highway which they are addressing with funding and putting wildlife corridor/underpass in.
- Provo- Has one higher speed highway going North and one going South out of the city and both at the base of the mountain. Thus they are having many car-deer collisions. They have stated that they estimate 500 deer in the city. They have applied to trap deer in the mostly residential area and have some bow hunting in other areas.

Public Safety
&
Public Health
Information

Provided by Local
Police, State of Utah,
CDC, and UDWR

DEER COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH/SAFETY PRESENTATION

TRAFFIC/AUTO SAFETY

From a safety perspective, it is important to note that Alpine is very different from, and cannot be compared to, other Utah cities that have adopted deer control programs. Therefore, we cannot look toward other cities for examples on how to deal with our own deer-related concerns for the following reasons:

1. Alpine does not have high-speed-limit highways going through the city as Highland, Bountiful and other Utah cities do.
2. Alpine has one very short section of 40mph and a couple of sections that are 35mph and 30mph. The vast majority of Alpine roads are limited to 25mph.

Therefore, Alpine has never been plagued with high-speed deer/auto accidents that result in human injuries or significant property damage. In the most recent year, 2015, there were only five auto accident reports made by police officers in Alpine concerning deer/auto encounters and one incident report.

Of those six reports:

- There were no (0) injuries reported.
- 5 estimated minor or no damage to vehicles.
- 1 estimated damage over \$999. (In this incident, the car sustained damage to the front fender but was still drivable and the deer ran away.)
- 3 of the deer ran away after being struck.
- 4 of the 6 incidents occurred on roads with speed limits greater than 25mph.

Although all of the drivers involved in these incidents self-reported their speed to be within the legal limit, it is reasonable to assume that most of them were driving faster than the speed that they indicated to the responding officer. Since there seems to be a correlation between increased speed and the occurrence of deer/auto incidents, we can reasonably conclude that stricter enforcement of speed limit laws could significantly reduce the number of deer/auto incidents in Alpine.

Reasonable solutions to a perceived but statistically insignificant deer/auto related concern might include:

- Posting deer crossing signs.
- Use of speed bumps in known deer crossing areas (This would satisfy other speed control issues as well).
- Reevaluating and adjusting speed limits.
- Installing additional street lights in deer crossing areas.
- Implementing a deer aware program in the schools wherein kids (and consequently parents) would learn about living safely with deer.
- More aggressive enforcement of speed limits.
- Driving with deer info on city website that would instruct people on deer awareness techniques i.e.:
 - Don't over-drive your headlights. (ex. If you can only see 100 feet, you shouldn't be driving faster than you'd be able to stop within 100 feet.)
 - Look for glowing eyes on the side of the road.
When you see one deer, know that there are more close by.
 - Observe deer crossing signs. Know that they are there for a reason.
 - Obey speed limits.
 - Don't tailgate other drivers. If you rear-end someone who stops for a deer, YOU will be at fault.
 - Don't blind other drivers with high-beams or headlights that are out of adjustment.
 - Know that deer rarely run into the road. It is far more common for them to walk or be standing in the road. Simply paying

attention will result in far fewer collisions.

- Be extra cautious when passing blind spots such as thick brush on the side of the road, hedges, trees, fences, buildings, etc. where deer may be concealed.

Remember, if you can hit a deer, you can hit a child. Drivers MUST be responsible and cautious on city streets.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The survey results indicate that, over the last three years, 5.6% of respondents self-defined their deer related property damage as significant. The remaining 94.4% self-defined their deer related property damage as less than significant. This 5.6% to 94.4% differential indicates that a large majority of Alpine households have not sustained the significant damage that is required by the DWR in order to approve of any form of deer population reduction program.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Some concern has been expressed by a small number of people about the possibility of **Lyme disease** being spread by the presence of deer in the community. As a committee, we have not been able to substantiate these concerns. We could find no information connecting the presence of deer to the likelihood of contracting any kind of disease in humans. Information available from utah.health.gov states that:

Lyme disease is found mostly in the eastern and mid-west regions of the United States. Most people who have Lyme disease in Utah were actually bitten by a tick from another state. Utah does have a tick species that can carry Lyme disease, however, studies done on these ticks in Utah over 20 years ago showed that they were not infected. These studies have not been repeated in recent years, so it is not currently known if there has been an increase in Lyme disease carrying ticks. It does appear that a small number of individuals diagnosed with Lyme disease in recent years may have acquired the disease in Utah. Public health is working with partner agencies to evaluate if changes have occurred in the tick population and/or presence of disease in Utah. (from utah.health.gov / Lyme disease fact sheet)

The presence of deer has not been shown to increase the potential for the spread of tick-borne diseases. In fact, an article written by the Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics of Pennsylvania State University and published by the Ecological Society of America in the journal *Ecology* states that:

Deer support high tick intensities, perpetuating tick populations, but they do not support tick-borne pathogen transmission, so are dilution hosts. We test the hypothesis that absence of deer (loss of a dilution host) will result in either an increase or a reduction in tick density, and that the outcome is scale dependent. We use a complementary methodological approach starting with meta-analysis, followed up by a field experiment. Meta-analysis indicated that larger deer exclosures reduce questing (host-seeking) tick density, but as the exclosure becomes smaller (<2.5 ha) the questing tick density is increased (amplified). To determine the consequences for tick-borne pathogen transmission we carried out a field experiment, comparing the intensity of ticks that fed on hosts competent for tick-borne pathogen transmission (rodents) in two small (<1 ha) deer exclosures and their replicated controls. Intensity of larval ticks on rodents was not significantly different between treatments, but nymph intensity, the tick stage responsible for tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) transmission, was higher in deer exclosures. TBE seropositive rodents were found in a deer exclosure but not in the controls. We propose that localized absence of deer (loss of a dilution host) increases tick feeding on rodents, leading to the potential for tick-borne disease hotspots. (Published in 2006 in *Ecology*, a publication by the Ecological Society of America, by the Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics, Pennsylvania State University)

In short, what this means is that reducing the deer population may actually inadvertently exacerbate any supposedly existing possibility of tick-borne diseases. Luckily, as far as we know, there have been no (0) instances of

Alpine residents ever contracting any tick-borne disease from the local deer population. And, once again, we could find no information that supports any theory that any real risk exists.

A small number of people have brought up the topic of **Brucellosis** in discussions regarding the mule deer population. According to the CDC, Brucellosis is a disease primarily involving bison, elk, goats, pigs and cattle. It can be transmitted to humans by drinking raw/unpasteurized milk or eating undercooked meat. Humans at risk would include laboratory workers and hunters that don't take standard precautions when handling the carcasses of dead, infected animals. Although Brucellosis does not appear to be a factor in the deer population, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has a policy to not provide emergency winter forage for mule deer where other large game might congregate in areas where Brucellosis is known to exist. In short, the committee has agreed that Brucellosis is not a topic of value in any discussion pertaining to the deer population in Alpine.

We have heard a few people **express concern for the deer themselves** and their health. They reported that they have observed sickly or dying deer in their yards or neighborhoods. Since these are few and isolated incidences and not consistent throughout the community, we suspect that these deer may have been the victims of inadvertent or possibly even intentional poisonings from vigilante efforts to reduce their numbers. This is, of course, speculation. But, the bulk of the deer population, by most accounts, appears to be healthy and robust.

The committee has been made aware of a small number of complaints involving **dog/deer altercations**. Of this small number, most have been made anonymously and none have been substantiated. We have found no evidence indicating that any pets have sustained actual injuries, but such dog/deer encounters may have induced bouts of fear in pets and their owners. It is important to note that Alpine already has a leash law in force and that most, if not all, dog/deer encounters would be avoided if leash laws are enforced and obeyed. Furthermore, dog owners that are concerned about the welfare of their pets at home may be well advised to establish fenced areas that are appropriate to exclude, not just deer, but all forms of indigenous wildlife.

Another small group of people have expressed concern about deer that have **become accustomed to living in close proximity to humans** and consequently becoming less wary and more aggressive toward humans. As far as we know, there have been no (0) deer attacks on humans in Alpine, or any type of aggressive behavior resulting in any human injury. We do understand that some people have been frightened, but probably resulting from misunderstandings about deer behavior and not from aggressive deer. While acknowledging that a person's fears are their own, and not to be trivialized, we believe that City policy should not be dictated by the irrational fears of a few individuals. The fact is that there are no killer deer in our city. Perhaps public warnings about not approaching wild animals would be appropriate, and perhaps tips on understanding deer behavior could be included in educational materials made available through the City.

CONCLUSION

The facts outlined above support the conclusion that there are no imminent safety issues that would warrant any form of deer population reduction in Alpine City, including issues relating to drivers' safety. There are no known health risks to humans that occur due to the presence of deer in our Alpine community. Furthermore, we also find that the issues that have been brought up regarding property damage may not qualify as significant according to the state requirements, relative to the community as a whole. The committee concurs that it would be appropriate if the City would entertain the adoption of a program which would provide citizens with educational and other resources to help Alpine's citizens live in harmony with Alpine's deer in addition to any other action or inaction that the council determines to take.

Discussion of Action Options

Material provided by the
UDWR Biologists and
U.S. Humane Society

Options

Have conducted numerous phone and in person conversations with a number of Utah DWR/DNR staff employee's, biologists.

Invited and had good visits three different DWR/DNR staff as they came to Alpine at various times and meet with me. These included Channing Howard from SLC office (deer relocation leader) Robby Edgel (Habitat Restoration Biologist, and also a deer mitigation DWR member from Springville office to become more educated on our city and area. They contributed on what Alpines options might be and have been a resource as to what other community's are focused on.

- They all felt that Alpine was beautiful and exclaimed that it different then the other cities and stated that it is a "Mountain Community". Surrounded on two sides by high mountains and the "Lone Peak Wilderness" area, new ideas and attitudes and concepts can work here. Like unto a Nat. Park area.
- They all reiterated that with the 10-11,000 ft Lone Peak Wilderness mountains around us, the deer absolutely must come out of the mountains in the Winter as they have done for thousands of years. So increasing Winter forage in the foothills etc. is important. Keeping migration corridors open etc.
- Better ways to co-exist with all wildlife. They were excited and supportive of an Education program and possible Nature Center web site and/or possible building. Suggested tracking collars to learn more about deer movements Fall Winter through Spring ,Summer, and offsetting real estate encroachment developments that reduce forage by increasing Winter forage in the foothills and Summer forage in higher mountain areas. Etc.

Options for Alpine:

- Education and support materials, a Nature Center web site, possible an actual private funded "Natures Center" on city property in a park etc., better "Deer Aware" program for drivers, three lower speed limits, better deer signage, monthly bit in the Alpine newsletter, etc..
 - Links to fine web pages/sites already in place from private organizations, the State of Utah, Utah State U. Extension, etc. as well as posting informative notes in alpine monthly newsletter. Wildawareutah.com for instance instructs residents of how to react to all wildlife when encountered anywhere in Utah. Other links focus on many other subjects.
 - Visits to Alpine and instruction from local nursery's on planting wisely.
 - Tips on wrapping plants/trees in Fall
 - How to install motion activated sprinklers, use deterrents etc.
 - Photos on inexpensive but attractive garden fencing others in Alpine are using. Fencing ideas for backyards.
 - Alpine also has Elk, Bighorn Mountain Sheep, white Mountain Goats etc.. Inform residents of their movements and best viewing areas.
 - Where are the trails in the mountains, waterfalls, how to get there etc.
-
- Habitat Improvement. Increase Summer feed/browse high in mountains, and Winter feed/browse in foothills (See enclosed proposal from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.)
 - Note: There is a qualified resident of Alpine who has a Masters degree in Education who is excited about this education program above and has after she received the "Survey" just completed and volunteered to head up this Nature Center education web site, etc..

- Trap & Relocation: Bait and trap small groups of deer in large nets, radio collar, transport, release in parts of Utah Est. \$100-\$200. per deer cost. Currently a Winter program. Various wildlife groups assist in transporting.

Survival rates for Winter released deer has been approx.. 50% the first year and above 70% the second year. One release in So. Utah yielded close to 65% survival. Unless there is a harsh Winter normal mortality rates for deer is in the 15-20% rate per year.

Positives: While 8 per 10 deer would normally survive in the wild 5-6 deer would still be alive the first year under the trapping program. These deer replenish areas across the state which need more deer.

Negative: Cost per deer to capture is somewhat higher.

- Note: New ideas/concepts have just been submitted by some Utah State wildlife biologists on new more effective ways to trap deer in cities in the Summer months. These concepts are now being considered and might be an effective way to focus on possible “resident” deer if their population expands. A greater survival rate for Summer trapped deer is hoped for.
- Killing of deer by bow hunters. Est. cost \$50.-\$100. Per deer Processing of meat est. @\$85. Per deer. Note: Meat cannot be donated to any food bank.

Positives- Cost less then relocation

Negatives- can be very divisive and toxic practice within a community—possible for some wounded arrow shot deer may struggle out into a public area. Struggles of 50 yards or more from impact reported.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

Sept 9, 2014

Eric L. Bernthal, Esq.
Chair of the Board

Jennifer Leaning, M.D., S.M.H.
Vice Chair

Kathleen M. Linehan, Esq.
Board Treasurer

Wayne Pacelle
President & CEO

Michael Markarian
Chief Program & Policy Officer

Laura Maloney
Chief Operating Officer

G. Thomas Waite III
Treasurer & CFO

Andrew N. Rowan, Ph.D.
Chief International Officer & Chief Scientific Officer

Roger A. Kindler
General Counsel
Vice President & CLO

Janet D. Frake
Secretary

DIRECTORS

Jeffrey J. Arciniaco
Eric L. Bernthal, Esq.
Michael J. Blackwell, D.V.M., M.P.H.
Jerry Cesak
James Costos
Anita W. Coupe, Esq.
Neil B. Fang, Esq., CPA
Jane Greenspun Gale
Cathy Kangas
Jonathan D. Kaufelt, Esq.
Paula A. Kislak, D.V.M.
Jennifer Leaning, M.D., S.M.H.
Kathleen M. Linehan, Esq.
John Mackey
Mary I. Max
Patrick L. McDonnell
Judy Ney
Sharon Lee Patrick
Judy J. Peil
Marian G. Probst
Jonathan M. Ratner
Joshua S. Reichert, Ph.D.
Walter J. Stewart, Esq.
Andrew Weinstein
Jason Weiss
David O. Wiebers, M.D.
Lona Williams

Mayor Watkins and the Alpine City Council
20 N Main St
Alpine, UT 84004

Dear Mayor Watkins and Members of the Alpine City Council,

The Humane Society of the United States understands that you are considering a deer culling program for your community.

Please know that we certainly understand the need to mitigate deer-human conflicts in a cost-effective manner. However, we firmly believe that Alpine City's deer issues will not be resolved by a bow-hunting program. There are far better solutions which we encourage the city to consider.

The confounding effect of hunting and culling

One of the main problems with trying to manage deer through any kind of hunting is that deer are highly prolific, and their high reproductive rate can quickly compensate for declines in their population (McShea et. al 1997). Deer will have more twins and triplets and higher fawn survival rates when more food is available. In other words, their population size "bounces back."

Any lethal control program must not only significantly reduce the deer herd *but also sustain enough pressure to keep the population at a low level and prevent this bounce-back*, AND prevent deer from the surrounding area from wandering in, all of which usually pose an insurmountable challenge.

Alpine City is surrounded by deer habitat, which means that the hunted areas will be quickly replenished by deer coming in from adjacent areas.

Trying to keep deer at a certain number can be a futile, resource-draining battle, and diverts attention from practical solutions which can help people reduce both deer presence and browsing on their properties.

Why archery is especially problematic

Bow-hunting is not a quick-kill method but one in which the hunter usually has to follow the blood trail after hitting a deer, in order to make the final kill. Studies show that this form of hunting results in high crippling rates even when

Celebrating Animals | Confronting Cruelty

2100 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20037 t 202.452.1100 f 202.778.6132 humanesociety.org

modern weaponry is used. If archers don't have permission to go on adjoining land after a deer, that means they either have to trespass or leave the deer to die a lingering death.

Archery hunting is essentially a commitment to a permanent problem, as deer numbers will continue to bounce back up after culling, thereby necessitating an endless killing cycle and public controversy.

Preventing Garden and Property Damage

Certain plants, like tulips and roses, are irresistible to deer. Even if the deer population could be brought to a very low level, these top-choice flowers would still be eaten by any remaining deer. That's why effective solutions focus on helping residents *deter* deer and *protect* flowers and ornamentals -- rather than trying to shoot every deer that may come along and eat them.

We don't have a perfect answer but we do have a good toolbox. Options range from effective repellents (rotten egg-based ones like *Liquid Fence* get high ratings) applied on a regular schedule; to woven-wire mesh fencing around gardens and netting over tasty bushes.

Even better is for residents to be taught defensive gardening, which means planting the types of flowers and ornamentals that deer don't like to eat. One excellent website which outlines deer-resistant flowers and ornamentals is www.redbuttegarden.org/mule_deer.

Other good defensive gardening information can be found on the Cooperative Extension website (<http://extension.usu.edu/htm/news/articleID=4961>), the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources website (<http://wildlife.utah.gov/habitat/deer-browse.php>) and internet searches for "Utah deer-resistant gardening." The city would be well advised to include deer resistant gardening tips and these relevant links on the city's website.

A Model Program

The City of Rochester Hills, Michigan, created a highly successful and cost-effective program to reduce deer-car collisions and backyard damage. Key components included highly visible deer warning signs at collision hot spots, removal of sightline barriers, along with a well-publicized "Don't Veer for Deer" educational campaign. As part of the campaign, educational materials on deer-resistant gardening were put on the city's website.

More information about Rochester's program and its highly successful results can be found on their website: <http://www.rochesterhills.org/index.aspx?NID=569>

In Closing

The HSUS highly encourages you to consider innovative and site-specific solutions for Aspen's deer problems. We suggest that the city begin with a public survey to assess the scope, nature and location of deer problems. That way the city has baseline data which can serve as a starting point for assessing the result of any intervention.

The bottom line is that backyard and garden deer problems cannot be “shot out” – it’s far better to utilize non-lethal methods which solve the problem at its source, are long-lasting, and help residents co-exist with deer.

Please know we are happy to assist the City with this effort and lend our expertise!

Thank you for your consideration and your time.

Sincerely,



Laura Simon
Wildlife Ecologist
M.E.S. Degree, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies
Email: lsimon@humansociety.org
Cell: 240-447-8558
Office: 203-393-1050

RESOURCES

- Boydston, G.A. and Gore, H.G. 1987. Archery Wounding Loss in Texas. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Austin, Texas. 16pp.
- Cada, J.D. 1988 Preliminary Archery Survey Report." Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Helena, Montana. 7pp.
- Cote, S.D.; T.P. Rooney, J.P. Tremblay, C. Dussault, and D.M. Walter, 2004 Ecological impacts of deer overabundance. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, & Systematic* 35:113-147.
- Downing, R.L. 1971. "Comparison of Crippling Losses of White-tailed Deer Caused by Archery, Buckshot and Shotgun Slugs." *Proceedings of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners*. 24:77-82.
- Gladfelter, H.L. and Kienzler, J.M. 1983. "Effects of the Compound Bow on the Success and Crippling Rates in Iowa." *Proceedings of the Midwest Bowhunting Conference*. Wisconsin Chapter of the Wildlife Society. Edited by Beattie, K.H. and Moss, B.A. pp 215-219.
- Gladfelter, H.L., Kienzler, J.M. and Koehler, K.J. 1983, "Effects of Compound Bow Use on Hunter Success and Crippling Rates in Iowa." *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 11(1): 7-12.
- Gregory, N.G. 2005. Bowhunting deer. *Science in the Service of Animal Welfare*. Universities Federation for Animal Welfare 2005 (14) 111-116.
- Langenau, Jr., E.E. 1986. "Factor Associate with Hunter Retrieval of Deer Hit by Arrows and Shotgun Slugs." *Leisure Sciences* 8(4):417-438.
- McPhillips, K.B., Linder, R.L. and Wentz, W.A. 1985. "Nonreporting, Success, and Wounding by South Dakota Deer Bowhunters -1981." *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 12(4):395-398.
- McShea, W.J. H.B. Underwood, and J.H. Rappole, 1997. *The science of overabundance: Deer ecology and population management*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- McShea, W.J. and C.M. Stewart, L.J. Kearns, S. Liccioli, and D.Kocka, 2008. Factors affecting autumn deer-vehicle collisions in a rural Virginia County. *Human-Wildlife Conflicts* 2(1):110-121, Spring.
- Millburn Township, Deer Management Task Force, Report of August 2006.
- Moen, A.N. 1989. "Crippling Losses." *Deer and Deer Hunting* 12(6):64-70.
- Nixon, C.M., L.P. Hansen, P.A. Brewer, J.E. Chelsovig, T.L. Esker, D. Etter, J.B. Sullivan, R.G. Koerkenmeier, and P.C. Mankin. 2001. Survival of white-tailed deer in intensively farmed areas of Illinois. *Can. J. Zool.* 79: 581-588.
- Pedersen, M.A. S.M Berry, and J.C. Bossart, 1980. Wounding rates of white-tailed deer using modern archery equipment. *Proc. Annu. Conf. Southeast. Assoc. Fish and Wildl. Agencies* 62:31-34
- Rutberg, A. and R. Naugle, 2008. Population-Level Effects of Immunocontraception in White-tailed Deer. *Wildlife Research* 35, p. 494-501.
- Stormer, F.A., Kirkpatrick, C.M. and Hoekstra, T.W. 1979. "Hunter-Inflicted Wounding of White-tailed Deer." *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 7(1):10-16.

UDWR
Mule Deer Habitat
Improvement
Strategy Proposal
For Alpine City

ALPINE MULE DEER HABITAT IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY PROPOSAL

Proposed By:

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Central Region Habitat Restoration Biologist
(Robby Edgel)

Introduction:

- The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources central region habitat section is proposing to work with Alpine City and its residence to develop innovative strategies to help address conflicts with urban mule deer from a habitat approach. These strategies will involve improving habitat for mule deer outside of City limits to reduce the need for deer to enter the city for food and water. Also, we will conduct a study to better understand mule deer movements and better be able to develop effective habitat projects. We will work within the city limits to reduce attractants for deer to enter the city (e.g. food, water, cover, etc.) Lastly, we will work to educate Alpine City residents to better be able to co-exist with the wildlife found in this area.

Objectives:

- Increase our knowledge of mule deer found within Alpine City (i.e. movements, behavior, resource use, etc.).
- Reduce the number of deer that are within Alpine Cities residential areas by drawing them out with better habitat.
- Reduce vehicle collisions with deer within Alpine City and the surrounding communities.
- Reduce the amount of property damage caused by deer.
- Increase the public's knowledge and ability to co-exist with deer in Alpine.

Proposed Strategies

1. Improve deer habitat on the benches, in parks, and on the forest surrounding Alpine to increase the available food and water outside of the more residential areas of Alpine City. This will help to reduce the need for deer to enter the city for such resources.
2. Conduct a study to better understand why deer are coming into the city, when, and what are the areas that they use to travel in and out of the city. Also, to better understand if the deer that are seen in the city are staying in the city year round or are they mountain deer that just come into the city temporarily. With this information we can better develop effective and innovative strategies to resolve issues at a lower cost and long-term.
3. Identify and build fencing in areas that will reduce access by deer into the city and help educate residents on how to effectively build fencing or install other deterrents to protect their property from deer.
4. Work with residents to landscape their yards with vegetation that are less desired by deer or more resilient to browse.
5. Work with the city to develop website, community nature center, and other materials to improve education on how to co-exist with nature and be more aware of the wildlife found within the community.

Strategy Descriptions

Habitat Projects

- With human development and landscaping of irrigated yards the historic dynamics of mule deer movements has likely changed. There are now grasses and forbs down in the valleys all through the summer, so the mule deer do not need to migrate up to higher elevations for these plants. We are hoping to restore some of the current vegetation that is found in the valley areas to those that were there historically and reduce access to other non-native vegetation that may be an attractant. In addition, we will work to improve the forage quality in public areas, like parks, to provide alternative food options other than on private property. We will work with Alpine City and developers to plan habitat improvement projects on the benches surrounding alpine to give an alternate location for deer to forage during the summer and winter. We will work with U.S. Forest Service to improve habitat higher up on the mountain to provide better summer habitat. We will work also to develop water sources for deer in the summer, so that they do not have to come down into the city to get water. Some of this work is already happening south of Alpine.

Alpine Mule Deer Study

- The UDWR will partner with Universities and volunteers to conduct a study to better understand the behavior and movements of deer in the Alpine area. We propose to capture mule deer that are found in Alpine during the winter and place GPS tracking collars on these animals. These collars will send the locations of deer to the UDWR and allow us to better understand the behavior of these deer. We can better learn if deer are staying in Alpine all year round or if they are moving up on the mountain as well and how do their daily movements occur. Also, we will be able to better understand travel corridors and look for ways to reduce vehicle collisions by fencing, reducing speed limits, and placing signs in these areas.

Education

- The UDWR will continue to work with residents of Alpine to know how to better co-exist with wildlife. Information can be provided online, through nature centers, and through other consultation with individuals to landscape in a way that can reduce attractants. Also, help to identify where and what type of fencing will be the most effective etc.

Note from DNR Habitat Biologist

Deer diet varies depending upon the time of year and elevation of forage available to them as they move up and down a mountainside.

Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter. Of course there are overlaps and weather factors affecting the movements of deer up and down (Fall or Spring snowfalls or blizzards, etc.)

In the Winter deer eat mostly shrubs (e.g. sagebrush, bitterbrush, rose, serviceberry, etc.), the spring they eat more grasses (e.g. native wheatgrass, fescue, indian ricegrass, etc.) in the summer they eat more forbs (e.g. sunflower, clover, yarrow, blue flax, cinquefoil, etc.) and in the fall they eat more woody plants (aspen, cottonwood, willow, elderberry, and oak etc. So they are moving up and down the mountain depending on time of year and where these plants are located.

Education Material Examples



[Give](#) [Membership](#) [Volunteer](#) [Register or Sign In](#)

Enjoy the Garden Education & Programs Concerts & Performances Plants & Gardening Event Rental Get Involved About Us

[Adult Education](#) [Youth & Family](#) [Teachers & Students](#) [Seasonal Events](#) [Exhibits](#) [Tours](#)



HOURS (MDT)

9AM-5PM

The Garden is Open

The Garden Will Close at 5PM for a Concert

Only Service Animals are allowed in the garden

[\(Click to See All Hours\)](#)

GENERAL ADMISSION

Members: Free
Adults (ages 18-64): \$12
Seniors (ages 65+): \$10
Military w/ID: \$10
Children (ages 3-17): \$7
Children (under 3): Free
U of U Faculty/Staff: \$10
U of U Students: Free with valid ID

Groups (12 or more) \$1 off ea. person

Enjoy half-price admission December, January, and February

CONTACT
(801)585-0556

LOCATION
300 Wakara Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
[How to Get Here](#)

Mule Deer

The mule deer, *Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*, is a beautiful animal that many of us come into contact with any time we are out of doors. It doesn't matter if we are in the mountains, foothills, or our own yard. Usually we marvel at their speed and agility, but their appetite for our flowers can lead to conflict for both deer and gardener. While there isn't a perfect solution, there are many efforts, that when combined, can keep you gardening and deer deterred.

Mule deer are migratory, depending on the season and food supply. They spend much of the summer in higher mountainous areas and move to lower elevations in the winter to avoid deep snow. This means that they will be most active in your yard from December to April, depending on where you live. Homes located in foothills, inside these natural migratory ranges, can expect more damage. Winter/spring, therefore is the prime time of year to apply repellents.

Damage Characteristics

Sometimes it can be difficult to tell exactly what is causing plant damage, so here are some tips; Mule deer are browsers, which means they nibble on a variety of plants; they primarily graze on shrubs and twigs and occasionally grasses. Deer have no upper teeth, so they rip food rather than cut it in clean lines, leaving a jagged edge or torn surface on twigs and stems. Whole plants will generally not be consumed as the deer graze on tips of plants while wandering from one plant to another. Young plants may be uprooted as deer attempt to tear off their tips. They can be surprisingly adept at eating off the sweet flowers and leaving the rest of the plant alone.

Plant Selection

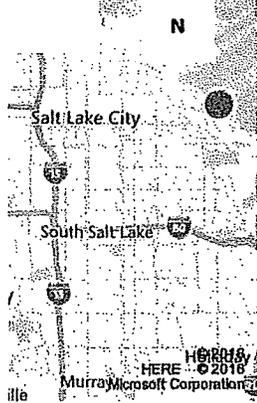
Just like us, deer have a preferred palate of plants they like to eat; by leaving these plants out of our gardens we can minimize much of the conflict. There are also many plants that actually prefer a nibble from a deer now and then and can save you the work of pruning.

Tasty Plants to Avoid
Apple
Arborvitae (Thuja)
Boxwood (Buxus)
Daylily (Hemerocallis)
Euonymus
Hosta
Pansy (Viola)
Pine - especially Scotch Pine and soft needled species (Pinus)
Rose
Tulip
Viburnum
Yew (Taxus)

« AUGUST »

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Terms of Use



View Larger Map

Secure Weather Alert!

83°F 3 mph

Forecast

Radar

Cameras

Weather Bug



Resistant Plants (some grazing is all right)		
Trees	Shrubs	Perennials
Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	Barberry (<i>Berberis</i>)	Agastache
Bristlecone Pine (<i>Pinus aristata</i>)	Blue-mist Spirea (<i>Caryophyllis</i>)	Artemisia
Engelmann Spruce (<i>Picea engelmannii</i>)	Broom (<i>Cytisus & Genista</i>)	Aster
Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia</i>)	Bee Balm (<i>Monarda</i>)
White Fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>)	Coloneaster	Black-eyed Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>)
	Daphne	Blanket Flower (<i>Gaillardia</i>)
	Red-twig Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	Bleeding Heart (<i>Dicentra</i>)
	Holly (<i>Ilex</i>)	Blue Flax (<i>Linum catharticum</i>)
	Lilac (<i>Syringa</i>)	Boltonia
	Oregon Grapeholly (<i>Mahonia</i>)	Cat Mint (<i>Nepeta</i>)
	Potentilla	Christmas Rose (<i>Helleborus</i>)
	Rabbitbush (<i>Chrysothamnus</i>)	Crocus
	Russian Sage (<i>Perovskia</i>)	Dusty Miller (<i>Sonchella</i>)
	Smoke Bush (<i>Cotinus</i>)	Euphorbia
	Spirea (<i>Spiraea</i>)	False Forget-me-not (<i>Brunnera</i>)
	St. Johns Wort (<i>Hypericum</i>)	Ferns
	Viburnum (most)	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>)
	Yucca	Gaura
		Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i>)
		Hollyhock (<i>Alcea</i>)
		Jerusalem Sage (<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>)
		Juniper's Beard (<i>Centranthus</i>)
		Lamb's Ear (<i>Stachys</i>)
		Lavender
		Lupine (<i>Lupinus</i>)
		Nettle (<i>Lamium</i>)
		Ornamental Grass
		Penstemon
		Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea</i>)
		Queen of the Meadow (<i>Filipendula</i>)
		Salvia
		Santolina
		Scabiosa
		Tansy (<i>Tanacetum</i>)
		Wine Cups (<i>Callitroche</i>)
		Yarrow (<i>Achillea</i>)

Barriers

Because of their nimble legs, it can be difficult to keep deer out completely, however even a small fence can slow them down. A realistic fence height for the home garden would be 6-8 feet; for a more complete exclusion 10-12 feet is a better range. The material of the fence seems to make little difference as long as it is easily maintained.

Bird netting, laid over the top flowerbeds and pinned down, is very effective. Spring pansies and tulips can really benefit from being covered. While sometimes unsightly, it protects all the blossoms underneath and is relatively inexpensive. Care must be taken in the springtime to cut holes in the net allowing new flowers to push through without being hindered.

Wrapping your soft evergreens with burlap sheets in the wintertime can offer very good protection. While it may look a little whimsical, it works very well, and also prevents limb breakage from snow. Comparing wrapped and unwrapped trees here at Red Butte Garden were like night and day by springtime; the wrapped tree was not consumed at all while the other was completely eaten.

Scare Tactics

Deer are easily startled, but they are not easily fooled. Motion activated sprinklers, lights, or noises are all great at getting the deer's attention, but they usually don't scare them off completely.

Repellents

There are a number of products on the market that claim to stop deer from eating plants. Their ingredients range from garlic and eggs to chemicals like thiram. Recently, several studies have clarified some of the better ones. All repellents show better protection than using nothing at all. The largest factor for effectiveness was how hungry the deer were and how often the repellent was applied. Here are a few of the better products:

The use of predator urines as a deterrent have recently gained a lot of attention. They work, are easily applied, and are reasonably priced. Small amounts are poured into a dispenser jar and hung near the plant. Each dispenser covers approximately 12 feet. Place the dispensers in the fall and put out a fresh dose 2 months later.

Ammonium soaps are sold under many names, but essentially are all the same. Some brand names include Big Game Repellent or BGR, Rockland Hinder, Fertlome Rabbit & Deer Repellent. They work by taste and odor and can be easily washed off. Because of this, they are good to use on edible plants, but must be re-applied more often. While the scent is offensive to deer, most people aren't bothered.

Garlic oils work by odor and are recommended by several studies. The brand name Bobbex® seems to do particularly well. Although it is very good for food crops, it doesn't last in snowy and wet weather because the scent is suppressed.

Egg solids are the most popular ingredient in repellents. The scent isn't very offensive to us, but the sensitive noses of deer can pick it out. It is a quite safe to use and lasts a few months because of its stickiness.

Denatonium benzoate or bitrex, or thiram-based products are both **highly recommended**. They are liquids that are applied to the leaves and stems of plants. The advantage of these products is that they stay on the plant longer lessening re-application time.

Products containing Benzyl diethyl ammonium saccharide .065% and thymol .35% provided little protection and are not recommended. Methods such as hanging bars of soap and spreading human hair are not recommended. Both require a significant amount of time and material. Human hair usually works for only a few days and can be very unsightly. Mints and blood, bone, or meat meals are also very poor protectors. Pepper or capsaicin has shown some effectiveness, but performed better for squirrels and rabbits than deer.

Deer are the most influential non-domesticated grazer in our area, because they eat grasses down to the ground in some areas but not others. This creates more diversity in the plant community by providing opportunities for other grass, flowers or tree seedlings to take root in bare spaces. Their tip grazing also provides a natural pruning keeping plants compact.

Understanding and appreciating the role of deer in nature can soften the blow of losing your favorite daylily flower. With these tips and a little luck, hopefully we can all get along.

Article by Michelle Cook

[Home](#) [News](#) [Fishing](#) [Hunting](#) [Licenses](#) [Calendar](#) [Learn more](#) [About us](#) [Multimedia](#)

Mule deer

Minimizing browsing damage by deer

When mule deer browse expensive nursery plants on foothill benches during the winter, they often destroy or reshape trees, shrubs and flowers. However, with proper planning, homeowners can assist wildlife and create attractive landscapes. Information in this article can help homeowners, nursery operators and landscape architects plan home landscapes that are compatible with plant utilization patterns of mule deer on winter ranges.

Preventing deer use

The most effective way to eliminate browsing by deer is to enclose the area with a fence that is at least 7.6 feet high. Entrances must be closed at all times, particularly at night. Lower fences, such as 4-foot-high chain-link, and decorative, wood or metal fences will reduce, but not eliminate use. Repellents such as systemic insecticides, human hair, soap and other chemicals, as well as outdoor lighting and artificial noise, are unreliable in preventing deer use. Protective plant adaptations, such as thorns on rosebushes, are also generally ineffective. Hungry deer tend to ignore repellents and browse (graze) available plants. Individual plants that are highly susceptible to deer damage can be protected by thoroughly wrapping with burlap or several layers of plastic.



Extent of the deer winter range

Almost all foothill bench areas as well as many valley floors are traditional wintering and foraging areas for mule deer. For example, Old Main Hill on the USU campus was once a rocky slope covered by big sagebrush, a primary winter food of mule deer. In the predawn hours, deer still browse cultivated ornamental plants that have replaced the native rangeland species.

During the day, deer usually stay in the thickest vegetative cover available and as far as possible from homes and people. At night, deer leave the security of daytime cover and venture out in search of forage. Plants around homes closest to good deer habitat, such as streamsides, brushy draws, juniper patches, and Gambel oak stands, will generally be the most heavily browsed. Although deer use of landscaped plants usually decreases as distance to daytime cover increases, noticeable browsing often occurs within one mile of cover areas.

Factors affecting plant use by deer

Deer typically begin using traditional winter ranges, with or without housing developments, soon after the end of the deer hunt in early November. They eat the most preferred plants first, which may be the only plants browsed during mild winters. During severe winters almost all available plants are browsed to some degree. Deer usually continue browsing until spring green-up in March or April but can continue browsing until May or later when early spring flowers such as crocus and tulips are abundant.

The number of deer on the range, which is primarily determined by hunting regulations, alternate food sources, including native and urban foraging areas, winter weather conditions, and plant preferences, also influence

the degree of plant use by deer. Browsing of ornamental plants typically increases after heavy snowfalls limit the mobility of deer and the availability of native plants. Deep snow forces deer to move to lower elevations where plants are more accessible. However, deep snow cover may also prevent deer from browsing low-growing and small ornamental plants. Deer will generally

dig down through only about eight inches of snow to obtain forage. Snow depth must be deeper to protect taller plants. Mule deer generally browse no higher than six feet but often reach higher when standing on snow. Browsing of landscaped plants is likely to increase during severe, long winters when snow cover is deep and extensive. As forage supplies dwindle, deer will reach higher and dig deeper for food. Plants in secluded locations and those grown under the best conditions tend to be more susceptible to browsing. The presence of household pets may discourage use.

Plant recovery from deer use

Many plants that are heavily browsed recover vigorously during spring and summer, especially when regularly watered, fertilized and weeded. Indeed, many native plants are ecologically adapted to annual moderate or heavy browsing. Winter browsing stimulates new vegetative growth in spring, even on dry rangelands. Although regrowth of many ornamental plants may increase if browsed during the growing season, some do not recover from heavy winter use and others may require two or more growing seasons to recover. Two growing seasons are often required to replace the vegetative and fruiting buds of apple trees browsed during the winter. Evergreen conifers, junipers, pines, firs and spruces are the most susceptible plants to permanent damage by deer. In addition to direct browsing damage, occasionally heavy use exposes plant tissues and can lead to frost damage.

Observation of plant use

Deer use of ornamental plants was studied during the winters of 1979–81 in 12 landscaped yards on foothill benches near Layton and Bountiful, Utah. Utilization of all plant species in each yard was evaluated in late winter by estimating the proportion of the current annual growth removed by mule deer. Plant species were categorized by the degree of deer use: no use (0 percent), light (1–40 percent), moderate (41–70 percent) and heavy use (71+ percent). The results of these and other observations were used to evaluate the likelihood that ornamental plants would be utilized by deer. The lists are not inclusive and should serve only as guidelines. Additional research is needed. Deer will probably exhibit similar preferences for related plants. The recommended list of native shrubs was based on the field, research and home landscaping experiences of the authors and reviewers. A similar list was developed using whitetailed deer in Connecticut.

Landscape planning on deer winter ranges

Ornamental plants, which may be expected to receive heavy use by deer and are often permanently damaged, should not be planted unless they are completely protected. These plants, although generally highly preferred by and useful to deer, are less likely to survive and more likely to acquire an unattractive appearance due to browsing. Deer will eat most ornamental plants, many of which can recover from moderate use during the spring and summer. Many homeowners are willing to trade the opportunity to view wildlife in backyards for moderate browsing.

Fortunately, some plants are seldom browsed by deer except during harsh weather when other forages are not available. Many of the native shrubs provide forage for mule deer on winter ranges and are also attractive for landscape purposes. Seeds and plant materials for some of these native shrubs may be available from commercial nurseries. The best sources are nurseries that specialize in native plants. Small amounts of seeds for many species of native shrubs can be easily hand-collected in late summer through fall. Blending a variety of native and ornamental plants into a home landscape can create a highly attractive environment for family, friends, mule deer and other wildlife species. Enhancing the home environment and replacing some of the lost wildlife habitat can be enjoyable and beneficial.

Ornamental plants highly preferred by mule deer

(generally not recommended for landscaping on deer winter range areas)

Common name	Scientific name
Trees	
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus</i> spp.
Swiss mountain pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Shrubs / small trees	
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Bearberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.

Elkweed	<i>Frasera</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Ptitzer juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Tam juniper	<i>Juniperus tamariscifolia</i>
Laurel	<i>Laurus</i> spp.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Japanese yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Arbor-vitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Virburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.

Flowers / vines

Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Sweet williams	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.
Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Pansy (Violet)	<i>Viola</i>

Ornamental plants moderately preferred by mule deer

(generally recommended for landscaping on deer winter range areas)

Common name**Scientific name****Trees**

Japanese maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Water birch*	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>
European white birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.
Locust	<i>Gleditsia</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Quaking aspen*	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Almond	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Sweet cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Sour cherry	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.

Shrubs / small trees

Oldman wormwood	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Red barberry	<i>Berberis haematocarpa</i>
Siberian peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
Peking cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>
Cranberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>
Rock cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Arizona cypress	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Privat	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Purple flower honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera conjugialis</i>
Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>
Common red current	<i>Ribes sativum</i>
Rose (cultivated)	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.

Pussy willow
Bridal wreath
Coralberry
Lilac
English yew
Snowball bush

Salix discolor
Spirea vanhoutii
Symphoricarpos orbiculatis
Syringa spp.
Taxus baccata
Viburnum opulus

Flowers / vines

Snapdragon
Strawberry
Cinquefoil

Anthirrinum spp.
Fragaria spp.
Potentilla spp.

*Plant species native to Utah.

Ornamental plants seldom preferred by mule deer

(recommended for landscaping on deer winter range areas)

Common name**Scientific name****Trees**

Norway maple
Silver maple
Birch
Hawthorne
White ash
Engelmann spruce
Blue spruce
Bristle cone pine*
Japanese black pine
Narrowleaf cottonwood*
Douglas fir*

Acer platanoides
Acer saccharinum
Betula spp.
Cmtaequs spp.
Fraxinus american
Picea engelmanni
Picea pungens
Pinus aristata
Pinus thunbergi
Populus angustifolia
Pseudotsuga menziesii

Shrubs / small trees

Bamboo
Red-osier dogwood*
Singleleaf ash*
English holly
Shrubby cinquefoil*
Gooseberry
Yucca

Bambusa spp.
Cornus stolonifera
Fraxinus anomala
Ilex aquifolium
Potentilla fruticosa
Ribes grossularia
Yucca spp.

Flowers / vines

Daisy
Tiger lily*
Myrtle
Buttercup
Wisteria

Bellis spp.
Lilium tigrinum
Myrtus spp.
Ranunculus spp.
Wisteria spp.

*Plant species native to Utah

Native shrubs used by deer in winter that generally recover during the growing season

(Most are also highly attractive to birds and other wildlife species)

Common name	Scientific name	Height (feet)	Flowers	Fruit
Saskatoon serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	10 feet+	Pink and white	Pome-edible
Black sagebrush	<i>Artemisia nova</i>	2 feet	Small	Seed
Big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	5 feet	Yellow-small	Seed
Broom Snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	1-2 feet	Yellow-small	Seed
Fourwing saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	5 feet	Small	4-wing seed
Creeping barberry	<i>Berberis repens</i>	1 foot	Yellow	Berry-edible
Douglas rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus vicidiflorus</i>	3 feet	Yellow	Seed

Common blackbrush	<i>Coleogyne ramosissima</i>	6 feet	Yellow or green	Seed
Mexican cliffrose	<i>Cowania mexicana</i>	6 feet	Yellow and white	Seed
Douglas hawthorn	<i>Crateagus douglasii</i>	10 feet+	White-showy	Pome-crab apple
Common winterfat	<i>Eurotia lanata</i>	3 feet	Small	Seed
Apache plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	7 feet	White-showy	Seed
Myrtle pachistma	<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i>	2 feet	Small-red	Seed
Desert peachbrush	<i>Prunus fasciculata</i>	5 feet	Yellow	Berry
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	10 feet+	White-fragrant	Berry-edible
Antelope bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	6 feet	Yellow	Seed
Gambel Oak	<i>Quercus gambellii</i>	10 feet+	White	Acorn
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	6 feet	Yellow	Berry-red
Skunkbush sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	6 feet	Yellow	Berry-red
Golden current	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	4 feet	Yellow and pink	Currents-edible
Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	3 feet	Red-large	Rose hips
Woods rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	8 feet	Red-large	Rose hips
Western red raspberry	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>	3 feet	White Small	raspberry
Blueberry elder	<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	8 feet	White	Berry-edible
Black Greasewood	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	8 feet	Small	Seed
Mountain snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	4 feet	Pink	Berry-white



Hot subjects

- Fishing reports
- Guidebooks
- Predator control
- Wolves in Utah

Getting involved

- Hunter Education
- Watchable wildlife
- Adopt a desert tortoise
- Public meetings

Timely links

- Archery in the schools
- Mule deer issues (PDF)
- California condors

Reaching us

- DWR contact information
- GRAMA requests
- Press room



Letters/Emails from
Residents to the
Committee

Subject: RE: Deer
Date: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 at 9:23:44 AM Mountain Daylight Time
From: Steve Cospers
To: Melissa Holiday
CC: ancospers@comcast.net, Lon Lott (lonmoralpine@gmail.com)

Thank you Melissa,

I will let my wife answer in more detail. She is the gardener in the family and deals with this more than I do.

The things I'm aware of entail the destruction of vegetation that has been on our property since we moved here 30 years ago that now we cannot keep anymore. The deer diet has changed as they have acclimated to the full time residency in the neighborhood.

* We have had 12 yew plants in front of our house since we arrived in 1986. These had grown to roughly 3 ft. tall by 4 ft. in diameter. The deer have destroyed them in the past 4 years. We have already ripped out the 5 in front of our porch. They have decimated the remaining 7 in front of our garage. They will have to come out this year. I don't know the cost of a fully grown tree or bush. Can that really be estimated after 25 years of growth? Let's say a fully grown bush to be \$500? So \$6,000?

* They have destroyed the dogwood around our backyard deck. Again this is 25 year old vegetation that covered the view of the underside of the deck. They have been eating them the past 5 years or so. I would estimate they have destroyed 10 fully developed plants. We have replanted but to no avail. Another \$5,000?

* The cost of the gardens destroyed in the past would I suppose be equated to seed cost....but mostly labor. I finally built a fence around the garden. Cost of over \$1,000.

* We cannot name all the roses they have eaten over the years. Tulips - forget it. We don't even try. How much money? Hard to say.

* They have "deer-shaped" all our burning bushes - that's what I call them. My wife would know the name. They look like all the bushes in the cemetery. "Deer-shaped".

* They are now eating all the pine trees on our property. They never used to do that.

* Our backyard looks like Armageddon - Deer droppings. I've never seen the concentration as I now see.

The herd stays around year-long now. We see upwards of 10 to 12 deer in our yard on an ongoing basis. The does drop one or two fawns a year. The herd is increasing. No doubt.

The cost of an 8 ft. fence for our backyard - \$24,000. That would not protect the front or side yards.

Management of herds is a time-tested tenant of the DWR. I invite their help in our city. If we are to be stewards of our properties, and beautify our property as good citizens to beautify the community, we need help.

Thanks for your time. And thanks for the inquiry.

Steve Cospers
1006 E Village Way

-----Original Message-----

From: Melissa Holiday [mailto:bjholiday@cox.net]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 9:03 AM
To: Steve Cospers
Subject: Deer

Dear Mr. Cospers,
Rich Nelson from Alpine City forwarded your email today to the Urban Deer Committee. I am on that committee. One

of the pieces of information that we are gathering is the type of damage inflicted by the deer and the cost of the damage. You mention that the deer cause thousands of dollars of damage. Do you have data to support this claim? If so, would you be willing to share it with the committee? If your claim is based on anecdotes, would you be willing to share those? We are interested in learning as much as we can about this issue and not just basing a recommendation on our own experiences. Please forward to me any information that you have and are willing to share. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Melissa Holiday

Urban Deer Committee member

Sorry - another thing.

We tried netting the yew this year. The deer pull the netting up and away and eat underneath the netting.

Smart herd.

Subject: RE: deer

Date: Monday, March 21, 2016 at 1:51:27 PM Mountain Daylight Time

From: Rich Nelson

To: Joseph Buchman, Cindy Cell

CC: Sheldon Wimmer, Brian Higbee, Melissa Holiday, Craig Rosvall, Dan Ruesch, Kent Partna, Lon Lott, Ramon Beck, Roger Bennett, Troy Stout, Kimber Bryant

Joe,

Thank you for your email and concern regarding deer in the city. The City Council has appointed an Urban Deer Control Committee to study the issue and report back to the Council no later than July 1st with their recommendations on what the City should or shouldn't do regarding the deer in the city. I will forward your email to them, the Mayor and the City Council.

Sincerely,

Rich Nelson
Alpine City Administrator
20 North Main Street
Alpine City, UT 84004
rnelson@alpinecity.org
801-756-6347 x105 (w)
801-404-7850 (c)

From: Joseph Buchman [mailto:drbuchman@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 12:15 PM

To: Rich Nelson <rnelson@alpinecity.org>; Cindy Cell <cbuchman@gmail.com>

Subject: deer

I don't have any receipts for actual damage, but I do feel like we are living in the middle of some sort of animal refuge. I've always lived with a few deer around (or for 10 years in Summit Park with a few moose around), but nothing like this. There are packs of them gathered in our yard frequently, often observed, but also evidenced by large piles of droppings in our yard, on our driveway, in our sidewalk.

My wife is a clinical laboratory scientist at American Fork hospital and leaves for work before 6AM. She reports frequent encounters with deer in the road, and it seems to be only a matter of time before one will be hit by her car (they tend to jump out without warning). That has caused us both to slow way down, drive far more carefully and watch for deer (not a bad thing I suppose -- but not exactly the safest way of improving traffic around here. We're both afraid for guests coming to and from our home and have warned them about the dangers, as well as our adult children drivers.

Seems only a matter of time before a tragedy causes a tipping point to the drastic action that will occur post-tragedy and should occur asap in our view.

Best,

Joe, Cindy and friends/family

Joseph G. Buchman, PhD
584 Hillside Circle

May 25, 2016

Jody Blaney
889 Fort Canyon Road
Alpine, UT 84004
801-824-4241
jody.blaney@yahoo.com

Dear Alpine City and UDCC,

I am writing in response to the survey that I received this morning. This issue is very important to me. I am 43 years old and a lifelong Alpine resident. I hope you will consider my opinion as someone who has lived in Alpine for over four decades.

I am adamantly opposed to reducing the deer population by killing the deer. The deer and other animals are part of the charm of Alpine. Friends, co-workers and relatives love to come to my house in the mountains to see the deer wandering around in the yard. I live in the mountains. I live in a canyon. The deer (and turkeys, and raccoons, and skunks, and squirrels, etc.) were here first. We (people) have moved into their territory, not the opposite. I have heard from real estate agents that having deer around increases the value of your home. If you are selling your home and can take a picture of it with a deer in the background, it is a much easier sell and the value goes up.

I believe that if people do not like the deer, maybe they shouldn't have moved to Alpine. There are plenty of other places where people can live where the deer won't bother them. I know that it is very "prestigious" to have an 84004 zip code and to be able to tell all of your friends and co-workers that you live in Alpine, but if you don't like the deer and other critters, maybe you should move. Is it really that important to have an Alpine address if you hate the atmosphere?

I understand that people are worried about their plants and gardens. If they are that concerned about their flowers and tomato plants, they could build a fence around them. I don't think we should start ***killing animals*** so that people can say that they grow their own tomatoes and tulips.

I am not a fanatical animal rights activist, but I do not believe AT ALL in killing animals for the sake of a few vegetable gardens and flower patches. *The deer were here first.* We are invading their territory. I am frustrated with all of the "newcomers" to Alpine who want to live in a charming mountain town until they realize that *there are animals here.* That is ridiculous.

Do not kill the deer. They really are the most charming part of Alpine. I would like to be notified of any meetings discussing this topic and I would like to know how to get more involved. ***I think it would be a tragedy to start killing off all of the deer for the sake of a few rich people's gardens.***

Thank you.



Jody Blaney

Lifelong Resident of Alpine and friend of the deer

To those on the "Deer Committee":

2 June 2016

I moved into Alpine in 1963 and for many years there was nothing that could be construed as a "deer problem". In thinking back about it, the only time that we would see deer in the city limits would be during the winter time. During one particularly "hard" winter, the deer even came up on my porch so that they could browse higher on the decorative junipers.

I can understand the deer needing to come to lower levels during the winters but to have them here all year long, there's something wrong.

Several years back, I contacted the DWR and they had a person come to my house to assess the damage that had been done by the deer. In talking with him, there were several things that I learned. (1) With the ordinances established by the Alpine City Council, we had made a game preserve of the area. (2) Deer are protected by the state of Utah and you can in no way molest or disturb them. (3) If a deer is on your property and causing damage, call the DWR and within three days they will send a man out to shoot it (if *they* determine that is what is needed) with a "suppressed" (silenced) rifle. (4) If you are growing a product for commercial use, (fruit, etc.) and the deer are causing damage, then the DWR would at their expense, build a ten foot "deer fence" around your property. You can yet see a few of these high fences around some of the orchards.

He and I talked about controlling or getting rid of the deer. When I suggested putting a poisoned bait out that would be unacceptable by birds, dogs or cats and put it in the places that children would not be going into (the wild brush areas around Alpine), he became alarmed and said, "You can't do that! Deer are a protected animal."

One other thing, when dogs were allowed to run loose, they would keep the deer out of the city. But then we passed an ordinance requiring dogs to either be on a leash or penned in a yard. Don't misunderstand me. I think that it is a good ordinance. I don't have a dog, I don't like dogs, but I think that ordinance has been a contributing factor to our "deer problem".

There was a regular deer trail across my back yard and the garden that I would plant in the back yard, was continually eaten by the deer. I tried several different kinds of temporary fencing around the garden but it was a lot of work and some expense. I even had deer crawl under the fence a couple of times.

I have enclosed my back yard with a six foot solid vinyl fence and since then, there has not been one deer print in the back yard. But that cost me \$8,000.00 and now the deer trail is across my front yard where they eat all the rose buds and blossoms, other of the flowers and you can't grow tulips at all because they act like that is a candy that you've put out for them.

Do I want the deer eradicated? **YES!!!** But I want it done in a way that the meat will be utilized and not wasted. I only have a small city lot but I would happily allow bow hunters to sit on my front porch and take the deer that cross my lawn each night.

I think the committee formed to consider the aspects of this problem are doing a very difficult job. They have my respect and thanks.

Kay Lindow

June 15, 2016

Deer Committee,

As a result of the survey, I was prompted to look on the net to see what has been done in other communities of deal with an increasing deer population and the damage it does to the community.

Many communities have tried many of the suggested procedures without very good results. Relocating, which was mentioned in the survey letter, seems the most inhumane, since it ends in the death of 50% of the relocated deer. It is also a waste of money since the community just gets quickly repopulated by other deer.

Connecticut has been dealing with deer problems for decades and their Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station has done a lot of work on trying to solve their deer problems. I spoke with a Dr. Scott Williams, phone # 203-974-8609 about what they have done and what they have found effective. He said what they have found most effective method was a combination of surgical sterilization of 30 to 50 does and also lethal removal of excess population. The sterilization runs about \$500 per animal and of course to hire professional "hit men" would be another expense. They did not find that using regular hunters was effective.

Dr Williams , phone #203-974-8609, said you would be welcome to call him since your committee would have better information on the size of the herd here and how much damage they are causing.

I hope this will be of some help.

Sincerely

Barbara Cluff

To whom it may concern:

We moved here when there were 4 wards in 1979 and now there are 3 stakes. We had an occasional deer come into the yard and nip a tulip.

Then we were inundated the next year so the city called a meeting. The last speaker was from the fish and game and he told us they wanted to bring into the mountains mountain sheep so they killed all the cougars. That's when the deer looking for more growth came into Alpine.

We have had all our deer fences knocked down and ripped. Last summer we had a female deer and 3 fawns in our yard. When fall came and I tied up the fences she got a big buck to come in and knock them down.

I have had two deer die in my yard and when I called the Fish & Game to come pick the carcasses up it was several days before they came.

Two years ago the deer started eating the yew bushes which they hadn't done before so now the only part that is not a skeleton is the top where deer can't reach.

Last year I went into the city to complain and the city manager listened to me for 30 min. and then in the next 20 proceeded to tell me how many calls he received from people saying how they loved the deer and this was their home.

People in Highland say things are much better since they had the deer shooting ^{with bows + arrows} and the meat was harvested for the poor.

Last week a yellow dog about 3 feet tall wandered into my back yard and then I heard a yelp yelp and it scooted out. A deer chased it out.

I realized last summer the only way I can control my back yard is put in a solid fence. Noel Jones

To the Urban Deer Control Committee:

I know this letter isn't "part" of the survey, but I couldn't help but try to convey my discontent with this discussion topic as a whole. I recognize no action has yet been taken by the city; however, I'm disappointed that more than just a handful of Alpine citizens would even consider it a viable option to eradicate or try to reduce the deer population. Having deer where we live IS PART OF WHERE WE LIVE. I've had no less than 25 people—from out-of-town—come visit my house over the past 10 years. Every single one of them raves of the charm of Alpine; the beauty of our mountains; the quietness of our streets; the lack of city bus and car noise; the overall feeling Alpine gives to us that we are part of the country and not the hustle and bustle of the city. Removing deer to a level "we" believe is appropriate is just one significant step to becoming yet another metropolis landscape, that has attempted to carve nature to fit their needs.

I suppose I should have started this letter with some facts. 1) I've had deer issues and continue to do so. I've had decimated front yard plants; 2) damaged fences from their feeble attempts to gain access to my back yard; 3) a continually decimated garden because it wasn't behind a fence. In fact, just this year I spent approximately \$800 dollars and a full two Saturdays to move my fence line forward, on the side of my house, to better encompass my garden boxes—all to stop the destruction of my garden. So I know what it is like to deal with Deer. I am an Alpine citizen who had to call a police officer to put down a deer that was stuck in the middle of my iron fence a few years ago. I had to haul its dead body to the front yard, where it slowly rotted for weeks, till the "road kill" team could remove it. Again, I'm on stranger to deer issues. However, that hasn't clouded my perspective of just where I live. I'm reminded of it every day I look out my windows or go for a walk in the open-space fields.

My issue and concern is simple. Alpine is the natural habitat of these deer; it is us who are the invasive species. If we stay here, it is us who must learn to live in harmony with them. Where would/does this type of thinking stop? What if I dislike humming birds because their noise disrupts my quiet mornings? Is it my place to try to remove them from Alpine? What if I can't stand the swallows that make mud on the exterior of my house? Do I go about insisting on killing or removing all of them so I can live here now—without some mud that stains my walls?

In removing deer we will take a big step in removing a big part of the charm that makes Alpine, well...Alpine. Just as I am writing this letter, a large buck is walking in the open space that is behind my house, grazing on grass. He gently moves as he cautiously walks looking for food. That experience will be eliminated because others feel it is their place to carve out a portion of what makes Alpine pristine; their definition of pristine is not mine.

Now regarding the argument that deer don't have natural predators in Alpine. May I offer one simple reality? Has anyone bothered to count the number of annual deer deaths due to Car strikes or being damaged on human fences, and compared that to the number of deaths that occur by natural predators in the wild in the same square feet that we occupy here? I'm confident that number may very well mirror a level of deer taken by mountain lions or wolves—if not exceed it. So before we assume we know what "too many" deer is, we must know the facts.

I appreciate the city forming a commission; I'm remiss I'm not on that commission, but that might not be proper, since I'm clearly biased. That said, may the commission know that as a 10-year citizen of this city I love, I wholeheartedly moved here because of the pristine landscape, views and feeling that I am close to nature. A feeble—and not permanent—attempt to "fix" deer by removing them will bring us one step closer to other larger cities of Utah (i.e. south Jordan, or West Jordan, or Sandy). All such cities that don't have deer roaming their hills; cities that don't see fawns being born in the spring and walking with their mothers. I chose not to live in those cities, rather I chose to live in Alpine where daily I have such experiences. Yes, I live where I have to spend money to fence in my garden; I have to accept that many of my plants and trees will be eaten by deer that are trying to survive because I put my house in their feed areas. I've found a way to live with the deer, and hope others too will find it in ourselves to let them be. May others go enjoy the uniqueness deer bring to our beautiful city and try to be less selfish with their physical possessions (i.e. plants and trees).

Trevor Hanson

619 Ridge Lane

Fwd: 8 pictures for you

From: Ancosper

Sent: Mon, Jun 13, 2016 at 4:21 pm

To: holidayfamily@reagan.com

Cc: rnelson@alpinecity.org, swimmer@alpinecity.org, alpinecity252@gmail.com, llott@alpinecity.org, rbennet@alpinecity.org, tstout@alpinecity.org, rbeck@alpinecity.org, Steve Cosper

001.JPG (43.2 KB) 002.JPG (49.9 KB) 003.JPG (51.1 KB) 004.JPG (44.8 KB) 005.JPG (45.2 KB)
006.JPG (47.1 KB) 008.JPG (45.4 KB) 039.JPG (64.7 KB) - Download all

didn't include pictures because they wouldn't print out separately and the quality was poor.

Hi Melissa,

It was nice to visit with you Saturday morning and thank you for your service on the deer committee. We appreciate your efforts to be objective.

These are pictures my next door neighbor took in her backyard. We also have a picture of a six point sitting under our swing set. We are somewhat nervous letting small children out when the bucks are out there.

The deer are not very afraid of people anymore; we can get within a few feet of them before they will amble away. My small dog was charged by a doe several times. My friend's dog was injured when it was pinned to the ground by a deer who was in her unfenced back yard, so the deer could easily have fled. These are "urban deer" without natural fear and occasional aggression. I don't think they ever venture into the mountains anymore. They live here year round and are in our yard day and night.

We didn't have a big problem with the deer for the first 25 years we lived here; in fact we thought they were somewhat charming. We learned to plant deer resistant plants (except roses and tulips which we eventually gave up on), used every deer repellent available, and fenced our garden. We have "modified our behavior" as far as is practical.

However, the deer population has exploded in the past five years and it is out of control. What used to be a deer resistant variety of plant no longer is. They even grazed on blue spruce this past winter - a first. Therefore we have had to tear out what was mature landscaping and replace it at great expense with the very few plants that the deer don't eat. (Yet). We cannot fence our front yard where much of the deer damage occurs. Their diet has become so rich that instead of leaving pellets they leave big piles of waste, much like a dog.

We strongly support culling the herd in the most expeditious and cost-effective manner. If that is bow-hunting them, then we support that. Our back yard would be an excellent place to do that, as we are on an established deer trail.

This committee and those who make decisions about this issue will never please everyone. But I submit that a decision to reduce (not eliminate) the herd will have a very positive effect on the community. I know there are some with very sensitive feelings toward the deer, which I acknowledge is valid. I don't believe that a bow hunt is a safety issue if carried out as Highland City did. I was told that Pleasant Grove also allows permitted bow hunting.

The greater SAFETY issue is the problem of deer jumping in front of cars. We have had deer jump in front of and even over our cars, damaging them and taking off a mirror and a fender. That is expensive and dangerous. We have found two dead deer in our back yard, presumably because they were hit crossing the street and made it that far. I also had a buck run at full speed around the corner of my house as I was walking around it - and I was barely missed. THAT is a safety issue.

Thank you for taking time to read this very long email and to conduct the survey. In the end, I think the decision should be a practical, economical one. And to do nothing would be a mistake.

Sincerely,
Alice Cosper

Please share this with the other members of the committee.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Holly Reynolds <hollybreynolds@gmail.com>
Date: January 12, 2016 at 9:23:49 AM MST
To: "ancosper@comcast.net" <ancosper@comcast.net>

Provo may draft archers to tackle growing deer troubles

From: Ancosper

Sent: Sat, Jul 9, 2016 at 8:36 pm

To: holidayfamily@reagan.com

Cc: sgwimmer@alpinecity.org, tstout@alpinecity.org, rbennett@alpinecity.org, rbeck@alpinecity.org, rnelson@alpinecity.org, alpinecity252@gmail.com, llott@alpinecity.org, alpinepro49@gmail.com

Image-1.png (185.8 KB)

Provo may draft archers to tackle growing deer troubles

<https://ksl.com/?sid=40591018>

Alpine has an equally bad problem!

PLEASE, Alpine Deer Committee - let's do what Provo and Highland did and get the certificate of registration from the DWR so we can start a mitigation program this fall.

Sent from my iPhone



ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Alpine Water Systems Report – Part II

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Shane Sorensen, City Engineer/Public Works Director

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: For Council consideration in making decisions regarding growth and development.

INFORMATION: At the previous Council meeting Shane reviewed the projected needs of the City for culinary and pressurized irrigation water. This report will go over projected future costs for supplying pressurized irrigation water to the residents of the City as the City grows and deals with needs for development and delivery of pressurized irrigation water.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: For Council review and discussion.

Memo



To: Mayor Wimmer and City Council
From: Shane L. Sorensen, P.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer
Date: August 19, 2016
Subject: Future Water Projects

At the last City Council Meeting we presented an overview of the City's water systems and mentioned some future projects that will likely need to be constructed to meet the future needs of the City and areas that the City is considering for annexation. Following is a list of some of the major projects and some very preliminary cost estimates:

- Drill New Well for Connection to Pressurized Irrigation System
 - Drill Test Well (1,500 feet deep): \$250,000 to \$300,000
 - Test Well Engineering and Construction Management: \$30,000 to \$40,000
 - Drill Production Well (1,500 feet deep): \$800,000 to \$850,000
 - Construction of Wellhouse: \$500,000
- Connection to CUP Line and Booster Station: \$728,800
- Fort Canyon Booster Pump Modifications: \$518,000
- 400 West Booster and Piping Upsize: \$652,000
- Country Manor Lane to Lambert Tank Connection: \$112,000
- Ranch Drive to Alpine Highway Connection: \$140,000
- Ranch Well and Healey Well VFD's: \$344,000
- Installation of PI Meters: \$2,300,000

Most of these costs came from the "Draft" Pressurized Irrigation System Master Plan that we have been working on with Horrocks Engineers, and is subject to change. However, then key point is that there will be a substantial financial commitment to provide pressurized irrigation for the future needs of the City. Some of these projects could be funded either entirely or partially by impact fees. The issue with this is timing of development and new home construction, since pressurized irrigation impact fees are collected with building permits. We consider this a starting point for where we need to be heading for the future.

Alpine City Public Works/Engineering
20 North Main • Alpine, Utah 84004
Phone/Fax: (801) 763-9862
E-mail: ssorensen@alpinecity.org

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Harvest Meadows Concept Plan

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: 23 August 2016

PETITIONER: Public Development Partners

**ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Review Concept Plan and address
Proposed Cul-de-sac Exception**

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE: Chapter 4 (Subdivision)

PETITION IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDINANCE: Yes

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The proposed Harvest Meadows Subdivision consists of 25 lots ranging in size from 20,000 square feet to 40,165 square feet on a site that is 16.23 acres. The site is located in the CR-20,000 zone. See the attached review letters from the City Planner and Engineers.

PLANNING COMMISSION MOTION:

Jane Griener moved to recommend approval of the proposed Harvest Meadows concept plan with the following conditions:

- **The Developer will change or modify the name of the subdivision.**
- **A 60-foot right-of-way is provided from Canyon Crest Road to Westfield Road.**
- **An exception to the maximum cul-de-sac length be granted for Canyon Crest Court.**
- **The entry islands be removed from the plan.**
- **The driveway access to Lot 20 be restricted from Westfield Road.**
- **Sidewalk is provided along the entire frontage of the developed property.**
- **Westfield Ditch to be re-routed out of the building pad of Lot 20 with appropriate easements.**



Date: July 20, 2016

By: Jed Muhlestein, P.E. *JM*
Assistant City Engineer

Subject: **Harvest Meadows – ENGINEER’S CONCEPT REVIEW**
25 Lots on 16.23 Acres, CR 20,000 Zone

ENGINEERING REVIEW

This is the engineering review for the proposed Harvest Meadows subdivision. A separate Planning Review will also be completed. The proposed development consists of 25 lots on 16.23 acres. The development is located in the CR 20,000 zone north of Westfield Elementary and west of Timberline Middle school. A map was prepared showing the concept plan overlaid on existing city infrastructure, it is attached for reference. Horrocks Engineers also reviewed the concept plan and gave recommendations regarding infrastructure design, that letter is also attached.

Street System

The street system generally connects Westfield Road to Long Drive with two proposed cul-de-sacs. Canyon Crest Court, Harvest Meadows Court, and Harvest Meadows Road are the proposed street names. See concept plan for location.

The street master plan shows Canyon Crest Road connecting to Westfield Road as a “collector” street. Collector streets are slightly larger than the typical residential street requiring 60 feet of right-of-way and 36 feet of asphalt (a residential street requires 54 feet of right-of-way and 30 feet of asphalt). **The concept plan** shows the correct right-of-way width (60 feet) along Harvest Meadows Road but **does not show the correct width from Harvest Meadows Road to Canyon Crest Road**. That section of road currently exists and is partially built to residential street widths. Curb exists on the east, but not the west sides. As proposed, this section of road would be considered part of the collector road system and would be required to be rebuilt accordingly.

Assuming the correct right-of-ways are provided, Canyon Crest Court would be approximately 478 feet in length. The maximum length of a cul-de-sac is 450 feet per section 4.7.4.9 of the Development Code. **An exception to this code can be granted by the City Council** per section

4.1.2 which requires a recommendation from the Planning Commission and Staff. A “Concept B” has been provided to show how the property would be developed if an exception were not granted. The Concept B shows two more lots that would front along Long Drive instead of just one from the preferred option. This development is not located in the sensitive areas as outlined on the City’s hazard maps. Sensitive areas are where the length of a cul-de-sac is particularly important for emergency access. Also, where Long Drive is a collector street, and therefore anticipated to be busier than a residential street, Engineering would be in favor of an exception to the cul-de-sac length as it would limit the amount of homes fronting on the collector street.

There is also a smaller cul-de-sac (Harvest Meadows Court) extending off the proposed Harvest Meadows Road. Both cul-de-sacs terminate with a 60-foot radius sized turn-a-round as required by code.

Sidewalks are not shown but would be required along all properties to which the development fronts where sidewalk does not currently exist.

The proposal shows a conceptual plan for an entry island and monument on Harvest Meadows Road. Currently there are zero islands such as this located in Alpine City. Subdivision monument signs have also been highly discouraged and there are zero of them as well. The reasons for this include difficulty in snow plowing around them and general maintenance of them throughout the year. It was mentioned at a Staff meeting that islands would be proposed to help slow and clam traffic but the proposal shows the island at an intersection, a location where traffic doesn’t generally need slowed. Regardless of location, Engineering is not in favor the islands and would not recommend them. In regards to traffic speeds, Alpine City plans to stripe the road with lane markers once the development is completed.

Utilities

A detailed utility plan is not required at concept. Having said that, some general observations are mentioned:

Sewer System. There is an existing 8-inch sewer main in Long Drive to which could serve the development. 4-inch sewer laterals would be required for each lot.

Culinary Water System. The subdivision is well below the 5350 foot elevation, which is the highest elevation the existing water system can serve and still provide a minimum 40 psi required by ordinance. There is currently an 8-inch waterline in Long Drive and a 10-inch in Westfield Road. Connection to both these lines would be required with new lines throughout the development, sizing can be determined at preliminary. The Fire Marshall will need to approve the location of proposed fire hydrants as the plan moves forward. 3/4-inch water laterals will need to be constructed for each lot.

Pressurized Irrigation System. Similar to the culinary, there are currently pressurized irrigation lines in both Westfield Road and Long Drive; 12-inch and 8-inch respectively. Connection to both these lines would be required with new lines throughout the development, sizing can be determined at preliminary. 1-inch laterals will need to be constructed for each lot.

Storm Water Drainage System. Storm drainage detention of the 50-year event would be required for the development. It would need to be built such that it could discharge to Fort Creek. The details of this, and all utilities, will be worked out at Preliminary.

General Subdivision Remarks

The property is not located within any of the sensitive areas as outlined in the city planning maps. A geotechnical report would be required at Preliminary to address public road, public infrastructure, and residential foundation design.

Westfield Ditch runs through the property generally along Westfield Road. **The ditch is currently piped through the middle of Lot 20.** The alignment would need re-routed out of the building pad with proper easements provided. The property to the north is also in process of development, coordination of ditch alignment is recommended. Complete plans for such should be submitted with Preliminary application.

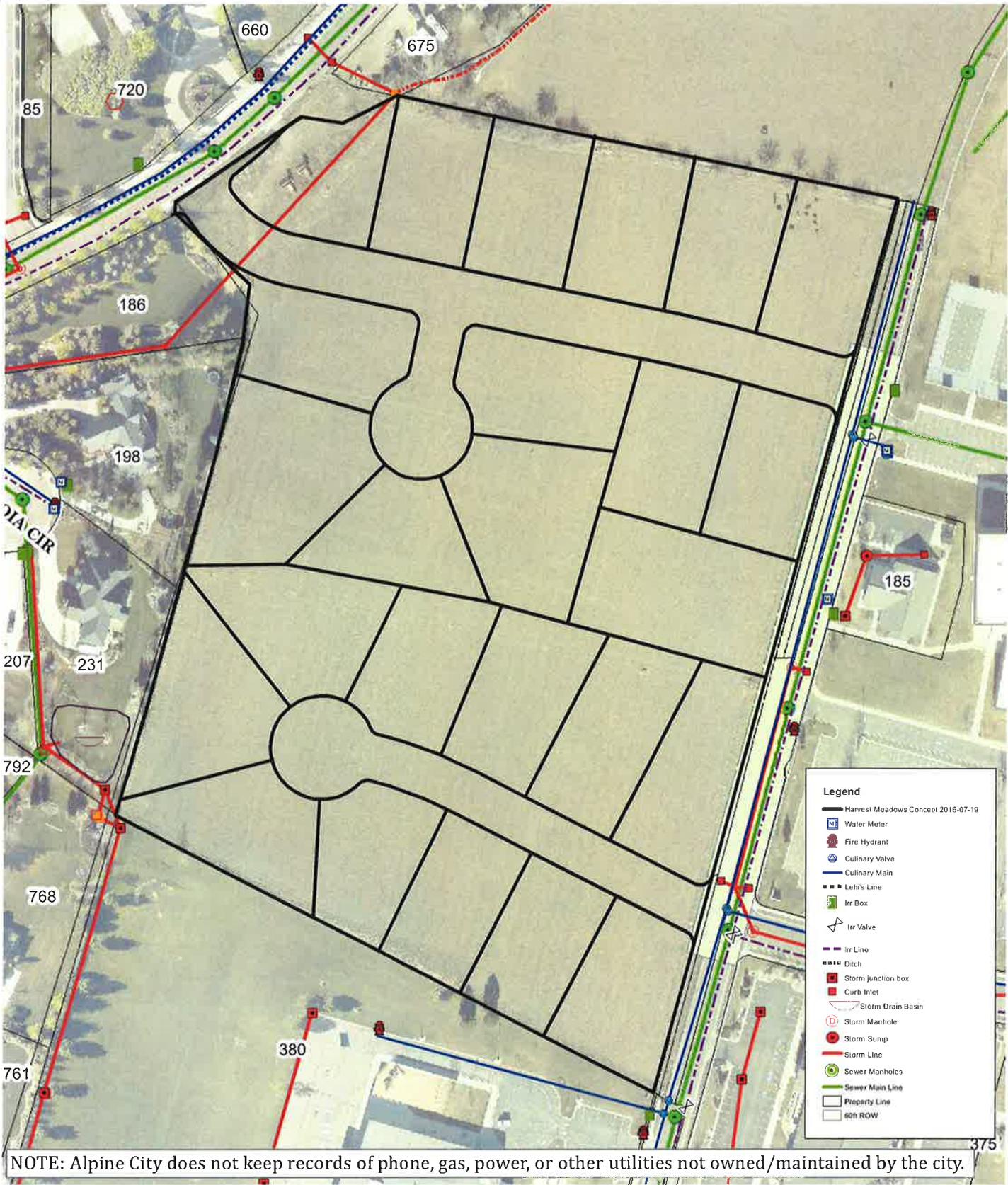
The Developer has mentioned that Lot 3 of the Sequoia Circle Subdivision (by Lot 19 on the proposed plan) has interest in frontage along Harvest Meadows Road. This should not be an issue as long as frontage along that section of roadway is properly deeded to Lot 3.

Westfield Road is a collector street and busier than the typical residential street. We would recommend Lot 20 be restricted from driveway access to Westfield Road.

ENGINEERING RECOMENDATION

We recommend that Concept Approval of the proposed development be approved with the following conditions:

- **A 60-foot right-of-way is provided from Canyon Crest Road to Westfield Road**
- **An exception to the maximum cul-de-sac length be granted for Canyon Crest Court**
- **The entry islands be removed from the plan**
- **The driveway access to Lot 20 be restricted from Westfield Road**
- **Sidewalk is provided along the entire frontage of the developed property**
- **Westfield Ditch to be re-routed out of Lot 20's building pad with appropriate easements**

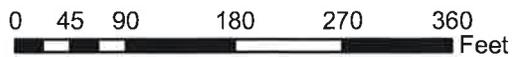


Property Boundaries and Utilities are shown for reference only. Though shown generally close, a survey and Blue Stake should be done to locate both accurately.



Alpine Utilites

1 inch = 150 feet



To: Shane Sorensen, P.E.
Jed Muhlestein, P.E.
Alpine City

From: John E. Schiess, P.E.

Date: July 22, 2016

Memorandum

Subject: Harvest Meadows Subdivision Hydraulic Modeling Results and Recommendations

The proposed development consists of a cul-de-sac and 25 homes between Long Drive and Westfield Road adjacent to the LDS Seminary bldg.

I have reviewed the proposed expansion plans with respect to the culinary water system and found the proposed improvements will comply with State of Utah Division of Drinking Water rules and regulations with respect to the minimum sizing requirements of R309-510 and the minimum pressure requirements of R309-105-9. This is based on the following recommendations. Additional comments are included.

The proposed secondary irrigation improvements have been modeled and it appears the proposed development will work fine.

The proposed sanitary sewer improvements have been modeled and proposed development fits well within the sanitary sewer master plan for the area. This was confirmed earlier by an analysis of the proposed Beck rezone proposal.

Recommendations:

1. Extend a 8-inch culinary mains in all streets and loop through from Long Drive to Westwood Road.
2. Extend a 6-inch pressurized irrigation mains in all streets and loop through from Long Drive to Westwood Road. Main in Harvest Meadows Cul-de-sac can be 4 inch.
3. Extend a 8-inch sanitary sewer mains in all streets.

Comments:

4. Fire flow available in the area surrounding the proposed improvements should be over 3000 gallons per minute at 20 psi.



Date: July 26, 2016

By: Jason Bond
City Planner

**Subject: Planning and Zoning Review
Harvest Meadows Subdivision Concept Plan
Approximately 10 South Long Drive – 25 lots on 16.23 acres**

Background

The proposed Harvest Meadows Subdivision consists of 25 lots ranging in size from 20,000 square feet to 40,165 square feet on a site that is 16.23 acres. The site is located in the CR-20,000 zone. The applicant has provided two options for the layout of the development.

Lot Area and Width Requirements

The proposed lots for this subdivision in each option meet the lot area requirement. The required lot width of 110 feet (80 feet when on a cul-de-sac) measured at the front setback for each proposed lot is shown to meet the requirements.

General Remarks

One of the options shows the cul-de-sac, “Canyon Crest Court”, being 28 feet longer than the required 450 feet (Section 4.7.4.9). The applicant is requesting an exception from the requirement for the length of a cul-de-sac in order to prevent a layout where a few more homes have frontage on a new collector street which will connect Long Drive and Westfield Road. The Planning and Zoning Department is in support of granting this exception. The area is not in a Sensitive Lands Overlay and it would prevent more homes from having frontage on the busier Long Drive. If the exception is not granted, then the applicant will proceed with the other option which meets the ordinance but has more lots fronting on the new collector street.

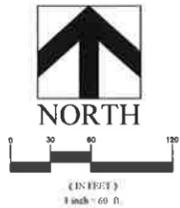
It has been discovered that the subdivision name, “Harvest Meadows”, already exists in Utah County. The developer will need to modify the name or change it to something that is not already being used.

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Zoning Department recommends approval of the proposed subdivision

concept plan with the following conditions:

- **An exception be recommended to the City Council for the 478 foot length of the proposed “Canyon Crest Court” to prevent a few more homes from having frontage on a collector street.**
- **That the developer will change or modify the name of the subdivision.**



HARVEST MEADOWS (CONCEPT 1)

PROJECT #: 16-031
 LOCATED AT: ALPINE, UTAH
 TOTAL PROPERTY 16.23 ACRES
 TOTAL LOTS 25
 TOTAL DENSITY 1.54 UNITS/ACRE

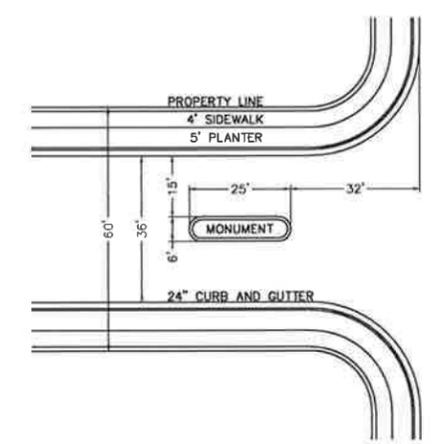
ZONE REQUIREMENTS

ZONE: CR-20000
 LOT SIZE: 20,000 SF
 FRONTAGE: 110'
 CUL-DE-SAC RADIUS: 60'
 ROW WIDTH: 60' & 54'

Curve Table						
CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	TANGENT	CHORD DIRECTION	CHORD LENGTH
C1	91.33'	119.64'	043°44'05"	48.02'	S56°34'02"E	89.12'
C2	23.04'	15.15'	087°08'25"	14.41'	S08°23'53"W	20.88'
C3	84.56'	491.81'	009°51'03"	42.38'	S47°35'02"W	84.45'
C4	17.51'	264.87'	003°47'15"	8.76'	S58°01'22"W	17.51'
C5	65.74'	1036.00'	003°39'25"	32.88'	S76°32'18"E	65.73'
C6	23.57'	15.00'	090°01'28"	15.01'	N60°16'43"E	21.22'
C7	99.70'	180.00'	031°44'12"	51.17'	N62°29'52"W	98.43'
C8	23.56'	15.00'	090°00'00"	15.00'	N33°21'58"W	21.21'
C9	14.85'	15.00'	055°56'39"	7.97'	N39°36'21"E	14.07'
C10	54.02'	80.00'	051°34'55"	28.99'	N41°47'13"E	52.21'
C11	64.09'	80.00'	081°11'53"	35.48'	N14°38'11"W	61.08'
C12	69.54'	80.00'	088°24'22"	39.27'	N78°24'19"W	65.71'
C14	64.28'	80.00'	081°22'55"	35.61'	S37°42'03"W	61.25'
C18	53.74'	80.00'	051°19'12"	28.82'	S18°39'01"E	51.96'
C17	14.85'	15.00'	055°56'39"	7.97'	S16°20'18"E	14.07'
C18	23.56'	15.00'	090°00'00"	15.00'	S56°38'02"W	21.21'
C21	61.81'	870.00'	003°39'25"	30.97'	N78°32'18"W	61.90'
C25	23.56'	15.00'	088°56'34"	14.99'	N29°43'17"W	21.21'
C28	26.68'	15.00'	101°54'31"	18.49'	N66°13'16"E	23.30'
C29	13.92'	15.00'	053°11'19"	7.51'	S49°30'09"E	13.43'
C30	42.98'	80.00'	041°02'24"	22.48'	S43°25'41"E	42.06'
C31	76.30'	527.00'	008°17'44"	38.22'	S71°56'56"E	76.24'
C32	67.31'	80.00'	084°16'18"	37.89'	N83°54'58"E	63.83'
C33	89.19'	80.00'	088°04'09"	39.02'	N18°44'44"E	85.42'
C34	78.24'	80.00'	072°48'20"	44.24'	N50°41'31"W	71.21'
C35	48.85'	80.00'	047°35'59"	26.46'	S69°08'20"W	48.43'
C36	15.47'	15.00'	058°05'38"	8.50'	S74°51'10"W	14.79'
C37	95.27'	473.00'	011°32'24"	47.80'	N68°48'49"W	95.11'
C38	10.20'	473.00'	001°14'08"	5.10'	N63°26'33"W	10.20'
C39	20.44'	15.00'	078°05'29"	12.17'	N23°46'44"W	18.90'



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.



HARVEST MEADOW ENTRY ISLANDS
N.T.S.

GENERAL NOTE:

INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS PLAN IS BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION AND MAY CHANGE AT ANYTIME FOR ANY REASON. THIS PLAN IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

RECEIVED JUL 19 2016

DESIGNED BY:

FOCUS
 ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING, LLC
 502 WEST 8360 SOUTH
 SANDY, UTAH 84070 PH: (801) 352-0075
 www.focusutah.com

Z:\2016\16-031\16-031-002\16-031-002-001\16-031-002-001-001.dwg



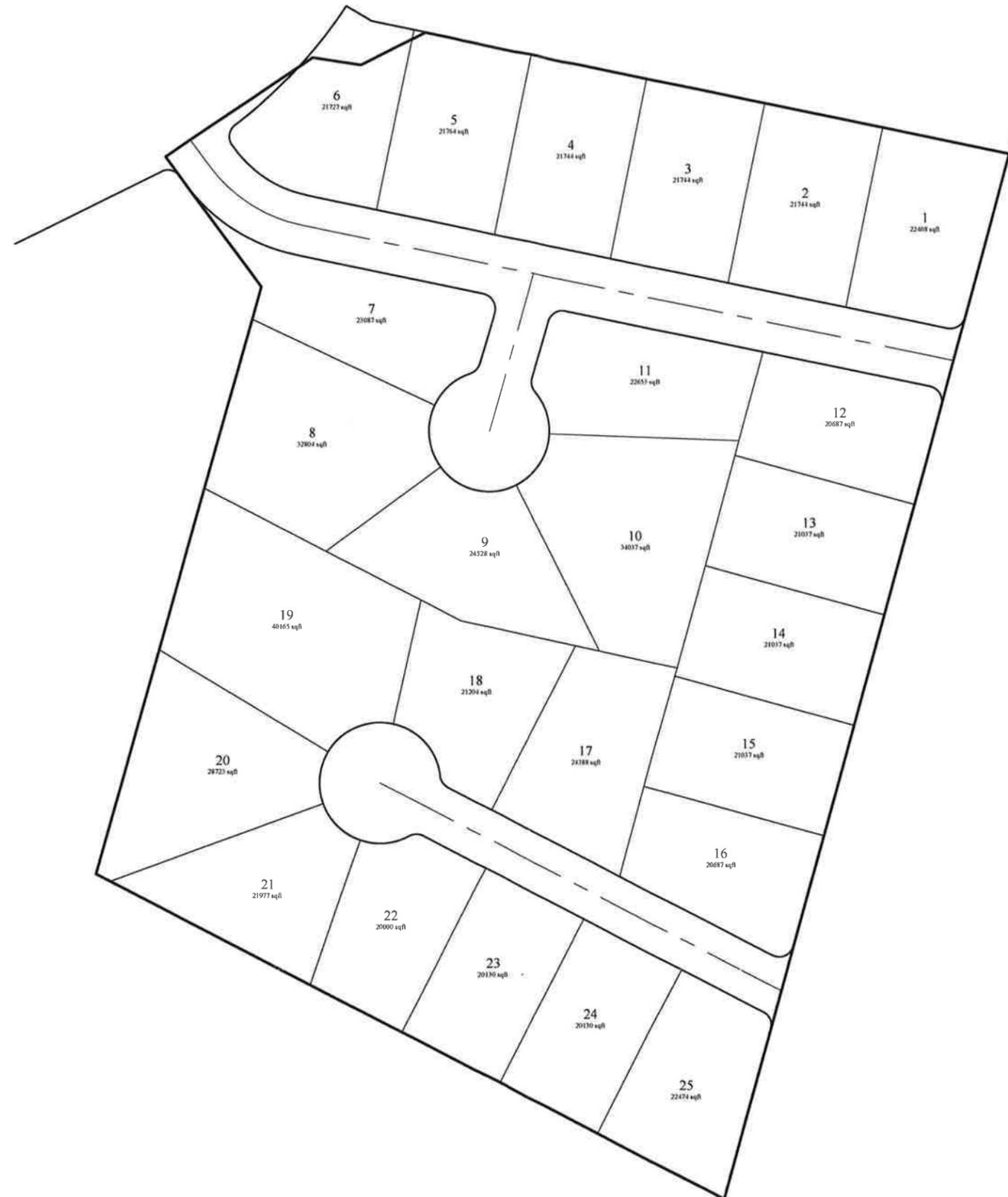
CONCEPT B

PROJECT #: 16-062
 LOCATED AT: ALPINE, UTAH

ORIGINAL PROPERTY 16.23 ACRES
 SINGLE FAMILY LOTS 25
 TOTAL DENSITY 1.54 UNITS/ACRE

ZONE REQUIREMENTS

ZONE: CR-20000
 LOT SIZE: 20,000 SF
 FRONTAGE: 110' (80' CDS)
 CUL-DE-SAC RADIUS: 60'
 ROW WIDTH: 60' & 54'



GENERAL NOTE:

INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS PLAN IS BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION AND MAY CHANGE AT ANYTIME FOR ANY REASON. THIS PLAN IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

DESIGNED BY:



ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Cocolalla Annexation Public Hearing

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Alpine City

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Receive public comment on the proposed annexation.

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE: State Code

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The proposed annexation consists of 11.9786 acres and is located at approximately 13322 N. Grove Drive and is contiguous to Alpine City's CR-40,000 zone.

Recommendation:

Consider public comment on the proposed annexation.

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Cocolalla Annexation, Ordinance No. 2016-19

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Will Peterson representing Cocolalla

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Consider approving Ordinance No. 2016-19 approving the Cocolalla annexation.

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE: State Code

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: At the City Council meeting of June 14, 2016, Will Peterson submitted an annexation petition on behalf of Josh James, Greg Link, and Robert Zurcher for the property located at approximately 13322 N. Grove Drive. The Council accepted the petition which began the annexation process. The annexation petition was noticed in the Daily Herald in three consecutive issues and the 30-day protest period started. No protests were filed with the Boundary Commission or the City Recorder. A public hearing was scheduled for August 23, 2016 at which time the Council may vote to approved the annexation or deny it. The total of area of land is 11.9786 acres. The property is contiguous to the Alpine City in the CR-40,000 zone.

Attached is a copy of the notice, a recordable map, and annexation ordinance.

Recommendation:

Consider a motion to accept or deny Ordinance No. 2016-19 approving the Cocolalla annexation.

Cocolalla Annexation Petition

A petition for annexation of property into Alpine, Utah for 11.9786 acres on the north side of Alpine was filed by property owners Josh James, Robert W. Zurcher, and Greg Link on May 18, 2016, and accepted by the Alpine City Council on June 14, 2016.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lots 1, 2, & 3 of Plat E Amended, Alpine Cove Subdivision according to the official plat of record on file at the Utah County Recorder's Office, more particularly described as follows:

Area = 11.9786 acres

BASIS OF BEARING = Utah State Plane Coordinate System Central Zone

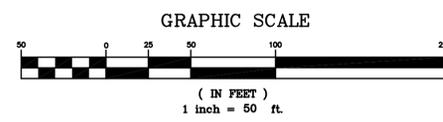
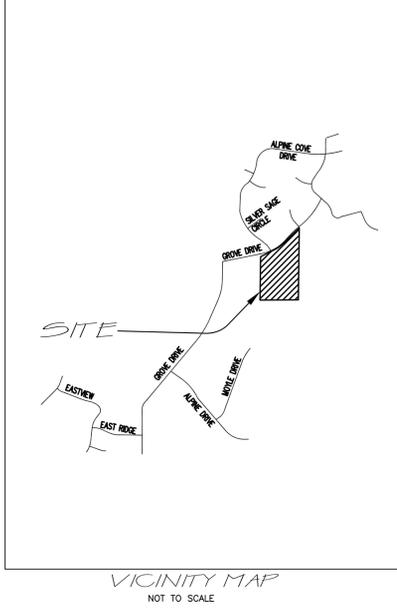
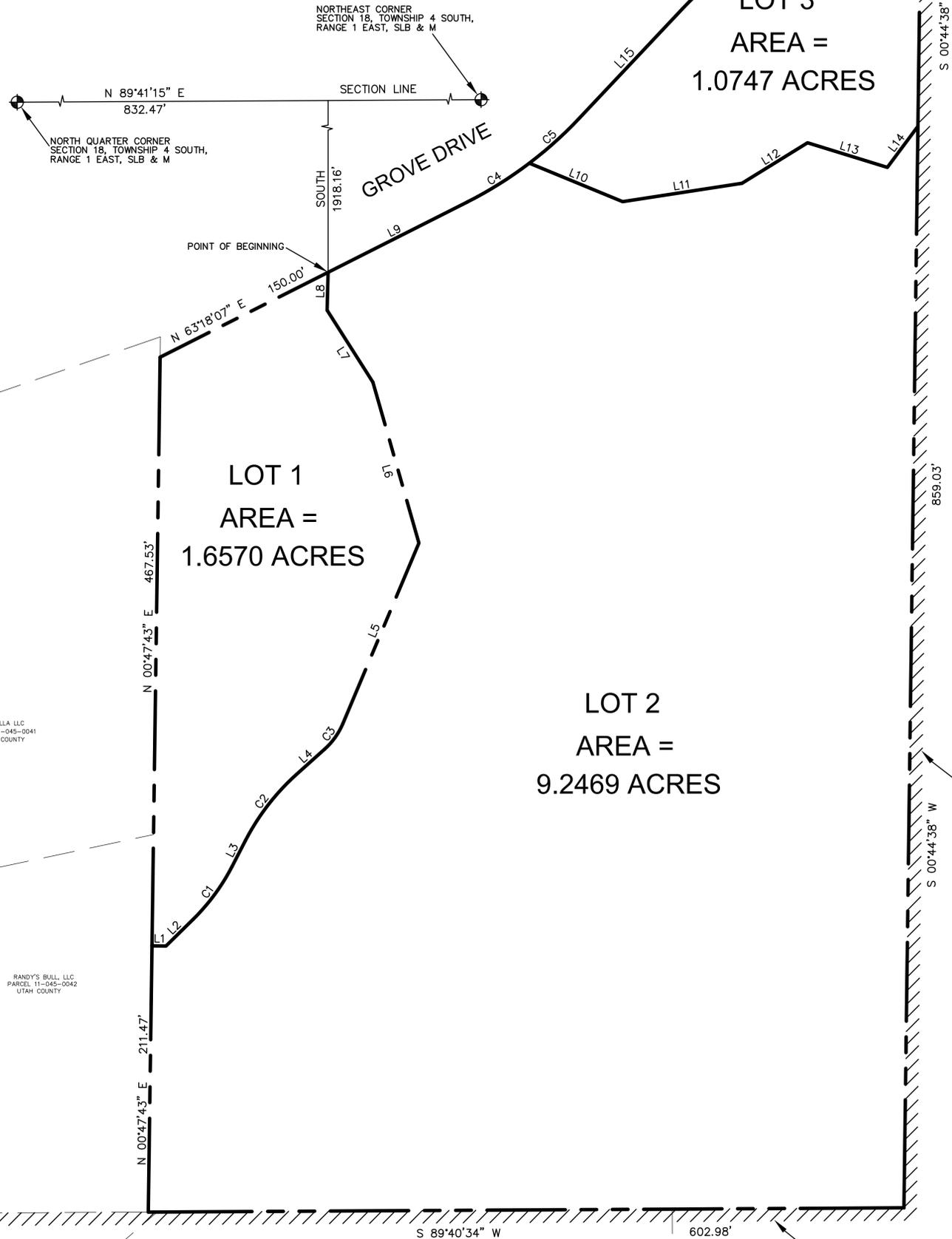
The area proposed for annexation to the municipality will automatically be annexed into the Lone Peak Public Safety District providing police and fire protection, paramedic and emergency services. A Notice of Certification for said annexation was received by the Alpine City Council on July 6, 2016. The complete annexation petition and a copy of the map are available for inspection, copy and review by the public in the Alpine City Recorder's Office at 20 North Main, Alpine, Utah during normal business hours from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

Written protests may be filed on or before the 5th day of August, 2016 with the Utah County Boundary Commission at 100 East Center, Suite 1300, Provo, UT 84606. A copy of the protest shall be delivered to the Alpine City Recorder at 20 North Main, Alpine Utah. If no written protests are received during the 30-day protest period, the Alpine City Council may grant the petition and annex the property following a public hearing which will be held on August 23, 2016 at Alpine City Hall, 20 North Main in Alpine, Utah.

Charmayne G. Warnock
Alpine City Recorder
July 6, 2016

COCOLALLA ANNEXATION

LOCATED IN THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 18,
TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 1 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN



LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	1114'	S89°15'22"E
L2	38.25'	N43°38'40"E
L3	23.21'	N27°24'44"E
L4	29.52'	N48°17'58"E
L5	155.65'	N22°55'47"E
L6	132.90'	N16°01'39"W
L7	67.86'	N32°35'42"W
L8	30.97'	N01°27'47"E
L9	124.26'	N63°18'07"E
L10	80.49'	N67°40'41"W
L11	96.31'	S81°17'20"W
L12	61.44'	S58°24'38"W
L13	66.59'	N72°57'00"W
L14	48.79'	S36°46'51"W
L15	119.82'	N43°25'58"E
L16	106.27'	N55°33'36"E

CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	TANGENT	CHORD	BEARING	CHORD LENGTH	DELTA
C1	52.50'	165.00'	26.47'	N36°31'42"E	52.28'	18°13'51"	
C2	67.44'	185.00'	34.10'	S37°51'21"W	67.07'	20°53'15"	
C3	25.24'	57.00'	12.83'	N35°36'53"E	25.03'	25°12'00"	
C4	58.49'	323.00'	29.33'	N58°06'51"E	58.41'	10°22'31"	
C5	53.52'	323.00'	26.82'	N48°10'47"E	53.46'	9°29'38"	
C6	58.63'	277.00'	29.42'	S49°29'47"W	58.52'	12°07'38"	
C7	78.72'	323.00'	39.56'	N48°34'41"E	78.52'	13°57'49"	

LAMBERT ANNEXATION
MAP 2876
ENTRY 16777-1983

EXISTING ALPINE CITY BOUNDARY

EXISTING ALPINE CITY BOUNDARY

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS A TRUE AND ACCURATE MAP OF THE TRACT OF LAND TO BE ANNEXED TO ALPINE CITY, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lots 1, 2, & 3, Plat E Amended, Alpine Cove Subdivision according to the official plat of record on file at the Utah County Recorder's Office, more particularly described as follows:

Area = 11.9786 acres

UTAH STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM,
BASIS OF BEARING = CENTRAL ZONE

SURVEYOR (See Seal) DATE SURVEYOR'S SEAL

ACCEPTANCE BY LEGISLATIVE BODY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, _____ HAVE RECEIVED A PETITION SIGNED BY A MAJORITY OF THE OWNERS OF THE TRACT SHOWN HEREON REQUESTING THAT SAID TRACT BE ANNEXED TO THE CITY OF _____ AND THAT A COPY OF THE ORDINANCE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR FILING HERewith ALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UTAH BOUNDARY COMMISSION ACT (1979) 10-1-04 & 10-2-401 THRU 423 AS REVISED AND THAT WE HAVE EXAMINED AND DO HEREBY APPROVE AND ACCEPT THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRACT AS SHOWN AS A PART OF SAID CITY AND THAT SAID TRACT OF SAID TRACT OF LAND IS TO BE KNOWN HEREAFTER AS THE _____ ANNEXATION.

DATED THIS ____ DAY OF _____

ATTEST RECORDER RECORDERS SEAL

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

POLICY DECLARATION ADOPTED BY LEGISLATIVE BODY OF CITY ON _____, PROTESTS FILLED BY: _____

BOUNDARY COMMISSION ACTION : _____
ANNEXATION READY TO RECORD
NO PROTESTS RECEIVED : _____ DATE
APPROVED BY COMMISSION : _____ DATE
BOUNDARY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

APPROVED AS TO FORM

COUNTY ATTORNEY DATE

ANNEXATION PLAT

COCOLALLA ANNEXATION

LEVEL OF FOCUS, INC.
1334 EAST 1150 SOUTH
SPANISH FORK, UTAH 84660
(801) 319-5441

SCALE: 1" = 50 FEET UTAH COUNTY, UTAH
THIS FORM APPROVED BY UTAH COUNTY AND THE MUNICIPALITIES THEREIN.

COCOLALLA LLC
PARCEL 11-045-0041
UTAH COUNTY

RANDY'S BULL, LLC
PARCEL 11-045-0042
UTAH COUNTY

KIEFFER ANNEXATION
MAP 11567
ENTRY 34122-2006

ALPINE ESTATES ANNEXATION
MAP 1726
ENTRY 7779-1977

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-19

**COCOLALLA ANNEXATION
AN ORDINANCE OF ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF
ALPINE CITY AND ESTABLISHING A ZONE FOR THE ANNEXED PROPERTY.**

WHEREAS, the City Council of Alpine, Utah, has been petitioned to annex certain property and has given public notice of such petition and the protest period has now run without protest; and

WHEREAS, on the 23rd day of August, 2016, the Alpine City Council held a public hearing according to the law, concerning the annexation of certain territory contiguous to the boundary of said City; and

WHEREAS, the City may establish a zone designation at the time of annexation pursuant to Utah Code section 10-9A-506;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it ordained by the City Council of Alpine, Utah, that;

1. The territory described in Exhibit A hereto is hereby annexed into Alpine City
2. The City staff shall take all necessary steps to complete the annexation including filing the necessary documents with the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Utah and the Utah County Recorder.
3. The newly annexed territory shall all have the zone designation of CR-4000.
4. This ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

PASSED and dated this _____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor Sheldon G. Wimmer

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lots 1, 2, & 3 of Plat E Amended, Alpine Cove Subdivision according to the official plat of record on file at the Utah County Recorder's Office, more particularly described as follows:

Area = 11.9786 acres

BASIS OF BEARING = Utah State Plane Coordinate System Central Zone

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Public Hearing on the Lambert Park Estates Annexation

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Alpine City

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: That the Alpine City Council receive public comment on the proposed annexation of Lambert Park Estates (previously known as Box Elder South) into the CR-40,000 zone. It consists of 43.9 acres and is located east of Alpine, adjacent to Lambert Park.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: At the meeting of June 28, 2016, the Alpine City Council accepted an annexation petition for Lambert Park Estates, a previously approved and recorded subdivision in Utah County. The subdivision consists of 59 lots located on 43.9 acres with open space. The annexation petition was noticed in the Daily Herald in three consecutive issues and the 30-day protest period started. No protests were filed with the Boundary Commission or the City Recorder. A public hearing was scheduled for the City Council meeting on August 23, 2016 at which time the Council choose to approve or deny the annexation.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: *That the City Council receive public comment on the proposed Lambert Park Estates annexation.*

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 2016-20, Lambert Park Estates Annexation

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: August 23, 2016

PETITIONER: Alpine City

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: The Alpine City Council consider approving Ordinance No. 2016-20 annexing Lambert Park Estates (previously known as Box Elder South) into the CR-40,000 zone. It consists of 43.9 acres and is located east of Alpine, adjacent to Lambert Park.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: At the meeting of June 28, 2016, the Alpine City Council accepted an annexation petition for Lambert Park Estates, a previously approved and recorded subdivision in Utah County. The subdivision consists of 59 lots located on 43.9 acres with open space. The annexation petition was noticed in the Daily Herald in three consecutive issues and the 30-day protest period started. No protests were filed with the Boundary Commission or the City Recorder. A public hearing was scheduled for the City Council meeting on August 23, 2016 at which time the Council may choose to approve or deny the annexation.

Attached is a copy of the Notice, plat map, Ordinance No. 2016-20.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: *The Council consider approving Ordinance No. 2016-20 to annex Lambert Park Estates.*

Lambert Park Estates Annexation Petition

A petition for annexation of property into Alpine, Utah for 43.9 acres on the east side of Alpine was filed by Patterson Construction, Inc. on June 23, 2016, and accepted by the Alpine City Council on June 28, 2016.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING AT THE WEST QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; THENCE NORTH 89°40'47" EAST 894.46 FEET; THENCE EAST ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY OF BOX ELDER PLAT "F" SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 1289.85 FEET; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 7.21 FEET; THENCE NORTH 89°40'47" EAST 454.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0°46'04" EAST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 120.70 FEET TO THE MONUMENTED CENTER OF SECTION 17; THENCE NORTH 87°42'08" WEST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1321.16 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 00°32'44" EAST ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE OF 1330.28 FEET; THENCE NORTH 87°39'05" WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE 1325.93 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00°20'34" WEST ALONG THE SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1328.88 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINS 43,900 ACRES

The area proposed for annexation to the municipality will automatically be annexed into the Lone Peak Public Safety District providing police and fire protection, paramedic and emergency services. A Notice of Certification for said annexation was received by the Alpine City Council on July 12, 2016. The complete annexation petition and a copy of the map are available for inspection, copy and review by the public in the Alpine City Recorder's Office at 20 North Main, Alpine, Utah during normal business hours from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

Written protests may be filed on or before the 11th day of August, 2016 with the Utah County Boundary Commission at 100 East Center, Suite 1300, Provo, UT 84606. A copy of the protest shall be delivered to the Alpine City Recorder at 20 North Main, Alpine Utah. If no written protests are received during the 30-day protest period, the Alpine City Council may grant the petition and annex the property following a public hearing which will be held on August 23, 2016 at Alpine City Hall, 20 North Main in Alpine, Utah.

Charmayne G. Warnock
Alpine City Recorder
July 14, 2016



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM A REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR, AND THAT I HOLD CERTIFICATE NO. _____ AS PRESCRIBED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF UTAH, AND THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE MAP OF THE TRACT OF LAND TO BE ANNEXED TO ALPINE CITY, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING AT THE WEST QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; THENCE NORTH 89°40'47" EAST 894.48 FEET; THENCE EAST ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY OF BOX ELDER PLAT "F" SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 1289.85 FEET; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 7.21 FEET; THENCE NORTH 89°40'47" EAST 454.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0°46'04" EAST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 120.70 FEET TO THE MONUMENTED CENTER OF SECTION 17; THENCE NORTH 87°42'08" WEST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1321.16 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0°32'44" EAST ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE OF 1320.26 FEET; THENCE NORTH 87°39'05" WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE OF 1325.93 FEET; THENCE NORTH 0°22'54" WEST ALONG THE SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1320.26 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINS: 43.800 ACRES

SURVEYOR

DATE

ACCEPTANCE BY LEGISLATIVE BODY

WE, THE DULY ELECTED COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALPINE, UTAH, HAVE RECEIVED A REQUEST TO INITIATE PROCEDURES FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND SHOWN HEREON, WHICH TRACT CONSTITUTES A PORTION OF AN EXISTING ISLAND OR PENINSULA WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE CITY, AND DO HEREBY CERTIFY: (1) THE COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH ITS INTENT TO ANNEX THE TRACT, PROVIDED NOTICE AND CONDUCTED HEARINGS ON THE MATTER, AND ADOPTED AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRACT TO THE CITY; ALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 10-2-418 UTAH CODE ANNOTATED, AS AMENDED, AND (2) THAT THE COUNCIL DOES HEREBY APPROVE AND ACCEPT THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND SHOWN HEREON AS A PART OF AMERICAN FORK CITY, TO BE KNOWN HEREAFTER AS THE LAMBERT PARK ESTATES ANNEXATION PLAT "A".

DATED THIS ___ DAY OF _____,

ATTEST: _____
RECORDER

ANNEXATION PLAT

LAMBERT PARK ESTATES ANNEXATION

ALPINE CITY

LOCATED IN SECTION 17
TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST,
SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN.
UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

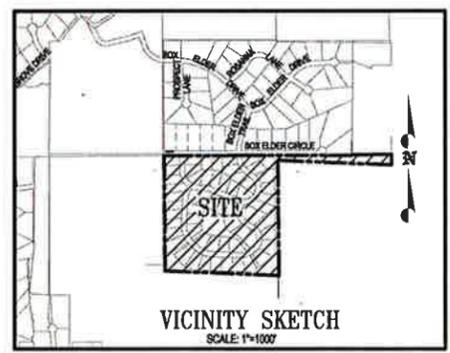
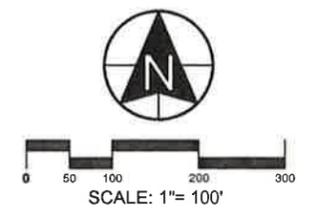
SCALE: 1"=100'

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY THE COUNTY SURVEYOR AND IS HEREBY CERTIFIED AS A FINAL LOCAL ENTITY PLAT, PURSUANT TO UTAH CODE ANNOTATED 17-23-20 AS AMENDED.

UTAH COUNTY SURVEYOR

DATE

SEAL



6/22/2016

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-20

**LAMBERT PARK ESTATES ANNEXATION
AN ORDINANCE OF ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF
ALPINE CITY AND ESTABLISHING A ZONE FOR THE ANNEXED PROPERTY.**

WHEREAS, the City Council of Alpine, Utah, has been petitioned to annex certain property and has given public notice of such petition and the protest period has now run without protest; and

WHEREAS, on the 23rd day of August, 2016, the Alpine City Council held a public hearing according to the law, concerning the annexation of certain territory contiguous to the boundary of said City; and

WHEREAS, the City may establish a zone designation at the time of annexation pursuant to Utah Code section 10-9A-506;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it ordained by the City Council of Alpine, Utah, that;

1. The territory described in Exhibit A hereto is hereby annexed into Alpine City
2. The City staff shall take all necessary steps to complete the annexation including filing the necessary documents with the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Utah and the Utah County Recorder.
3. The newly annexed territory shall all have the zone designation of CR-4000.
4. This ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

PASSED and dated this __ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor Sheldon G. Wimmer

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING AT THE WEST QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; THENCE NORTH $89^{\circ}40'47''$ EAST 894.46 FEET; THENCE EAST ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY OF BOX ELDER PLAT "F" SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 1289.85 FEET; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 7.21 FEET; THENCE NORTH $89^{\circ}40'47''$ EAST 454.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTH $0^{\circ}46'04''$ EAST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 120.70 FEET TO THE MONUMENTED CENTER OF SECTION 17; THENCE NORTH $87^{\circ}42'08''$ WEST ALONG QUARTER SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1321.16 FEET; THENCE SOUTH $00^{\circ}32'44''$ EAST ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE OF 1330.28 FEET; THENCE NORTH $87^{\circ}39'05''$ WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 17 A DISTANCE 1325.93 FEET; THENCE NORTH $00^{\circ}20'34''$ WEST ALONG THE SECTION LINE A DISTANCE OF 1328.88 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINS 43,900 ACRES

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

**SUBJECT: Storm Drainage and Flood Plains & Flood Damage Prevention
Overlay Amendments**

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: 23 August 2016

PETITIONER: Staff

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Approve Ordinance No. 2016-15

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE: Section 3.1.9 (Amendments)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) recently issued a new Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit that went effective March 1, 2016. Alpine City's storm water system is governed by this MS4 permit. In the process of updating the City's storm drainage design manual to be in compliance with the permit, it became apparent that some ordinance modifications were needed.

The proposed amendments are attached.

PLANNING COMMISSION MOTION:

David Fotheringham moved to recommend approval of the proposed amendments to section 4.7.18 and section 3.12.8 of the Alpine City Development Code as it is written and the changes proposed.

Jane Griener seconded the motion. The motion was unanimous with 4 Ayes and 0 Nays. David Fotheringham, Steve Cosper, Jane Griener and Steve Swanson all voted Aye.

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-15

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 4.7.18 (STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PLAINS) AND SECTION 3.12.8 (FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION OVERLAY).

WHEREAS, The City Council of Alpine, Utah has deemed it in the best interest of Alpine City to amend section 4.7.18 and section 3.12.8; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed amendment to the Development Code, held a public hearing, and has forwarded a recommendation to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Council has reviewed the proposed amendment to the Development Code:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ALPINE CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The amendments to section 4.7.28 and section 3.12.8 will supersede section 4.7.28 and section 3.12.8 as previously adopted.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

Passed and dated this 23rd day of August 2016.

Sheldon Wimmer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, Recorder

4.7.18 STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PLAINS

1. For storm drain design please refer to Alpine City's "Storm Water Drainage Design Manual."
2. For flood plain information please refer to Alpine City Development Code section 3.12.8.

3.12.8.7 Administration

3.12.8.7.2. Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator. Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
- b. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- c. Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
- d. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.
- e. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
- f. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is the Utah Division of Water Rights, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- g. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
- h. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with section 3.12.8.6.2, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain,

review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of section 3.12.8.8.

- i. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
- j. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community **first** applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA (Conditional Letter of Map Revision).
- k. Where flood way velocities are generally determined to be under five feet (5') per second and maximum flood depth will not exceed three feet (3'), such uses as cultivated agriculture, nurseries, parks and recreation facilities and accessory parking may be permitted.
- l. Lots that contain land in the floodplain area shall contain a minimum area outside the floodplain corresponding to the underlying zone. For example, a lot in the TR-10,000 zone must have at least 10,000 sq. ft of land above the 100-Year Recurrence Interval Flood. CR-20,000 lots in a floodplain must have at least 20,000 sq. ft. of land above the 100-Year Recurrence Interval Flood. A CR-40,000 lot in a floodplain must have at least 40,000 sq. ft. of land above the 100-Year Recurrence Interval Flood. Whenever 100-Year Recurrence Interval Flood data is not available, the required area as described above will be five feet above the elevation of the maximum flood of record.

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Storm Water Drainage Design Manual Amendments

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: 23 August 2016

PETITIONER: Staff

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Approve Ordinance No. 2016-16

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) recently issued a new Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit that went effective March 1, 2016. Alpine City's storm water system is governed by this MS4 permit. The City's storm drainage design manual needs to be updated to be in compliance with the permit.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

That the City Council adopt Ordinance No, 2016-16 which updates the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual.

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-16

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE STORM WATER DRAINAGE
DESIGN MANUAL**

WHEREAS, The City Council of Alpine, Utah has deemed it in the best interest of Alpine City to update the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Council has reviewed the proposed amendment to the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ALPINE CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The amendments to the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual will supersede the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual as previously adopted.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

Passed and dated this 23rd day of August 2016.

Sheldon Wimmer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, Recorder

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Municipal Code [Section 14-406 (3) & (4)] Amendments

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: 23 August 2016

PETITIONER: Staff

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Approve Ordinance No. 2016-17

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) recently issued a new Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit that went effective March 1, 2016. Alpine City's storm water system is governed by this MS4 permit. In the new permit, section 4.2.5.3.4 requires any development (or re-development) to "*prevent the off-site discharge of the precipitation from all rainfall events less than or equal to the 90th percentile rainfall event.*"

Prior to the issuance of the new permit, developments were required to ensure post developments discharge flow rates were less than or equal to pre-development discharge flow rates. Storm water volumes must now be controlled in addition to flow rates. In order to comply with this requirement, an amendment to the Municipal Code is necessary.

The proposed amendments are attached.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

That the City Council adopt Ordinance No, 2016-17 which amends the Municipal Code section 14-406 to includes controlling storm water volumes in addition to flow rates.

Memo



To: Alpine City Council
From: Jed Muhlestein, P.E. *JM*
Assistant City Engineer
Date: August 4, 2016
Subject: Municipal Code Amendment – Section 14-406 (3) & (4)

Storm Water Retention Required

The Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) recently issued a new Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit that went effective March 1, 2016. Alpine City's storm water system is governed by this MS4 permit. In the new permit, section 4.2.5.3.4 requires any development (or re-development) to "*prevent the off-site discharge of the precipitation from all rainfall events less than or equal to the 90th percentile rainfall event*".

Prior to the issuance of the new permit developments were required to ensure post development discharge flow rates were less than or equal to pre-development discharge flow rates. Storm water volumes must now be controlled in addition to flow rates. In order to comply with this requirement an amendment to the Municipal Code is necessary. The changes are noted below in red:

MUNICIPAL CODE

Section 14-406 (3) b - All site designs shall control the peak flow rates **and total volume** of stormwater discharge associated with design storms specified in this ordinance or in the BMP manuals and reduce the generation of post construction stormwater runoff to pre-construction levels. These practices should seek to utilize pervious areas for stormwater treatment and to infiltrate stormwater runoff from driveways, sidewalks, rooftops, parking lots, and landscaped areas to the maximum extent practical to provide treatment for both water quality and quantity.

Section 14-406 (3) g - The calculations for determining peak flows **and total volume** as found in the BMP manuals shall be used for sizing all stormwater facilities.

Section 14-406 (4) b - Stormwater designs shall meet the **multi-stage-storm-frequency** storage requirements as identified in the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual unless the City Engineer has granted the applicant a full or partial waiver for a particular BMP under section 14-408.

The specifics of how storm water design is to be calculated in accordance with the new permit will be noted in an amendment to the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual. That amendment will be presented at a later date for adoption.

Alpine City Engineering
20 North Main • Alpine, Utah 84004
Phone/Fax: (801) 763-9862
E-mail: jed@alpinecity.org

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-17

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 14-406 OF THE ALPINE CITY MUNICIPAL CODE

WHEREAS, The City Council of Alpine, Utah has deemed it in the best interest of Alpine City to amend section 14-406; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Council has reviewed the proposed amendment to section 14-406:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ALPINE CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The amendments to section 14-406 will supersede section 14-406 as previously adopted.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

Passed and dated this 23rd day of August 2016.

Sheldon Wimmer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, Recorder

Section 14-406 (3) b - All site designs shall control the peak flow rates and total volume of stormwater discharge associated with design storms specified in this ordinance or in the BMP manuals and reduce the generation of post construction stormwater runoff to pre-construction levels. These practices should seek to utilize pervious areas for stormwater treatment and to infiltrate stormwater runoff from driveways, sidewalks, rooftops, parking lots, and landscaped areas to the maximum extent practical to provide treatment for both water quality and quantity.

Section 14-406 (3) g - The calculations for determining peak flows and total volume as found in the BMP manuals shall be used for sizing all stormwater facilities.

Section 14-406 (4) b - Stormwater designs shall meet the storage requirements as identified in the Storm Water Drainage Design Manual unless the City Engineer has granted the applicant a full or partial waiver for a particular BMP under section 14-408.

ALPINE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

SUBJECT: Amendments to All Zones Prohibiting Heliports

FOR CONSIDERATION ON: 23 August 2016

PETITIONER: Resident

ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER: Approve Ordinance No. 2016-18

APPLICABLE STATUTE OR ORDINANCE: Section 3.1.9 (Amendments)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

At the last City Council meeting, a concern was raised by a resident about the landing and taking off of helicopters in the City. The City Council discussed the topic and felt that it was necessary to prohibit heliports from being installed and disturbing the residential neighborhoods in the city.

Draft language is attached and has been reviewed by the City Attorney. The proposed language would apply to all zones.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

Jane Griener moved to recommend the changes to the Amendments to All Zones Prohibiting Heliports.

Steve Swanson seconded the motion. The motion was unanimous with 4 Ayes and 0 Nays. David Fotheringham, Steve Cospers, Jane Griener and Steve Swanson all voted Aye.

3.1.11 DEFINITIONS (Amended by Ord. 2004-14 on 9/28/04; Ord. 2009-16, 10/13/09; Ord. 20011-06, 03/08/11; Ord. 2011-12, 10/25/11; Ord. 2014-11, 6/24/14; Ord. 2015-02, 02/10/15; Ord. 2015-07, 05/26/15)

25. **HELIPORT.** An area on land or upon a building or structure set aside and used for the landing or takeoff of helicopters or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing.

26. **HELICOPTER.** A manned aircraft in which lift, flight and landing is achieved by means of one or more power-driven horizontal propellers.

TOWN RESIDENTIAL ZONE (TR-10,000)

3.2.9 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ZONE (CR-20,000)

3.3.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ZONE (CR-40,000)

3.4.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

CRITICAL ENVIRONMENT ZONE (CE-5)

3.5.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (B-C)

3.7.8 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

13. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-18

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING LANGUAGE IN EVERY ZONE THAT PROHIBITS HELIPORTS

WHEREAS, The City Council of Alpine, Utah has deemed it in the best interest of Alpine City to prohibit the installation of heliports in every zone of the city; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed amendment to the Development Code, held a public hearing, and has forwarded a recommendation to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Alpine City Council has reviewed the proposed amendment to all zones:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ALPINE CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The amendments to section 3.1.11 and articles 3.2 through 3.7 will supersede section 3.1.11 and articles 3.2 through 3.7 as previously adopted.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon posting.

Passed and dated this 23rd day of August 2016.

Sheldon Wimmer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Charmayne G. Warnock, Recorder

3.1.11 DEFINITIONS (Amended by Ord. 2004-14 on 9/28/04; Ord. 2009-16, 10/13/09; Ord. 20011-06, 03/08/11; Ord. 2011-12, 10/25/11; Ord. 2014-11, 6/24/14; Ord. 2015-02, 02/10/15; Ord. 2015-07, 05/26/15)

25. **HELIPORT.** An area on land or upon a building or structure set aside and used for the landing or takeoff of helicopters or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing.

26. **HELICOPTER.** A manned aircraft in which lift, flight and landing is achieved by means of one or more power-driven horizontal propellers.

TOWN RESIDENTIAL ZONE (TR-10,000)

3.2.9 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ZONE (CR-20,000)

3.3.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ZONE (CR-40,000)

3.4.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

CRITICAL ENVIRONMENT ZONE (CE-5)

3.5.10 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.

BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (B-C)

3.7.8 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

13. **Heliports.** The installation of a heliport for the use of a helicopter or other manned rotary wing aircrafts capable of vertical takeoff or landing is prohibited.