



## MEMORANDUM

To: Summit County Council  
From: Tim Loveday, Solid Waste Superintendent  
Date of Meeting: September 19, 2018  
Type of Item: Work Session  
Re: Solid Waste Action Plan and Update on Implementation  
of Solid Waste Management Plan

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The purpose of this presentation is to update the Council on the status of implementation of the County's solid waste management plan, which the Council adopted last April. Included in this discussion is a proposed action plan which was requested by the Council during that April meeting. We wanted to provide this workshop item to share information with the Council about our efforts in these areas, as well as allow discussion or criticism to be heard as to the approach and direction of our efforts.

With all that has happened both in the expansion/construction of the new Three Mile Canyon Landfill Cell, revision of the Henefer Landfill Permit, and ongoing developments within the scope of the Solid Waste Management Plan, we want to walk away from this work session understanding where the Council agrees we should head with our efforts and allow for feedback on ways you think we can better achieve the Council's goals.

### **Solid Waste Management Plan**

The solid waste management plan the Council approved last year put forth a collective group of ideas, wants and necessities into a plan of direction. Staff has further consolidated the effort into an Action Plan to achieve the goals previously presented. The proposed Action Plan is attached to this report and lists approximate dates and associated actions for 2018 and 2019.

The focus of the Action Plan for 2018 is comprised primarily on collection of data for a cardboard pilot program, potential avenues for a commercial composting pilot in the private sector, and development of budget requests for consideration by the budget committee and ultimately council.

The focus of the Action Plan for 2019 includes operational requirements at Three Mile Landfill and the implementation of studies and conceptual design surrounding the funding mechanisms for the solid waste division focused particularly on residential waste collection, development of a recycle transfer facility, and implementation of a commercial card board diversion program.

## Action Plan

### Summit County

#### Solid Waste Master Plan Implementation

##### 2018 Actions

- 1) SWMP Budget - *\$5,840,000 per year base*
- 2) Landfill Development
  - a) Three Mile Cell 1, leachate management pond, stormwater pond
    - i) *Anticipate completion by October 2018. Permit approval by December 2018. Estimated Cost: \$750,000 in 2018.*
    - ii) *Develop leachate management plan for implementation in Spring 2019 and begin waste placement in new cell.*
- 3) Recycle Transfer Facility
  - a) Identification of Property - *Ongoing*
  - b) RFP for Conceptual Design - *On hold pending land identification.*
    - i) *Budget \$200,000 for 2019 to include conceptual model/design of transfer facility*
- 4) Commercial Cardboard Pilot Program
  - a) Identify Pilot Program Committee *10/18*
    - i) Identify participation/implementation area *2/19*
    - ii) Identify collection mechanism(s) *12/18*
    - iii) Identify materials management strategies - Options
      - (1) Recycle Utah – bailer *12/18*
      - (2) Partnership with Interwest Paper or other *12/18*
        - (a) Bailer
        - (b) Compactor
        - (c) Transportation
      - (3) County Owned Cardboard Trailers *12/18*
- 5) Commercial Composting Pilot Program
  - a) Work with private sector to identify needs *Ongoing*
    - i) Bins
    - ii) Transportation
    - iii) Etc
  - b) Republic Services Opt-in Program
    - i) Curbside green waste/food waste pickup potential
      - (1) Destination Facility
        - (a) Summit – Private Sector
        - (b) Salt Lake
    - ii) Large Items
      - (1) Program is underway and will begin advertising on social media shortly.

- 6) Commercial Recycling Ordinance *Ongoing – PB - budget process*
  - a) Reserve Funding for 2019
    - i) Personnel
    - ii) Operating Budget
- 7) Collection Alternatives Study *Estimated cost \$65,000. Ongoing - DR/TL – budget process*
  - a) Reserve Funding for 2019
    - i) Consultant
    - ii) Travel Expenses
  - b) Develop RFP *11/18*

#### 2019 Actions

- 1) SWMP Budget - *\$5,840,000 per year base*
- 2) Partial Closure – Three Mile Landfill *Estimated Cost - \$500,000, budget \$32,000 for consulting services in 2019.*
  - a) Consultant RFP *4/19*
    - i) Survey *2/19*
    - ii) Design *7/19*
    - iii) Permitting *9/19*
- 3) Leachate Management Program *Budget \$5,000 – pumps/piping/permitting*
  - a) Evaluate leachate production *Ongoing – TL – Once installed*
  - b) Determine disposal Options *5/19*
    - i) Evaporation
    - ii) Re-injection
    - iii) WWTP
- 4) Stormwater Management Program *Ongoing*
  - a) Evaluate compliance
  - b) Implement basic ESC program *4/19*
- 5) Develop Funding Mechanism Recommendations *Budget \$2,500 for expenses.*
  - a) Form committee *2/19*
  - b) Develop Cost Analysis *3/19*
    - i) Current Fixed
    - ii) Future Investment
  - c) Evaluate funding options *4/19*
    - i) Solid Waste District
    - ii) Tip Fees
    - iii) General Fund subsidies
- 6) Recycling Transfer Station *Estimated consulting and design - \$200,000*
  - a) Contract for Conceptual Design *Pending Land*
  - b) Collaboration with RU and Habitat?
  - c) Develop budgeting for 2020 implementation
- 7) Commercial Cardboard Diversion Program *4/19*
  - a) Evaluate pilot program alternatives

- b) Develop Long-term Plan as determined from pilot program data
  - i) County Operated
  - ii) Private Sector Operated
- 8) Commercial Composting Pilot Program *Budget??*
  - a) Evaluate private sector efforts
    - i) Determine future scope of engagement
    - ii) Determine future investment for 2020
- 9) Commercial Recycling Ordinance *Estimated Cost : \$73,000*
  - a) Hire coordinator/enforcement FTE
  - b) Vehicle budget
  - c) Begin enforcement in 2020
- 10) Collection Alternatives *Estimated Cost: \$65,000*
  - a) Secure consultant
  - b) Evaluate Program
  - c) Develop Recommendation for future Actions

#### 2020 Actions

- 1) SWMP Budget - *\$5,840,000 per year base*
- 2) Partial Closure of Three Mile Landfill
  - a) Construction Budget
  - b) RFP for Contractor
  - c) Engineering Support (permitting, CQC/CQA)
- 3) Implement Funding Plan
- 4) Recycling Transfer Facility
  - a) Secure consultant
  - b) Conceptual Design
  - c) Final Design
  - d) Budget for 2021 Construction
- 5) Commercial Cardboard Diversion Program
  - a) Implement as directed
  - b) Operations Plan
- 6) Commercial Composting Program
  - a) 2019 Dependent – develop plan/implementation as required
- 7) Commercial Recycling Ordinance
  - a) Implement according to 2019 Plan
  - b) FTE to move into technical assistance and compliance role
  - c) Purchase Vehicle for FTE
- 8) Collection Alternatives
  - a) Implement in accordance with 2019 Recommendations

#### 2021 Actions



- 1) SWMP Budget - \$5,840,000 per year base
- 2) Funding Plan
  - a) Implement year two
- 3) Recycling Transfer Facility
  - a) Develop Management Plan
    - i) Personnel
    - ii) Equipment
    - iii) Operations Plan
      - (1) Private Sector
      - (2) County Operated
  - b) Construction
- 4) Commercial Cardboard Diversion Program
  - a) Carry out in accordance Operations Plan
- 5) Commercial Composting Program
  - a) Ongoing Operations
  - b) Evaluate Residential Drop-off models
  - c) Recommendations
- 6) Commercial Recycling Ordinance
  - a) Continue Implementation
- 7) Collection Alternatives
  - a) Continue transition as directed

#### 2022 Actions

- 1) SWMP Budget - \$5,840,000 per year base
- 2) Landfill Development
  - a) Begin in-house excavation of Cell 2 as needed
- 3) Funding Plan
  - a) Implement Year 3
- 4) Recycling Transfer Facility *Estimated Cost: \$800,000*
  - a) Occupy Facility
  - b) Procure Equipment
  - c) Staff
- 5) Commercial Cardboard Diversion Program
  - a) Evaluate ending Program based upon Ordinance Effect
- 6) Commercial Composting Program
  - a) Evaluate on-going operations
  - b) Based upon data/costs, evaluate expansion of curbside drop-off for residential program
- 7) Commercial Recycling Ordinance
  - a) Continue enforcement
  - b) Technical assistance
- 8) Collections Alternatives

- a) Continue implementation of Plan
- b) Assume Operations July 2022

#### 2023 Actions

- 1) SWMP Budget - \$5,840,000 per year base
- 2) Recycling Transfer Facility
  - a) Full Operational
- 3) Composting Program
  - a) Implement Residential plan. Continue Commercial plan.



# U.S. Forest Service

## Briefing Paper

### Heber-Kamas Ranger District

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#### **Topic: Landscape Level Management Heber-Kamas Ranger District**

**Contact:** Daniel Jauregui, District Ranger

**Phone:** 435-315-5687

**Email:** [djauregui@fs.fed.us](mailto:djauregui@fs.fed.us)

**Vision Statement:** Build a collaborative effort with non-government organizations, and State and local governments to address concerns associated with the accumulation of beetle-killed trees and potential watershed impacts from large-scale wildfires on National Forest System lands.

**Goal:** Address the current condition of watersheds on the Heber-Kamas Ranger District to prevent uncharacteristic fire effects from impacting landscape level and watershed resources.

#### **Objectives:**

- Manage at a “pace and scale” to mitigate large-scale fire impacts and improve landscape resiliency
- Contribute to State and local economy
- Support local businesses to meet Governor’s 25,000 rural job initiative
- Develop alternative forest product opportunities

#### **Background**

In recent years vegetation conditions on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest have changed due to infestations of the Mountain Pine and spruce beetle. Older, mature trees have been impacted by the beetles, causing high levels of mortality in the majority of the lodgepole and spruce-fir stands across the Heber-Kamas Ranger District. These infestations of standing, dead trees contribute to the existing fuel accumulation. The accumulation of fuels in these stands will persist and in time contribute to the uncharacteristic fire behavior, intensity and impacts occurring across many forested landscapes.

Large-scale wildfires are occurring across the National Forests in Utah are impacting watershed function, recreation opportunities, and local economies. Trends in below average winters and drier weather conditions are contributing to earlier fire ignitions and increasing the longevity of fire seasons.

**Strategy:** Allow fire managers to strategically analyze the Heber-Kamas Ranger District where management actions can minimize the impacts of large-scale wildfires, while meeting desired future conditions. Evaluate areas on the district where natural occurring fire ignitions can be

managed, prescribed fire can be used, and values at risk can be mitigated. Design and implement fuel breaks that allow fire managers the ability to manage growth, size, and duration. Using natural terrain features, such as ridges and vegetation, to implement a program that reduces the potential for large-scale wildfires.

**Necessary Management Actions:**

- Utilize mechanical treatments to construct fuel breaks in areas that allow for management of natural or prescribed fire.
- Introduce fire in forested stands to minimize potential for uncharacteristic fire growth.



## Staff Report

**To:** Summit County Council  
**From:** Sean Lewis, County Planner  
Janna Young, Deputy County Manager  
**Date of Meeting:** September 12, 2018  
**Subject:** Utah State Roadless Rule Petition  
**Process:** Work Session

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### **Requested Council Action**

Review staff recommendations and provide feedback. A vote on the issue is requested at the September 26<sup>th</sup> Council meeting after input is taken and considered at a public hearing scheduled for September 19<sup>th</sup>.

### **Background**

The Governor's Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO) has initiated an effort to petition the U.S. Forest Service for a Utah-specific version of the Forest Service's Roadless Rule, a 2001 regulation that restricts active forest management on some National Forest Service lands. The impetus behind this project is to allow more active forest management within the state, which is currently restricted due to the roadless rule/designation, in order to mitigate catastrophic wildland fires.

PLPCO has asked Summit County, along with the other 28 counties in the state, to participate in this process. Specifically, they have requested we inventory and review all the currently designated roadless areas within the county and provide recommendations either to maintain the status quo/current designation, or reclassify the area into one of four categories (which are described below and in the attached Exhibit B).

Summit County staff has reviewed the proposal and toured various roadless areas within county boundaries and our working analysis is to recommend that roadless areas in Summit County be classified as "Forest Stewardship Areas" or "Forest Restoration Areas" as defined by the State of Utah (Exhibit B) based upon the following factors:

- 1) Much of the existing Roadless area is accessible via existing roads. No new roads are proposed (status quo option).
- 2) Existing regulations prevent the effective management of the forest by limiting the amount of dead/dying timber that may be removed. Summit County supports the effective management of the Forest by allowing timber industries appropriate access to remove dead/dying timber.
- 3) Appropriate Forest management includes many methods of thinning timber stands, including responsible logging, prescribed burns, natural controlled burns, among others.
- 4) The Forest areas in Summit County represent a major draw to the area from tourists and locals alike. This represents a significant portion of Summit County's economic viability and the Forest areas should be protected, and managed effectively to preserve this valuable resource utilizing all elements enumerated in factor 3.

Staff has created an [interactive map presentation](#) of all of the areas on which the Governor's Office has asked Summit County to provide input. To navigate the map, use the arrows at the bottom center of the page. A legend is available in the upper-right corner of the page. Staff have grouped the individual pods into named groups as provided by the Forest Service GIS table. The parentheticals after the title of each slide refers to the number of polygon pods that are included within each group.

Staff has attached various documents provided by the State to help facilitate discussion and provide background and context to the matter.

As the proposal to define areas is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Summit County Resource Management Plan (adopted in 2017), staff is proposing no changes to the plan at this time.

This discussion has been noticed as a work session to allow Staff to introduce the proposal and obtain initial comments from the Council as to how the Council would like Staff to proceed.

### **Timeline and Process**

The Governor's Office requested to receive Summit County's recommendations by the beginning of October and emphasized the importance of making this a public process. As such, the plan is to bring this issue to the Eastern Summit County Planning Commission for discussion, a public hearing, and recommendation at the September 6 meeting. We are then scheduled to bring it to the County Council at three different

meetings: September 12, 19 and 26. The September 12<sup>th</sup> meeting is to introduce the issue and start the discussion. A public hearing is scheduled for the September 19 meeting with a final decision on the recommendations needed from the Council at the September 26<sup>th</sup> meeting in order to meet the October deadline.

Staff will update the Council on the discussion with the Planning Commission as part of the September 12 work session.

**Attachments:**

Exhibit A – State of Utah Petition Info Packet

Exhibit B – State of Utah Proposed Roadless Rule

Exhibit C – PLPCO Talking Points Memo

Exhibit D – Summit County Inventoried Roadless Area Map

Exhibit E – Fire Risk Map

Exhibit F – Beetle Kill Map



# STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT  
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
84114-2220

SPENCER J. COX  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

May 24, 2018

George Ervin "Sonny" Perdue  
Secretary of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20250

Subject: Petition for Rulemaking to Establish New Management Provisions for Utah's Inventoried Roadless Areas

Dear Secretary Perdue,

As the Governor of Utah, I appreciate the time and attention you have given to refine public land management in your first year as Secretary. Under your leadership, we have seen greater cooperation between the State and the U.S. Forest Service to the benefit of the public and their lands. As is the case with other Western states, abundant public lands are one of Utah's most treasured attributes, and as such, require effective and active management.

I have considered petitioning the Department of Agriculture to engage with the State in rulemaking to establish new management provisions for Utah's inventoried roadless areas as allowed by federal law and regulation.<sup>1</sup> The 2001 Roadless rule was promulgated during the waning days of the Clinton administration and did not take into consideration Utah's unique forests and needs. We are currently engaged in preliminary assessments considering a petition asking for state specific management provisions for our inventoried roadless areas. Thus far we have found that it is in the best interest of Utah and its forests to move forward with our efforts. In consultation with State Agencies and the U.S. Forest Service, we intend to draft a petition including detailed management recommendations that would allow the Forest Service to more effectively manage safe, healthy, and productive forests.

We as a State look forward to participating in this process and are available to answer any questions you or your staff may have. Please direct any written correspondence to the Office of the Governor at P.O. Box 142220 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114, or call us at 801-538-1505 to discuss any questions or concerns.

*Thanks for your service!  
Keep up the great work and  
if we can help - don't  
hesitate to ask.*

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert  
Governor

<sup>1</sup> See 5 U.S.C. § 553(e) and 7 C.F.R. § 1.28





## Frequently Asked Questions Roadless Rule Petitions

January 05, 2018

The Roadless Area Conservation Rule was adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on January 12, 2001. The Roadless Rule generally prohibits road construction and timber cutting in 58.5 million acres of inventoried roadless areas, originally covering about 30 percent of the National Forest System.

Of the several State rulemaking petitions that were subsequently submitted, USDA ultimately promulgated only two State-specific rules: Colorado (36 C.F.R. 294, Subpart D) and Idaho (36 C.F.R. 294, Subpart C). Those state-specific rules established management direction for the conservation of roadless area values and characteristics in a manner tailored to accommodate state-specific situations and concerns. Thus the final rules recognized both national values and local situations in setting forth various permissions and prohibitions regarding road building, timber cutting, and other discretionary activities. Adjustments to roadless area boundaries were also made to reflect newer mapping data or management priorities. Both rules also made provision for future corrections and modifications.

**What is the procedure required to file a State-specific roadless rule petition?** There is no specific procedure or content requirement; other than the petition must be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture (who signed the original 2001 rule). The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(e)) simply provides: "Each agency shall give an interested person the right to petition for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule." USDA's petitioning regulation (7 C.F.R. §1.28) states:

**§ 1.28 Petitions.**

*Petitions by interested persons in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(e) for the issuance, amendment or repeal of a rule may be filed with the official that issued or is authorized to issue the rule. All such petitions will be given prompt consideration and petitioners will be notified promptly of the disposition made of their petitions.*

**Are there examples of State petitions?** Yes. Idaho's APA petition can be found here.<sup>1</sup> Colorado's final petition can be found here.<sup>2</sup>

**What can States do to help facilitate USDA's consideration of a State-specific Petition?** Successful petitions (Idaho and Colorado) used a robust collaborative process engaging State, County, Tribal and local governments in the development of specific areas for protection and exemptions for certain activities. States are encouraged to follow similar collaborative procedures.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5052650.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5052650.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5145339.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5145339.pdf)

# Petitioning the Department of Agriculture for Rulemaking: a Utah Specific Roadless Rule

## 1. Problems for Proper Forest Management, Access and Forest Products Industry

In January, 2001, the Forest Service promulgated what is known as the Roadless Rule in a “midnight rulemaking” process in the waning days of the Clinton Administration. The rule established prohibitions on road construction, road reconstruction and timber harvesting on 4,013,000 acres of Utah’s 8,179,000 acres of National Forest System Lands. The rule often restricts proper forest management activities, general access, forest products operations, as well as limits proactive efforts to protect the State’s beloved Ski destinations from fire and insect infestation. These restrictions often come at the expense of forest health, biodiversity, and the surrounding communities. Utah’s communities and water systems are expanding into the wildland urban interface and are threatened by devastating fires. Fires such as the Brian Head Fire in the summer of 2017 caused environmental and economic devastation and even contaminated a municipal water system. The rule does allow limited road construction and tree cutting but only under limited circumstances. The Forest Service in Utah needs to have more tools at its disposal to properly manage the State’s forests.

## 2. Potential Remedy

Although the United States Congress could grant the Forest Service the authority to more actively manage Utah’s forests, it is unlikely that this Congress will act. Federal law, however, allows the State to petition the U.S. Department of Agriculture to amend the roadless rule as it relates to Utah. If successful, Utah could get a state specific roadless rule providing the Forest Service more flexibility to actively manage the forests thereby protecting Utah’s unique communities and watersheds. A State specific roadless rule would likely provide additional timber cutting opportunities while creating certainty and consistency for forest product business models. This would boost rural economies while enhancing other forest resource values and uses.

## 3. State Agency Collaboration

A successful petition will require a dual policy and scientific framework thereby making extensive teamwork between the Governor’s Office and the Department of Natural Resources essential. Specifically, the Department of Forestry Fire & State Lands, Department of Oil Gas & Mining, and the Department of Wildlife Resources would likely be highly involved in the petition process. Additionally, local governments and Forest Service Districts must also be engaged in the petition process as their knowledge of local forests and water systems will play an integral role.

## 4. Timetable and Cost of the Petition Process

- 4.1. The State’s efforts to draft a petition could take twelve to eighteen months.
- 4.2. Upon submission of Utah’s petition, a U.S. Department of Agriculture rulemaking process could take anywhere from two to four years involving continued work and cooperation by the State.
- 4.3. Overall, this process could take anywhere from three to five years to complete and require in excess of four to five thousand hours of work divided between the Governor’s Office and DNR.

## 5. What to Accomplish in the Next Year

- 5.1. Meet with DNR to discuss the opportunity and create a plan.
- 5.2. Work collaboratively with and collect data from Counties, Municipalities, and Forest Districts in order to identify at risk water systems, communities, and forest uses and opportunities.
- 5.3. Work with members of industry to understand how the roadless rule affects the expansion of energy transmission corridors and energy production throughout the State.
- 5.4. Complete a draft petition and prepare to submit it to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## FAQs on Utah Roadless Rule Petition

Q: What is the Roadless Rule?

A: The Roadless Rule is a 2001 Forest Service regulation that restricts road building and road access within certain areas of the National Forest known as “inventoried roadless areas” or IRAs.

Q: What is Utah’s “Petition for Rulemaking”?

A: The State of Utah is considering filing a request with the Forest Service to create a state-specific rule for the IRAs in Utah’s national forests.

Q: Have other states successfully petitioned the Forest Service for a state-specific rule?

A: Yes, Idaho and Colorado successfully petitioned the Forest Service for state specific roadless rules in 2006 and 2010, respectively.

Q: Why does the State of Utah want to petition the Forest Service for a state-specific roadless rule?

A: A state-specific roadless rule should give the State and the Forest Service more flexibility to manage unhealthy forests and prevent catastrophic wildfires. Many of Utah’s forests are overgrown and/or suffering from bark-beetle infestations. A successful petition for a state-specific rule would allow more options for addressing these problems.

Q: Is the goal of the state to open up more roads and trails in IRAs to motorized use?

A: No. Any petition submitted by the state would favor the construction of new roads (or the opening of old roads that are currently closed) to facilitate projects that improve forest health and/or protect public safety. New roads would likely be either reclaimed or gated when not needed for these projects.

Q: Does the State want a Utah specific roadless rule that allows indiscriminate logging?

A: No. One of the goals of the petition would be centered on conserving roadless area values and characteristics. However, logging should be allowed to be used as a tool to protect watersheds and communities found in the wildland urban interface. Additionally, logging can be effective at preventing unwanted and destructive wildfire while improving habitat for wildlife. Logging might be a component of the plan that could move our Forests towards a healthier state while boosting the State’s economy.

Q: Won’t the forest be healthiest if it is just left alone?

A: Not necessarily – forests are complicated ecosystems and a combination of climate change, historic wildfire suppression, and changes in wildlife populations have left many forests in unhealthy conditions. Such conditions often impair wildlife habitat, harm watersheds, and increase risk of catastrophic wildfires that endanger public safety. Active forest management is necessary in some parts of our national forests.

**Utah Roadless Rule Petition**  
**Proposed Management Area Categories**

**Management Areas – Most Restrictive to Least Restrictive**

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1. Primitive Areas
2. Forest Restoration Areas
3. Forest Stewardship Areas
4. Re-Inventory/Boundary Adjustment Areas

**Brief Summary of Management Areas**

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1. Primitive Areas – the most restrictive
  - a. road construction is prohibited, timber management is for personal use only, mineral development (beyond valid existing rights) is prohibited, motorized travel limited to existing routes
2. Forest Restoration Areas – moderately restrictive
  - a. Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation, commercial timber harvest allowed for forest health reasons only, mineral extraction allowed, motorized travel limited to existing routes
3. Forest Stewardship Areas – least restrictive
  - a. Permanent road construction is allowed (although temporary roads are preferred) full range of silviculture techniques allowed, mineral extraction allowed, motorized travel allowed subject to Forest Travel Plan
4. Re-Inventory/Boundary Adjustment Areas – to be removed from Roadless Rule
  - a. These areas should be removed entirely from the Roadless Rule (or have existing boundaries adjusted) due to high presence of roads, motorized trails, energy infrastructure, and other features that disrupt roadless values. Also areas that are smaller than 5,000 acres and thus do not meet the Roadless Area size threshold

## Comparison Table of Suitable Uses in Management Areas

| Suitable Use/Activity                    | Primitive Area    | Forest Restoration Area | Forest Stewardship Area | Re-Inventory/<br>Boundary Adjustment Area |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Fire Management                          | Yes <sup>1</sup>  | Yes <sup>1</sup>        | Yes                     |   |
| Forest Health                            | Yes               | Yes <sup>2</sup>        | Yes <sup>3</sup>        |   |
| Intensive Timber Management              | No <sup>4</sup>   | No <sup>5</sup>         | Yes <sup>3</sup>        |   |
| Grazing                                  | Yes               | Yes                     | Yes                     |   |
| Motorized Travel                         | Yes <sup>6</sup>  | Yes <sup>7</sup>        | Yes <sup>8</sup>        |   |
| Minerals                                 | No                | Yes                     | Yes                     |   |
| Recreation                               | Yes <sup>9</sup>  | Yes                     | Yes <sup>10</sup>       |   |
| Road Construction and/or Reconstruction  | No <sup>11</sup>  | Yes <sup>12</sup>       | Yes <sup>13</sup>       |   |
| Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction | Yes <sup>14</sup> | Yes                     | Yes                     |   |
| Weed/Pest Management                     | Yes               | Yes                     | Yes                     |   |
| Mechanized Equipment Use                 | Yes <sup>15</sup> | Yes                     | Yes                     |   |

<sup>1</sup> Prescribed fire

<sup>2</sup> Vegetation treatments

<sup>3</sup> Full range of silviculture techniques

<sup>4</sup> Personal use only

<sup>5</sup> Commercial use allowed for forest health reasons only

<sup>6</sup> Currently existing routes

<sup>7</sup> Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation; however, permanent road construction

<sup>8</sup> Subject to Forest Travel Plan

<sup>9</sup> Dispersed

<sup>10</sup> Dispersed and/or developed

<sup>11</sup> No roads

<sup>12</sup> Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation; however, permanent road construction permissible based on long-term ecological need

<sup>13</sup> New temporary roads are preferred, but permanent roads are compatible

<sup>14</sup> Permissible if under 50 inches wide

<sup>15</sup> Chainsaws, helicopters, etc.

## **Detailed Description of Management Areas**

### **Management Area 1: Primitive Areas**

Current Condition: Areas managed as Primitive Areas show little evidence of historical or human use. Natural processes are predominant. People visiting these areas can find outstanding opportunities for recreation, including exploration, solitude, risk, and challenge.

Desired Future Condition: Areas managed as Primitive Areas will continue to show little evidence of historical or human use. As such, the natural processes of the area will continue to predominate, which will allow visitors to enjoy the same type of primitive recreation opportunities they found in the past.

Management Focus: These areas shall be managed to protect the primitive recreation opportunities of the area. Only activities and management actions not deemed an irretrievable commitment of resources will be considered suitable uses.

Watershed and Vegetative Restoration: Watershed and vegetative restoration shall be accomplished strictly through passive, natural ecological processes.

Mechanized Uses: Mechanized uses (e.g. chainsaws, helicopters etc.) shall be allowed in these areas unless said use constitutes an irretrievable commitment of resources.

#### **Primitive Area Suitable Uses and Activities**

| <b>Available Use/Activity</b>            | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b> | <b>Notes</b>                        |
|--|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Fire Management                          | X          |           | Prescribed fire                     |
| Forest Health                            | X          |           |                                     |
| Timber Cutting                           |            | X         | Personal use only                   |
| Grazing                                  | X          |           |                                     |
| Motorized Travel                         | X          |           | Currently existing routes           |
| Minerals                                 |            | X         |                                     |
| Recreation                               | X          |           | Dispersed                           |
| Road Construction and/or Reconstruction  |            | X         | No Roads                            |
| Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction | X          |           | Permissible if under 50 inches wide |
| Weed/Pest Management                     | X          |           |                                     |
| Mechanized Equipment Use                 | X          |           | Chainsaws, helicopters, etc.        |

#### **IRAs Recommended for Management as Primitive Areas:**

| <b>National Forest</b> | <b>IRA Name</b> | <b>Approx. Acres</b> | <b>Recommendation</b> | <b>Acreage</b> | <b>Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan</b> |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
|                        |                 |                      |                       |                |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

## Management Area 2: Forest Restoration Areas

**Current Condition:** Forest Restoration Areas includes areas where evidence of human use may or may not be present. Generally, few constructed features exist with the exception of trails and lookouts. These areas may also show some evidence of vegetative manipulation. Like the primitive areas, Forest Restoration Areas include a broad range of terrain and vegetative types.

**Desired Future Condition:** While areas managed as Forest Restoration Areas may display increased evidence of management activities, these areas will generally retain their roadless character.

**Management Focus:** Forest Restoration Areas will be managed to provide a variety of recreation opportunities, while also ensuring adequate flexibility to maintain forest health. These areas may include trailheads and recreational sites (developed and dispersed). Depending on specific National Forest Travel Plans, these areas may be managed for summer and/or winter motorized recreation opportunities. Lastly, due to the increased management flexibility afforded to these areas, fish and game can potentially benefit from carefully conducted habitat manipulation.

**Watershed and Vegetative Restoration:** Watershed and vegetative restoration will be accomplished through a combination of active management and natural processes. Both active and passive management restoration activities (and in some cases use restrictions) may occur to address specific habitat needs of fish and wildlife.

### Forest Management Area Suitable Uses and Activities

| Available Use/Activity | Yes | No | Notes  |
|------------------------|-----|----|--|
| Fire Management        | X   |    | Prescribed Fire/Hazardous fuels reduction  |
| Forest Health          | X   |    | Vegetation Treatments  |
| Timber Cutting         |     | X  | Commercial use allowed for forest health reasons only  |
| Grazing                | X   |    |  |
| Motorized Travel       | X   |    | Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation; however, permanent road construction is permissible |



|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Minerals                                 | X |  |  |
| Recreation                               | X |  |  |
| Road Construction and/or Reconstruction  | X |  | Preference toward temporary road construction with mitigation; however, permanent road construction permissible based on long-term ecological need |
| Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction | X |  |  |
| Weed/Pest Management                     | X |  |  |
| Mechanized Equipment Use                 | X |  |  |

**IRAs Recommended for Management as Forest Restoration Areas:**

| National Forest | IRA Name | Approx. Acres | Recommendation | Acreage | Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
|                 |          |               |                |         |                                   |

**Management Area 3: Forest Stewardship Areas**

**Current Condition:** Forest Stewardship areas include locations that may display high levels of human use including roads, facilities, evidence of vegetative manipulation (e.g. silvicultural treatments, grazing) and mineral exploration/extraction. These areas also encompass a broad range of terrain and vegetative types, and may be comprised of forest, grasslands, rangelands, or a combination thereof.

**Desired Future Condition:** These areas may over time display increased levels of human use including roads, facilities, and evidence of vegetative manipulation. Forest Stewardship areas will also include evidence of watershed restoration and/or mitigation activities. Despite higher levels of human use than Forest Restoration Areas, Forest Stewardship Areas will still retain some of their roadless qualities. In other words, an area designated as “Forest Stewardship” will not necessarily reflect all the characteristics of non-roadless forest lands.

**Management Focus:** Forest Stewardship areas will be managed to provide a variety of goods and services, broad range of recreational opportunities including both motorized and non-motorized, while also ensuring adequate flexibility to maintain forest, rangeland, and/or grassland health.



Watershed and Vegetative Restoration: Watershed and vegetative restoration shall be accomplished primarily through active management, including timber harvest, salvage, fuels reduction, projects, and grazing.

**Forest Stewardship Area Suitable Uses and Activities**

| Available Use/Activity                   | Yes | No | Notes   |
|--|-----|----|---|
| Fire Management                          | X   |    | Prescribed fire/Hazardous Fuels Reduction                             |
| Forest Health                            | X   |    | Full range of silviculture techniques                                 |
| Timber Cutting                           | X   |    | Full range of silviculture techniques                                 |
| Grazing                                  | X   |    |   |
| Motorized Travel                         | X   |    | Subject to Forest Travel Plan   |
| Minerals                                 | X   |    |   |
| Recreation                               | X   |    | Dispersed and/or developed  |
| Road Construction and/or Reconstruction  | X   |    | New temporary roads are preferred, but permanent roads are compatible |
| Trail Construction and/or Reconstruction | X   |    |   |
| Weed/Pest Management                     | X   |    |   |
| Mechanized Equipment Use                 | X   |    |   |

**IRAs Recommended for Management as Forest Stewardship Areas:**

| National Forest | IRA Name | Approx. Acres | Recommendation | Acreage | Consistent W/ Current Forest Plan |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
|                 |          |               |                |         |                                   |

**Management Area 4: Areas Recommended for Re-inventory or Boundary Adjustments**

The State requests a re-inventory of those areas found not in conformity with the requirements for “roadless” designation as defined in the FEIS Nov. 2002, Volume 1 (i.e. “Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act . . .”) and/or areas which necessitate boundary correction based on new information. If the Forest Service finds after re-inventory that certain areas are not in conformity

with the requirements for roadless designations, such areas should be managed in accordance with the relevant forest plan.

**IRAs Recommended for Re-inventory or Boundary Adjustments:**

| National Forest | IRA Name | Approx. Acres | Recommendation | Rationale |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
|                 |          |               |                |           |

DRAFT

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## UTAH'S ROADLESS RULE PETITION – TALKING POINTS

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**FROM:** UTAH PUBLIC LANDS POLICY COORDINATING OFFICE

**DATE:** AUGUST 7, 2018

### **A. What is the Roadless Rule?**

- The Roadless Rule is a 2001 Forest Service regulation that restricts active forest management on some national forest lands.
- Approximately 44% of Utah's National Forests, over 4 million acres, are restricted under the Roadless Rule.

### **B. What is Utah's "Roadless Rule Petition"?**

- The State of Utah is developing a request, or "petition," for a Utah-specific version of the Roadless Rule that would allow for more proactive forest management within roadless areas.
- If adopted, the Utah-specific regulation would still be administered by the Forest Service and most of these areas would still be categorized as "Roadless," but under more flexible management.

### **C. Why does Utah want to ask the Forest Service for a state-specific Roadless Rule?**

- A state-specific roadless rule would give the local Forest Service districts more flexibility to manage the unique challenges in Utah's roadless areas, promote healthy forests, and mitigate catastrophic wildfires.
- Many of Utah roadless forests suffer from bark beetle-infestations, excessive buildup of deadfall and ladder fuels, excessive tree density, pinyon-juniper encroachment into sagebrush habitat, and other symptoms of poor forest health.
- These conditions can impair watershed health, degrade wildlife habitat, and increase risks of catastrophic wildfires.
- Catastrophic wildfires pose extreme risks to Utah's air quality, water quality, wildlife, recreation, and private property in the "wildland-urban interface."
- A state-specific roadless rule would give the Forest Service greater flexibility to remove deadfall and ladder fuels, cut beetle-infested trees, minimize pinyon-juniper encroachment, and thin overgrown stands in Forest Service roadless areas.
- Such projects in roadless areas will help safeguard Utah's watersheds, air quality, wildlife, and resiliency to catastrophic wildfires.

### **D. What is the process for petitioning the Forest Service for a state-specific rule?**

- The State will develop a proposal for a new state-specific rule, which will be sent to the Forest Service, after which the Forest Service will consider the State's proposal through its full rulemaking and NEPA process.
- Ultimately, the Forest Service will decide whether to adopt the state's proposal as its own.

**E. Will Utah assume more management responsibilities if the petition is successful?**

- No, a successful Roadless Rule petition would have no impact on the Forest Service's role of land manager, and would not grant the State any responsibilities that it does not already have.

**F. Who will fund forest management activities if the petition is successful?**

- Funding for forest management activities will still come from the same federal and state sources available today.
- A successful roadless rule petition will simply give forest managers flexibility to conduct forest management projects in some roadless areas where they are currently restricted using existing management structures and funding mechanisms.

**G. Will a successful petition impose additional requirements on the Forest Service?**

- No, a successful roadless rule petition would give Forest Service districts more options and flexibility to perform management activities in areas where such activities are currently restricted
- The Forest Service will not be required to conduct any specific activities or infringe on the Forest Service's discretion.
- Specific management projects will still go through the Forest Service's full NEPA process prior to implementation.

**H. Have other states successfully petitioned the Forest Service for a state-specific rule?**

- Yes, Idaho and Colorado successfully petitioned the Forest Service for state specific roadless rules in 2008 and 2012, respectively.
- The Forest Service is currently reviewing a petition submitted by Alaska.

**I. Is the goal of the state to open up more roads in roadless areas to motorized use?**

- No. The State intends to submit a petition that would authorize some limited road construction in roadless areas only for the purposes of promoting forest health and conducting effective management activities.
- Most new roads authorized under a state-specific Roadless Rule would likely be either reclaimed or gated when not needed for forest health activities.

**J. Does Utah want to authorize indiscriminate logging in roadless areas?**

- No. Utah’s request to the Forest Service is fully intended to provide forest managers greater flexibility with which to improve forest health.
- In limited circumstances, selective harvest could be allowed as a tool to improve forest health.

**K. Won’t the forest be healthiest if it is just left alone?**

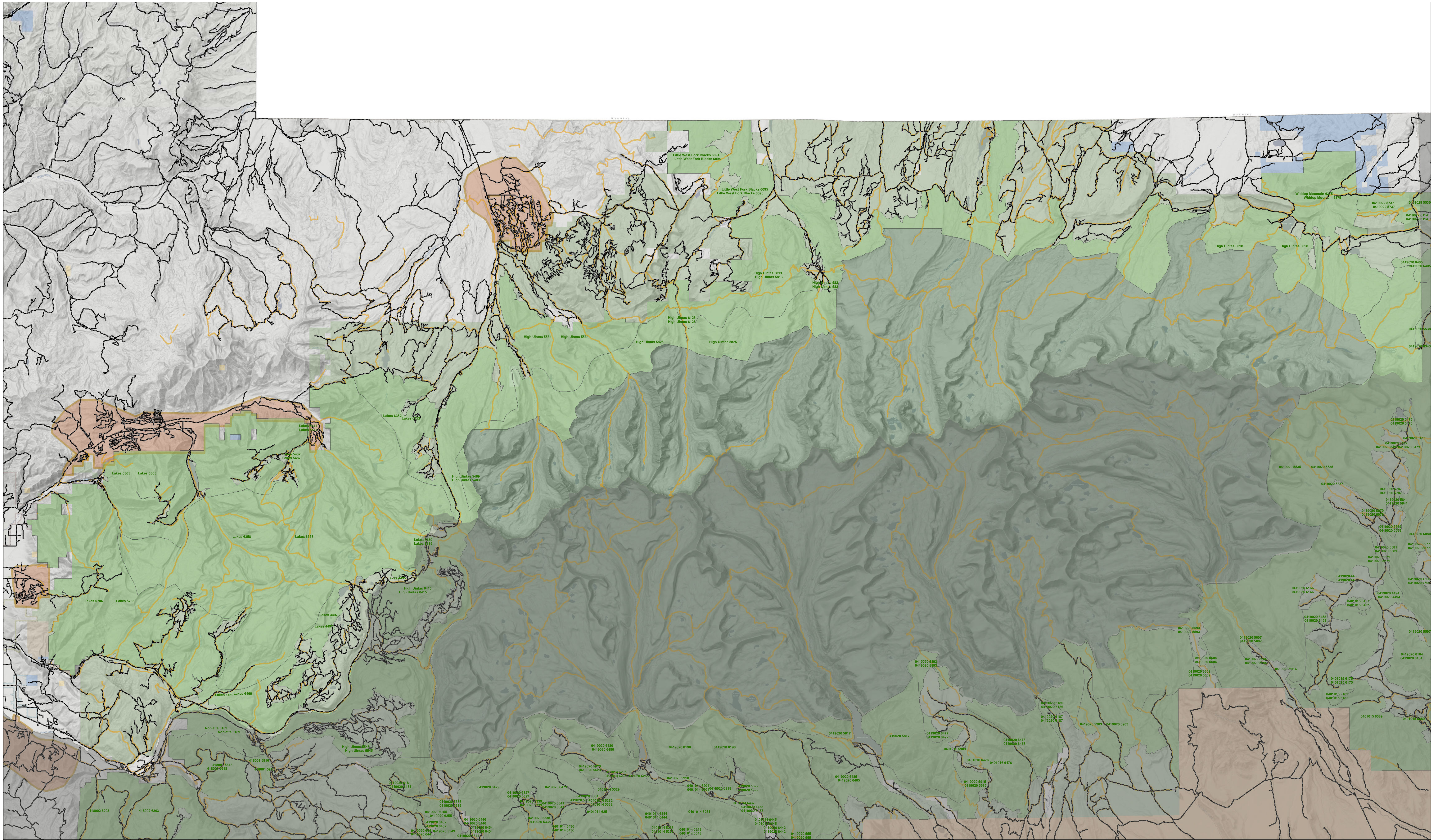
- Not necessarily – forests are complicated ecosystems and a combination of climate change, drought, and historic wildfire suppression have left many forests in unhealthy conditions.
- Current forest conditions often impair wildlife habitat, harm watersheds, and increase risk of catastrophic wildfires that endanger public safety. Active forest management is often necessary to preserve forest health.

**L. Will the State’s petition impact wilderness areas?**

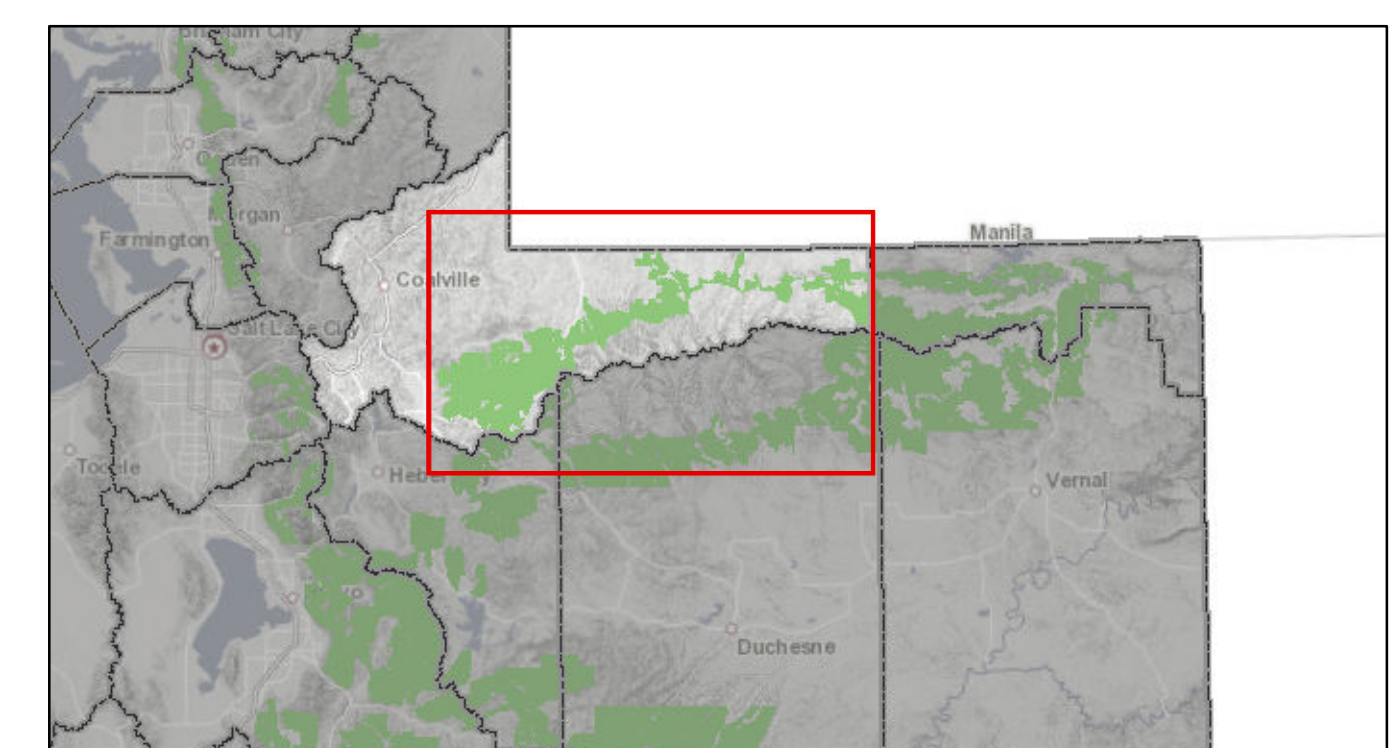
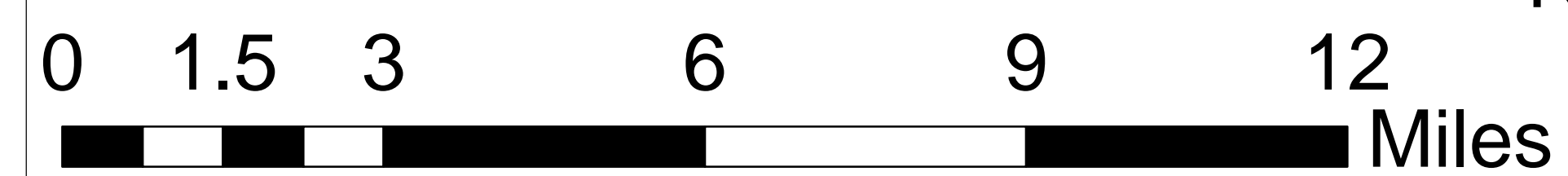
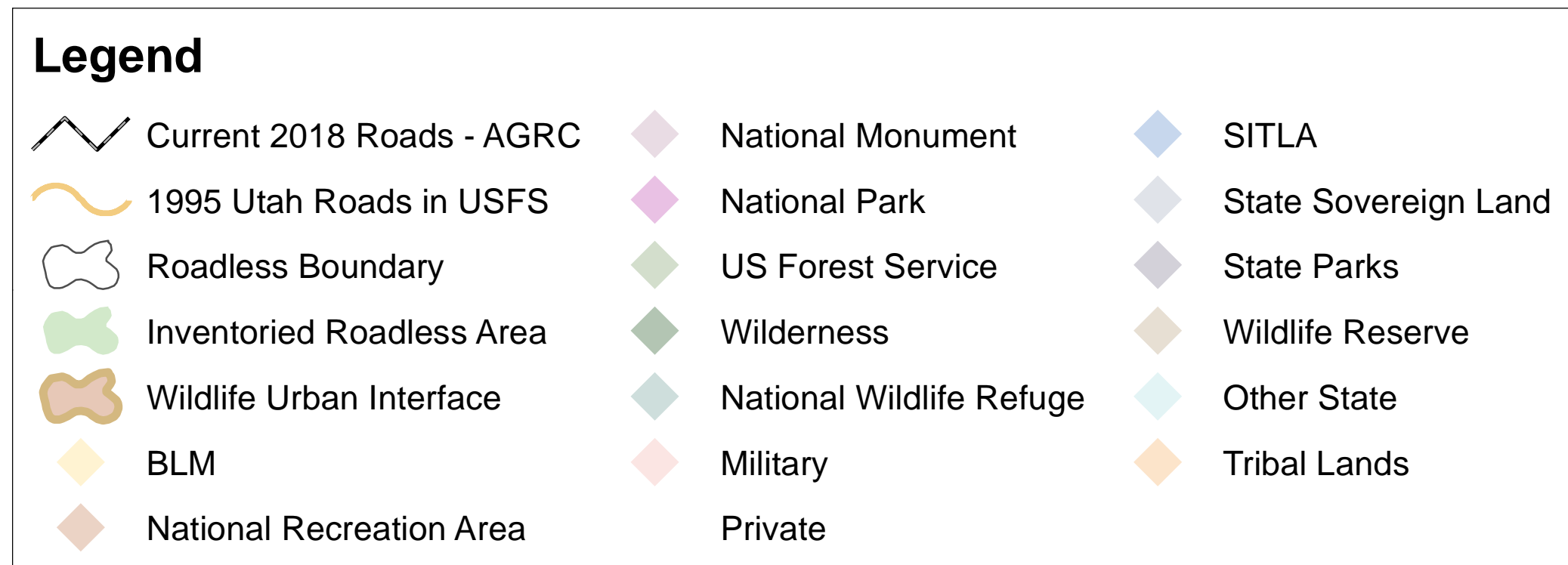
- No, wilderness areas are designated by Congress and are beyond the scope of Utah’s petition. Roadless areas are outside designated wilderness areas and a state-specific roadless rule will not authorize any new activities within wilderness areas.



# Summit - Inventoried Roadless Areas

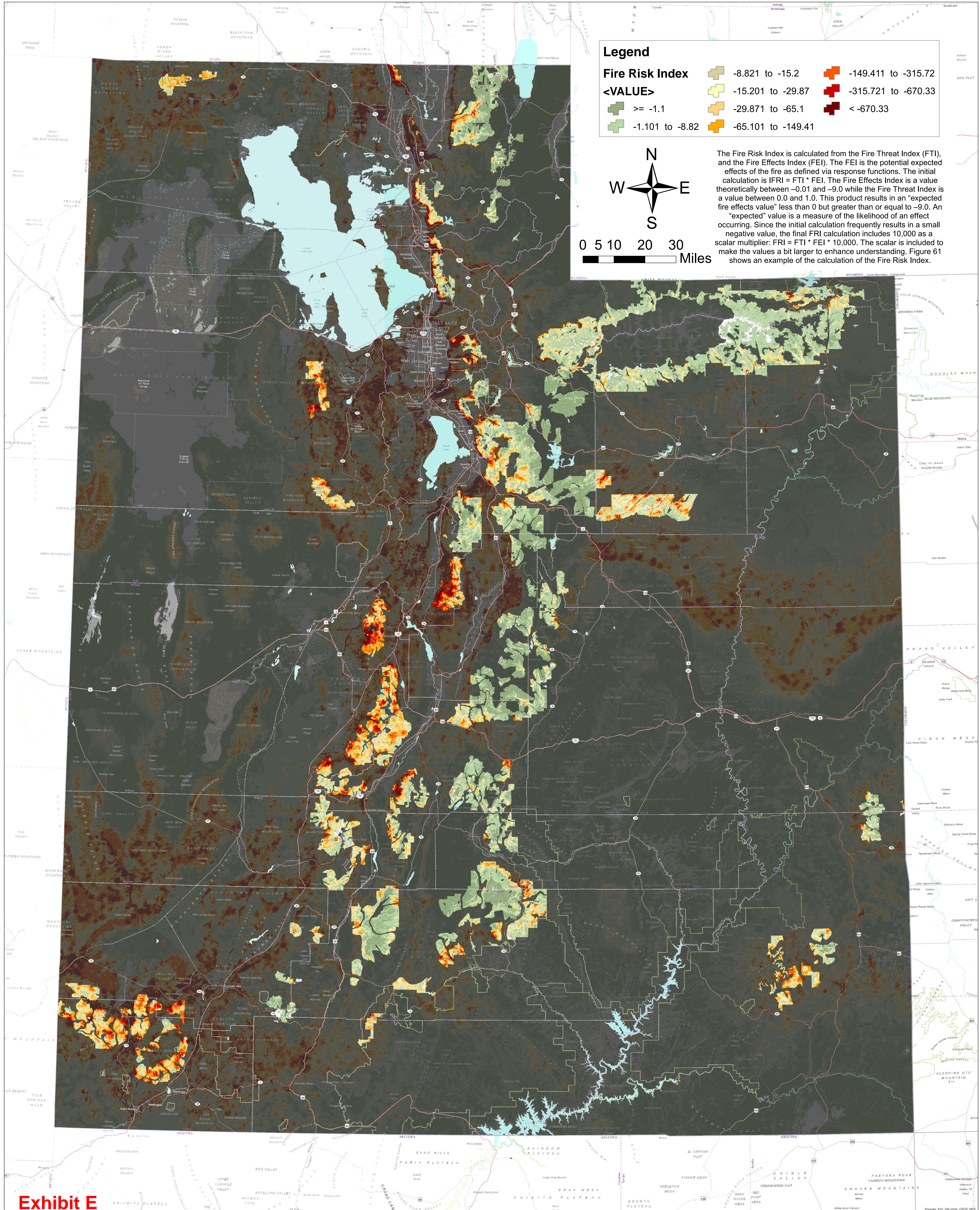


**Exhibit D**



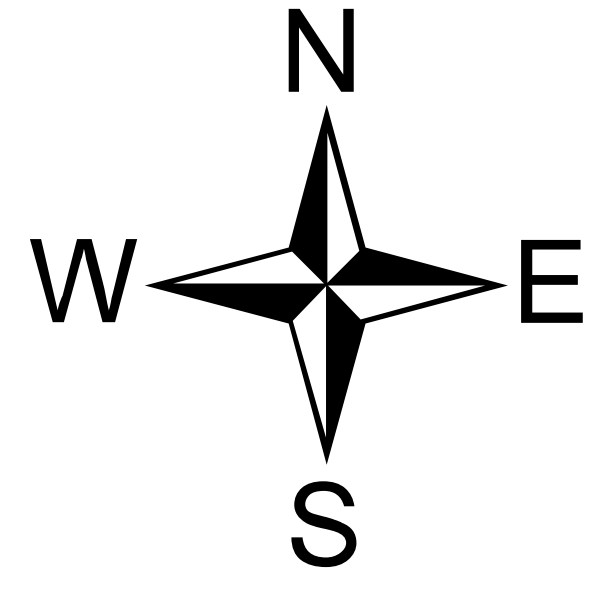


# USFS Roadless Inventory Fire Risk Assessment



**Legend**

| Fire Risk Index <VALUE> | Color       | Value Range         |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Dark Green              | Light Green | -8.821 to -15.2     |
| Light Green             | Yellow      | -15.201 to -29.87   |
| Yellow                  | Orange      | -29.871 to -65.1    |
| Orange                  | Red-Orange  | -65.101 to -149.41  |
| Red-Orange              | Dark Red    | -149.411 to -315.72 |
| Dark Red                | Black       | -315.721 to -670.33 |
| Black                   | Black       | < -670.33           |

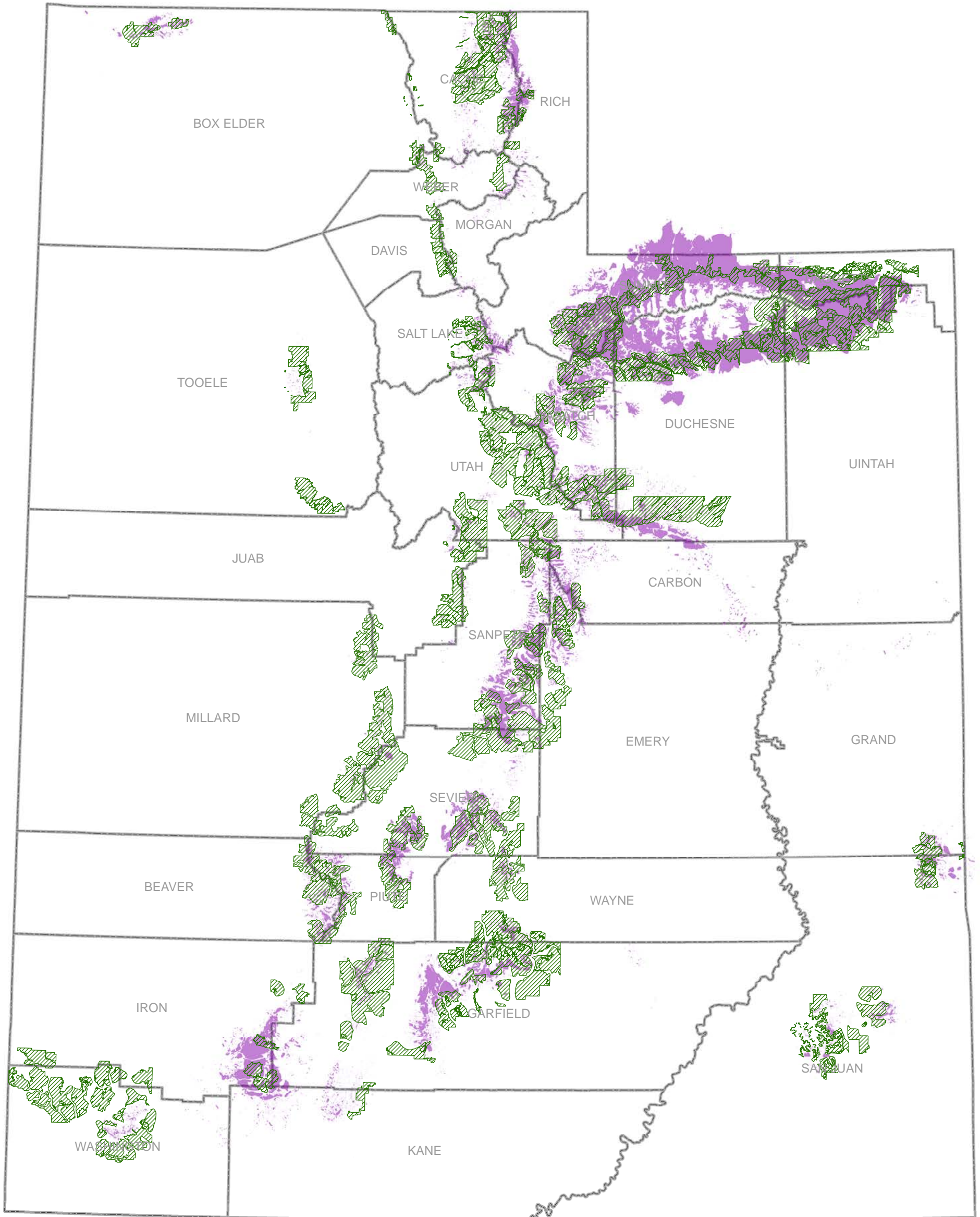


0 5 10 20 30 Miles

The Fire Risk Index is calculated from the Fire Threat Index (FTI), and the Fire Effects Index (FEI). The FEI is the potential expected effects of the fire as defined via response functions. The initial calculation is  $IFRI = FTI * FEI$ . The Fire Effects Index is a value theoretically between -0.01 and -9.0 while the Fire Threat Index is a value between 0.0 and 1.0. This product results in an "expected fire effects value" less than 0 but greater than or equal to -9.0. An "expected" value is a measure of the likelihood of an effect occurring. Since the initial calculation frequently results in a small negative value, the final FRI calculation includes 10,000 as a scalar multiplier:  $FRI = FTI * FEI * 10,000$ . The scalar is included to make the values a bit larger to enhance understanding. Figure 61 shows an example of the calculation of the Fire Risk Index.



# Inventoried Roadless Areas and Beetle Damage





## STAFF REPORT

TO: Summit County Council

FR: Lisa Yoder, Sustainability Program Manager

DATE: September 19, 2018

SUBJECT: SCPW Challenge website



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*This staff report accompanies a demonstration of the [SCPW Challenge website](#) to inform Council of the community engagement tool developed to increase countywide participation toward achievement of Council's sustainability-related goals.*

**ACTION REQUEST:** Observe SCPW Challenge website demonstration and Accept the SCPW Challenge

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## BACKGROUND

Summit Community Power Works (SCPW) was created in 2013 as a partnership between Summit County and Park City, under the fiscal sponsorship of Park City Community Foundation (PCCF), to vie for the \$5M Georgetown Energy Prize. The goal of the competition was to reduce residential energy consumption, a goal that remains in alignment with Summit County and Park City's emissions reduction goals.

Since completion of the competition period (December 2016) stakeholders sought ways to continue SCPW energy conservation and renewable energy program delivery in Summit County. SCPW stakeholders agreed to shift fiscal sponsorship and program delivery from PCCF to Utah Clean Energy (UCE), an established nonprofit who has lead the transition to a new clean energy economy in Utah and the West. UCE has delivered successful programs and conducted clean energy and electric transportation advocacy work in Utah since 2001.

The launch of the SCPW Challenge (August 27, 2018) marks the beginning of SCPW re-engaging in the community to work toward achieving Council's goals to reduce GHG emissions 80% below 2014 level by 2050, among other environmentally sensitive actions.

## SCPW Challenge

The SCPW Challenge is a call-to-action for Summit County residents to lower their impact on the environment by conserving energy, water, and their own money in the process. The interactive online platform, found at [www.scpwchallenge.org](http://www.scpwchallenge.org), challenges residents to reduce their household's carbon footprints, and creates a way for the community to work together to reduce overall carbon emissions.

The SCPW Challenge website is a 'one-stop-shop' that guides residents through specific actions pertaining to home energy, energy efficiency, transportation, water conservation, and community engagement. The platform offers a range of actions ranging from "easy" to "challenging" with local resources for completing each action, including any available incentives and rebates. Participants can choose which carbon-reduction actions they wish to take, and then track and share their progress.

Participants earn points that correlate to carbon savings, and top scorers are highlighted on the website, and prizes will be awarded with each new challenge.

One of the most unique components of the SCPW Challenge website is its ability to organize friendly competitions and recognize local environmental heroes. Groups of people can form teams, based on their neighborhood, school, or even social groups. During Park City's sustainability staff presentation of the SCPW Challenge website to City Council (August 16, 2017) Park City Council challenged Summit County Council to see which Council could achieve the greatest results. The challenge between the Councils has begun, demonstrating both Councils' leadership and contribution toward achieving each Council's respective sustainability goals.

The Challenge website platform was developed by Community Climate Solutions. Summit County, Park City and Utah Clean Energy staff worked together with Community Climate Solutions to populate the platform with relevant information and make it specifically applicable to all of the partners' goals. The platform is funded through Park City's Social Equity Innovation Challenge and Summit County Sustainability funds. Utah Clean Energy's SCPW program staff is promoting the SCPW Challenge and will add new learning modules over time to keep the community engaged.

The SCPW Challenge is one of the implementation strategies identified in the Summit Community Energy Plan to engage the community in countywide sustainability-related actions over time.

## **CONCLUSION**

Continued learning and climate action taken by everyone in the community, the extent possible, is necessary to maintain the quality of life we enjoy in Summit County. The SCPW Challenge website provides a fun, resource-rich way to learn how to reduce consumption of resources and to help create a cleaner, healthier future.

## **FUNDING**

No funding is required at this time.

Auditor



Michael R. Howard

September 12, 2018

County Council,

Please reconvene as the Board of Equalization on September 19, 2018. Please consider approving the Stipulations of Agreements for the 2018 property tax appeals. As you are aware, they need your approval before we can mail out the stipulations to the property owners for their agreement or disagreement. The property owner has 10 days to return the stipulation from the mailing date. If they disagree with the appraiser's decision they can call to schedule an informal hearing. If the appellant does not return their stipulation, it is presumed they agree with it.

Also, if the appellant disagrees with the informal hearing decision, they can appeal to the Utah State Tax Commission.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathryn C. Rockhill".

Kathryn C. Rockhill

Clerk for the Board of Equalization

# 2018 BOE Adjustments

| Account #                   | Serial #     | New Market Value  | Old Market Value  | MV Difference     | New Taxable Value | Old Taxable Value | Taxable Difference | County Tax Dollar Difference | Old Tax Estimate | % Difference | Explanation for adjustment                       |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| 0316855                     | WDS-1        | \$ 3,178,996.00   | \$ 3,178,996.00   | \$ -              | \$ 3,178,996.00   | \$ 1,748,448.00   | \$ 1,430,548.00    | \$ 1,188.79                  | \$ 14,393.22     | 81.82%       | Non Primary Residence                            |
| 0096271                     | SLV-RE-1-2AM | \$ 41,000,000.00  | \$ -              | \$ 41,000,000.00  | \$ 41,000,000.00  | \$ -              | \$ 41,000,000.00   | \$ 34,071.00                 | \$ -             | #DIV/0!      | Pick up cumulative value as one lot for one year |
| 0031413                     | TM-A-19      | \$ 370,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 370,000.00     | \$ 370,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 370,000.00      | \$ 307.47                    | \$ -             | #DIV/0!      | Pick up additional unit value                    |
| 0213961                     | RV-T-2-A     | \$ 1,075,000.00   | \$ 1,075,000.00   | \$ -              | \$ 1,075,000.00   | \$ 1,075,000.00   | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 8,849.40      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0191225                     | SLB-2-R-2    | \$ 800,000.00     | \$ 800,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 800,000.00     | \$ 800,000.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 6,585.60      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0050629                     | RC-3-92      | \$ 580,000.00     | \$ 620,000.00     | \$ (40,000.00)    | \$ 580,000.00     | \$ 620,000.00     | \$ (40,000.00)     | \$ (33.24)                   | \$ 5,103.84      | -6.45%       | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| 0393672                     | DC-54        | \$ 260,000.00     | \$ 376,300.00     | \$ (116,300.00)   | \$ 260,000.00     | \$ 376,300.00     | \$ (116,300.00)    | \$ (96.65)                   | \$ 3,472.87      | -30.91%      | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| 0353106                     | TSP-37       | \$ 1,060,000.00   | \$ 1,467,990.00   | \$ (407,990.00)   | \$ 583,000.00     | \$ 807,395.00     | \$ (224,395.00)    | \$ (186.47)                  | \$ 6,672.31      | -27.79%      | Value to Contract Sales Price                    |
| 0052021                     | TH-69        | \$ 656,967.00     | \$ 656,967.00     | \$ -              | \$ 361,331.00     | \$ 656,967.00     | \$ (295,636.00)    | \$ (245.67)                  | \$ 5,408.15      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0384622                     | CHRLS-2-AM   | \$ 647,123.00     | \$ 647,123.00     | \$ -              | \$ 364,467.00     | \$ 647,123.00     | \$ (282,656.00)    | \$ (234.89)                  | \$ 6,266.29      | -43.68%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0026215                     | SA-123       | \$ 253,264.00     | \$ 275,195.00     | \$ (21,931.00)    | \$ 139,295.00     | \$ 151,357.00     | \$ (12,062.00)     | \$ (10.02)                   | \$ 1,245.97      | -7.97%       | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| 0484269                     | ECHOSPR-5    | \$ 3,097,319.00   | \$ 3,097,319.00   | \$ -              | \$ 3,097,319.00   | \$ 3,097,319.00   | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 25,497.13     | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0187462                     | TH-4-4       | \$ 874,209.00     | \$ 874,209.00     | \$ -              | \$ 480,814.00     | \$ 874,209.00     | \$ (393,395.00)    | \$ (326.91)                  | \$ 7,196.49      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0334262                     | EP-II-26     | \$ 4,500,000.00   | \$ 5,203,956.00   | \$ (703,956.00)   | \$ 4,500,000.00   | \$ 5,203,956.00   | \$ (703,956.00)    | \$ (584.99)                  | \$ 42,838.97     | -13.53%      | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| 0477144                     | WBCS-18      | \$ 365,000.00     | \$ 434,134.00     | \$ (69,134.00)    | \$ 200,750.00     | \$ 434,134.00     | \$ (233,384.00)    | \$ (193.94)                  | \$ 3,614.60      | -53.76%      | Value to reflect Comparable sales and Primary    |
| 0050496                     | RC-3-79      | \$ 535,000.00     | \$ 535,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 294,250.00     | \$ 535,000.00     | \$ (240,750.00)    | \$ (200.06)                  | \$ 4,404.12      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0225981                     | GB-4         | \$ 593,000.00     | \$ 593,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 326,150.00     | \$ 326,150.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 2,684.87      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0376982                     | CCRK-F-26    | \$ 225,000.00     | \$ 225,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 123,750.00     | \$ 225,000.00     | \$ (101,250.00)    | \$ (84.14)                   | \$ 1,762.20      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0384036                     | CLJR-1-41    | \$ 620,000.00     | \$ 620,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 341,000.00     | \$ 341,000.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 2,818.02      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0386536                     | CVC-II-D-107 | \$ 245,000.00     | \$ 245,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 134,750.00     | \$ 245,000.00     | \$ (110,250.00)    | \$ (91.62)                   | \$ 1,918.84      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0013639                     | CR-30-B-2AM  | \$ 750,000.00     | \$ 750,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 750,000.00     | \$ 750,000.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 6,174.00      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0433403                     | MLPC-10-AM   | \$ 623,800.00     | \$ 670,000.00     | \$ (46,200.00)    | \$ 623,800.00     | \$ 670,000.00     | \$ (46,200.00)     | \$ (38.39)                   | \$ 5,515.44      | -6.90%       | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| 0300958                     | BN-A-3-53    | \$ 1,051,719.00   | \$ 1,051,719.00   | \$ -              | \$ 578,445.00     | \$ 578,445.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 4,780.27      | 0.00%        | Primary Residence                                |
| 0496358                     | LDRS-2       | \$ 2,728,317.00   | \$ 1,552,894.00   | \$ 1,175,423.00   | \$ 1,832,626.00   | \$ 1,552,894.00   | \$ 279,732.00      | \$ 232.46                    | \$ 13,957.41     | 18.01%       | To 100% complete and Primary Residence           |
| 0496341                     | LDRS-1       | \$ 1,846,388.00   | \$ 1,846,388.00   | \$ -              | \$ 1,039,952.00   | \$ 1,846,388.00   | \$ (806,436.00)    | \$ (670.15)                  | \$ 16,595.34     | -43.68%      | Land to FAA (Greenbelt)                          |
| 0332274                     | BHV-3-55A    | \$ 545,000.00     | \$ 545,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 299,750.00     | \$ 545,000.00     | \$ (245,250.00)    | \$ (203.80)                  | \$ 4,268.44      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0210074                     | FGR-I-46     | \$ 680,000.00     | \$ 680,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 680,000.00     | \$ 680,000.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 5,597.76      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0437081                     | SGR-1-9      | \$ 851,768.00     | \$ 425,327.00     | \$ 426,441.00     | \$ 468,472.00     | \$ 425,327.00     | \$ 43,145.00       | \$ 35.85                     | \$ 4,063.57      | 10.14%       | Primary Residence                                |
| 4935686                     | FM-D-89-A-AM | \$ 216,365.00     | \$ 216,365.00     | \$ -              | \$ 216,365.00     | \$ 216,365.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 1,756.88      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0486690                     | PCH-1-62     | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ -              | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ -               | \$ -                         | \$ 1,704.60      | 0.00%        | No Change  |
| 0134498                     | HC-1-15      | \$ 162,500.00     | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ (37,500.00)    | \$ 162,500.00     | \$ 200,000.00     | \$ (37,500.00)     | \$ (31.16)                   | \$ 1,900.72      | -18.75%      | Value to Contract Sales Price                    |
| 0229124                     | IC-18        | \$ 1,189,674.00   | \$ 1,189,674.00   | \$ -              | \$ 654,320.00     | \$ 1,189,674.00   | \$ (535,354.00)    | \$ (444.88)                  | \$ 9,793.40      | -45.00%      | Primary Residence                                |
| 0142277                     | FM-D-88      | \$ 90,000.00      | \$ 117,250.00     | \$ (27,250.00)    | \$ 90,000.00      | \$ 117,250.00     | \$ (27,250.00)     | \$ (22.64)                   | \$ 952.07        | -23.24%      | Adjusted Value to reflect Comparable sales.      |
| <b>Totals for 9/19/2018</b> |              | \$ 71,871,409.00  | \$ 30,369,806.00  | \$ 41,501,603.00  | \$ 65,807,102.00  | \$ 27,135,701.00  | \$ 38,671,401.00   | \$ 32,135.93                 |                  |              |  |
| <b>Totals for 9/12/2018</b> |              | \$ 56,110,567.00  | \$ 53,597,933.00  | \$ 2,512,634.00   | \$ 38,882,890.00  | \$ 42,751,185.00  | \$ (3,868,295.00)  | \$ (3,214.55)                |                  |              |  |
| <b>Totals for 8/29/2018</b> |              | \$ 20,113,743.00  | \$ 21,104,120.00  | \$ (990,377.00)   | \$ 16,361,972.00  | \$ 18,072,321.00  | \$ (1,710,349.00)  | \$ (1,421.30)                |                  |              |  |
| <b>Totals for 8/22/2018</b> |              | \$ 187,573,155.00 | \$ 192,665,269.00 | \$ (5,092,114.00) | \$ 133,941,375.00 | \$ 173,065,304.00 | \$ (39,123,929.00) | \$ (56,847.00)               |                  |              |  |
| <b>Running Total</b>        |              | \$ 335,668,874.00 | \$ 297,737,128.00 | \$ 37,931,746.00  | \$ 254,993,339.00 | \$ 261,024,511.00 | \$ (6,031,172.00)  | \$ (29,346.92)               |                  |              |  |

The Market value increase for 2018 is \$ 37,931,746 is of 09/19/2018

The Taxable Value decrease for 2018 is (\$ 6,031,172) As of 09/19/2018

The County Tax dollar Difference for 2018 is ( \$ 29,346.92) As of 09/19/2018

The county Tax dollar differences are the County General and County Municipal line rates.

## STAFF REPORT

TO: Summit County Council

FROM: Lisa Yoder, Sustainability Program Manager

DATE: September 19, 2018

SUBJECT: **wattsmart** Summit County - Summit Community Energy Plan (September 2018)



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*This staff report accompanies the [wattsmart Summit County - Summit Community Energy Plan](#) for Council review and possible approval.*

**ACTION REQUEST:** Review Summit Community Energy Plan and adopt by [Resolution](#)

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## BACKGROUND

Resolution 2017-16 adopted in 2017 set a course of active implementation of strategies and policies to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions countywide by 80% below their 2014 level by 2050.

The resolution includes an emphasis on the County's initial preference for reducing GHG emissions related to carbon based energy sources by pursuing policies to increase energy efficiency in the public and private sectors.

Resolution 2017-16 requires staff to develop Biennial Renewable Energy Enhancements and Emissions Reductions Plans that will each contain proposed strategies to continue moving toward such goals during the ensuing two-year period.

In January 2018, Summit County entered a [Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\)](#) with Rocky Mountain Power to participate in the **wattsmart** Communities Program. The program provided staff with the resources to develop new data-driven implementation strategies—informed by community stakeholders—toward achievement of Council's aggressive new countywide renewable energy enhancements and emissions reduction goals that align with the community's values and vision for shaping future energy use and supply. The program period complies with the two-year plan specified in Resolution 2017-16. The first 8 months (January to date) were devoted to developing the plan followed by a 14-month sprint to implement the strategies in the plan.

The resultant [wattsmart Summit County - Summit Community Energy Plan](#) (the "Summit Community Energy Plan") is attached for Council review and possible adoption.

## SUMMIT COMMUNITY ENERGY PLAN

[Presentation](#) of Summit Community Energy Plan developed by staff and stakeholders.

Implementation of the Summit Community Energy Plan strategies that reach the targets by the end of 2019 is expected to achieve the following:

- Decrease electricity usage 2.25 GWh

- Increase the use of utility provided renewable energy by residents and businesses by 2.7 GWh
- Increase the availability of electric vehicle charging stations to residents and the business patrons and staff
- Prevent approximately 3,535 Metric Tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) from being emitted into the atmosphere annually

Additional CO2e emissions reduction is expected that is not quantified in the Plan. Some of the implementation strategies are expected to decrease natural gas consumption. That data was not included under the MOU with Rocky Mountain Power. However, Dominion Energy participated in the development of the Plan and will provide natural gas incentive program participation rates that will allow staff to measure and report those results as well.

Implementation of this two-year program by the end of 2019 coincides with the next countywide GHG inventory. If funded and continued on the historic five-year reporting cycle, the countywide GHG emissions inventory will be conducted in early 2020 and will incorporate the results of all of the programs and policies implemented through 2019. The countywide GHG emissions inventory will show the progress toward Council's goal to reduce countywide GHG emissions 80% below 2014 level by 2050 and be used to inform future strategies toward achievement of that goal as population grows.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Summit Community Energy Plan is designed to leverage stakeholders' involvement during a 2-year sprint to involve stakeholders in implementing the strategies outlined in the Plan. The Plan provides a mechanism to highlight residential and business energy-conservation successes necessary to raise awareness and increase participation throughout the community toward achieving Council's countywide emissions reduction goal.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

- Do not adopt plan
- Adopt plan with changes
- Adopt plan as is

## **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Adopt plan as is to the extent that resources allow.

## **FUNDING**

One (1) FTE has been requested in 2019 Sustainability budget to assist in delivery of this and multiple sustainability programs and policies required to achieve the goals identified in Council Resolution 2017-16 relative to GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, landfill diversion, and water conservation in both sectors: government operations and countywide.

## **Memorandum of Understanding Phase 1 – Plan Development**

Thomas C. Fisher  
County Manager  
60 North Main Street  
Coalville, UT 84017

Congratulations on being selected to participate in Rocky Mountain Power's **wattsmart** Communities Program. This offering is designed to provide your community with the tools and resources necessary to develop and implement an energy action plan that reflects the vision your community has for shaping future energy use and supply. Participation is intended to span 24 months with the initial 4 months dedicated to developing a strategic energy action plan and the remaining time focused on implementing that plan.

The intent of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to confirm SUMMIT COUNTY'S intent to participate in the initial plan development phase of the wattsmart Communities Program and outline the commitment that your community and Rocky Mountain Power are making to this collaborative initiative. The primary objective of this phase of the program is to develop your energy action plan.

### **In order to achieve this Rocky Mountain Power will provide:**

- Consulting support to assist in identifying potential community stakeholders, and constructing or delivering an invitation or informational announcement regarding the planning process.
- Data analysis of community energy use and Rocky Mountain Power program participation to the extent that it is legally and technically prudent and feasible. The results can be used to identify potential opportunities to implement plan strategies. Rocky Mountain Power will attempt to integrate data provided by SUMMIT COUNTY into the analysis if feasible.
- Professional facilitation of up to 4 half-day plan development work sessions with the community stakeholder group to develop the energy action plan's vision, goals and implementation strategies.

- Assistance as needed in synthesizing the community and program data collected with the vision of the community to identify attainable goals that align with suitable strategies and tactics.
- Development of the documented energy action plan that will incorporate inputs from the stakeholder planning team and will be accessible to the community.
- Commitment to delivering an actionable and complete energy action plan within 8 months of SUMMIT COUNTY and Rocky Mountain Power signing this MOU.

**Participation in the Plan Development phase of the *watts*smart Communities Program requires no monetary contribution from SUMMIT COUNTY. Rocky Mountain Power will be investing time, money, and resources to assist you with your Community plan, as such, SUMMIT COUNTY, does agree to provide:**

- Support from the Manager, and/or, County Council.
- A single contact point to recruit active and engaged stakeholders, coordinate planning meeting logistics as well as distribution of deliverables, and lead participation of the community in the planning process.
  - Community staff engagement in developing workshop agendas, participating in post-workshop check-in meetings and follow-up work, and implementation planning.
- Commitment to community stakeholder engagement throughout the planning workshops. This could include consultation with key community stakeholders who may be relevant to the plan but not present on the energy action planning team, to gain input on proposed goals and strategies.
- Timely review of energy action plan document, as well as shepherding the completed plan through stakeholder review process.
  - Good-faith evaluation of the recommendations and analysis provided, as well as fair consideration of the potential strategies and tactics identified to ensure alignment with the community's goals and priorities.
- Meeting facilities to host the stakeholder group during the development of the plan.
- Identification of existing community energy plans, programs, or initiatives that could be leveraged in successful development and delivery of this plan.



- Using good faith efforts to deliver an actionable and complete energy plan within an 8 month timeframe of SUMMIT COUNTY and Rocky Mountain Power signing this MOU. Within this period SUMMIT COUNTY will use good faith efforts to complete the formation of the energy action planning team and the development of the energy action plan.
- Consideration to reasonably implement the energy action plan, subject to budgetary restraints.
- Public distribution of the work products developed with the support of the Rocky Mountain Power's wattsmart Communities Program.

**Resource Commitment Summary  
Plan Development Phase**

| <i>Summit County</i>   | <b>Rocky Mountain Power</b>   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single point of contact</li> <li>• Support in maintaining community stakeholder engagement throughout the planning process</li> <li>• Involvement in development and review of energy action plan content</li> <li>• Meeting facilities</li> <li>• Access to existing energy-related plans and programs</li> <li>• Good faith effort to complete the plan development</li> <li>• Agreement that the energy plan resulting from this work will be available to the public</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance identifying and recruiting stakeholders</li> <li>• Analysis of community energy use and program participation</li> <li>• Facilitation of planning sessions</li> <li>• Training and guidance developing goals and strategies</li> <li>• Documentation and delivery of the energy action plan</li> <li>• Commitment to completing the plan development</li> </ul> |

The Memorandum of Understanding for the Implementation Phase of the wattsmart Communities Program will be developed upon completion of your energy action plan and will outline your goals and the resource commitment from Rocky Mountain Power and SUMMIT COUNTY.

All communications pertaining to this agreement shall be directed to Lisa Yoder, on behalf of SUMMIT COUNTY, and Clay Monroe on behalf of Rocky Mountain Power.

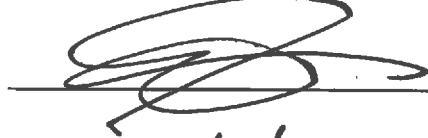
Thank you again for your continued interest in Rocky Mountain Power's wattsmart Communities Program. We look forward to assisting SUMMIT COUNTY in the development of an energy action plan.

**For SUMMIT COUNTY:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: Jan. 24, 2018

**For Rocky Mountain Power:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 1/22/18

## Resolution No. 2018-\_\_

### A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE WATTSMART SUMMIT COUNTY - SUMMIT COMMUNITY ENERGY PLAN (SEPTEMBER 2018)

**WHEREAS**, scientific consensus has developed that carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere have a profound effect on the Earth's climate; and,

**WHEREAS**, pollutants such as greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere have negative long-term effects on local and regional human and natural systems, including, but not limited to, economic vitality, environmental integrity, and human health; and,

**WHEREAS**, Summit County (the "County") understands the interrelationship between economic, environmental and societal systems and the importance of sustaining each while maintaining an appropriate balance among them; and,

**WHEREAS**, local government actions taken to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency provide multiple local benefits by decreasing air pollution, creating jobs, reducing energy expenditures, and reducing costs for the local government, its businesses, and its residents; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has a vested interest in protecting and enhancing the environment, the economy, and quality of life through reducing energy consumption and helping the community become more sustainable in use of resources; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is committed to sustainability, energy conservation, and climate mitigation action; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has conducted a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and forecast to determine the source and quantity of greenhouse gas emissions countywide; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has engaged community stakeholders in a community energy planning endeavor, which endeavor produced a community energy vision that aligns community ideals and values with Summit County goals; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is committed to implementation of the proposed *wattsmart* Summit County - Summit Community Energy Plan (September 2018) (the "Summit Community Energy Plan") by December 2019, to the extent that resources allow, and to utilize metrics to evaluate those strategies within focus areas to reduce energy consumption, as set forth below:

- Large Commercial Energy Users
  - Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 25 projects over baseline
  - Install 10 EV charging stations for staff and customers
  - Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline

- Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows
- Small/Medium Commercial Users
  - Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 40 projects over baseline
  - Install 10 EV charging stations for staff and customers
  - Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline
  - Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows
- HOAs and Neighborhoods
  - Increase project counts and savings among available residential utility and SCPW programs over the next 2 years for at least 250 residential customers
  - Install 5 EV charging stations
  - Encourage EV charging station installation at multifamily and single family residences through code changes
  - Increase residential participation in the Blue Sky program by 15%
  - Increase residential participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 25%, if availability allows
- A Summit Community Energy Plan with both existing and future actions which, when implemented, will help the local government to meet the greenhouse gas reduction target and sustainability goals of the County;
- A timeframe within which to implement the actions in the plan; and
- A clearly defined assignment of roles and responsibilities; and
- A schedule to monitor progress and report results; and,

**WHEREAS**, the proposed Summit Community Energy Plan is intended to chart a course of collective actions in order to meet this 80% reduction goal by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, thus ensuring an economically vibrant, environmentally healthy, and socially responsible future;

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Summit County Council (the “Council”) that Summit County, acting as a political subdivision of the State of Utah, pledges to take a leadership role in promoting public awareness, education, and outreach regarding how the economy, the environment, and societal well-being interrelate to each other within the confluence of climate change, thus better preparing our citizens to reduce the consumption of energy, utilize renewable energy and electric vehicles when possible and confront in a more productive manner any of the negative impacts from climate change.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Council adopts the Summit Community Energy Plan, which seeks to reducing both energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and sets forth the implementation strategies, to the extent that resources allow, with which the County shall be engaged to accomplish this reduction.

**BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, that it is the intention of the Council that implementation of this Summit Community Energy Plan shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen the local economy, and

maintain quality of life, and help ensure a socially responsible future without compromising the economy or environment in the present.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

---

Kim Carson  
Summit County Council, Chair

ATTEST:

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Kent Jones  
County Clerk

**Attachment(s):**

Exhibit A: **wattsmart** Summit County, Summit Community Energy Plan (September 2018)



# **wattsmart** Summit County

## *Summit Community Energy Plan*

September 2018

**wattsmart**® Communities



|   |    |
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# Acknowledgements

A special thanks to the following organizations and individuals who helped develop this Community Energy Plan for the Summit County community.

## Summit Community's Planning Team

The team was formed from a diverse group of county staff, municipal staff, local organizations, local businesses, and community members.

Community Energy Leaders, Summit County

- Lisa Yoder, Summit County Sustainability Program Manager
- Kevin Emerson, Summit Community Power Works

Rocky Mountain Power Representatives

- Clay Monroe, *wattsmart* Director, Customer Solutions
- Chad Ambrose, *wattsmart* Regional Business Manager
- Susan Blythe, *wattsmart* Communities Facilitator
- Laura Galvan, *wattsmart* Communities Facilitator

Contributing Organizations

- Dominion Energy
- Habitat for Humanity – Utah
- Kamas City
- McKinstry
- Mountain Regional Water District
- North Summit School District
- Oakley City
- Park City Mountain
- Promontory
- Recycle Utah
- Utah Clean Energy
- Utah Department of Agriculture & Food
- Utah State University Extension – Agriculture
- Summit Community Power Works
- Summit County Health Department
- Summit Land Conservancy
- Wild Harvest Farms

Contributing Individuals

- Dale Ayers, Promontory
- Shellie Barrus, Habitat for Humanity – Utah
- Jackie Blazzard, Kamas City
- Monica Blazzard, Kamas City
- Tom Bradley, Park City Mountain
- Rich Bullough, Summit County Health Department
- Steve Butler, Kumbayah Kitchens/Road Island Diner
- Kevin Emerson, Summit Community Power Works
- Doug Evans, Mountain Regional Water
- Joe Frazier, Oakley City/Summit County
- Jerre Holmes, North Summit School District
- DJ Hubler, McKinstry
- Phillip James, Wild Harvest Farms
- Robin Milne, Promontory
- Dusty Morgan, Utah State University Extension
- Amber Nelson, Summit Land Conservancy
- Andy Pappas, Utah Department of Agriculture & Food
- Craig Ritzman, North Summit High School



- Tom Smart, Oakley City
- Shelby Stults, Summit Community Power Works
- Bryan Taylor, Dominion Energy
- Garry Walker, Kamas City
- Carolyn Wawra, Recycle Utah
- Stephanie Woolstenhulme, Community member

# Executive Summary

Summit County government (the County) came to the community energy planning process with a well-defined vision and energy goals established as part of its Climate Action Plan (2015) and an adopted resolution (October 4, 2017) to establish renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The County also is and will continue to be a leader in encouraging renewable energy and removing barriers to installing rooftop solar in the community, including creating an online permitting checklist and administering community solar bulk purchase programs (2013, 2016).

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*Vision: Summit County communities working together to power the future by strategically addressing efficiency use of energy resources and increasing access to renewable energy options while promoting energy-related economic development and overall quality of life county-wide.*

---

Summit County set ambitious new goals in 2017, including the following:

- Renewable Energy made available and widely adopted county-wide by 2032. 100% renewable energy for county operations by 2032.
  - County residents
  - Businesses
  - Operations
- 80% Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions
  - County operations by 2040
  - County-wide by 2050

This Community Energy Plan is intended to promote a 2-year sprint of activities to move the Summit County community closer to its renewable energy and carbon reduction goals. The sprint will combine resources among a variety of local partners, including Rocky Mountain Power, Summit Community Power Works (SCPW), Dominion Energy, and others identified in the plan, and building capacity around education, outreach, action, and recognition.

The plan document and resulting strategies are the culmination of 3 community-focused workshops that occurred in the spring and summer of 2018. These workshops were designed to bring community and utility stakeholders together to review Summit County's energy use and supply, historical county participation in existing utility programs (including renewable energy programs), and initiatives or activities already underway in the county. With this foundation, the stakeholders prioritized focus areas for action and developed the strategies in this plan for execution.



*Figure 1. Summit County Focus Areas for Action*

By following through with the strategies outline here, the county is estimated to experience energy savings of approximately 2.25 Gigawatt-hours (GWh) (2,250,000 million kilowatt-hours [kWh]) and 1.7 GWh in renewable electricity delivery. This equates to an incremental Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction of approximately 5,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO<sub>2e</sub>), or the equivalent of removing over 1,070 cars from the road on an annual basis. This contribution is linked to the specific activities identified in this plan and does not account for additional project implementation that will likely follow with continued efforts.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on the involvement and support of the Summit County Sustainability Department and the various partners identified in the strategies detailed in the “Course of Action” section. Rocky Mountain Power also will play a key role through its incentive programs and staff commitment to the county.

The County will have access to county-wide aggregated periodic data from Rocky Mountain Power to track progress toward the established targets for participation in energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Furthermore, each strategy includes methods for measuring specific progress and the plan, as a whole, has built-in requirements for review and adjustment over time to encourage persistence and capacity building.

# 1 Decide to Thrive

As part of the energy-planning process, community stakeholders were identified and invited to participate on a Planning Team for three planning workshops held on April 19<sup>th</sup>, June 7<sup>th</sup>, and August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018, where their input on community priorities, targets, and strategies were gathered and form the basis for this plan. The Planning Team members represent a variety of community organizations, views, and perspectives for an informed and supported plan. Also, they will be essential in leading the strategies identified and engaging the broader community for greatest impact.

This Community Energy Plan is a first step in broader sustainability activities underway at the County and will serve as a template and catalyst for other community-wide efforts.

## wattsmart Communities

wattsmart Communities is Rocky Mountain Power’s newest program within the wattsmart portfolio. This program broadens Rocky Mountain Power’s energy efficiency and renewable energy programs delivered to entire communities, such as Summit County’s, with the commitment to support the unique needs of the community, achieving their energy-savings goals.

The content of this plan is derived from a series of planning workshops with the Community Energy Leader and Planning Team committed to representing local energy priorities. Rocky Mountain Power will work with Summit County to help answer three essential questions (Figure 2): Where are we now? Where do we want to go? And how will we get there? Everyone in the county has a potential role to play, with key roles and responsibilities outlined in Figure 3.



Figure 2. wattsmart Communities Planning Process

# COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

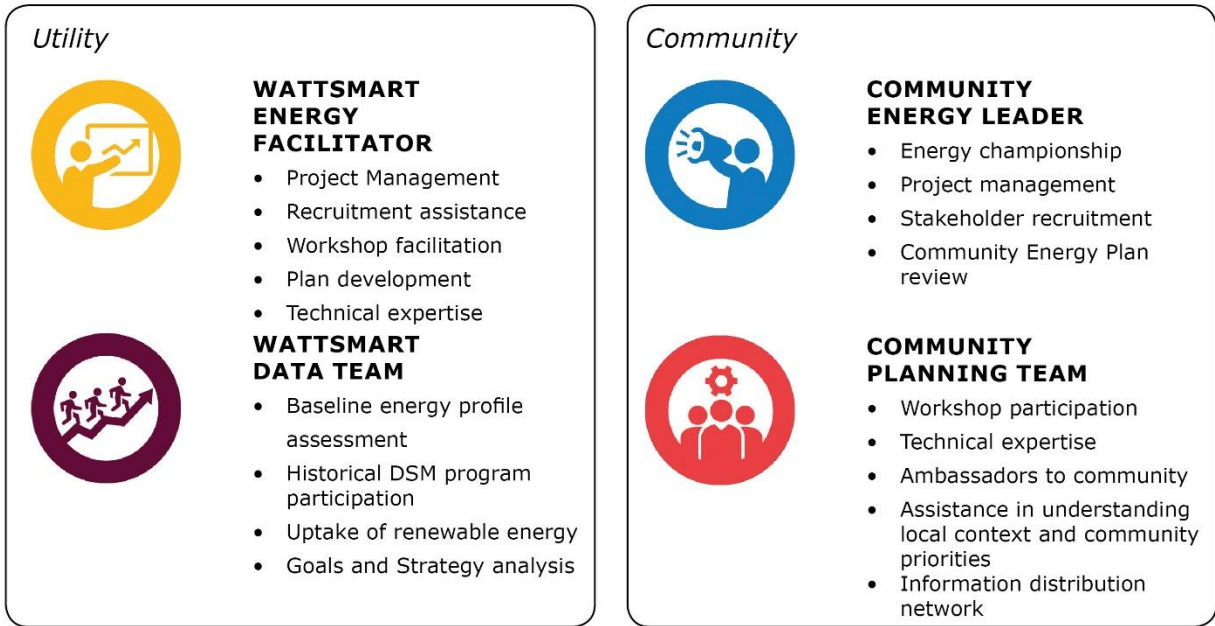


Figure 3. wattsmart Communities Roles and Terminology

## 2

## Where Are We Now?

Summit County is committed to reducing carbon emissions (or greenhouse gas emissions), pollution and addressing climate change. As detailed in Summit County's renewable energy and emissions reduction goals, the County has established itself in a leadership role to address these important issues. Summit County's ambitious climate goals include making 100% renewable energy obtainable and adopted broadly by residents and businesses by 2032 and an 80% reduction in GHG emissions for county operations by 2040 and county-wide by 2050. These goals were passed in a resolution in October 2017 with strong community support, and Summit County was the first county in Utah to adopt such aggressive goals. Building on this momentum the Community Energy Plan for Summit County is a catalyst for action, involving the community in measurable and impactful initiatives, and tracking progress toward longer-term goals of energy and emissions reductions.

Summit County is a longtime supporter of renewable energy (Figure 4) and has been working in partnership with Rocky Mountain Power and SCPW for quite some time toward that end. The County has a co-beneficial partnership, including its participation in Blue Sky, Subscriber Solar, and community rooftop solar initiatives.



*Figure 4. Summit County Justice Center Solar PV Installation (photo provided by Summit County)*



*Figure 5. Summit County Library Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (photo provided by Summit County)*

With this as a backdrop, the County recognizes the need to continue to lead in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy community-wide and regionally. To this end, the County believes in not only setting goals to reduce energy use and increase support for and use of renewable fuels, but also to take immediate and impactful action today to make progress on its aspirational and achievable goals for County and community operations. By the end of 2018, Summit County will have solar PV installations on 6 of its buildings, providing approximately 15% of the total electricity energy consumed by the county annually.

Furthermore, the County is committed to operating in a manner that lowers its environmental impacts while strengthening economic and societal leadership. Examples include upgrading to LED lighting and utilizing EVs to reduce utility and fleet fuel costs. The County continues to look for ways to collaborate with nonprofits, businesses and state and local organizations that promote a sustainable economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.

## Community Energy Profile

A first step in the *wattsmart* Communities planning process is to explore a community's energy profile, which provides a picture of the community's current energy landscape. *wattsmart* Communities facilitators analyzed and presented electric energy consumption and renewable energy net-metering data provided by Rocky Mountain Power by user type (i.e., residential and non-residential) to illustrate the community's electricity baseline as a framework for developing the targets and actions in this plan. Summit County's community energy profile illustrates historic electricity use and incentive program participation, helps identify potential opportunities, and supports model scenarios that informed decision-making during the planning process. Three years of data, 2015-2017, were used for analysis, with 2017 established as the baseline.

The analysis includes the entire county and is sub-divided into the three school districts for reference (Figure 6):

1. North Summit School District
2. South Summit School District
3. Park City School District



## Summit County Energy Breakout

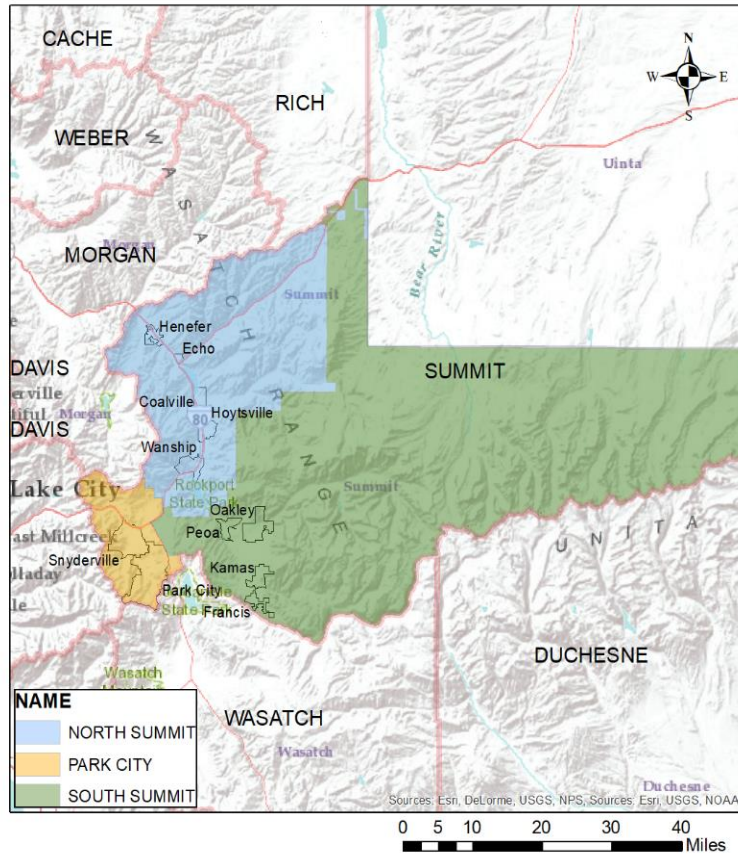


Figure 6. Summit County Breakout by School District  
(U.S. Census Bureau, Utah SGID)

The following cities, towns, or locales are included within the school district areas:

- North Summit School District
  - Coalville
  - Echo
  - Henefer
  - Hoytsville
  - Upton
  - Wanship
- South Summit School District
  - Kamas
  - Oakley
  - Peoa
  - Francis
- Park City School District
  - Park City
  - Snyderville Basin



## Electricity Consumption

There are approximately 28,725 total electricity customers<sup>1</sup> in Summit County as of 2017. While customers in the county are primarily residential (87%), they consumed only half (49%) of the county-wide electricity in 2017 – about 289 gigawatt hours (GWh). Contrastingly, while there are far fewer non-residential customers, those consumed 51% of county-wide electricity used in 2017 – about 325 GWh. Figure 7 shows county-wide customer counts in comparison with electricity use in 2017. Non-residential customers include commercial, industrial, and irrigation sector customers.

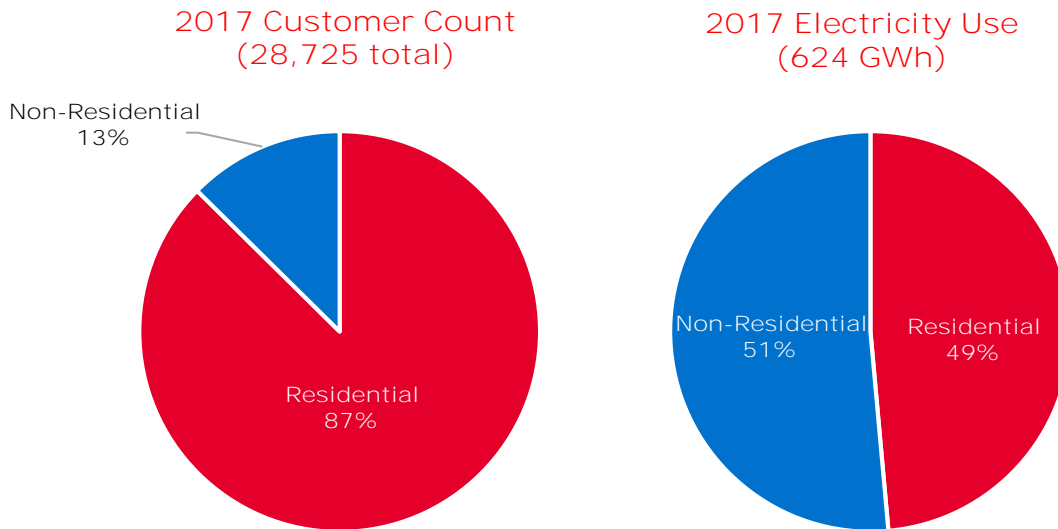


Figure 7. Electricity Use by Customer Type in 2017

County-wide electricity consumption was also broken down by school district (Figure 8). Park City School District is the region with highest energy consumption (74%), while South Summit and North Summit School District areas each account for less than 10%, and 12% is attributed to unincorporated areas overlapping two or all three school districts (unknown).

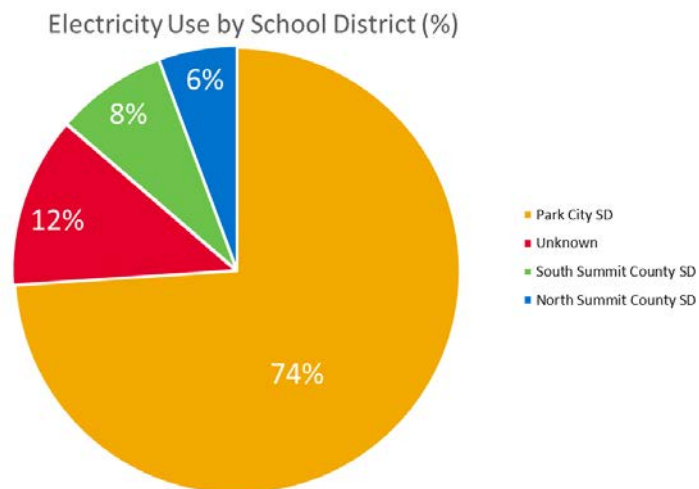


Figure 8. Electricity Use by School District in 2017

<sup>1</sup> A customer is defined as a unique identifier for a location of electric service.

Year-to-year electricity consumption from 2015 through 2017 shows modest growth in the residential sector of 5.1%, while the residential customer base grew over the same period by 1.6%. The non-residential sector exhibited a modest decrease in electricity use (1.2%) from 2015 through 2017 despite an increase of 2.0% in customer base (2.0%). Therefore, electricity use is not linearly correlated with customer base growth per sector. Figure 9 shows year-to-year sector consumption from 2015 to 2017.

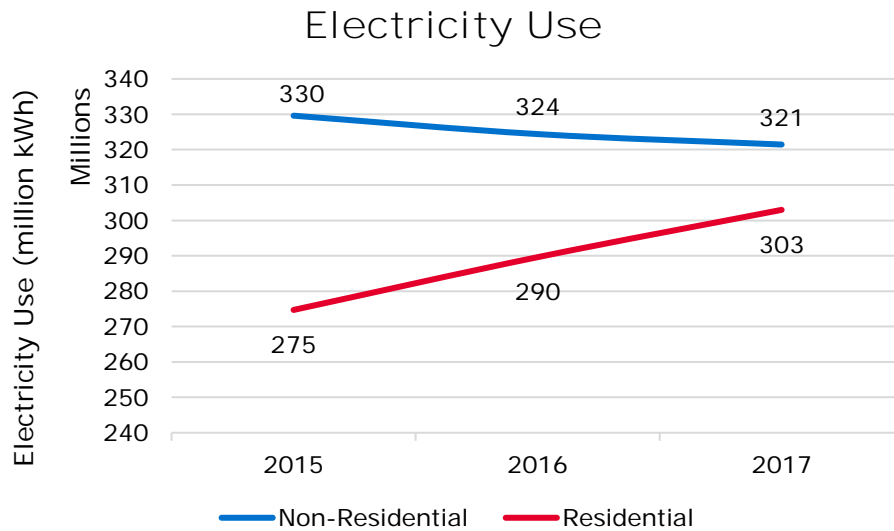


Figure 9. Year-to-Year Consumption by Sector (2015-2017)

## Electricity Costs

Combined, electricity customers county-wide spent an estimated \$46 million on electricity in 2017 (66% residential, 34% non-residential). Per residential customer, this amounts to an average of \$1,221 annually, or about \$102 monthly. An average non-residential customer spent \$4,175 annually, or about \$348 monthly. Note that electricity costs vary by sector and time of year. For more information about energy rates and charges by sector, visit [www.rockymountainpower.net](http://www.rockymountainpower.net).

## Program Participation

Baseline data provided by Rocky Mountain Power include historic demand-side management (DSM) *wattsmart* incentive programs that reduce electrical energy usage. Additional details about the programs may be found at the following Rocky Mountain Power links:

*wattsmart* homes: [www.rockymountainpower.net/res/sem/utah.html](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/res/sem/utah.html)

*wattsmart* business: [www.rockymountainpower.net/bus/se/utah.html](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/bus/se/utah.html)

These program participation counts include related electricity savings, as well as renewable energy program customer participation counts and energy delivery. These data provide a snapshot of what types of programs customers in Summit County are using and to what degree. They also show opportunities for greater participation in the available program offerings and where to potentially invest for increased education and awareness.

From the years 2015 through 2017, on average, 373 out of 24,594 eligible residential customers in Summit County (1.5%) participated in a demand side management (DSM) program. Of the participating customers, an average of 462 projects were completed per year, as shown in Table 5, with average annual electricity savings of 491 kWh per project. This is equivalent to a participating homeowner saving \$49 per completed project in electricity costs per year. Over the 3-year period, residential project counts have decreased considerably (35%). Contributing factors to the decreasing

trend may include reduced engagement from SCPW in 2017 compared to the two previous years, as well as reduced marketing interaction from Rocky Mountain Power as compared with previous years.

The top three average cost-saving projects for residential customers over the years of record were the following:

1. Home Energy Savings-Water Heater
2. Low Income Weatherization
3. New Homes

A portion of residential customers received the free service of a Home Energy Report, which provides detailed information about a homeowner's energy use in comparison to his/her neighbors. The Home Energy Reports are not considered in the project counts below since they are simply comparison reports to other customers in the area and not all customers receive them. Details about the Home Energy Savings (HES) programs (voluntary incentive programs) are available on the Rocky Mountain Power website: [www.rockymountainpower.net/res/sem/utah.html](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/res/sem/utah.html).

The HES programs are focused on energy efficiency and energy savings, as shown in Table 1.

*Table 1. wattsmart Residential Project Counts (2015-2017)*

| wattsmart Residential Project Counts                  |               |            |            |            |            |             |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Program   | Units         | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | Average    | Trend       |
| Low Income Weatherization                             | Counts        | 2          | 0          | 0          | 2          | -50.0%      |
| New Homes   | Counts        | 0          | 65         | 15         | 40         | -           |
| HES - Appliances                                      | Counts        | 89         | 113        | 16         | 73         | -41.0%      |
| HES - Building Shell                                  | Counts        | 18         | 56         | 11         | 28         | -19.4%      |
| HES - Electronics                                     | Counts        | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | -           |
| HES - Energy Kits                                     | Counts        | 224        | 74         | 37         | 112        | -41.7%      |
| HES - HVAC  | Counts        | 54         | 56         | 143        | 84         | 82.4%       |
| HES - Lighting  | Counts        | 388        | 22         | 0          | 205        | -50.0%      |
| HES - Water Heater                                    | Counts        | 0          | 0          | 3          | 3          | -           |
| <b>Total (w/o Home Energy Report and Cool Keeper)</b> | <b>Counts</b> | <b>775</b> | <b>387</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>462</b> | <b>-35%</b> |

In the years 2015 through 2017, on average 110 out of 3,651 eligible non-residential customers in Summit County (3.0%) participated in a DSM program. Of the participating customers, an average of 161 projects were completed per year, as shown in Table 2, with average annual electricity savings of 42,516 kWh per project. This is equivalent to a participating non-residential customer saving \$2,053 annually in electricity costs. Non-residential project counts have increased over the 3-year period (31%), likely as a result of interest in the Lighting and Midstream Lighting programs.

Table 2. *wattsmart Non-Residential Project Counts (2015-2017)*

| wattsmart Business Project Counts |               |           |            |            |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Program                           | Units         | 2015      | 2016       | 2017       | Average    | Trend      |
| Energy Project Manager            | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| Midstream Lighting                | Counts        | 10        | 49         | 43         | 34         | 165.0%     |
| Small Business Direct Install     | Counts        | 0         | 67         | 0          | 67         | -          |
| Cool Keeper                       | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Additional Measures         | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 2          | 2          | -          |
| WSB - Building Shell              | Counts        | 11        | 4          | 0          | 8          | -50.0%     |
| WSB - Compressed Air              | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 2          | 2          | -          |
| WSB - Container                   | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Custom                      | Counts        | 7         | 10         | 7          | 8          | 0.0%       |
| WSB - Electronics                 | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Farm & Dairy                | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Food Service Equipment      | Counts        | 2         | 4          | 0          | 3          | -50.0%     |
| WSB - HVAC                        | Counts        | 3         | 1          | 4          | 3          | 16.7%      |
| WSB - Irrigation                  | Counts        | 3         | 2          | 1          | 2          | -33.3%     |
| WSB - Lighting                    | Counts        | 60        | 94         | 94         | 83         | 28.3%      |
| WSB - Motors                      | Counts        | 0         | 1          | 2          | 2          | -          |
| WSB - Oil & Gas                   | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Refrigeration               | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| WSB - Water Heating               | Counts        | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>Counts</b> | <b>96</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>155</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>31%</b> |

The top three cost-saving projects for non-residential customers included the following:

1. *wattsmart* Business-Compressed Air
2. *wattsmart* Business-Custom
3. *wattsmart* Business-HVAC

Details about the *wattsmart* Business programs are available on the Rocky Mountain Power website: [www.rockymountainpower.net/bus/se/utah.html](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/bus/se/utah.html).

*Renewable Energy Programs Participation*

In this section we discuss program participation in Rocky Mountain Power’s Blue Sky and Subscriber Solar programs. The Blue Sky program is a subscription program that allows customers to buy renewable energy in 100-kWh increments (or blocks) for a premium, which supports the development of small scale community renewable energy project in local communities. Subscriber Solar provides a mechanism for customers to meet all or part of their electric needs with solar power generated from Utah solar facilities without installing physical solar panels on their own homes. The county-wide participation data for Summit County is displayed and analyzed below.

*Blue Sky*

In 2017, the average annual energy generation from county-wide participation in the Blue Sky renewable energy program represented 2.1% of the community’s total electricity use (see Figure 10). While Most Blue Sky customers are residential customers, the non-residential sector (only 4% of participating customers) contributed a large percentage (40%) of Blue Sky energy delivery.

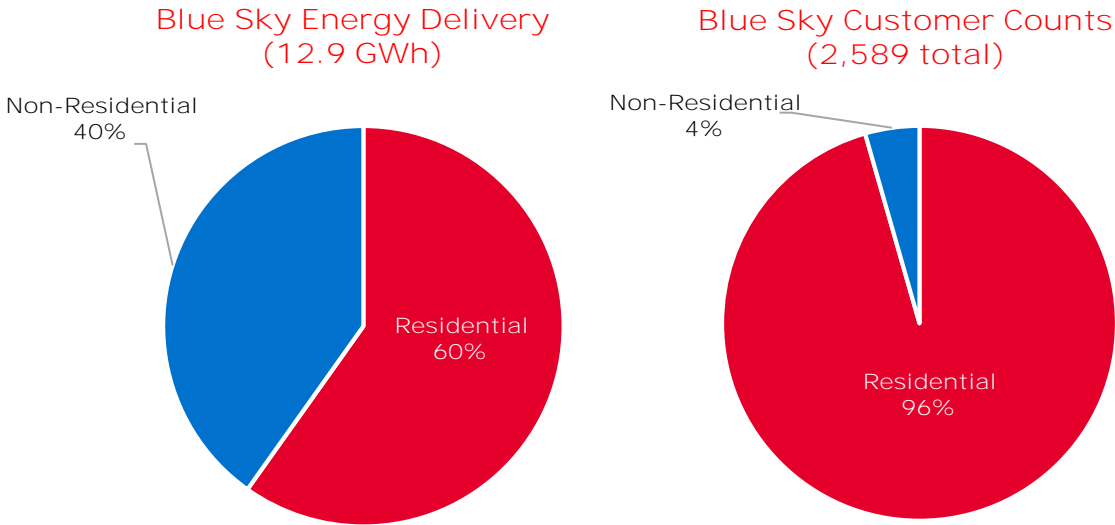


Figure 10. Blue Sky Program (2017)

Table 3 summarizes Blue Sky’s average energy delivery (generation), percent of annual electricity use, customer count, and average energy delivery per customer by sector from 2015 to 2017.

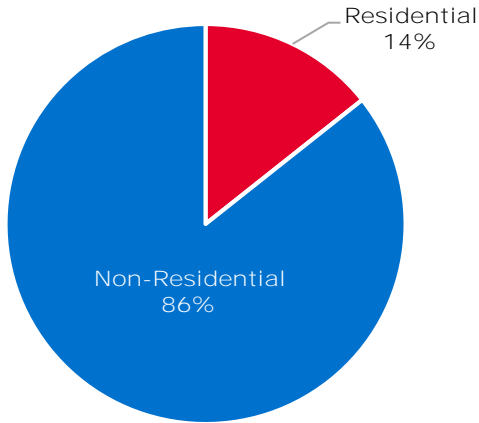
Table 3. Blue Sky Program Summary (2015-2017)

| Sector          | Average Energy Delivery (kWh) | Average Percent of Annual Electricity Use | Customer Count | Average Annual Energy Delivery per Customer (kWh/Customer) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Residential     | 7,904,833                     | 2.7%                                      | 2,463          | 3,209  |
| Non-Residential | 5,198,433                     | 1.6%                                      | 115            | 45,204   |

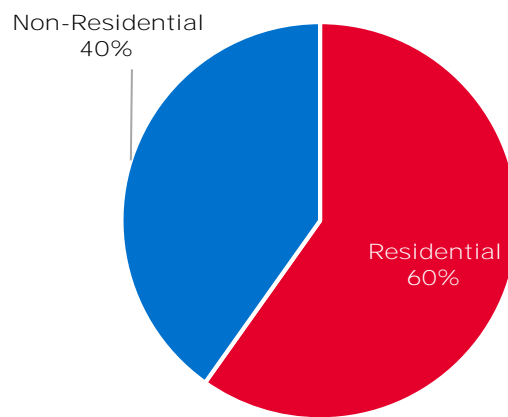
*Subscriber Solar*

Subscriber Solar is an alternative renewable energy program offered by Rocky Mountain Power that allows customers to get some or all of their energy from solar power. Customers subscribe in blocks of 200 kWh and can keep their subscription for up to 20 years. In 2017, 215 customers participated in this program subscribing to 7.6 GWh of renewable energy (summarized in Figure 11). This program was not available to Summit County customers prior to 2017 and is fully subscribed but will be available in the future.

**Subscriber Solar Energy Delivery  
(7.6 GWh)**



**Subscriber Solar Customer Counts  
(215 total)**



*Figure 11. Subscriber Solar Program (2017)*

Table 4 summarizes Subscriber Solar’s average energy delivery and percent of annual electricity by sector in 2017. There is currently a waitlist for the next block of Subscriber Solar, but customers are encouraged to sign up for the wait list at the following site: <http://utsubscribersolar.net/>.

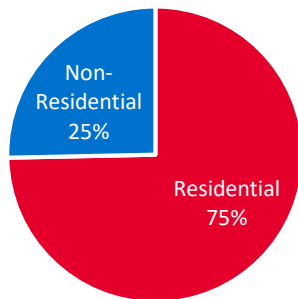
*Table 4. Subscriber Solar Program Summary (2017)*

| Sector          | Average Energy Delivery (kWh) | Average Percent of Annual Electricity Use |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Residential     | 1,084,400                     | 0.4%                                      |
| Non-Residential | 6,480,000                     | 2.0%                                      |

### Net-Metering

Net-metering is defined by the Solar Energy Industries Association as “a billing mechanism that credits solar energy system owners for the electricity they add to the grid.”<sup>2</sup> The definition applies to non-residential buildings and customers as well as homes or residential customers that have roof-top solar systems. Most net-metering customers were residential customers (93%) and residential customers also generated the bulk of the net-metered electricity (75%), as shown in Figure 12. Non-residential customers represented 7% of net-metered customer accounts and accounted for 25% of the net-metered electricity generation.

### Net-Metering kWh Generation



### Net-Metering Customer Counts

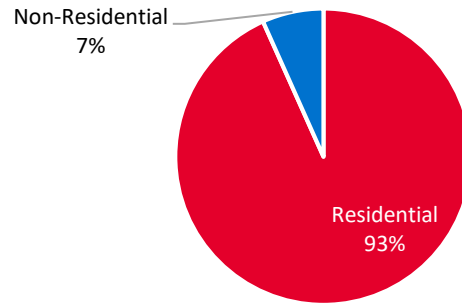


Figure 12. Net-Metering Program (2017)

County-wide electricity generated via net-metered solar installations steadily increased from 2015 through 2017 (Figure 13) for both residential and non-residential customers. Total net-metered electricity generation peaked in 2017 at 7.5 GWh.

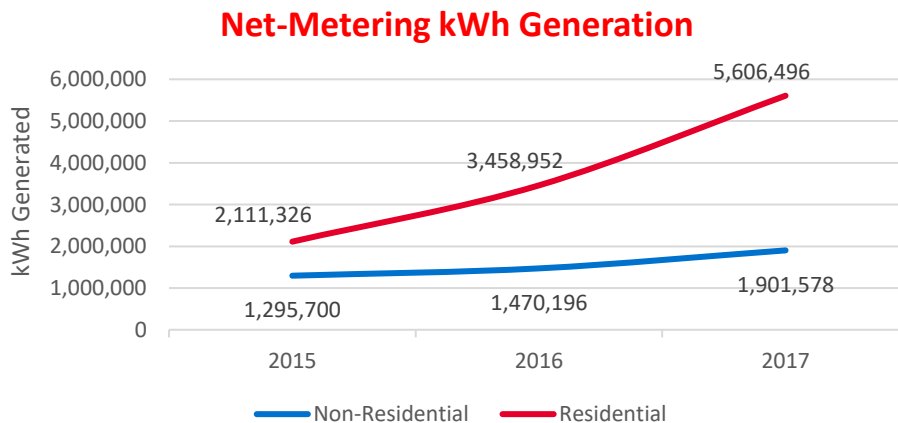


Figure 13. Net-Metering kWh Generation (2015-2017)

As shown in Figure 14, net-metered customer counts increased steadily each year from 2015 through 2017 for residential customers (from 284 customer counts in 2015 to 655 customer counts in 2017). Non-residential customer counts increased slightly from 2015 to 2017.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.seia.org/initiatives/net-metering>

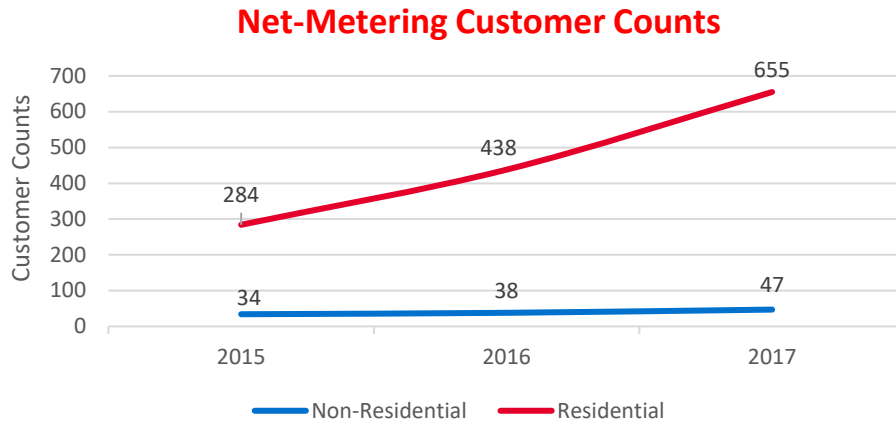


Figure 14. Net-Metering kWh Generated Estimates (2015-2017)

Summit County additionally provided data regarding the amount of Solar PV capacity in terms of kW that was installed from 2010 through 2017. County-sponsored Community Solar programs offered in 2013 and 2016 contributed to the rapid increase in solar installations. See Figure 15 details.

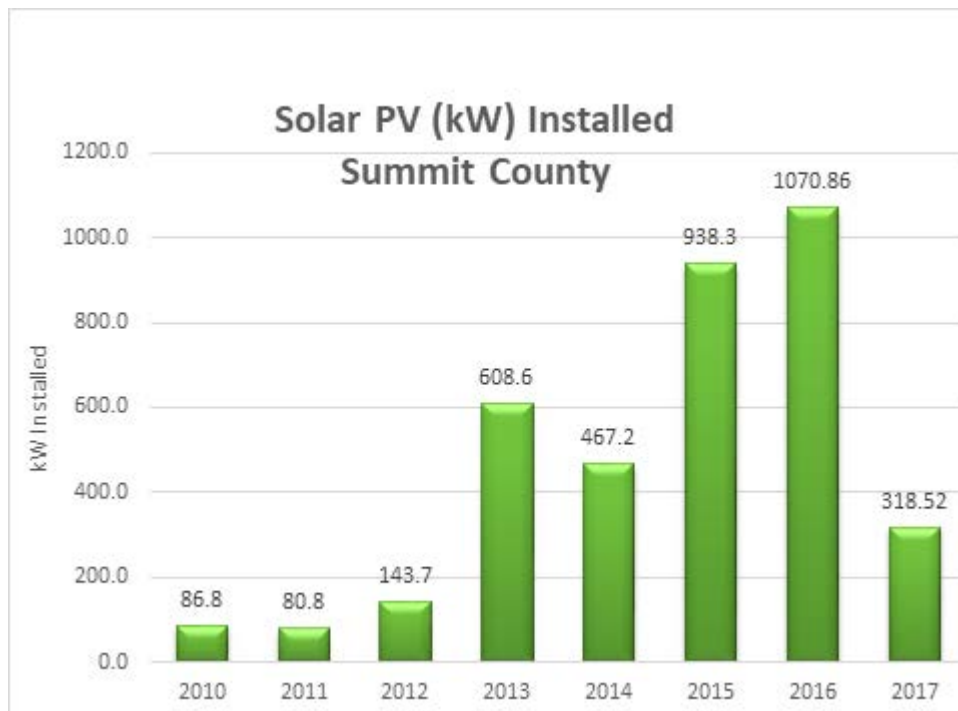


Figure 15. Solar PV (kW) Installed – Summit County (2010-2017)

The drop in 2017 installed capacity was the likely the result of change in state net-metering policy that is less favorable to customers. More information about the net-metering program and the transitions resulting from the change in state policy can be found on the Rocky Mountain Power website:

[www.rockymountainpower.net/env/nmcg/utah/utah-program-faq.html](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/env/nmcg/utah/utah-program-faq.html).



## Community Energy Efforts

Summit County government has a long history of leading by example and partnering with local and regional partners on energy and other initiatives. These partnerships (Table 5) will be instrumental in executing the strategies in this plan.

*Table 5. Community Energy Partners*

| Summit County's Current Partnerships  |
|---|
| Summit County   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Utah Clean Energy/SCPW<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Mountain Town Community Solar Program</li><li>○ Residential and commercial support</li></ul></li><li>• Utah Department of Agriculture and Food<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Coordinated Management Plans for irrigation</li></ul></li><li>• Recycle Utah Green Business Program<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Currently working group to make program more robust (Recycle Utah, Summit County, and Park City)</li></ul></li><li>• Utah Climate Action Network<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Best Practices, resources</li></ul></li><li>• Kamas Valley Conservation District<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Agricultural outreach</li></ul></li><li>• Utah Ski Resorts Sustainability Cohort</li></ul> |

# 3

## Where Do We Want to Go?

Understanding energy context in Summit County and existing community goals set the stage for moving forward on increasing electricity savings and renewable energy participation.

### Energy Vision

An energy vision is an aspirational description that aligns with core community ideals and values to inspire work toward achieving its energy goals. Summit Community’s Planning Team confirmed during the second workshop on June 7<sup>th</sup> that the following energy vision will be a guide for the Summit Communities’ energy future:

---

*Summit County communities working together to power the future by strategically addressing efficiency use of energy resources and increasing access to renewable energy options while promoting energy-related economic development and overall quality of life county-wide.*

---

### Focus Areas

To make progress toward the ideals and values in the community energy vision statement, the Planning Team selected three focus areas that were determined to have the greatest potential impact over the next 2 years, with renewable energy and electric vehicle (EV) charging as cross-cutting themes.

#### Focus Area 1: Large Commercial Energy Users

There are over 3,600 commercial electricity customers in the Summit County community, according to data provided by Rocky Mountain Power. Large energy users (those exceeding 1 Megawatt in electrical demand at any given meter) may include local governments, local school districts, transportation companies, and wastewater treatment facilities, to name just a few. Being able to raise awareness and increase conservation and renewable energy participation in this sector has the potential for significant energy impacts and influence.

#### Focus Area 2: Small/Medium Business

Many commercial energy customers in Summit County are small to medium businesses that range from retail to service to agricultural operations. Given their numbers, this sector has the potential to increase energy efficiency and to participate in renewable energy offerings in meaningful ways. They also have the local influence to encourage policy changes for greater efficiency and attention to growth and resource management.



*Figure 16. Kamas Chevron and Famous Donut Shop; Photo permission from David Wade, Owner*

### Focus Area 3: Neighborhoods and Home Owners' Associations

Summit County has a diverse housing stock with an estimated 27,500 total housing units ranging from single-family detached units to multi-family housing and HOAs. There are over 24,500 residential electricity customers in the County, according to data provided by Rocky Mountain Power. In the existing housing stock, there is a high owner vacancy rate (51%) and a low owner-occupied rate (37%), illustrating the high propensity of second home owners and vacation rental properties.<sup>3</sup>

Encouraging conservation through home owners' associations (HOAs) and neighborhoods, including second homes, is a top-priority for the Summit County Planning Team. Challenges in this sector include population growth coupled with high seasonal visitation, lack of affordable housing, and economic diversity. By comprehensively engaging the residential sector, Summit County residents are poised to save energy and money and increase their investment in renewable energy.



*Figure 17. Residential Setting courtesy of Lisa Yoder, Summit County.*

### Shared Theme: Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicles

As the county and state populations continue to grow, Summit County government and the Summit Community Planning Team are interested in increasing the use of renewable energy through participation in Blue Sky and Subscriber Solar, encouraging installations of solar PV, and powering an EV charging network throughout the community with renewable energy. Renewable energy is a cross-cutting priority that will be infused in strategies for both commercial and residential impact. In addition, Summit County and the Summit Community Planning team aim to increase the number of businesses that install EV charging infrastructure, provide EV charging at new or redeveloped housing projects for future EV charging station capacity, and to engage existing businesses and homeowners to install charging stations and apply for funding through Rocky Mountain Power to further expand the EV charging station network. Summit County Sustainability will partner with Utah Clean Cities and Leaders for Clean Air to encourage utilization of RMP's WestSmart EV program, STEP funding, and Volkswagen Settlement funds by large commercial and small/medium energy users.



*Figure 198. Solar PV Example at Summit County Health Department.*



*Figure 189. Photo of EV Charging Station at Summit County Library courtesy of Summit County.*

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Data, [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community\\_facts.xhtml](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml)



## Course of Action

Identifying focus areas is a first step, but having an impact on these focus areas requires actionable and measurable strategies. The strategies laid out in this section were identified by the Planning Team as realistic, achievable, and targeted for success. They include a description or objective, targets to show progress, a scope of work with steps for getting things done, and teams and leaders with accountability for execution. Furthermore, each strategy includes estimated timelines, necessary resources, and metrics for success.

Given the level of coordinated effort necessary to effectively implement these strategies, specific and accountable leadership is critical. The Planning Team determined that the Summit County Sustainability Department will establish a Green Ribbon Commission to guide implementation of this plan. The Commission will be comprised of the Summit County Sustainability Program Manager and champions to lead each strategy. Summit County Sustainability Department will solicit appropriate champions and the Summit County Manager will approve their selection and service to the community. Once convened, the Commission will set a regular meeting schedule to coordinate on plan progress. Each strategy champion will build his/her own implementation team from the resources identified in this plan and beyond to undertake the work of the strategy. The Summit County Sustainability Department will lead the commission, selected strategy champions will build and lead their teams to execute their plans, and all will regularly share their outcomes with the County Council and the broader community.

### Strategies

#### Focus Area 1 – Large Commercial Energy Users

Large commercial energy users (exceeding 1 Megawatt in electrical demand at any given meter) may include local government facilities, school districts, and major employers. These entities have great potential for saving energy and helping to achieve overarching energy goals, but perhaps more importantly they have considerable influence in the community and can lead by example.

| Strategy 1: Showcase Energy Efficiency to Encourage Action |   |
|--|---|
| Description  | Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy planning and participation for government, institutional, transit, and large industrial sectors by showcasing energy efficiency successes, sharing what works, and recognizing successful activities in the community.  |
| Targets  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 25 projects over baseline participation</li> <li>• Increase installations of EV charging stations by 10 stations for staff and customers</li> <li>• Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline</li> <li>• Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows</li> </ul>  |
| Scope and Action Items                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene strategy team</li> <li>• Develop outreach materials and press releases to help educate businesses on benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy by increasing awareness and showcasing success stories/case studies of large energy users already saving energy through Rocky Mountain Power programs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Summit County Sustainability Department will help develop the content for case studies (data, stories, photos, etc.), and Rocky Mountain Power will provide design services to accommodate the content</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

- County to lead by example in its own facilities and share stories of benefits of building to standards higher than code and incorporating solar PV with community
- Consider EV charging opportunities and showcase where this infrastructure is already available
- Rocky Mountain Power to meet with individual large energy users to develop an energy efficiency plan for participating businesses
- Rocky Mountain Power to help businesses identify how many projects are feasible and how much energy they think they can save based on their baseline energy consumption
- Host an annual event to present case studies, bring everyone together to share information, and create an award or recognition of organizations that have been successful in increasing energy savings and participating in renewable energy or have installed charging stations for EVs

#### Responsible Parties

Lead: Green Ribbon Commission member, TBD

Participants:

- Rocky Mountain Power
- Summit County Sustainability Department
- Dominion Energy
- Park City Mountain (initial business showcase/education campaign)
- Mountain Regional Water (initial business showcase/education campaign)

#### Timeline

Q3 2018

- Convene Green Ribbon Commission and identify strategy champion
- Establish regular check-ins
- Identify roles and top priority actions

Q4 2018

- Confirm showcase organizations/facilities and gather relevant information
- Set schedule and timeline for Rocky Mountain Power energy management plans (order of participants and if desired by participants)
- 

Q1-Q2 2019

- Develop materials for outreach, including showcase pieces
- Map out recognition opportunities and framework
- Begin outreach and education

Q3-Q4 2019

- Continue outreach and education
- Identify candidates for awards
- Map communication channels and schedule for recognizing high performers

#### Resources

- Rocky Mountain Power program staff
- Limited Rocky Mountain Power design staff
- Summit County Sustainability Department
- Dominion Energy program staff
- Recycle Utah
- Kamas Valley Business Association

#### Channels

- Summit County website
- Local government websites
- School district newsletters and websites

- Local newspapers

#### Metrics

- Number of case studies for showcasing
- Number of utility program projects
- Number of installed EV charging stations

## Focus Area 2 – Small/Medium Businesses

Small to medium businesses drive much of the activity in Summit County and have considerable economic and social influence that could be leveraged to raise awareness about the benefits of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and strategic resource conservation for both existing buildings and new construction. Summit County, like other areas in the state, is experiencing both the benefits and pressures of considerable growth as it relates to infrastructure and available resources and has the opportunity to elevate best practices and encourage high-performing buildings through increased awareness and education. Education and awareness should happen at the business and building owner level as well as the policy lever through local building departments, code trainings, and vendor/contractor trainings.

| Strategy 2: Small/Medium Commercial Business  |
|---|
| <p data-bbox="203 604 365 634">Description</p> <p data-bbox="203 693 1404 865">Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy engagement for small to medium commercial businesses by communicating the benefits of and resources available for efficiency improvements and renewable energy options. Simultaneously, support local building departments to streamline permitting for renewable energy and EV charging station projects and encourage higher performing buildings from the start through code trainings, contractor/trade trainings, and improved code enforcement practices for bottom-line financial savings and better building stock.</p>  |
| <p data-bbox="203 924 446 953">Targets (2 years)</p> <ul data-bbox="251 982 1412 1155" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 40 projects over baseline</li> <li>• Increase installations of EV charging stations by 10 stations for staff and customers</li> <li>• Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline</li> <li>• Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows</li> </ul>   |
| <p data-bbox="203 1184 527 1213">Scope and Action Items</p> <ul data-bbox="251 1234 1412 1747" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene Green Ribbon Commission and select strategy champion</li> <li>• Coordinate with Recycle Utah’s Green Business Program to educate local businesses and encourage efficiency and renewable energy projects</li> <li>• Develop energy efficiency checklists for businesses and building departments and encourage development that includes renewable energy options</li> <li>• Engage local building and planning departments as trusted channels to communicate opportunities for higher performing buildings with long-term benefits</li> <li>• Leverage existing business networks, property management companies, watershed groups, etc., to share information about efficiency and renewable energy resources and economic benefits</li> <li>• Identify existing businesses (potentially through the Green Business Program) that demonstrate the benefits of efficiency and renewable energy and are credible case studies</li> <li>• Confirm positive economics of efficiency (triple-bottom-line economics)</li> <li>• Leverage Recycle Utah Green Business awards events to recognize businesses that make progress in efficiency, renewable energy, waste reduction, transportation, etc. <ul data-bbox="300 1667 1307 1747" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vet potential for multiple business awards (small, large, energy champion, etc.)</li> <li>○ Vet potential to collaborate with SCPW Challenge recognition events to greater exposure and benefits</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |



| Responsible Parties   |
|---|
| <p>Team Leadership: Green Ribbon Commission member, TBD</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle Utah</li> <li>• Summit County Sustainability Department</li> <li>• Summit County Health Department</li> <li>• Utah Department of Agriculture &amp; Food (UDAF)</li> <li>• Rocky Mountain Power</li> <li>• Dominion Energy</li> <li>• Kamas Valley Business Association</li> <li>• Local building and planning department staff</li> <li>• Trade associations</li> </ul>   |
| Resources   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summit County Planning and Zoning Department staff</li> <li>• Rocky Mountain Power incentive programs</li> <li>• Summit County Environmental Health programs</li> <li>• Dominion Energy incentive programs</li> <li>• Summit County Council</li> <li>• Community Council(s)</li> <li>• Local business champions to show the way</li> </ul>   |
| Communication Channels  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle Utah</li> <li>• Summit County Sustainability Department</li> <li>• Summit County Health Department</li> <li>• SCPW</li> <li>• Utah Department of Agriculture &amp; Food (UDAF)</li> <li>• Kamas Valley Business Association</li> <li>• Websites and Facebook pages</li> </ul>  |
| Timeline  |
| <p>Q3 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify strategy champion and convene team</li> <li>• Establish regular check-ins</li> <li>• Identify roles and top priority actions</li> </ul> <p>Q4 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate timing and process for joining Recycle Utah’s Green Business program</li> <li>• Identify most important resources available to business community (conservation and renewable energy)</li> <li>• Coordinate with Rocky Mountain Power on timing for Small Business Direct Install offering and outreach</li> <li>• Identify high-performing businesses that can share their stories</li> <li>• Establish objectives for messaging to local building and planning departments</li> <li>• Develop heat tape example to demonstrate potential for better design, greater efficiency, and long-term financial benefits</li> </ul> <p>Q1-Q2 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage communication channels to encourage participation in Green Business Program</li> <li>• Provide education information for local building and planning departments to share with constituents</li> <li>• Identify training opportunities and resources for trades/contractors</li> <li>• Enroll businesses in Green Business Program and encourage energy projects</li> </ul> <p>Q3-Q4 2019</p> |



- Track progress, share results with Green Ribbon Commission and County Council
- Refine strategy based on lessons learned

#### Metrics

- Number of utility efficiency projects
- Number of businesses joining Green Business Program
- Measurable policy initiatives from local jurisdictions
- Number of EV charging stations installed

## Focus Area 2 – Neighborhoods and Home Owners’ Associations

There are more residential energy customers in Summit County than commercial energy customers, and while each individually has a small impact, combined they can make a meaningful difference in community energy use. The challenge is finding effective channels of communication and education for a diverse group, such as targeted neighborhoods and HOAs that can influence their members and encourage actions.

| Strategy 3: HOAs and Neighborhoods  |  |
|---|--|
| Description   |  |
| Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy participation in residential neighborhoods and Homeowners Associations (HOAs) and target second homeowners via outreach efforts and the SCPW Challenge website at <a href="https://scpwchallenge.org/">https://scpwchallenge.org/</a> .   |  |
| Targets   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the project counts across the available residential utility and SCPW programs to increase energy savings and renewable energy participation over the next 2 years for at least 250 residential customers</li> <li>• Increase installations of EV charging stations by 5 stations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Accompanied by possible change in Development Code to require new construction to provide a certain number of EV chargers, or at least wiring/prep for future chargers, at multifamily and single family residences</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase residential participation in the Blue Sky program by 15%</li> <li>• Increase residential participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 25% if availability allows</li> </ul>   |  |
| Scope and Action Items  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene strategy team and identify roles/responsibilities</li> <li>• Map outreach efforts to promote SCPW Challenge launch and benefits</li> <li>• Develop opportunity for HOAs, neighborhood teams, schools, etc. to receive public recognition for achieving energy savings goals or participating in renewable energy activities (could be “wattsmart Community” or “SCPW” branded recognition)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Define benchmarks, criteria, and quantitative measurements for recognition</li> <li>◦ Define benefits (rewards) of public recognition, timelines for participating, and channels for recognition (i.e., award presented by Park City Mayor and Summit County Council)</li> <li>◦ Identify and define four to five self-selectable goals that are progressive yet feasible to work toward eligibility for public recognition (could include conservation actions as well as EV and renewable energy actions)</li> <li>◦ Determine what organization administers recognition (SCPW?) and promotes neighborhoods, HOAs, school teams, etc. that achieve goals</li> <li>◦ Develop training for property managers (best practices, outreach, etc.)</li> <li>◦ Help HOAs develop new design guidelines for greater efficiencies and renewable energy (higher standards could be part of certification as well as recognition for installing EV charging stations)</li> <li>◦ Brainstorm annual recognition event possibilities</li> <li>◦ Start with basic public recognition level and then add more advanced levels over time</li> <li>◦ Add category for new home construction over time</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Determine how to engage neighborhoods in SCPW neighborhood challenge               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How to build or join a team</li> <li>◦ How to use portal</li> <li>◦ What actions earn challenge points (conservation and EV/renewable energy actions)                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Snowmelt controls</li> <li>- LED lighting upgrades</li> <li>- Lighting timers/occupancy sensors</li> <li>- Irrigation controls</li> <li>- Holiday LED lighting and timers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |  |

- Hot water heater upgrades
- Building envelop upgrades
- Energy use during non-peak times
- EV charging station installation
- Solar PV
- o Flag actions with the greatest potential (more points for these?)
- Engage children at school(s) to influence behaviors at home
- Engage low-income sector with easy access to energy-saving actions, and education about the benefits of conservation

#### Responsible Parties

Lead: SCPW

Participants:

- HOAs (start with Promontory)
- Habitat for Humanity
- Utah Recycles and schools
- Rocky Mountain Power
- Dominion Energy
- Summit County
- Park City

#### Resources

- SCPW Challenge website, including Actions and Resources (<https://scpwchallenge.org/>)
- Rocky Mountain Power and Dominion Energy efficiency incentive programs
- National benchmarks for high-performing buildings
- Utah Weatherization Assistance Program (for income-qualified households)

#### Channels

- SCPW Challenge website (<https://scpwchallenge.org/>)
- Utah HOA Network
- Property management companies (for second home owners)
- HOAs
- Congregational groups
- Nextdoor
- Local government and NGO Facebook pages
- North and South Summit School Districts

#### Timeline

Q3 2018

- Convene strategy team
- Establish regular check-ins
- Identify roles and top priority actions

Q4 2018

- Promote SCPW Challenge launch
- Work with leading HOAs to develop framework for public recognition for actions
  - o Criteria
  - o Level of recognition
  - o Certifications?
  - o Cycle of participation

Q1-Q2 2019

- Develop approach for engaging HOAs and neighborhoods
- Develop outreach materials and begin outreach

Q3-Q4 2019

- Operate Challenge and recognition programs
- Share outcomes

#### Metrics

- Number of participants in neighborhood challenges (HOAs, individual residents, school teams, etc.) through SCPW challenge website
- Number of actions taken through SCPW challenge website
- Number of EV charging stations installed
- Number of attendees at trainings
- Numbers of resulting utility program projects

## Implementation Approach and Tracking

This plan is the first step in a series of activities that will be executed over the next 2 years and beyond. Without the execution, there is no real progress. To that end, each strategy identified and framed in this plan by the Planning Team includes a required leader with team members who will build out the details and follow through with increased engagement and activity. These leaders and teams will necessarily adjust tactics as they proceed to accommodate new information and resources, unforeseen challenges, and lessons learned along the way. They also will coordinate with similar activities underway in Park City for a more robust regional impact. SCPW and Recycle Utah will be key in maintaining strong coordination among similar activities with Park City.

## Roles and Responsibilities

To encourage the success of the Community Energy Plan, Summit County will support implementation and on-going progress. The County Sustainability Program Manager will serve as the central coordinator of the Green Ribbon Commission and will lead the tracking of metrics. The Sustainability Program Manager also will coordinate among and across County departments, convene meetings, and oversee the plan's monitoring and reporting activities.

Members of the strategy teams will support the Sustainability Program Manager in implementing the Community Energy Plan. The teams will meet on a regular basis to review progress on strategies and align on implementation efforts. To capture and communicate the spectrum of efforts and achievements, the team will prepare an annual status report or snapshot to summarize the status of each focus area. It is further recommended that following the status report each year, the strategy action items be updated to remove outdated items and to refine details related to timing and responsibilities. The County has myriad avenues to communicate both internally and externally about its community energy efforts, and the status report will be shared with the broader community in these ways.

With Summit County Council approval and resource support, the County Sustainability Program Manager is responsible for monitoring performance toward targets and metrics during implementation. The County Sustainability Program Manager will work directly with Rocky Mountain Power to coordinate information and track the metrics and targets across strategies. Rocky Mountain Power will provide county-wide annual electricity consumption by sector (i.e., residential and non-residential) in addition to DSM and renewable energy program participation by sector, or as otherwise requested by the County Sustainability Program Manager.

To support Summit County's energy vision and goals, the County Sustainability Program Manager is tasked with the following as they relate to the monitoring and progress of this Community Energy Plan:

- Community-wide GHG Emissions every 5 years
- County-building/facility GHG emissions annually
- Implementation and promotion of the strategies of the *wattsmart* Community Energy Plan that contribute to the County's GHG emissions reduction goals by reducing energy consumption and increasing the use of renewable energy

Rocky Mountain Power will serve as a resource and partner and will bring all available energy efficiency and renewable program offerings to Summit County, in coordination with the County's Sustainability Program Manager. Rocky Mountain Power will also serve as a resource to provide data to track program participation targets.

Rocky Mountain Power is committed to transitioning to a sustainable future and a partnership with Summit County can help both parties achieve their goals. This partnership will include energy efficiency expertise and funding through *wattsmart* programs, enablement of more use of renewable programs through Blue Sky and Subscriber Solar, and willingness to evaluate feasibility of building new solar resources based upon customer willingness to participate.

## Implementation and Performance Monitoring

As the Community Energy Plan is implemented, it is imperative to measure and monitor progress across strategies toward the targets and aspirational community energy goals, particularly as compared to baseline. This step will involve monitoring and tracking achievements made as a result of the strategy activities, while quantifying their impacts to measure success over time and to inform future actions. This iterative implementation process is illustrated in Figure 20. The implementation cycle necessarily includes regular and step-wise activities for accommodating lessons learned and continuing to make progress beyond initial activities.



Figure 20. Iterative Implementation Cycle



*Figure 21. Step-Wise Process*

### Plan Amendments and Updates

The Community Energy Plan provides a framework for community energy reduction through 2020. It is likely that amendments and updates to the plan will be necessary. Similarly, the plan will need to be updated as strategies are successfully implemented, and new technologies, opportunities, partnership, and community priorities shift. As a part of Summit County’s sustainability programs, the Community Energy Plan should align with the County’s comprehensive sustainability efforts and organizational processes.

## Appendix 1. Glossary of Terms

**Community Energy Plan:** A written document that outlines the collective energy vision, goals, and strategies for achieving those goals.

**Community Energy Profile:** Paints a picture of your community's recent energy use, participation in DSM programs, and reliance on renewables.

**Community Planning Team:** Community stakeholder group comprised of residents, businesses, organizations, and local governments.

**Customer:** A unique identifier for the location of electricity service.

**Demand Side Management (DSM):** Modification of consumer demand for energy through various methods, including education and financial incentives. DSM aims to encourage consumers to decrease energy consumption, especially during peak hours or to shift time of energy use to off-peak periods, such as nighttime and weekend.

**Energy Baseline:** Historical data (usually a full calendar year) of a community's energy use, including electricity, renewable energy, and other sources of power.

**Energy Vision:** An energy vision is an expression of the community's shared energy intention.

**Focus Area:** A category your community selects to target for action (e.g., residential energy efficiency, economic development)

**Goals:** The results toward which efforts and actions are directed. There can be a number of objectives and goals outlined in order to successfully implement a plan.

**Greenhouse gas (GHG):** Gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range (primary GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone); GHGs are associated with affecting climate change.

**GWh:** Gigawatt-hour; a unit of electric consumption.

**HES:** Home Energy Savings.

**HOA:** Home owners' association.

**HVAC:** Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

**LED:** light-emitting diode.

**kW:** kilowatt (1,000 watts); a unit of electric power.

**kWh (kilowatt-hour):** A unit of electric consumption.

**MTCO<sub>2</sub>e:** Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO<sub>2</sub> Eq.); measure used to compare the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential (GWP). The carbon dioxide equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the tons of the gas by its associated GWP.

**MW:** Megawatt (1 million watts); a unit of electric power.

**Solar Garden:** Shared solar array with grid-connected subscribers who receive bill credits for their subscriptions.

**Solar PV:** Solar cells/panels that convert sunlight into electricity (convert light, or photons, into electricity, or voltage).



Subscription: An agreement to purchase a certain amount of something in regular intervals.

WSB: *wattsmart* business

## Appendix 2. Implementation Tracking Tool

Tools like this one will be used to keep strategies on track and maintain accountability.

| #   | Action Step | Today's Status | Due Date | Responsibility | Additional Notes |
|-----|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1   |             |                |          |                |                  |
| 2   |             |                |          |                |                  |
| 3   |             |                |          |                |                  |
| ... |             |                |          |                |                  |

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
|    | In progress and moving forward     |
|    | In progress and no change          |
|    | In progress and declining          |
|    | Caution                            |
|   | Of concern, but improving          |
|  | Of concern and no change           |
|  | Of concern and declining           |
|  | Not started or temporarily on hold |
|  | Completed                          |



# **wattsmart** Summit County

## *Summit Community Energy Plan*

September 2018



# What is *watt*smart Communities?

*watt*smart Communities is a facilitated, data-driven planning process that empowers communities to plan for and achieve community energy goals.

# Why *watt*smart Summit County?

Summit County government established energy and greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals in its Climate Action Plan (2015) and even more ambitious goals in 2017. *watt*smart Summit County promotes a 2-year concerted sprint of activities to move the community closer to its renewable energy and carbon reduction goals.



# Core Team

## Utility Liaisons



Clay Monroe  
*Rocky Mountain Power*



Chad Ambrose  
*Rocky Mountain Power*



## Community Energy Leaders



Lisa Yoder  
*Summit County*



Shelby Stults  
*Summit Community Power Works*



Kevin Emerson  
*Summit Community Power Works*



Carolyn Wawra  
*Recycle Utah*



# Planning Team Members

Dale Ayers, Promontory

Shellie Barrus, Habitat for Humanity – Utah

Jackie Blazzard, Kamas City

Monica Blazzard, Kamas City

Tom Bradley, Park City Mountain

Rich Bullough, Summit County Health Department

Steve Butler, Kumbayah Kitchens/Road Island Diner

Doug Evans, Mountain Regional Water

Joe Frazier, Oakley City/Summit County

Jerre Holmes, North Summit School District

DJ Hubler, McKinstry

Phillip James, Wild Harvest Farms

Robin Milne, Promontory

Dusty Morgan, Utah State University Extension

Amber Nelson, Summit Land Conservancy

Andy Pappas, Utah Department of Agriculture & Food

Craig Ritzman, North Summit High School

Tom Smart, Oakley City

Bryan Taylor, Dominion Energy

Garry Walker, Kamas City

Carolyn Wawra, Recycle Utah

Stephanie Woolstenhulme, Community member





# Community Energy Planning Process



# Vision

*Summit County communities working together to power the future by strategically addressing efficiency use of energy resources and increasing access to renewable energy options while promoting energy-related economic development and overall quality of life county-wide.*



Source: <http://summitcountyhealth.org/>





# Focus Areas

Large Commercial Energy Users  
Small/Medium Commercial Users  
HOAs & Neighborhoods

Cross-cutting topics:  
*Renewable Energy &  
Electric Vehicles*



*Photo via David Wade, Kamas Chevron*



*Photo via Lisa Yoder*



*Photo via Summit County*



# Large Commercial Energy Users

Strategy: Showcase **Energy Efficiency** to encourage action

## Participation Targets

- Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 25 projects over baseline
- Install 10 EV charging stations for staff and customers
- Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline
- Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows



# Small/Medium Commercial Users

Strategy: Increase **energy efficiency** and **renewable energy** engagement

## Participation Targets

- Increase commercial participation in available utility efficiency programs by 40 projects over baseline
- Install 10 EV charging stations for staff and customers
- Increase commercial participation in the Blue Sky program by 10% over baseline
- Increase commercial participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 10% over baseline, as availability allows



# HOAs & Neighborhoods

Strategy: Increase **energy efficiency** and **renewable energy** participation

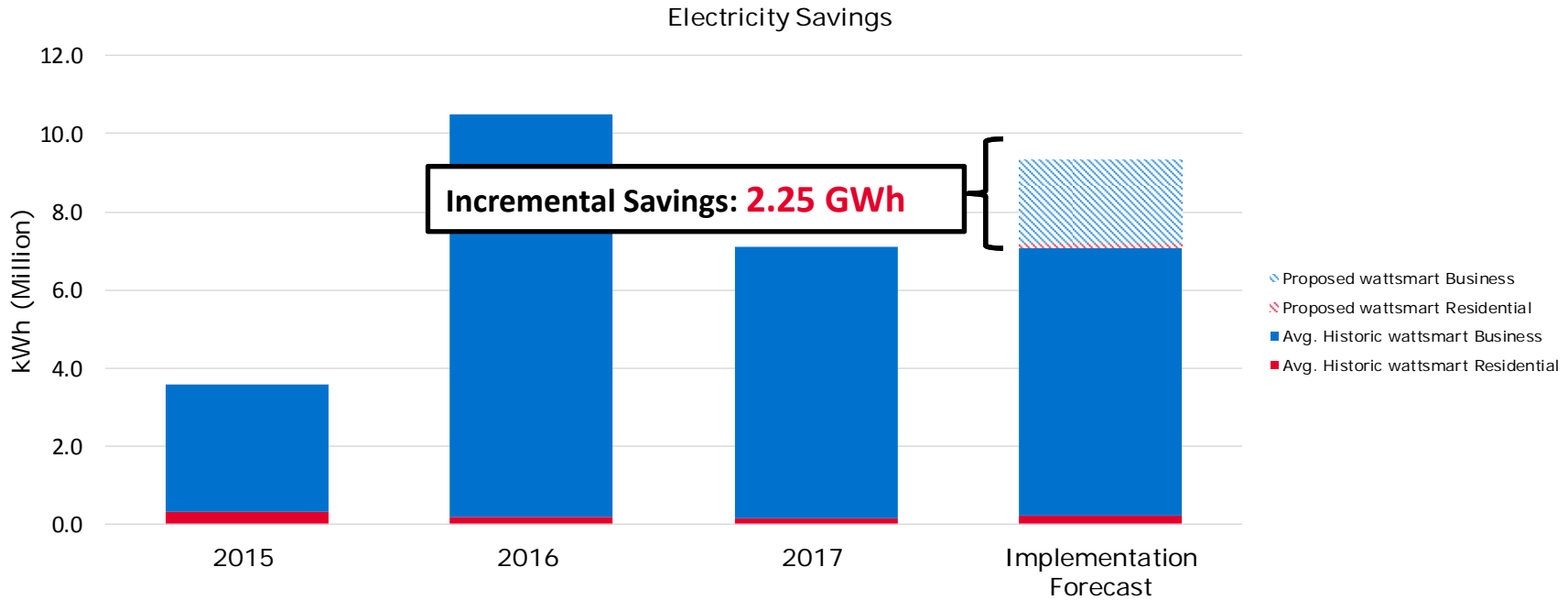
## Participation Targets

Increase project counts and savings among available residential utility and SCPW programs over the next 2 years for at least 250 residential customers

- Install 5 EV charging stations
- Encourage EV charging station installation at multifamily and single family residences through code changes
- Increase residential participation in the Blue Sky program by 15%
- Increase residential participation in the Subscriber Solar program by 25%, if availability allows



# wattsmart Electricity Savings



|                       | Avg. Historic Electricity Savings* | Incremental Electricity Savings** | Total Electricity Savings** |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| wattsmart Residential | 226,858 kWh                        | 135,725 kWh                       | 362,583 kWh                 |
| wattsmart Business    | 6,845,129 kWh                      | 2,113,879 kWh                     | 7,042,865 kWh               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>7,071,987 kWh</b>               | <b>2,249,604 kWh</b>              | <b>9,321,591 kWh</b>        |

\*3-year average; \*\*2-year totals

# Projected Impacts for Renewables

## **Projected Impact of Commercial Strategies**

***1.2 GWh of renewable energy delivery***

(10% increase of Blue Sky and 10% increase of Subscriber Solar)

## **Projected Impact of Residential Strategies**

***1.5 GWh of renewable energy delivery***

(15% increase of Blue Sky and 25% increase of Subscriber Solar)



# Large Commercial Energy Users

Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy planning and participation for government, institutional, transit, and large industrial sectors by:

Recognizing Successful Activities in the Community

Showcasing Energy Efficiency Successes

Sharing What Works



# Small/Medium Commercial Energy Users

Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy engagement for small to medium commercial businesses by:

Communicating Benefits of and Resources Available for Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Supporting Local Building Departments to Streamline Permitting for Renewable Energy & Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

Encouraging High-performing Buildings through Code/Contractor Trainings, and Improve Code Enforcement Practices





# HOAs & Neighborhoods

Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy engagement for residential properties by:

Implementing Summit Community Power Works Challenge

Using Existing Networks to Engage Home Owners, Including Second Home Owners

Engaging School Children to Influence Behaviors at Home

Developing Branding Recognition for HOAs that Encourage Participation



# Why is Council Awareness and Support So Important?

Support must come in the form of:

Leadership

Dedicated Resources

Continued Partnership among County Jurisdictions

Partnership with Local Utilities and Non-profits

County and Council Networks





QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?



## STAFF REPORT

TO: Summit County Council  
FROM: Helen Strachan, Summit County Attorney  
Patrick Putt, Community Development Director  
Caroline Rodriguez, Director of Regional Transportation Planning  
DATE: September 13, 2018  
SUBJECT: Shared Active Transportation – Draft Temporary Zoning Ordinance (TZO)

---

### Requested Council Action

Staff is requesting the Council to adopt Ordinance No. 2018 - \_\_\_\_ **A TEMPORARY LAND USE REGULATION FOR THE OPERATOR OF SHARED ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE SNYDERVILLE BASIN PLANNING AREA**

### Background

**Shared Active Transportation:** A network or system of small vehicles, placed in the public right-of-way and for rent in short-time increments, that provides increased mobility options over short distances *in urban areas*.

**Small Vehicles:** Bikes, scooters, e-bikes, e-scooters, and other small, wheeled vehicles, motorized or not, designed specifically for shared-use and deployed by Shared Active Transportation (SAT) companies

From the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO):

*Over the past decade, Shared Active Transportation systems have become a common sight on North American public streets and right-of-way, with 35 million bike share trips taken on 100,000 bike share bikes in 2017. Many of the most intensely-used systems were created through public-private partnerships, or otherwise heavily overseen by local governments. In the past year and half, however, an increasing number of new providers have begun operating on city streets without strong oversight by local entities, making it difficult to quantify the benefits and impact of these new services.*

*In January 2017, a new breed of Shared Active Transportation companies began operating on North American public streets and rights-of-way. Many of these companies initially launched absent contracts, permits, or business licenses, often completely independent of municipal knowledge, policy making, or existing partnerships and community programs. In response, cities have developed new permitting and licensing structures to manage them and to ensure that public needs stay at the forefront of new mobility advances.*



*These companies and their operations typically differ from the initial systems in three ways:*

- *They are not selected by the municipality or approved civic partner via a competitive bidding process*
- *They are not managed or regulated through a contract or legal partnership agreement*
- *To date they exclusively use the "dockless" technology model*

Locally, these SAT systems have taken the form of various bike sharing systems throughout the state, including the Summit Bike Share, and, more recently, more than 350 dockless e-scooters deployed throughout the Salt Lake Valley by at least two companies: Lime and Bird. Since the initial "drop" of the scooters in the Valley in June, any company wishing to operate a SAT system has been required to enter into a temporary operating agreement with Salt Lake City, that governs SAT operations.

In anticipation of SAT systems entering the Snyderville Basin market, stakeholders from the County, the Snyderville Basin Special Recreation District, and Park City Municipal convened to discuss management and regulatory options and to outline our strategy for moving forward. A primary concern among staff was that we currently lack the appropriate tools to adequately and fairly address this issue. Although Summit County currently has the authority to impound any SAT dockless vehicles, based on the principle that a new SAT system would be operating an unlicensed business within the public right-of-way, we do not currently have a good methodology for recovering any costs associated with impound. We also do not have the staffing or equipment to do so.

To protect all jurisdictions from being caught unprepared to fairly administer and manage these transportation options, staff recommends that Council adopt a Temporary Zoning Ordinance (TZO) regarding SATs that will establish interim standards including but not limited to:

- Franchise agreements
- Business licenses
- Areas of use—where, minimum pathway standards, prohibition on streets, receiving/storage areas, property owner consent, etc.
- Impound provisions
- Insurance/indemnification provisions
- Maximum number of SAT operators and small vehicles allowed within the Snyderville Basin
- Possible standardization of policy and procedure between the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions

The proposed TZO will be in effect for six months while respective staffs work to address SATs via County and Municipal code amendments and not Development Code/Land Management Code amendments. The TZO option allows us to put regulations in place quickly, while concurrently providing adequate time to work together to define and draft the best permanent



solution. Recognizing that disruptive technologies are often a catalyst for innovative solutions, the TZO option also provides a mechanism for SAT providers to enter the Snyderville Basin market under the oversight of Summit County.

### **Next Steps**

During the six month period the TZO is in effect, staff will refine the interim standards established by the TZO, while also conducting a fee study to determine the appropriate business licensing fee for an operation that requires increased spending on enforcement and infrastructure (corrals, multimodal trails, striping, signage, storage, equipment and staffing etc.). In addition, staff will consider and suggest additional standards related to the following items, borrowed directly from guidance from Salt Lake City:

### **Operations:**

- Requiring that any damaged, abandoned, or improperly located equipment will be removed by the company within 48 hours of being reported
- Requiring that the company provide a policy detailing operations during special events, extreme weather conditions, or emergency situations
- All dockless vehicles will need to be equipped with a lock and be locked to something when not in use (e.g. a bike rack) to ensure sidewalks are accessible
- Must be able to remit sales taxes for service transactions to the state tax commission that are coded to be received by the proper jurisdiction

### **Communications:**

- The company must have a public-facing website that has terms of service, contact information, a customer support phone number, instructions for using the service, privacy policies, and all costs associated with system clearly outlined
- There must be a local management and operations team based in Summit County

### **Data Standards:**

- The Shared Active Transportation Company will provide Summit County with accurate, complete, and timely data about how services are used, and who is riding in an anonymized fashion
- Summit County will require regular reports, monthly and annually, about the system
- All Shared Active Transportation Companies must ensure data privacy of all users
- They shall participate in transportation planning activities in Summit County

### **Equipment Standards:**

- All bikes and equipment must comply with safety standards established by all federal, state, and city safety standards:
  - For human-powered bikes, refer to CPSC ISO 43.150



- For e-bikes/electric-assist bikes, refer to CPSC Public Law 107-309 for Low Speed Electric Bicycles for maximum engine wattage - *please note these standards are evolving*
- For scooters, refer to CPSC in Public Law 107-309 for standards around for weight bearing - *please note these standards are evolving*
- All equipment, each individual bike/scooter, must have an identification number registered with Summit County, and comply with our State registration law
- All equipment must be inspected and maintained regularly, replaced if necessary, by the operating company based on an agreed upon contract with Summit County
- All equipment must be GPS-enabled to allow for data collection, automatic vehicle location, and geo-activated service area limits

Finally, staff will continue to monitor related legislation from the Capital as well as evolving industry guidance and best practices.

**SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH  
ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_**

**A TEMPORARY LAND USE REGULATION FOR THE OPERATON OF SHARED ACTIVE  
TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE SNYDERVILLE BASIN PLANNNG AREA**

**PREAMBLE**

**WHEREAS**, Utah Code Annotated (“UCA”) §17-27a-102(b) provides that counties can enact all ordinances that they consider necessary or appropriate to govern, among other things, transportation; and,

**WHEREAS**, the goal of Chapter 8 of the Snyderville Basin General Plan (“General Plan”) is to promote a variety of transportation alternatives that provide convenient, reliable, and efficient services that meet the travel requirements of users within the Snyderville Basin; and

**WHEREAS**, in furtherance of this goal, §10-1-1(D) of the Summit County Code (“Code”) provides that within the Snyderville Basin Planning Area it is the intention of Summit County (“County”) to manage the development of land and land use activities so as to protect and enhance both the mountain environment and resort nature of the area; and,

**WHEREAS**, temporary land uses require a Temporary Use Permit in accordance with Summit County Code §10-3-3; and,

**WHEREAS**, the use of shared active transportation, such as electric-assist bicycles and electric scooter sharing programs, has become a common sight on public streets and rights of way across American cities, creating new mobility opportunities and changing the way people move around their cities.

**WHEREAS**, use of shared active transportation impacts both the mountain environment, quiet enjoyment of residential properties and the resort nature of the Snyderville Basin; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County seeks to promote shared mobility in the short and long term to promote greater connectivity, access, and quality of life and recognizes shared mobility is essential to improve air quality, reduce motor vehicle traffic, and promote equitable and accessible systems of transportation; and

**WHEREAS**, the County Council has determined that more precise regulations governing shared active transportation are necessary; and,

**WHEREAS**, shared active transportation is not specified in the Use Table under Code §10-2-10, and as such, are prohibited uses within the Snyderville Basin Planning Area; and,



**WHEREAS**, the County Council finds it is in the public’s interest to establish regulations for shared active transportation to improve mobility options while protecting health, safety, and general welfare of individuals and the community at large.

**WHEREAS**, UCA §17-27a-504 provides that the County may enact a temporary land use regulation without prior consideration of a recommendation from the planning commission where the County Council makes a finding of compelling, countervailing public interest; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is in the best interests of Summit County to provide for a temporary land use regulation of shared active transportation, which would be in effect for no longer than six months from the effective date, while comprehensive regulations designed to protect the health, welfare and public safety within the Snyderville Basin Planning Area are being studied, publicly vetted and adopted;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the County Council of the County of Summit, State of Utah, ordains as follows:

**Section 1.**     **Finding.** Based upon the facts as set forth in the Preamble hereto, the County Council finds that there exists a compelling, countervailing public interest to enact a temporary land use regulation regarding shared active transportation within the Snyderville Basin Planning Area.

**Section 2.**     **Use Table.**     Summit County Code §10-2-10 is hereby amended as follows:

USE TABLE

| Use                          | RR | HS | MR | CC | SC | NC | Additional Reference                            |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Shared Active Transportation | T  | T  | T  | T  | T  | T  | Section <a href="#">10-3-3(D)</a> of this title |

**Section 3.**     **Definitions.**

**A. Shared Active Transportation:** A network or system of small vehicles, placed in the public right-of-way and for rent in short-time increments, that provides increased mobility options over short distances *in urban areas*.

**B. Small Vehicles:** Bikes, scooters, e-bikes, e-scooters, and other small, wheeled vehicles, motorized or not, designed specifically for shared-use and deployed by Shared Active Transportation (SAT) companies

“Shared Active Transportation” does not include the electric-assist bicycles of the Summit Bike Share System offered by the County and Park City Municipal Corporation.

**Section 4.**     **Temporary Use Approval.** Section 10-3-3(D) is added as follows:

1. In addition to the criteria set forth in 10-3-3(C), applications for Shared Active Transportation are conditioned as follows, in addition to any other conditions imposed by the CDD upon approval of the application:

a. License Agreement: The Applicant shall enter in a license agreement with Summit County, on a form approved by Summit County that outlines the mutual responsibilities and obligations of the Applicant and Summit County.

b. Duration: The Temporary Use Permit for use of Shared Active Transportation shall expire upon expiration or termination of the License Agreement outlined in Section 1 above. In the event of termination of the License Agreement, the Temporary Use Permit shall automatically revoke and the provisions of Section 10-9-14 regarding Revocation of Approvals and/or Permits shall not apply.

2. Only three (3) businesses related to Shared Active Transportation may operate in the Snyderville Basin Planning Area at any given time. Consequentially, no application for a Temporary Use Permit for Shared Active Transportation shall be accepted by the Community Development Director if there already exists three operating Shared Active Transportation vendors.

**Section 5.**     **Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication and shall sunset at 5:00 p.m. on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

Enacted this \_\_\_\_ day of September, 2018.

ATTEST:

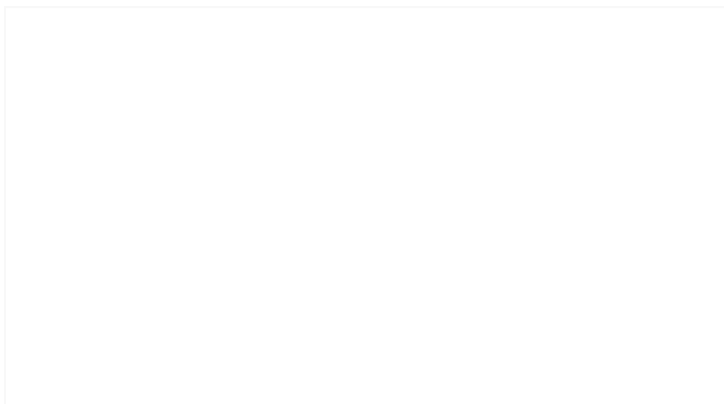
SUMMIT COUNTY COUNCIL

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kent Jones  
Summit County Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy County Attorney



The state's agricultural industry conducts an annual search for family-owned farms and ranches, which have stood through 100 years, as hallmarks of our agricultural heritage. This year we are honored to have two family farms within our county receive this award. ***The Jones Family Farm of Henefer, Utah and the Siddoway Family Farm in Rockport, Utah.***

The Century Farm and Ranch award is prestigious to the recipients and stands for continuous hard work through our country's hard times. They meet the following criteria:

1. Century Farm and Ranch awardees must meet the definition of a Farm and Ranch as set forth in the Utah Farmland Assessment Act (Greenbelt) and has received that designation by the County Assessor.
2. The Farm and Ranch must have been in continuous ownership and operation by a family for at least 100 years from the present calendar year back. Except for the original owner, lineal descent must be traced through either a son, daughter, grandson or granddaughter (including in-laws) of the previous owner/operator.



The ***Siddoway Family Farm*** is one of our awardees. The 130 acres was purchased by the family in 1917 and started as a livestock ranch with sheep, cattle and one of the county's first dairies. Its range land is located on the East side of Rockport Lake in Crandall Canyon, with pasture and hay fields on the bottom, North side of Rockport Reservoir. The ranch has seen some changes and overcome many challenges in 100 years. In the 1950's the farm land was taken to create Rockport reservoir with imminent domain. The ground was rearranged and relocated but continued its agriculture practices. Five generations later, the family farm still raises sheep, cows and produces hay. With us today are current land owners Alan, LouDean, Derek and Brianna Siddoway. They are also honored to share this event in history with the last surviving member of the original farm family, Edna Siddoway.

*Utah Century Farm and Ranch sign proudly on display at the Siddoway Family Farm.*




The **Jones Family Farm** is eager to receive this past-due recognition, as they have been in farming for 118 years. This Five-generation-farm is located on most Northern part of Henefer and the West. The farm was one of the two dairies in Henefer and has raised hay and crops. It currently supports a beautiful wet-land habitat with year-round spring water. The farm ground produces high quality alfalfa hay that is all sold to a local market. They have seen intense pressures from development and are proud to have the 40 acres green with crops and growing grazing animals. They hope to keep it growing agriculture products. They also hope to keep younger generations involved in farming and the agriculture heritage. With us today are owner Brett Jones, his farther Allen Jones and his uncle Kent Jones.

*Brett Jones displaying the before and after of his Family Farm.*



*Jones Family Farm, 1921*

*To the Hon. Ben H. 1921 Costello, Utah*




# Mountain Regional Water Public Hearing

Community Water -  
Series 2018 Bonds  
September 19, 2018

## Update

- Annexation and Asset Acquisition Agreement scheduled to close on September 28, 2018
- MRW will begin operating upon closing
- CW customers will receive first bill from MRW beginning of November for October's usage
- Loan closing scheduled for mid-late October
- Loan amount remains at \$2,600,000

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### Mountain Regional Water

#### Estimated Community Water Capital Project Costs & Debt Service

August 9, 2018

|   |                  |                     |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>On-site Projects</b>   |                  |                     |
| Meter Replacement   | 475,000          |                     |
| Line Work   | 215,000          |                     |
| Interconnect (Tee Box)  | 100,000          |                     |
| Refurbish PRVs  | 90,000           |                     |
| Refurbish Wells (Electrical & SCADA)  | 100,000          |                     |
| Replace Well Pumps (Clean Wells)  | 100,000          |                     |
| Demolish Treatment Plant  | 50,000           |                     |
| SCADA Improvements  | 50,000           |                     |
| <b>Total On-site Projects</b>   | <b>1,180,000</b> |                     |
| <b>Off-site Projects (In lieu of fixing CW Treatment Plant and Tank) <sup>(1)</sup></b> |                  |                     |
| Well - Willow Draw or Silver Creek  | 320,000          |                     |
| Pump/VFD - Old Ranch Road   | 85,000           |                     |
| Standby Generator (50%)   | 45,000           |                     |
| <b>Total Off-site Projects</b>  | <b>450,000</b>   |                     |
| <b>Total Project Costs</b>  |                  | <b>\$ 1,630,000</b> |

*(1) - It is much more cost effective for MRW to drill a replacement well and add a booster pump to its existing Old Ranch Road booster station than it is to replace the Community Water Treatment Plant and failed tank. Further, the well can be operated year-round, while the treatment plant is limited to early summer. MRW can store the water from the new well in its existing White Pine Canyon storage tank, that has more than sufficient surplus storage capacity to serve Community Water. Doing these off-site projects will also improve backup and redundancy for Community Water.*

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### Mountain Regional Water

#### Estimated Community Water Capital Project Costs & Debt Service

August 9, 2018

|                                       |                 |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Project Cost                          |                 | \$ 1,630,000     |
| Master Plan / Preliminary Engineering | \$ 346,000      | 346,000          |
| Final Engineering                     | 5.0%            | 81,500           |
| Project Contingency                   | 22.3%           | 381,665          |
| Well Feasibility Study                | 15,000          | 15,000           |
| Water Rights Transfer                 | 15,000          | 15,000           |
| Inspection                            | 3.0%            | 70,730           |
| Issuance Costs                        | 1.0% + \$30,000 | 55,399           |
| <b>Total Bond</b>                     |                 | <b>2,600,000</b> |
| Interest Rate                         |                 | 2.0%             |
| Years                                 |                 | 20               |
| Units                                 |                 | 500              |
| <b>Monthly Infrastructure Fee</b>     |                 | <b>\$ 26.50</b>  |

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**Mountain Regional Water  
 Estimated Monthly Water Bills - Community Water  
 Based Upon 2015 and 2016 Usage Provided by TCFC  
 August 9, 2018**

|  | Infrastructure<br>Units | Monthly<br>Water Bill | Monthly<br>Infrastructure** | Monthly<br>Total |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Residential</b>   |                         |                       |                             |                  |
| Park West Village Homes  | 49                      | \$ 91.59              | \$ 26.50                    | \$ 118.09        |
| Park West Village Canyon View Condos   | 20                      | 72.89                 | 26.50                       | 99.39            |
| Park West Townhomes  | 30                      | 127.30                | 26.50                       | 153.80           |
| Red Pine Townhomes (Includes Pool)<br><i>Only 3 of 5 irrigation and 1 of 2 indoor meters are working.<br/>For this analysis, the usage for these broken meters is<br/>estimated.</i> | 62                      | 80.27                 | 26.50                       | 106.77           |
| Red Pine Condos (Includes Pool)  | 202                     | 72.99                 | 26.50                       | 99.49            |
| Hidden Creek Condos (Includes Open Space & Pool)   | 132                     | 89.54                 | 26.50                       | 116.04           |
| <b>Total Residential</b>   | <b>495</b>              | <b>82.65</b>          | <b>26.50</b>                | <b>109.15</b>    |
| <b>Non-Residential</b>   |                         |                       |                             |                  |
| 7-11   | 1.0                     | 133.54                | 26.50                       | 160.04           |
| Shepherd Church  | 2.4                     | 394.19                | 62.64                       | 456.83           |
| Colby School   | 1.0                     | 145.91                | 26.50                       | 172.41           |
| Canyons Resort   | 1.0                     | 2,724.68              | 26.50                       | 2,751.18         |
| <b>Total Non-Residential</b>   | <b>5</b>                |                       |                             |                  |
| <b>Total Community Water</b>   | <b>500</b>              |                       |                             |                  |

**\*\*Monthly Infrastructure Assessment**  
 \$ 26.50

\*\*To cover the \$2,600,000 loan at a 2.0% annual interest rate for 20 years.

