AGENDA ITEM # 3

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	Approve MAG 2020 Scheduled Meetings Calendar
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	The approval of the MAG 2020 scheduled meetings for the following committees is required by State Law: Executive Council MPO Regional Planning Committee MPO Finance Committee MPO Technical Advisory Committee Utah Valley Trails Alliance Advisory Council on Aging Services RSVP Advisory Council Revolving Loan Fund/EDA Committee Summit, Wasatch and Utah County Area Review Committee Title XX Allocation Committee
RECOMMENDATION:	Adopt the MAG 2020 Scheduled Meetings Calendar
SUGGESTED MOTION:	I move to approve the MAG 2020 Scheduled Meetings Calendar as presented.
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	MAG 2020 Scheduled Meetings Calendar

Mountainland Association of Governments
2020 Scheduled Meetings
January – June

JANUARY

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

FEBRUARY

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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17	18	19	2 0	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Executive Council: 7:00 p.m., rotates between the three counties

MPO Regional Planning Committee: 5:30 p.m., Utah County Health & Justice Building 151 South University Ave., Provo; **Utah County COG** 6:30 p.m., Same location as RPC

MPO Finance Committee: 11:30 a.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem **Meets as needed

MPO Technical Advisory Committee: 1:30 p.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

Advisory Council on Aging: 1:30 p.m., rotates between the three counties

RSVP Advisory Council: 9:30 a.m. MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

Utah Valley Trails Alliance: 4:00 p.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

RLF/EDA Committee: Noon, rotates between Utah and Wasatch Counties

Summit/Wasatch and Utah County Area Review Committees: Meets as needed. Location/date/time TBD

Title XX Allocation Committee: Meets as needed. Location/date/time TBD

Mountainland Association of Governments
2020 Scheduled Meetings
July - December

JULY

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

AUGUST

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16	17	18	1 9	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

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13	14	15	1 6	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

OCTOBER

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

NOVEMBER

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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DECEMBER

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

Executive Council: 7:00 p.m., rotates between the three counties

MPO Regional Planning Committee 5:30 p.m., Utah County Health & Justice Building 151 South University Ave., Provo; **Utah County COG** 6:30 p.m., Same location as RPC

MPO Finance Committee: 11:30 a.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem **Meets as needed

MPO Technical Advisory Committee: 1:30 p.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

Advisory Council on Aging: 1:30 p.m., rotates between the three counties

RSVP Advisory Council: 9:30 a.m. MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

Utah Valley Trails Alliance: 4:00 p.m., MAG 586 East 800 North, Orem

RLF/EDA Committee: Noon, rotates between Utah and Wasatch Counties
Summit/Wasatch and Utah County Area Review Committees: Meets as needed. Location/date/time TBD

Title XX Allocation Committee: Meets as needed. Location/date/time TBD

2020 Scheduled Meetings

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
27 February - 160 West Main, Midway, 7:00 p.m.
28 May – 170 North Main, Kamas, 7:00 p.m.
22 October – Orem (Location TBD), 7:00 p.m.
December-Christmas Social (location/date/time TBD)

MPO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
6 February - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
5 March - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
2 April - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
7 May - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
4 June - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
6 August - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
3 September - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
1 October -151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.
5 November - 151 South University Ave, Provo, 5:30 p.m.

MPO FINANCE COMMITTEE
5 February- 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
4 March- 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
1 April - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
6 May - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
3 June - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
5 August - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
2 September - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
7 October - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.
4 November - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 11:30 a.m.

MPO TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
27 January - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 8:30 a.m.
24 February - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
23 March - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
27 April - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 8:30 a.m.
25 May - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
27 July - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
24 August - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
28 September - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
26 October - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.

AGING ADVISORY COUNCIL
9 January – IHC LiVe Well Center, Provo, 1:30 p.m.
12 March - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
14 May – Summit County (Location TBD), 1:30 p.m.
9 July - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.
10 September - 465 East 1200 South, Heber, 1:30 p.m.
12 November - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 1:30 p.m.

RSVP ADVISORY COUNCIL
15 January - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
19 February - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
March – Volunteer Recognitions (locations/times TBD)
15 April - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
20 May - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
19 August – Advisory Council Retreat (location TBD)
16 September - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
21 October - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.
18 November - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 9:30 a.m.

URBAN INTERFACE TRAILS GROUP
16 January - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
20 February - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
19 March - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
16 April - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
21 May - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
18 June - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
16 July - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
20 August - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
17 September - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
15 October - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
19 November - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.
17 December - 586 East 800 North, Orem, 4:00 p.m.

RLF/EDA COMMITTEE
15 January - 586 East 800 North, Orem, Noon
19 February – 55 South 500 East, Heber City, Noon
18 March - 586 East 800 North, Orem, Noon
15 April - 25 North Main Street, Heber City, Noon
20 May - 586 East 800 North, Orem, Noon
17 June – 55 South 500 East, Heber City, Noon
19 August 586 East 800 North, Orem, Noon
16 September-55 South 500 East, Heber City Noon
21 October – 586 East 800 North, Orem, Noon
18 November - 55 South 500 East, Heber City Noon

AGENDA ITEM # 4

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	Election of MAG Executive Council Officers
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	We need nominations for an elected official from Summit County to serve as MAG Treasurer. You may nominate yourself if you'd like or another elected official. Please let me know in the next couple days if you or one of the other elected officials is interested. The treasurer reviews all the financial dealing of MAG. More detail is below. At the February 27, 2020 Executive Council meeting we will be electing the Executive Council officers. These positions include Chair, Vice chair and Treasurer. We typically (but are not required to) move last year's treasurer to vice chair and vice chair to chair, then select a new treasurer. If we follow this rotation, then Council Member Kendall Crittenden (Wasatch County) would become the new Chair and Mayor Rod Mann would be the Vice Chair. We then need a new MAG Treasurer. This position needs to be either a mayor or commissioner from Summit County. The Treasurer reviews the MAG bank accounts, check voucher and budget items. With the Chair of MAG, the Treasurer also reviews and approves my timesheets, travel and credit card purchases. If we follow that pattern we would have the following: **Chair** Council Member Kendell Crittenden, Wasatch County **Vice-Chair:** Mayor Rod Mann, Highland **Treasurer:** Open Summit County **Secretary:** MAG Staff
RECOMMENDATION:	Elect MAG Officers

SUGGESTED MOTION:	I move to elect the following individuals as Officers to the MAG Executive Council. Chair: Vice Chair: Treasurer: Secretary: MAG Staff
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	None

AGENDA ITEM # 5

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	Ratify Appointments for MAG Advisory Committees
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	Attached are lists of committees for Mountainland AOG. • Executive Council is made up of all the Mayors and three county officials in each of the three counties. • MPO Regional Planning Committee provides oversight to the activities of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) (Utah County), including project prioritization, air quality matters and funding strategies. • Summit/Wasatch/Utah County Regional Review Committee reviews applications for Community Development Block Grants • Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) committee reviews applications from the public for business loans and sets policy for the Economic Development District. • Advisory Council on Aging Services establishes policy and direction on the Aging Services delivered through Mountainland. • Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) reviews and awards grants for social services through Title 20 of the Federal Code. • Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) advisory Council sets policy for the RSVP program. • Steering Committee is comprised of the MAG officers, including the past chair and the chairs of the other committees. Additionally, we must also have at least one mayor and one county official from each of the three counties, unless they are already accounted for in the above requirements
RECOMMENDATION:	Adopt the committees' membership as indicated on the attached sheets
SUGGESTED MOTION:	I move to adopt the Mountainland AOG Advisory Committees membership as presented.
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org

MOUNTAINLAND ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AGING SERVICES

VOTING MEMBERS
January 2020

Advisory Board Position/Represents	Name	Address	Phone	Email
Summit County Councilmember **Chair**	Glenn Wright	2404 Doc Holliday Drive Park City, UT 84060	435-640-9284 C	**gwright@summitcounty.org**
Wasatch County Councilmember **Vice-Chair**	Steve Farrell	325 West 500 South Midway, UT 84049	801-541-2974	**sfarrell@wasatch.utah.gov**
Utah County Commission	Tanner Ainge	100 East Center, Suite 2300 Provo, UT 84601	801-851-8136 W	**TannerA@utahcounty.gov**
Orem City Senior Center	Gena Bertelsen	93 North 400 East Orem, UT 84057	801-229-7110 W	**gbertelsen@orem.org**
Wasatch Senior Center	Ashley Fish	465 East 1200 South Heber, UT 84032	435-654-4920 SC	**afish@wasatch.utah.gov**
Lindon Senior Center	Jamie Jensen	25 North Main Street Lindon, UT 84042	801-769-8625	**jjensen@lindoncity.org**
Springville Senior Center	Lyndia Carter	146 West 200 South Springville, UT 84663	801-489-8256 H	
Provo Senior Center	Alicia Christensen	320 West 500 North Provo, UT 84601	801-852-6621	**achristensen@provo.org**
Utah County Senior Services	Cheri Tuckett	151 South University Ave, Ste 2200 Provo, UT 84601	801-851-7768 W	**cheri@utahcounty.gov**
Lehi Senior Center	Jan Kirkham	123 North Center Lehi, UT 84043	801-768-7165 801-360-0492	**jajonsson@lehi-ut.gov** **janajonsson@gmail.com**
Caregiver Representative	Judy Seegmiller	P.O Box 983 Provo, UT 84603-0983	801-787-9257 C	**judy_seegmiller@yahoo.com**
United Way	Jim Bethel	P.O Box 135 Provo, UT 84603	801-374-9306 W	**jimb@unitedwayuc.org**
Pleasant Grove Senior Center	Maurine Lindsay	242 W 200 S Pleasant Grove, UT 84062	801-785-2818 SC	**jacobscenter@comcast.net**
Summit County Senior Services	Jessica Wilde	PO Box 128 Coalville, UT 84017	435-336-3014	**jwilde@summitcounty.org**

Represents	Name	Address	Phone	
Park City Senior Center	Lynn Ware-Peek	PO Box 1480 Park City, UT 84060	435-615-5206	**lynn.ware-peek@parkcity.org**
RSVP Advisory Board	Dennis Wilson	685 E 900 S Pleasant Grove, UT 84062	801-785-4063 (h) 801-259-9674 (c)	**dennilson685@gmail.com**
Wasatch County Health Department	Randall Probst	55 S 500 E Heber City, UT 84032	435-657-3263	**rprobst@wasatch.utah.gov**
Orem City Community Services	Kena J. Mathews	56 North State Street Orem Ut 84057	801-229-7023 W	**kjmathews@orem.org**
Utah County Health Department	Patty Cross	151 S University Ave Provo, UT 84601	801-851-7000 W	**pattyc@utahcounty.gov**

NON-VOTING MEMBERS AND STAFF

Agency	Name	Address	Phone	Email
MAG	Andrew Jackson	586 E 800 N Orem, UT 84097	801-229-3836	**ajackson@mountainland.org**
MAG	Heidi DeMarco	586 E 800 N Orem, UT 84097	801-229-3806	**hdemarco@mountainland.org**
MAG	Jeremy Pehrson	586 E 800 N Orem, UT 84097	801-229-3803	**jpehrson@mountainland.org**
MAG	Karen Rodgers	586 E 800 N Orem, UT 84097	801-229-3804	**krodgers@mountainland.org**
MAG	Michelle Carroll	586 E 800 N Orem, UT 84097	801-229-3833	**mcarroll@mountainland.org**

Mountainland Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
Advisory Council
January 2020

Name/Term	Address	Phone/Email
Brad Thompson - Chair 1st Term Expires 8/31/20	**H:** 1081 W 680 S Orem UT 84058	**H/C:** 801-787-2271 **bradford.thompson61@yahoo.com**
Dennis Wilson - Vice Chair 3rd Term Expires 8/31/22	**H**: 685 East 900 South Pleasant Grove, UT 84062	**H:** 801-785-4063 **C:** 801-259-9674 **dennilson685@gmail.com**
Lee Ammons 3rd Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** P O Box 665 Heber City, UT 84032	**H:** 435-654-7171 **ammonsl@centurylink.net**
LaNay Brinkerhoff 1st Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** 12728 S 3620 W Spring Lake, UT 84651	**C:** 801-465-4720/801-362-7048 **bgrandparents@hotmail.com**
Kathy Gowans 2nd Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** 60 West 1525 North Orem, UT 84057	**C:** 801-687-1453 **kgowans@xmission.com**
Mary Johnson 1st Term Expires 8/31/20	**H:** 1920 East 70 South Heber City, UT 84032	**C:** 801-597-4033 **mjohnson380@hotmail.com**
Gale Pace 1st Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** 1452 S Hoytsville Rd Coalville, UT 84017	**C:** 435-336-2560/435-513-0988 **kateandgale@gmail.com**
Dan Rider 1st Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** 409 S 400 E Heber City, UT 84032	**C:** 435-654-2775 **Dn_rdr@yahoo.com**
George VanDeWater 1st Term Expires 8/31/21	**H:** 1152 N 475 E Orem, UT 84097	**C:** 801-225-6428/801-400-5037 **vandwtr@hotmail.com**

Mountainland Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
Advisory Council
January 2020
Ex-Officio Members

Name/Represents	Address	Phone/Email
Heidi DeMarco Director Mountainland Aging & Family Services Department	**W:** Mountainland AOG 586 East 800 North Orem, UT 84097	**W:** 801-229-3805 hdemarco@mountainland.org
Bonnie Lewis Director RSVP & SHIP Programs	**W:** Mountainland AOG 586 East 800 North Orem, UT 84097	**W:** 801-229-3810 **C:** 801-651-2319 blewis@mountainland.org
Katie Chase RSVP Staff Volunteer Coordinator	**W:** Mountainland AOG 586 East 800 North Orem, UT 84097	**W:** 801-229-3820 kchase@mountainland.org
Wendy Hays RSVP Staff Volunteer Coordinator	**W:** Mountainland AOG 586 East 800 North Orem, UT 84097	**W:** 801-229-3820 whays@mountainland.org

MPO Finance Committee

Voting Members

American Fork: Mayor Brad Frost
Lehi: Mayor Mark Johnson
Lindon: Mayor Jeff Acerson, UTA Advisory Member
Orem: Mayor Richard Brunst
Pleasant Grove: Mayor Guy Fugal
Provo: Mayor Michelle Kaufusi
Saratoga Springs: Mayor Jim Miller, **Vice Chair**
Spanish Fork: Mayor Steve Leifson, **Chair**
Springville: Mayor Richard Child
Utah County Commission: Commissioner Tanner Ainge
Utah County Commission: Commissioner Nathan Ivie
Utah County Commission: Commissioner Bill Lee
Vineyard: Mayor Julie Fullmer, UTA Advisory Member

Non-Voting Members

UDOT: Rob Clayton
MAG Lobbyist: Craig Peterson
Orem City Administrator: Jamie Davidson
Provo City Administrator: Wayne Parker

MPO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

2020

C: CITY/COUNTY/TOWN   E: EMAIL

UTAH COUNTY
Commissioner Tanner Ainge
100 East Center, Suite 2300
Provo, UT 84606-3159
C: 801-851-8136
E: tannera@utahcounty.gov

Commission Chair Nathan Ivie
100 East Center, Suite 2300
Provo, UT 84606-3159
C: 801-851-8133
E: nathan.ivie@utahcounty.gov

Commissioner Bill Lee
100 East Center, Suite 2300
Provo, UT 84606-3159
C: 801-851-8135
E: williaml@utahcounty.gov

ALPINE
Mayor Troy Stout
20 North Main
Alpine, UT 84004
C: 801-756-6347
E: tstout@alpinecity.org
   Council Member Lon Lott
   E: llott@alpincity.org

AMERICAN FORK
Mayor Brad Frost
51 East Main
American Fork, UT 84003
C: 801-763-3000
E: mayorfrost@afcity.net

CEDAR FORT
Mayor David Gustin
P.O. Box 389
Cedar Fort, UT 84013
C: 801-768-2147
E: mayor@cedarfort.town

CEDAR HILLS
Mayor Jenney Rees
10246 North Canyon Road
Cedar Hills, UT 84062
C: 801-785-9668
E: jrees@cedarhills.org

DRAPER
Mayor Troy Walker
1020 East Pioneer Road
Draper, UT 84020
C: 801-576-6364
E: troy.walker@draper.ut.us

EAGLE MOUNTAIN
Mayor Tom Westmoreland
1650 East Stagecoach Run
Eagle Mountain, UT 84005
C: 801-789-6603
E: mayor@emcity.org

ELK RIDGE
Mayor Ty Ellis
80 East Park Drive
Elk Ridge, UT 84651
C: 801-423-2300
E: mayor@elkridgecity.org

FAIRFIELD
Mayor Brad Gurney
P.O. Box 271
Fairfield, UT 84013
C: 801-766-3509
E: recorder@fairfieldtown.org

GENOLA
Mayor Marty Larson
74 West 800 South
Genola, UT 84655
C: 801-754-5300
E: genolamayor@gmail.com

GOSHEN
Mayor Steven Staheli
P.O. Box 197 / 10 West Main
Goshen, UT 84633
C: 801-667-9910
E: steven.staheli@gmail.com

HIGHLAND
Mayor Rod Mann
5400 West Civic Center Drive, # 1
Highland, UT 84003
C: 756-5751
E: mayor@highlandcity.org

LEHI
Mayor Mark Johnson
P.O. Box 255/153 North 100 East
Lehi, UT 84043
C: 801-768-7103
E: mjohnson@lehi-ut.gov

LINDON
Mayor Jeff Acerson
100 North State
Lindon, UT 84042
C: 801-785-5043
E: jacerson@lindoncity.org

MAPLETON
Mayor Dallas Hakes
125 West Community Center Way
Mapleton, UT 84664
C: 801-489-5655
E: mayor@mapleton.org

OREM
Mayor Richard Brunst
56 North State
Orem, UT 84057
C: 801-229-7035
E: rfbrunst@orem.org

MAG Revolving Loan Fund Board Roster

Jared Moss, Pia Anderson Moss Hoyt, RLF Chair

Winthrop Jeanfreau, Impact Utah, RLF Vice Chair

Brad Bertoch, Wayne Brown Institute

Brooks Harbertson, Mountain West Small Business Finance

Jeff Jones, Summit County

Mark Seastrand, UVU Entrepreneurship Institute

Luke Hoffman, First Bank Financial Centre

Jim Pack, Curve Dental

Jon Beutler, Zion's Bank

Tim Heinz, JPMorgan Chase Bank

Mayor Jeff Acerson, Lindon

Isabelle Horrocks, Horrocks Accounting

Commissioner Tanner Ainge, Utah County

Summit and Wasatch Counties CDBG Program Regional Review Committee Roster

Council Member Kendall Crittenden, Wasatch County, RRC Chair

Mayor Chip Turner, Daniel

Mayor Matt McCormick, Kamas

Council Member Kim Carson, Summit County

Utah County CDBG Program Area Review Committee Roster

Mayor Julie Fullmer, Vineyard, ARC Chair

Mayor Guy Fugal, Pleasant Grove, ARC Vice Chair

Commissioner Nathan Ivie, Utah County

Mayor Brad Frost, American Fork

Mayor Kirk Hunsaker, Santaquin

Mayor Marty Larson, Genola

Mayor Bill Wright, Payson

Stephanie Anderson, Citizen

Citizen, Vacant

AGENDA ITEM # 6

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	MAG Sick Leave Payout at Retirement Policy Revision
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	MAG's current policy on sick leave pay out at retirement is: *"Employees meeting the retirement guidelines of the Utah State Retirement System, and who apply and are approved to receive retirement payments, shall be eligible to receive payment in cash or to a deferred compensation plan at a conversion rate equal to 25%, added to an additional 1% for each year of service with MAG, of all sick leave which is accrued and is unused upon the last effective day of employment."* As discussed in previous Executive Council Meetings, MAG is considering an addition to this policy to be presented to the Executive Council in the next budget approval process and go into effect July 1, 2020 if approved: *"Employees retiring with 30 years of service with MAG shall be eligible to receive a payout of 25% of their sick leave balance plus 2.5% percent per year of MAG service in cash or to a deferred compensation plan at a conversion rate equal to 100% of all sick leave which is accrued and is unused upon the last effective day of employment. The payment cannot exceed the employee's most recent annual salary."* This proposed change in policy is to incentivize MAG staff to remain with the organization until retirement in order for MAG to retain its highly qualified and knowledgeable staff for as long as possible. MAG currently employs 72 staff members, it is anticipated that six individuals will retire over the next six years. MAG currently has the funds available to cover this potential change in policy.
RECOMMENDATION:	Discussion and adoption of the Sick Leave Payout at Retirement policy

SUGGESTED MOTION:	I move to adopt the revised MAG Sick Leave Payout at Retirement policy contained in the MAG Personnel Policies and Procedures manual.
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	None

MAG
Expert Resources. Enriching Lives.

AGENDA ITEM #7

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	Open and Public Meeting Training
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	State Law requires an annual training on the Open Meetings Law. This is our annual training This year, instead of reading straight from the Code, I have attached some questions and answers.
STAFF RECOMMENDATION:	Information only
SUGGESTED MOTION:	None
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	Open and Public Meetings Act PDF

OPEN AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT TRAINING
By: Tracy Scott Cowdell
City Attorney

20 Questions:

1. Who is responsible to ensure that a body receive training regarding the Act?

The presiding officer of each public body is responsible to ensure that all members of the public body are provided with annual training on the Open and Public Meetings Act.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-104.

2. What is the intent or public policy of the Act?

    a. Public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business.
    b. The actions and deliberations of public bodies should be taken and conducted openly.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-102.

3. What is a meeting?

The convening of a *public body*, with a *quorum* present, whether in person or by means of electronic communications, for the purpose of discussing, receiving comments from the public concerning, or acting upon a matter over which the public body has jurisdiction or advisory power.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-103(6).

4. What is NOT a meeting?

    a. A chance gathering
    b. A social gathering
        i. Ex: a holiday party is not a meeting
        ii. Ex: a ribbon cutting for a new business is not a meeting

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-103(6)(b).

5. What is a quorum?

A "quorum" means a simple majority (greater than half) of the membership of a public body, unless otherwise defined by applicable law.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-103(11).

6. What constitutes notice of a meeting? How do we notice a meeting?

    a. At least **24 hours' public notice** of the agenda, date, time and place of each meeting.

    b. The 24-hour public notice is satisfied by:

        i. posting a written notice at the principal office of the public body; and

        ii. posting the notice online at the Utah Public Notice Website

    c. **Annual public notice** of the date, time, and place of regularly scheduled board meetings must also be posted in the same manner.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-202(1)-(3); UTAH CODE ANN. § 63F-1-701.

7. What about emergency meetings?

    a. Best notice practicable – time, place and topics; and
    b. Quorum approves the need for a meeting

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-202(5).

8. What are the agenda requirements?

A public notice that is required to include an agenda must be specific enough to notify the public as to the topics to be considered at a meeting.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-202(6)(a).

9. What if a topic is raised that is not on the agenda?

The public body may discuss the topic, but it cannot take any action on the topic.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-202(6)(b)-(c).

10. What should be included in the meeting minutes?

a. the date, time and place of the meeting;
b. the names of members present and absent;
c. the substance of all matters proposed, discussed, or decided;
d. record, by individual member, of each vote taken;
e. the name of each person who is not a member who provided testimony or comments;
f. the substance of any testimony or comments by the public; and
g. any other information any member requests to be entered.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-203(2).

11. What are the elements of a properly closed meeting?

a. A quorum is present
b. A properly noticed open meeting
c. 2/3 of the members of the public body present vote to approve closing the meeting (optional closed meeting)
d. A majority of the members of the public body present vote to approve closing the meeting (for meetings required to be closed).

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-204(1).

12. What subjects may be covered in a closed meeting?

a. discussion of the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual (excepting a person submitted for consideration to fill a midterm vacancy or temporary absence of an elected office);

b. strategy sessions discussing:

    i. pending or reasonably imminent litigation;

    ii. collective bargaining;

    iii. the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property if discussion would disclose property value or prevent the best possible transaction for the public body;

    iv. the sale of real property if discussion would disclose property value or prevent the best possible transaction for the public body;

    v. deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems; and

    vi. investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-205(1).

13. What can be decided in a closed meeting?

14. Keeping a record of a closed meeting?

a. Date, time, and place of the meeting;

b. The names of members present and absent;

c. The names of all other present unless disclosure would infringe on the confidentiality necessary to fulfill the original purpose of closing the meeting;

d. Keep a recording forever

e. Instead of a recording, a sworn statement is required from the person presiding at a meeting if a public body closes a meeting exclusively for the purpose of:

    i. discussing character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual; or

ii. discussing the deployment of security personnel, devices, or
   systems.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-206.

15. How does one challenge a closed session?

   a. Court action
   b. In camera review to decide legality of the closed meeting

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-304.

16. What are the requirement for an electronic meeting?

   a. Written policy – resolution, rule, or ordinance governing use of
   electronic meetings

   b. Post public notice as usual

   c. Post written notice at the anchor location of the meeting

   d. Specify how members of the public can participate

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-207.

17. How do you deal with Disruptive behavior?

Any person who willfully disrupts a public meeting to the extent that
disorderly conduct is seriously compromised may be removed from the
meeting.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-301.

18. Enforcement of the Act?

   a. The attorney general and county attorneys are responsible for
   enforcement of the Open and Public Meetings Act.

   b. The attorney general is required on a least a yearly basis to provide
   notice to all public bodies of any material changes to the Open and
   Public Meetings Act.

c. A person denied any right under the Act may bring suit to compel compliance with or enjoin violations or determine the applicability of the Act, and may be awarded attorney fees and court costs if successful.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-303.

19. What are the penalties for violating the Act?

a. Termination or suspension for an employee

b. Official action could be voided in Court

c. A knowing or intentional violation or aiding or advising in the violation of the closed meeting provisions of the Open and Public Meetings Act is a class B misdemeanor.

d. Criminal penalties for intentionally destroying on failing to keep records.

See UTAH CODE ANN. §52-4-305.

20. Questions?

AGENDA ITEM # 8

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	MAG's Process to Avoid Fraud
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	"With great power comes great responsibility" Uncle Ben to Spiderman (also quoted by the US Supreme Court) There has been a lot of discussion recently about fraud going on in the public and private sector. MAG staff will present safeguards we have in place to reduce the risk of potential fraud. Topics to be covered at the meeting are: Executive Director travel, mileage, timesheets and credit card General expenses and reimbursements process Elected Official signatures required
RECOMMENDATION:	None
SUGGESTED MOTION:	Information only, but feel free to give us any suggestions of how we can improve.
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	2014 Global Fraud Study

REPORT TO THE NATIONS
ON OCCUPATIONAL FRAUD AND ABUSE

2014 GLOBAL FRAUD STUDY

ACFE®

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

Together, Reducing Fraud Worldwide

Letter from the President & CEO

In 1988, Dr. Joseph T. Wells founded the ACFE with a stated mission to reduce the incidence of fraud and white-collar crime and to assist members in its detection and deterrence. Not long thereafter, Dr. Wells directed an innovative research study into the costs, schemes, perpetrators and victims of occupational fraud. Thus, the ACFE *Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse* was born. The first Report, released in 1996, and each of its seven successors have reinforced the original mission of the ACFE by expanding the knowledge and understanding of the ways in which occupational fraud occurs and the financial impact this threat has on organizations around the world. The combined results of our research provide the most comprehensive and authoritative body of research on occupational fraud to date.

The 2014 edition of the Report is based on 1,483 cases of occupational fraud, as reported by the Certified Fraud Examiners (CFEs) who investigated them. The analysis of these cases provides valuable lessons about how fraud is committed, how it is detected and how organizations can reduce their vulnerability to this risk.

On behalf of the ACFE and in honor of its founder, Dr. Wells, I am proud to present the 2014 *Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse* to all businesses, government agencies, anti-fraud practitioners, academicians, the media and the general public. We hope that the information contained in this Report is of great interest and provides an invaluable tool for those who seek to deter, detect or simply understand the impact of occupational fraud.

James D. Ratley

James D. Ratley, CFE
President and CEO
Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

> The 2014 edition of the Report is based on **1,483 cases of occupational fraud,** as reported by the Certified Fraud Examiners (CFEs) who investigated them. The analysis of these cases provides valuable lessons about how fraud is committed, how it is detected and how organizations can reduce their vulnerability to this risk.

Contents

Executive Summary

Summary of Findings

- Survey participants estimated that the typical organization loses 5% of revenues each year to fraud. If applied to the 2013 estimated Gross World Product, this translates to a potential projected global fraud loss of nearly $3.7 trillion.

- The median loss caused by the frauds in our study was $145,000. Additionally, 22% of the cases involved losses of at least $1 million.

- The median duration — the amount of time from when the fraud commenced until it was detected — for the fraud cases reported to us was 18 months.

- Occupational frauds can be classified into three primary categories: asset misappropriations, corruption and financial statement fraud. Of these, asset misappropriations are the most common, occurring in 85% of the cases in our study, as well as the least costly, causing a median loss of $130,000. In contrast, only 9% of cases involved financial statement fraud, but those cases had the greatest financial impact, with a median loss of $1 million. Corruption schemes fell in the middle in terms of both frequency (37% of cases) and median loss ($200,000).

- Many cases involve more than one category of occupational fraud. Approximately 30% of the schemes in our study included two or more of the three primary forms of occupational fraud.

- Tips are consistently and by far the most common detection method. Over 40% of all cases were detected by a tip — more than twice the rate of any other detection method. Employees accounted for nearly half of all tips that led to the discovery of fraud.

- Organizations with hotlines were much more likely to catch fraud by a tip, which our data shows is the most effective way to detect fraud. These organizations also experienced frauds that were 41% less costly, and they detected frauds 50% more quickly.

- The smallest organizations tend to suffer disproportionately large losses due to occupational fraud. Additionally, the specific fraud risks faced by small businesses differ from those faced by larger organizations, with certain categories of fraud being

The median loss caused by the frauds in our study was $145,000, and 22% of the cases involved losses of at least $1 million.

much more prominent at small entities than at their larger counterparts.

- The banking and financial services, government and public administration, and manufacturing industries continue to have the greatest number of cases reported in our research, while the mining, real estate, and oil and gas industries had the largest reported median losses.

- The presence of anti-fraud controls is associated with reduced fraud losses and shorter fraud duration. Fraud schemes that occurred at victim organizations that had implemented any of several common anti-fraud controls were significantly less costly and were detected much more quickly than frauds at organizations lacking these controls.

- The higher the perpetrator's level of authority, the greater fraud losses tend to be. Owners/executives only accounted for 19% of all cases, but they caused a median loss of $500,000. Employees, conversely, committed 42% of occupational frauds but only caused a median loss of $75,000. Managers ranked in the middle, committing 36% of frauds with a median loss of $130,000.

- Collusion helps employees evade independent checks and other anti-fraud controls, enabling them to steal larger amounts. The median loss in a fraud committed by a single person was $80,000, but as the number of perpetrators increased, losses rose dramatically. In cases with two perpetrators the median loss was $200,000, for three perpetrators it was $355,000 and when four or more perpetrators were involved the median loss exceeded $500,000.

- Approximately 77% of the frauds in our study were committed by individuals working in one of seven departments: accounting, operations, sales, executive/upper management, customer service, purchasing and finance.

- It takes time and effort to recover the money stolen by perpetrators, and many organizations are never able to fully do so. At the time of our survey, 58% of the victim organizations had not recovered any of their losses due to fraud, and only 14% had made a full recovery.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Occupational fraud is a universal problem for businesses around the globe. Although some slight regional variations were noted in methods used both by fraudsters to commit their crimes and by organizations to prevent and detect fraud schemes, the overall trends in our data are quite consistent, both across borders and over time. This consistency underscores the nature and pervasiveness of fraud's threat to all organizations.

- The longer frauds last, the more financial damage they cause. Passive detection methods (confession, notification by law enforcement, external audit and by accident) tend to take longer to bring fraud to management's attention, which allows the related loss to grow. Consequently, proactive detection measures — such as hotlines, management review procedures, internal audits and employee monitoring mechanisms — are vital in catching frauds early and limiting their losses.

- Small businesses are both disproportionately victimized by fraud and notably under-protected by anti-fraud controls, a combination that makes them significantly vulnerable to this threat. While resources available for fraud prevention and detection measures are limited in many small companies, several anti-fraud controls — such as an anti-fraud policy, formal management review procedures and anti-fraud training for staff members — can be enacted with little direct financial outlay and thus provide a cost-effective investment for protecting these organizations from fraud.

- External audits are implemented by a large number of organizations, but they are among the least effective controls in combating occupational fraud. Such audits were the primary detection method in just 3% of the fraud cases reported to us, compared to the 7% of cases that were detected by accident. Further, although the use of independent financial statement audits was associated with reduced median losses and durations of fraud schemes, these reductions were among the smallest of all of the anti-fraud controls analyzed in our study. Consequently, while independent audits serve a vital role in organizational governance, our data indicates that they should not be relied upon as organizations' primary anti-fraud mechanism.

- Many of the most effective anti-fraud controls are being overlooked by a significant portion of organizations. For example, proactive data monitoring and analysis was used by only 35% of the victim organizations in our study, but the presence of this control was correlated with frauds that were 60% less costly and 50% shorter in duration. Other less common controls — including surprise audits, a dedicated fraud department or team and formal fraud risk assessments — showed similar associations with reductions in one or both of these measures of fraud damage. When determining how to invest anti-fraud dollars, management should consider the observed effectiveness of specific control activities and how those controls will enhance potential fraudsters' perception of detection.

- The vast majority of occupational fraudsters are first-time offenders; only 5% had been convicted of a fraud-related offense prior to committing the crimes in our study. Furthermore, 82% of fraudsters had never previously been punished or terminated by an employer for fraud-related conduct. While background checks can be useful in screening out some bad applicants, they might not do a good job of predicting fraudulent behavior. Most fraudsters work for their employers for years before they begin to steal, so ongoing employee monitoring and an understanding of the risk factors and warning signs of fraud are much more likely to identify fraud than pre-employment screening.

- Most occupational fraudsters exhibit certain behavioral traits that can be warning signs of their crimes, such as living beyond their means or having unusually close associations with vendors or customers. In 92% of the cases we reviewed, at least one common behavioral red flag was identified before the fraud was detected. Managers, employees, auditors and others should be trained to recognize these warning signs that, when combined with other factors, might indicate fraud.

Behavioral Red Flags Based on Perpetrator's Position

Figure 72 shows how behavioral red flags were distributed based on the fraudster's position at the victim organization. This analysis provides some insight into how the pressures and motivations that lead to occupational fraud might vary depending on the fraudster's level of authority. For instance, employee-level fraudsters are much more likely than their counterparts to show signs of financial difficulties while a fraud is ongoing. Meanwhile, owners/executives and managers are more likely than employees to exhibit "wheeler-dealer" attitudes, to have unusually close associations with vendors or customers and to display control issues. We also see a much higher rate of owner/executive fraudsters who were under excessive pressure to perform within their organizations.

Figure 72: Behavioral Red Flags Based on Position
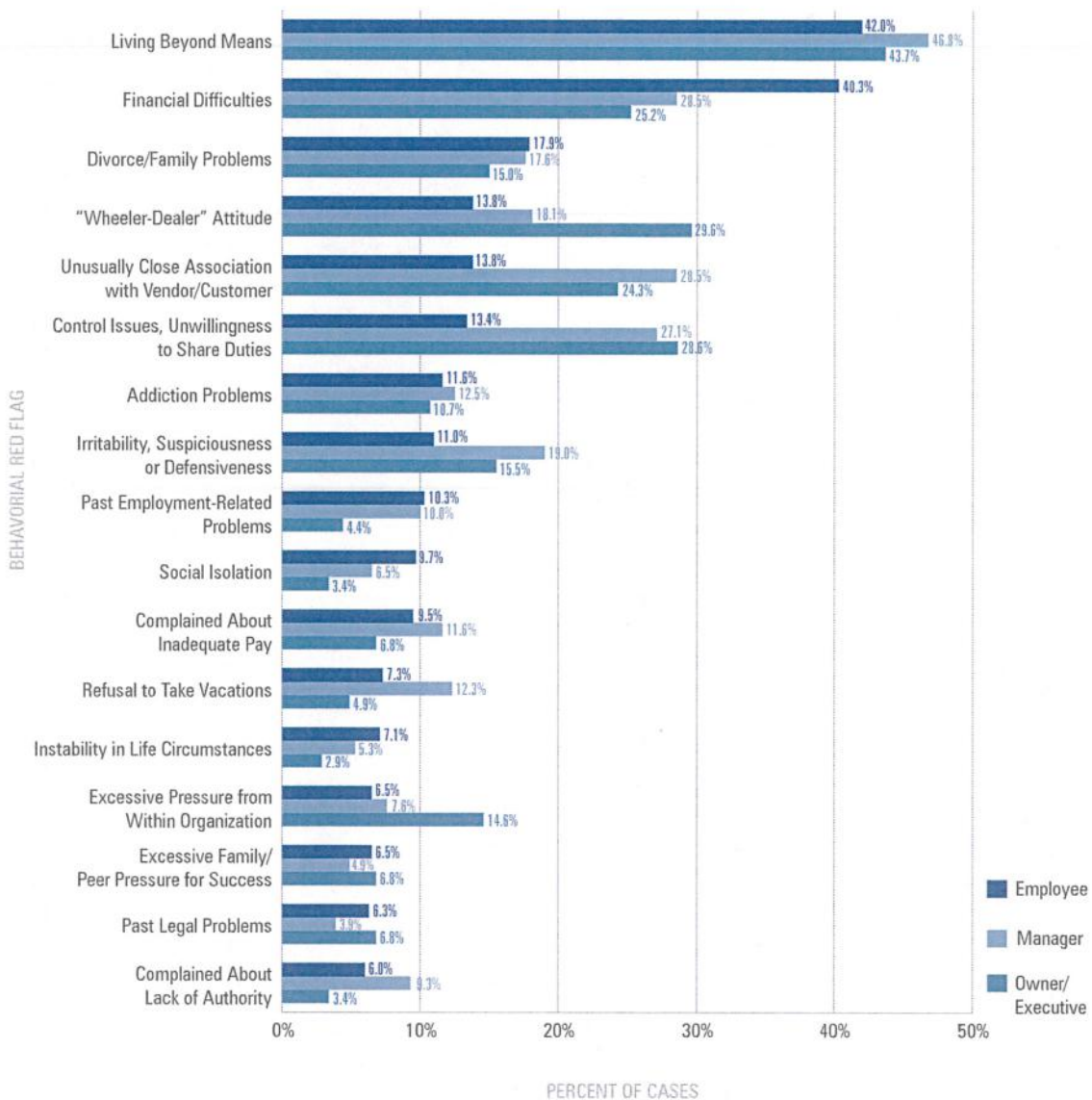
Fraud in Government: Prevention and detection

BAKER TILLY

Have you ever heard the saying, "Don't be that guy?" Well in this case, "Don't be that government." In a recent study,[1] government and public administration was the second most likely industry to be impacted by fraud. A finding from that study showed the presence of anti-fraud controls is associated with reduced fraud losses and shorter fraud duration. Management and those charged with governance are responsible for ensuring these controls are in place. This article will explore common fraud schemes and provide prevention and detection controls that can be put in place to help mitigate fraud risk.

What is fraud?

Fraud is often defined as wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. The impact of fraud ranges from financial loss to declines in organizational performance, credibility, and public confidence. As a result, risk management strategies and internal control systems should be implemented, monitored, and modified as necessary by management and governing bodies.

Who is responsible for fraud prevention?

According to American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) auditing standards,[2] the primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance and management. There are a number of strategies[3] to help management and public officials navigate the challenges associated with prevention and detection of fraud.

1. **Understand your organization and industry:** Explore key drivers of revenue and related benchmarks, be active in the budget process and evaluate historical trends.
2. **Brainstorm with department heads, key members of management, external and internal auditors to identify fraud risks:** Review material weaknesses, compliance findings, and control deficiencies related to the financial and single audits. Also consider decentralized operations. Examples of control weaknesses that contribute to fraud include: lack of internal controls, lack of management review, override of existing controls, poor tone at the top, and lack of competent personnel.
3. **Assess the tone at the top and the entity's culture:** It is imperative that organizations set an appropriate tone at the top, one that demonstrates a commitment to honesty and ethical behavior.
4. **Create a whistleblower policy:** Establishing a whistleblower hotline and/or policy is critical. History has shown that the initial detection of fraud most often occurs through a tip followed by management review, internal audit, or by accident.
5. **Understand the objective of a financial audit and a forensic audit:** The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners reports that less than 10% of frauds are discovered as a result of a financial audit conducted by an independent accounting firm. That is because a financial auditor is required to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. There is a risk that, even though an audit is properly planned, material misstatements may not be detected. Whereas, the objective of a forensic audit is to determine whether fraud has/is occurring and to determine who is responsible.

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[1] Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse. Report. 2014. http://www.acfe.com/rttn/docs/2014-report-to-nations.pdf.

[2] "AU-C Section 240.04; Independent auditors are required to follow existing standards put out by the AICPA." American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). 2015. http://www.aicpa.org/.

[3] "Management Override of Internal Controls: The Achilles' Heel of Fraud Prevention." American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). 2005. http://www.aicpa.org/.

While management and governing bodies are typically trusting, simple "blind faith" in a trusted employee alone is not sufficient. Management and governing bodies need to also verify what they are being told or shown. This begins by promoting an organizational culture of honesty and ethical behavior and includes spending time following through, holding others accountable, and asking probing questions. The simple tactic of verifying information can act as a deterrent, which could reduce the likelihood of fraud.

What common fraud schemes look like and how to prevent/detect fraud

Skimming. Money intended for the government that an individual takes for personal use. For example, cash receipts may never get entered into the system or they may be entered, but then voided/manipulated. This type of fraud is more likely to occur in unsupervised areas that lack controls over accepting cash.

Limit unsupervised cash collection locations. For remaining unsupervised cash collection locations, implement procedures for reconciling receipts and ensure deposits are properly reviewed and supported. For all cash collections, track, reconcile, and review adjustments made to fees charged and collected, and analyze deposits over time to identify anomalies.

Forgery or alterations. Includes checks, p-cards, vendor invoices, or employee payroll that are forged or altered. Be aware of a lack of security surrounding unwritten checks and signature stamps, little to no oversight or segregation of responsibilities, and the failure to account for all checks, wires, and electronic payments.

Develop appropriate check processing and reconciliation procedures, and ensure the approval of disbursements includes accounting for the entire sequence of payments (checks, wires, electronic payments, etc.). Do not pre-sign checks. Require dual signatures. Finally, limit the number of bank accounts used by decentralized locations. Someone independent of check processing and distribution should reconcile all bank accounts.

Unauthorized vendor distributions. Payments may be made to a fictitious vendor for goods never received or a legitimate vendor for personal goods. Vulnerable situations that allow for unauthorized vendor distributions occur in departments without effective oversight. Vulnerability may also stem from the lack of segregation between ordering, receiving, and approval functions.

Create/update purchasing, procurement card, wire transfer, and vendor management policies. Purchasing policies should address limits and purchasing authority; as well as authorization for users, daily and transaction limits, and documentation requirements. When new vendors are created, limit access to select personnel who are not involved in the disbursement or approval process. Ensure all new vendors are appropriately reviewed and approved by a supervisor.

Unauthorized payroll disbursements. This can include fictitious employees, unauthorized pay increases, or overtime. An inadequate review of employee timesheets or lack of reconciliation of payroll records to disbursements is another gateway to unauthorized disbursements.

Enforce appropriate payroll process policies and controls. Similar to the creation of new vendors, creation of new employees or financial disbursements in the payroll system should be limited to select personnel who are not involved with the approval process. A supervisor should review new employees added to the system on a regular basis, and review of payroll or financial disbursements should be assigned to someone independent of the process.

Prevention/Detection

Conduct a fraud risk assessment: One of the most effective ways to prevent fraud is to conduct a fraud risk assessment. This type of assessment will identify where and how fraud could occur, as well as who might be in a position to commit fraud. Fraud risk assessments will also determine an overall rating for the risk (high, medium, or low) and evaluate controls in place to detect those risks. Below are suggested components of a fraud risk assessment, adapted from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's (COSO) guidance on enterprise risk management, internal control and fraud deterrence[4].

1. Identify the fraud risk
2. Determine the likelihood of a misstatement occurring if a control were to fail or a control was not present
3. Determine the significance/magnitude of a misstatement occurring if control were to fail or control was not present
4. Assign an overall rating (high medium or low)
5. Identify compensating controls
6. Determine if existing controls are operating effectively
7. If not, determine what additional, more effective controls should be put in place

We recommend updating the risk assessment on a regular basis.

Making time to ensure proper controls are in place is critical. No matter the size of your government, internal controls must be present. It is the responsibility of management, with oversight from those charged with governance, to ensure a system is in place to prevent and detect fraud. The time to act is now.

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[4] "Guidance on enterprise risk management, internal control and fraud deterrence." Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). May 14, 2013. http://www.coso.org/guidance.htm.

AGENDA ITEM # 9

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	MAG FY 2019 Budget Mid-Year Review
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	We are just over 50% through the fiscal year. This presentation will discuss how the budget is going and how we see it being for the rest of the fiscal year. Everything looks good and on target.
RECOMMENDATION:	None
SUGGESTED MOTION:	None Information only
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	FY 2019 Mid-Year Expense Report

MAG FY-2019
Mid-Year Review

MAG Staff budget Status at January 31, 2020 or 58% of year –staff only

CPG 57%

Wasatch Co. RPO 50%

Hazard 0% start up

LPA 55%

EDA 2019 100% (ends December 31, 2019)

EDA 2020 0% (starts January 1, 2020)

CMAQ DISADVANTAGED PILOT $28,253 spent, $9,000 income received so far

CDBG STATE FUNDS 27%

CDBG URBAN COUNTY 55%

CDBG LEHI 37%

WEATHERIZATION DOE 52%

WEATHERIZATION LIHEAP 15% new grant

HEAT 98% (new grant to start February)

SSBG 44%

NEW CHOICE WAIVER 60%

MEDICAID WAIVER 55%

MEDICAID WAIVER ADMIN 54%

MOW DRIVERS 59%

AGING STAFF 60%

RSVP STAFF 87% (ends March 31, 2020)

ADMIN 60%

Staff budgets are on track to accomplish assigned tasks as scheduled

Acronym Definitions
ADMIN: Administration
CDBG: Community Development Block Grant
RSVP: Retired Senior Volunteer Program
CPG: Consolidated Planning Grant
EDA: Economic Development Administration
HEAT: Home Energy Assistant Target Program
LPA: Local Planning Assistance
MOW: Meals on Wheels
RPO: Rural Planning Organization
RSVP: Retired Senior Volunteer Program
SSBG: Social Services Block Grant

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AGENDA ITEM # 10

DATE:	February 27, 2020
SUBJECT:	Legislative Update
PREPARED BY:	Andrew Jackson
BACKGROUND:	The State Legislature began on Monday January 27, 2020. We will give you an update of anything we are aware of and would also appreciate any information you would like to share and/or anything that you would like us to watch out for.
RECOMMENDATION:	None
SUGGESTED MOTION:	None. Information only.
CONTACT PERSON:	Andrew Jackson 801-367-0699 ajackson@mountainland.org
ATTACHMENTS:	None