

# 2013 Summit County Citizens Survey

## *Final Project Report*



*Submitted to:*

Summit County Manager's Office and Summit County Council

Summit County, Utah

*Submitted by:*

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September 20, 2013



## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary .....	ii
Introduction .....	1
Study Approach .....	1
Survey Results .....	5
Respondent Characteristics .....	5
Summit County Quality of Life .....	6
Summit County Government .....	47
Growth and Growth Management .....	66
Economic Development Options .....	82
Public Safety and Law Enforcement Services .....	95
Recreation Opportunities and Services .....	108
Setting Priorities for County Government and Services .....	118
Summary and Conclusions .....	146
References .....	149
Appendix: Survey questionnaire .....	150

## **Executive Summary**

### **Background**

A mail survey focusing on Summit County residents' views about local quality of life conditions, satisfaction with government services, economic development preferences, and future priorities for the county was conducted during the spring and summer of 2013. The survey was designed as a follow-up to a similar survey conducted in 2011, in order to allow for assessment of possible changes in citizens' views about a number of issues that were addressed in both surveys. The 2013 survey was also designed to allow for comparison of the views expressed by residents living in western, northern, and southern portions of Summit County.

### **Methodology**

To insure a high level of accuracy in estimating the response tendencies of residents living in all parts of Summit County, initial samples of 1,000 residential mailing addresses were selected at random from zip code areas corresponding to western, northern, and southern portions of the county. Following deletion of addresses determined to be invalid or vacant, requests for survey participation were mailed to 910 randomly-selected residential addresses in the west-county area, 937 addresses in the north-county area, and 955 addresses in the south-county area. Completed questionnaires were returned by 356 west-county residents (39.1% response rate), 452 north-county residents (48.2% response rate), and 403 south-county residents (42.2% response rate). The overall survey response rate (43.3%) was slightly higher than that obtained in 2011. The total number of responses obtained countywide was 56% larger than the number obtained in the 2011 survey, providing for a higher degree of confidence in the accuracy of survey results. For the county as a whole the statistical margin of error for response percentages associated with the combined countywide sample is approximately +/- 2.7%. Margins of error for data based on responses from the three designated portions of the county are approximately +/- 5.2% for the west-county area, +/- 4.3% for the north-county area, and +/- 4.7% for the south-county area.

### **Overall Quality of Life**

A majority of survey participants living in each of the three designated areas indicated that they considered overall quality of life in Summit County to be above average. For the county as a whole, the data indicate that over 89% of residents considered overall quality of life to be either above average or excellent. West-county residents were considerably more likely than either north-county or south-county residents to rate quality of life as "excellent." In all three areas residents placed considerable emphasis on the importance of outdoor recreation opportunities, the clean environment, and the rural and agricultural character of some portions of the county as factors that contribute in positive ways to local quality of life.

Overall, survey participants were pleased with a variety of specific conditions in the county. For example, a substantial majority of residents in each of the three areas considered levels of safety from crime and violence to be above average or excellent. Citizens also provided high overall ratings of the area's air quality. Responses to items focusing on the availability of various public facilities and services such as recreation centers, trail systems, and county road maintenance revealed that most residents throughout the county are satisfied. At the same time, levels of satisfaction with such conditions did vary across the three county areas -- west-county residents tended to be most highly-satisfied with various public services and facilities, while north-county residents generally were less satisfied. Issues of concern identified by more substantial numbers of survey participants included the availability of affordable housing and the availability of employment opportunities for local residents.

## **Taxes**

Survey results indicate that nearly six out of ten residents countywide considered the current level of county-imposed taxes to be "about right," and nearly 11% felt taxes are slightly or considerably lower than they should be. At the same time, a significant minority of residents countywide (about 31%) viewed taxes as being at least slightly if not considerably higher than they should be. Views that taxes are too high were more widespread among south-county residents, and considerably more widespread among residents of the north-county area, than was the case among those living in western areas of Summit County. However, even in the north-county area only one in five respondents expressed a belief that county taxes are considerably higher than they should be.

## **Services**

For the county as a whole the data indicate that 93% of residents considered the quality of county-provided services to be average, above average, or excellent. The combined percentage of residents rating county services as either above average or excellent was slightly higher in 2013 (40%) than was observed in 2011 (35.6%). Responses indicating a belief that county services are above average or excellent were most common among west-county residents (about 45% of responses), less common among those living in the south-county area (about 29%), and lowest among north-county residents (about 22%).

## **Value for Tax Dollars**

Similarly, for Summit County as a whole the data indicate that a large majority (over 85%) of residents considered the value of county services they receive relative to the amount of taxes and fees they pay to be at least "average" or better than average. The combined percentage of residents rating the value of services relative to taxes/fees as either above average or excellent was notably higher in 2013 (40.9%) than was the case in 2011 (33.7%). This suggests a generally positive reaction to increased efficiencies pursued by county agencies in response to budget limitations experienced over the past two years. As with ratings of overall service quality, responses to this question varied considerably across the three county areas. West-county residents more likely to rate the value received in government services as better than average (a combined 47.6% of responses) than was the case among either south-county (25.2%) or especially north-county (17.2%) residents. At the same time, the percentages of respondents rating the value of services in relation to taxes and fees paid as "very poor"

were quite low across all three areas (only 2% in the west-county area, 9.5% in the north-county area, and 3.1% in the south-county area).

### **Customer Service**

About two-thirds of survey respondents reported they had contacted at least one Summit County government office during the past year. Among those who did report such contact, a substantial majority indicated that they were either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with various aspects of that experience. Respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with how effectively county offices had responded to their needs and concerns (about 28% of those who reported contact with a county office) were much more likely to indicate that their contact had involved offices responsible for planning and building matters than to identify any other county office.

### **Growth and Development**

Residents throughout Summit County expressed considerable concern about the consequences of growth and development. A substantial majority of residents countywide agreed that rapid growth is causing a loss of important and valued characteristics of the area, and most agreed policies are needed to manage future growth and development and insure protection of the environment. At the same time, north-county residents in particular expressed considerable ambivalence about policies that might be viewed as imposing limits on private property rights in order to manage growth, preserve open space or protect the environment. North-county residents were considerably more likely than either west-county or south-county residents to support increased flexibility in the application of county land use regulations. West-county residents were generally most supportive of growth management policies, and also more likely than those living in other portions of Summit County to support an increase in property taxes to allow for purchase of private lands for open space protection and public recreation uses.

### **Employment and Business Development**

Although most residents agreed that there is a need to increase employment opportunities for local residents, survey participants were on the whole not enthusiastic about having various types of new business or commercial development occur within a 1-2 mile distance of their homes. Indeed, there is evidence of considerable ambivalence countywide regarding a range of specific types of commercial development that could conceivably occur in various Summit County locations. Opposition was especially high with respect to the potential of having a new multi-business shopping complex, an industrial park, a “big box” store, a regional warehouse/distribution center, or a manufacturing facility located nearby. More mixed patterns of support and opposition were generated in response to questions focusing on the potential for development of a utility-scale wind power facility or a high-tech/scientific/professional business center. Yet even with the latter type of facility, countywide response patterns indicate that there would likely be a fairly even split between support for and opposition to such development.

## **Public Safety**

In general, county residents considered the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement services to be average to above average. Ratings of specific topics and issues related to county law enforcement consistently revealed that in each of the three county areas residents were considerably more likely to say they are satisfied than to express dissatisfaction. Overall, satisfaction levels with county law enforcement services were somewhat higher in 2013 than was the case at the time of the 2011 survey.

## **Recreation**

Responses to several questions focusing on recreation opportunities and services revealed that residents of western Summit County are generally more satisfied about such conditions than are either north-county or south-county residents. In particular, west-county residents indicated very high levels of satisfaction with the local availability of hiking and biking trails. Both west-county and south-county residents were also generally very satisfied with the availability of indoor recreation centers and outdoor recreation facilities such as ball fields, while north-county residents were more likely to express dissatisfaction with the local availability of such facilities. One noteworthy area of dissatisfaction highlighted most frequently by north-county and south-county residents involved the availability of bicycle lanes or road shoulders of sufficient width to address concerns about safety associated with bicycle use on area roadways and reduce the potential for conflicts between cyclists and motor vehicles.

## **Program Funding**

When asked to consider whether allocations of county funds for various programs and services should increase, decrease, or remain at current levels, a majority of residents in each of the three county areas generally expressed a preference for retention of current funding levels. Among west-county residents, expressions of support for increased funding allocations exceeded 20% of responses for questions focusing on provision of hiking and biking trails, senior citizen centers and services, fire protection services, public water supply services, solid waste recycling, air and water quality monitoring, annual maintenance of county roadways, and purchase of private lands for open space and public recreation uses. Twenty percent or more of north-county residents supported increased funding for emergency response services, indoor recreation facilities, senior citizen centers and services, fire protection services, public water supply systems, annual maintenance of county roads, and winter road plowing. Among south-county residents, 20% or more of respondents expressed support for increased funding of emergency response services, senior citizen centers and services, fire protection services, annual maintenance of county roads, and purchase of private lands for open space and recreation uses.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report presents an overview of findings from a 2013 survey of adult residents of Summit County, Utah. Commissioned by the Summit County Manager's office and the County Council as a part of broader strategic planning activities, the study was designed to assess citizens' views about local quality of life conditions and trends, satisfaction with government services, and future priorities for the county. In addition, the study was intended to provide an update of findings from a similar county-wide survey conducted in 2011. The project was conducted by Dr. Richard Krannich, professor of Sociology at Utah State University. The information presented here outlines study procedures, summarizes survey results, and highlights key findings.

## **STUDY APPROACH**

A self-completion survey questionnaire was developed to measure residents' views about selected conditions and issues in Summit County, including their opinions about local quality of life, the effectiveness of county government, public safety and law enforcement, economic development options, recreation opportunities and services, and priorities for future funding of various services by the county. Administered during the spring and early summer of 2013, the survey was designed to repeat most of the questions from a similar county-wide survey conducted by Dr. Krannich for Summit County in 2011, so that possible shifts in citizens' views could be assessed. At the same time, several new questions were incorporated to address selected topics not considered in the 2011 study. Drafts of the questionnaire were reviewed by the county manager, assistant county manager and members of the county council, and their comments, questions and suggestions were taken into account in developing a final version of the survey questionnaire.

Levels of development and population concentration in Summit County differ substantially between the more heavily-populated western portion of the county encompassing and surrounding the Park City area, and the less-populated, more rural northern and southern portions of the county. Approximately 67% of county residents live in the zip code areas (84060, 84068, 84098) comprising Park City and the adjoining Snyderville Basin area in western Summit County. About 21% of county residents live in southern Summit County, which includes Kamas, Oakley and Peoa towns and surrounding areas (zip codes areas 84036, 84055 and 84061). The northern portion of the county, which includes the county seat of Coalville as well as smaller community areas such as Echo and Henefer (zip code areas 84017, 84024 and 84033), contains just over 12% of the county population. To insure adequate representation of residents from these three distinct parts of the county and sufficient numbers of observations from each area to allow for statistically accurate comparisons, a stratified probability sampling procedure was used to select potential survey respondents. Separate random samples of residential mailing addresses located within the zip code areas corresponding to the western, northern, and southern portions of the county were obtained through Marketing Systems Group, a national commercial service that provides samples drawn from the U.S. Postal Service delivery sequence files. The initial sampling procedure produced 1,000 residential mailing addresses for each of the three county segments.<sup>1</sup>

Survey administration involved a multi-wave, mixed-mode strategy based on the “tailored design” principles outlined by Dillman (2009). Potential participants were presented with the option of responding via either a traditional printed questionnaire or an on-line (SurveyMonkey) system.

Sampled households received up to five separate mailings soliciting participation in the survey process.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2011 survey involved a separation of the county into two areas for sampling and analysis purposes – western portions of the county, and eastern portions of the county. In combination the northern and southern portions of the county as designated in the 2013 survey correspond to what was categorized as the eastern portion of the county in the 2011 study.

A pre-notification post card was sent via first-class mail on March 29, 2013 to sampled households announcing the survey and indicating that a questionnaire would be mailed soon; the postcard also provided information on how those selected for participation could access the on-line version of the questionnaire if they preferred that option over a traditional printed survey format. A full survey packet containing the printed questionnaire booklet, explanatory cover letter, and postage-paid return envelope was sent to all sampled households on April 12<sup>th</sup>, following deletion of addresses for which pre-notification cards were returned as undeliverable and those that had responded on-line. The explanatory cover letter and questionnaire instructions requested that the survey be completed and returned by the adult household member whose birthday had occurred most recently, an effective and straightforward method for randomizing selection of individual respondents within sampled households. In addition, the letter again provided recipients with information about the on-line option for survey participation. This first questionnaire mailing was followed one week later by a postcard reminder requesting that recipients complete and return the questionnaire if they had not already done so. A follow-up mailing of full survey packets to non-responding households was sent on May 3<sup>rd</sup>. On May 31<sup>st</sup> a final follow-up mailing of survey packets was sent to all households that had still not responded by that date.

Deletion of mailing address listings for which survey materials were returned as undeliverable (primarily vacant households) produced final samples of 910 residential addresses in the western portion of Summit County, 937 addresses in the northern portion of the county, and 955 in the southern portion of the county. At the time of the July 23<sup>rd</sup> cut-off date for processing returns, completed questionnaires had been returned by 356 west-county residents, 452 north-county residents, and 403 south-county residents.<sup>2</sup> Of the 1213 total survey responses, only 89 were provided via the on-line

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<sup>2</sup> Two survey participants removed the identification number that had been written on the back of the survey questionnaire, making it impossible to allocate their responses to a specific portion of the county.

survey option. Survey response rates (43.3% countywide; 39.1% for western Summit County, 48.2% for northern areas of the county, and 42.2% for southern areas of the county) are reasonably high given recent trends of declining response rates for mail as well as other types of surveys in the U.S. (see Dillman 2009; Lozar et al. 2008). For the county as a whole, the statistical margin of error associated with the combined countywide sample is approximately +/- 2.7%. The margins of error for data based on survey responses from the three designated portions of the county are approximately +/- 5.2% for western areas of the county, +/- 4.3% for north-county areas, and +/- 4.7% for south-county areas.<sup>3</sup>

In this report the response patterns for individual survey questions are presented separately for the western, northern, and southern portions of Summit County, and also for the county as a whole. Where questions included in the 2013 are identical to those asked in 2011, the countywide response patterns for 2013 are compared to those obtained in the 2011 survey. Because the proportions of households included in the samples for western, northern and southern portions of the county are not identical, it is important to point out that survey response patterns for the county as a whole cannot be derived from a simple averaging of responses across those three areas. In order to produce accurate countywide estimates the survey data were statistically weighted prior to analysis, to adjust for variations in numbers of residents, differing sampling proportions, and differing numbers of responses for the three county segments. As a result, all data charts representing county-wide response patterns are based on data that have been adjusted using this statistical weighting procedure.

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<sup>3</sup> Theoretical margins of error are calculated based on an assumed even distribution of responses across response categories to a given question. The actual margin of error is smaller when response distributions are uneven and higher proportions of response fall into one category rather than another.

## SURVEY RESULTS

### Respondent Characteristics

An overview of selected socio-demographic characteristics of survey respondents reveals both similarities and differences when comparing those who live in west-county, north-county, and south-county areas.

Overall, the proportion of male and female respondents was fairly balanced across all three portions of the county, with slightly more women than men responding in the west-county (53.2%), north-county (50.2%), and south-county (54.2%) areas.

Residents of north-county and south-county areas were considerably more likely to report having lived in the county for an extended time period than were those from the western portion of Summit County. More than three-quarters of north-county (79.7%) and south-county (77.6%) residents said they had lived in the county for longer than 10 years, and more than half (62.3% of north-county respondents, 59% of south county respondents) had lived there for longer than 20 years. In contrast, 63.8% of west-county residents said they had lived in Summit County for longer than 10 years, and about one-third (35.1%) had lived there for longer than 20 years.

In all three areas a large majority of respondents indicated that they own or are buying their homes (90.2% of west-county, 90.6% of north-county, and 94.7% of south-county respondents). However, residents of the north-county and south-county areas were considerably more likely to also report ownership of agricultural or other undeveloped land within the county (40.5% of north-county respondents and 35.2% of south-county respondents) than were those living in the western portion of the county (10.9% of respondents). And, among those who did report ownership of such undeveloped land, those living in the north-county area were far more likely to report ownership of over 50 acres

(29.9% of those reporting land ownership) than were south-county residents (18.3%) and especially west-county residents (just 1.8% of those reporting land ownership).

In all three portions of the county more than half of respondents reported that their household was comprised of two or fewer persons (56.6% in the west-county area, 54.6% in the north-county area, and 61.8% in the south-county area). The mean household size was 2.7 persons in the west-county and south-county areas, and 2.9 persons in the northern areas of Summit County. The percentage of respondents reporting one or more children under the age of 18 as members of their households was similar in all three portions of the county (34.8% in the both the west-county and north-county areas, and 29.6% in the south-county area).

### **Summit County Quality of Life**

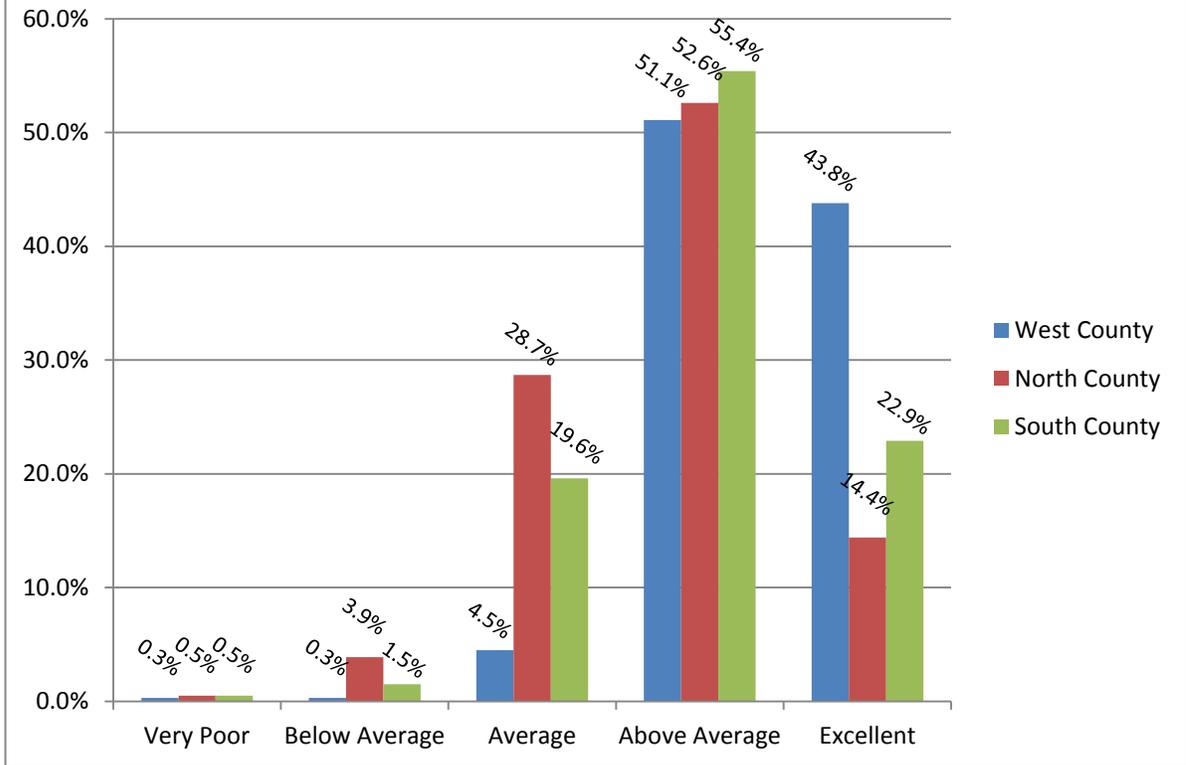
Overall quality of life rating. The first survey question asked respondents to rate the “overall quality of life in Summit County.” As indicated in Figure 1a, very few respondents in any part of the county considered quality of life to be either “very poor” or “below average.” In all three areas just over half of respondents rated quality of life in the county as “above average.” At the same time, west-county residents were considerably more likely to rate quality of life in the county as “excellent” (43.8%) than were those living in either north-county (14.4%) or south-county (22.9%) areas.

Figure 1b presents statistically weighted countywide response patterns to this quality of life question for both the 2013 survey and the 2011 survey of Summit County residents.<sup>4</sup> Response patterns for 2011 and 2013 are generally quite similar, with approximately 85% to 90% of respondents in both years indicating that they considered quality of life in the county to be either above average or excellent.

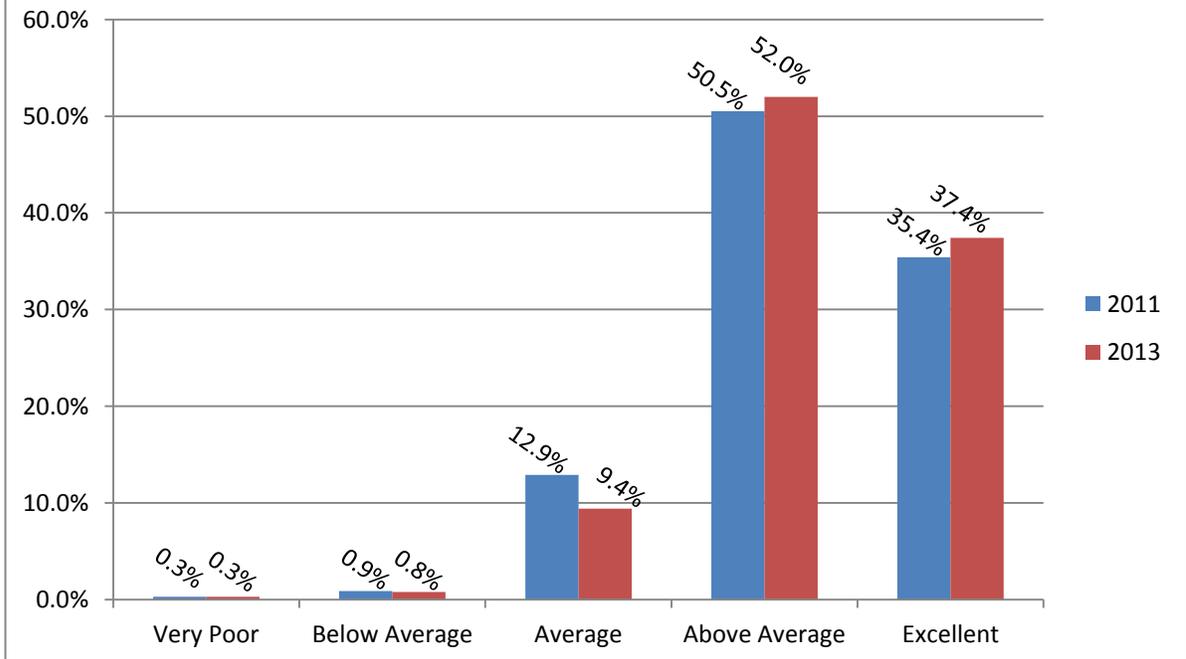
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<sup>4</sup> For both years, the countywide response percentages are based on data that were statistically weighted to adjust for disproportionate sampling ratios across segments of the county.

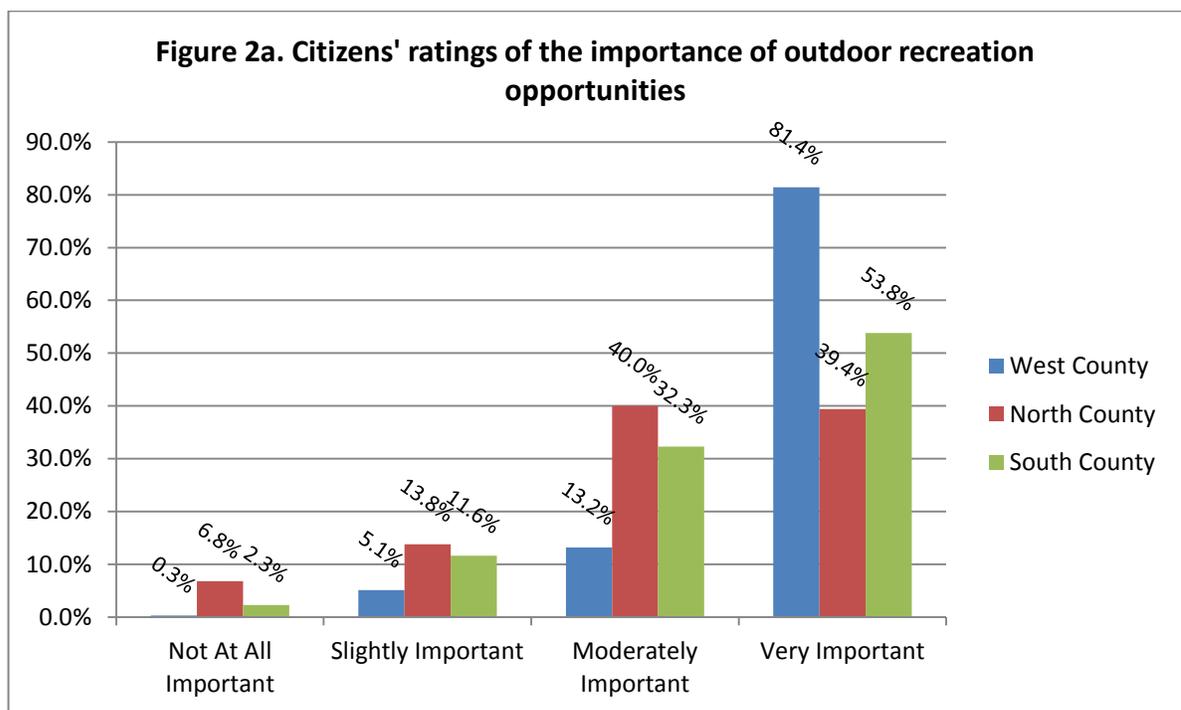
**Figure 1a. Citizens' ratings of quality of life in Summit County**

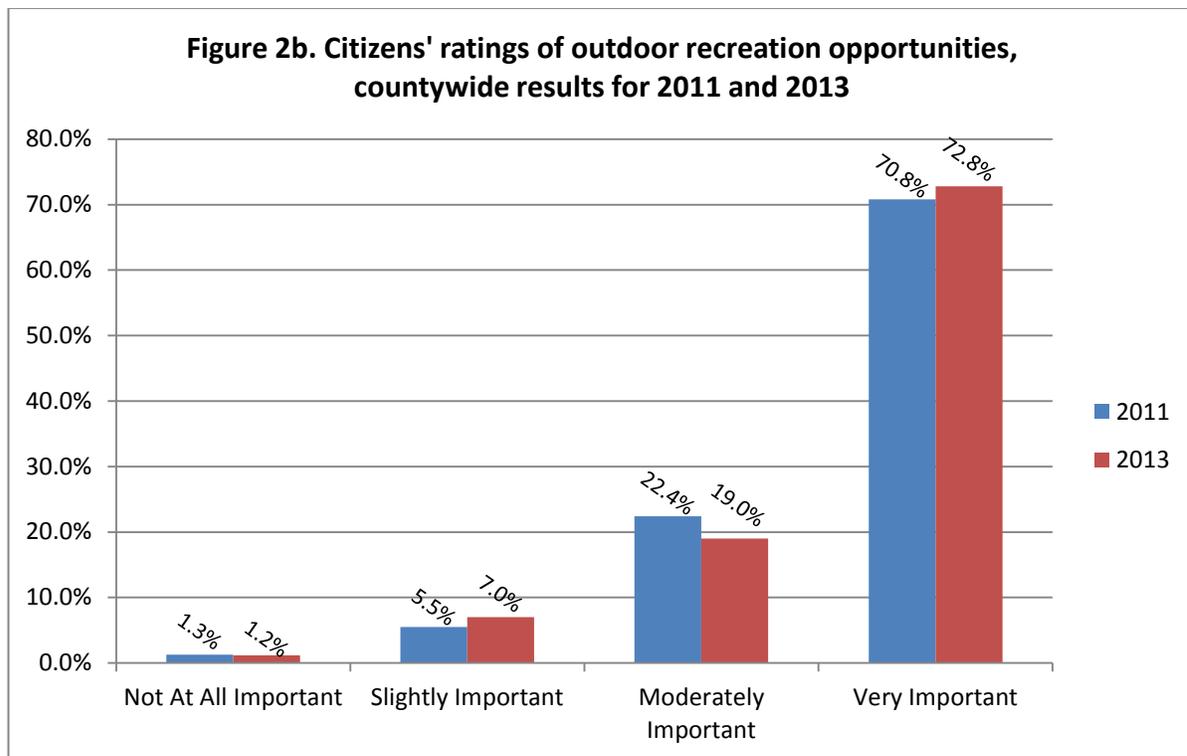


**Figure 1b. Citizens' ratings of quality of life in Summit County, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



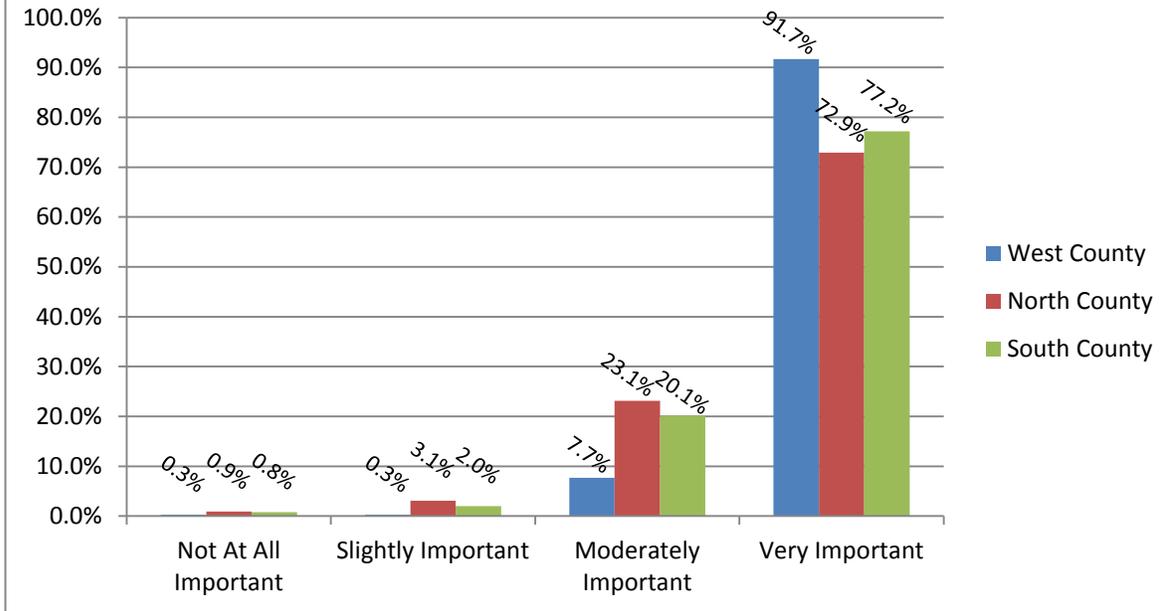
Factors contributing to quality of life. Respondents were next asked to indicate the extent to which several factors do or do not contribute in positive ways to the quality of life they experience in Summit County. Response to an item focusing on “outdoor recreation opportunities” (Figure 2a) revealed that while residents of all three portions of the county consider this to be important, those living in the west-county area were far more likely to consider outdoor recreation opportunities “very important” to their quality of life (81.4%) than were either north-county (39.4%) or south-county (53.8%) residents. Countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 2b) were very similar.



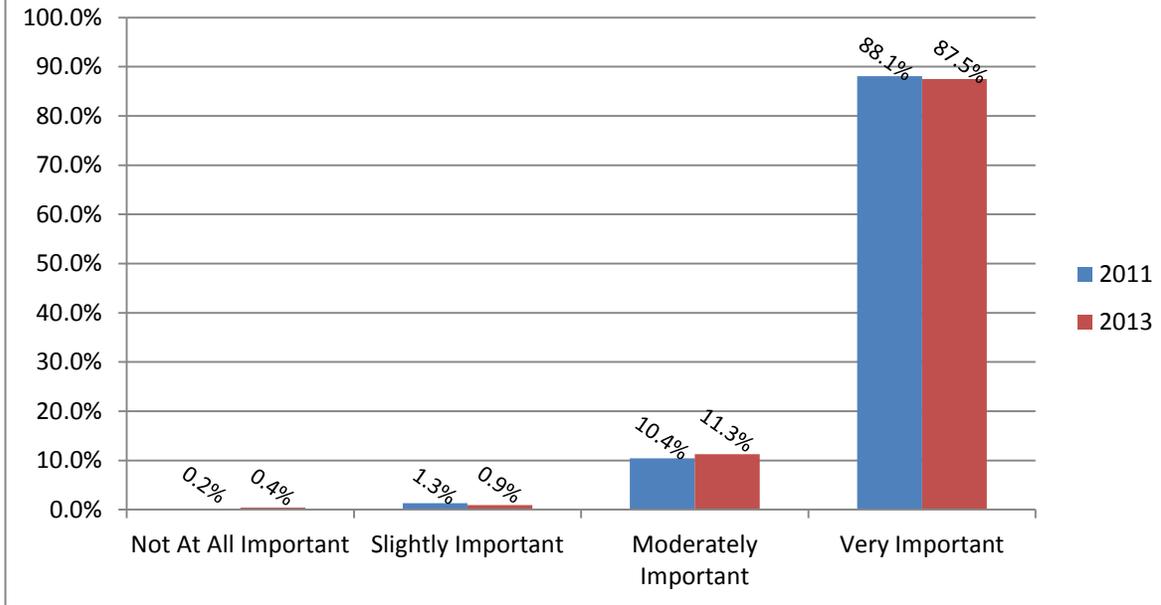


Similarly, responses to an item addressing the importance of the “clean environment of the area” (Figure 3a) were concentrated in the “moderately important” and “very important” categories across all three portions of the county. However, the percentage of residents highlighting this as “very important” to their quality of life was notably higher in the west-county area (91.7%) than was the case in either the north-county (72.9%) or south-county (77.2%) areas. Countywide response patterns for this question were very similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 3b), with nearly identical percentages of responses falling into the “very important” category in both years (88.1% in 2011, 87.5% in 2013).

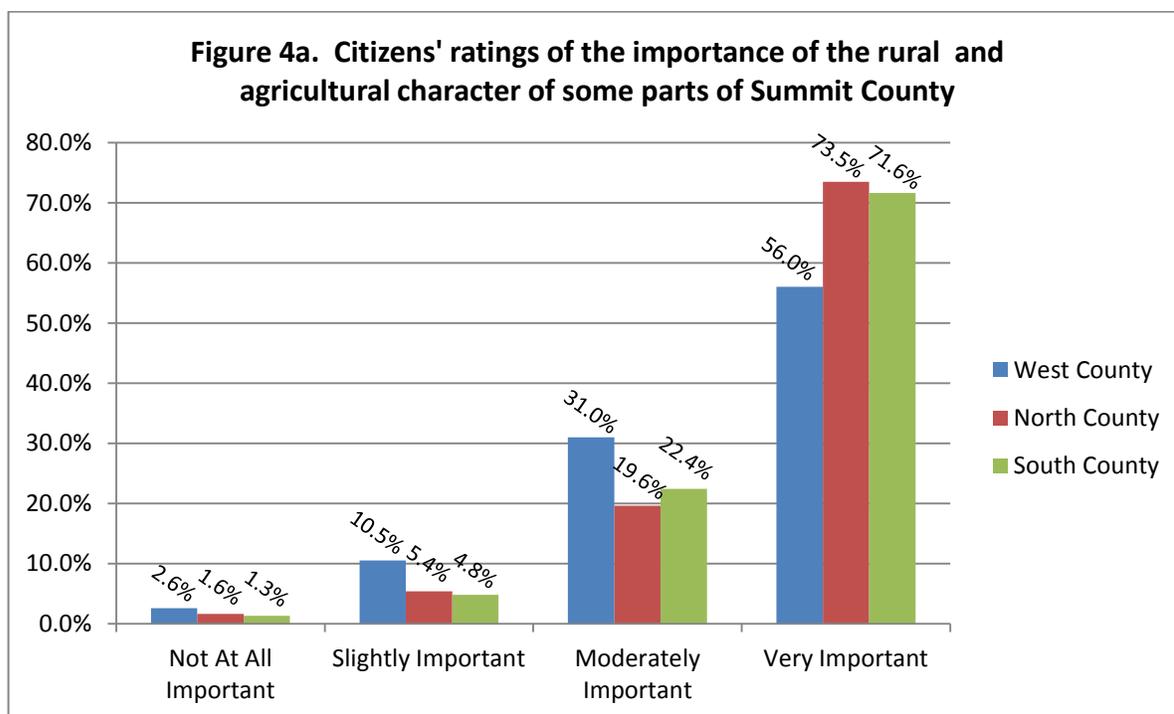
**Figure 3a. Citizens' ratings of the importance of the clean environment of the area**

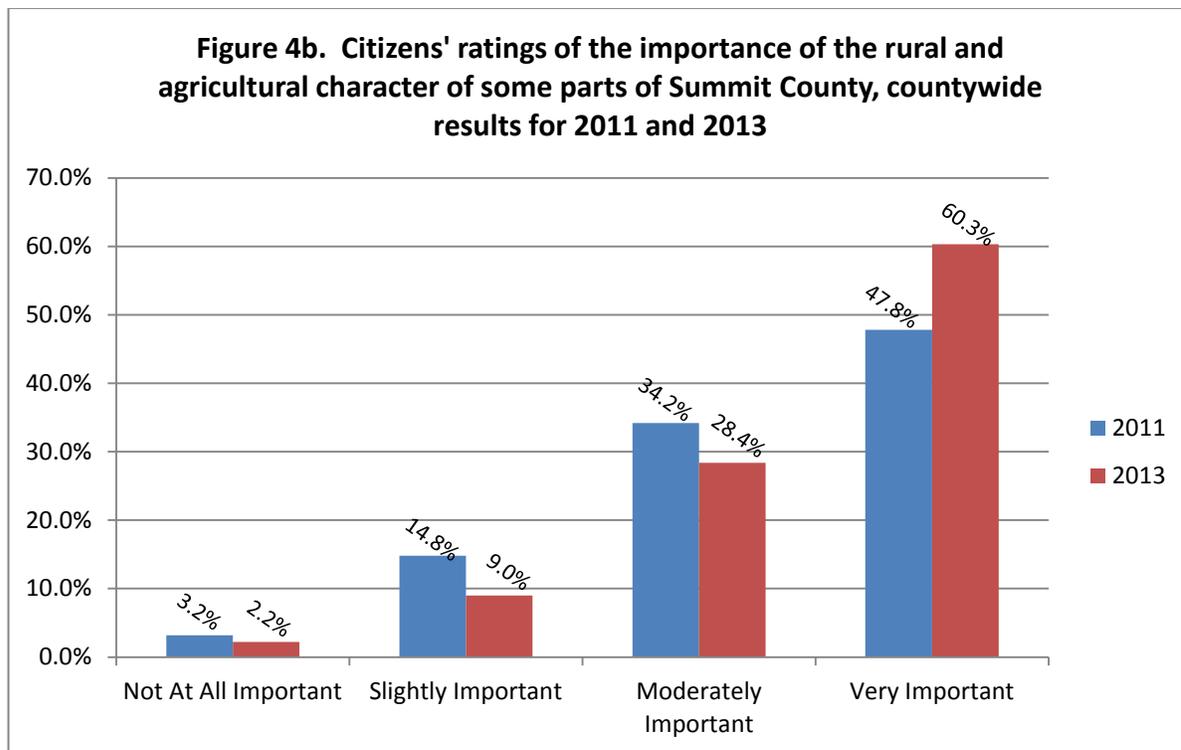


**Figure 3b. Citizens' ratings of the importance of the clean environment of the area, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



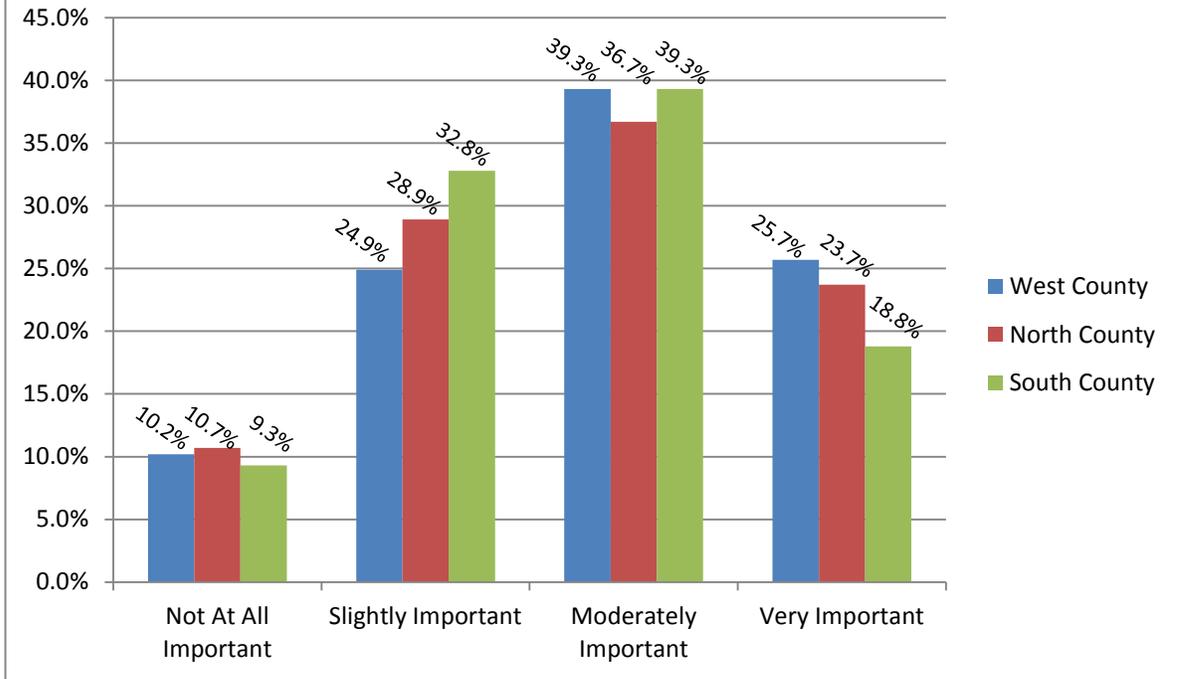
A majority of respondents throughout Summit County indicated that they consider “the rural and agricultural character” of portions of the county as an important and positive contributor to quality of life. Response distributions summarized in Figure 4a reveal that those living in the more rural north-county and south-county areas were considerably more likely to consider this “very important” (73.5% and 71.6%, respectively) than were those living in western Summit County (56%). A comparison of countywide responses from the 2011 and 2013 (Figure 4b) surveys reveals that a higher weighted percentage of county residents viewed the rural/agricultural character of some county areas as “very important” in 2013 (60.3%) than was the case in 2011 (47.8%).



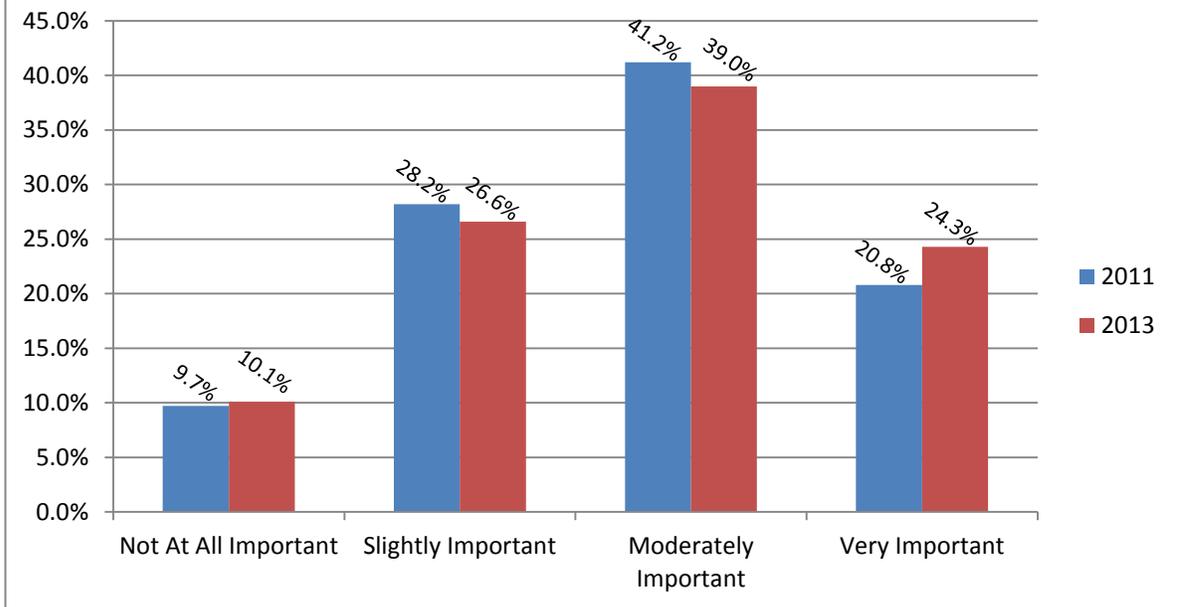


In contrast, residents of the three county areas were generally similar in their evaluations of the importance of “local availability of retail shopping and commercial services” as a quality of life factor (Figure 5a). In all areas the most common response (39.3% for the west-county area, 36.7% for the north-county area, and 39.3% for the south-county area) was that this is a “moderately important” contributor to local quality of life. When considering the county as a whole, overall response patterns from the 2013 survey are very similar to those obtained in 2011 (Figure 5b), with slightly over 60% of respondents in both years considering availability of shopping/commercial facilities to be either moderately or very important.

**Figure 5a. Citizens' ratings of the importance of local availability of retail shopping and commercial services**

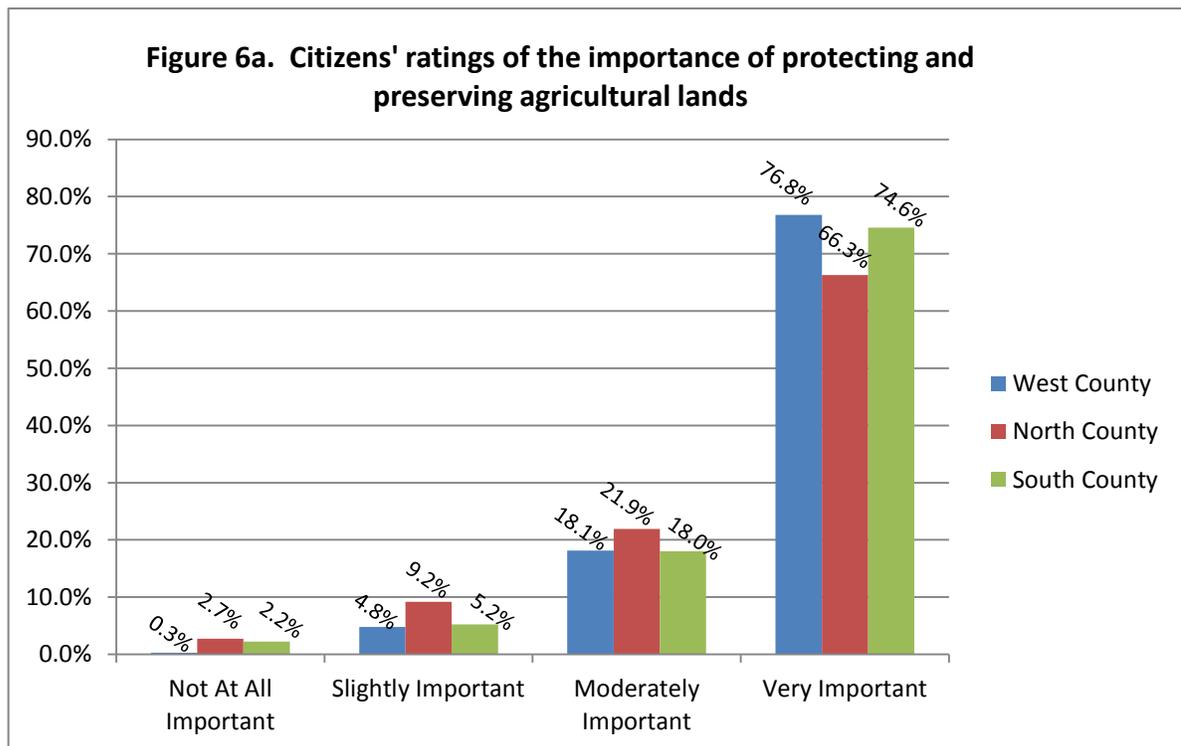


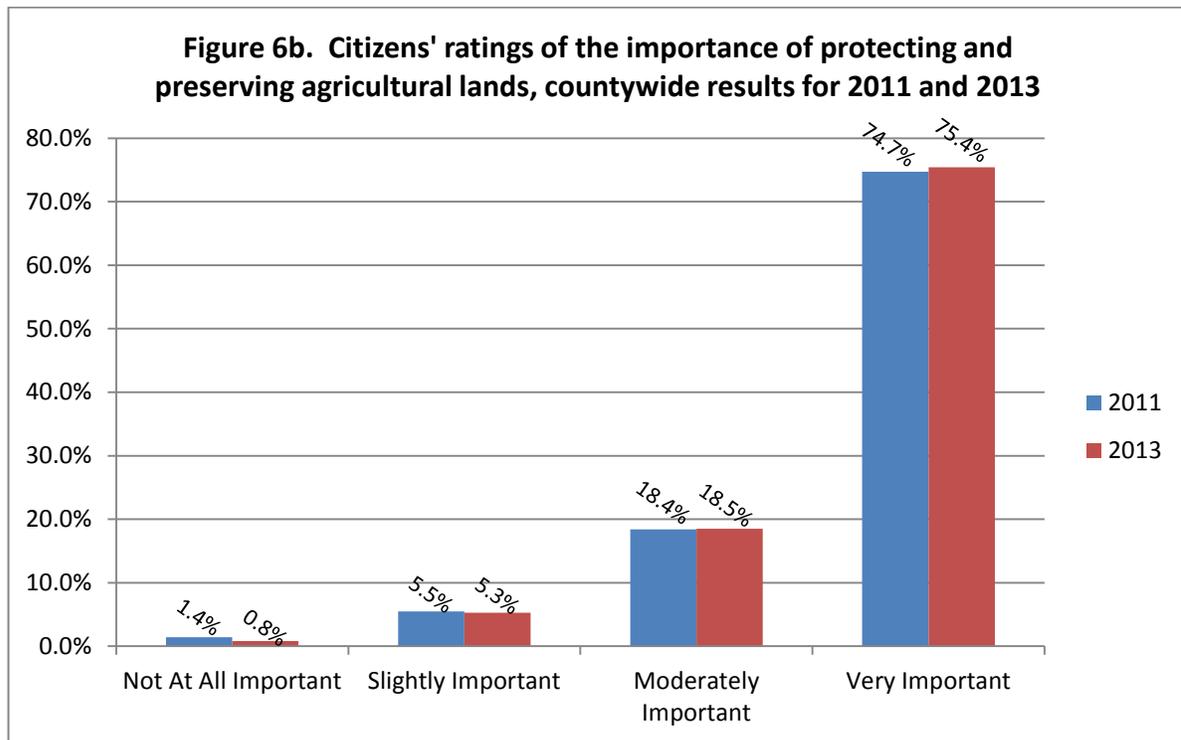
**Figure 5b. Citizens' ratings of the importance of local availability of retail shopping and commercial services, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



Preferences for the future of Summit County. The next series of survey questions asked respondents to indicate how important a variety of factors might be to their vision about what they would prefer to see happen in Summit County over the next ten years or so.

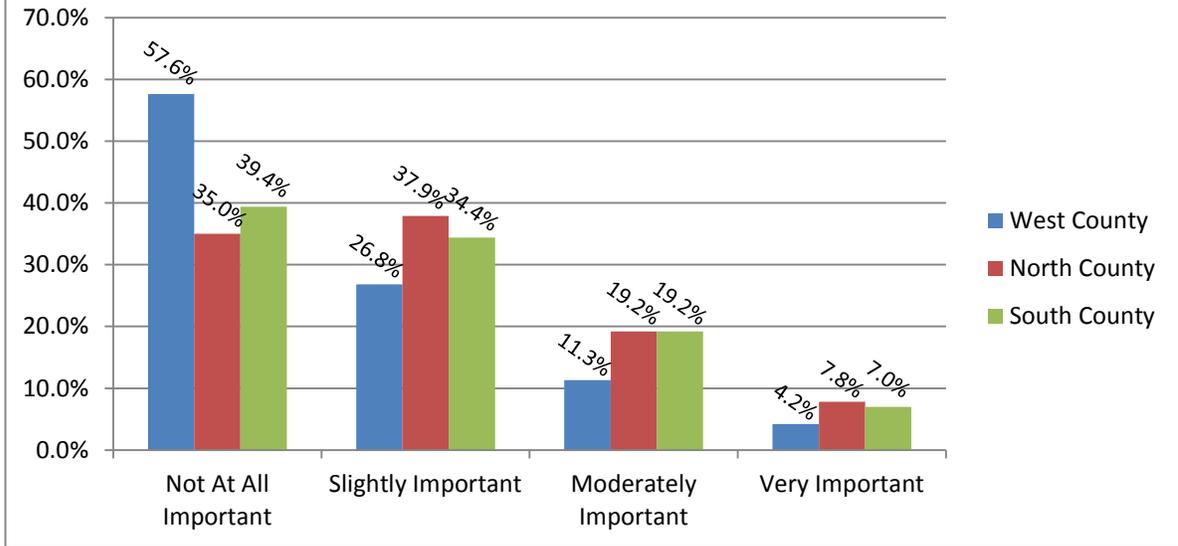
When asked about the importance of “protecting and preserving agricultural land and open space.” the most common response was “very important” among west-county (76.8%), north-county (66.3%) and south-county (74.6%) residents (Figure 6a). The combined countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were quite similar, with three-fourths of responses in both years falling into the “very important” category (Figure 6b).



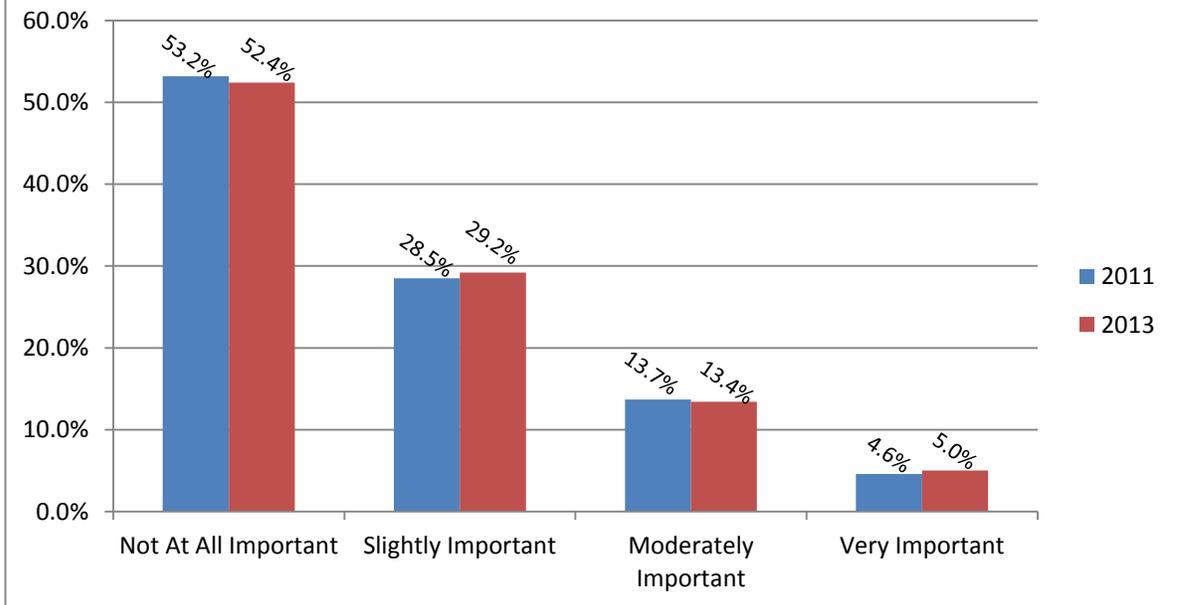


By comparison, relatively few respondents felt that it is very important to “increase the number of commercial shopping facilities” in the county (Figure 7a). Not surprisingly, a higher proportion of respondents in the more heavily developed western portion of the county with far more commercial development and relatively easy access to the Salt Lake City area considered this “not at all important” (57.6%) than was the case among residents of more rural north-county (35%) and south-county (39.4%) areas. The statistically weighted countywide response patterns from the 2013 survey are nearly identical to those obtained in 2011, with just over half of residents in both survey years considering an increase in the number of commercial shopping facilities to be “not at all important” to the future of Summit County (Figure 7b).

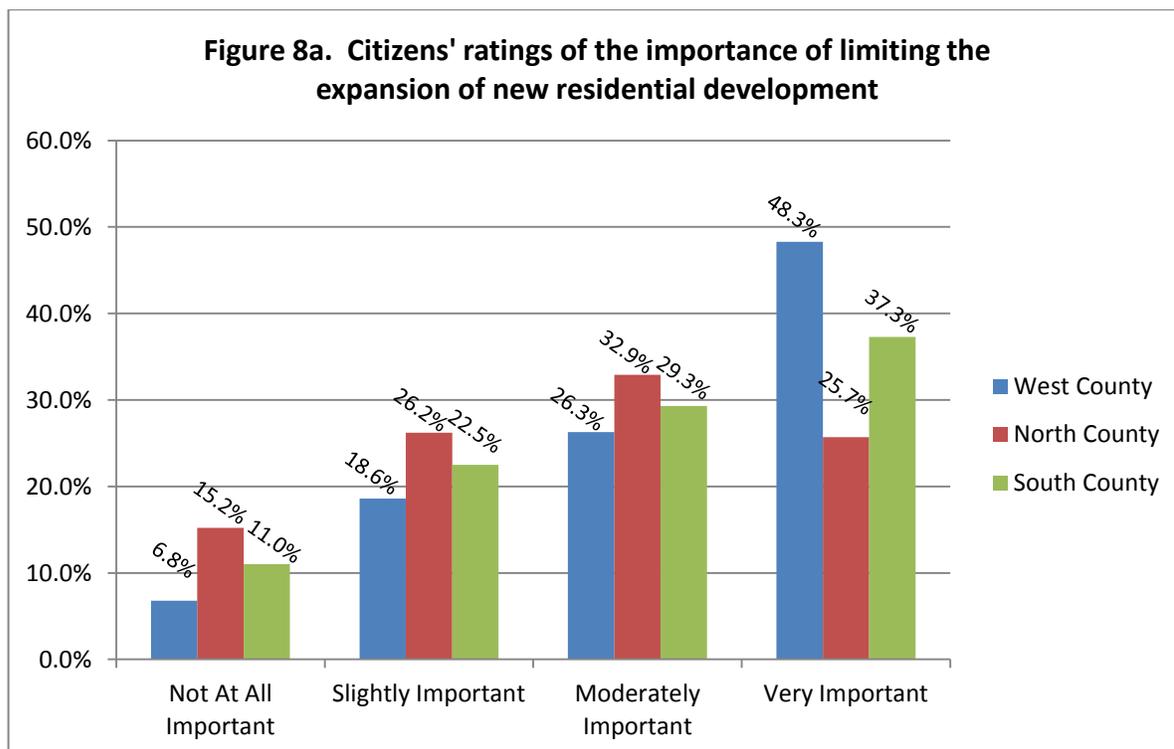
**Figure 7a. Citizens' ratings of the importance of increasing the number of commercial shopping facilities**

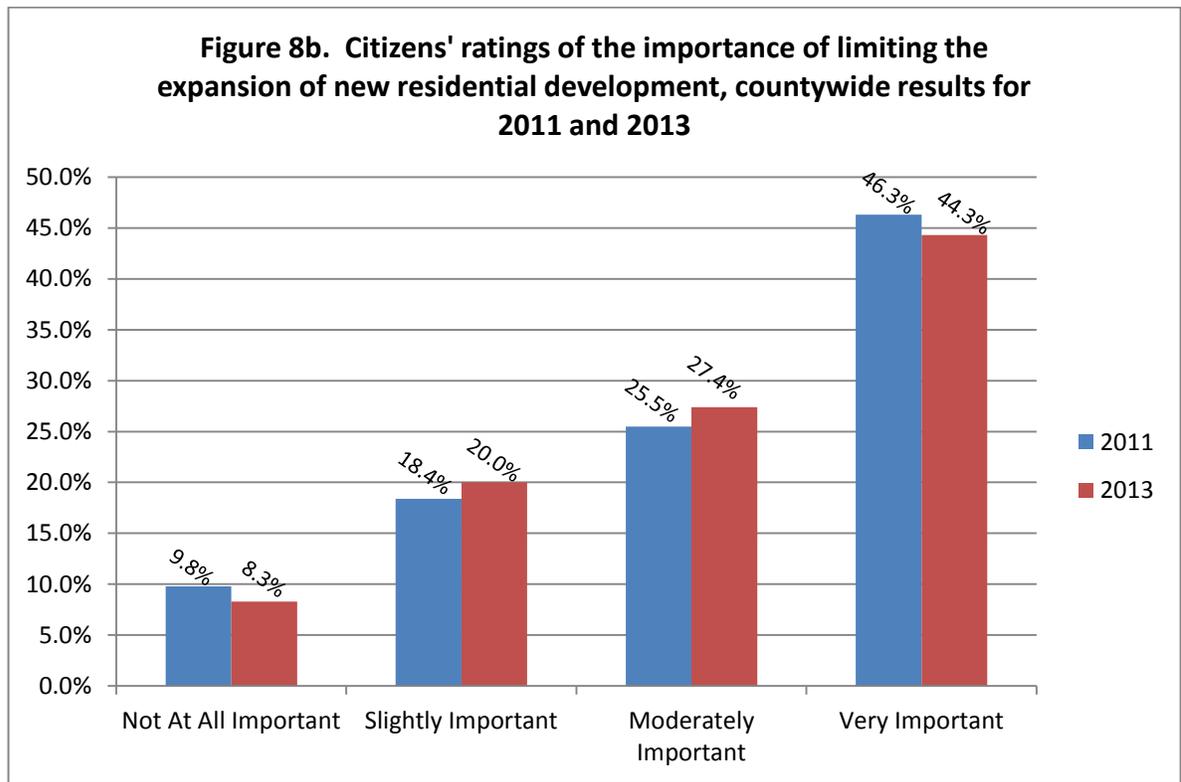


**Figure 7b. Citizens' ratings of the importance of increasing the number of commercial shopping facilities, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



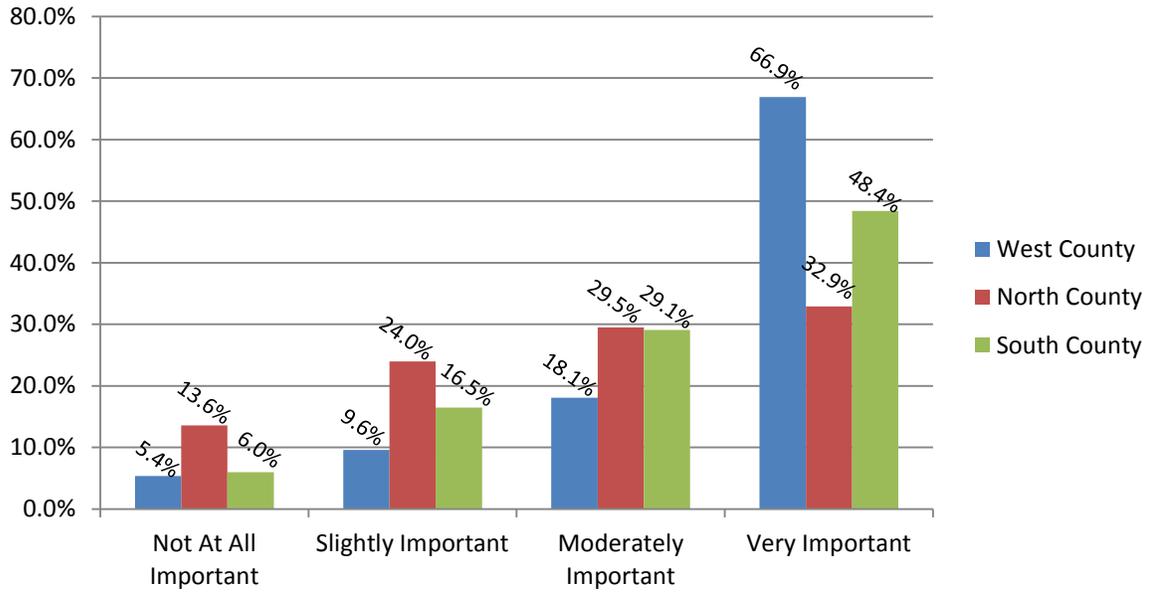
Broad-based concerns about the effects of ongoing residential growth and development in Summit County are revealed by responses to an item that asked survey participants to indicate the importance of “limiting the expansion of new residential development.” As indicated in Figure 8a, most respondents from all three portions of the county considered this either moderately or very important to the future of the county. Not surprisingly, such concerns were most prevalent in the more heavily-developed west-county area, where nearly half of survey respondents (48.3%) said that limiting residential expansion is “very important.” In contrast, only one out of four respondents (25.7%) living in north-county areas and just over one-third (37.3%) of those in south-county areas selected the “very important” response category. Comparison of results from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 8b) reveals generally similar overall response tendencies, with 44-46% of residents countywide considering limitations on new residential development to be “very important.”



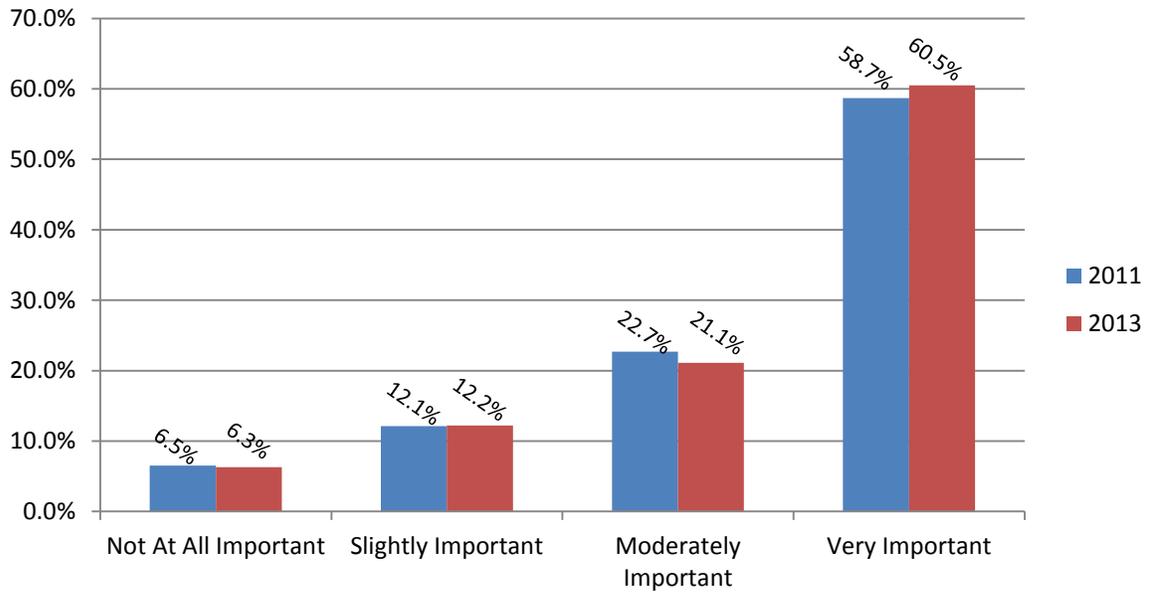


A similar pattern is evident in responses to a question asking about the importance of “placing limits on future land development through enforcement of ordinances involving housing density and parcel size requirements” (Figure 9a). A substantial majority of responses were in the “moderately important” or “very important” categories (a combined 85% for west-county respondents, 62.4% for north-county respondents, and 77.5% for south-county respondents). At the same time, it is important to note that west-county residents were far more likely to consider this “very important” (66.9%) than were those living in either the northern (32.9%) or southern (48.4%) portions of Summit County. Overall countywide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 were highly similar (Figure 9b), with about six out of ten county residents in both years considering it very important to place limits on future land development.

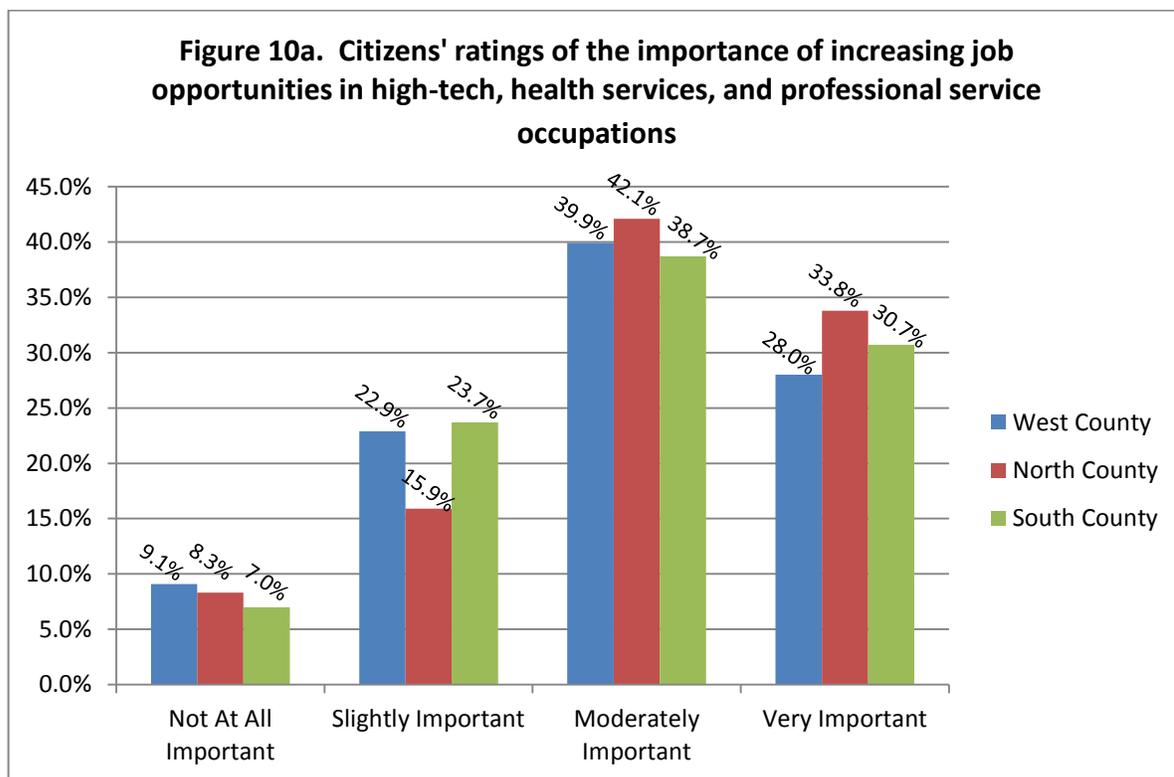
**Figure 9a. Citizens' ratings of the importance of placing limits on future land development through housing density and parcel size requirements**

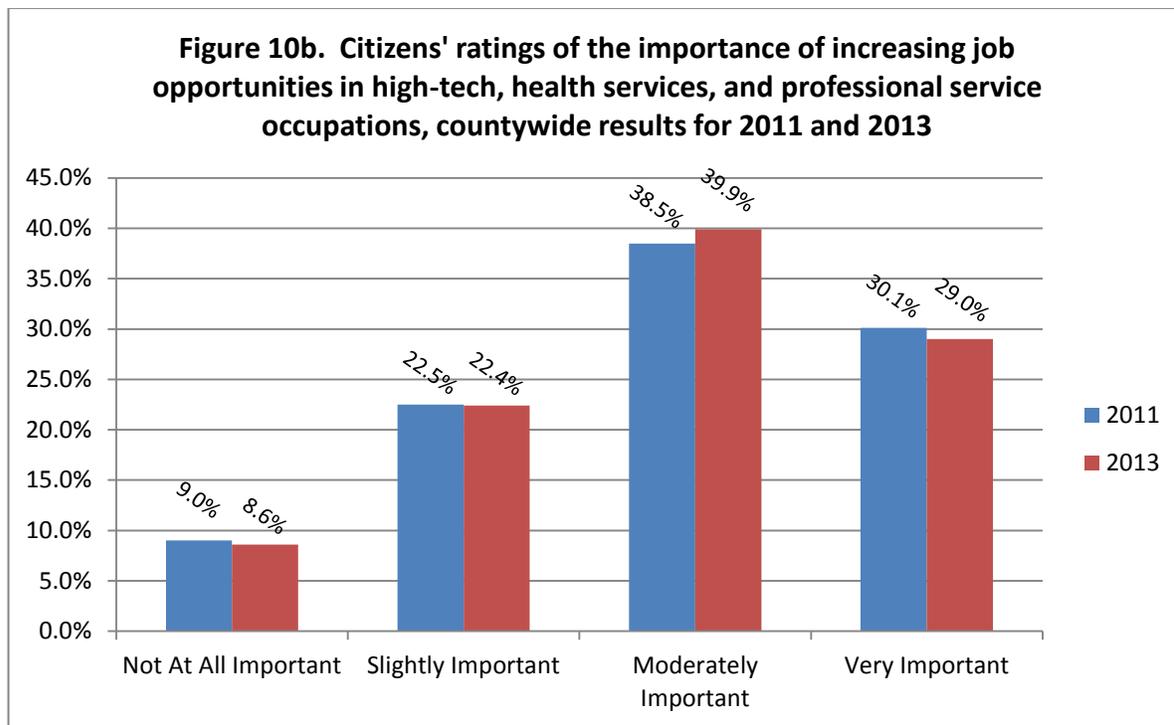


**Figure 9b. Citizens' ratings of the importance of placing limits on future land development through housing density and parcel size requirements, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



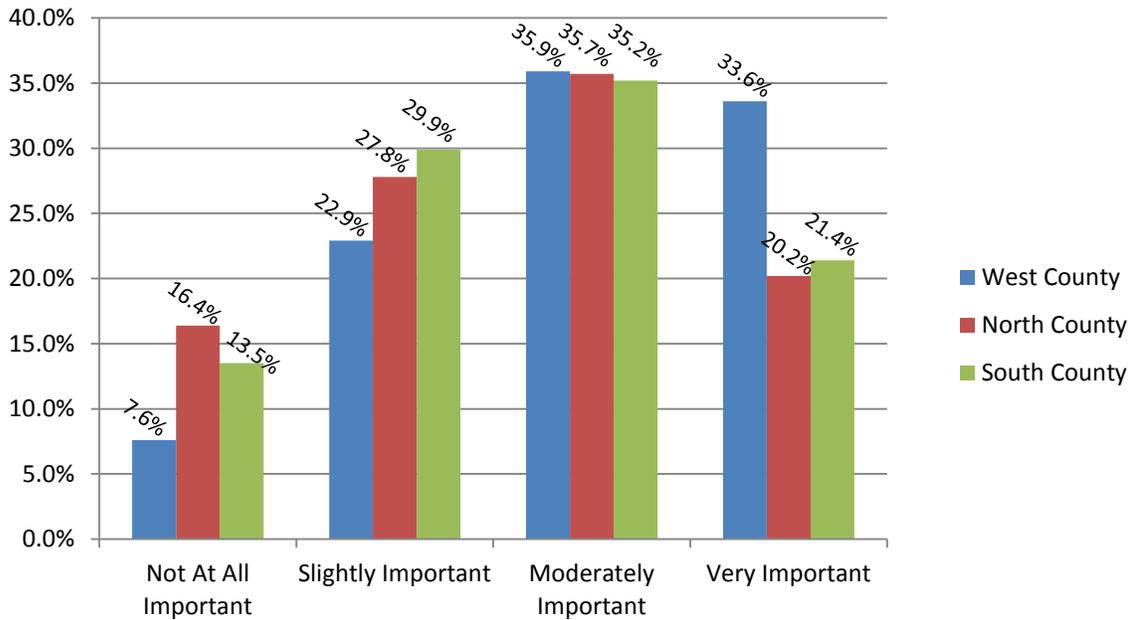
When asked about the importance of “increasing job opportunities in clean, high-tech industries, health services, and other professional service occupations” (Figure 10a), a majority of respondents in all three portions of the county said that this is either moderately or very important to the future of Summit County. Response distributions were similar across the all three areas of the county, although a slightly higher percentage of north-county residents selected the “very important” response option (33.8%) than was the case among those living in western (28%) or southern (30.7%) areas of the county. The statistically weighted countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were virtually identical, with about three out of ten residents considering such job opportunities “very important” and four out of ten saying they are “moderately important” to the future of Summit County (Figure 10b).



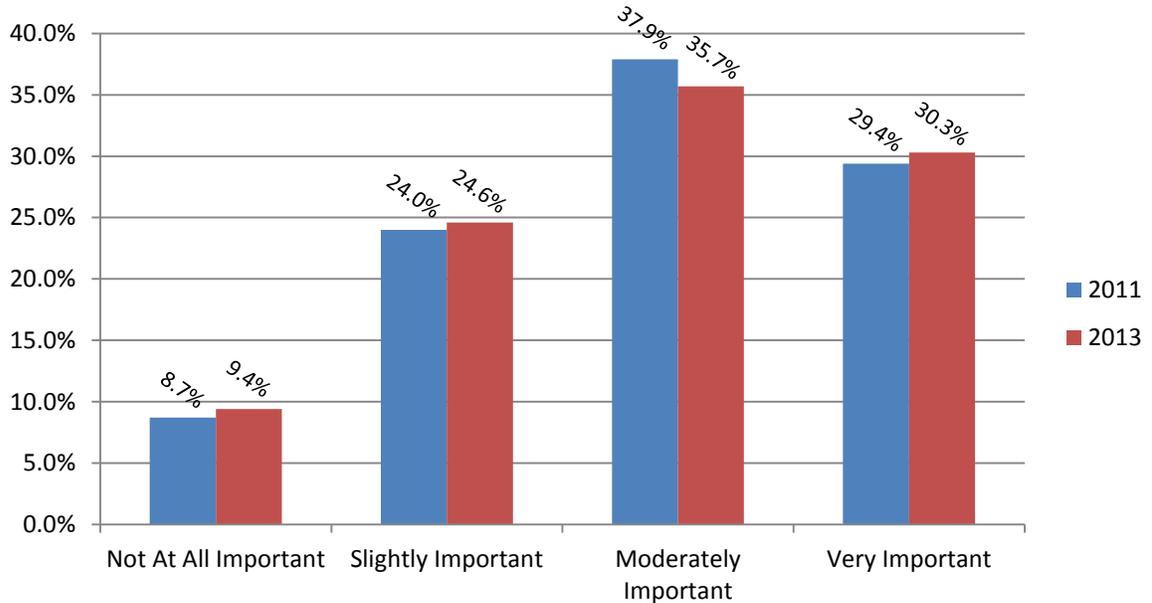


Most respondents also considered it at least moderately important to “increase tourism and recreation-based business activity as a means of improving economic opportunities” in the county. As indicated in Figure 11a, those living in the west-county area were somewhat more likely to rate this as “very important” to the future of the county (33.6%) than were residents of north-county (20.2%) or south-county (21.4%) areas. Comparison of overall countywide response tendencies reveals that views regarding this issue were very similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 11b).

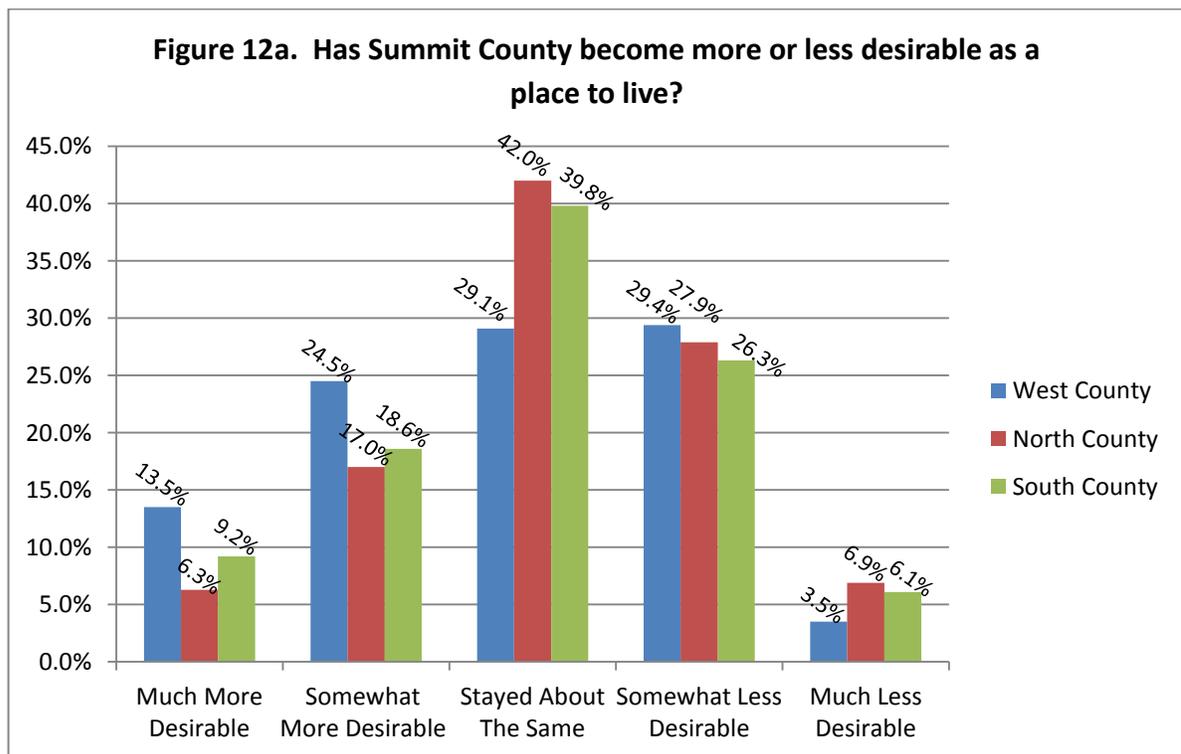
**Figure 11a. Citizens' ratings of the importance of increasing tourism and recreation-based business activity**

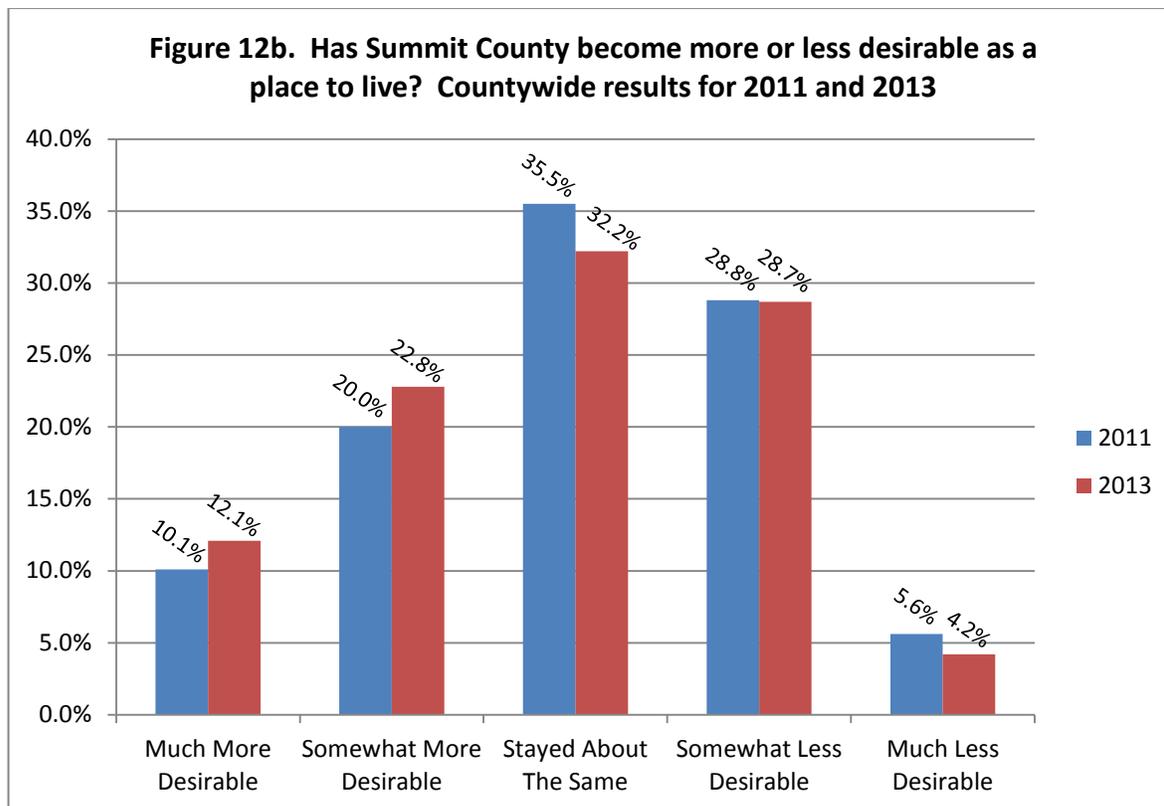


**Figure 11b. Citizens' ratings of the importance of increasing tourism and recreation-based business activity, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



Changes in the desirability of Summit County. The next question in this portion of the survey questionnaire asked respondents to indicate whether over the past 4-5 years Summit County had become “more or less desirable as a place to live.” As indicated in Figure 12a, across all three portions of the county relatively few residents expressed a view that local living conditions had become either “much more desirable” or “much less desirable.” At the same time, the combined percentage of respondents indicating that the county had become either somewhat or much more desirable as a place to live was higher among those living in west-county areas (38%) than was the case for either north-county (23.3%) or south-county (27.8) residents. For the county as a whole (Figure 12b), statistically weighted results from the 2013 survey reflect a slight increase in the percentage of residents who believe that the county has become somewhat or much more desirable (combined 34.9%) compared to what was observed in 2011 (30.1%); this may in part be a reflection of positive reactions to a national as well as local recovery from the global economic downturn that began in 2008.





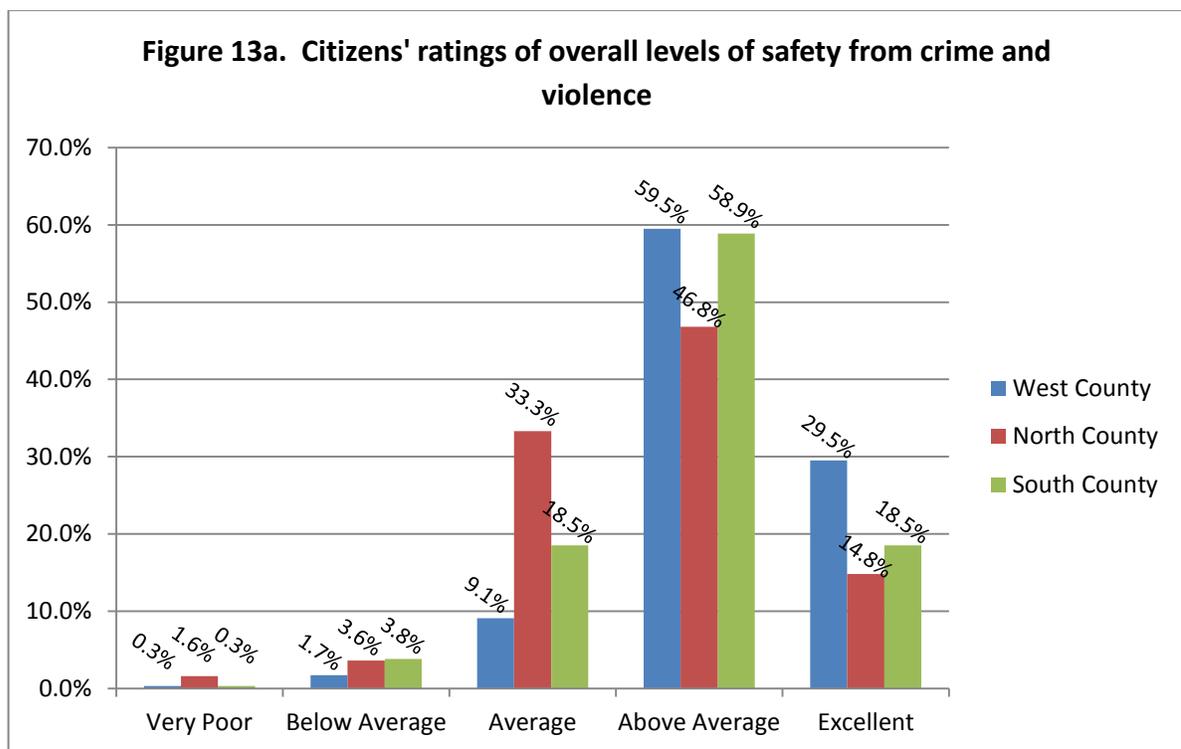
Survey participants were also asked to explain in their own words why they thought the county had become more or less desirable over the past 4-5 years. West-county residents who thought conditions had become less desirable and who also provided an explanation as to why they felt that way commented most often on the effects of widespread population growth and “overdevelopment” (37.3% of volunteered comments), excessive commercial development (19.6% of comments), and excessive traffic and congestion (10.8% of responses). North-county residents who thought conditions had become less desirable most frequently commented on population growth and overdevelopment (22.3% of volunteered comments), excessive county government control on property use or other private matters (17.4%), non-responsiveness or ineffectiveness of county government (14%), and

inequities in power and resource allocations across portions of the county (12.4%). Among south-county residents who felt conditions had become less desirable, the most common explanations included population growth and overdevelopment (46.9% of volunteered comments) and non-responsiveness or ineffectiveness of county government (10.2%).

Similarly, some of those who believed conditions in Summit County had become more desirable over the past 4-5 years also provided comments to explain their viewpoints. Among west-county residents, the specific reasons provided for such positive views about county conditions included outdoor recreation opportunities and areas (30% of volunteered responses) and expanded availability and convenience of shopping and other commercial facilities (16.3%). Explanations for positive views about changes provided by north-county residents focused most frequently on the high quality of environmental conditions in the area (21.2% of volunteered responses) and improved or expanded public infrastructure and services (13.6%). Among south-county residents who perceived positive change patterns, the most frequently-volunteered explanations included the high quality of the environment (15.3% of comments), expanded availability and convenience of shopping and other commercial facilities (11.9%), and improved or expanded public infrastructure and services (10.2%).

Ratings of specific conditions in Summit County. An extended series of questions asked respondents to rate a variety of specific conditions in Summit County, on a scale ranging from “very poor” to “excellent.”

As indicated in Figure 13a, very few respondents from any part of the county indicated that they considered conditions related to “overall levels of safety from crime and violence” to be either very poor or below average. At the same time, west-county residents were more likely to select either the “above average” or “excellent” categories (a combined 89% of responses) for this question than were either north-county (61.6%) or south-county (77.4%) residents. A comparison of countywide response tendencies reveals that in 2013 residents were slightly more likely to rate safety from crime and violence as either above average or excellent than had been the case in 2011 (Figure 13b).



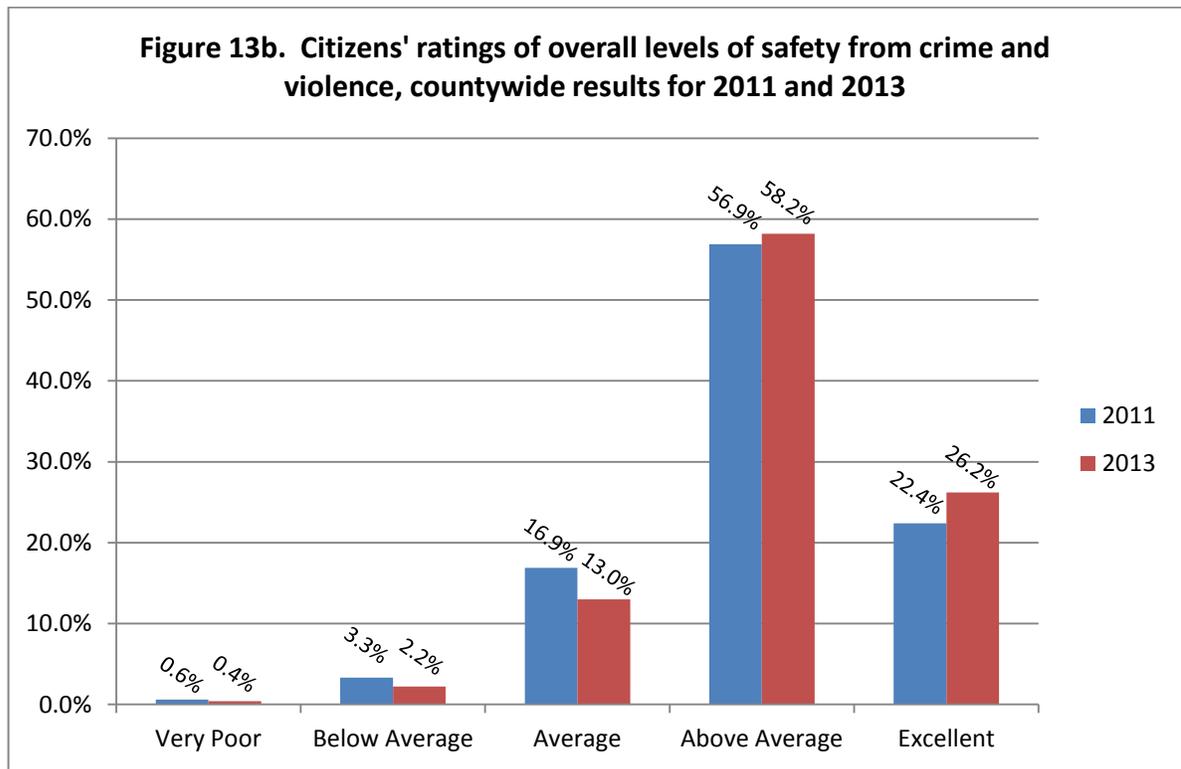
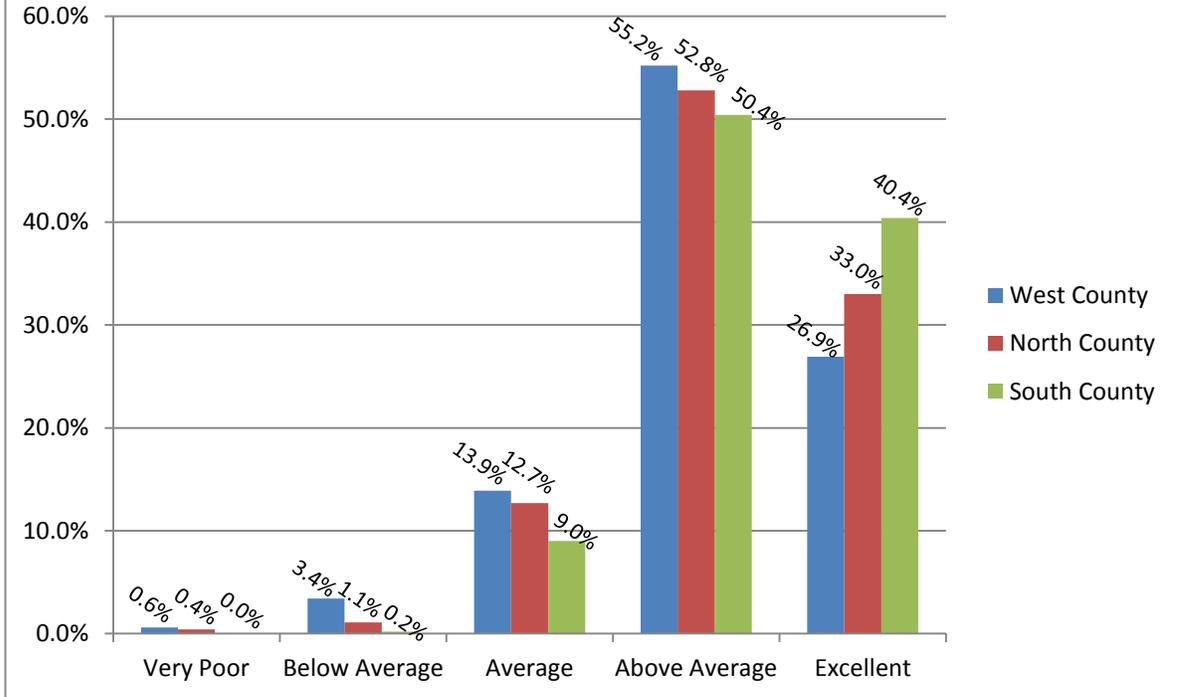
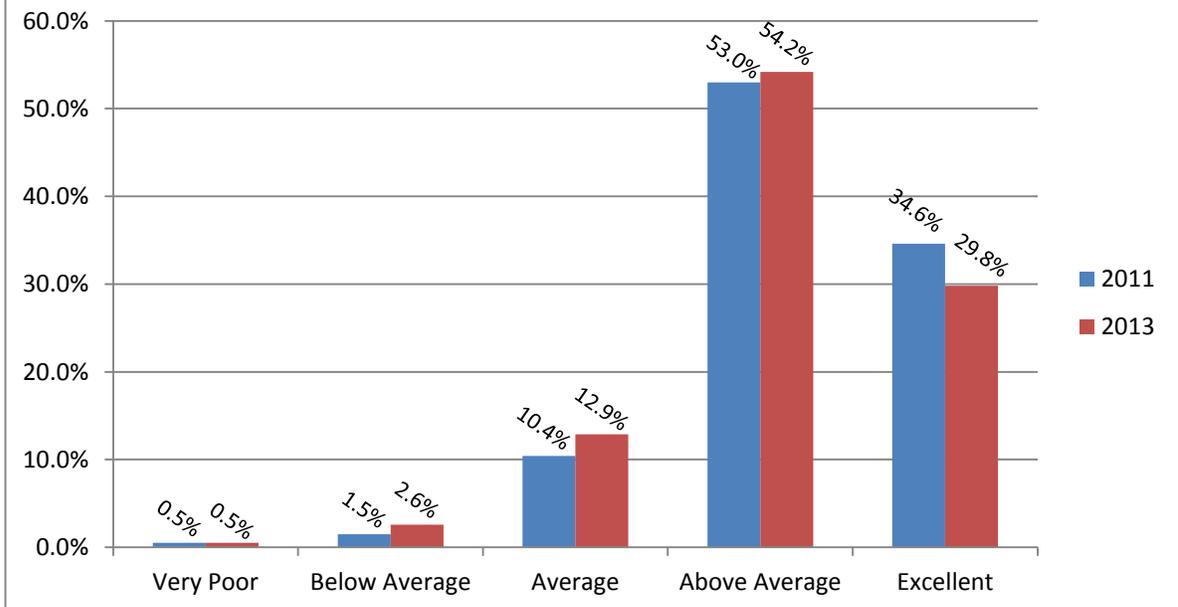


Figure 14a summarizes responses to a question that asked respondents to rate “air quality conditions” in the county. Only a small handful of respondents in any part of the county considered air quality to be either “very poor” or “below average,” with most selecting the “above average” response option. At the same time, perceptions of air quality conditions as “excellent” were lower among west-county residents (26.9%) than among either north-county (33%) or south-county (40.4%) residents. Weighted countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 countywide surveys (Figure 14b) reveal a slight decline over that two-year period in the percentage of residents who consider air quality conditions to be excellent (34.6% in 2011 vs. 29.8% in 2013).

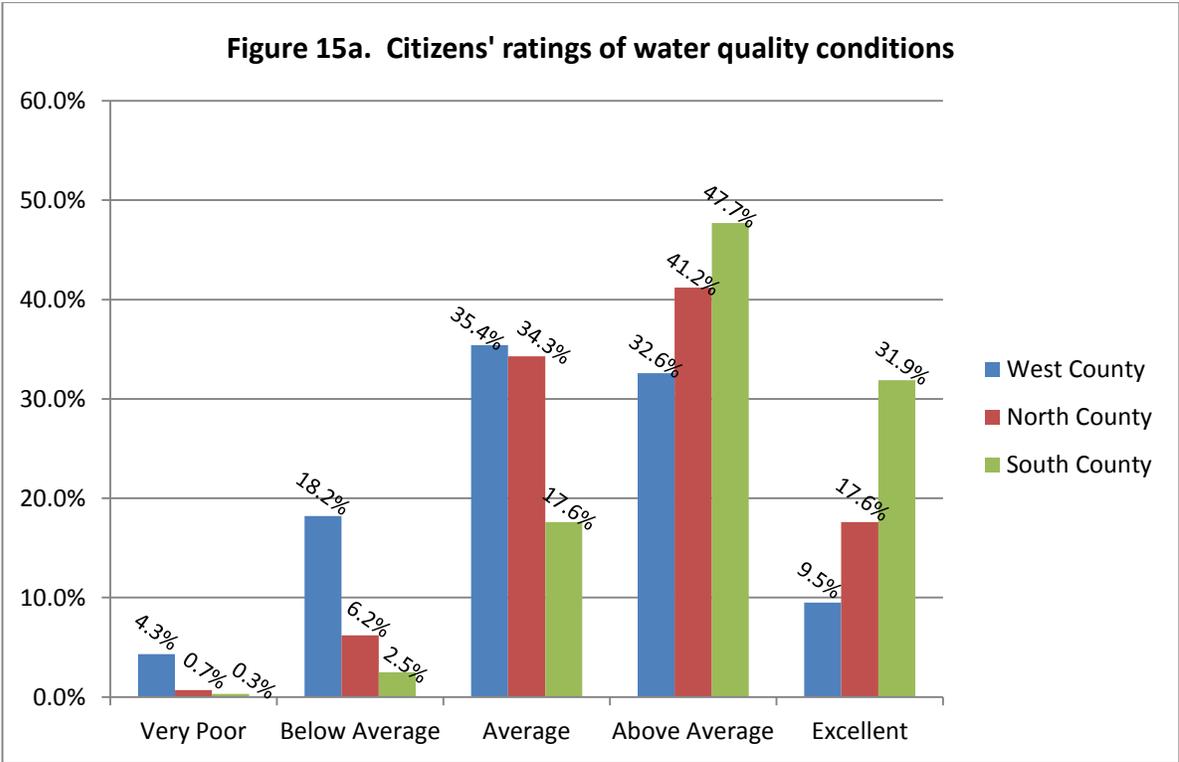
**Figure 14a. Citizens' ratings of air quality conditions**

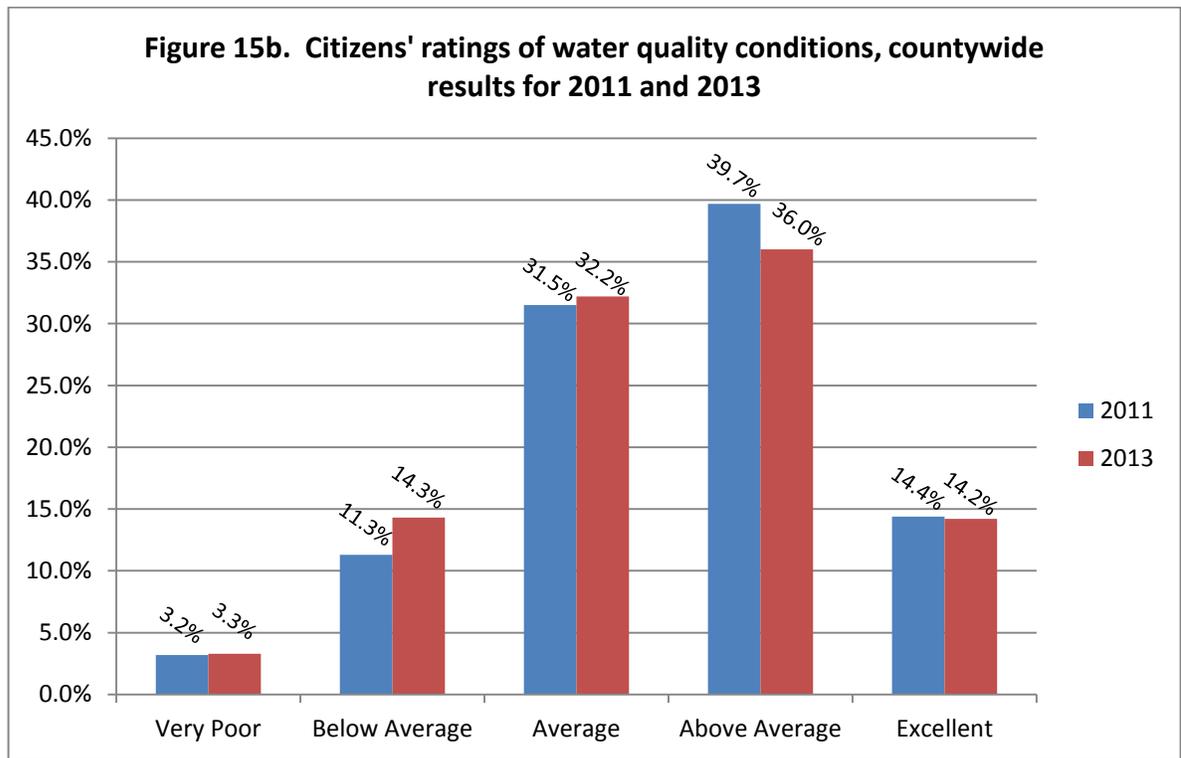


**Figure 14b. Citizens' ratings of air quality conditions, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



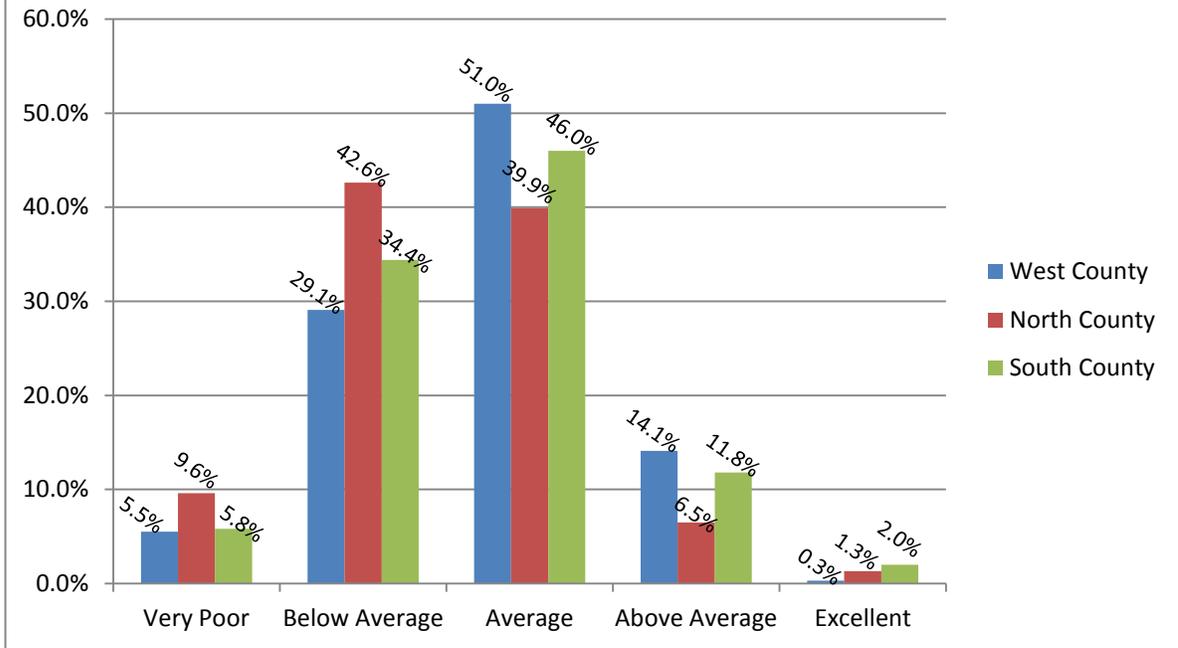
When asked about “water quality conditions,” respondents were slightly less positive overall, even though relatively few considered water quality to be either very poor or below average (Figure 15a). Among west-county residents the most common responses were “average” (35.4%) and “above average” (32.6%), while only 9.5% considered water quality to be “excellent.” North-county residents were also most likely to consider water quality to be either average (34.3%) or above average (41.2%), though about one in six (17.6%) selected the “excellent” response option. South-county residents had the most positive perceptions of water quality, with 47.4% indicating that water quality was “above average” and 31.9% calling it “excellent.” For the county as a whole, weighted response distributions derived from the 2013 survey were very similar to those observed in 2011 (Figure 15b).



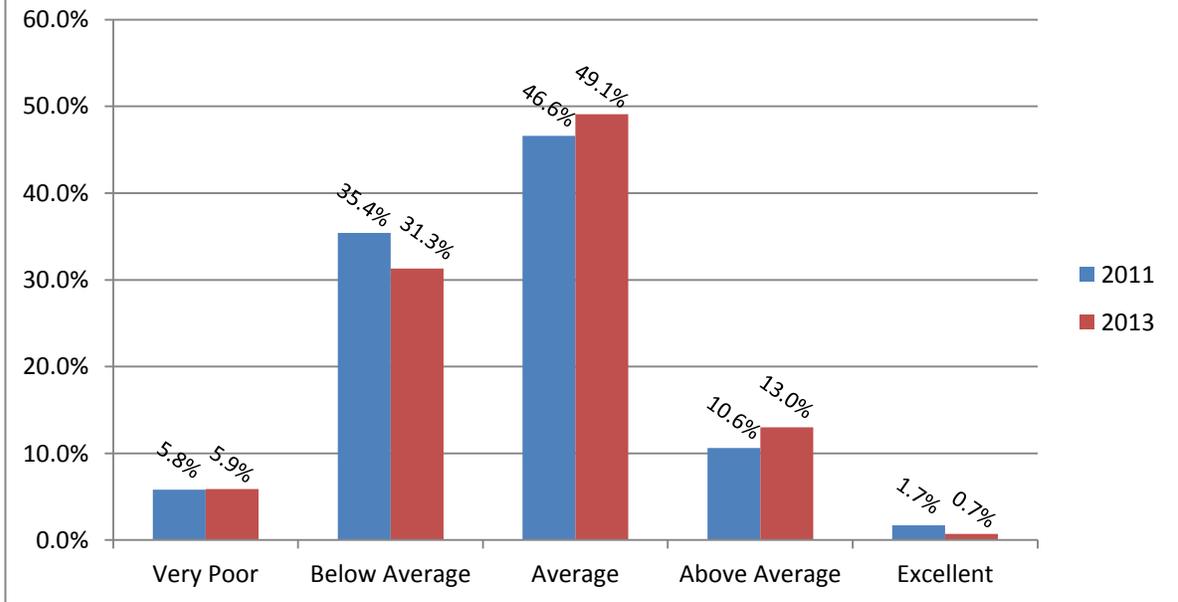


Responses regarding “the availability of suitable employment opportunities for local residents” (Figure 16a) revealed a tendency for residents to consider this aspect of local life as either “below average” or “average” in all three areas of Summit County. Those living in north-county areas were most likely to select the “below average” or “very poor” response options (a combined 52.2%), followed by those in the south-county (40.2%) and west-county (34.6%) areas. Overall countywide response tendencies summarized in Figure 16b indicate that between 2011 and 2013 there was little change in residents’ views about the availability of local employment opportunities.

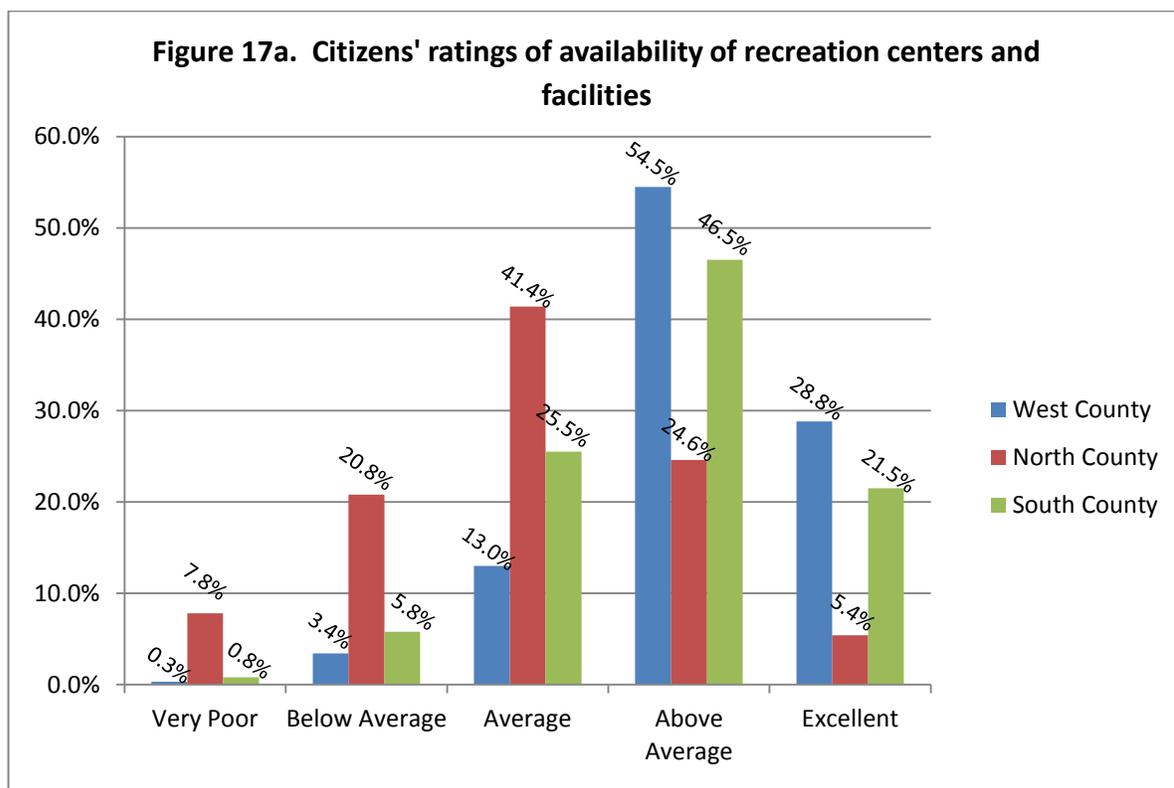
**Figure 16a. Citizens' ratings of employment opportunities for local residents**

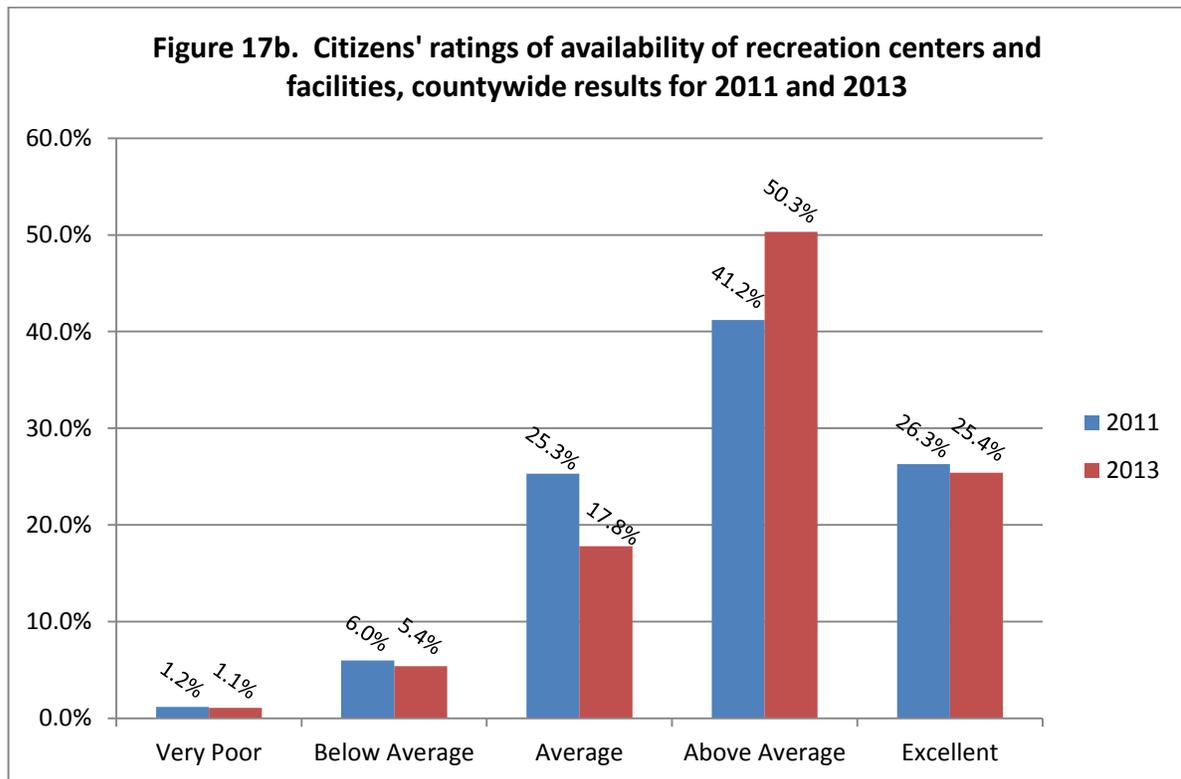


**Figure 16b. Citizens' ratings of employment opportunities for local residents, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



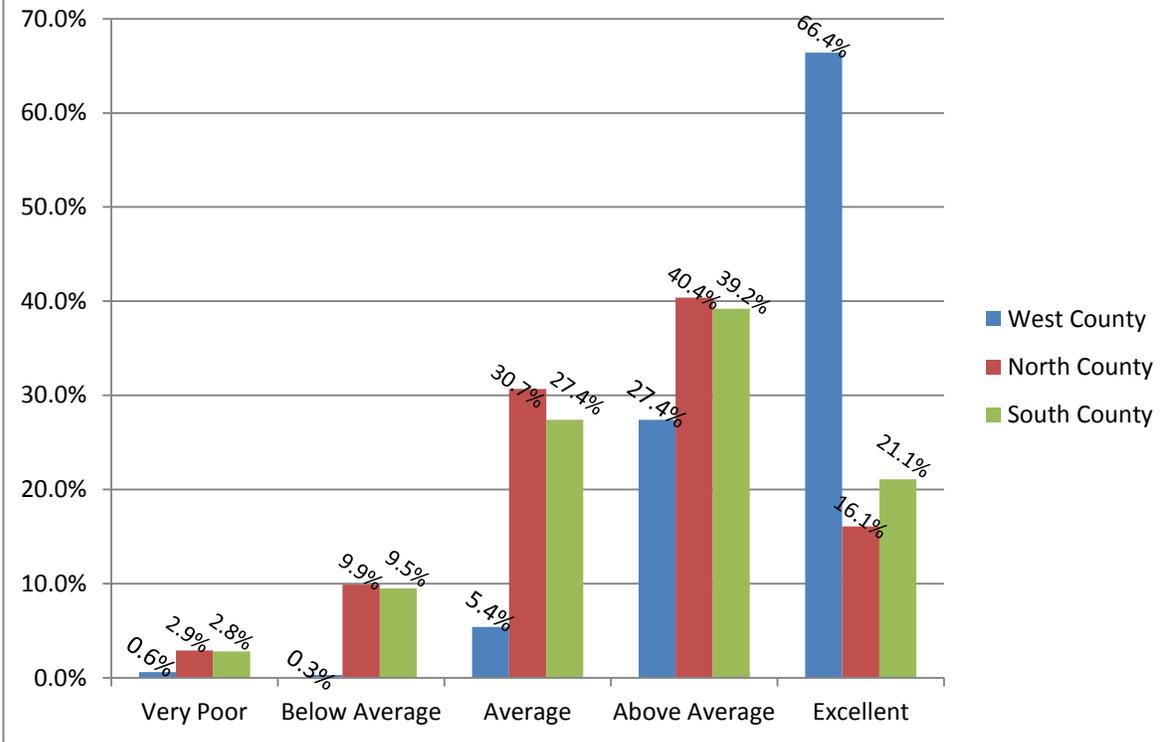
Respondents' ratings of the "availability of developed recreation centers and facilities" were considerably less positive among north-county residents than was the case for those living in southern or western portions of Summit County (Figure 17a). North-county residents were most likely to rate the availability of such facilities as "average" (41.4%), while only about 5% selected the "excellent" response option. West-county residents were far more likely to consider availability of developed recreation facilities to be either above average (54.5%) or excellent (28.8%), as were those living in south-county areas (46.5% "above average" and 21.5% "excellent"). Combined countywide response patterns were slightly more positive overall in 2013 than in 2011 (Figure 17b).



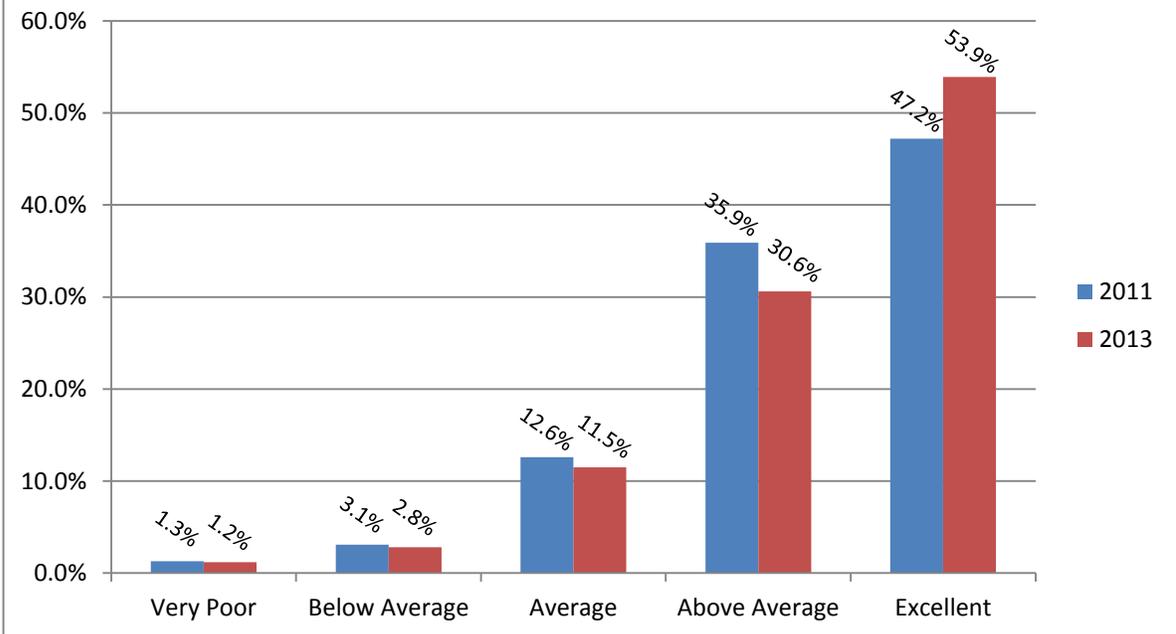


West-county residents were considerably more positive in their assessments of the “availability of public use trail systems for walking and biking” (Figure 18a) than were those living in either the north-county or south-county areas. Two-thirds (66.4%) of survey participants from the western portion of Summit County considered the availability of such trail systems to be “excellent,” while only 16.1% of north-county residents and 21.1% of south-county residents selected that response option. In 2013 a slightly higher percentage of residents countywide considered availability of trail systems to be “excellent” (53.9%) than was the case at the time of the 2011 Summit County survey (47.2%).

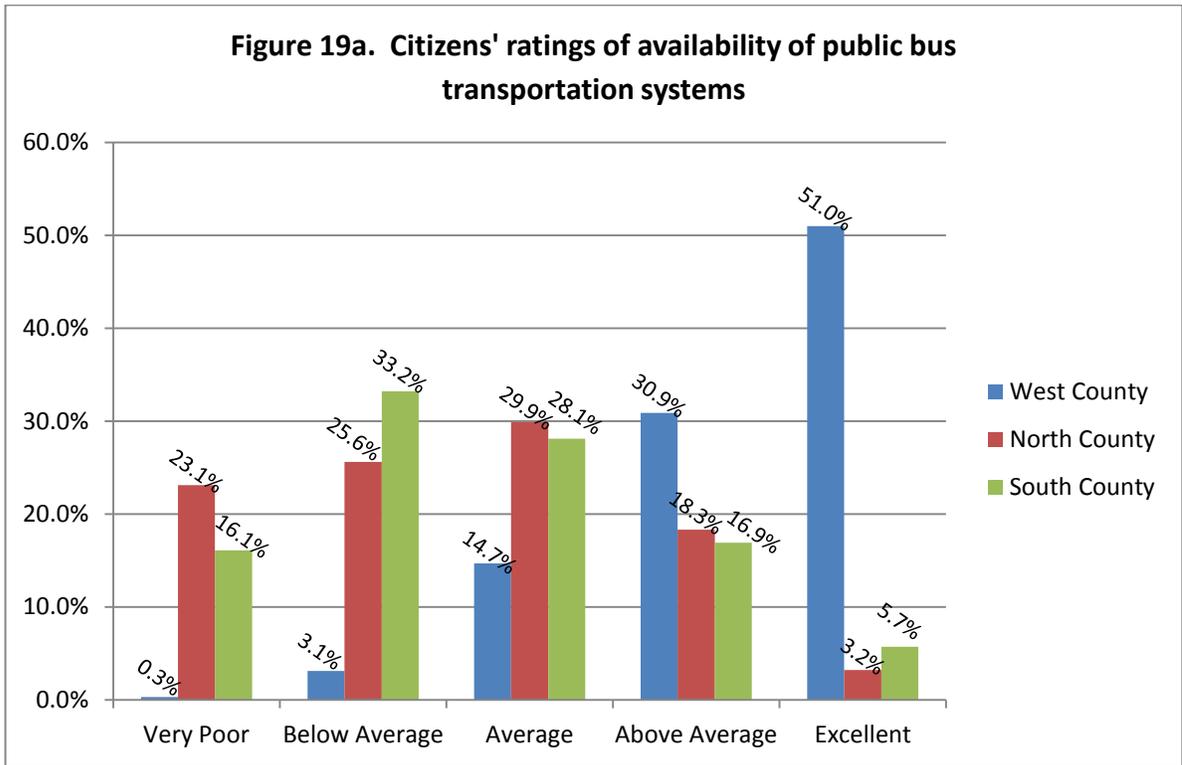
**Figure 18a. Citizens' ratings of availability of trail systems**



**Figure 18b. Citizens' ratings of availability of trail systems, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



When asked to rate “the availability of public bus transportation systems” (Figure 19a), west-county respondents were generally very positive, with over half (51%) of respondents indicating such services are “excellent” and nearly one-third (30.9%) rating them as “above average.” By comparison relatively few respondents from the north-county and south-county areas rated public transportation so highly. These differences are not at all surprising, since public transportation systems are currently in operation only in the Park City/Snyderville Basin areas of western Summit County. As indicated in Figure 19b, the weighted countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were very similar.



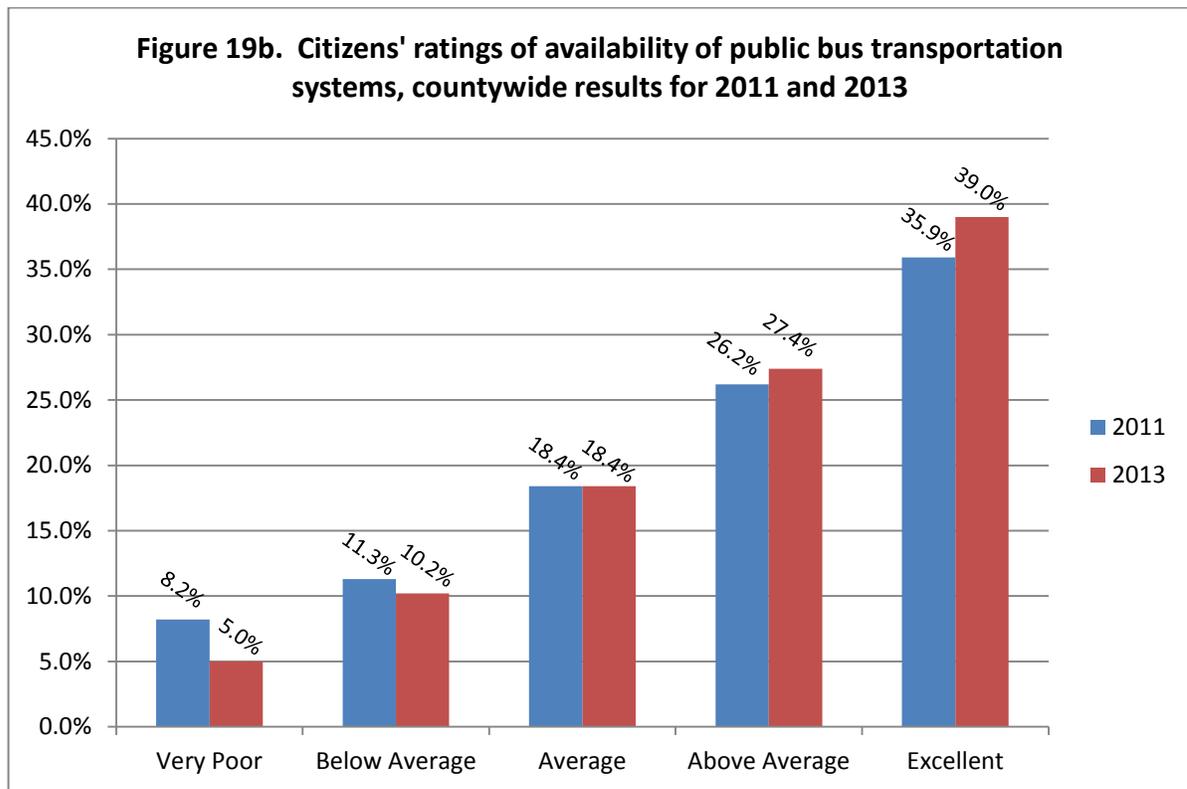
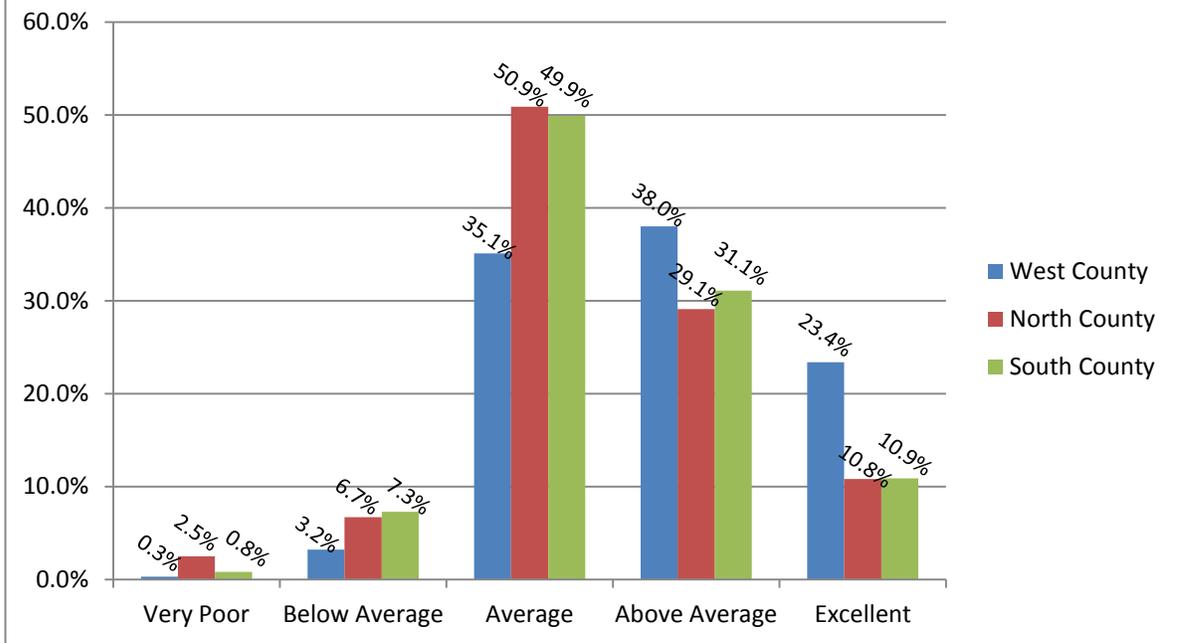
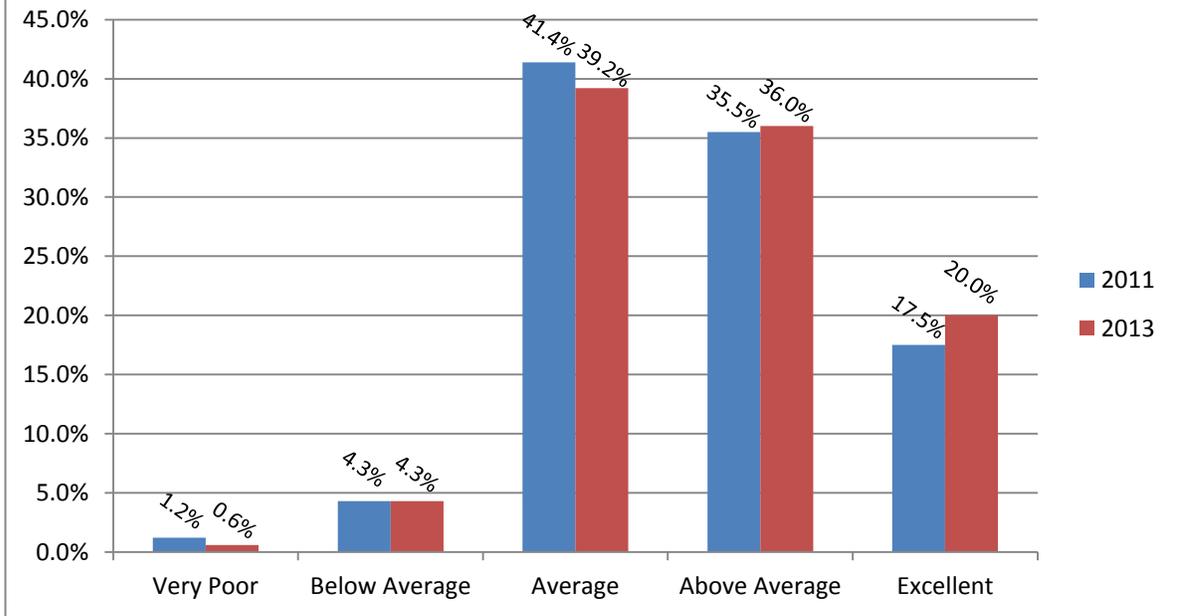


Figure 20a summarizes responses across the three county areas to a question that asked participants to rate the “availability of county-operated clinics to address public health needs.” In all areas of the county only a small minority of respondents rated the availability of such clinics as being below average or very poor. About half of those living in the north-county (50.9%) and south-county (49.9%) areas, and just over one-third (35.1%) of those in west-county areas, selected the “average” response option. Responses among west-county residents were more positive overall, with 38% of residents from that area rating availability of county-operated health clinics as “above average” and 23.4% rating this as “excellent.” Overall, countywide response tendencies revealed little difference between 2011 and 2013 in residents’ views about health clinic availability (Figure 20b).

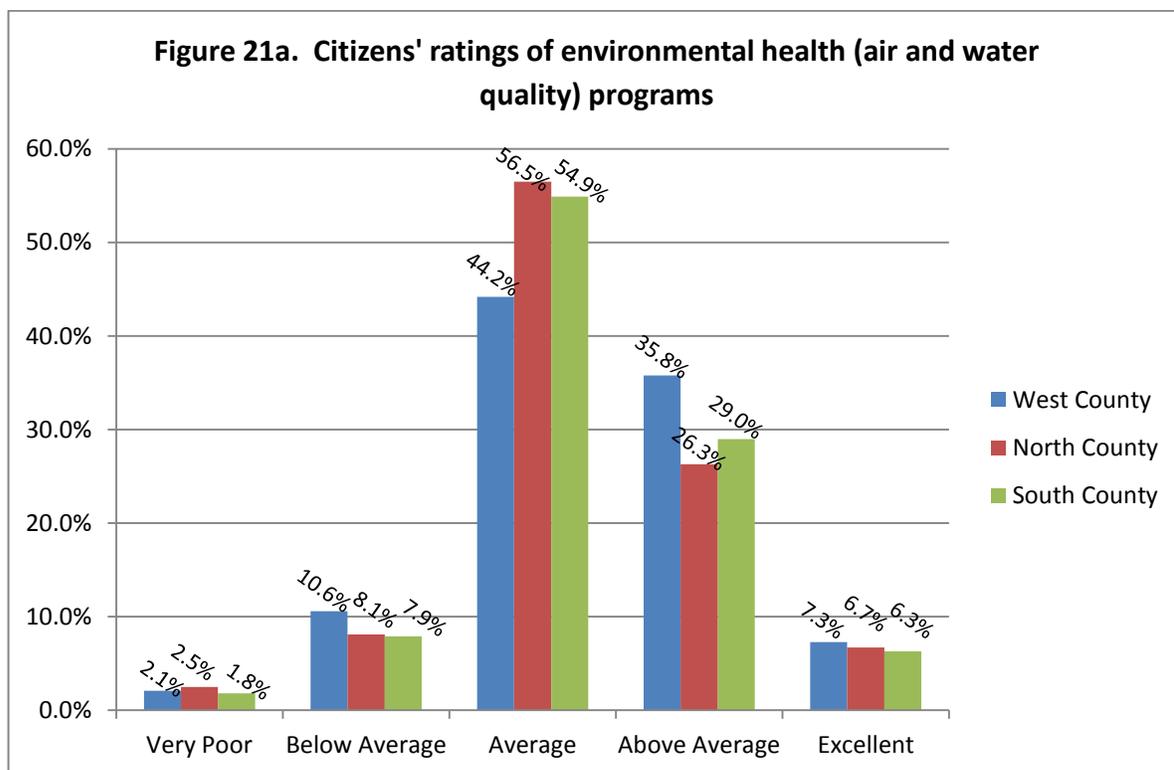
**Figure 20a. Citizens' ratings of availability of county public health clinics**

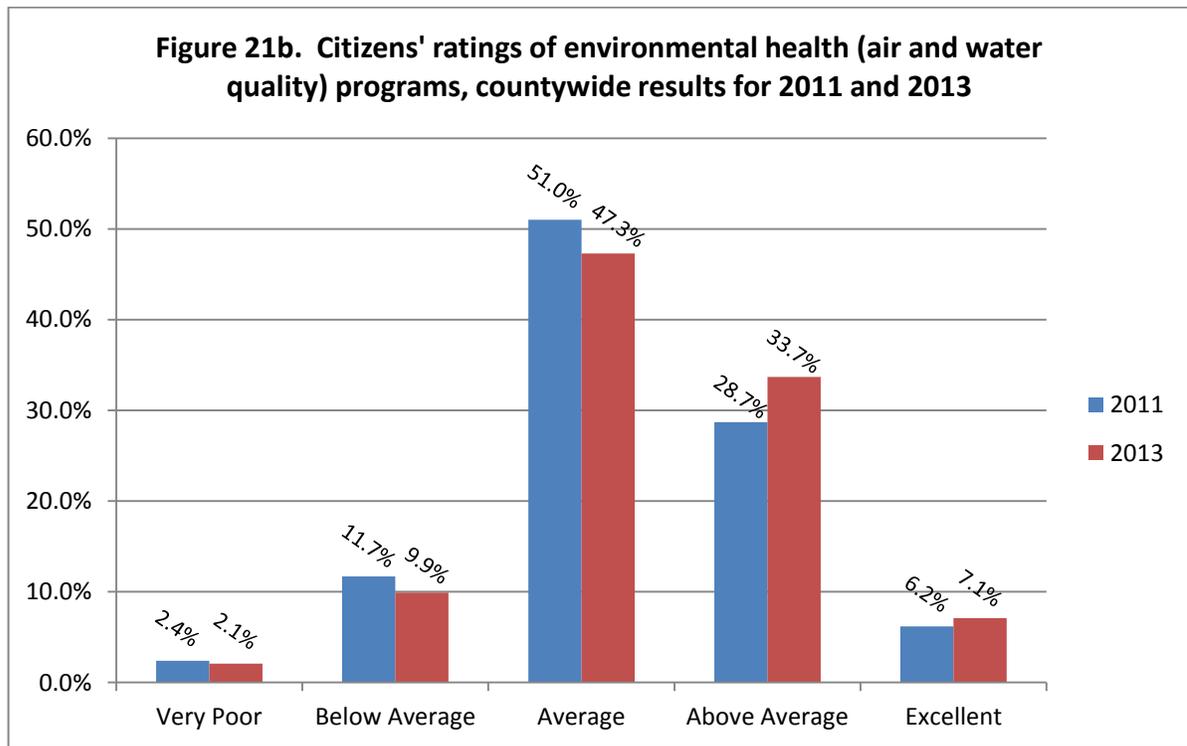


**Figure 20b. Citizens' ratings of availability of county public health clinics, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



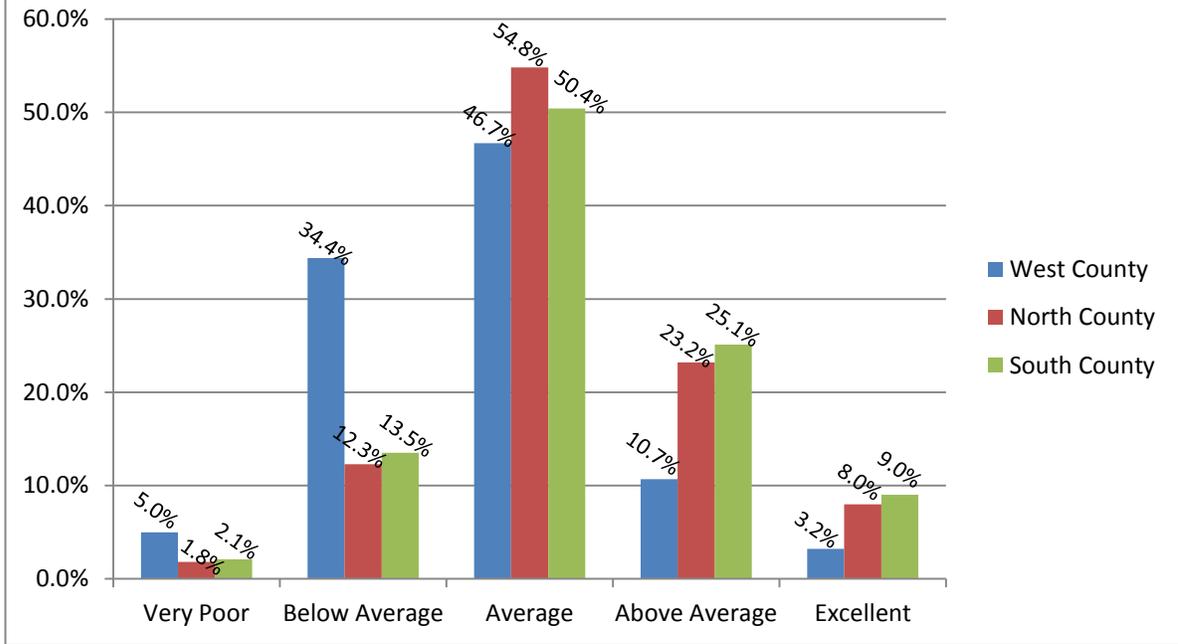
Responses to a question asking about “environmental health programs that provide for monitoring and protection of air and water quality” were generally similar among residents of the three portions of Summit County (Figure 21a). In all areas the most common response was that such programs are “average” in Summit County (44.2% among west-county residents, 56.5% for north-county residents, and 54.9% for south-county residents). Countywide, very few residents considered such programs to be “very poor.” Response patterns observed for the county as a whole in 2013 were generally similar to those derived from the 2011 survey (Figure 21b).



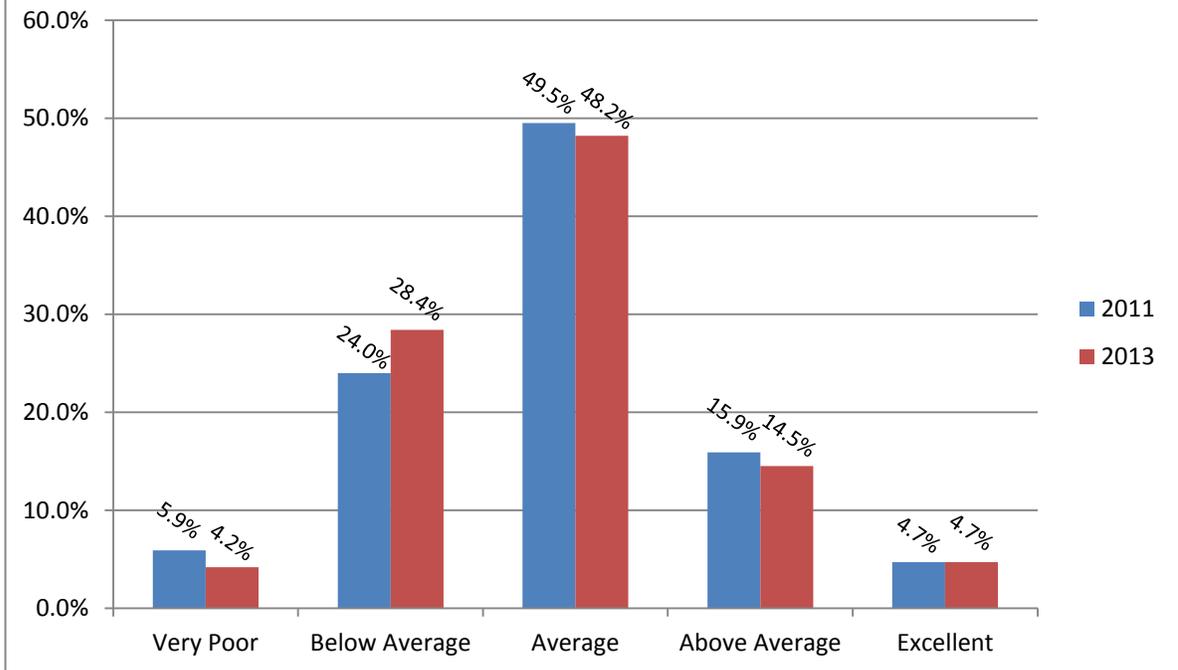


When asked about the “availability of senior citizen centers and senior services programs,” about one-half of respondents from the west-county, north-county, and south-county areas indicated that they consider such services to be of “average” quality (Figure 22a). At the same time, residents of western Summit County were slightly more likely to rate senior centers and services as “below average” or “very poor” (a combined 39.4%) than were either north-county residents (14.1%) or south-county residents (15.6%). The statistically weighted countywide response distributions were very similar for the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 22b).

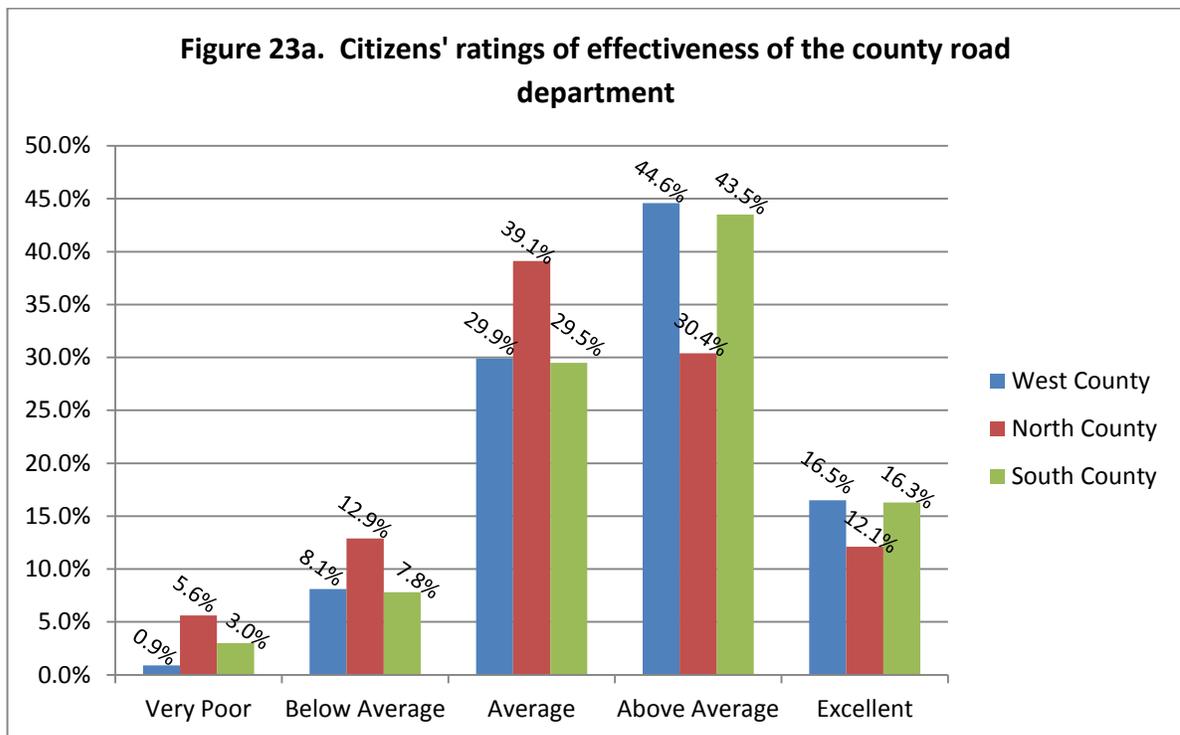
**Figure 22a. Citizens' ratings of availability of senior citizen centers and programs**

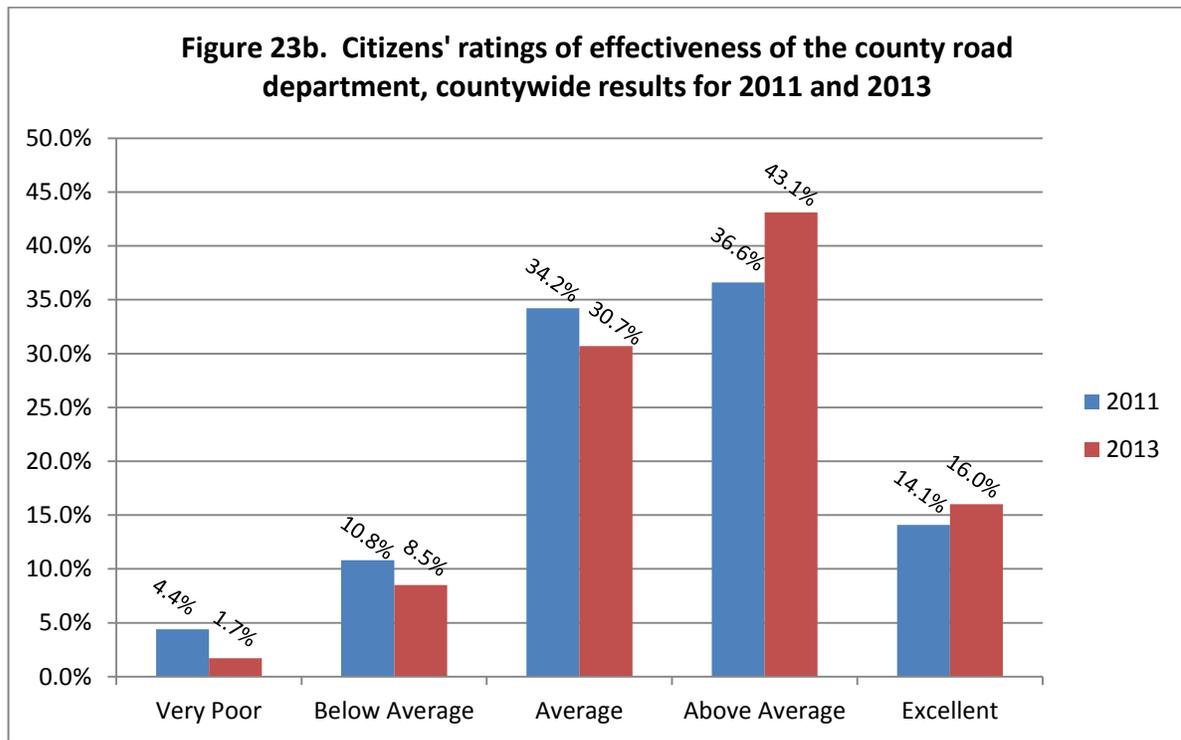


**Figure 22b. Citizens' ratings of availability of senior citizen centers and programs, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



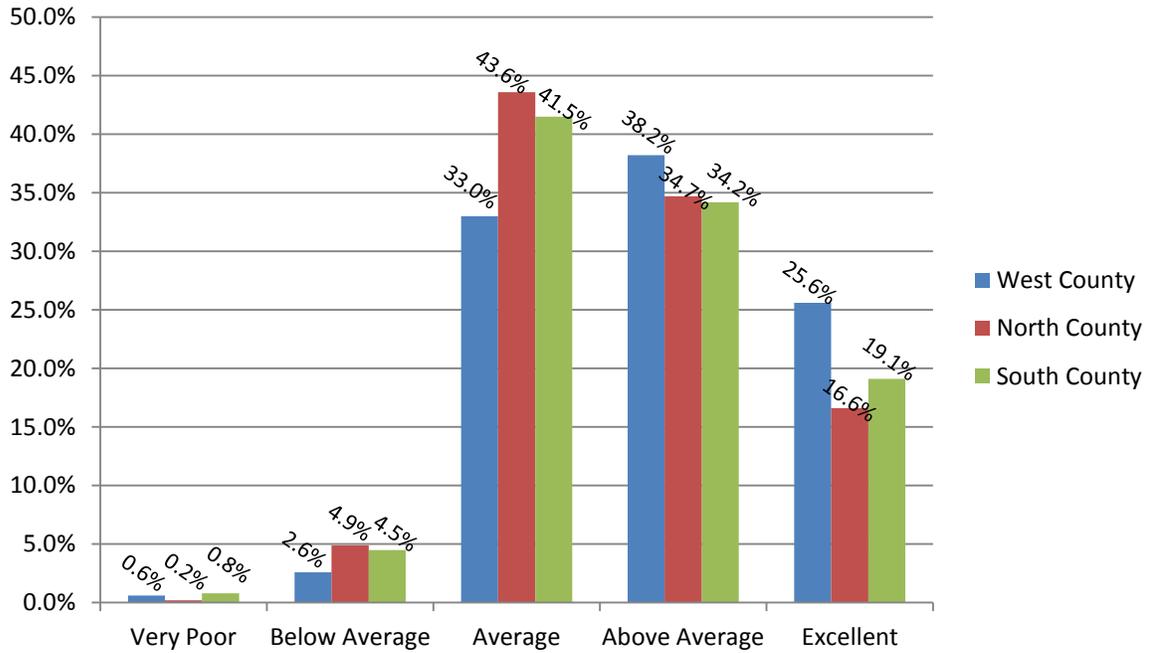
County residents' responses to a question asking about the "effectiveness of the county road department in maintaining and plowing roads" revealed relatively little dissatisfaction (Figure 23a). Only a combined 9% of west-county residents, 18.5% of north-county residents, and 10.8% of south-county residents responded by indicating that they considered county road maintenance/plowing to be "below average" or "poor." In all three areas respondents were most likely to rate the effectiveness of the road department as either "average" (29.9% for the west-county area, 39.1% in the north-county area and 29.5% in the south-county area) or "above average" (44.6%, 30.4% and 43.5%, respectively). Countywide response patterns in 2013 (Figure 23b) revealed a higher percentage of residents who considered the county road department to be either above average or excellent (a combined 59.1%) than was the case at the time of the 2011 survey (50.7%).





Ratings of “the availability of county-supported library facilities and services” also produced very few responses in the “very poor” or “below average” categories. As indicated in Figure 24a, the most common responses were that library services are “average” or “above average” among both north-county residents (a combined 78.3%) and south-county residents (75.7%). West-county residents were more positive in their evaluations of county library services, with 38.2% of respondents from that area rating such services as “above average” and 25.6% rating them as “excellent.” Overall, countywide response patterns summarized in Figure 24b reveal that ratings of library services were slightly more positive in 2013 (a combined 60.9% of ratings in the “above average” and “excellent” categories) than was the case at the time of the 2011 survey (56.9%).

**Figure 24a. Citizens' ratings of the availability of county-supported library services**



**Figure 24b. Citizens' ratings of the availability of county-supported library services, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**

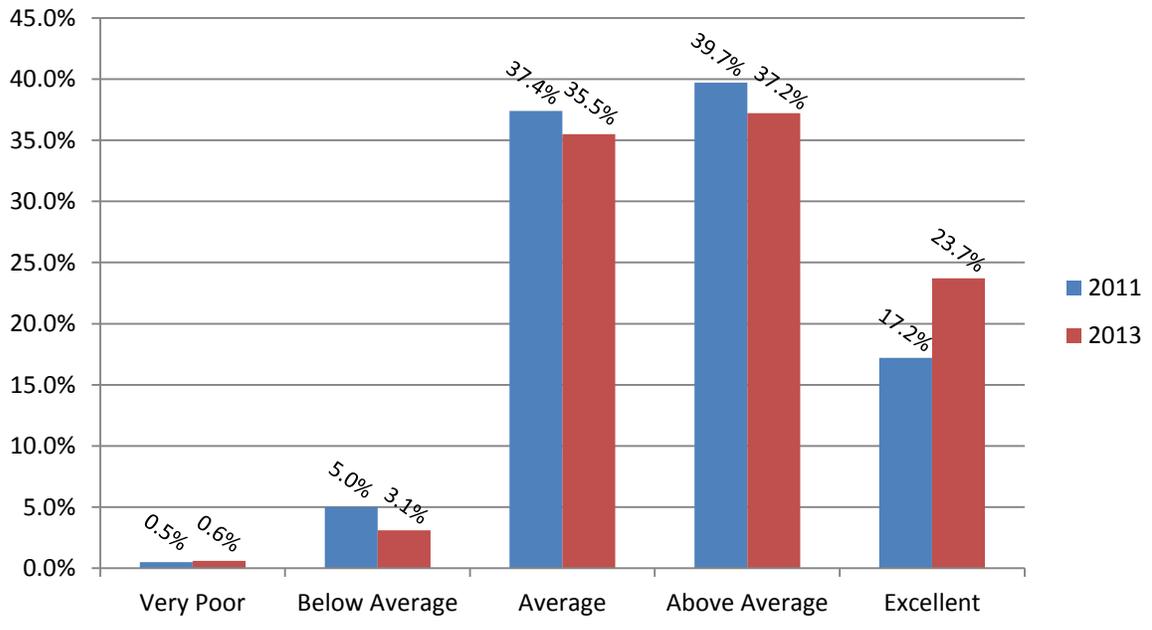
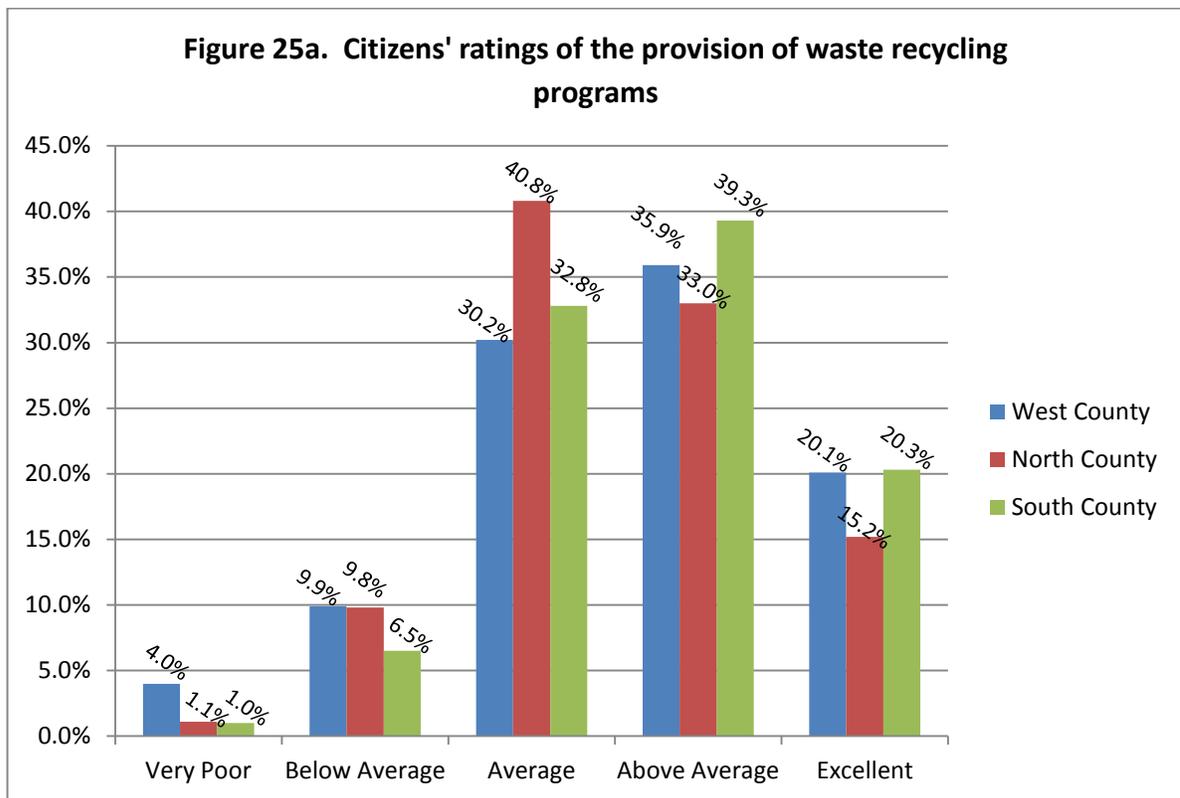
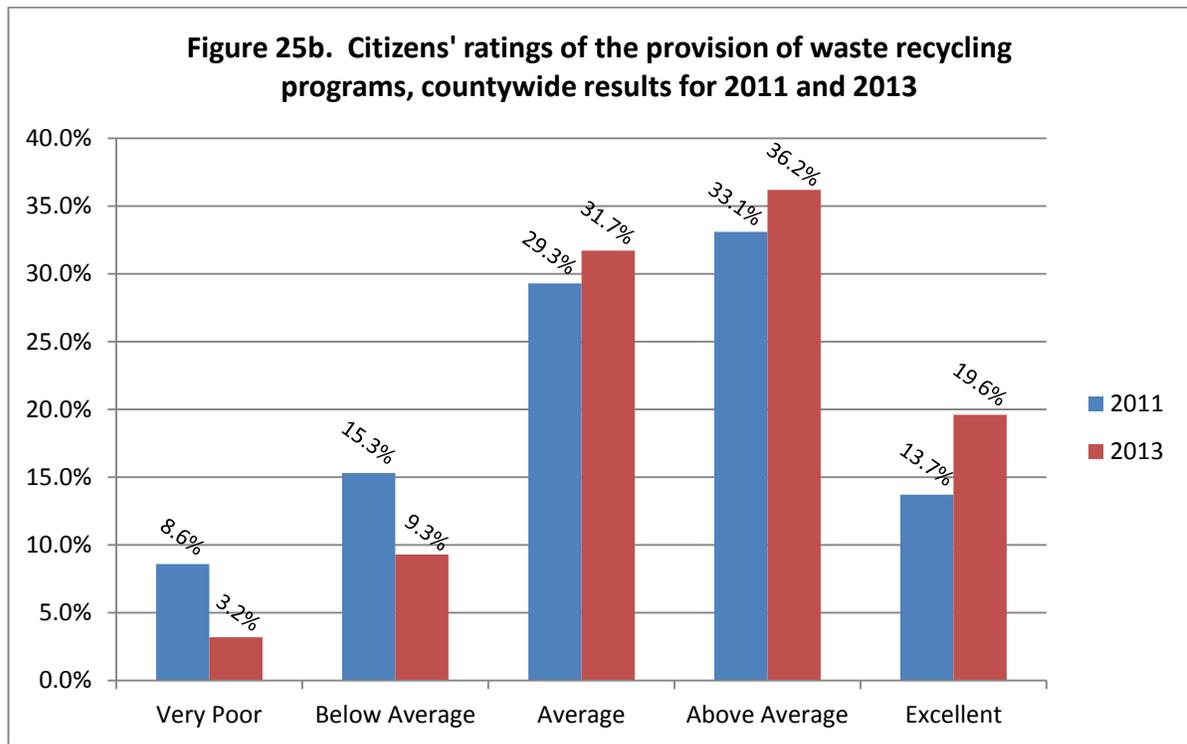


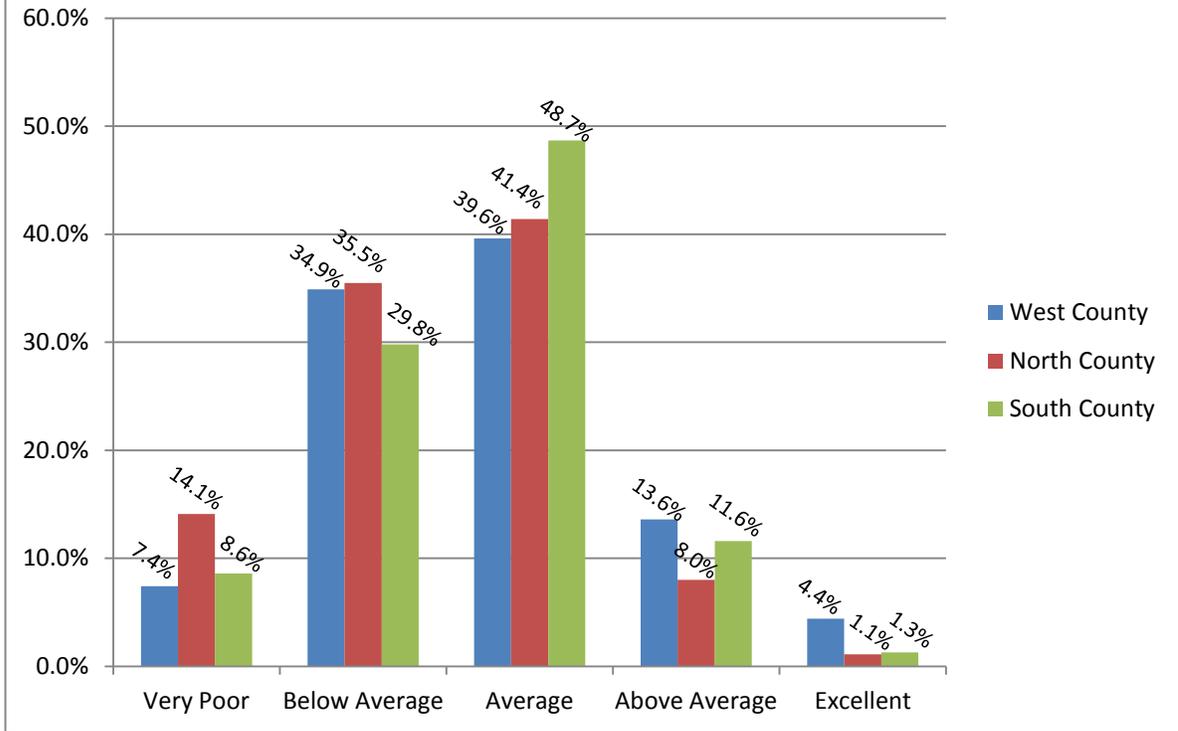
Figure 25a highlights responses across the three county areas to a question that asked survey participants to rate the “provision of recycling programs as part of the county’s waste management services.” Overall, citizens’ views about these programs were far more positive than negative. The combined percentage of respondents who considered the county’s recycling programs to be very poor or below average was just 13.9% in the west-county area, 10.9% in the north-county area, and 7.5% in the south-county area. By comparison, respondents were far more likely to indicate that such services are either above average or excellent in each of the areas (a combined 56% for the west-county area, 48.2% in the north-county area, and 59.6% in the south-county area). Weighted countywide response patterns reveal that residents were more positive about the county’s provision of recycling programs in 2013 than was the case in 2011 (Figure 25b).



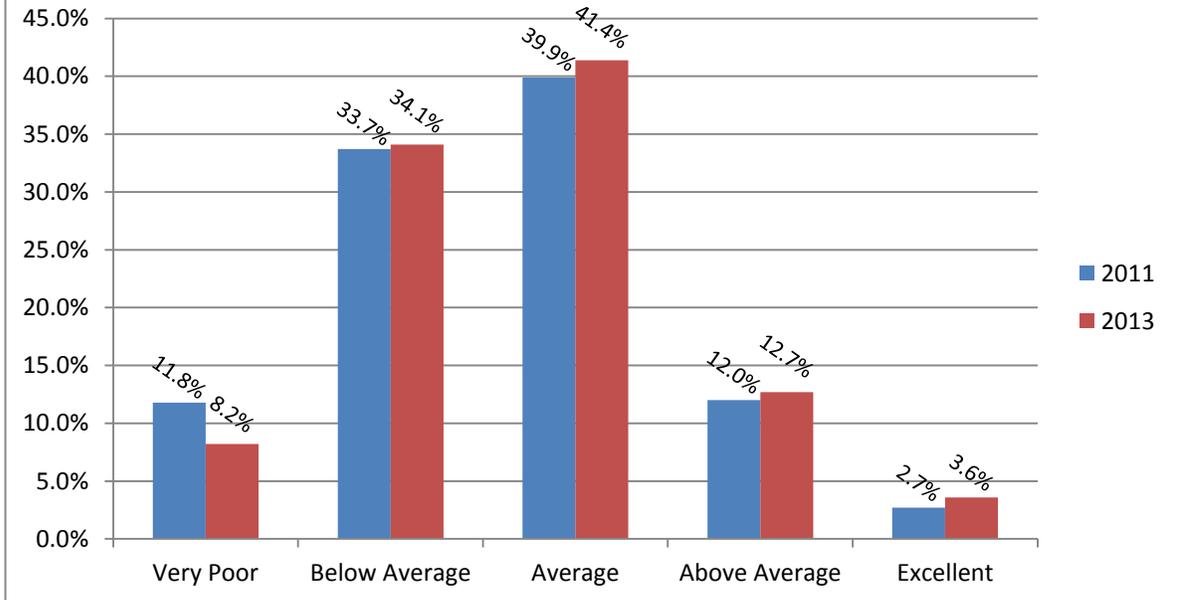


The final question in this series asked respondents to rate the “availability of an adequate supply of affordable housing” in Summit County. Response patterns were general similar across all three areas of the county (Figure 26a), revealing some degree of concern county-wide about affordable housing conditions. Among west-county respondents 42.3% considered affordable housing availability to be either below average or very poor, as did 49.6% of north-county and 38.4% of south-county respondents. The weighted countywide response distributions were very similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 26b).

**Figure 26a. Citizens' ratings of the availability of affordable housing**



**Figure 26b. Citizens' ratings of the availability of affordable housing, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



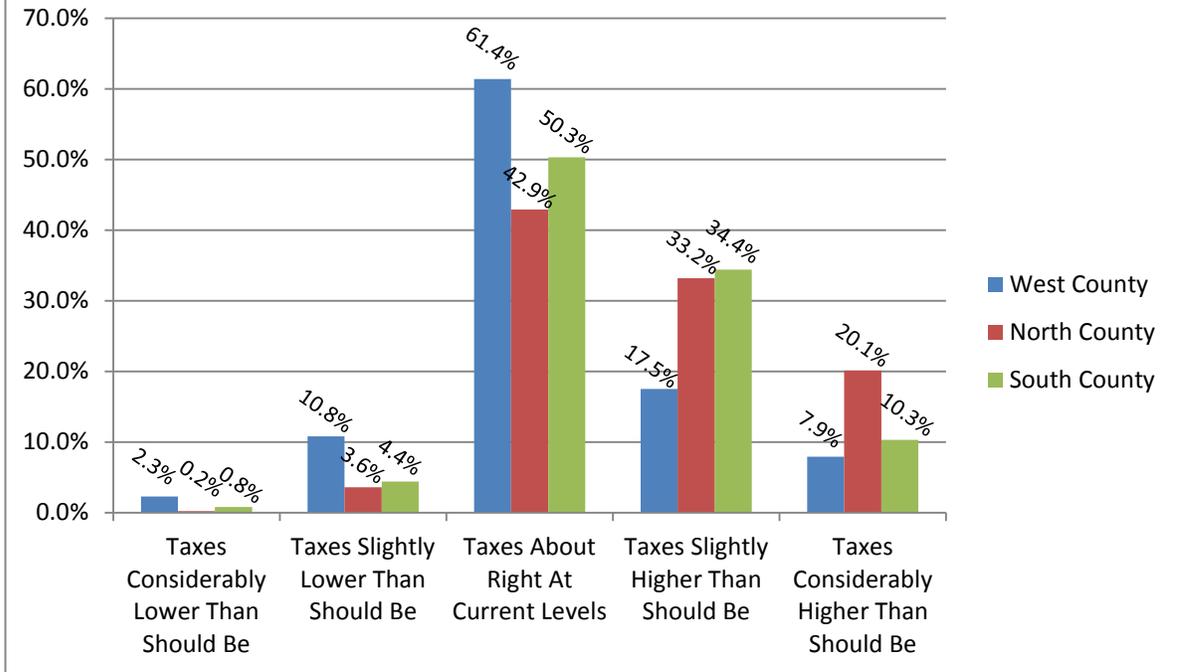
## **Summit County Government**

The next major section of the survey questionnaire included a number of questions asking respondents to express their opinions about current county tax levels and provide input regarding their experiences and satisfaction with Summit County government offices and services.

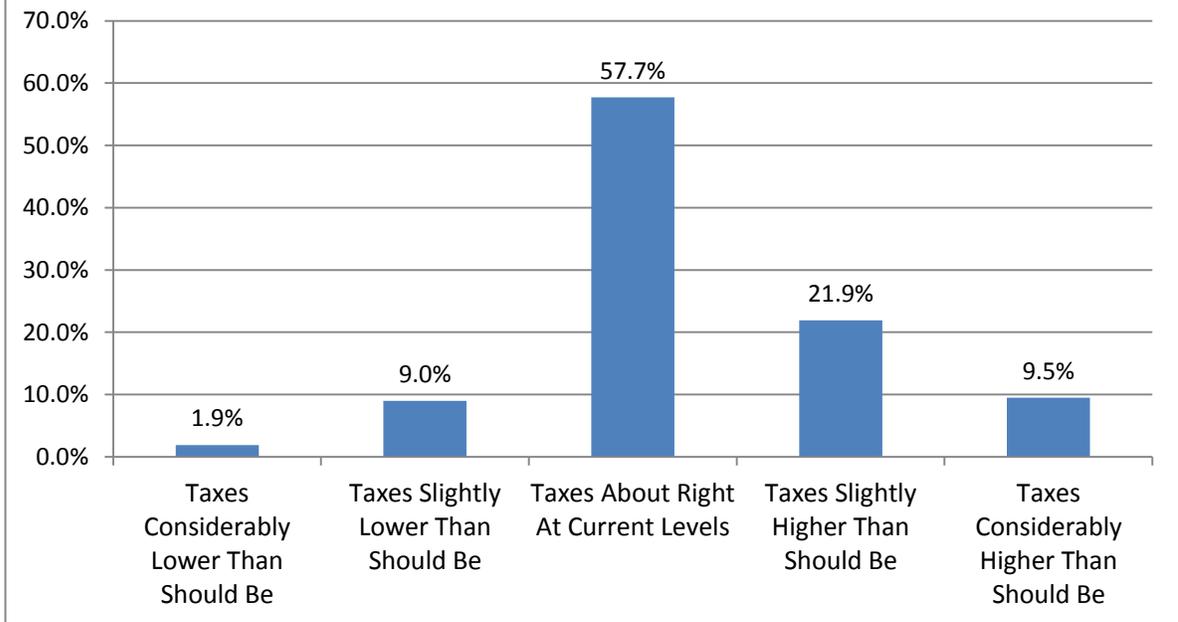
Opinions about Summit County tax levels. The first item in this portion of the survey questionnaire asked participants to express their opinions as to whether county-imposed taxes are too low, about right, or too high. As indicated in Figure 27a, very few respondents living in any of the three county areas indicated that they consider current tax levels to be considerably lower than they should be. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that west-county respondents were considerably more likely to consider taxes to be either slightly or considerably lower than they should be (a combined 13.1%) than were either north-county (3.8%) or south-county (5.2%) residents. In all three areas the most common response to this question was that tax levels are “about right at current levels.” At the same time, those living in northern and southern portions of the county were considerably more likely than west-county residents to indicate that they consider taxes to be higher than they should be. North-county residents were especially prone to expressing concern about high tax rates, with one out of three respondents from that area saying taxes are “slightly higher” than they should be, and one in five saying taxes are “considerably higher” than they should be.

When the combined countywide data are considered (Table 27b), it is clear that overall Summit County residents were most likely to consider tax levels to be “about right at current levels” (57.7% of the statistically weighted responses) when the 2013 citizens survey was conducted. This question was not included in the 2011 countywide survey, so evaluation of possible shifts in public opinions about this issue is not possible.

**Figure 27a. Citizens' views about current tax levels in Summit County**



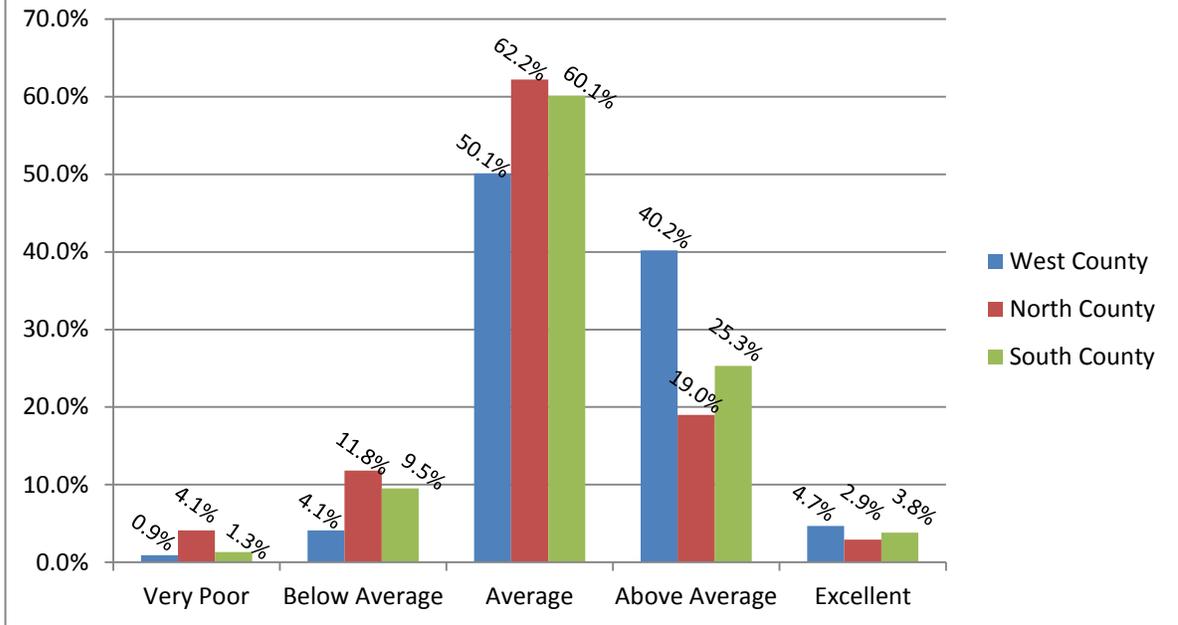
**Figure 27b. Citizens' views about current tax levels in Summit County, countywide results for 2013**



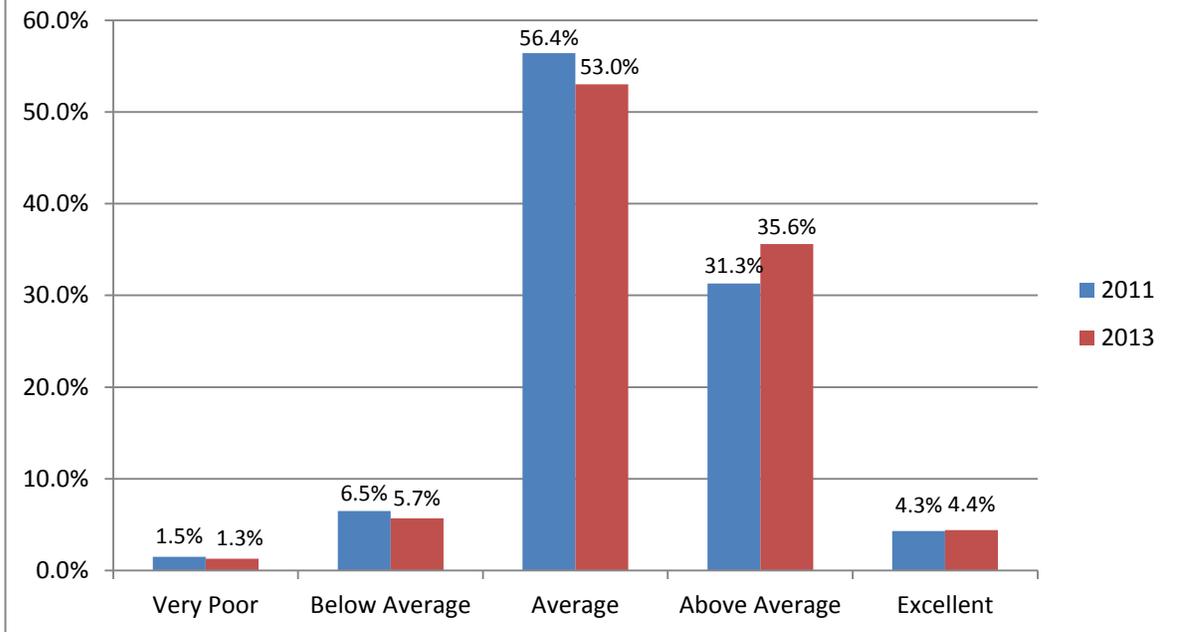
Ratings of county government performance. Respondents were asked next to provide their assessment of the “overall quality of services provided by county government.” As indicated in Figure 28a, a combined 15.9% of north-county residents and 10.8% of south-county residents considered the quality of services provided by the county to be either “very poor” or “below average,” while among west-county residents only 5% of responses were in the “very poor” or “below average” categories. In all three sections of the county a majority of respondents rated the quality of services provided by the county as “average” (50.1% of west-county residents, 62.2% of north-county residents, and 60.1% of south-county residents). Those living in western Summit County were considerably more likely to rate county services as either “above average” or “excellent” (a combined 44.9% of responses) than were either north-county (21.9%) or south-county (29.1%) residents.

The overall county-wide response patterns to this question indicate that in 2013 just over half of residents considered the overall quality of county services to be “average” (53%), while four out of ten considered county-provided services to be either above average or excellent and only 7% felt they are either very poor or below average (Figure 28b). Overall, the response distribution observed in 2013 is very similar to that produced by the 2011 survey of county residents.

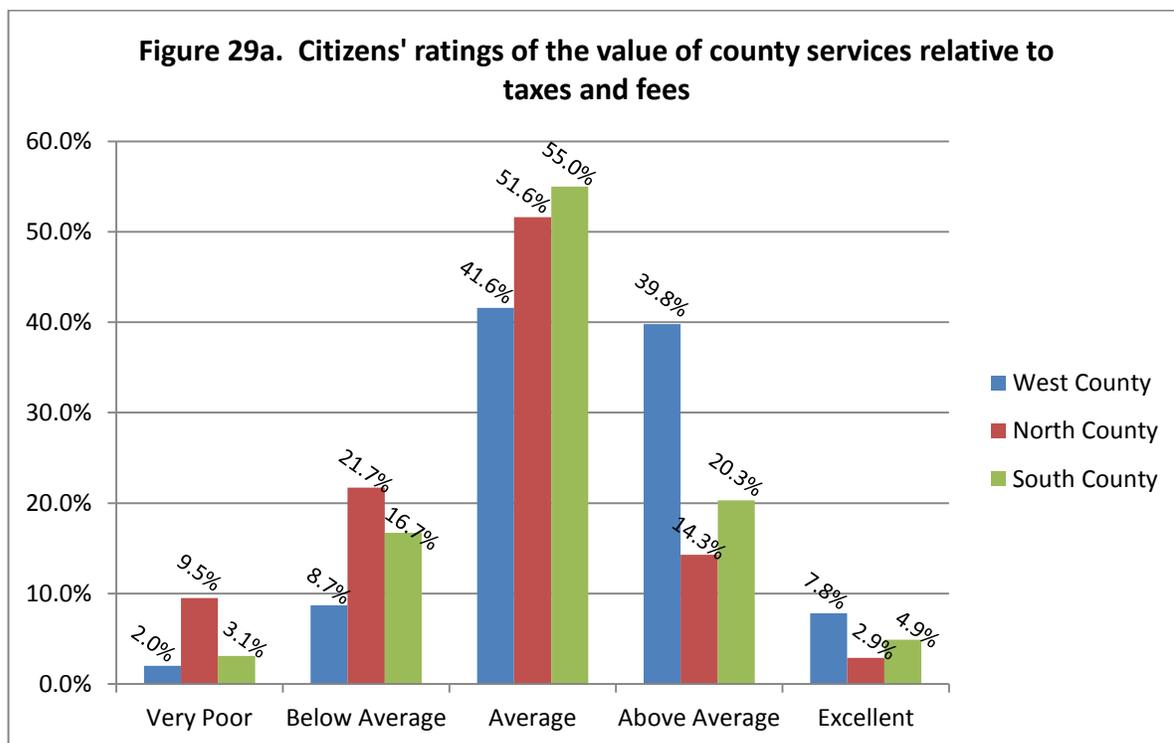
**Figure 28a. Citizens' ratings of the overall quality of services provided by Summit County government**

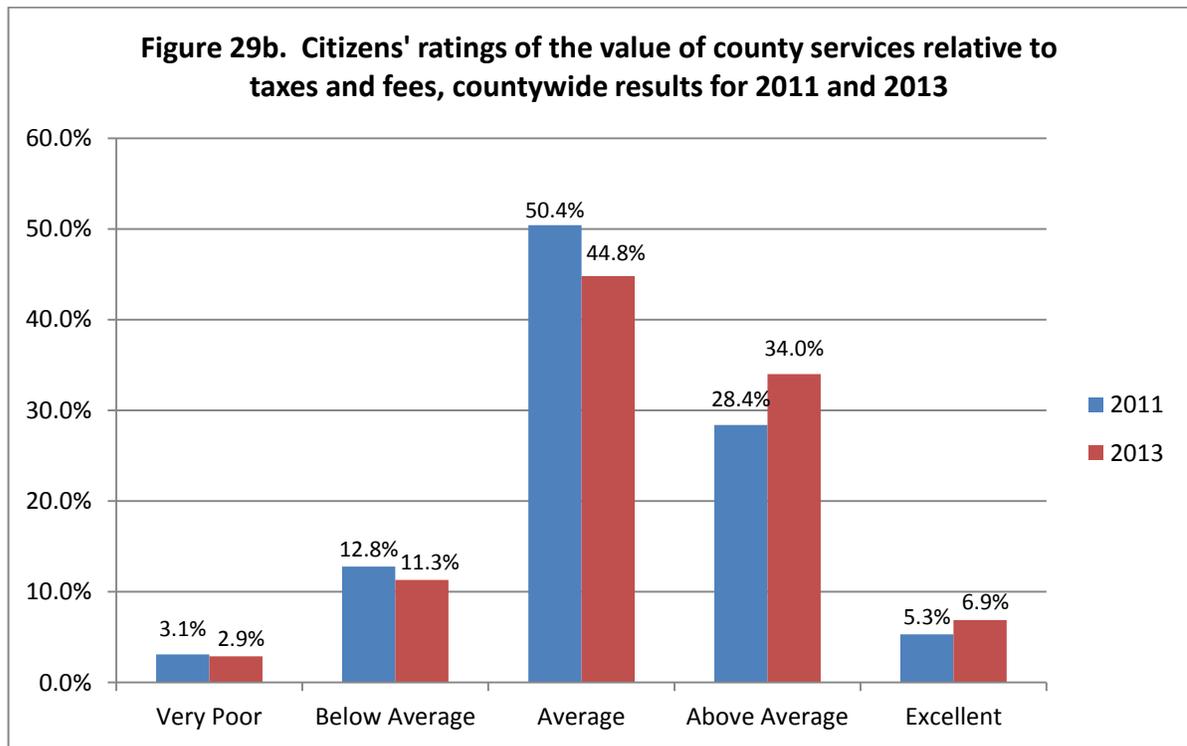


**Figure 28b. Citizens' ratings of the overall quality of services provided by Summit County government, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



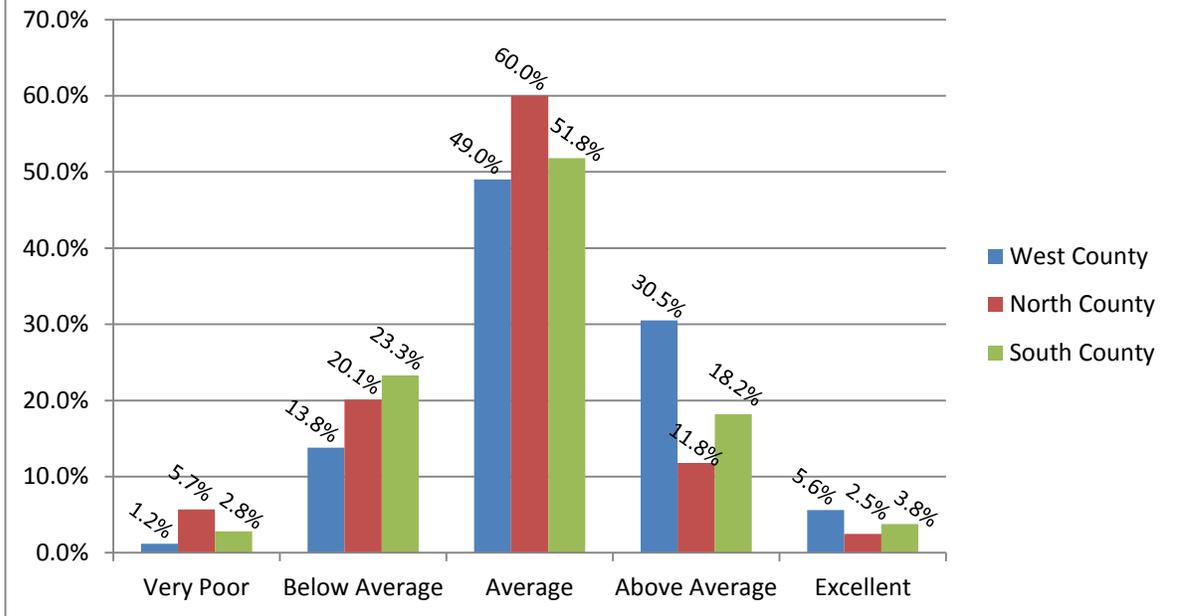
The next survey question asked respondents to assess the “overall value of services, facilities and programs you receive from the county in return for what you pay in taxes and fees.” Over one-half of north-county and south-county residents, and about four out of ten of those living in western portions of the county, indicated that they consider the value of services received for what they pay in taxes and fees to be “average” (Figure 29a). West-county residents were considerably more likely to rate the value received in county services as either “above average” or “excellent” (47.6% in combination) than were those living in northern (17.2%) or southern (25.2%) areas of Summit County. Although the weighted county-wide response distributions for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 29b) are generally similar, as of 2013 there was a slight increase in the percentage of residents who considered the value of county services to be better than average.



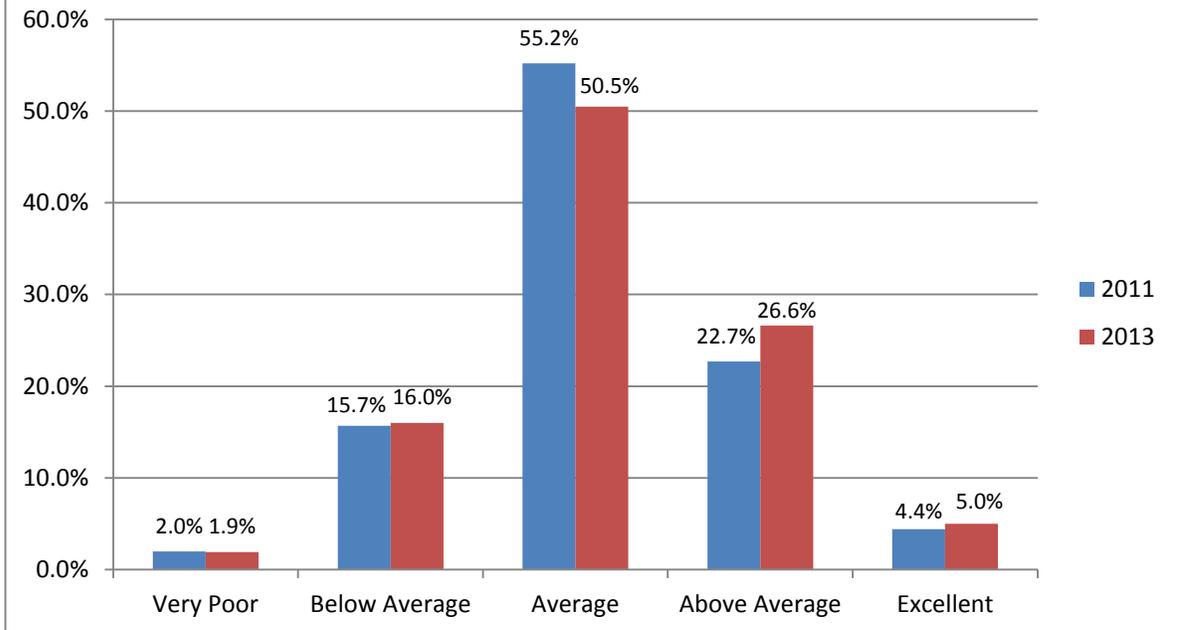


Ratings of “the availability of information about Summit County services, facilities and programs” (Figure 30a) again revealed a tendency among county residents to characterize this aspect of county government as “average,” with roughly one-half of respondents from both the north-county and south-county areas and 60% of west-county respondents selecting that response option. Approximately 36% of west-county residents, but only 15% of north-county residents and 23% of south-county residents rated the availability of information about county services as either above average or excellent. When overall countywide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 are compared (Figure 30b), there is evidence that by 2013 there had been a slight increase in the percentage of residents rating the availability of information about county-provided services as above average or excellent.

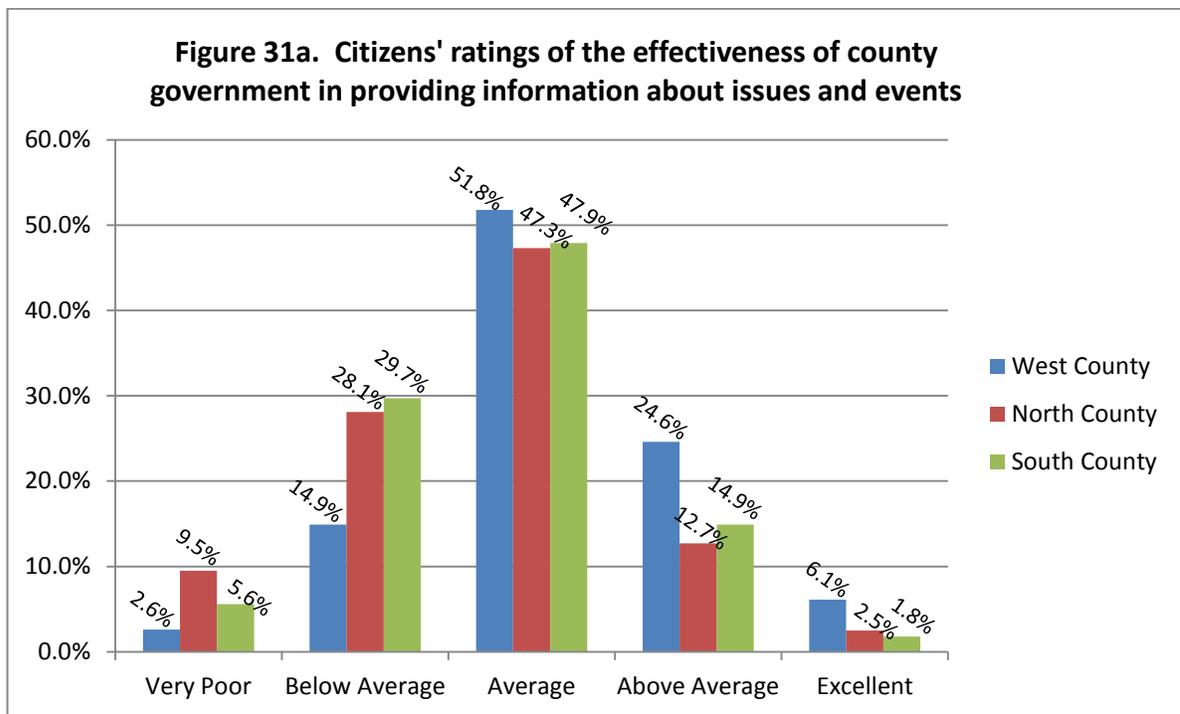
**Figure 30a. Citizens' ratings of the availability of information about county services**

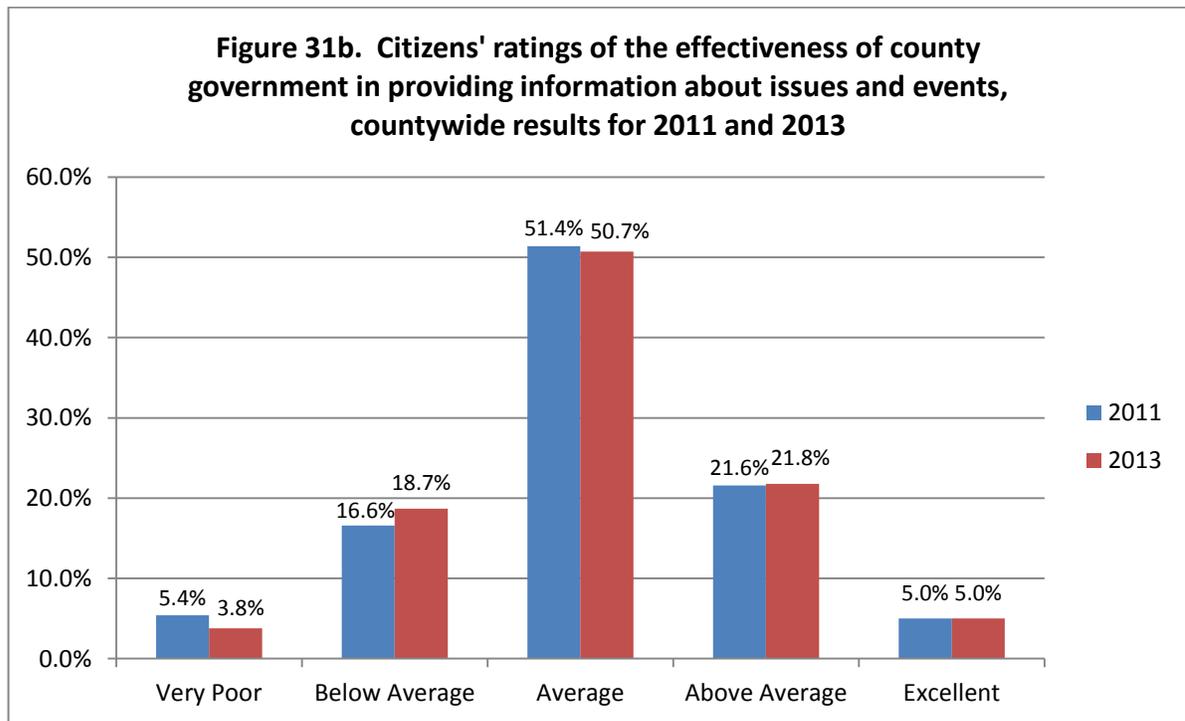


**Figure 30b. Citizens' ratings of the availability of information about county services, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



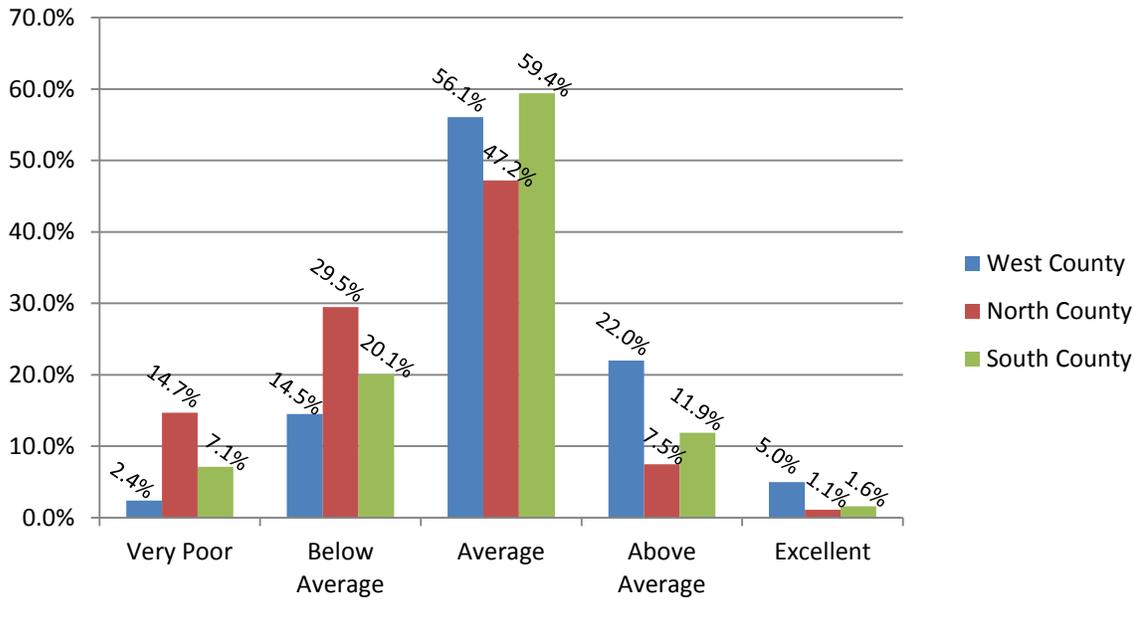
A similar pattern of responses was obtained for a question asking about “the efforts of Summit County government to keep you informed about local issues and events” (Figure 31a). In all three portions of the county roughly one-half of responses fell into the “average” category, and west-county residents were more likely to rate this facet of county government as above average or excellent than were those living in the north-county or south-county areas. The statistically weighted countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 31b) indicate that citizens’ views on this topic were very similar at both points in time.





When asked to evaluate “Summit County’s fiscal responsibility in using available funds to address the most important needs of county residents” (Figure 32a), survey participants from all three county areas were most likely to rate this aspect of local government as “average” (56.1% of west-county residents, 47.2% of north-county residents, and 59.4% of south-county residents). At the same time, west-county residents were considerably more likely than those living in other areas to rate the county’s fiscal responsibility as better than average, while north-county residents were more likely than those living in either western or southern parts of the county to select the “below average” and “very poor” response options. Comparison of the combined countywide response tendencies to this question in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 32b) reveal a very slight increase over time in the percentage of respondents who considered the fiscal responsibility of county government to be less than average.

**Figure 32a. Citizens' ratings of the fiscal responsibility of Summit County government**



**Figure 32b. Citizens' ratings of the fiscal responsibility of Summit County government, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**

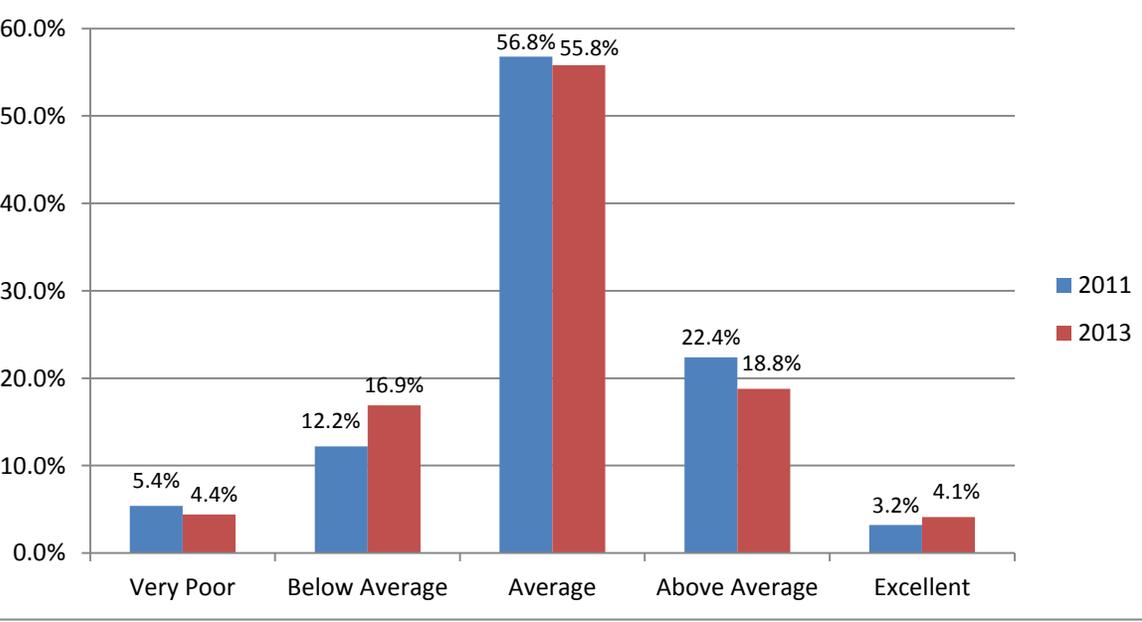
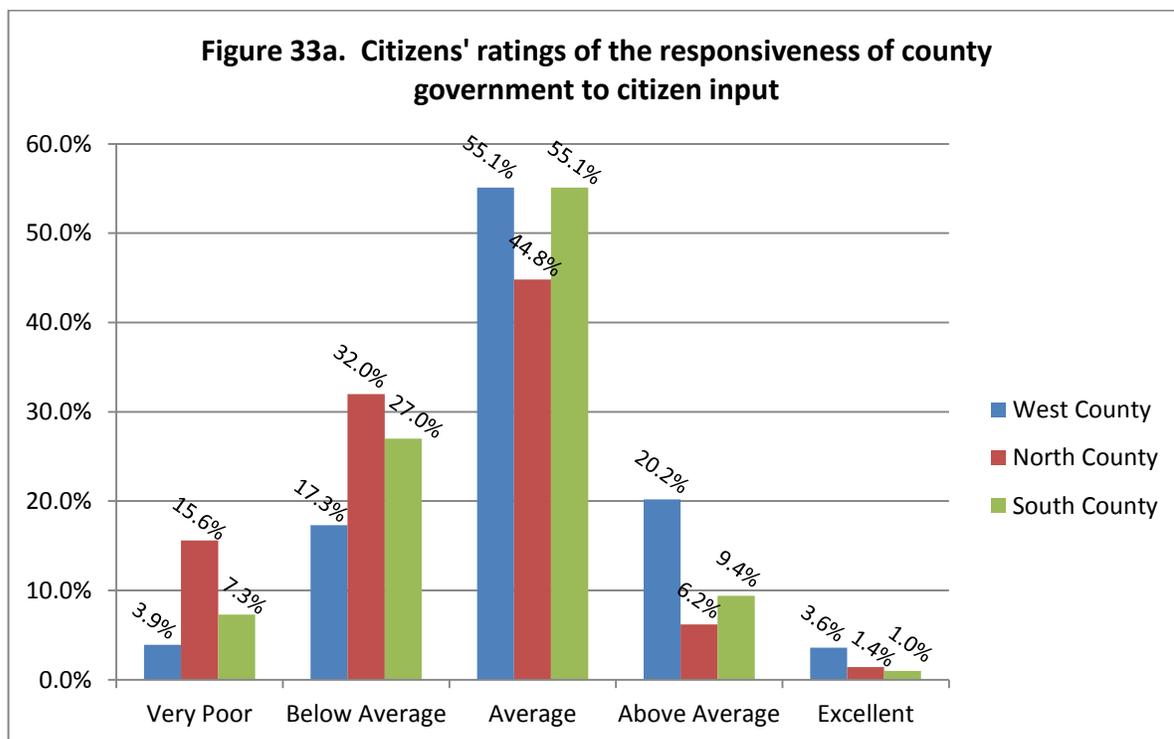
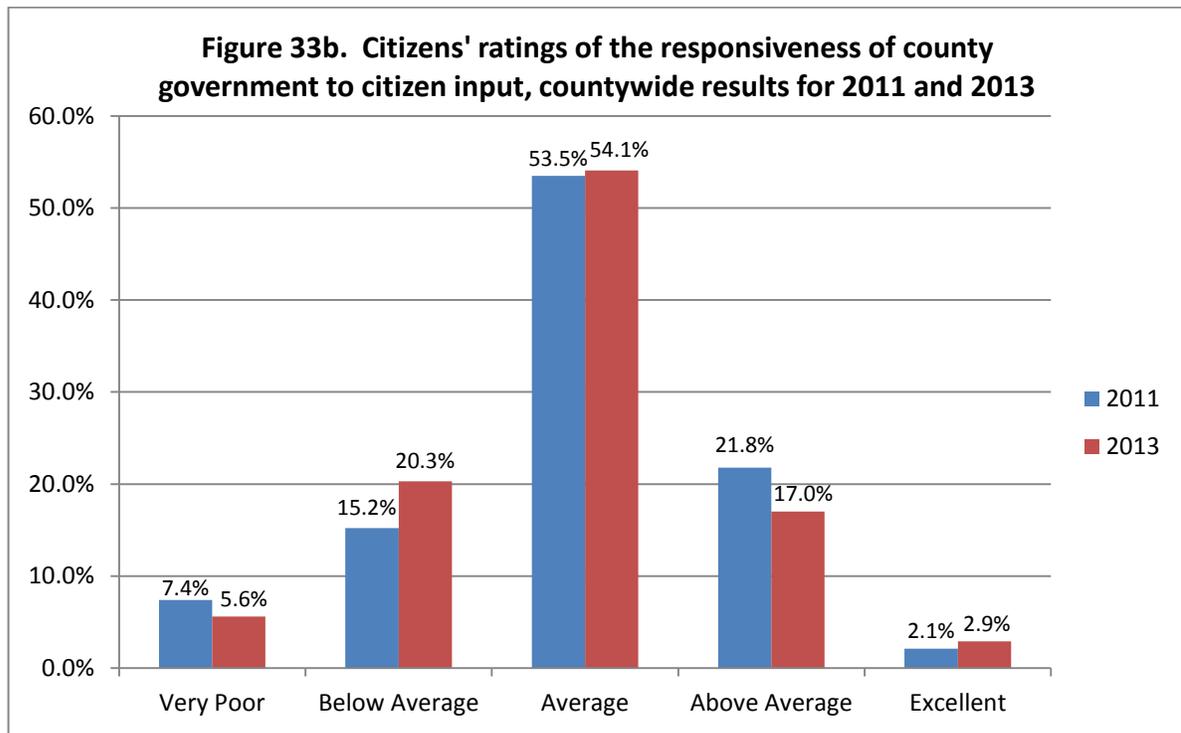


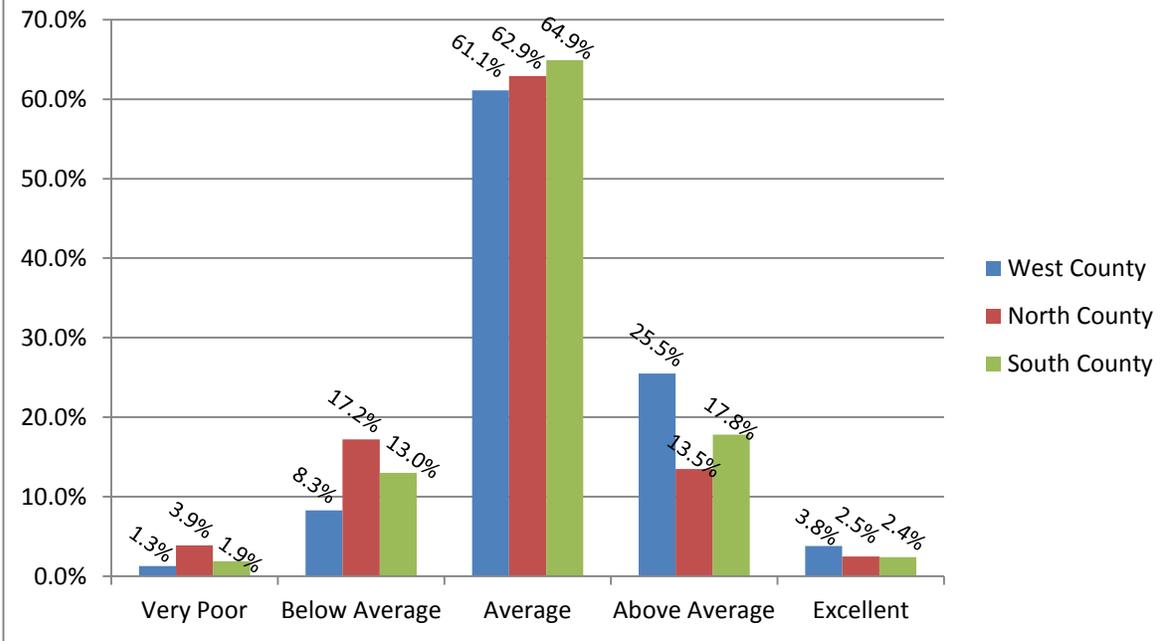
Figure 33a summarizes responses to a question that asked residents to rate “the responsiveness of county government to citizen input.” Once again the most common response across all three areas of Summit County was to rate this aspect of county government as “average.” However, a substantial minority of responses from north-county residents fell into the “below average” (32%) or “very poor” (15.6%) categories, as was true to a lesser extent for south-county residents (27% and 7.3%, respectively). West-county residents were considerably more likely to rate the responsiveness of county government as “above average” to “excellent” (a combined 23.8%) than were either north-county (7.6%) or south-county (10.4%) residents. A comparison of county-wide response tendencies for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 33b) indicates that overall residents were slightly less positive in their assessments of the responsiveness of county government in 2013 than was the case in 2011.



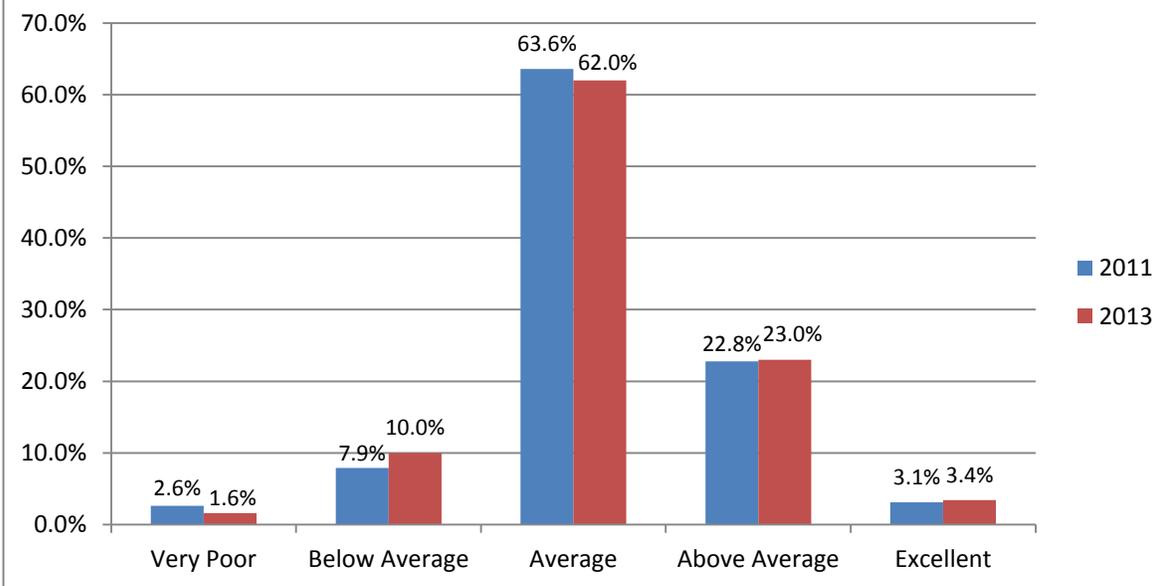


Survey participants were also asked to rate the “quality and availability of information on the county’s web site” (Figure 34a). A majority of respondents from the west-county (61.1%), north-county (62.9%) and west-county (64.9%) areas rated the county’s web site as “average.” A combined 29.3% of west-county residents, 16% of north-county residents, 20.2% of south-county residents provided ratings of “above average” or “excellent” in response to this question. When 2011 and 2013 countywide response patterns are compared (Figure 34b), it is clear that there has been very little change in citizens’ views about this issue.

**Figure 34a. Citizens' ratings of the quality and availability of information on the county's web site**



**Figure 34b. Citizens' ratings of the quality and availability of information on the county's web site, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



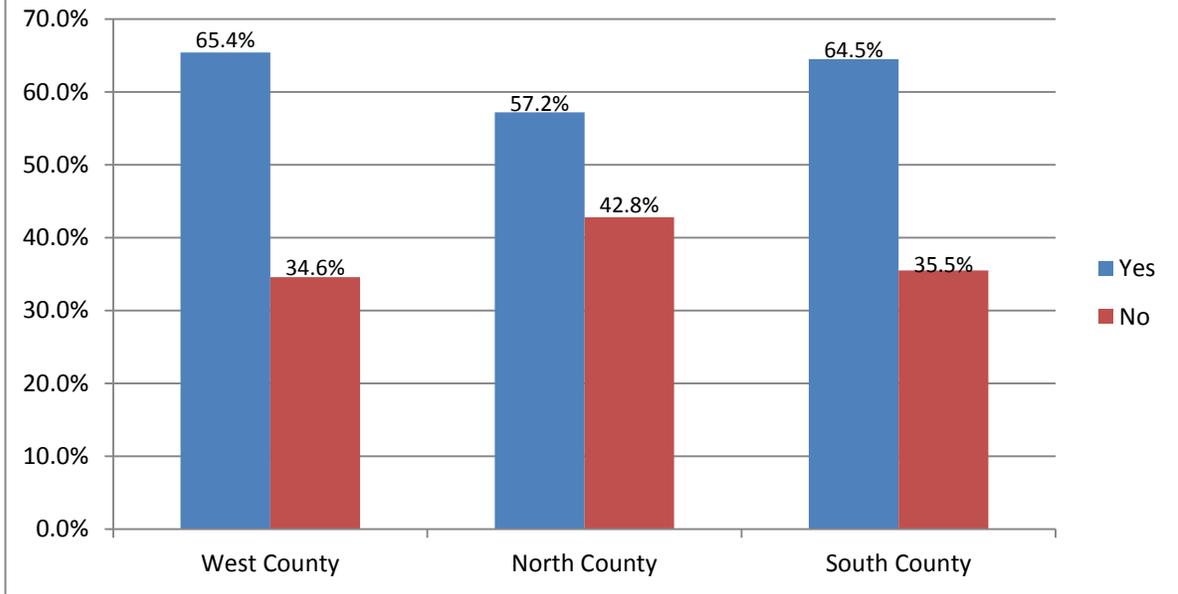
Recent experiences with county government offices. The next series of survey questions focused on residents' recent experiences in contacting Summit County government offices to obtain information, obtain a permit, or do other business. As indicated in Figure 35a, approximately one out of three respondents from the west-county (34.6%) and south-county (35.5%) areas and about four out of ten (42.8%) of those living in northern parts of the county said they had contacted a county government office at least once during the past year to conduct such business. For the county as a whole, the percentage of residents indicating contact with a county office was slightly lower in 2013 than had been the case in 2011 (Figure 35b).

When asked to identify the specific office they had contacted most recently, respondents from across the county identified a total of 19 different county offices. Of these, the most frequently identified point of recent contact was the county's planning/zoning/building permit offices, which were mentioned by 23.7% of west-county respondents reporting contact with a county office, 29.9% of north-county respondents, and 30.8% of south-county respondents.<sup>5</sup> The only other offices reported as a point of contact by more than 10% of respondents in any portion of the county were the county recorder's office (listed by 13.1% of south-county respondents), the county assessor's office (listed by 11.2% of north-county respondents), and the county clerk's office (listed by 10.5% of west-county respondents).

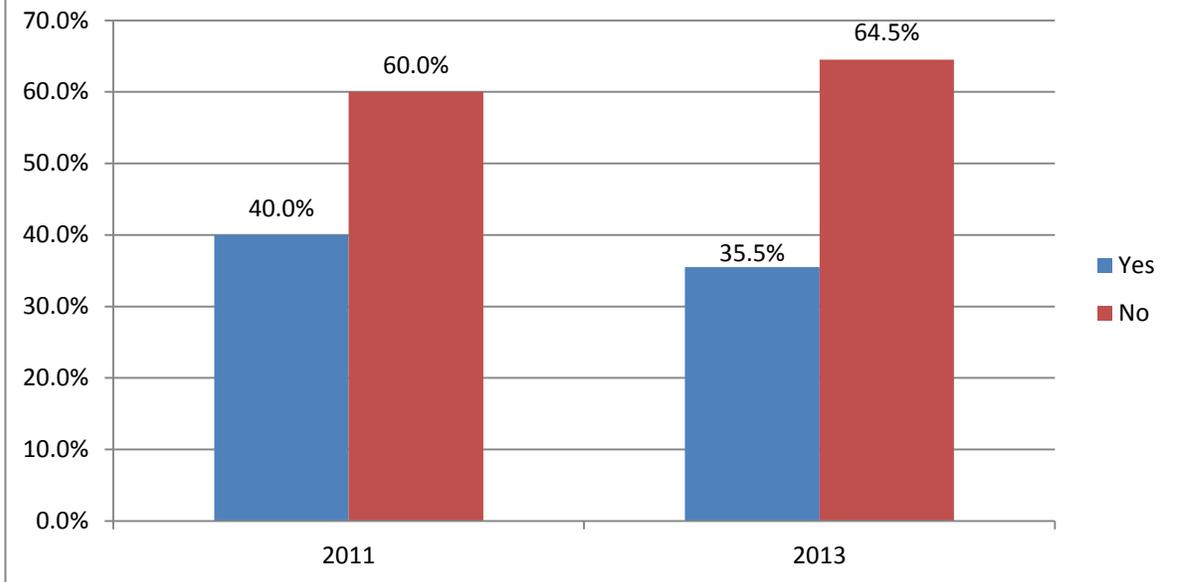
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<sup>5</sup> Many residents did not make a clear distinction between the planning department and the building department. Because of this, responses involving reference to those offices are combined for analysis purposes.

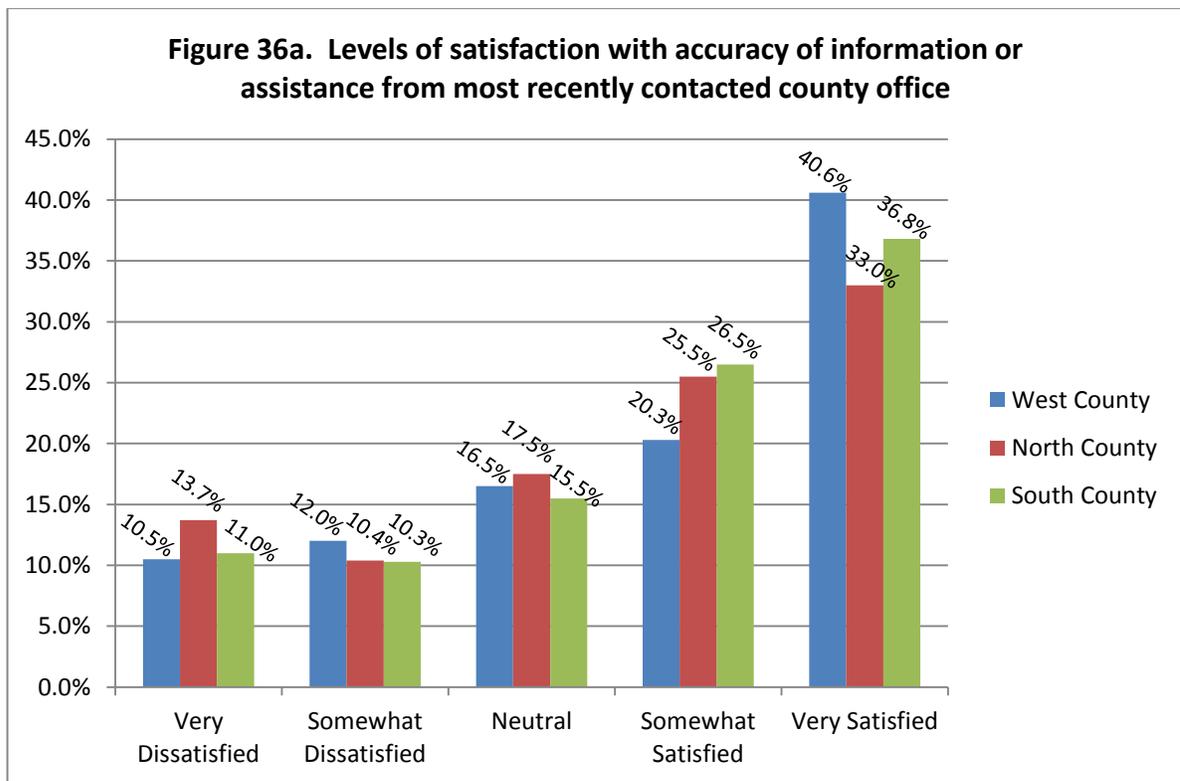
**Figure 35a. Percentage of survey participants reporting contact with a county office during the past year**



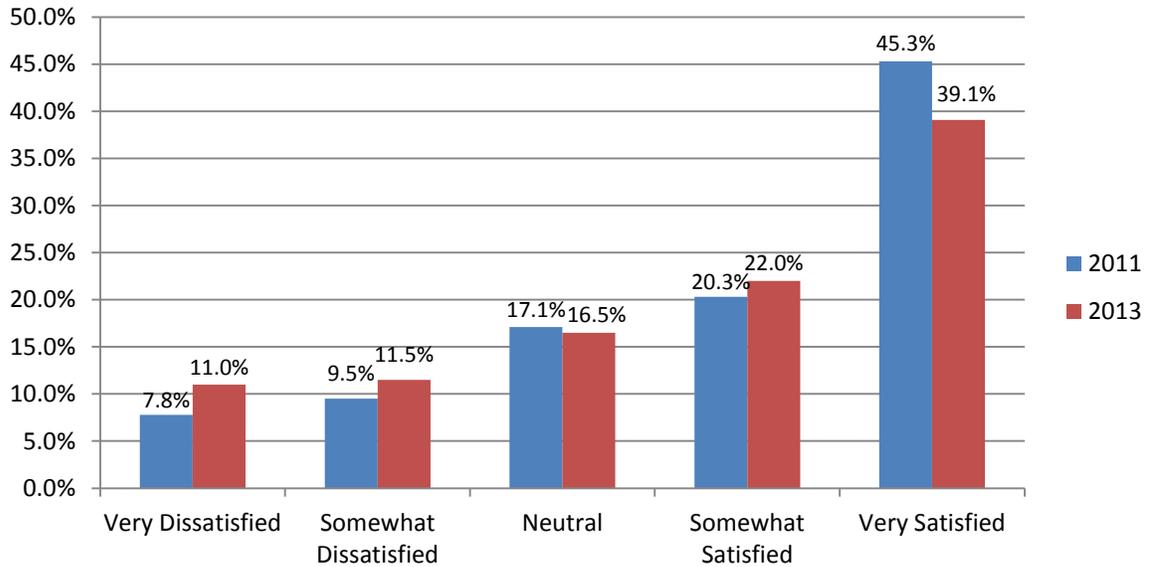
**Figure 35b. Percentage of residents reporting contact with a county office during the past year, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



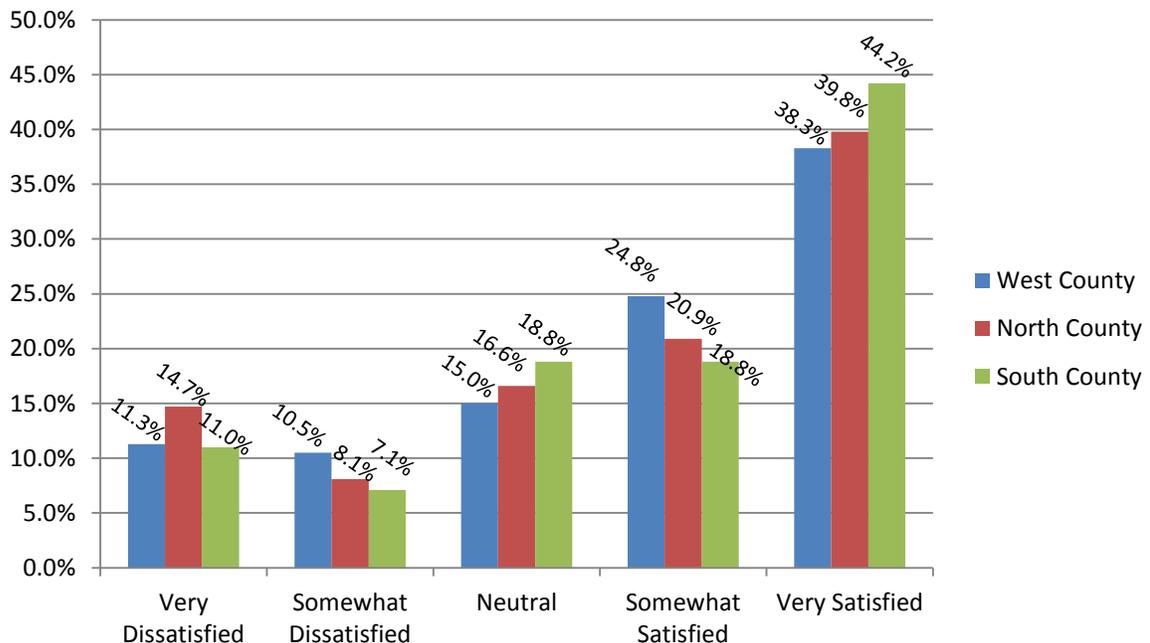
Following these initial questions, respondents were asked several questions focusing on their satisfaction with the county government office they had most recently contacted to conduct business or obtain information. As indicated in Figure 36a and 36b, across all portions of Summit County most survey participants were satisfied with “the accuracy of the information or assistance” they received from the county office they had contacted most recently. A substantial majority of respondents from each of the three county areas expressed satisfaction with “how quickly the county staff in this office responded” to their needs (Figures 37a and 37b). Generally high levels of satisfaction were also expressed with respect to “how effectively your concerns or needs were addressed” (Figure 38a and 38b).



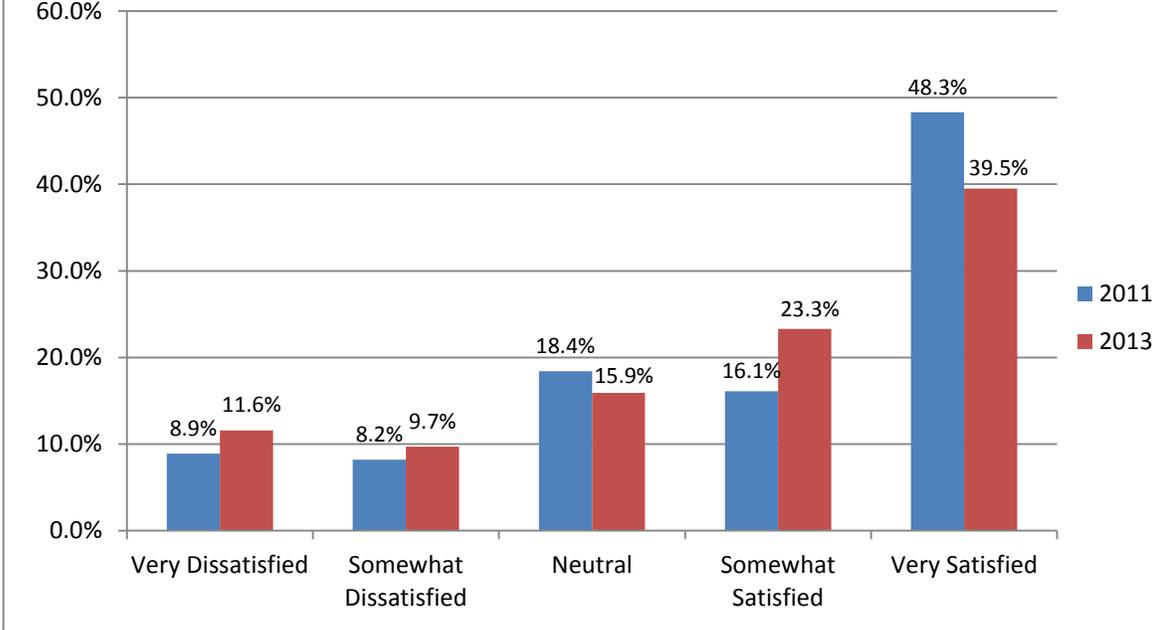
**Figure 36b. Levels of satisfaction with accuracy of information or assistance from most recently contacted county office, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



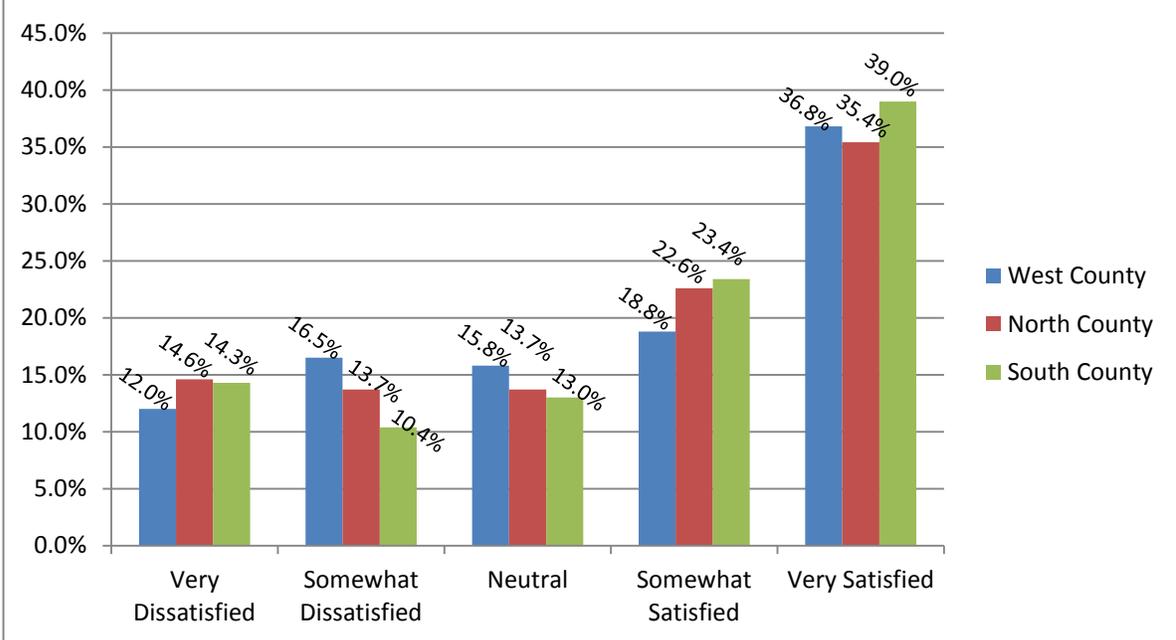
**Figure 37a. Levels of satisfaction with how quickly county staff responded**

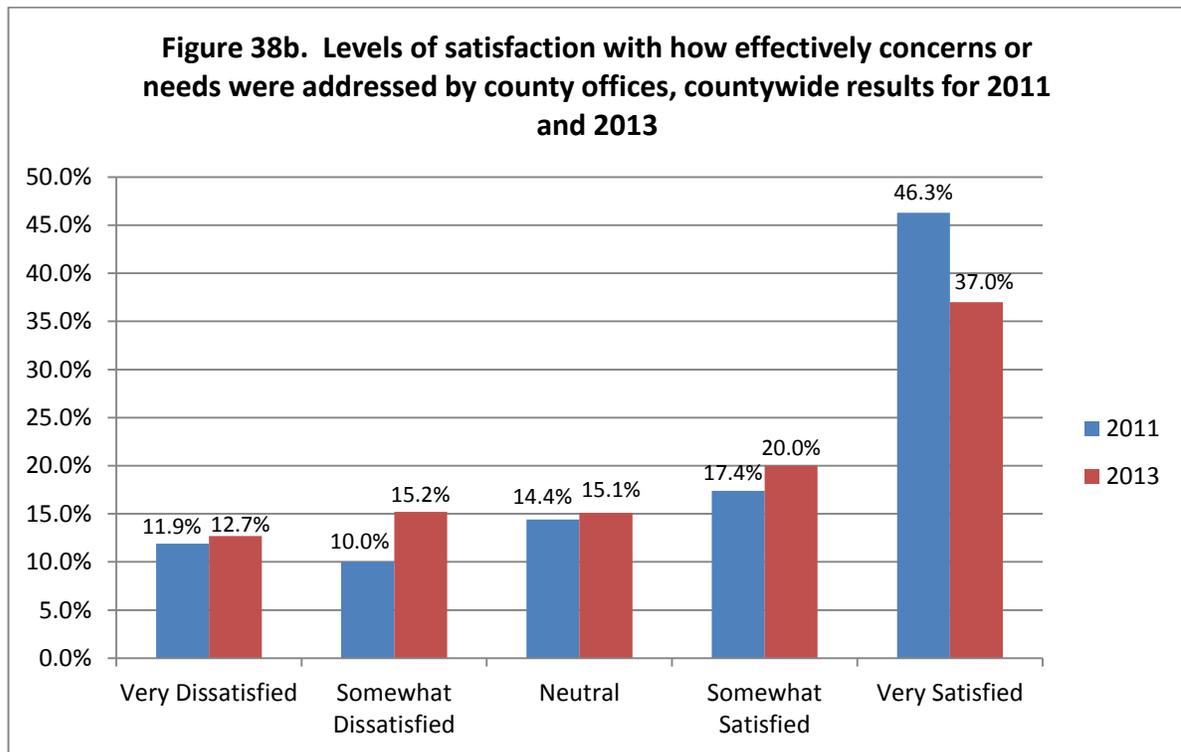


**Figure 37b. Levels of satisfaction with how quickly county staff responded, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



**Figure 38a. Levels of satisfaction with how effectively concerns or needs were addressed by county offices**





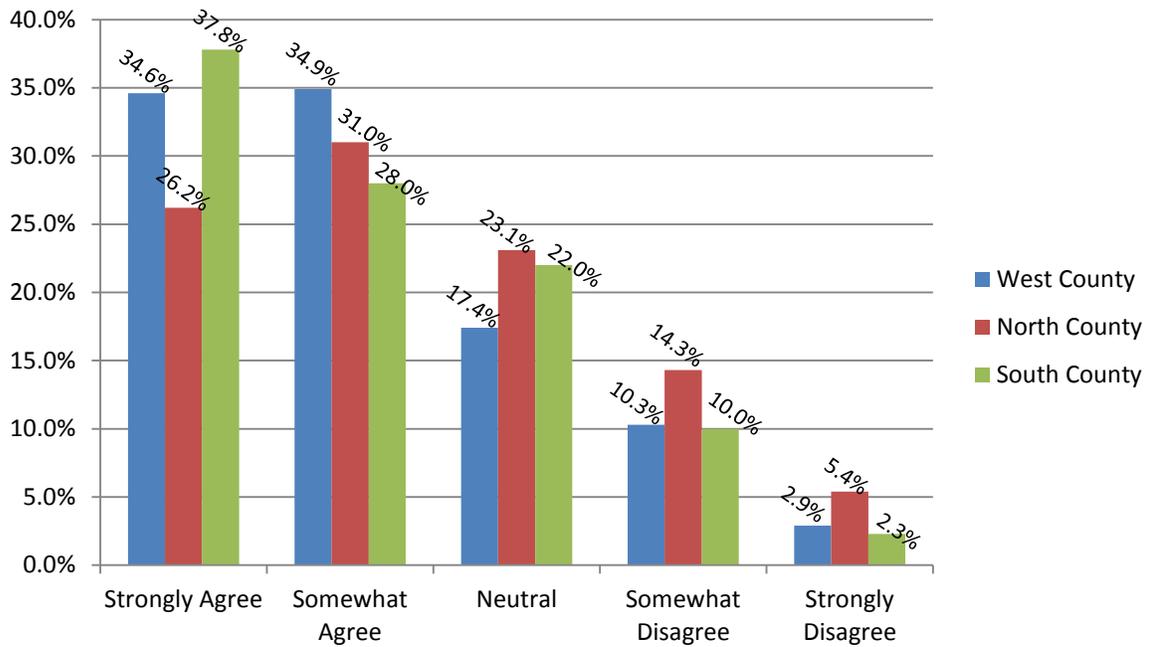
On balance, responses to this series of questions reveal generally high levels of satisfaction among most Summit County residents regarding their experiences in contacting county offices for information or to conduct business, in both 2011 and in 2013. At the same time, it is important to note that about 28% of residents who reported contact with a county office during the past year expressed some degree of dissatisfaction with how effectively their needs were addressed. Because the overall response patterns outlined to this point do not allow for a determination as to whether such expressions of dissatisfaction occur at a higher rate among survey participants reporting contact with any particular county office, additional analyses were conducted. Specifically, we selected only those respondents who were very or somewhat dissatisfied with how effectively their needs were addressed (see Figure 38a above), and then looked at the specific county offices those dissatisfied individuals reported as having contacted most recently. For the county as a whole, only 84 individuals who indicated

dissatisfaction in response to this question also provided information identifying a specific county office they had contacted during the past year. Among those 84 individuals, 33 of them (39.3%) mentioned the planning and/or building departments (many residents appear not to distinguish between these two county departments). No other county department was listed by more than 10% of those who had expressed dissatisfaction. Across the three areas of the county, the percentages of respondents who expressed dissatisfaction and identified the planning and/or building departments as their most recent point of contact were 33.3% (e.g., 7 individuals) among west-county residents, 41.7% (15 individuals) among north-county residents, and 40.7% (11 individuals) among south-county residents.

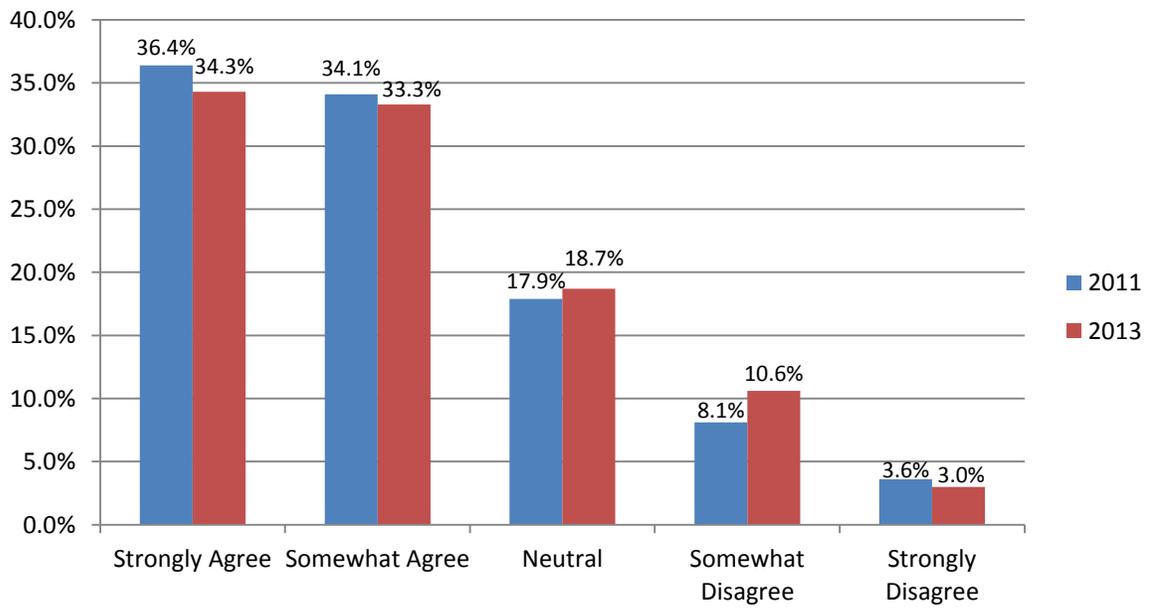
### **Growth and Growth Management**

The next major theme addressed in the survey involved issues related to growth and development experiences and growth management strategies in Summit County. The first in this series of questions asked survey participants to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement that “rapid growth and development is causing a loss of important and valued characteristics” traditionally associated with the area. As indicated in Figure 39a, a majority of residents in all three portions of the county expressed agreement with this statement, and few disagreed. Over one-third of west-county residents (34.6%) and south-county (37.8%) residents and over one-fourth (26.2%) of those living in northern portions of the county said they “strongly agree” that rapid growth is causing a loss of valued county characteristics, with generally similar proportions indicating that they “somewhat agree.” The statistically weighted countywide response distributions from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were nearly identical (Figure 39b), with a strong majority of residents in both years expressing agreement that growth is causing a loss of valued characteristics in Summit County.

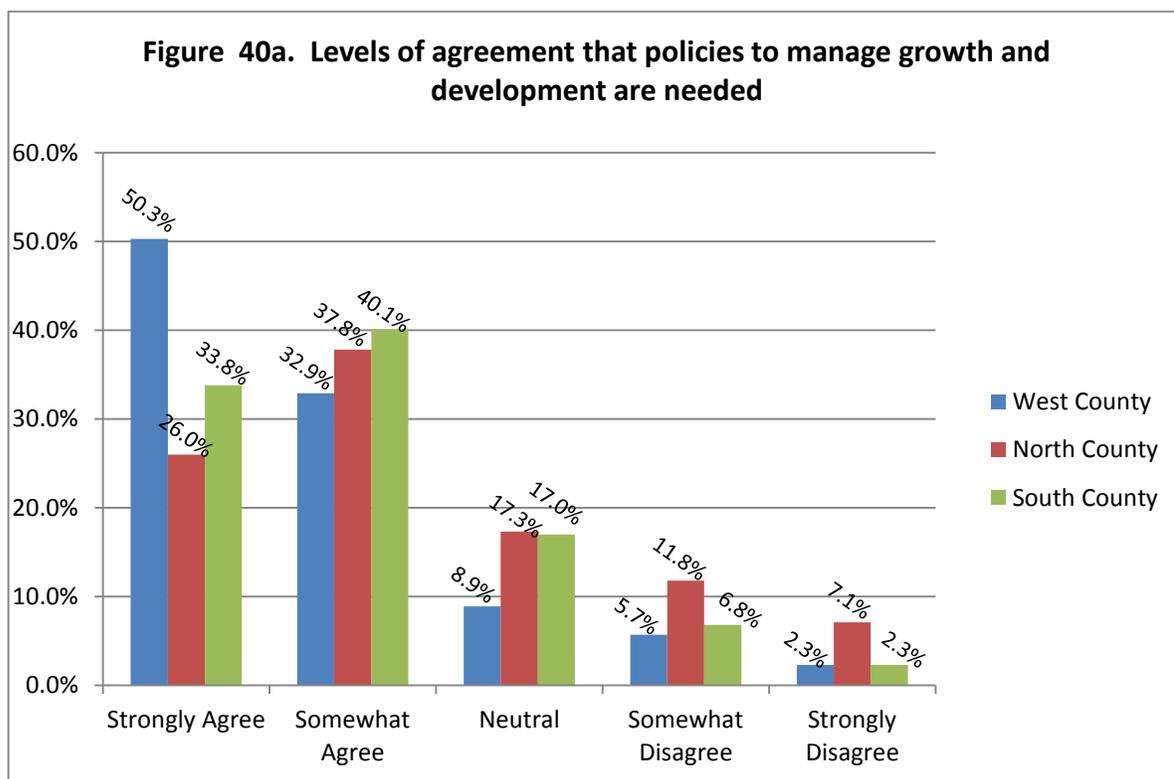
**Figure 39a. Levels of agreement that rapid growth is causing a loss of important & valued characteristics**

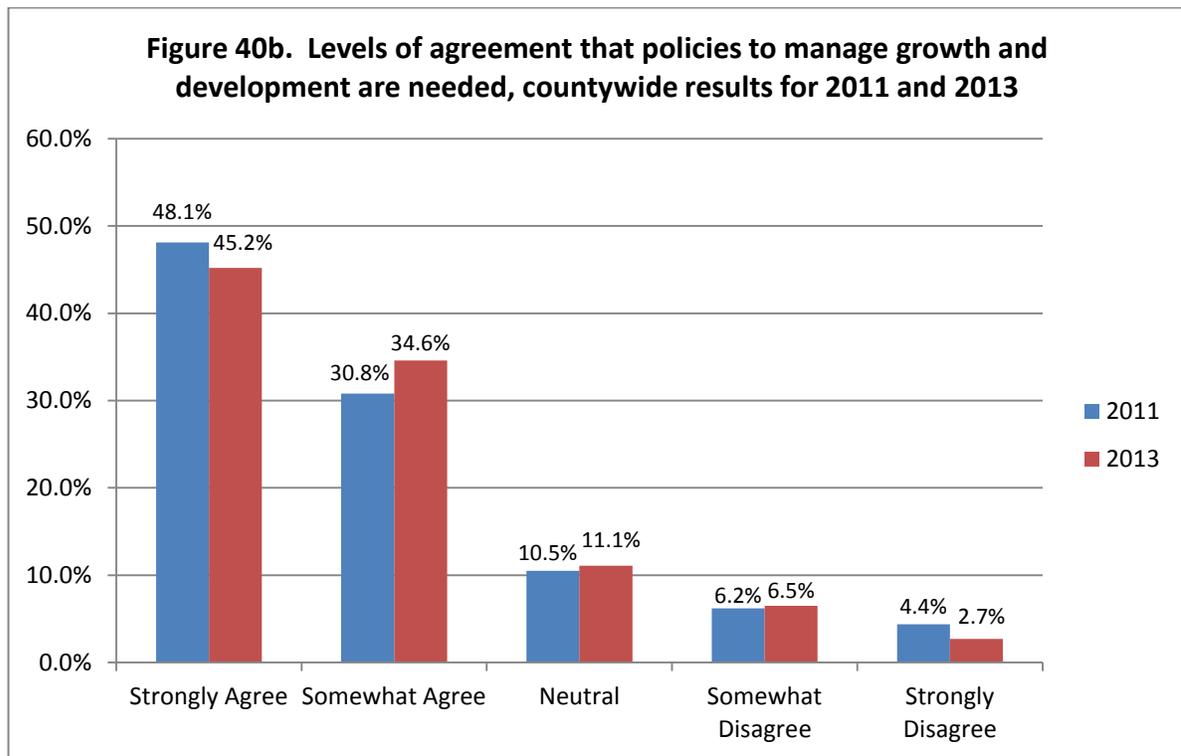


**Figure 39b. Levels of agreement that rapid growth is causing a loss of important & valued characteristics, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



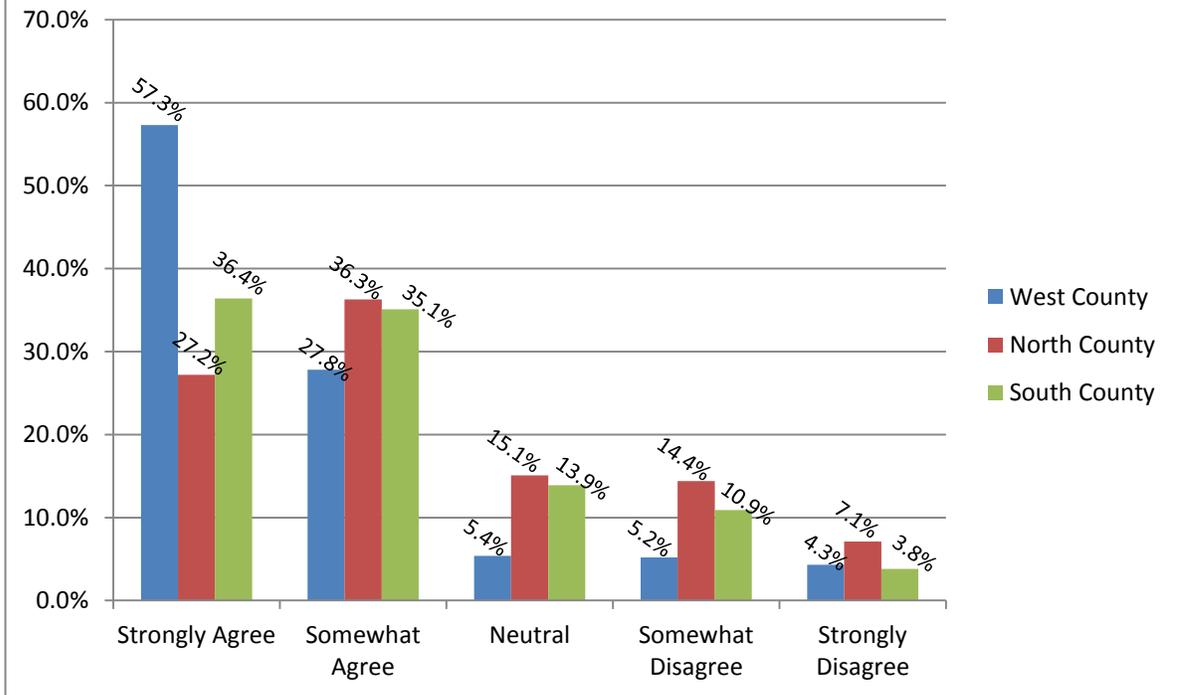
Given the concern expressed by county residents over the impacts of growth and development, it is not surprising to find that most survey participants believe that “public policies to manage growth and development are needed to control the rate and locations of development in Summit County” (see Figure 40a). In all three portions of the county a majority of survey participants expressed some level of agreement with this statement, and relatively few expressed disagreement. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the percentage of respondents saying they “strongly agree” with the need for growth management policies is considerably higher among west-county residents (50.3%) than among those who live in the north-county (26%) or south-county (33.8%) areas. On balance, residents of the northern and southern portions of Summit County tend to be somewhat less enthusiastic with respect to growth management policies than are their counterparts in more heavily-developed west-county areas. Overall county-wide response distributions for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 40b) are very similar, reflecting a clear tendency among most residents of the county to agree that growth management policies are necessary.



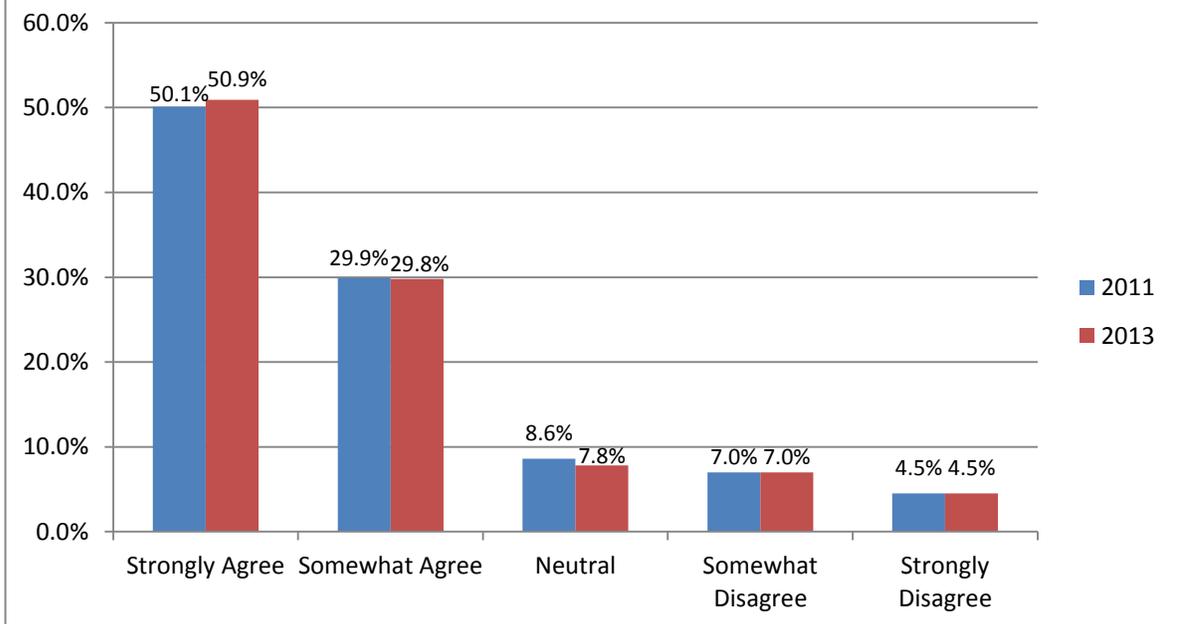


A similar response pattern was produced when survey participants were asked to consider a statement that “policies to manage growth and development should emphasize the protection of environmental quality, including clean air and water, even if this means some properties cannot be developed.” As indicated in Figure 41a, a majority of residents across all portions of the county expressed some level of agreement with this statement. However, west-county residents were far more likely to say they “strongly agree” (57.3%) than were north-county (27.2%) or south-county (36.4%) residents. Again, there is some evidence in responses to this question of higher levels of ambivalence about growth management among residents of the north-county area, where growth and development pressures have to date been considerably less widespread than has occurred across other portions of the county. Overall, the weighted county-wide response distribution derived from the 2013 survey was nearly identical to that obtained in 2011 (Figure 41b), indicating that roughly eight out of ten county residents are supportive of growth management policies that help to protect environmental quality.

**Figure 41a. Levels of agreement that growth management policies should emphasize environmental protection**

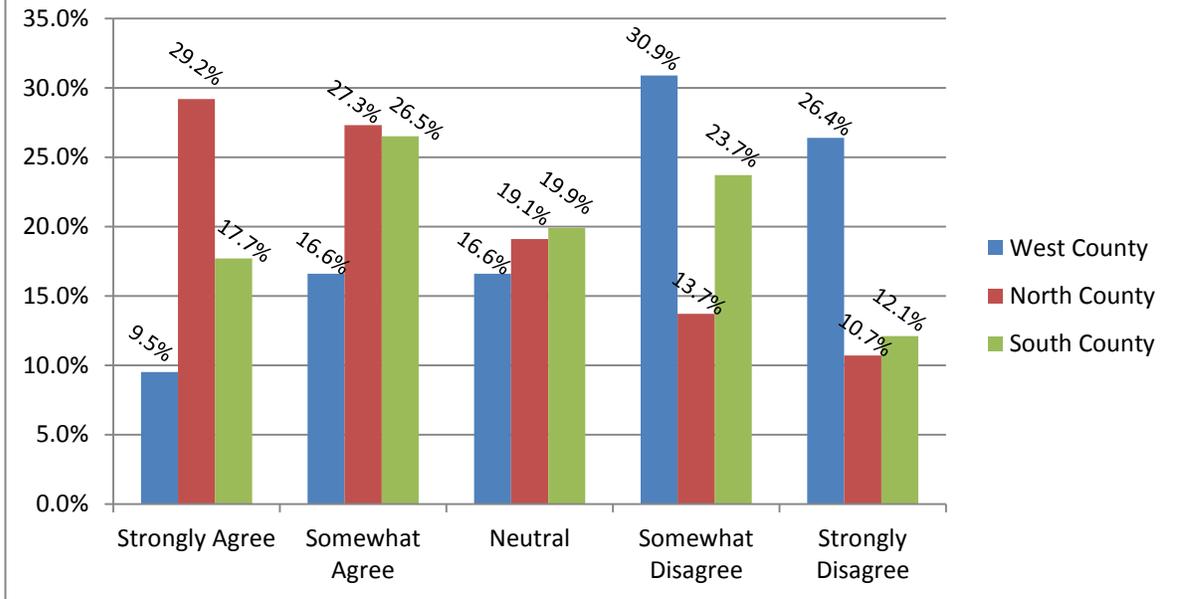


**Figure 41b. Levels of agreement that growth management policies should emphasize environmental protection, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**

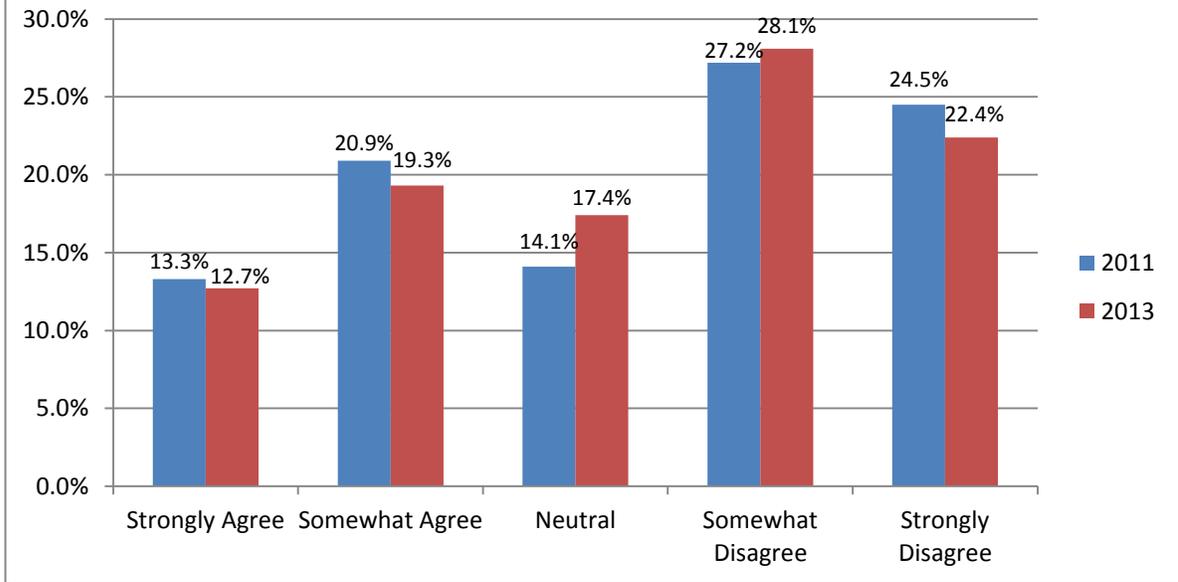


Distinctions between the orientations of east-side and west-side residents become more apparent when we turn attention to several questions that examine growth management issues in the context of private property rights concerns. For example, when presented with a statement that “it is not acceptable to restrict private property rights in order to protect the environment or preserve open space,” expressions of agreement were considerably more widespread among those living in the southern and especially northern portions of Summit County than was the case among west-county residents (Figure 42a). Over half of west-county residents indicated that they either somewhat or strongly disagreed with this pro-private property rights statement (a combined 57.3% of responses). In contrast, only 37.7% of south-county residents and just 24.4% of north-county residents expressed disagreement. Expressions of agreement that private property rights should not be restricted were most common among north-county residents (29.2% said they “strongly agree” and 27.3% “somewhat agree”). For the county as a whole, response patterns from the 2011 and 2013 surveys indicate that in both years county residents were generally more likely to disagree than to agree with the notion that it is not acceptable to restrict private property rights in order to protect the environment or preserve open space (Figure 42b).

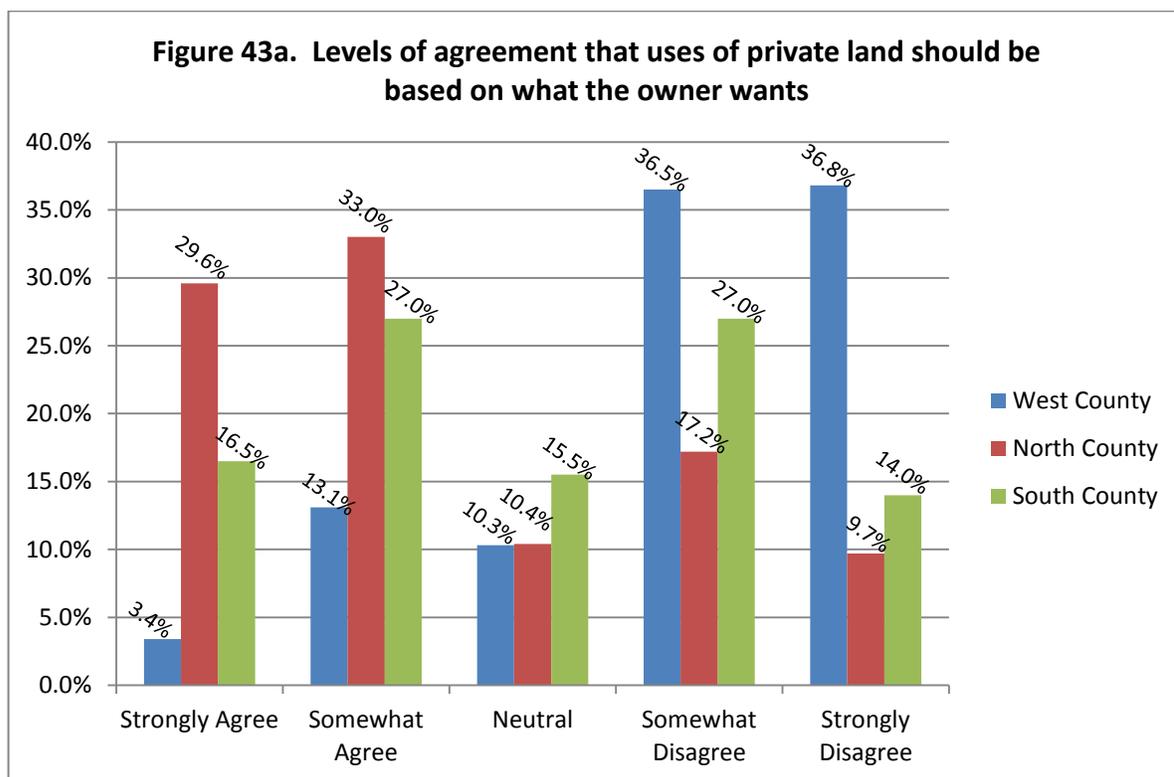
**Figure 42a. Levels of agreement that it is not acceptable to restrict private property rights to protect the environment or preserve open space**



**Figure 42b. Levels of agreement that it is not acceptable to restrict private property rights to protect the environment or preserve open space, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



Similarly, nearly three-fourths of west-county residents expressed some level of disagreement with a statement that “uses of private land should be based on what the owner wants, without being restricted by regulations or land use ordinances,” while only 41% of south-county residents and just 26.9% of north-county residents expressed disagreement (Figure 43a). Agreement that private property owners should be able to use their lands as they wish was far higher among north-county residents (a combined 62.6% of responses) than was the case for either of the other county areas. The statistically weighted countywide response distributions were very similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 43b).



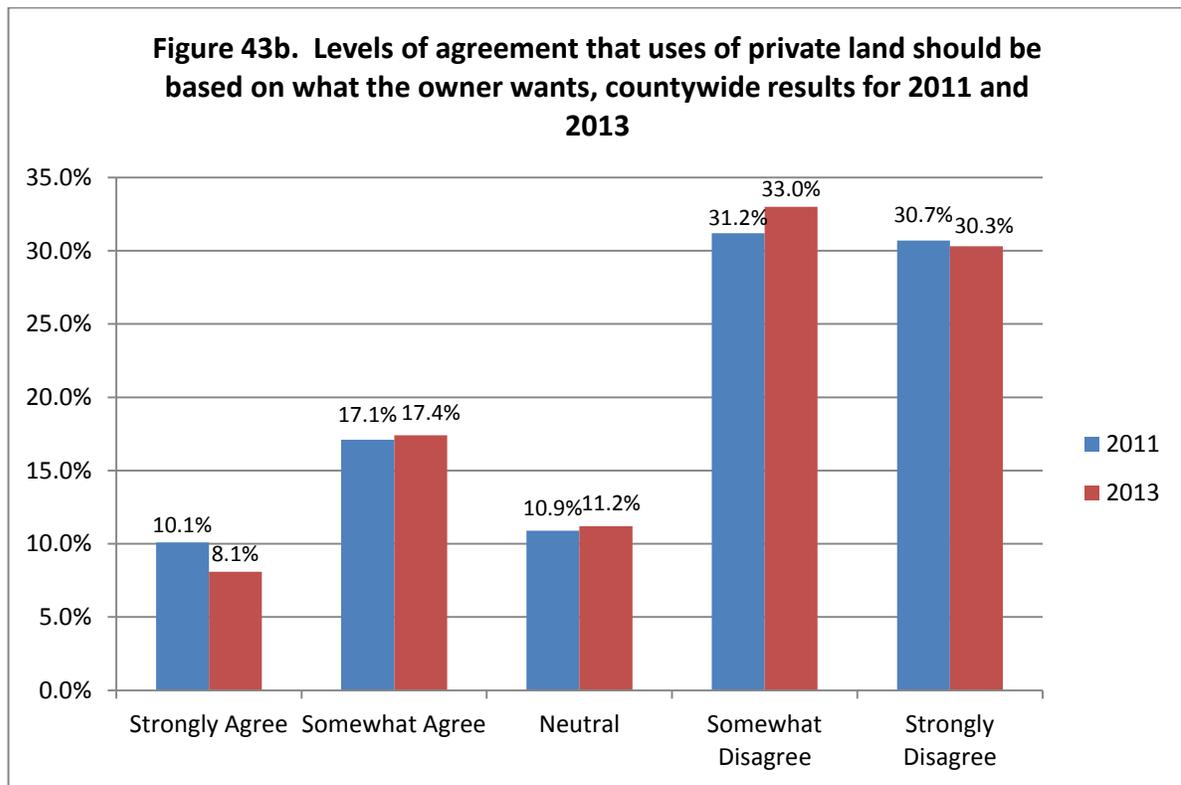
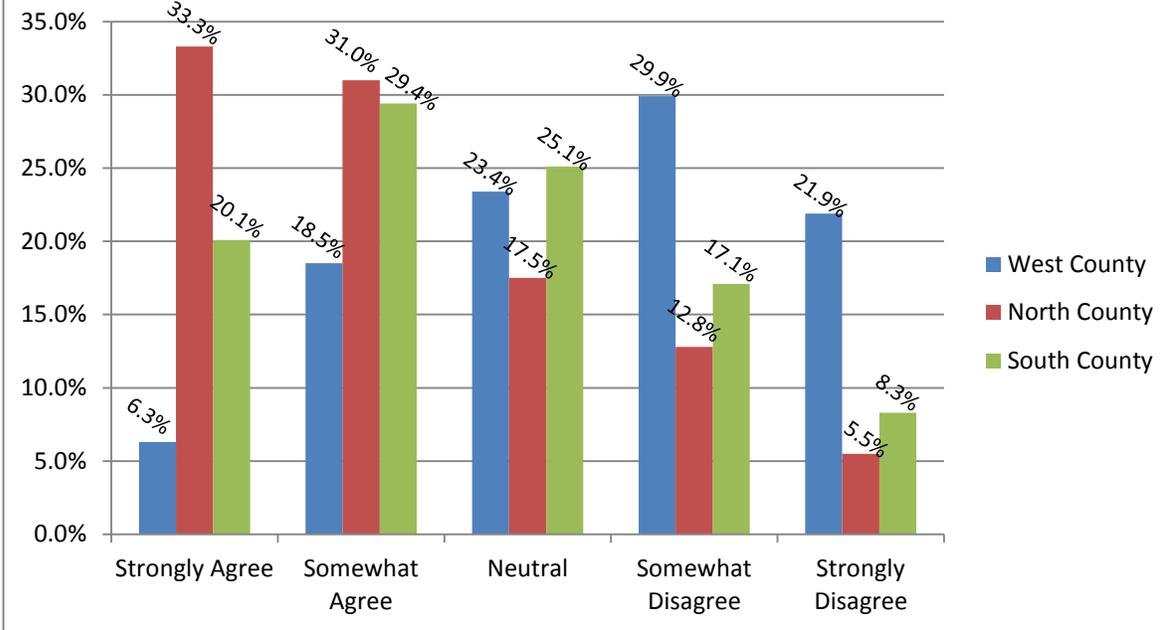
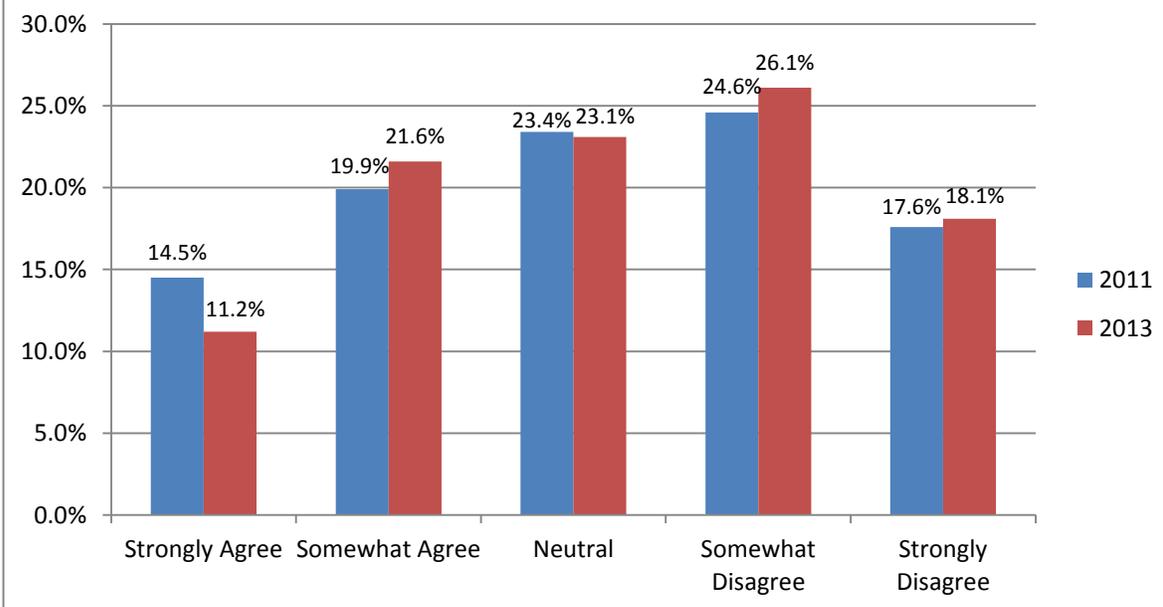


Figure 44a summarizes responses to a statement that “Summit County land use and development regulations need to be more flexible in allowing owners of existing residences to add on to their homes or expand into areas that currently are restricted by lot size or set back requirements.” A clear majority of north-county residents expressed agreement with this statement; 33.3% said they “strongly agree” and 31% selected the “somewhat agree” response option. South-county residents also tended to express agreement (a combined 49.5% of responses). In contrast, only one-fourth (24.8%) of west-county residents expressed some level of agreement with the statement, while in combination half (50.8%) expressed some level of disagreement. Clearly, residents of northern Summit County tend to express higher levels of discomfort with land use regulations that some may consider restrictive than is the case among those who live in western portions of the county. Overall, response distributions derived from the 2013 survey for the county as a whole were very similar to those observed in 2011 (Figure 44b).

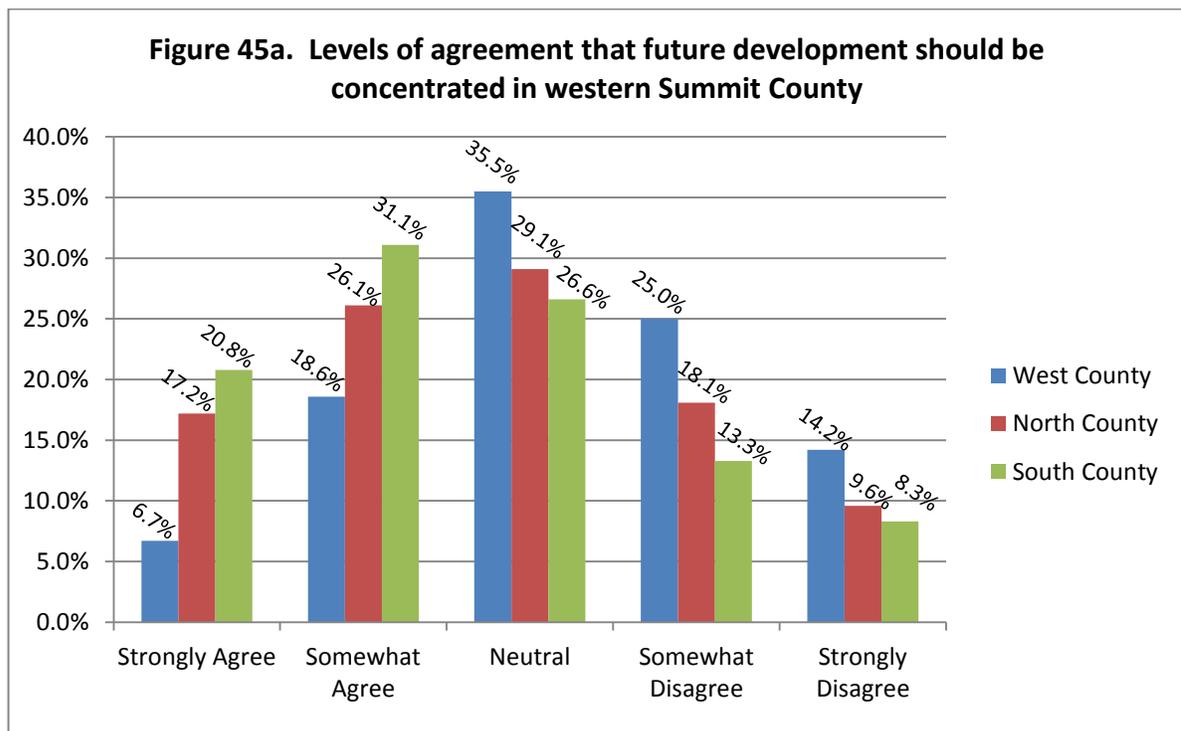
**Figure 44a. Levels of agreement that Summit County land use regulations need to be more flexible**

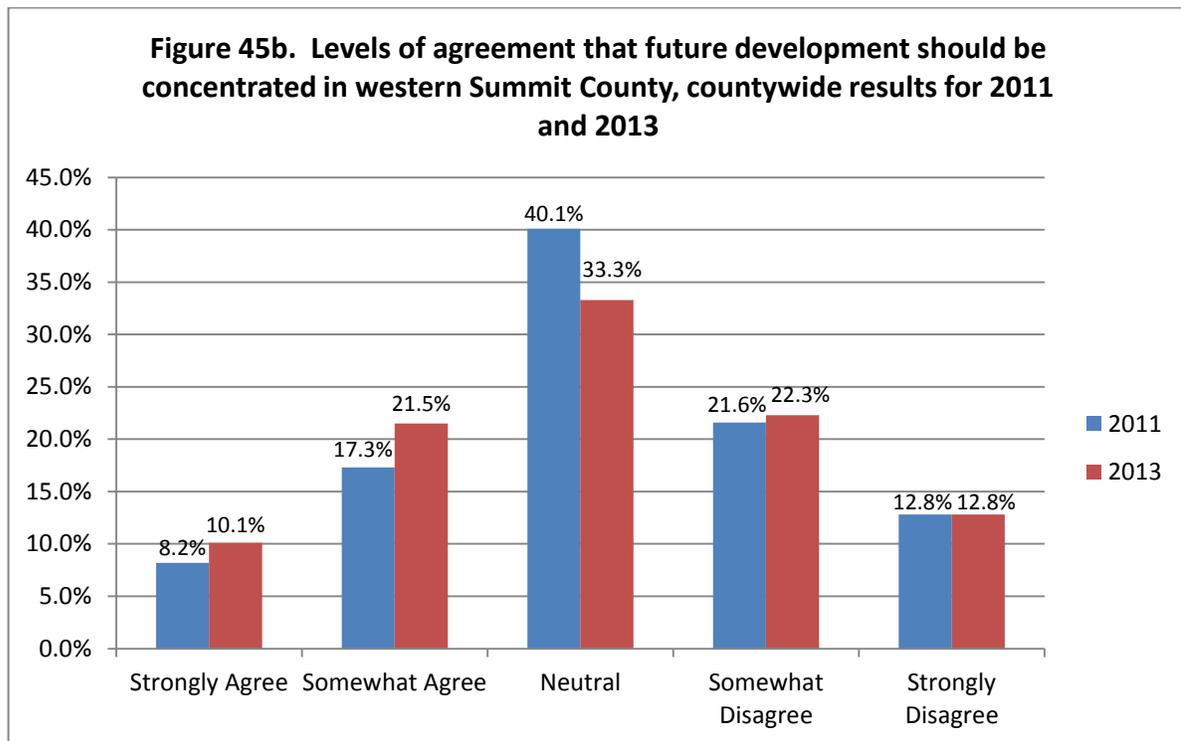


**Figure 44b. Levels of agreement that Summit County land use regulations need to be more flexible, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



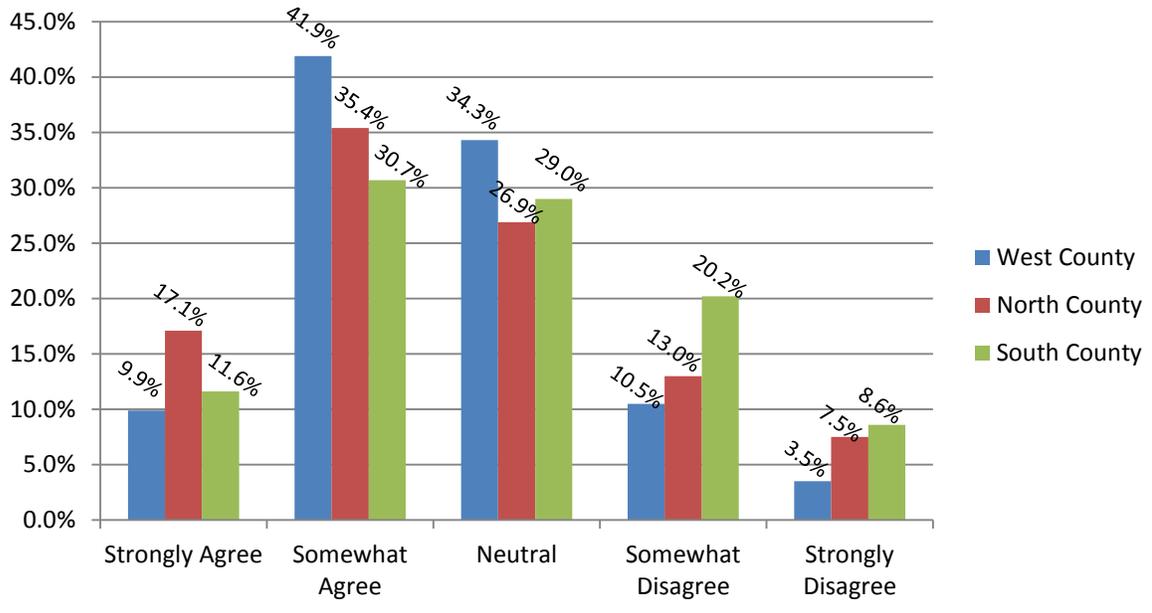
Responses to a statement that “future growth and development should be concentrated in western Summit County” to help preserve agricultural lands and open space in other parts of the county were quite mixed across all portions of the county (Figure 45a). Among west-county residents the most frequently-selected response category was “neutral” (35.5%), with 25.3% expressing some level of agreement and 39.2% expressing disagreement that future growth and development should remain concentrated in western portions of the county. North-county residents were more likely to express agreement (a combined 43.3%) than disagreement (27.2%) with the statement. By comparison, south-county residents were even more likely to agree that development should be concentrated in western portions of the county (a combined 51.9%), and less likely than residents of other areas to disagree (21.6%). When countywide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 are compared (Figure 45b), there is evidence of a slight shift over that two-year period toward more agreement with the idea of having growth and development concentrated in west-county areas.



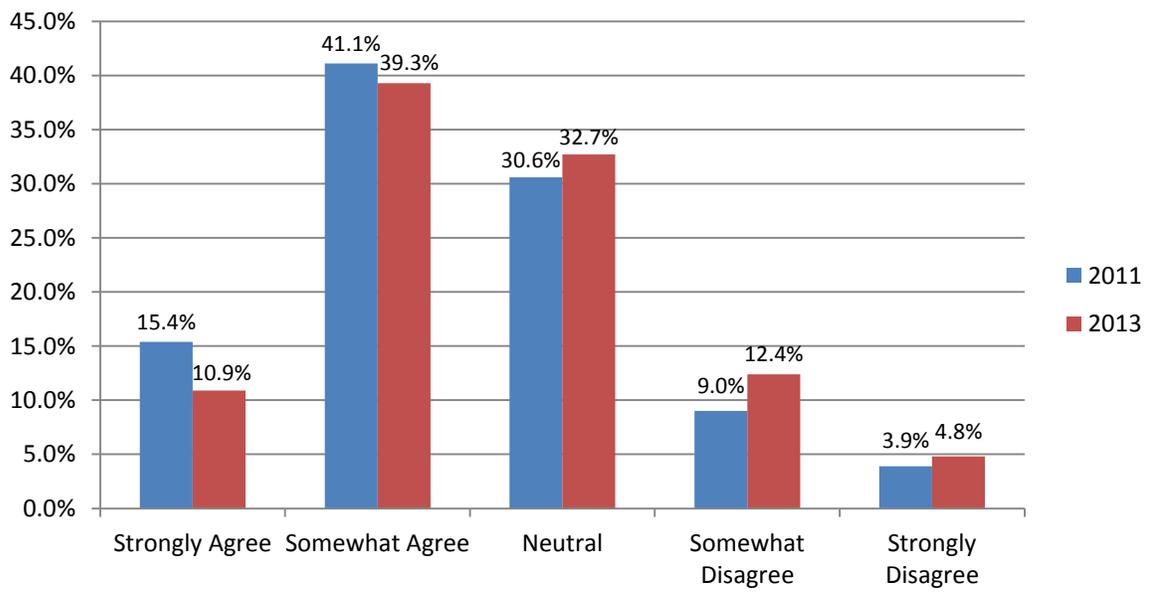


Respondents from the western and northern portions of the county were more likely than those living in south-county areas to agree with a statement that “future growth and development should be dispersed throughout most parts of Summit County” to provide people living in areas other than Park City/Snyderville Basin with greater access to economic opportunities and services. As indicated in Figure 46a, west-county residents were most likely to say they “somewhat agree” with this idea (41.9%), and in combination just over one-half (51.8%) of respondents from that area expressed some level of agreement. In combination about one-half of those living in north-county areas also expressed some level of agreement with the statement (a combined 52.5%). The overall level of agreement with this notion of dispersed development was somewhat lower among those living in southern portions of Summit County (42.3%). Although the countywide response distributions for 2011 and 2012 (Figure 46b) are generally similar, a slightly lower percentage of residents expressed agreement in 2013 than was the case in 2011.

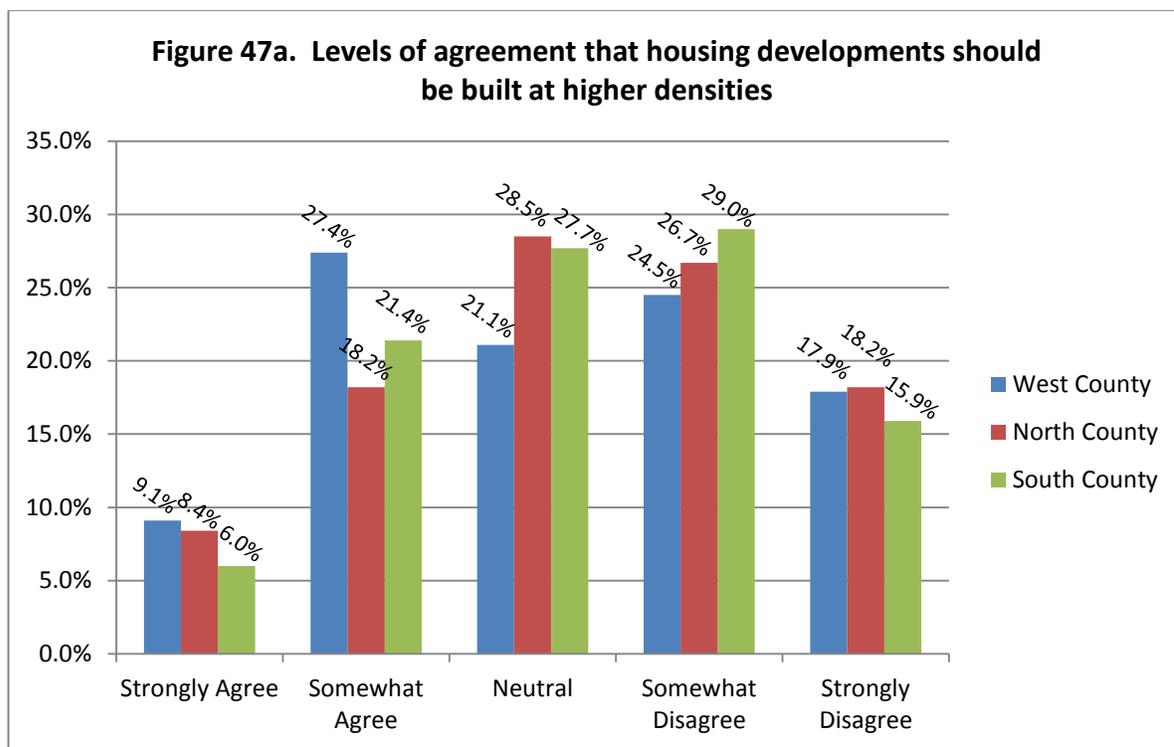
**Figure 46a. Levels of agreement that future development should be dispersed throughout Summit County**

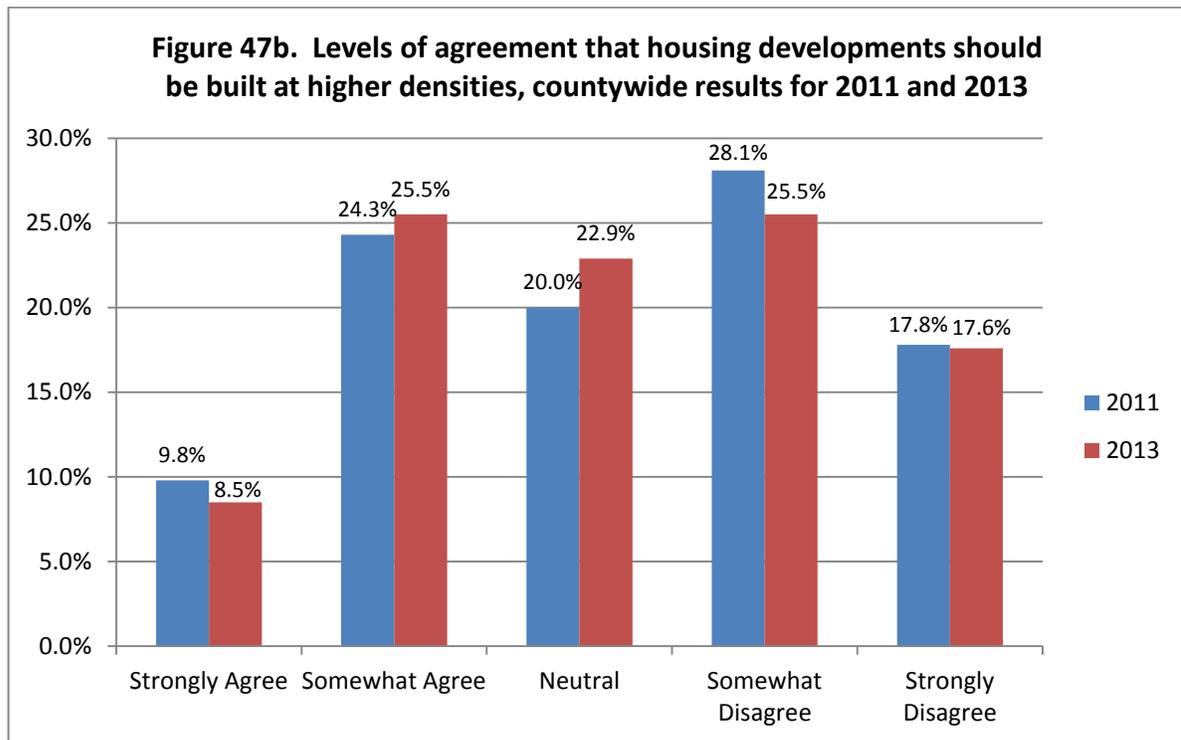


**Figure 46b. Levels of agreement that future development should be dispersed throughout Summit County, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



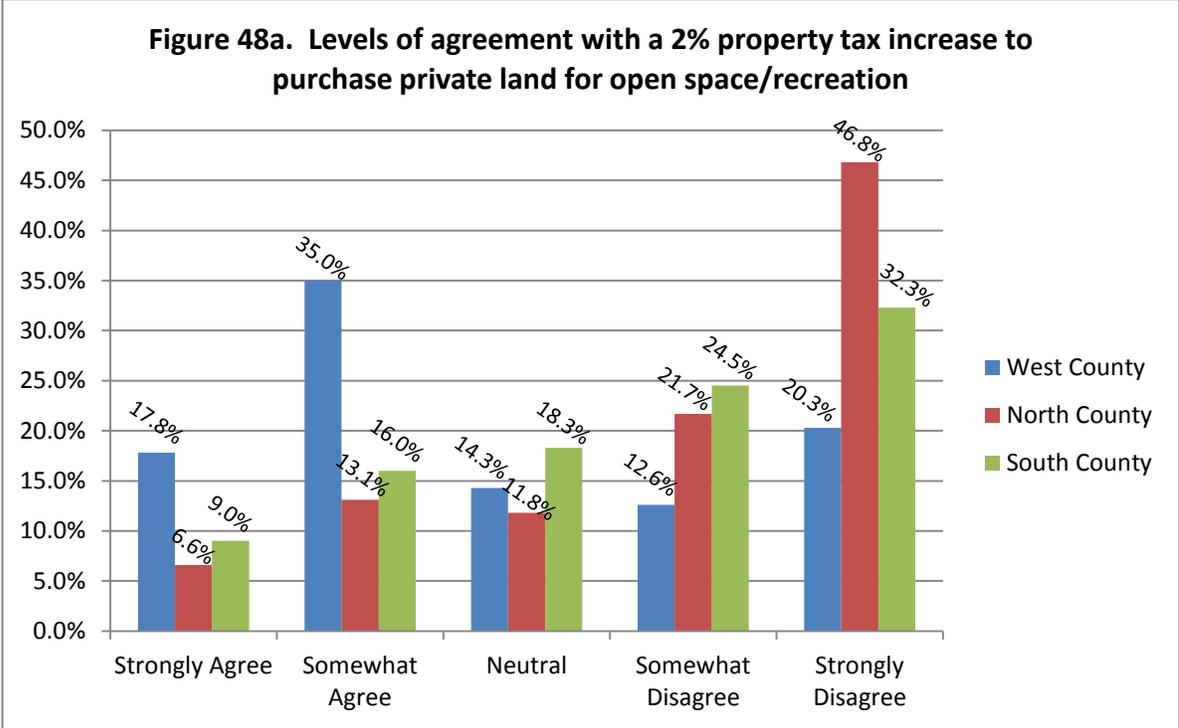
The next item in this series asked respondents to indicate their levels of agreement or disagreement with a statement that “Summit County should require most new housing developments to be built at higher densities with smaller lot sizes, in order to preserve more open space.” The combined percentage of respondents indicating that they strongly agree or somewhat agree with the idea of policies that require higher-density housing development was considerably higher among those living in west-county areas (36.5%) than was the case among either north-county (26.6%) or south-county (27.4%) residents. The weighted countywide response distribution derived from the 2011 and 2013 survey are very similar, with data from both years revealing that perspectives on this issue are rather mixed among residents of Summit County.

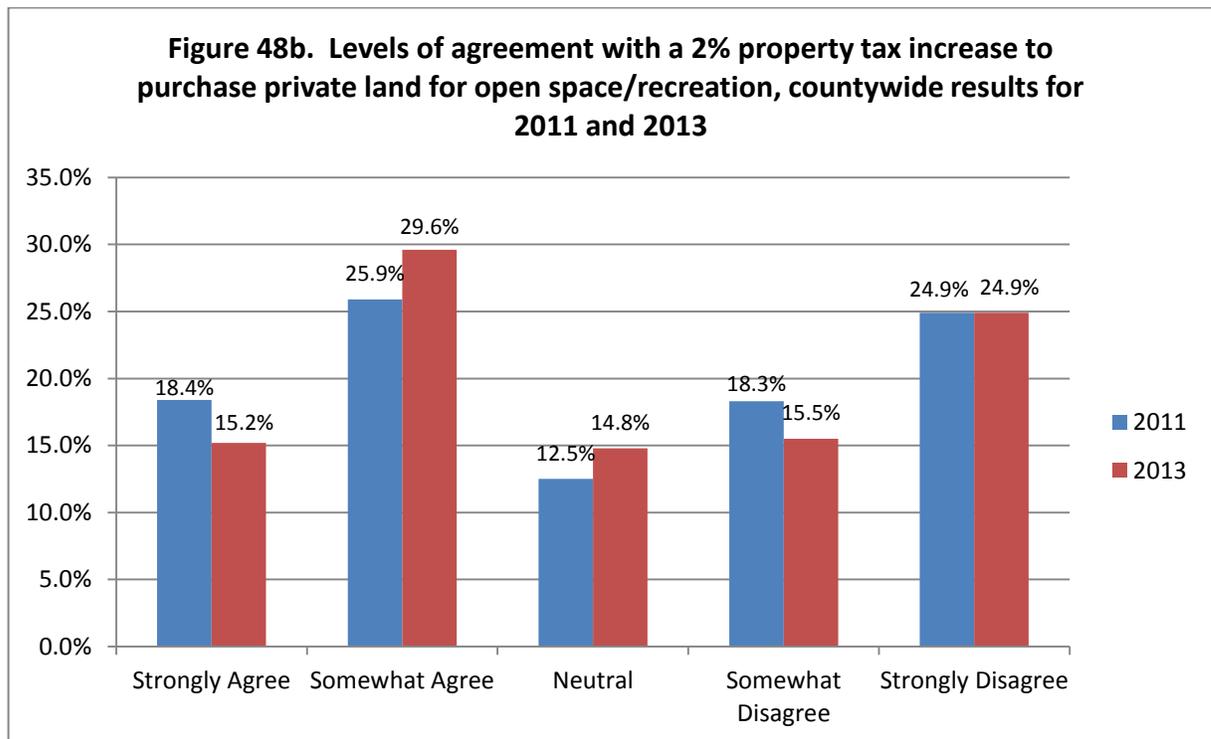




The final question in this series asked survey participants to indicate their agreement or disagreement that Summit County should “increase residential and commercial property taxes by up to 2% in order to generate the funds needed to purchase private lands that could be used to preserve open space and provide public recreation areas.” While most residents of western Summit County expressed support for this notion, residents of the southern and especially the northern portions of the county were considerably more likely to express opposition (Figure 48a). Nearly one in five west-county residents (17.8%) said they “strongly agree” with such a property tax hike to provide for open space and recreation areas, and over one-third (35%) said they “somewhat agree.” In contrast, nearly half (46.8%) of north-county residents and one-third (32.3%) of south-county residents said they “strongly disagree” with this idea. Clearly, willingness to pay increased taxes to provide for additional open space and public recreation areas is considerably lower among residents of the northern and

southern portions of Summit County (where at present open space is generally more readily available) than is true for west-county residents. A comparison of weighted countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 48b) indicates that overall residents' views about this issue have remained relatively stable over this time span.

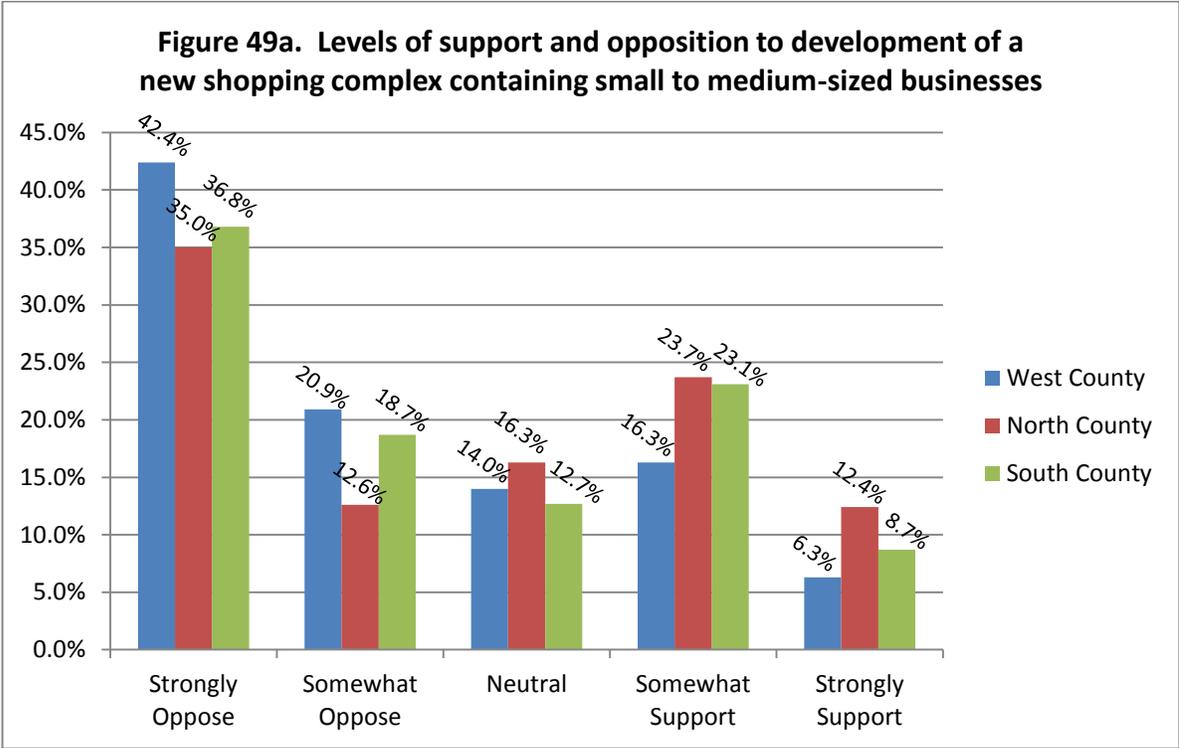


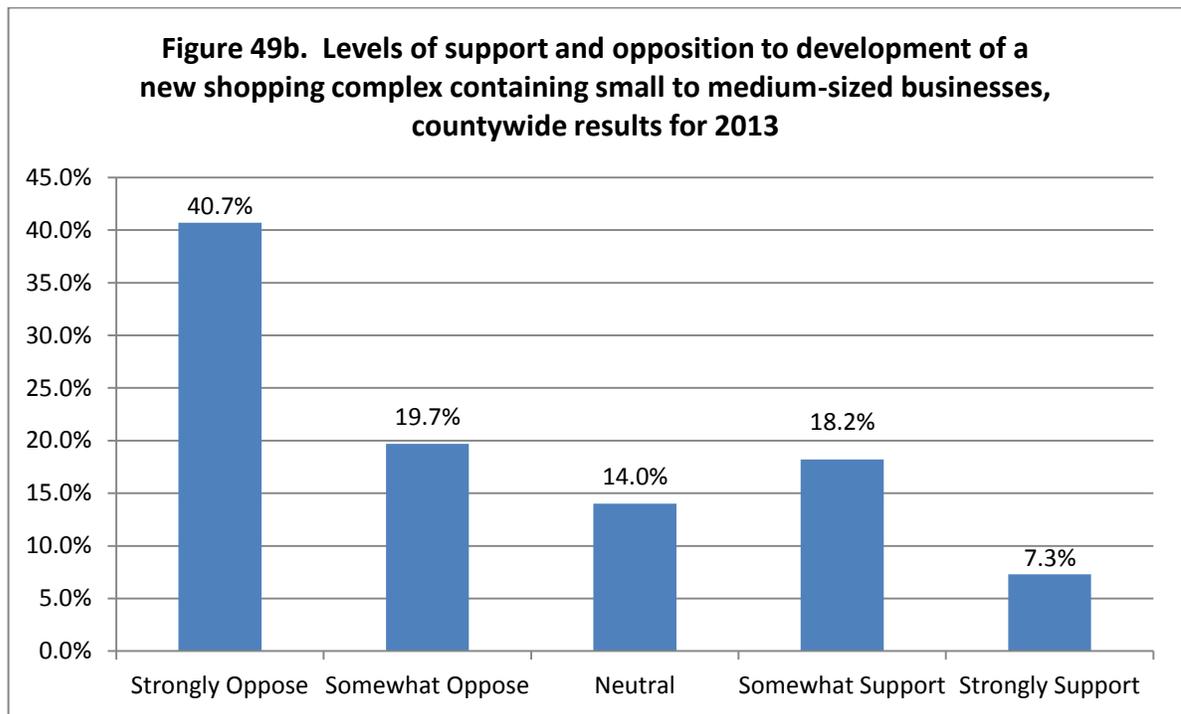


## Economic Development Options

A new series of questions inserted into the 2013 survey questionnaire focused on the extent to which Summit County residents do or do not support having various types of new commercial development located in close proximity (within a 1 to 2 mile distance) of where they live. The first of these asked participants to react to the possibility of having “a new shopping complex containing 6-10 small to medium sized stores selling things like clothing, hardware, furniture, household appliances, and other consumer goods, along with restaurants, book stores, and other small retail businesses” located nearby. The response distributions summarized in Figure 49a indicate that reactions to this type of potential new economic development activity were substantially more negative than positive, particularly among those living in western portions of Summit County. Over 40% of west-county residents, and over one-third of those living in the north-county and south-county areas, indicated that they would “strongly oppose” such development within 1 to 2 miles of their homes. When the

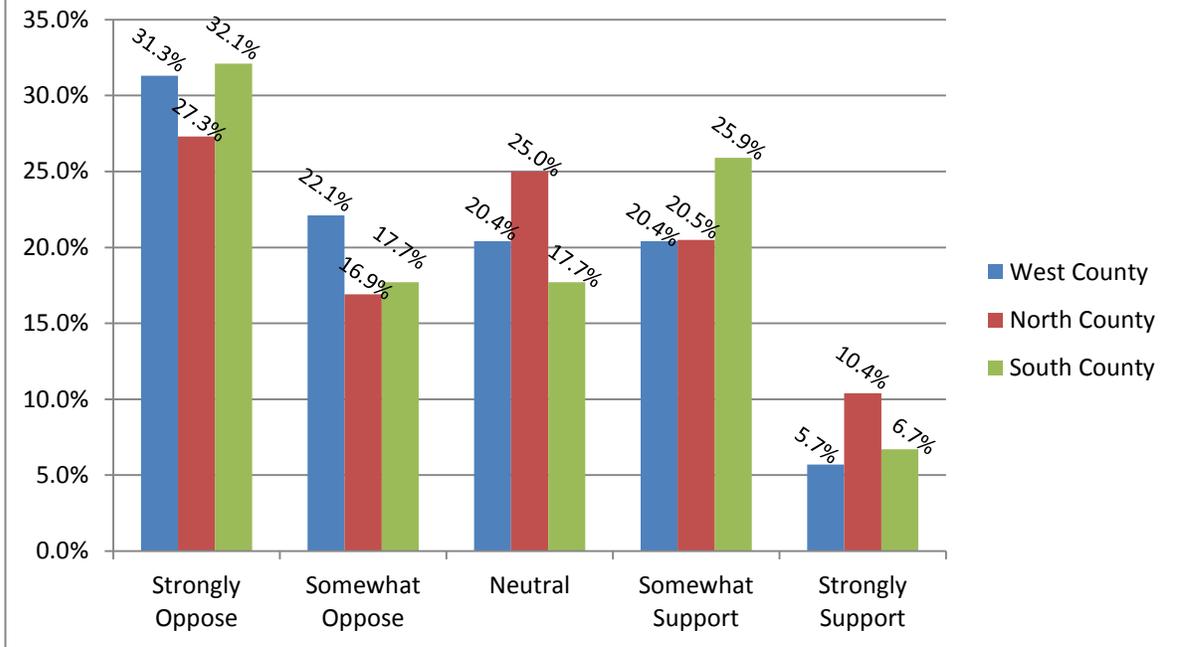
“strongly oppose” and “somewhat oppose” categories are combined, 63.3% of west-county respondents, 47.6% of north-county respondents, and 55.5% of south-county respondents expressed some level of opposition. For the county as a whole, the weighted response distribution (Figure 49b) indicates that just over 60% of county residents were opposed to the prospect of such development, while only about 25% expressed some level of support.



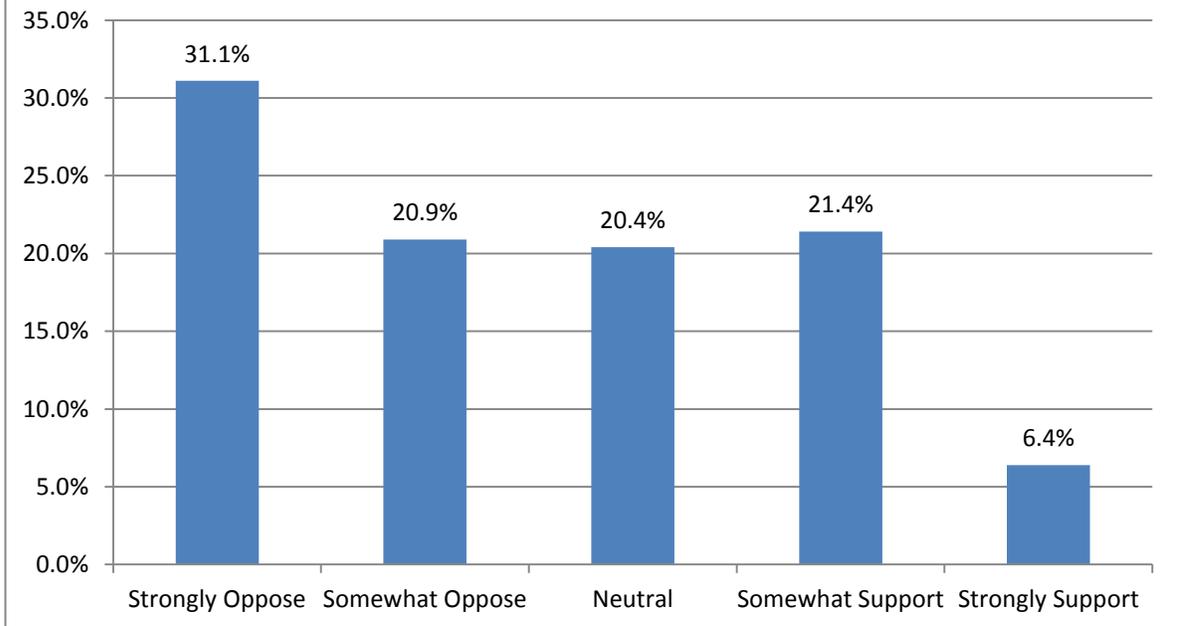


The next item in this series asked survey participants to consider the prospect of having a “new professional business center providing offices for doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, financial planners, insurance offices, real estate agencies, and other professional service providers” located nearby. While overall response patterns on this question were somewhat less negative than was the case for the shopping complex scenario, county residents were still more likely to oppose than to support such development. For all three areas of the county the most common response was that residents would “strongly oppose” having this type of professional business center built within 1-2 miles of their residence (Figure 50a). In combination, some degree of opposition (e.g., either “strongly oppose” or “somewhat oppose” responses) was expressed by 53.4% of west-county residents, 44.2% of north-county residents, and 49.8% of south-county residents. For the county as a whole, the data indicate that just over half of residents would oppose this type of development in proximity to their homes (Figure 50b).

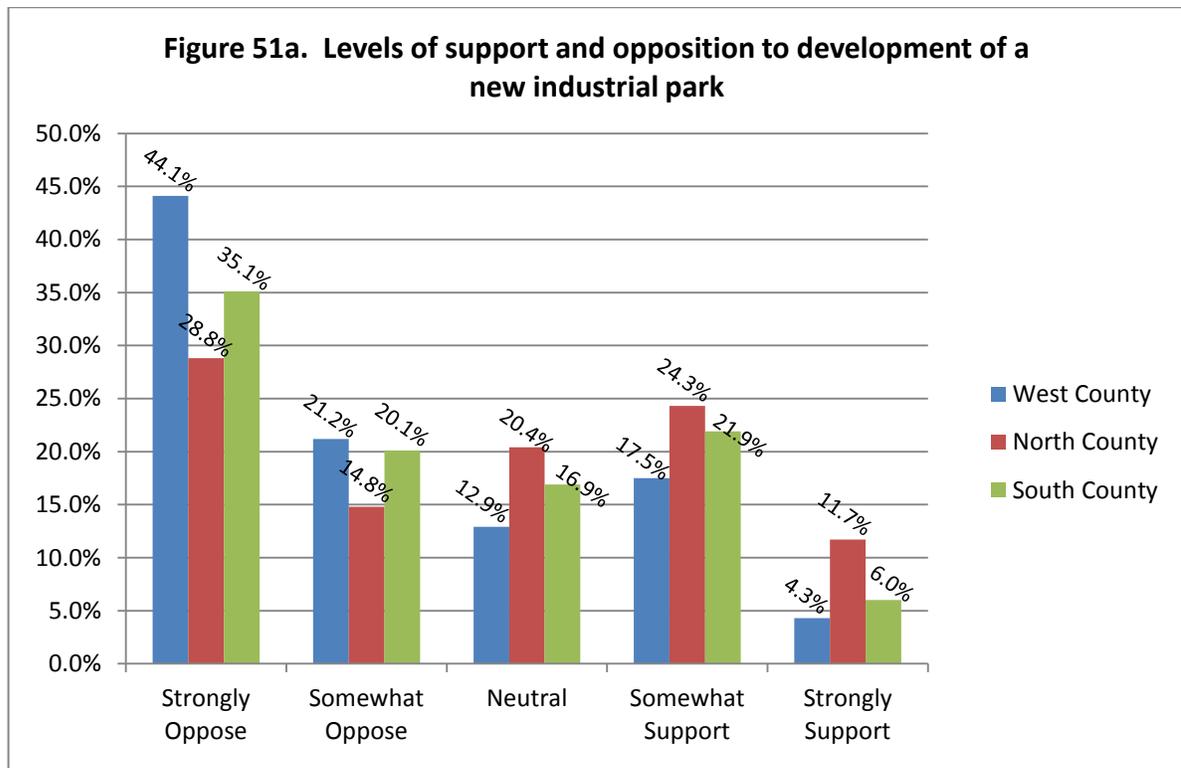
**Figure 50a. Levels of support and opposition to development of a new professional business center**

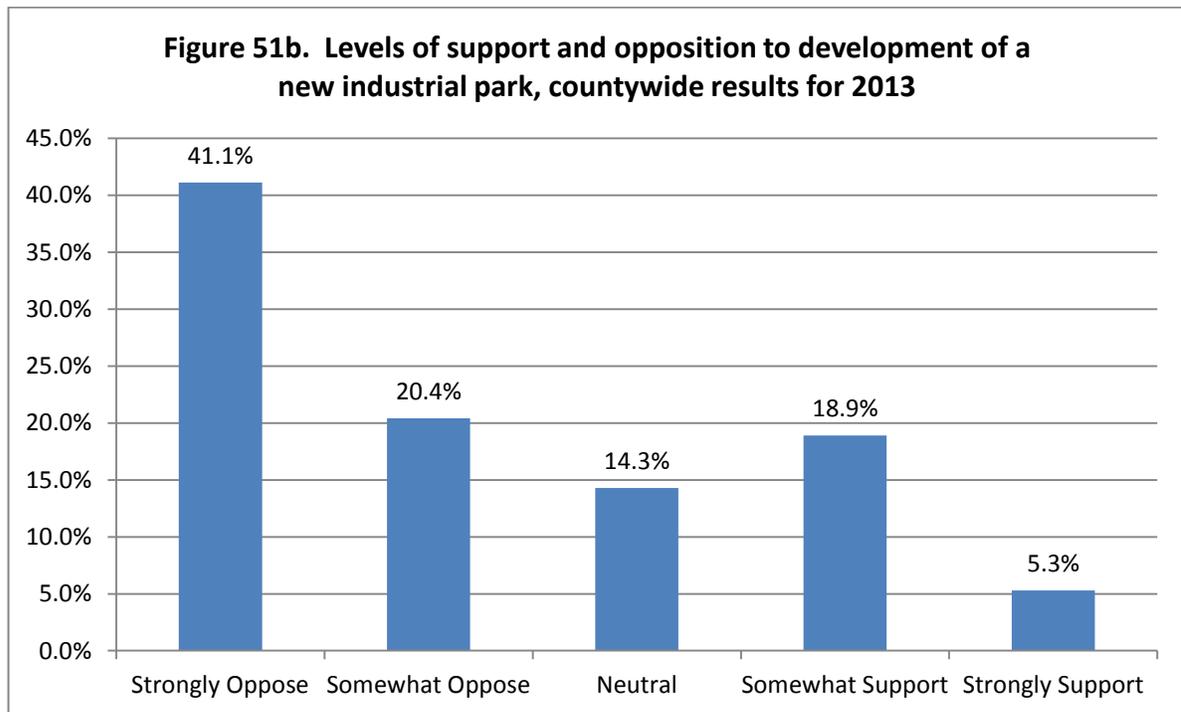


**Figure 50b. Levels of support and opposition to development of a new professional business center, countywide results for 2013**



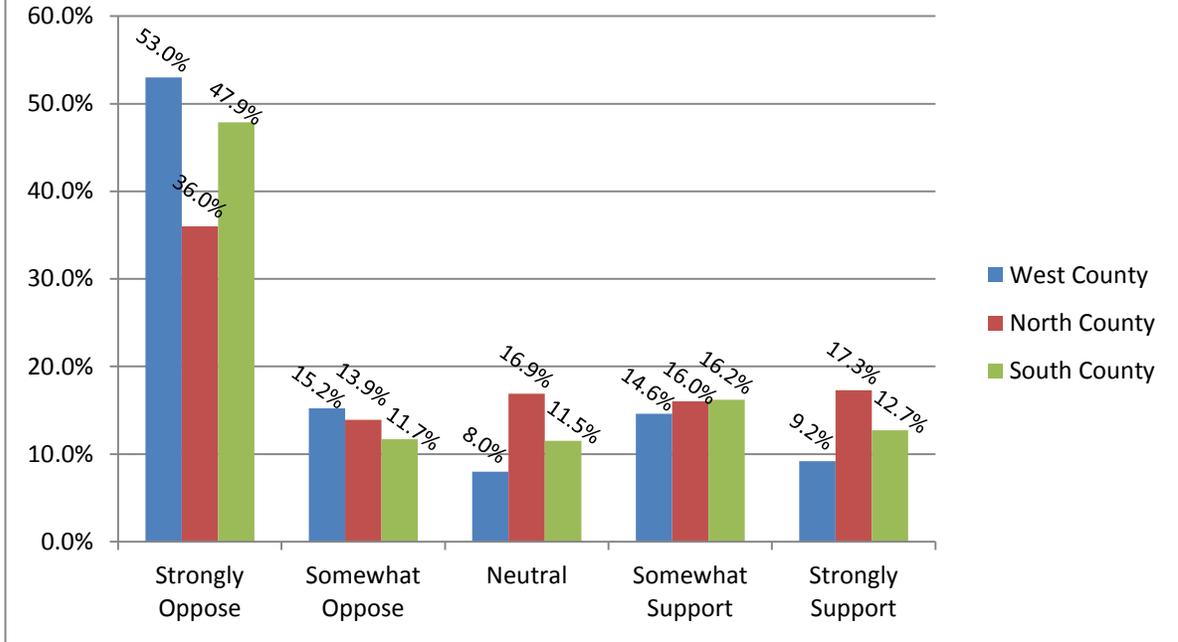
Responses by county residents to the prospect of having a “new industrial park providing space for 5-10 medium-scale manufacturing and production businesses such as machine shops, auto repair facilities, electronic repair shops, welding and sheet metal fabrication business, and similar operations” were also generally negative. As indicated in Figure 51a, the most common response in each of the three areas of the county was that residents would “strongly oppose” such development. Opposition to such development was strongest among west-county residents, with a combined 65.3% of respondents indicating some degree of opposition and only 21.8% expressing support. Among south-county residents 55.2% of respondents expressed some level of opposition, and 27.9% expressed support. Responses from north-county residents were somewhat more evenly balanced, but expressions of opposition (43.6%) were still more common than expressions of support (36%). Data for the county as a whole (Figure 51b) indicate that overall over 60% of residents would likely oppose development of this type of industrial park in proximity to their homes.



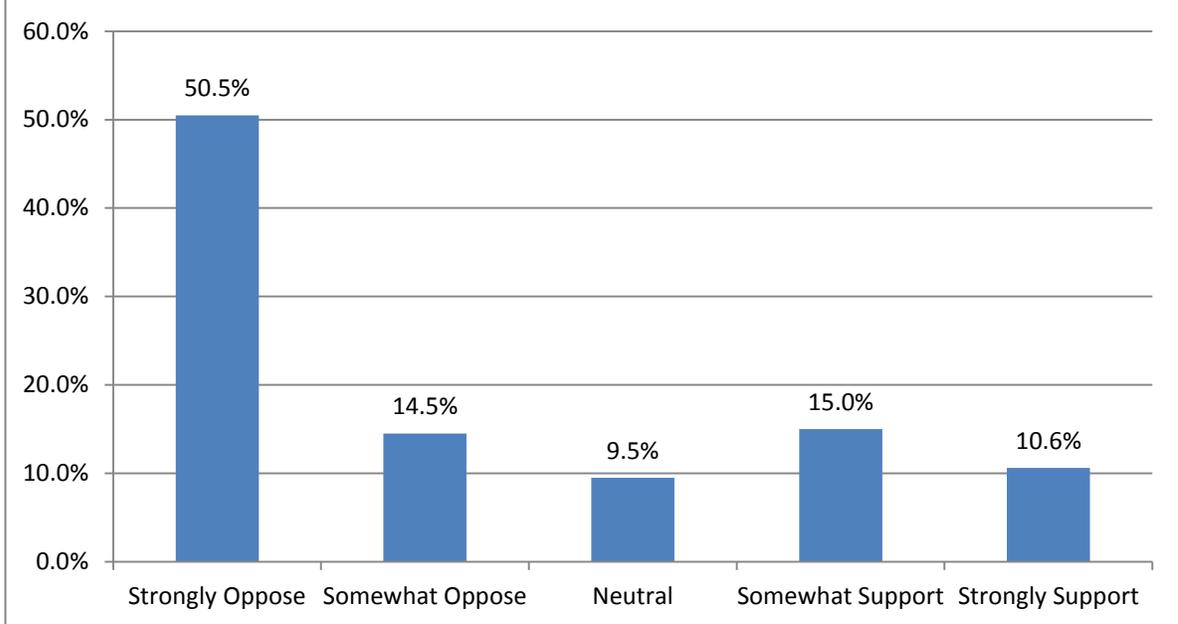


The concept of having a new “big box store operated by one of the major national retail chains, such as Home Depot, Wal-Mart, Sam’s Club, or Costco” built near where they live also elicited broad-based opposition among Summit County residents (Figure 52a). Approximately one-half of those living in west-county (53%) and south-county (47.9%) areas indicated they would “strongly oppose” such a development, as did over one-third (36%) of those living in the northern areas of the county. For the county as a whole, some level of opposition to the prospect of this type of development was expressed by 65% of residents (Figure 52b).

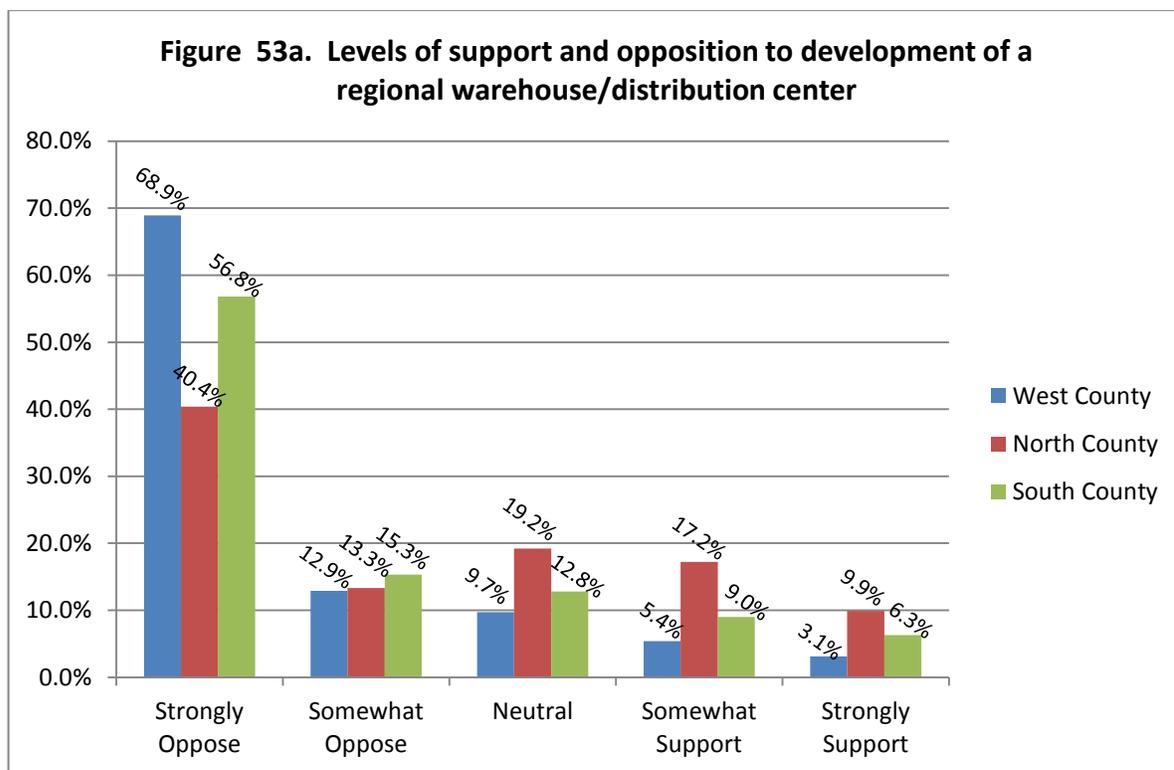
**Figure 52a. Levels of support and opposition to development of a new "big box" store**

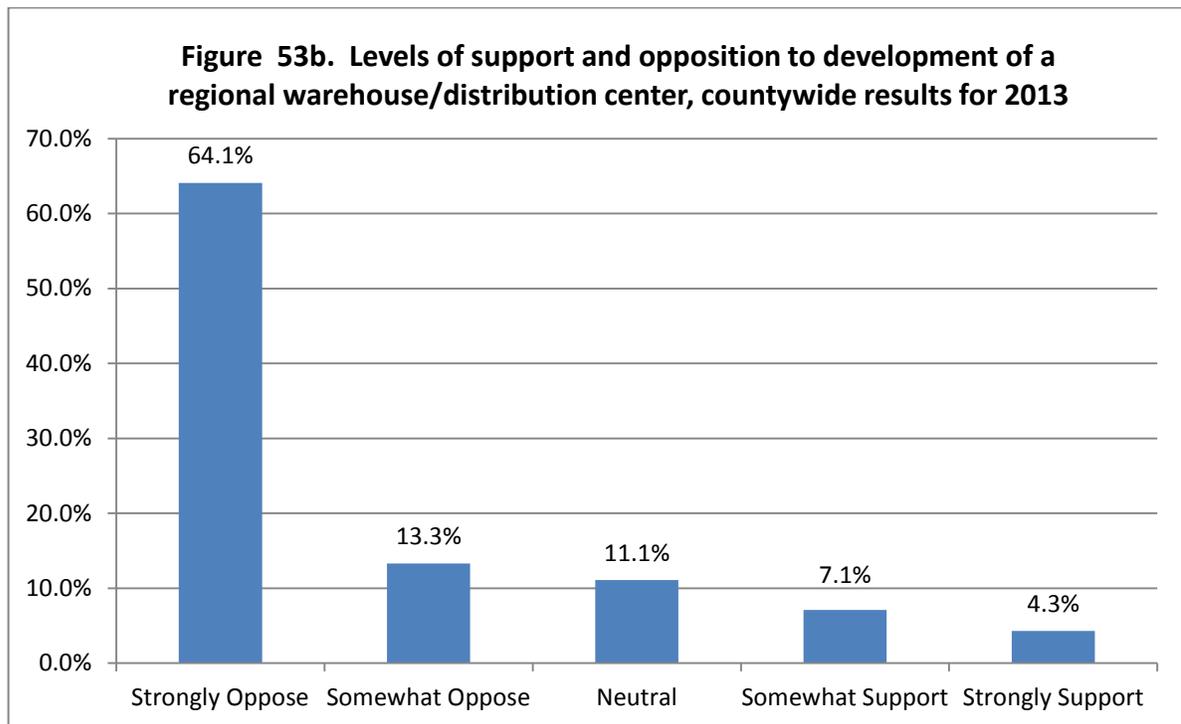


**Figure 52b. Levels of support and opposition to development of a new "big box" store, countywide results for 2013**



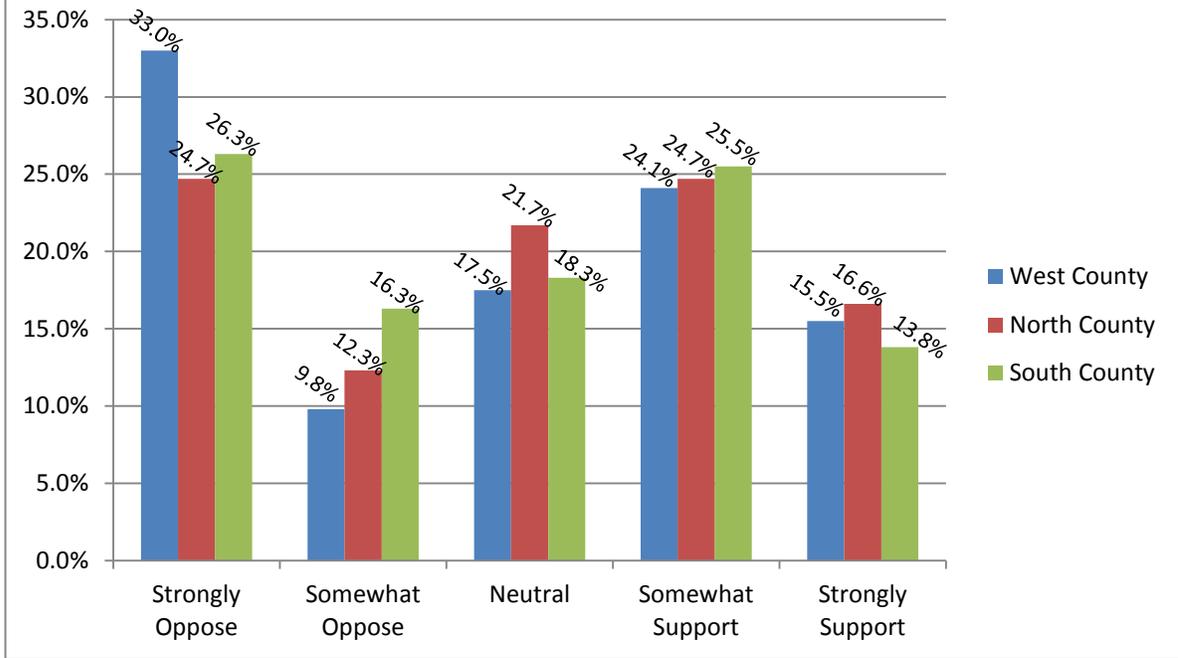
The next item in this series asked respondents to consider the prospect of having a “large regional warehouse and trucking distribution center operated by a major national retailer such as Walmart or Costco” developed within 1-2 miles of their residences. Once again, expressions of opposition to such development were widespread across all parts of the county. Response patterns outlined in Figure 53a reveal that over two-thirds (68.9%) of those living in west-county areas indicated that they would strongly oppose the development of such a facility nearby, as did four out of ten (40.4%) north-county residents and over half (56.8%) of south-county residents. The weighted countywide response distribution (Figure 53b) indicates that in combination over three-fourths of county residents would be somewhat or strongly opposed to having such development occur in proximity to their residences.



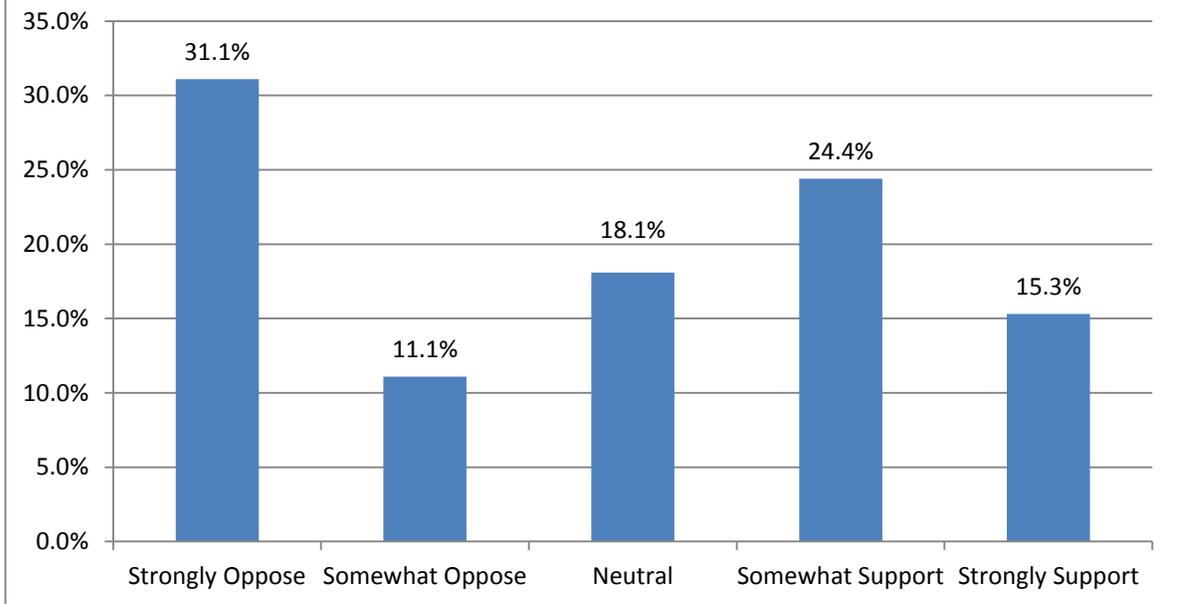


In contrast to response patterns generated by other questions in this series, residents expressed a broader range of views regarding the acceptability of having “a complex of 100 to 150 wind power turbines” built near their homes (Figure 54a). While expressions of opposition were most common among west-county residents (a combined 42.8%), nearly as many residents of that area (39.6%) indicated they would support such development. Residents of the north-county area were more likely to express support (a combined 41.3% of responses) than opposition (37%), as were those living in south-county areas (42.6% expressed some level of support and 39.3% were somewhat or strongly opposed). The countywide response estimates (Figure 54b) suggest that residents’ reactions to this development scenario are almost evenly balanced between opposition (a combined 42.2%) and support (39.7%). Since proposals for large-scale wind power facilities have generated substantial controversy and local opposition in many areas due to concerns about visual and environmental impacts, the higher level of support expressed by Summit County residents in response to this item compared to other economic development scenarios presented in this series of questions is somewhat surprising.

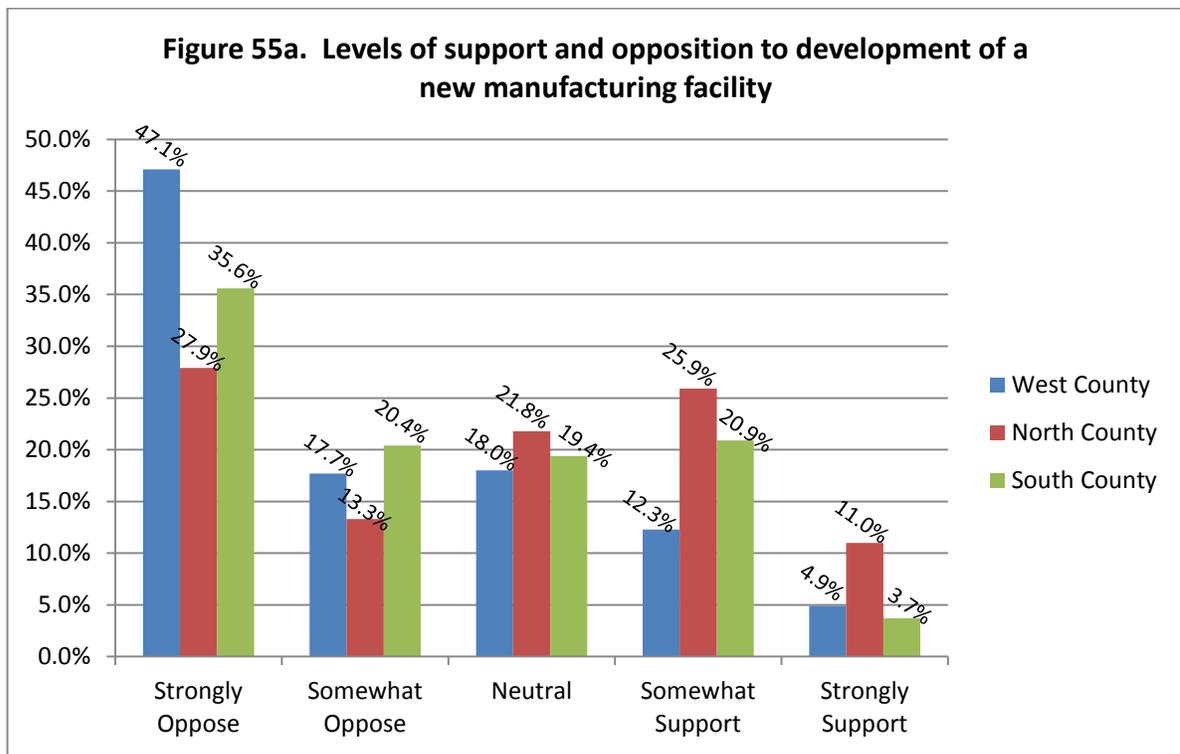
**Figure 54a. Levels of support and opposition to development of a complex of 100-150 wind power turbines**

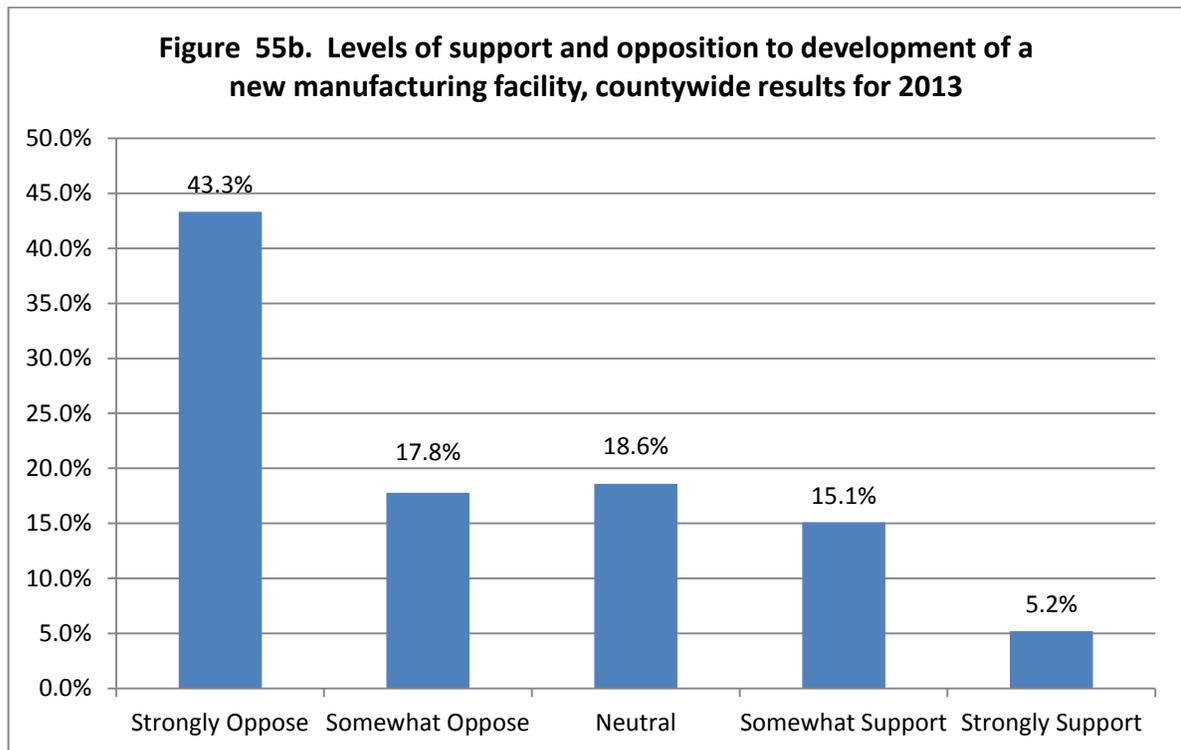


**Figure 54b. Levels of support and opposition to development of a complex of 100-150 wind power turbines, countywide results for 2013**



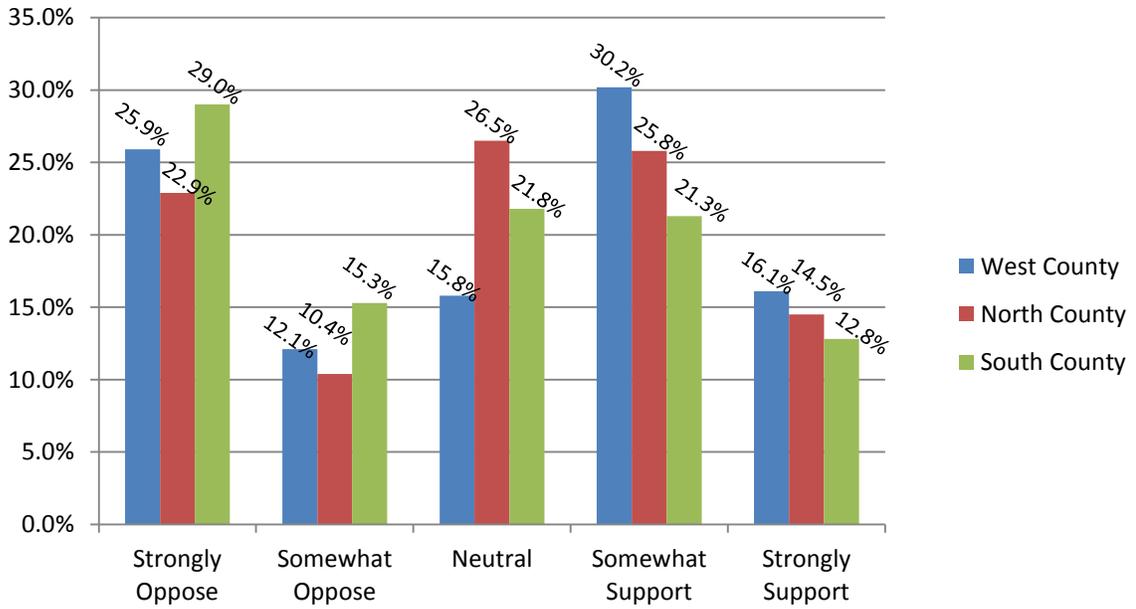
Survey participants were also asked to consider the possibility of having a “new manufacturing facility employing 50-100 production workers to construct prefabricated modular and mobile homes” built nearby. As indicated in Figure 55a, those living in western areas of Summit County were generally opposed to such a development, with nearly half (47.1%) saying they would be strongly opposed. South-county residents were also generally opposed, though about one-fourth (24.6%) of those living in this area did express some degree of support for such development. Responses were more evenly mixed among north-county residents, with 41.2% of those living in that area indicating some opposition to this type of development near their homes, and 36.9% expressing support. For the county as a whole, there is a clear tendency for more county residents to oppose rather than support development of this type of manufacturing facility in proximity to their places of residence.



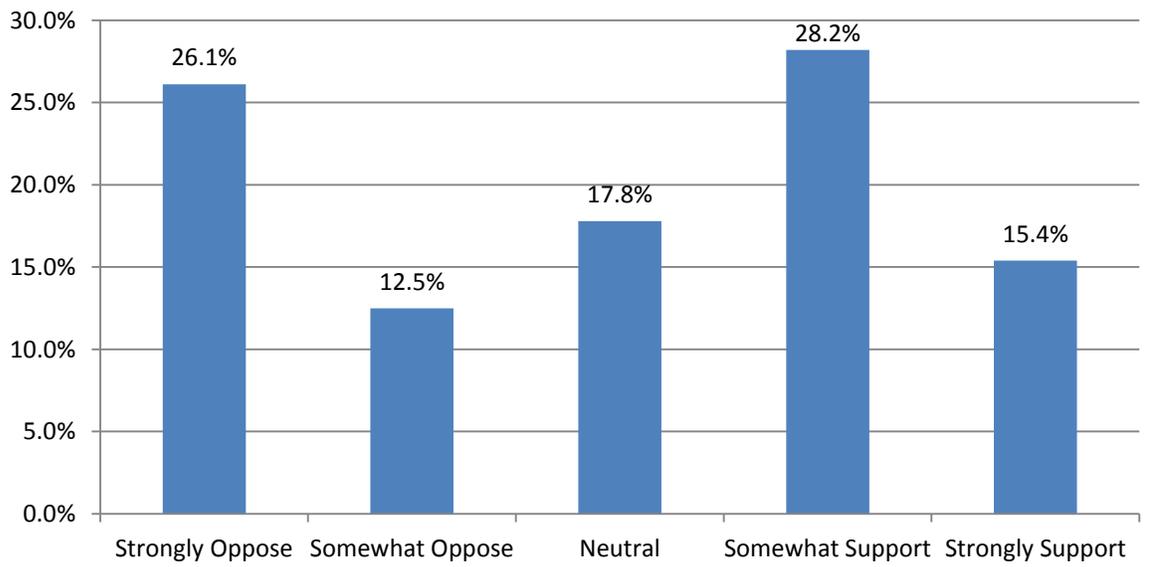


The final question in this series presented survey participants with the idea of having a “new business park centered on high-tech, scientific, and other high-paying professional businesses” built within 1-2 miles of their homes. Overall, responses to this kind of development were generally more positive than negative (Figure 56a). Among west-county residents a combined 38% of responses were on the “opposed” side of the response scale, while 46.3% indicated some degree of support for this type of development. North-county residents were also more likely to express support (a combined 40.3% of responses) than opposition (33.3%). In contrast, south-county residents were more likely to express opposition (44.3%) than support (34.1%). The weighted countywide distribution (Figure 56b) indicates that levels of opposition to and support for having a professional business park built near their homes would likely be quite mixed among Summit County residents.

**Figure 56a. Levels of support and opposition to developing a high-tech/scientific/professional business park**



**Figure 56b. Levels of support and opposition to developing a high-tech/scientific/professional business park, countywide results for 2013**

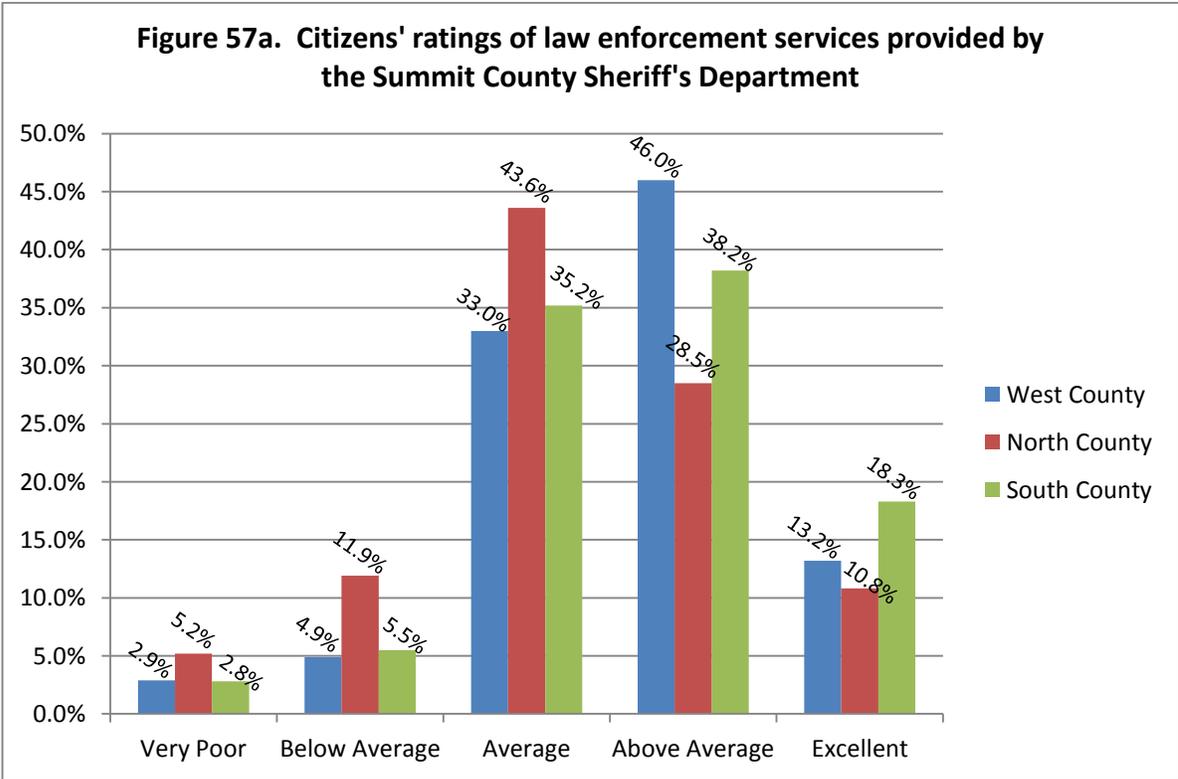


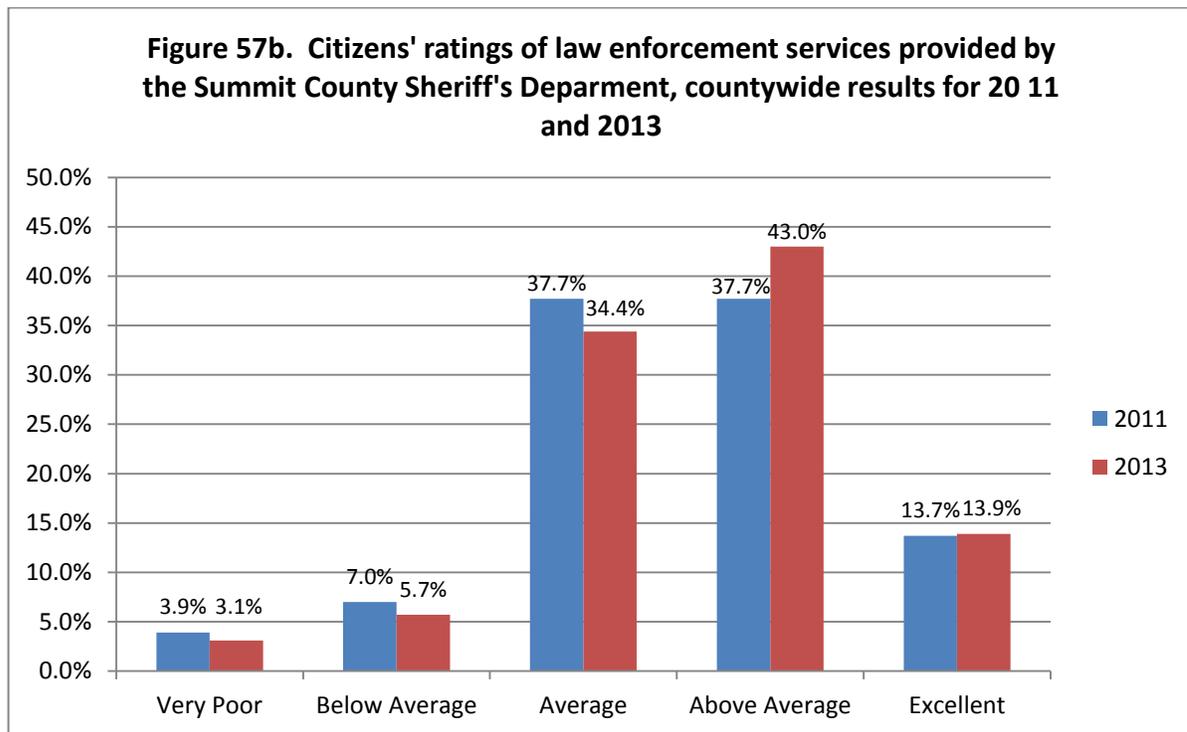
Following this series of structured-response questions, survey participants were asked to use their own words to indicate what they would select as “the one most desirable form of new economic development” they would like to see occur in the next five years in the part of Summit County where they live. Among west-county residents, the five most frequently identified economic development preferences involved high-tech or science-oriented businesses (listed by 19.5% of the 262 individuals who provided a response), recreation/tourism-oriented businesses (listed by 13% of respondents), renewable energy facilities (listed by 11.1%), a Costco retail center (listed by 9.9%), and a “non-development” response indicating a belief that no further development is needed or wanted. For north-county residents, the five top responses to this question included new small or locally-owned businesses (listed by 14.6% of the 294 individuals who provided a response), expressions that “any new business” would be desirable (9.5% of responses), a Costco retail center (9.5%), renewable energy facilities (8.2%), and recreation/tourism-oriented businesses (8.2%). For south-county residents, the five most frequently-offered responses included a Costco retail center (13.7% of the 249 responses provided), small or locally-owned new businesses (9.6%), “any new business” (9.2%), high-tech or science oriented businesses (8.4%), and recreation/tourism-oriented businesses (7.2%).

### **Public Safety and Law Enforcement Services**

The next section of the survey questionnaire focused on residents’ views about public safety and law enforcement services in Summit County. The initial question in this section asked respondents to rate the “quality and effectiveness of law enforcement services provided by the Summit County Sheriff’s Department.” As indicated in Figure 57a, responses to this question generally indicate that most county residents consider county law enforcement services to be at least average if not above average. Only a small fraction of residents in any of the three county areas considered law

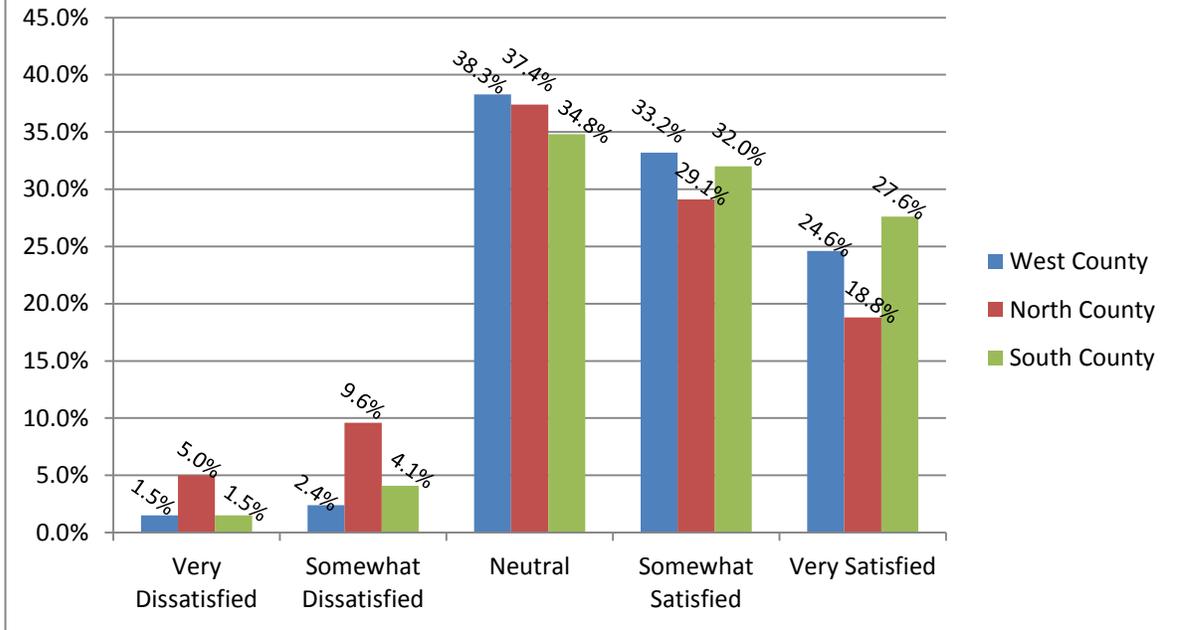
enforcement services to be either “very poor” or “below average.” Among west-county residents the most common response was that law enforcement services are “above average” (46.2%), with an additional 13.2% indicating that they consider law enforcement services to be “excellent.” North-county residents were slightly less positive – 43.6% considered law enforcement services to be “average,” while a combined 39.3% indicated that such services are either above average or excellent. And, while just over one-third of south-county respondents considered law enforcement services to be “average,” well over one-half selected either the “above average” (38.2%) or “excellent” (18.3%) categories. A comparison of overall county-wide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 57b) reveals a small increase in residents’ overall levels of satisfaction with law enforcement services provided by the sheriff’s department. In 2011 a combined 51.4% of countywide responses fell into the “above average” or “excellent” categories, compared to 56.9% in 2013.



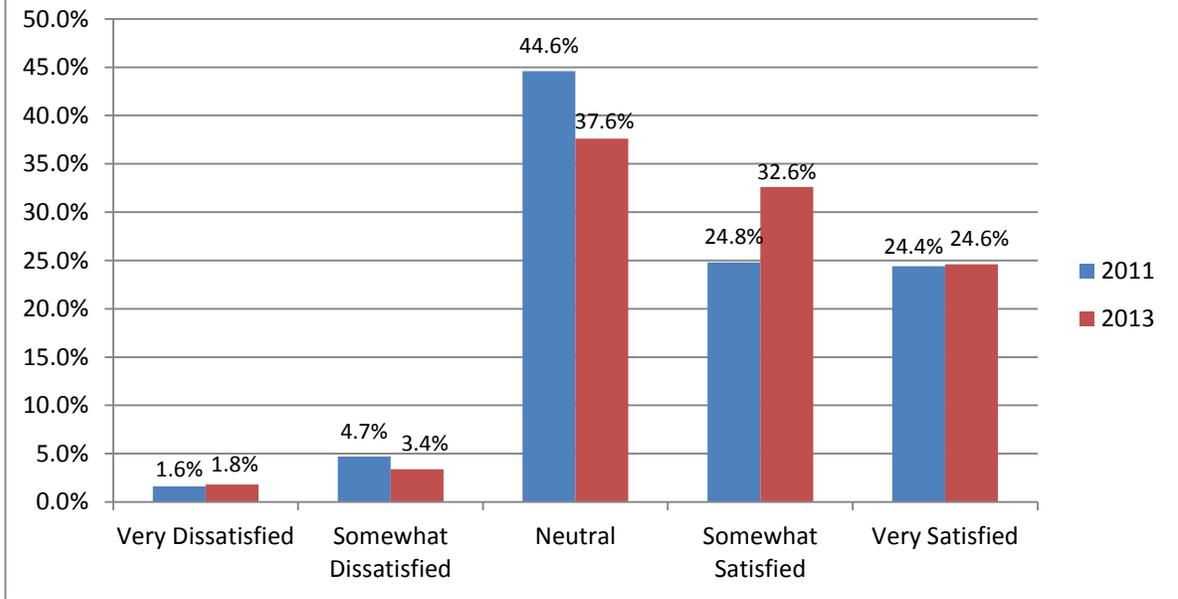


This question was followed by a series of more specific items designed to assess residents' levels of satisfaction with several specific aspects of law enforcement services in Summit County. The first item in this series asked respondents to consider "how quickly the sheriff's department responds to emergencies." Across all three areas of the county the most common response choice was "neutral," selected by approximately 35% to 38% of respondents (see Figure 58a). However, among those who did express an opinion, residents from all segments of the county were far more likely to say they are satisfied rather than dissatisfied with response time by the sheriff's department. In combination, 57.8% of west-county residents, 47.9% of north-county residents, and 59.6% of south-county residents said they are either "somewhat satisfied" or "very satisfied" with how quickly county law enforcement responds to emergency situations. Overall levels of satisfaction for the county as a whole (Figure 58b) indicate that a higher percentage of residents were satisfied with response time by the sheriff's department in 2013 (a combined 57.2% of responses falling in the "somewhat satisfied" and "very satisfied" categories) compared to what was observed in 2011 (49.2%).

**Figure 58a. Levels of satisfaction with how quickly the sheriff's department responds to emergencies**

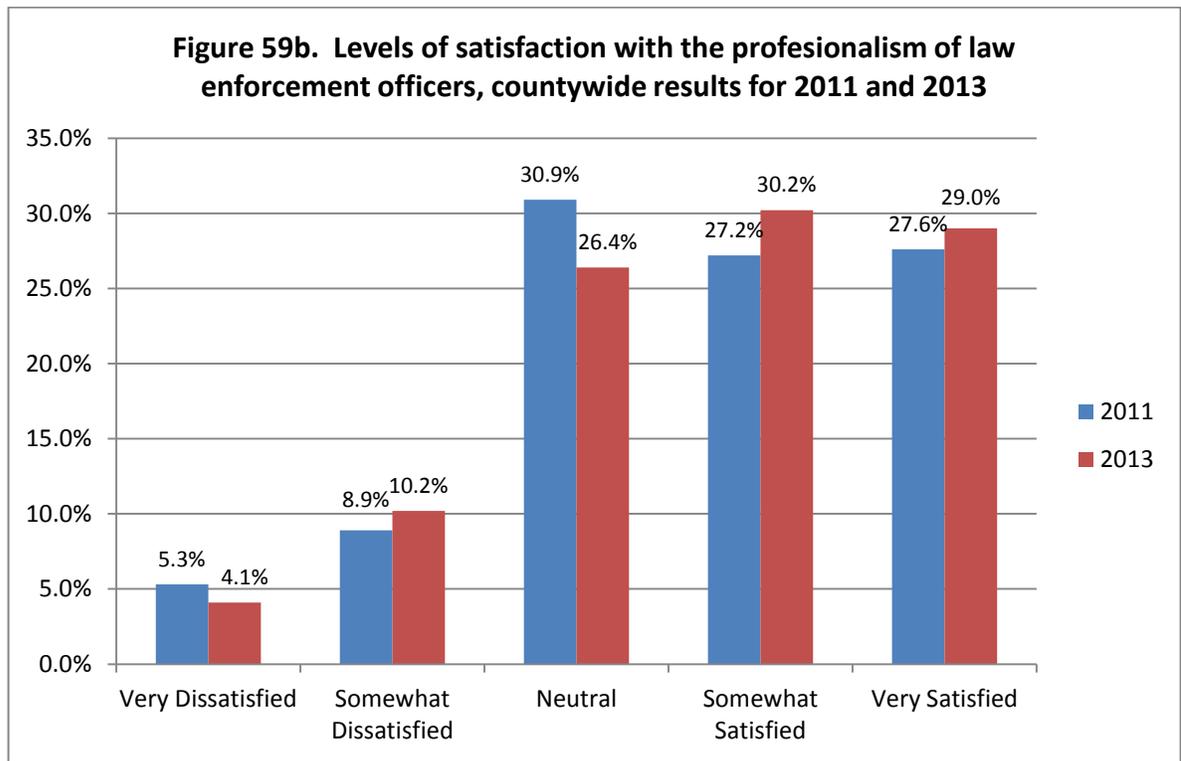


**Figure 58b. Levels of satisfaction with how quickly the sheriff's department responds to emergencies, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



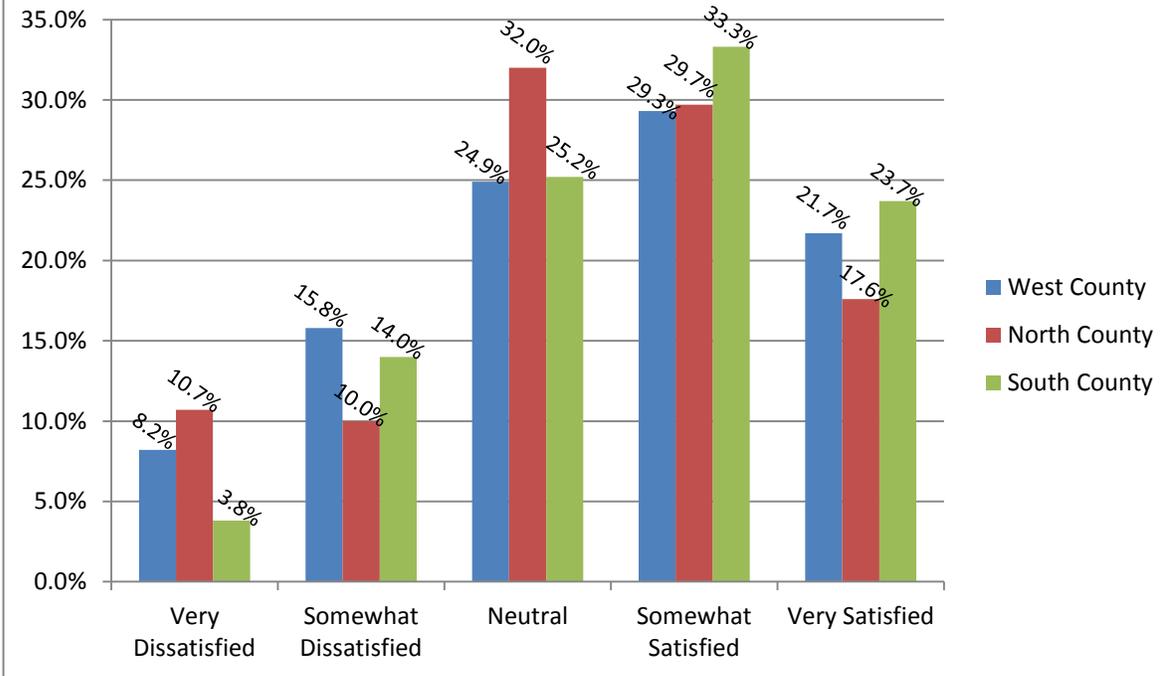
Respondents were also asked to evaluate “the level of professionalism on the part of law enforcement officers” in Summit County. As indicated in Figure 59a, most responses ranged from “neutral” to “very satisfied,” with only a small minority of residents indicating dissatisfaction. Among west-county residents similar percentages of respondents selected the “somewhat satisfied” (30.7%) and “very satisfied” (29.8%) response choices. North-county residents were slightly less satisfied overall with the professionalism of law enforcement officers, with 28.1% selecting the “neutral” category, 27.5% saying they are “somewhat satisfied,” and 22.7% saying they are “very satisfied.” Among south-county residents nearly identical percentages of responses fell into the “neutral” (29.5%), “somewhat satisfied” (29.8%), and “very satisfied” (29.3%) categories. The weighted countywide response patterns reported in Figure 59b reveal that there has been a shift toward slightly more positive views about this issue from 2011 to 2013.



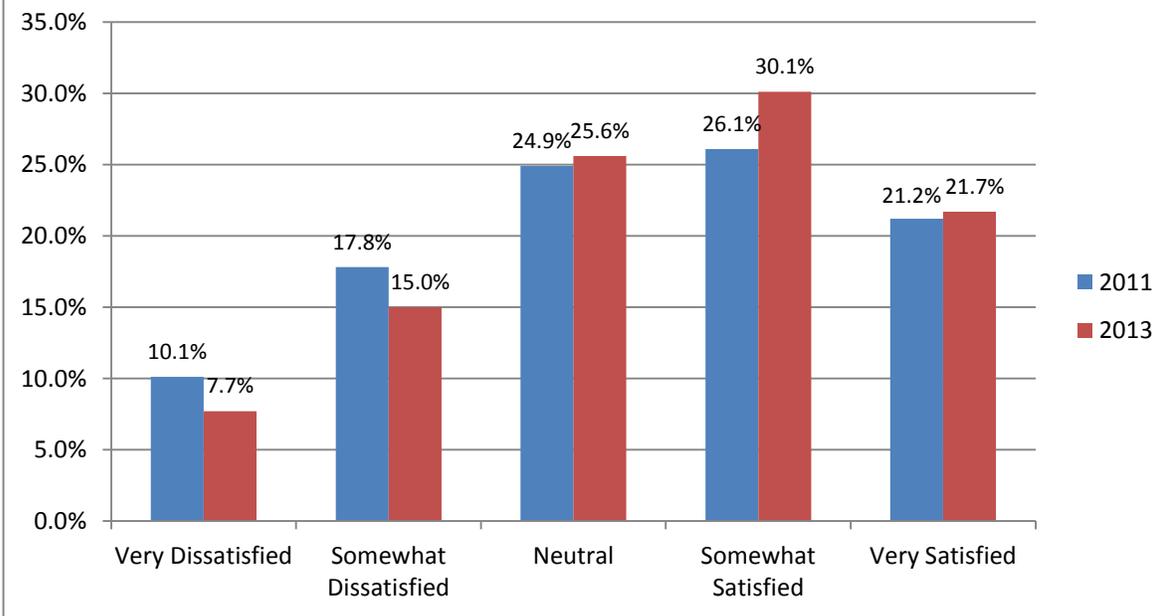


Responses to the next item in this series, which asked about the “level of emphasis placed on enforcing speed limits and traffic laws,” were somewhat more mixed, though residents of each area were generally more likely to be satisfied than dissatisfied with this aspect of county law enforcement. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of west-county residents, about one-fifth (20.7%) of north-county residents, and just under one-fifth (17.8%) of south-county residents expressed some level of dissatisfaction regarding the emphasis placed by county law enforcement on enforcing speed limits and traffic laws (Figure 60a). At the same time, 51% of north-county residents, 47.3% of north-county residents, and 57% of south-county residents said they are either somewhat or very satisfied regarding this particular aspect of law enforcement activity in the county. When comparing countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 60b), it appears that satisfaction levels with this aspect of county law enforcement have increased slightly over the past two years.

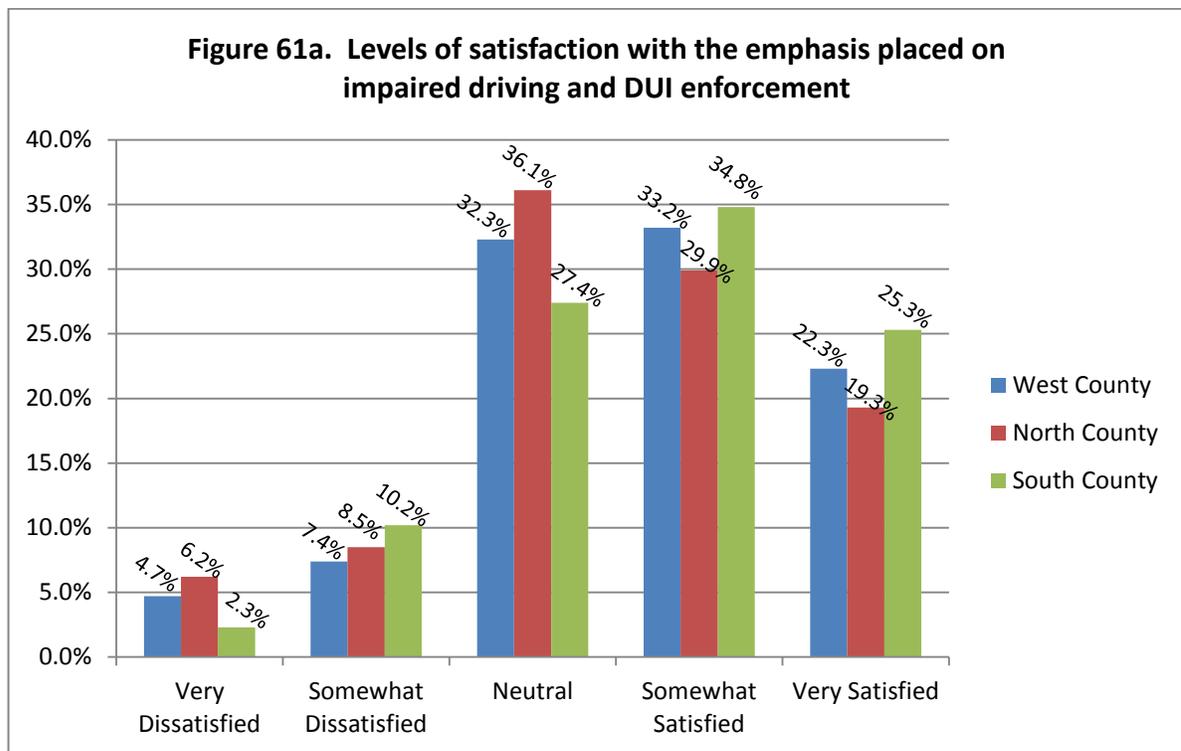
**Figure 60a. Levels of satisfaction with the emphasis placed on enforcing speed limits and traffic laws**

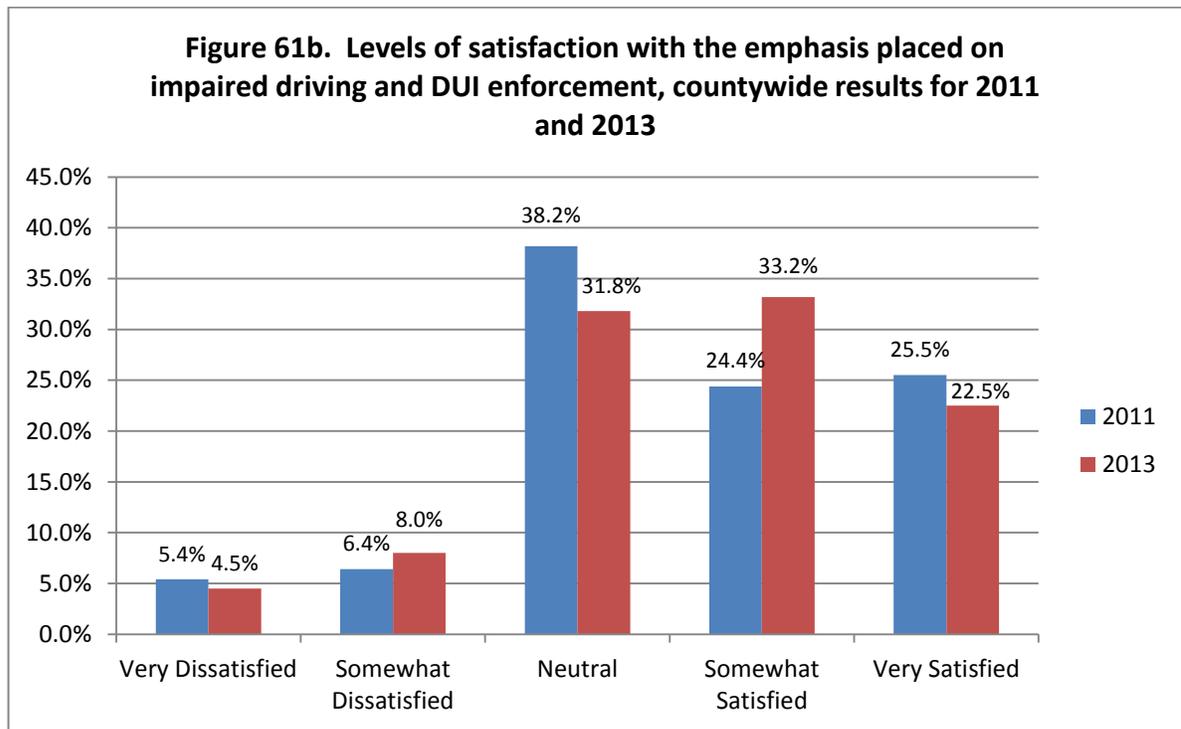


**Figure 60b. Levels of satisfaction with the emphasis placed on enforcing speed limits and traffic laws, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



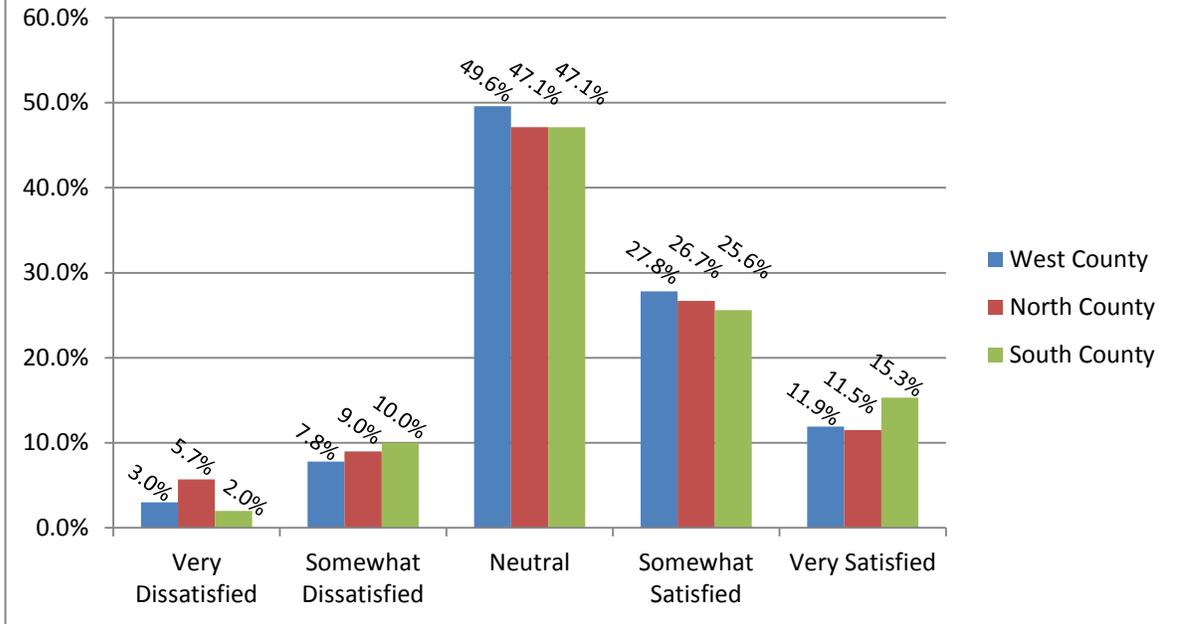
As indicated in Figure 61a, few county residents expressed dissatisfaction with the level of emphasis the sheriff's department places on enforcement of impaired or DUI driving violations. Approximately half of respondents in both the west-county (55.5%) and north-county (49.2%) areas and six out of ten (60.1%) south-county residents indicated some level of satisfaction with this aspect of county law enforcement. A comparison of countywide response tendencies in 2011 and 2013 again reveals a slight increase in overall levels of satisfaction with the emphasis public safety and law enforcement services in Summit County place on impaired/DUI driving violations (Figure 61b).



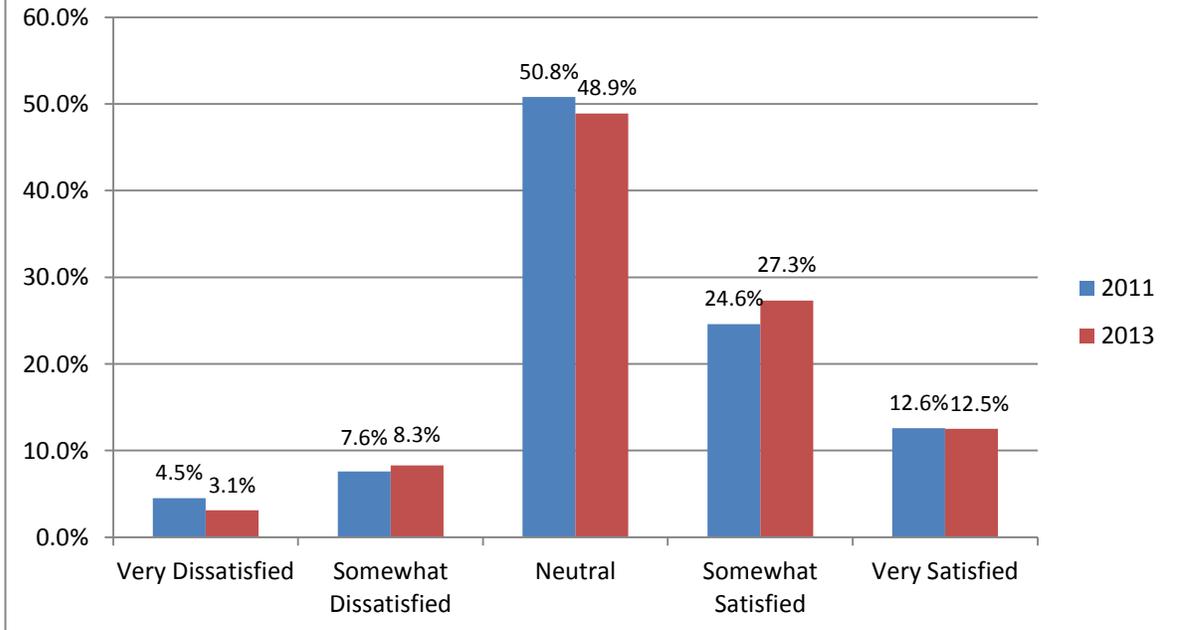


When asked about the emphasis the sheriff’s department places on “public outreach and education,” most survey participants selected the “neutral” response category (Figure 62a), most likely reflecting a lack of familiarity among many residents with these activities and programs. Among those who did express either satisfaction or dissatisfaction, very similar percentages of residents across the three areas of the county indicated that they were somewhat or very satisfied with this aspect of law enforcement effort (a combined 39.7% of west-county responses, 38.2% of north-county responses, and 40.9% of south-county responses). Overall countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were quite similar (Figure 62b).

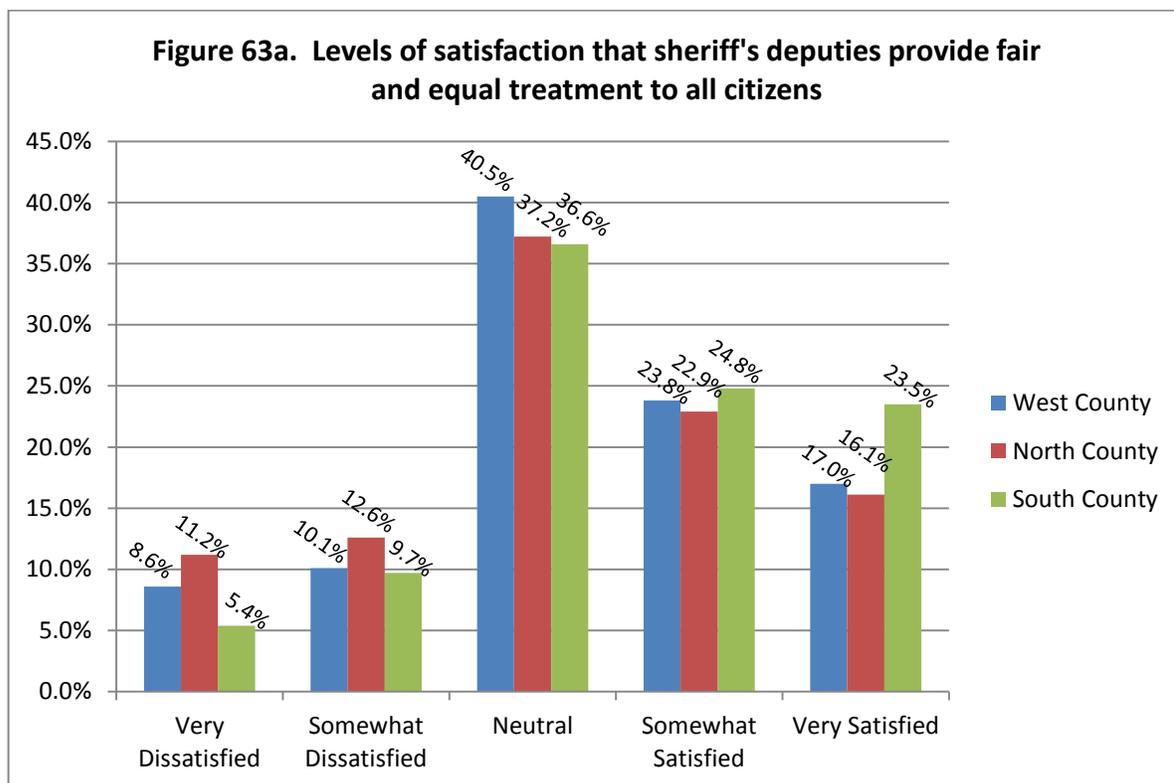
**Figure 62a. Levels of satisfaction with the emphasis placed on public outreach and education**

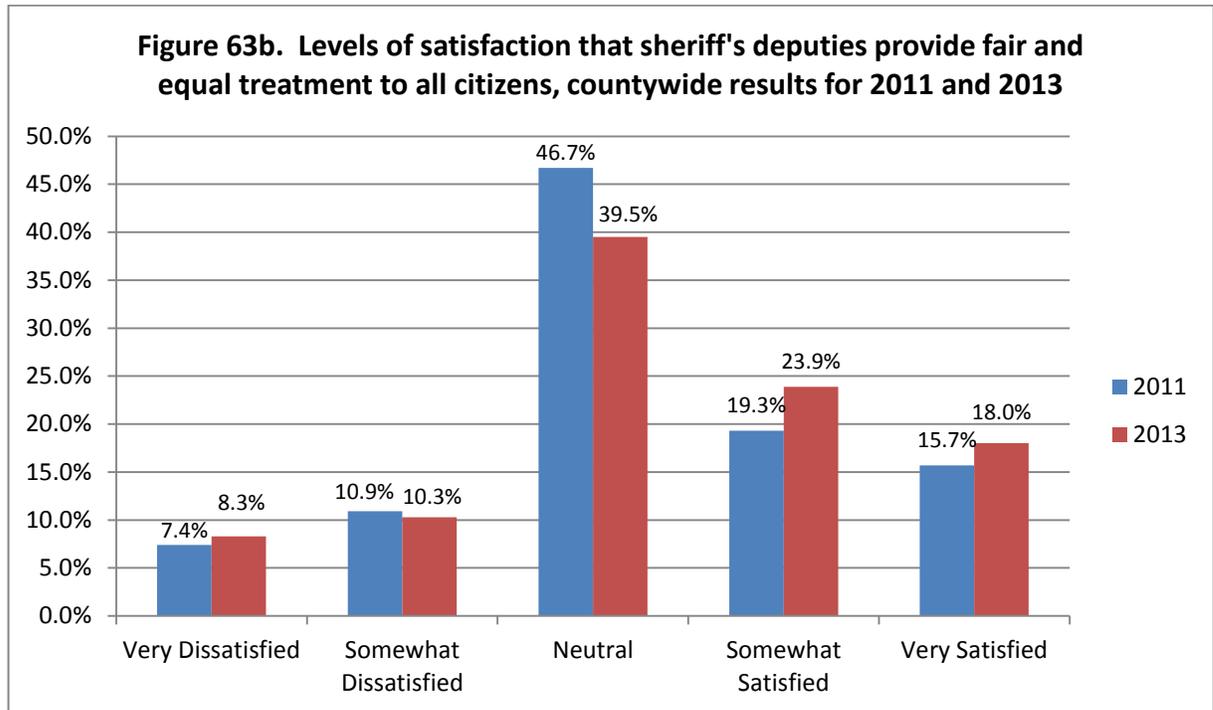


**Figure 62b. Levels of satisfaction with the emphasis placed on public outreach and education, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



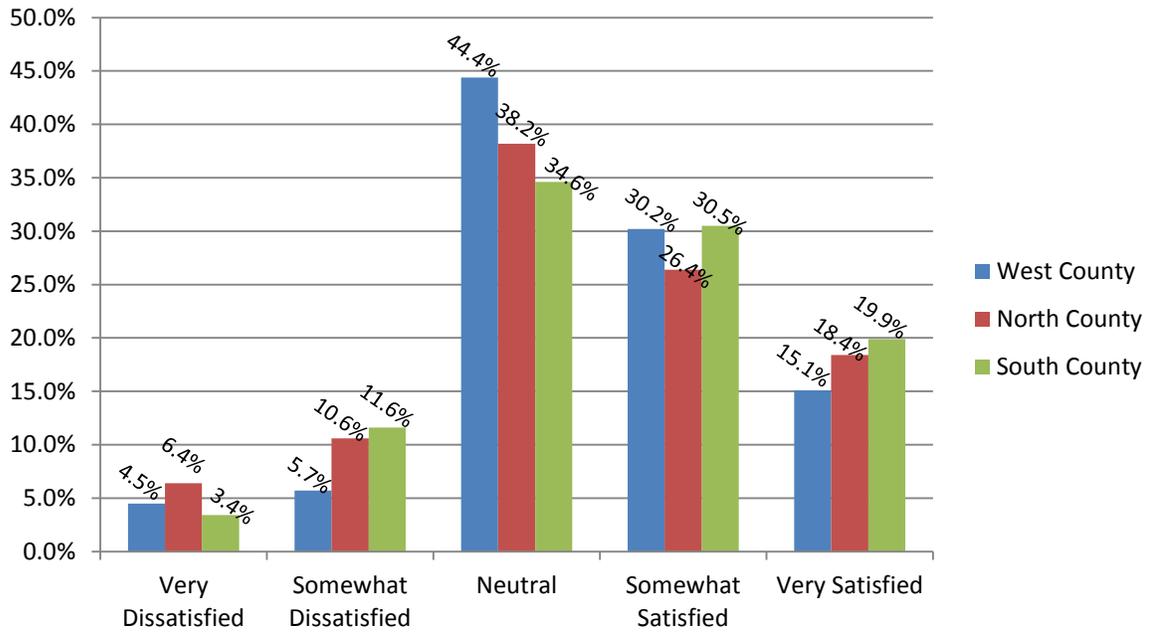
When asked to express their views about the extent to which the sheriff’s department provides “fair and equal treatment of all citizens,” Summit County residents again were most likely to select the “neutral” response category (Figure 63a). Some degree of dissatisfaction was reported by 18.7% of west-county respondents, 23.8% of north-county respondents, and 15.1% of south-county respondents. At the same time, residents of each of these areas were considerably more likely to be satisfied with this aspect of law enforcement, with a combined 40.8% of responses from west-county residents, 39% of responses in the north-county area, and 48.3% of those by south-county residents falling on the “satisfied” side of the scale’s neutral midpoint. As indicated in Figure 63b, the overall response pattern obtained in 2013 for this question reveals slightly higher levels of satisfaction than were evident at the time of the 2011 survey.



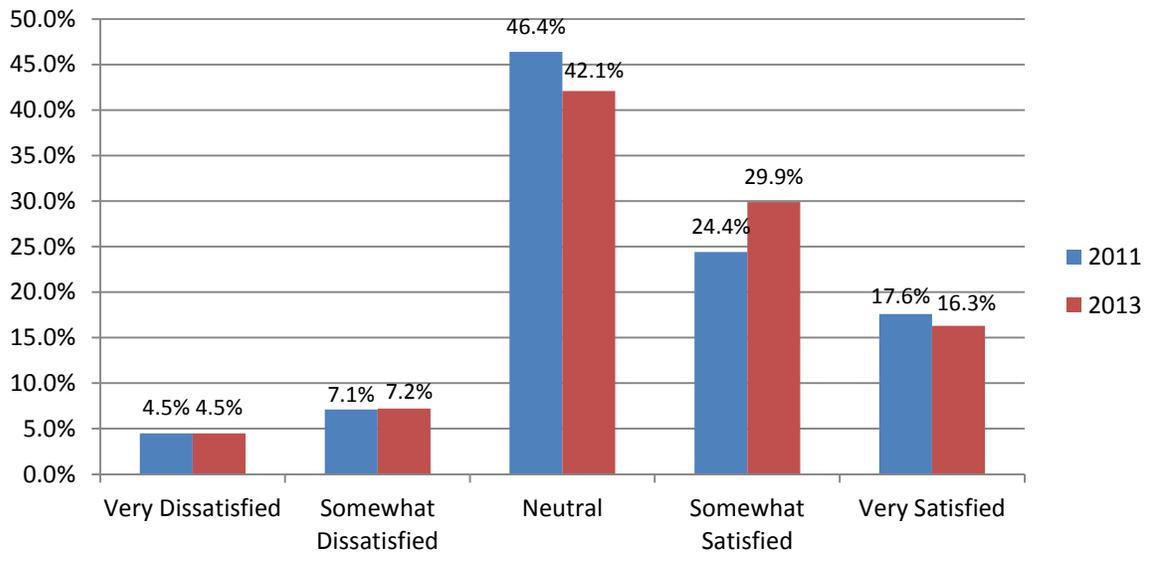


Evaluations of the sheriff’s department’s “effectiveness in controlling and responding to drug law violations” are summarized in Figure 64a. Once again, the most common response to this item was “neutral.” However, very few individuals from any area of the county expressed dissatisfaction about this aspect of county law enforcement; residents were far more likely to say they were either “somewhat satisfied” (30.2% of west-county responses, 26.4% of north-county responses, and 30.5% of south-county responses) or “very satisfied” (15.1% west-county, 18.4% north-county, 19.9% south-county). Countywide response tendencies derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys indicate a slight shift in satisfaction levels, with more residents in 2013 expressing some degree of satisfaction with this aspect of law enforcement services and fewer reporting a neutral response (Figure 64b).

**Figure 64a. Levels of satisfaction with effectiveness in controlling and responding to drug law violations**

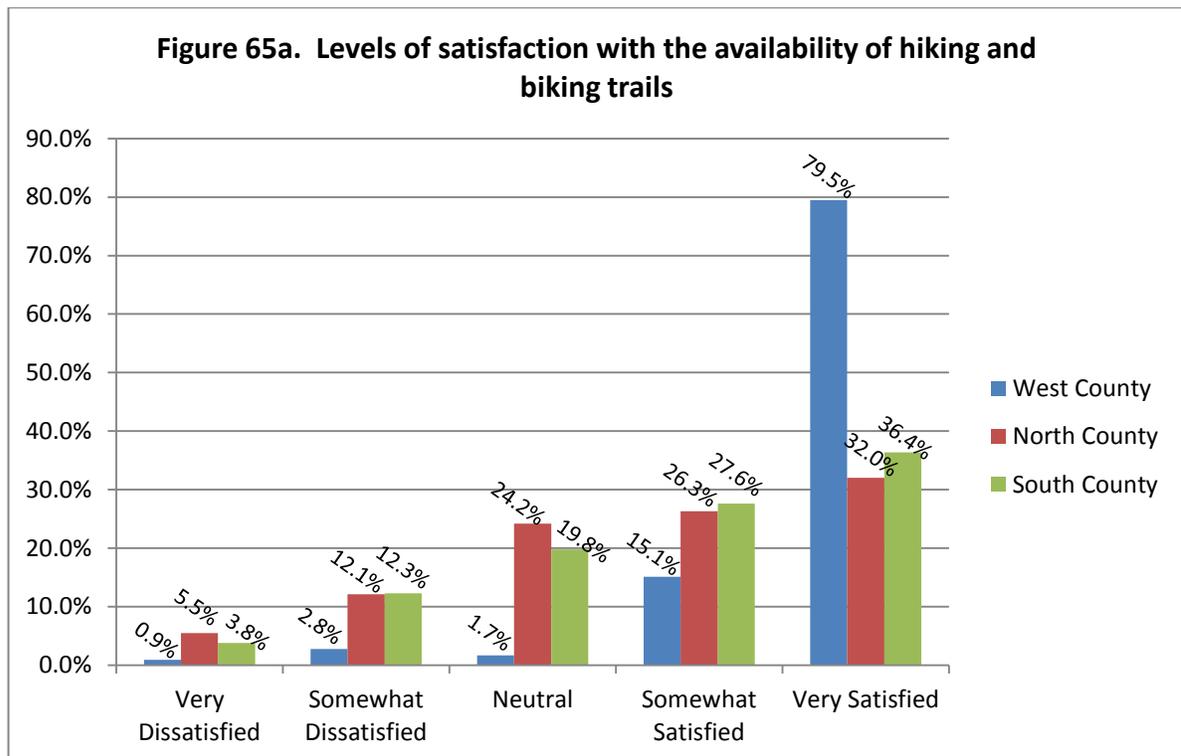


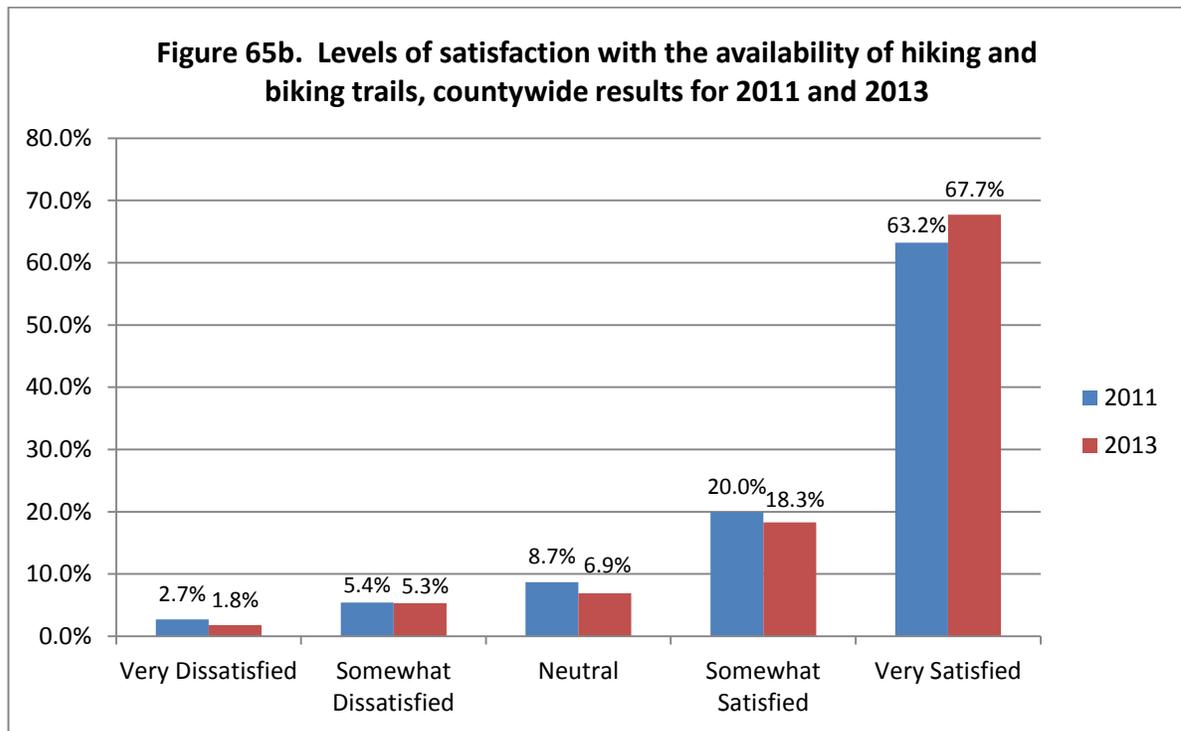
**Figure 64b. Levels of satisfaction with effectiveness in controlling and responding to drug law violations, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



## Recreation Opportunities and Services

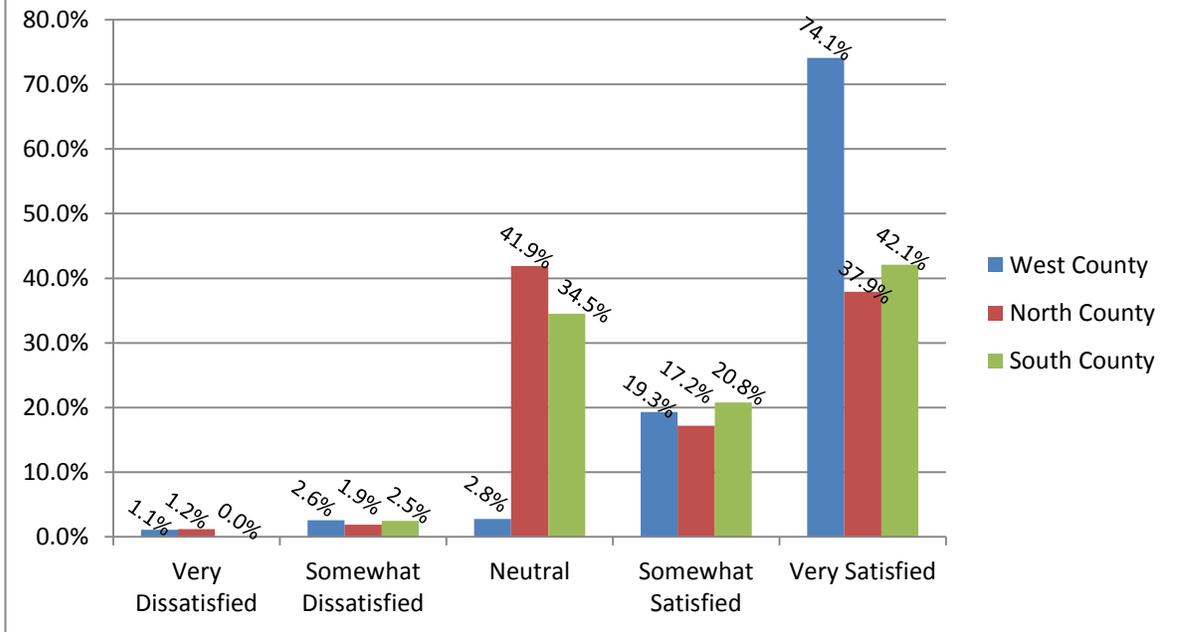
The next major section of the survey questionnaire presented respondents with a series of items designed to assess their satisfaction with various aspects of recreation opportunities and services in Summit County. First, survey participants were asked to evaluate “the availability of hiking and biking trails located in areas of the county near your home.” Response patterns summarized in Figure 65a reveal that satisfaction with this aspect of recreation opportunities is generally very high among west-county residents, and moderately high among north-county and south-county residents. In western Summit County over three-fourths (79.5%) of respondents said they are “very satisfied” with the availability of nearby hiking and biking trails. By comparison, approximately one-third of north-county (32%) and south-county (36.4%) residents said they are “very satisfied” with the availability of nearby trails. Overall response patterns for the county as a whole were generally similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 65b).



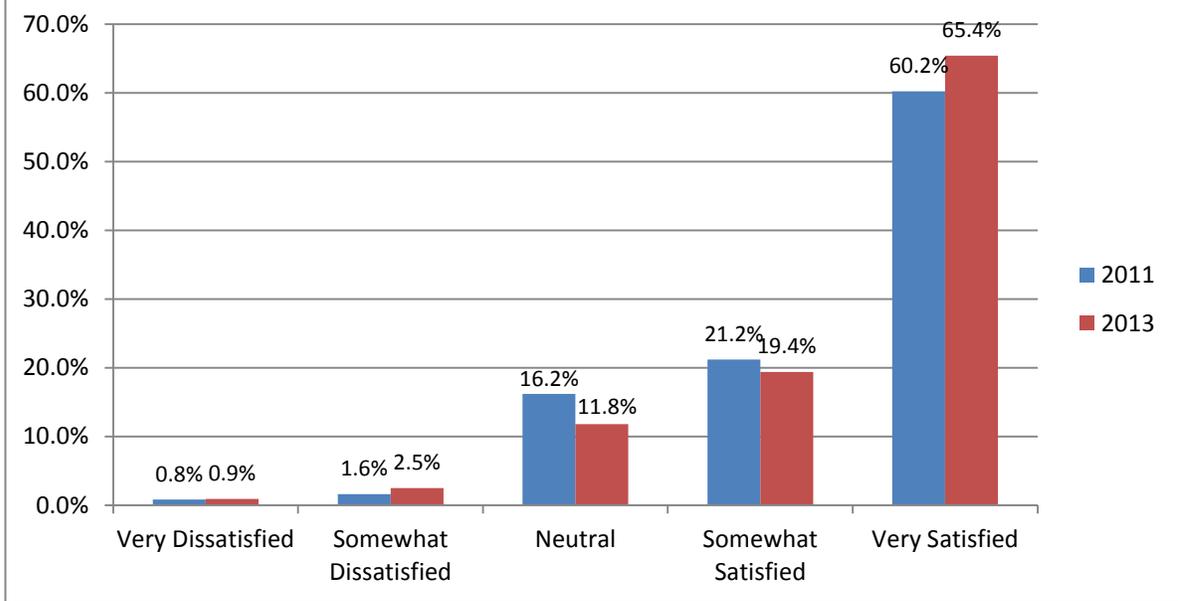


The next three items also focused on hiking and biking trails, but asked respondents to separately consider trails located in western, northern, and southern portions of the county. Satisfaction with “the current number of hiking and biking trails located in western Summit County around Park City and Snyderville Basin” (Figure 66a) was particularly high among west-side residents, with nearly three-fourths of responses (74.1%) falling into the “very satisfied” category. Roughly four out of ten respondents from north-county and south-county areas also indicated that they are “very satisfied” with the availability of hiking/biking trails in the western part of Summit County. Countywide response patterns on this item were generally similar in 2011 and 2013 (Figure 66b).

**Figure 66a. Levels of satisfaction with the number of hiking/biking trails in western Summit County**

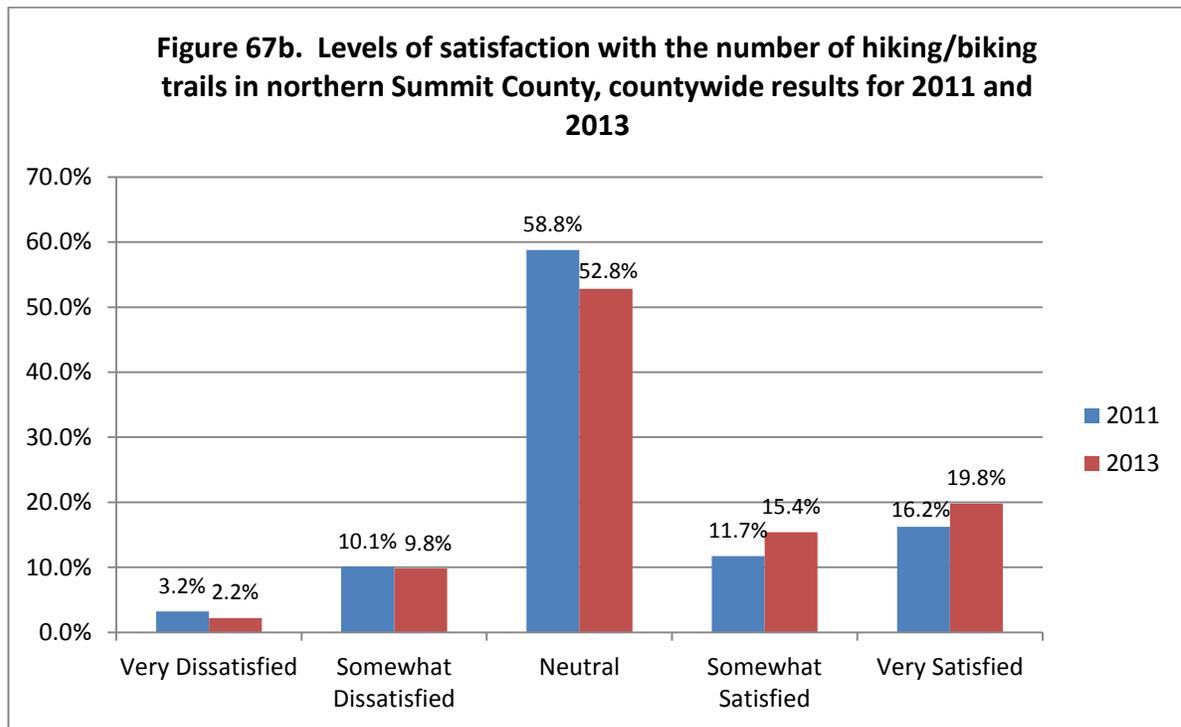


**Figure 66b. Levels of satisfaction with the number of hiking/biking trails in western Summit County, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



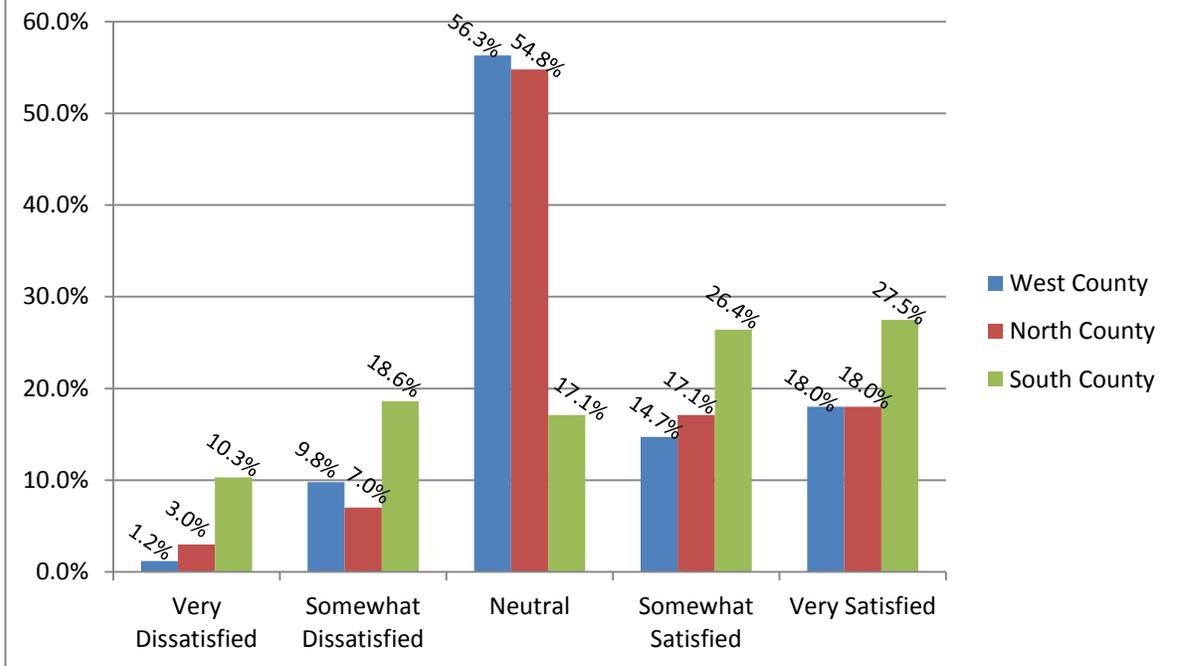
Responses to a similar question addressing the “number of hiking and biking trails in portions of northern Summit County” surrounding Coalville, Echo and Henefer (Figure 67a) were considerably different. Most west-county and south-county residents selected the “neutral” response to this question (likely an indication of unfamiliarity with trail conditions in the area), while about 28% of north-county residents were dissatisfied to some degree and 49% were satisfied. A comparison of the weighted countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 67b) reveals slightly higher levels of satisfaction overall with trails in northern areas of the county in 2013 compared to those observed in 2011.





When asked to evaluate the “number of hiking and biking trails in portions of southern Summit County” around Kamas and Oakley (Figure 68a), most west-county and north-county residents selected the “neutral” response option, while about 54% of south-county respondents expressed some degree of satisfaction with the current situation and 29% were dissatisfied. Once again, comparison of countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys reveals a modest overall increase in satisfaction with the availability of trails in this part of Summit County (Figure 68b).

**Figure 68a. Levels of satisfaction with the number of hiking/biking trails in southern Summit County**



**Figure 68b. Levels of satisfaction with the number of hiking/biking trails in southern Summit County, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**

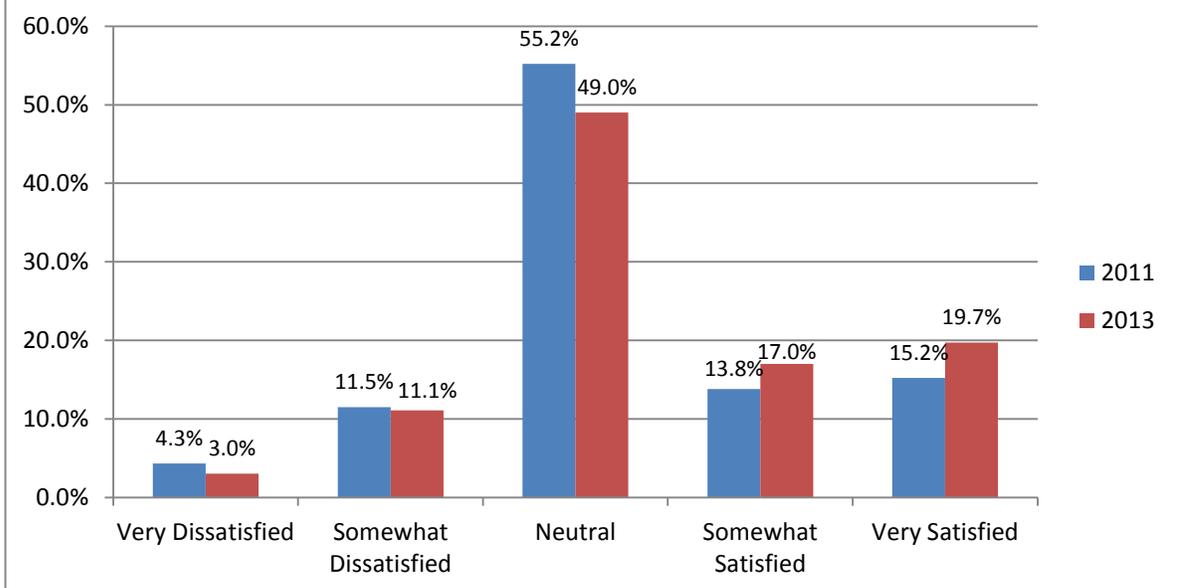
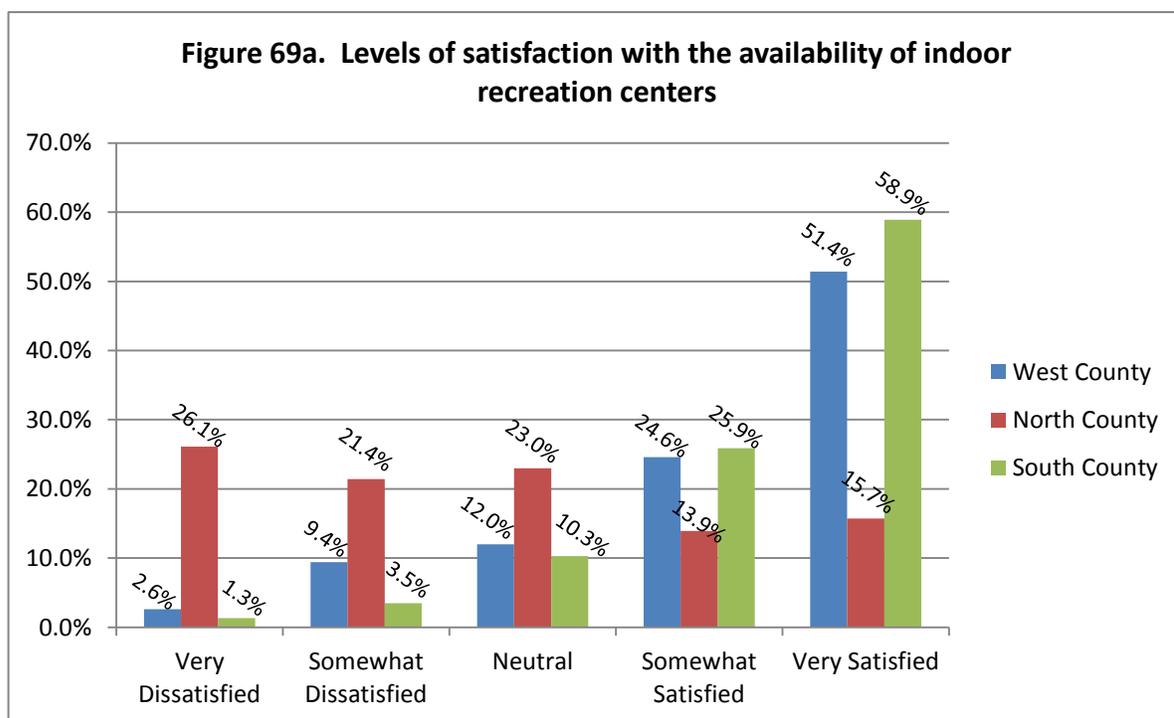
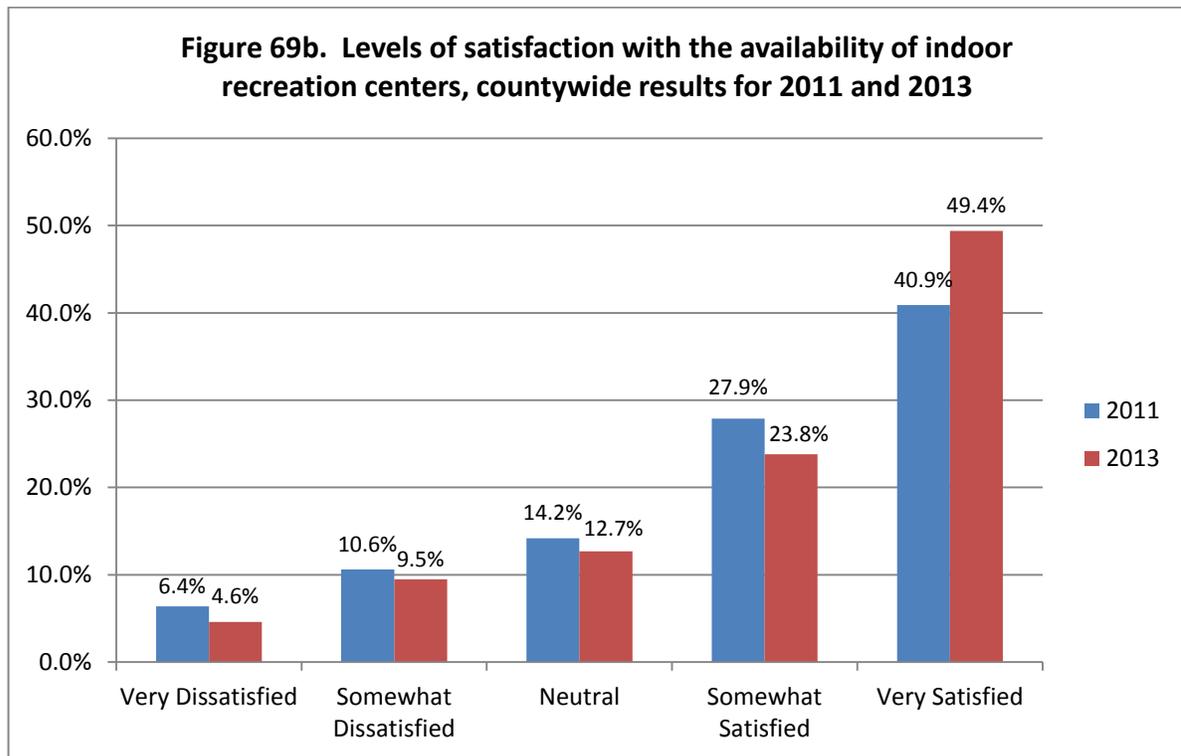


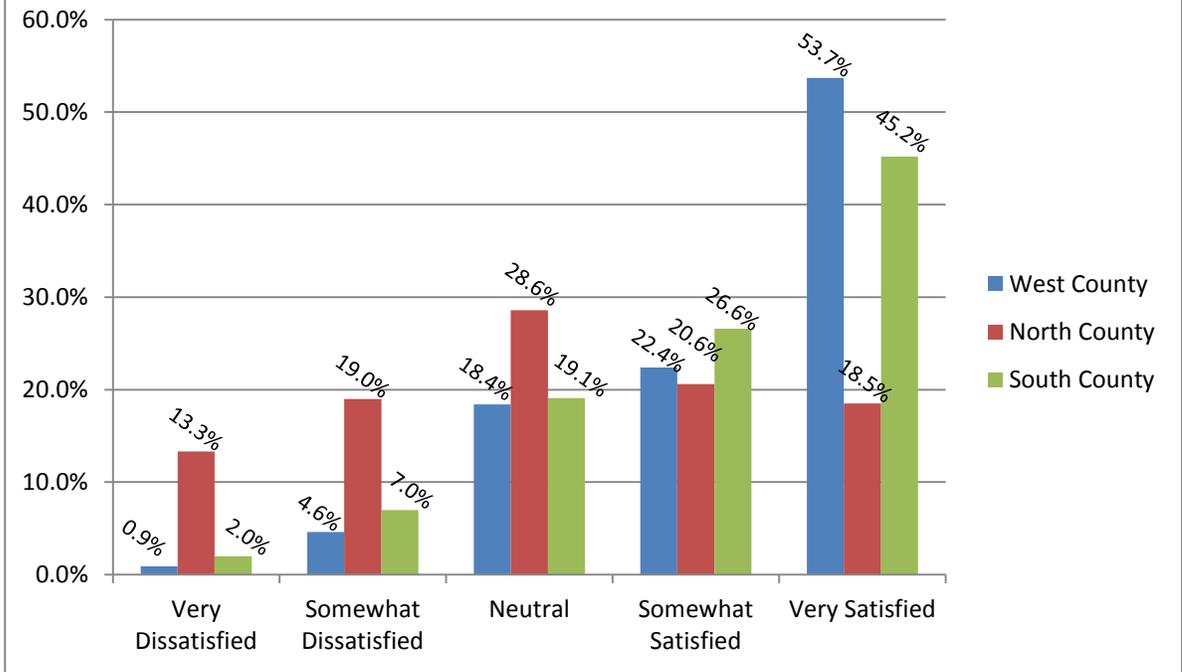
Figure 69a summarizes responses to a question asking residents to evaluate “the availability of community indoor recreation centers in the portion of the county where you live.” In both western and southern portions of the county a majority of survey participants reported some degree of satisfaction with this aspect of recreation conditions in the county. Approximately one-fourth of west-county respondents (24.6%) were “somewhat satisfied” with the availability of such facilities, and over one-half (51.4%) were “very satisfied.” Satisfaction levels were even higher among south-county residents, with 25.9% saying they are “somewhat satisfied” and 58.9% “very satisfied” with the availability of indoor recreation centers in their portion of Summit County. In contrast, north-county residents were more likely to express dissatisfaction than satisfaction with this aspect of local recreation opportunities and services. In combination, 47.5% of responses by north-county residents fell on the “dissatisfied” side of the response scale, while only 29.6% were on the “satisfied” side of the scale. Countywide, response patterns indicate somewhat higher levels of satisfaction with indoor recreation facilities and services in 2013 than was the case at the time of the 2011 survey (Figure 69b).



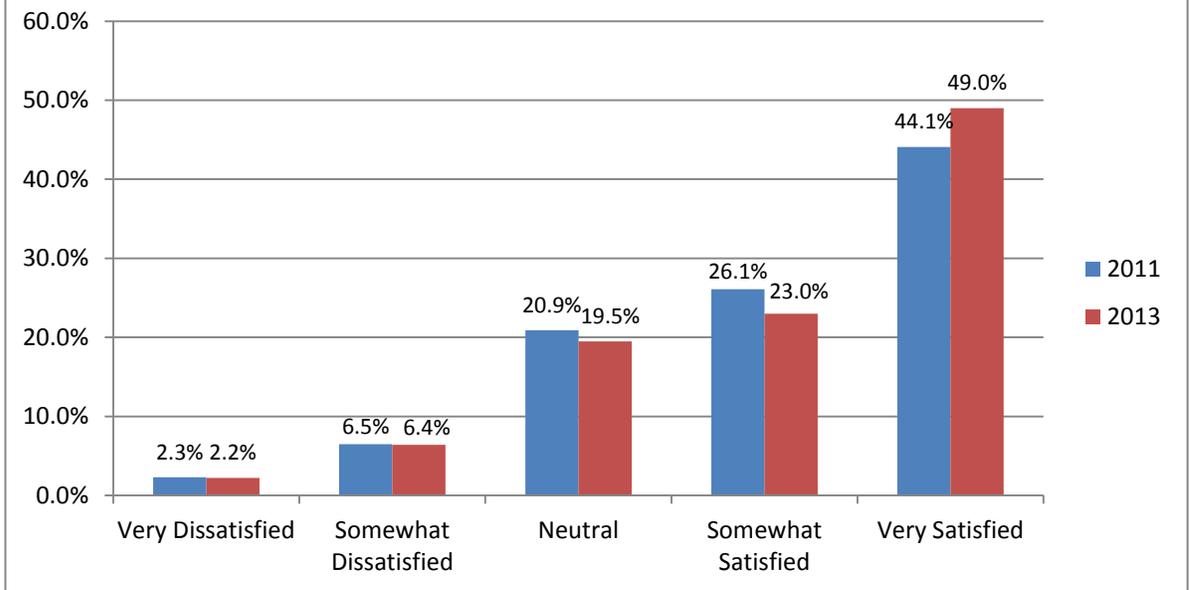


Respondents were also asked to assess the “availability of community outdoor recreation facilities like baseball and soccer fields” in the portions of the county where they live. As indicated in Figure 70a, overall levels of satisfaction were considerably higher among those who live in the western and southern areas of Summit County than was the case among north-county residents. Over one-half (53.7%) of west-county residents and 45.2% of south-county residents selected the “very satisfied” response option for this question, compared to just 18.5% of those living in the north-county area. And, while very few residents of western or southern portions of the county expressed any degree of dissatisfaction with the availability of such outdoor recreation facilities and playing fields, nearly one-third (32.3%) of north-county residents were dissatisfied. Overall, the countywide response patterns derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were quite similar (Figure 70b).

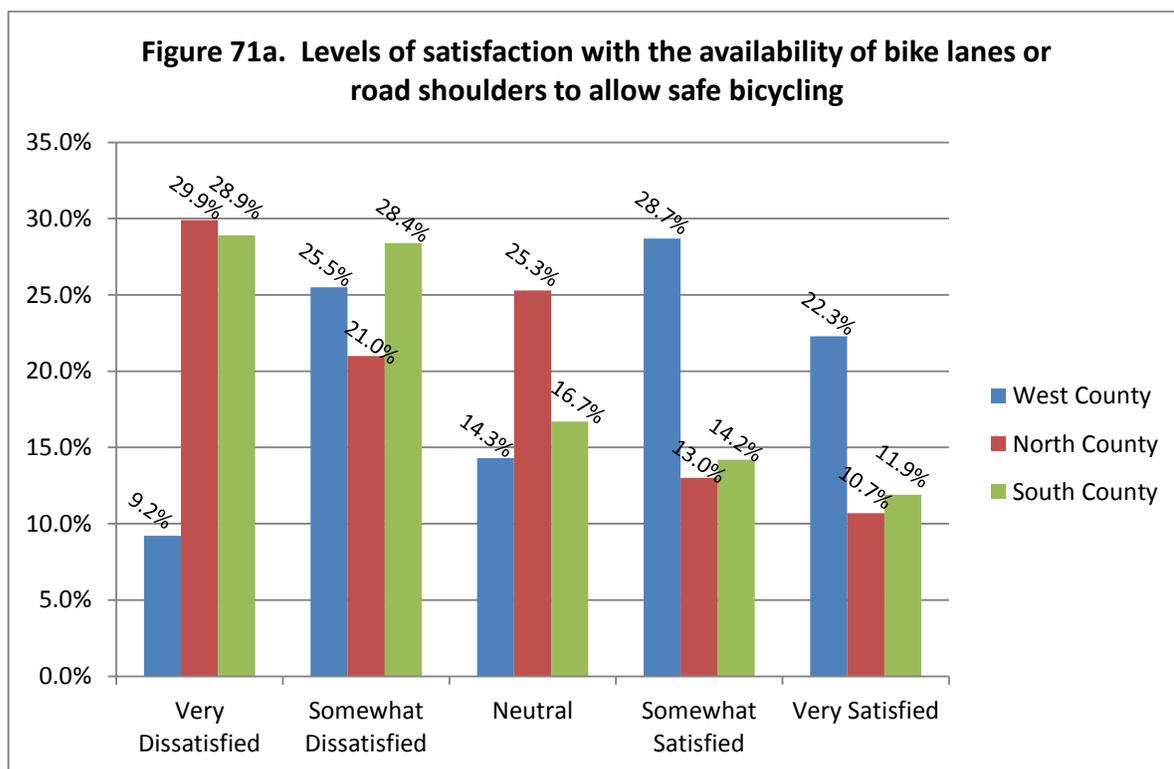
**Figure 70a. Levels of satisfaction with the availability of community outdoor recreation facilities**

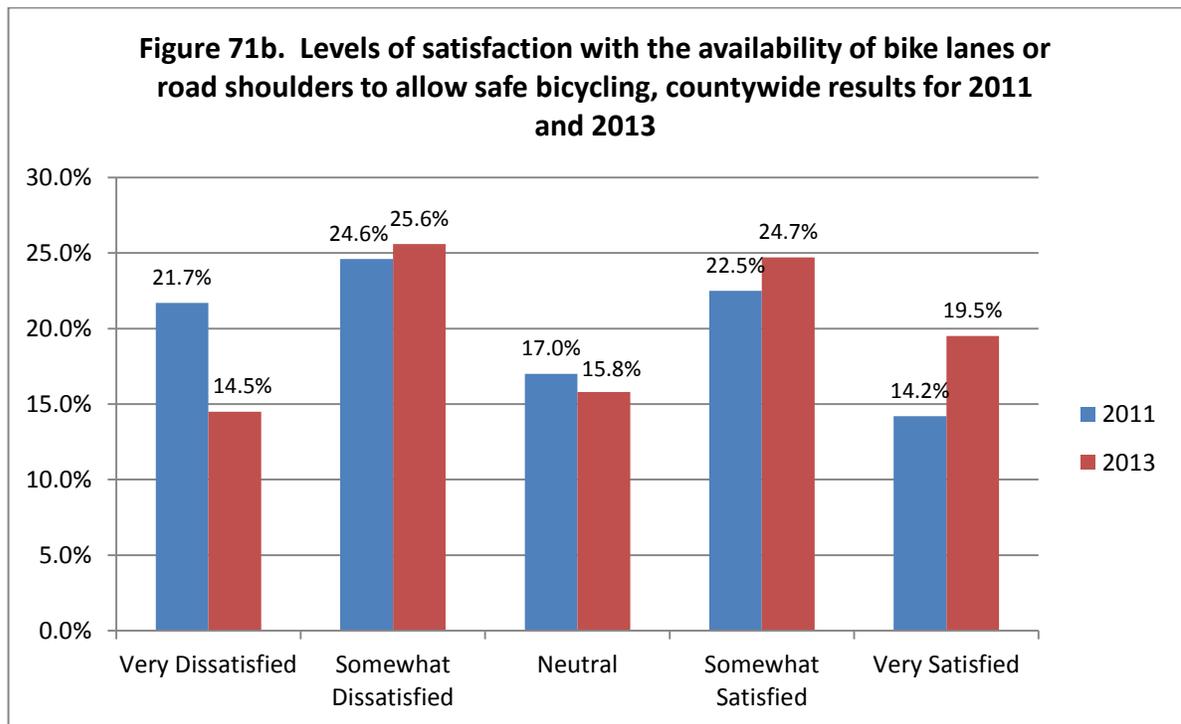


**Figure 70b. Levels of satisfaction with the availability of community outdoor recreation facilities, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



The last item in this series asked county residents to indicate their level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with “the availability of bike lanes or road shoulders that are wide enough to allow safe bicycling along county roadways without causing conflicts with automobile traffic.” Overall, responses to this item revealed considerable dissatisfaction among residents of northern and southern portions of Summit County, and mixed views among west-county residents (Figure 71a). North-county and south-county residents were most likely to say they are “very dissatisfied” (29.9% and 28.9% of responses, respectively) with the availability of adequate bike lanes or road shoulders to avoid vehicle conflicts with bicyclists, with an additional 21% of north-county residents and 28.4% of south-county residents saying they are “somewhat dissatisfied.” Among west-county residents about one-third (34.7%) of responses fell on the “dissatisfied” side of the neutral midpoint of the response scale, while half (51%) were on the “satisfied” side of the scale. Response distributions for the county as a whole (Figure 71b) suggest that satisfaction with bike lanes or road shoulders that allow safe bicycling was slightly higher overall in 2013 than was the case in 2011.



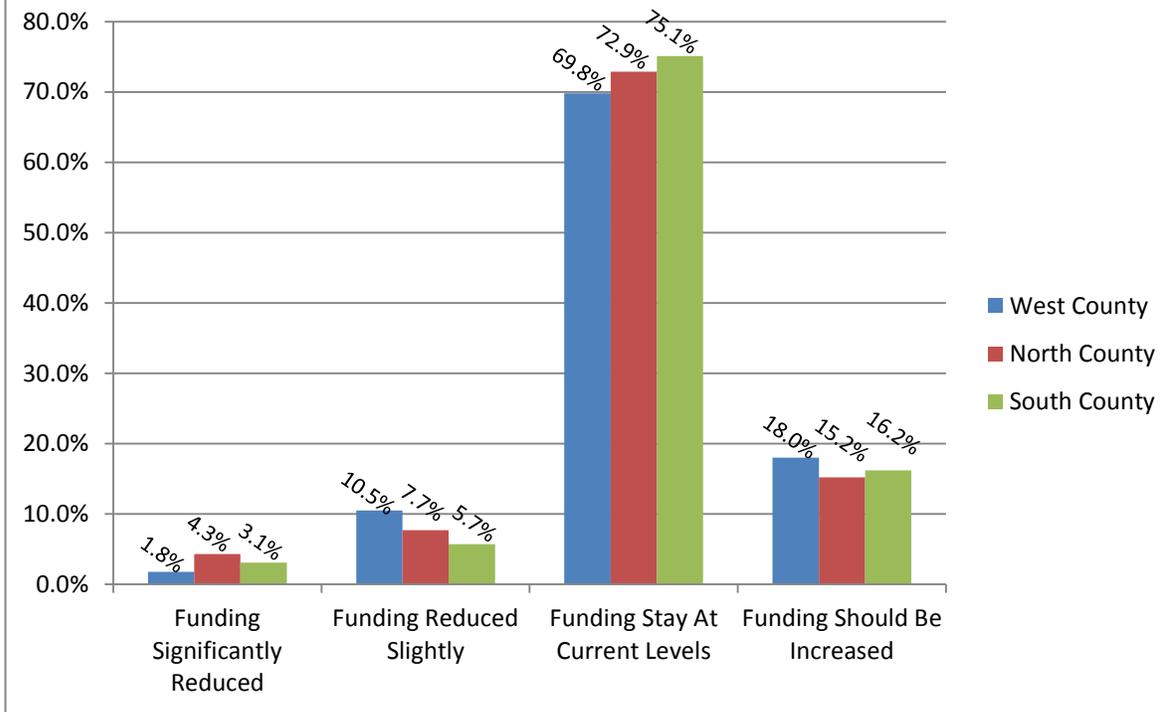


### Setting Priorities for County Government and Services

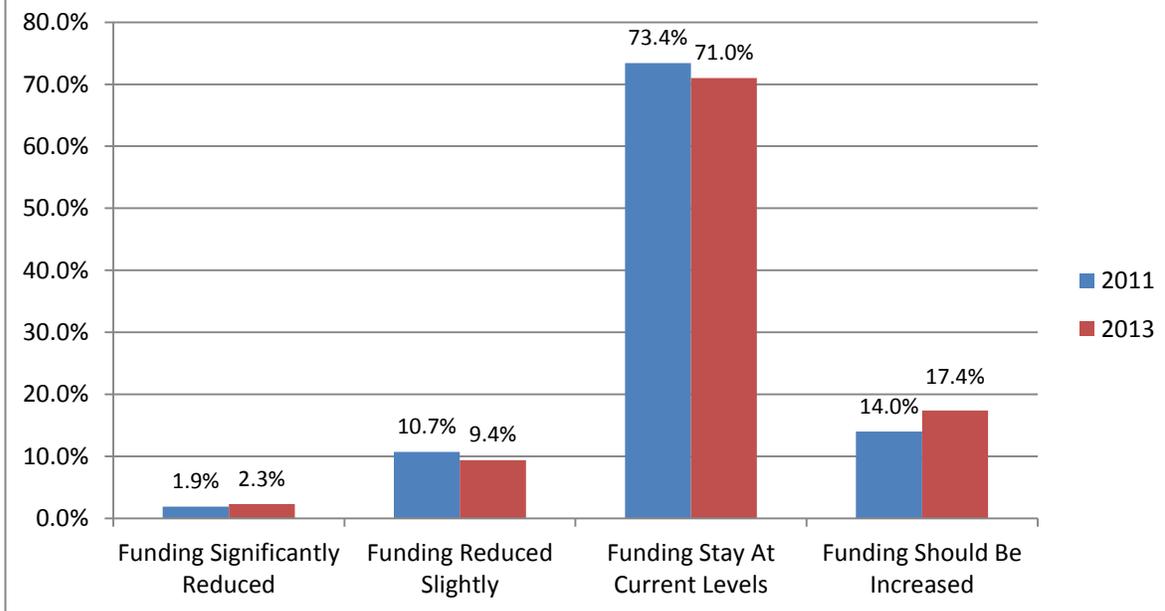
The final set of questions focusing on conditions in Summit County asked survey participants to provide input regarding the extent to which a broad range of county government services should be given higher or lower priority with respect to the future allocation of public funds. For each of these items, respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought funding for a particular service should be “significantly reduced,” “reduced slightly,” “stay at current levels,” or “increased.”

The first item in this series asked respondents to consider the funding of “public library services.” As indicated in Figure 72a, a substantial majority of residents across all three areas of the county said funding should stay at current levels. Among those calling for a change, slightly higher percentages suggested that funds should be increased as opposed to decreased. Comparison of overall countywide response distributions derived from surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013 indicate slightly higher support for increased library funding in 2013 (Figure 72b).

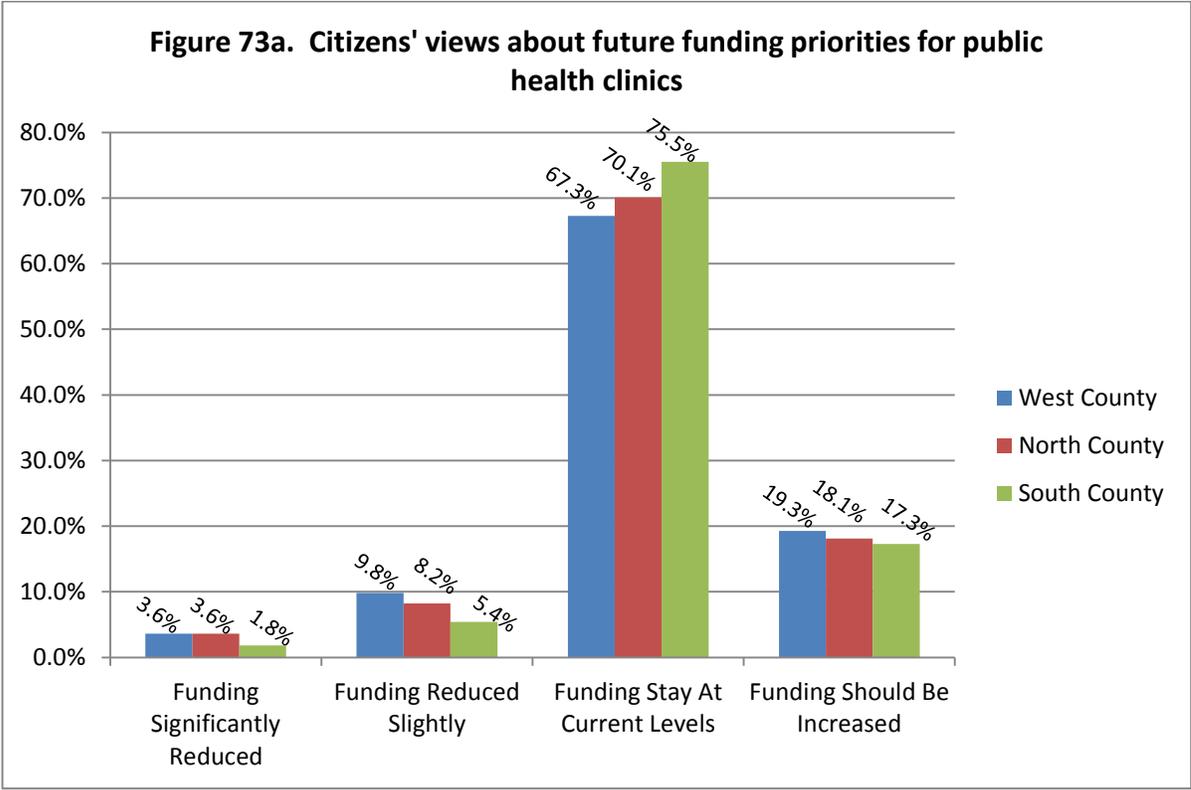
**Figure 72a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public library services**

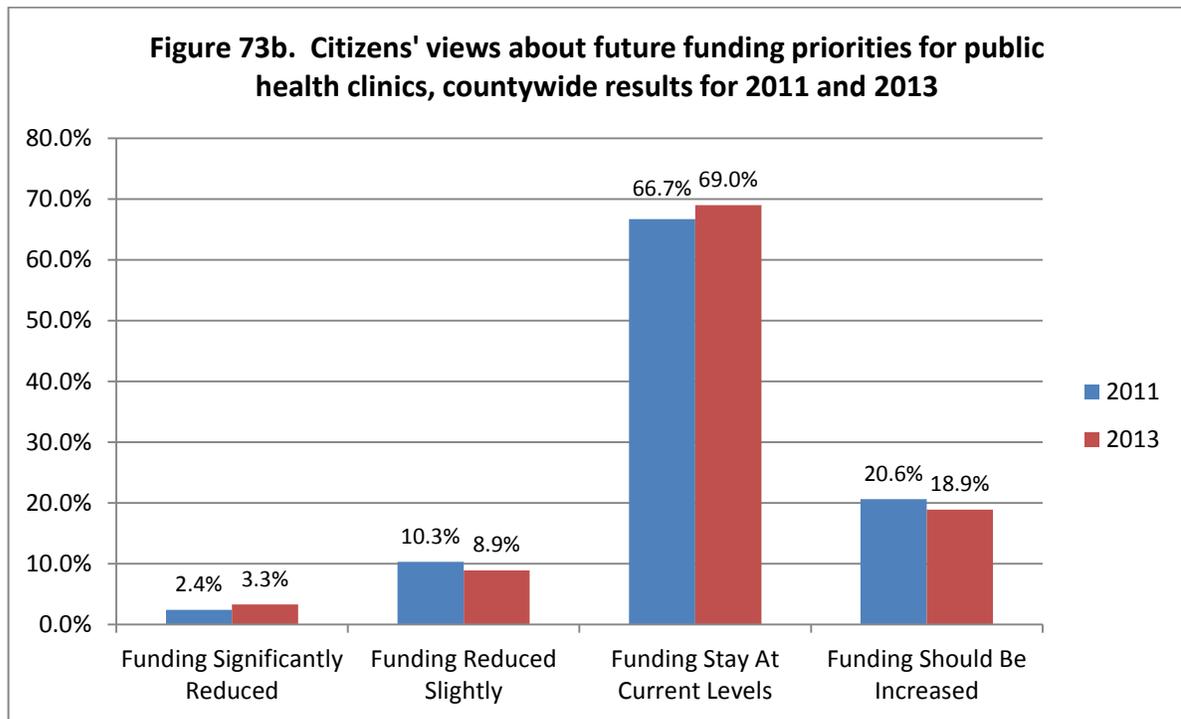


**Figure 72b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public library services, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



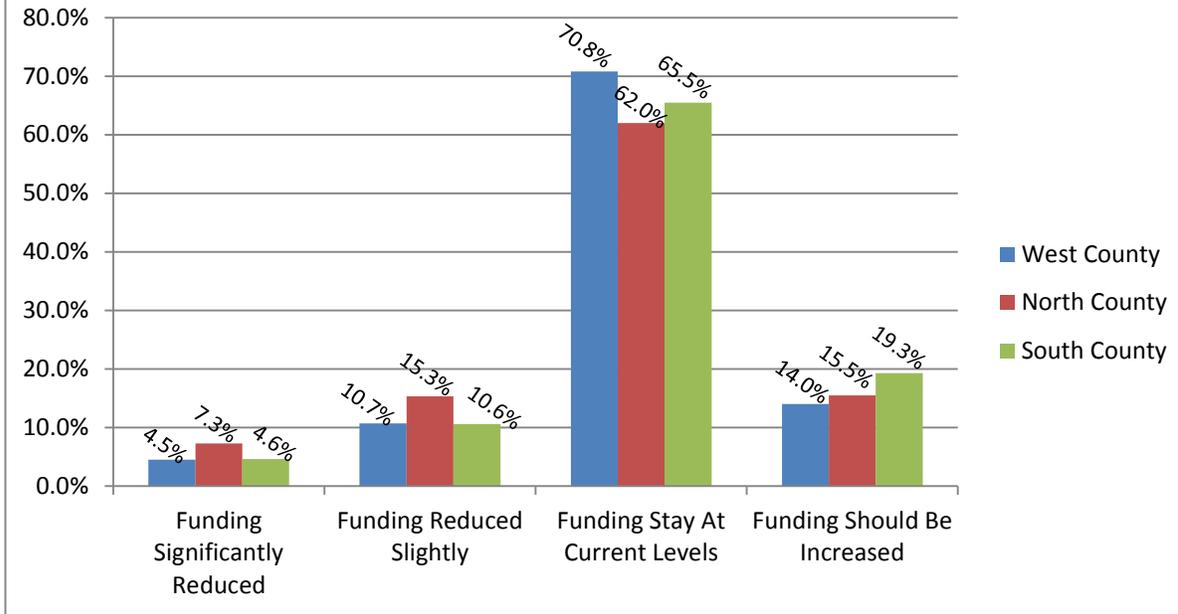
A similar response pattern resulted when residents were asked to consider allocation of county funds to support public health clinics (Figure 73a). Across the three county areas between two-thirds and three-fourths of respondents thought funding levels should stay at current levels, and just under one in five felt funding for health clinics should be increased. The countywide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 exhibited only small differences (Figure 73b).



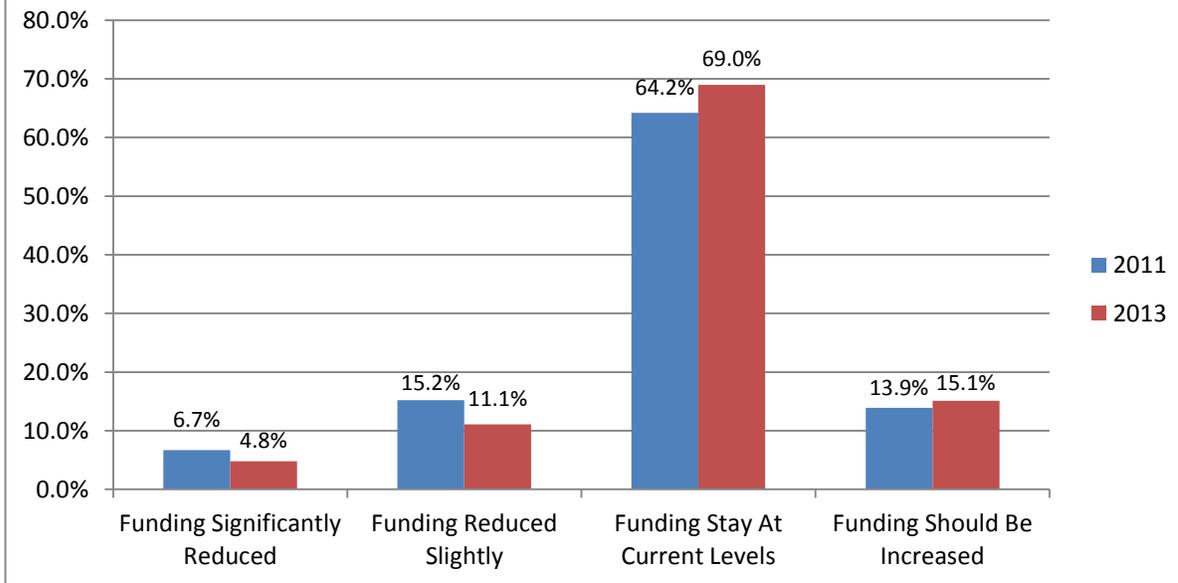


The next item in this series focused on allocation of funding to support the county sheriff's department. As indicated in Figure 74a, respondents were most likely to prefer that funding remain at current levels (70.8% of west-county responses, 62% of north-county responses, and 65.5% of south-county responses). North-county residents were slightly more likely to support some reduction in funding levels for the sheriff's department than were those living in western or northern areas of the county, although such opinions were expressed by a relatively small minority of respondents in all three areas. Response distributions for the county as a whole (Figure 74b) indicate that there was slightly less support for a reduction in funding of the sheriff's department in 2013 than had been the case in 2011.

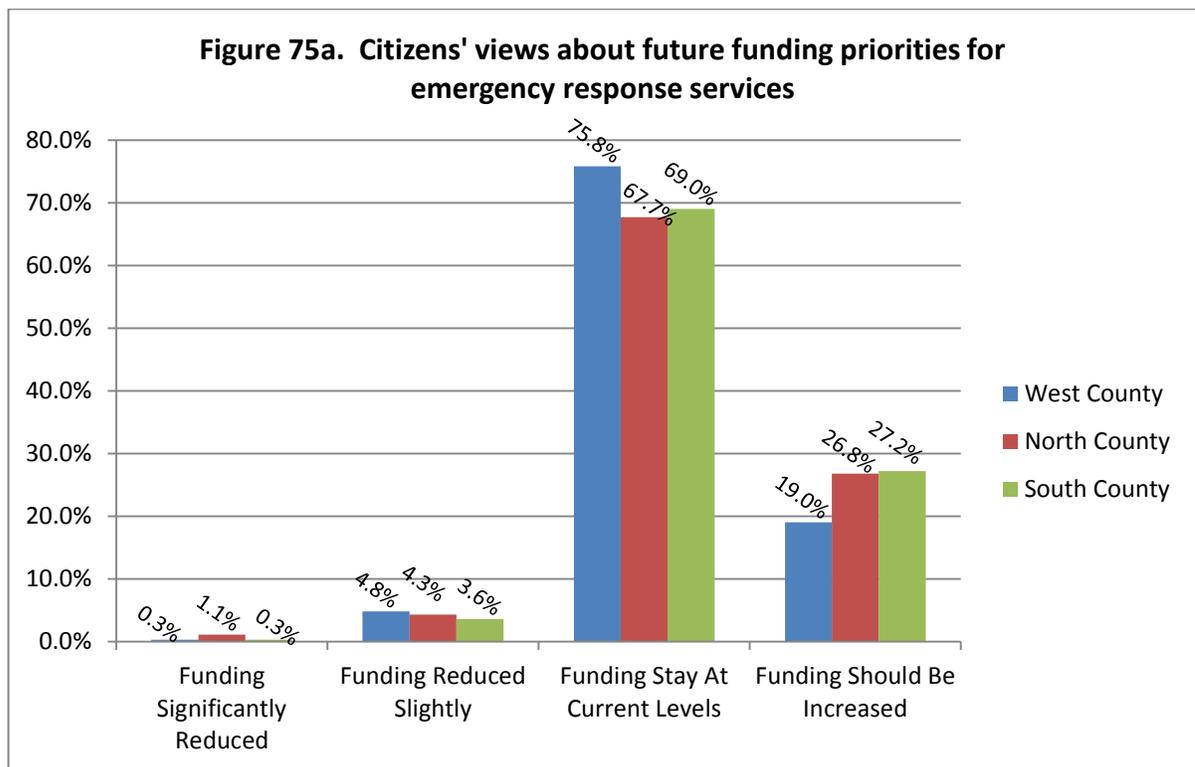
**Figure 74a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for the Summit County sheriff's department**

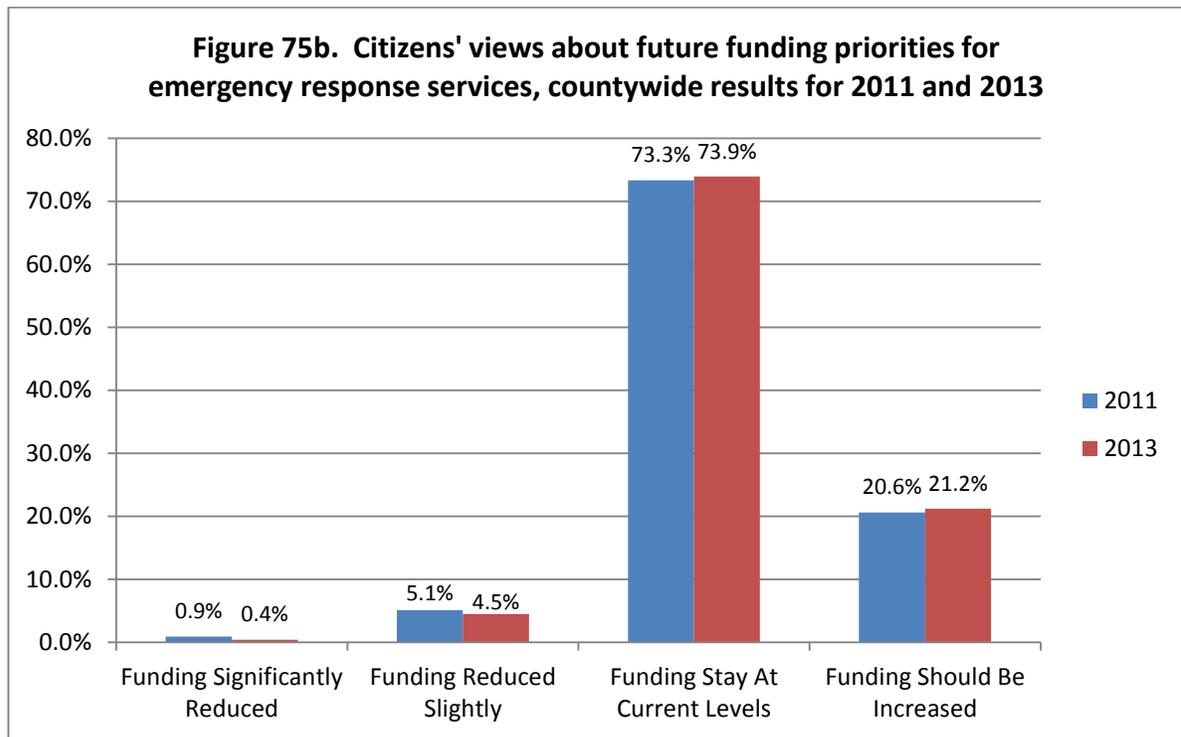


**Figure 74b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for the Summit County sheriff's department, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



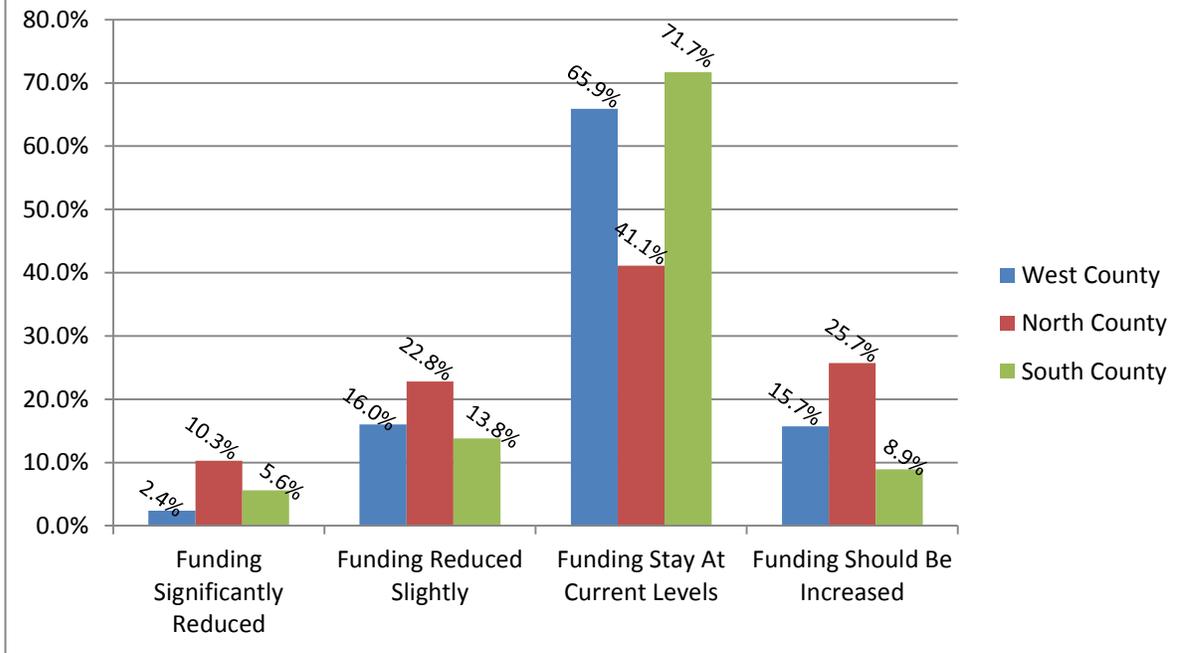
When asked to consider allocation of public funds to support emergency response (EMT) services, county residents were again most likely to indicate a preference that funding remain at current levels. That response option was selected by 75.8% of west-county residents, 67.7% of north-county residents, and 69% of south-county residents (see Figure 75a). At the same time, a substantial minority of residents in all three areas indicated support for having increased public funds directed to emergency services; this was especially the case among those living in north-county (26.8%) and south-county (27.2%) areas. Countywide response patterns (Figure 75b) indicate that views about this issue remained highly stable from 2011 to 2013.



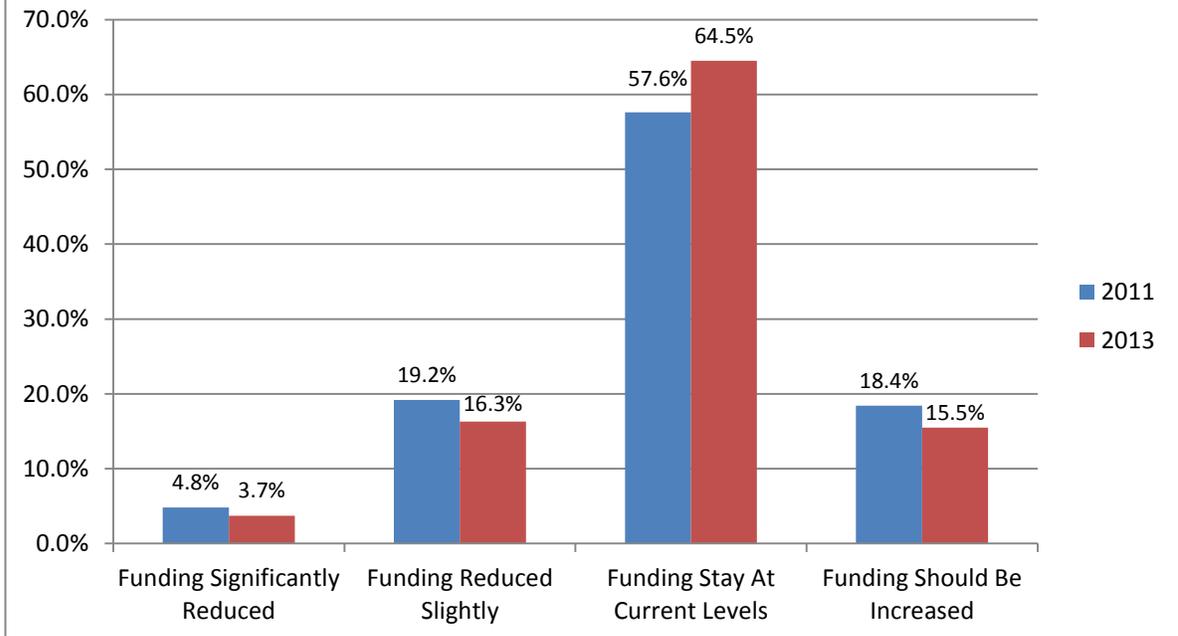


The next item focused on the degree to which public funding should be allocated in support of public use indoor recreation centers. As indicated in Figure 76a, a substantial majority of west-county (65.9%) and south-county (71.7%) residents indicated a preference for funding of such recreation centers to remain at current levels. However, while north-county residents were also most likely to express a preference that funding for such facilities remain at current levels (41.1%), they were at the same time more likely than residents of either the west-county or south-county areas to prefer either a funding increase or a funding decrease. When considering the county as a whole (Figure 76b), response patterns derived from the 2013 survey indicate slightly less overall support for increased allocations of funding of indoor recreation centers than was evident in 2011, with a commensurate increase in preferences that funding remain at current levels.

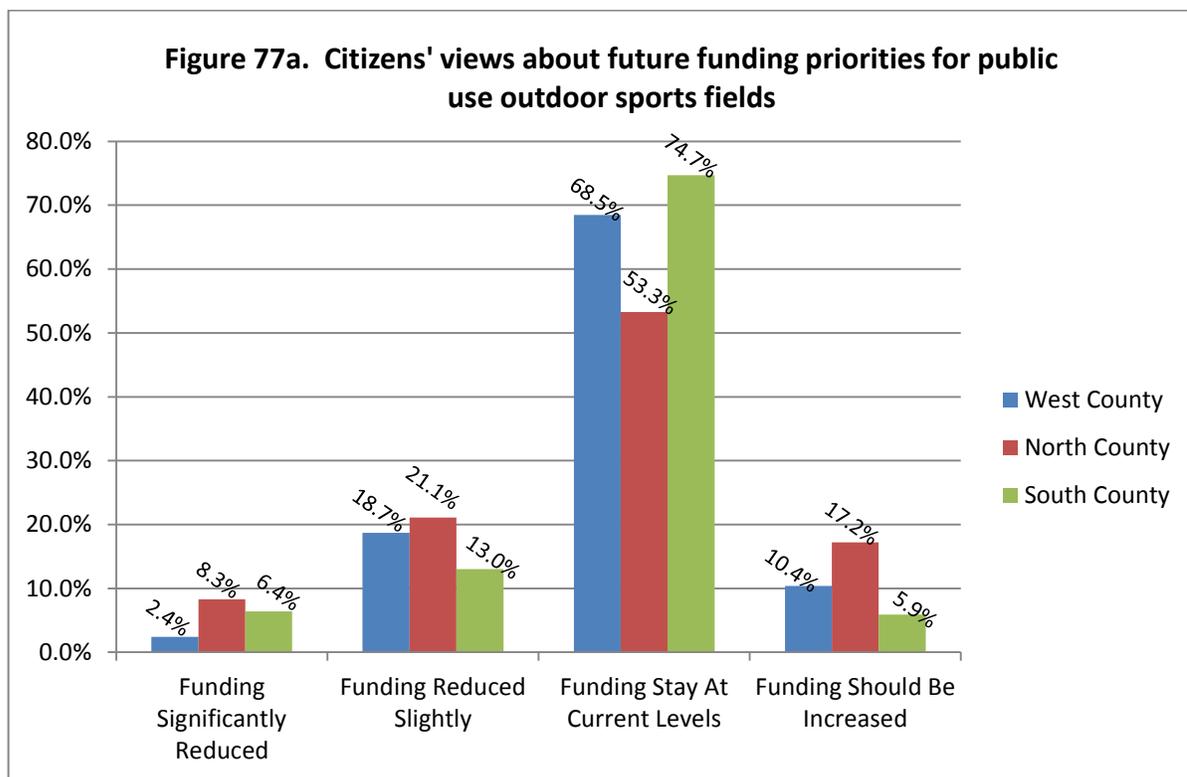
**Figure 76a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public use indoor recreation centers**

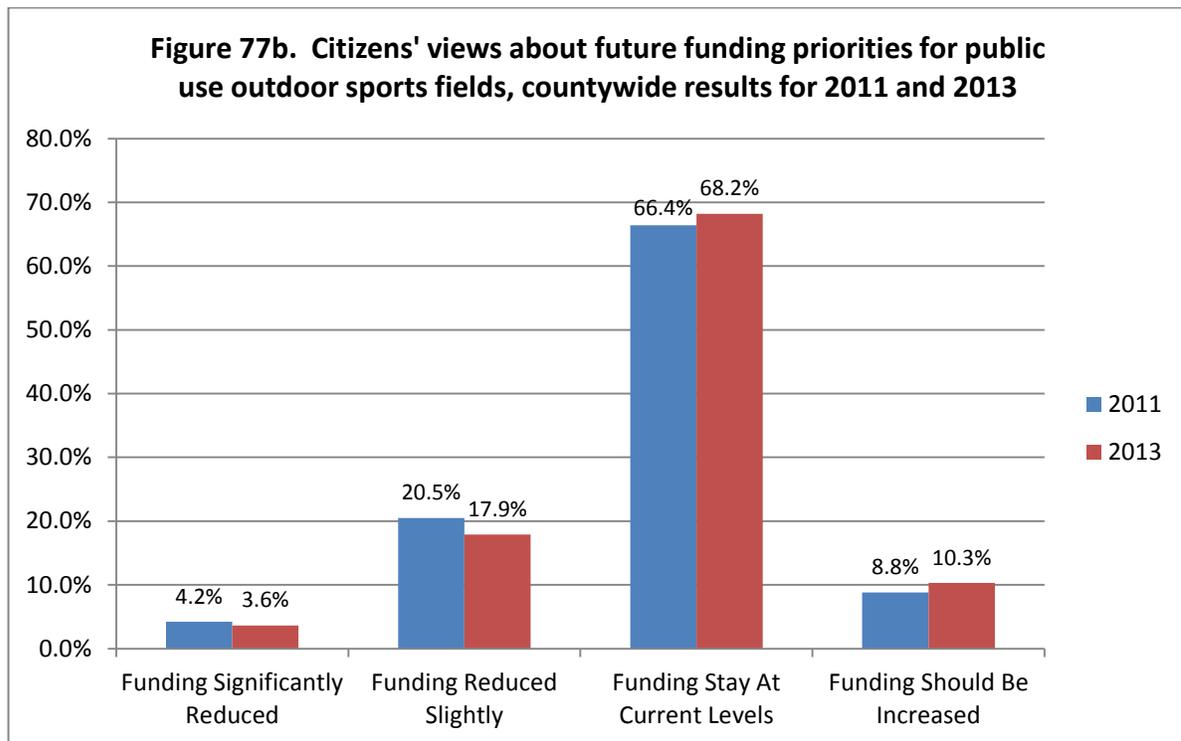


**Figure 76b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public use indoor recreation facilities, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



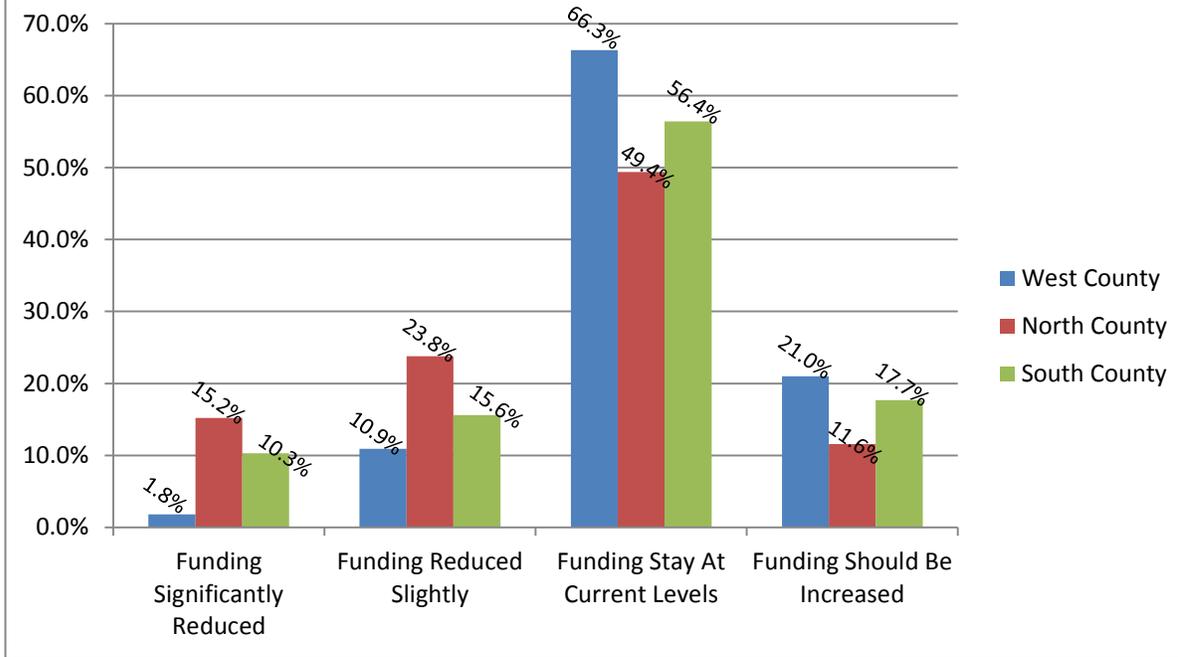
Responses to the next item, which focused on the question of funding for public use outdoor sports fields, revealed generally similar tendencies (Figure 77a). In this case a majority of respondents in all three areas of the county said funding of these facilities should remain at current levels, though the percentage selecting that response option was considerably higher among west-county (68.5%) and south-county (74.7%) residents than among north-county residents (53.3%). At the same time, in each of the areas those who thought funding levels should change were considerably more likely to express support for decreased funding of outdoor sports fields than to support an increase in the allocation of public funds for such facilities. The weighted countywide response distributions for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 77b) were generally similar, reflecting a strong tendency for most Summit County residents to prefer that funding of such outdoor sports facilities remain at current levels.



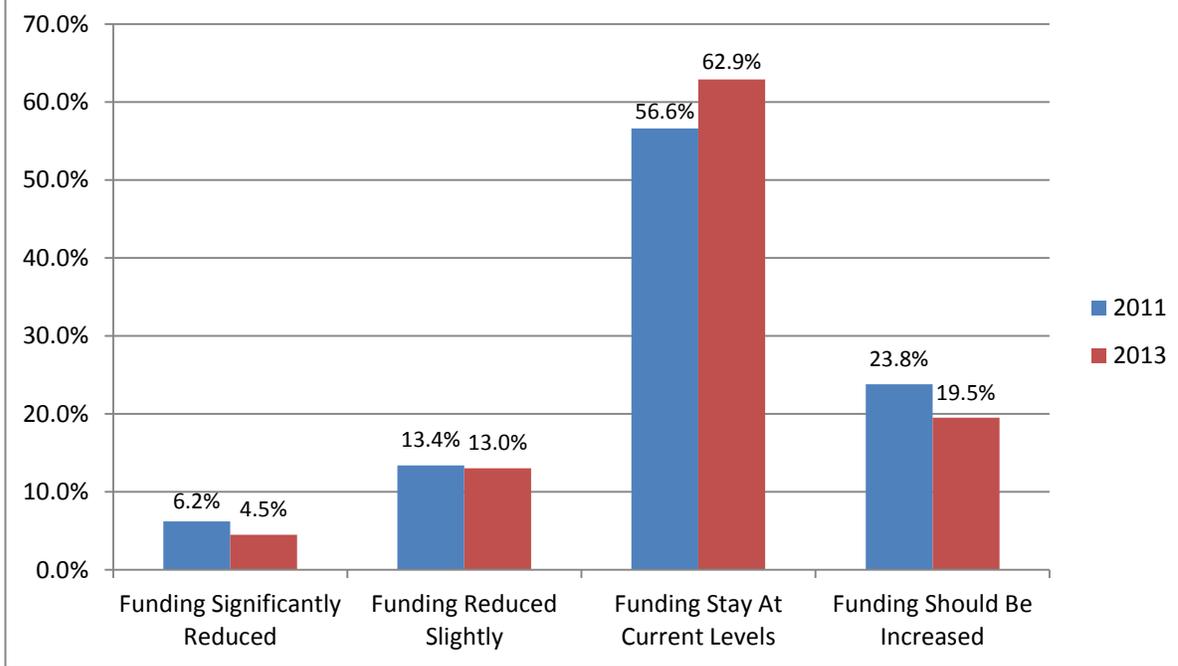


Next, survey participants were asked to consider the question of having public funds allocated for the provision of public use hiking and biking trails (Figure 78a). Among west-county residents, two-thirds (66.3%) of respondents said funding levels for trails should remain at current levels, while over one in five (21%) expressed a preference for increased funding and only 12.7% called for decreased funding. In contrast, about one-half (49.4%) of north-county residents indicated that funding of hiking/biking trails should remain at current levels, while a combined 39% expressed a preference for some level of funding reduction and only 11.6% indicated that funding should be increased. The views of south-county residents fell between these two extremes, with over half of respondents from that portion of the county (56.4%) indicating a preference for current funding levels, 17.7% saying they would like to see increased funding of public use trails, and 25.9% calling for some degree of funding reduction. The countywide response distributions (Figure 78b) suggest that in 2013 residents were slightly less likely than was the case in 2011 to support increase funding of hiking and biking trails, and more likely to indicate a preference that funding remain at current levels.

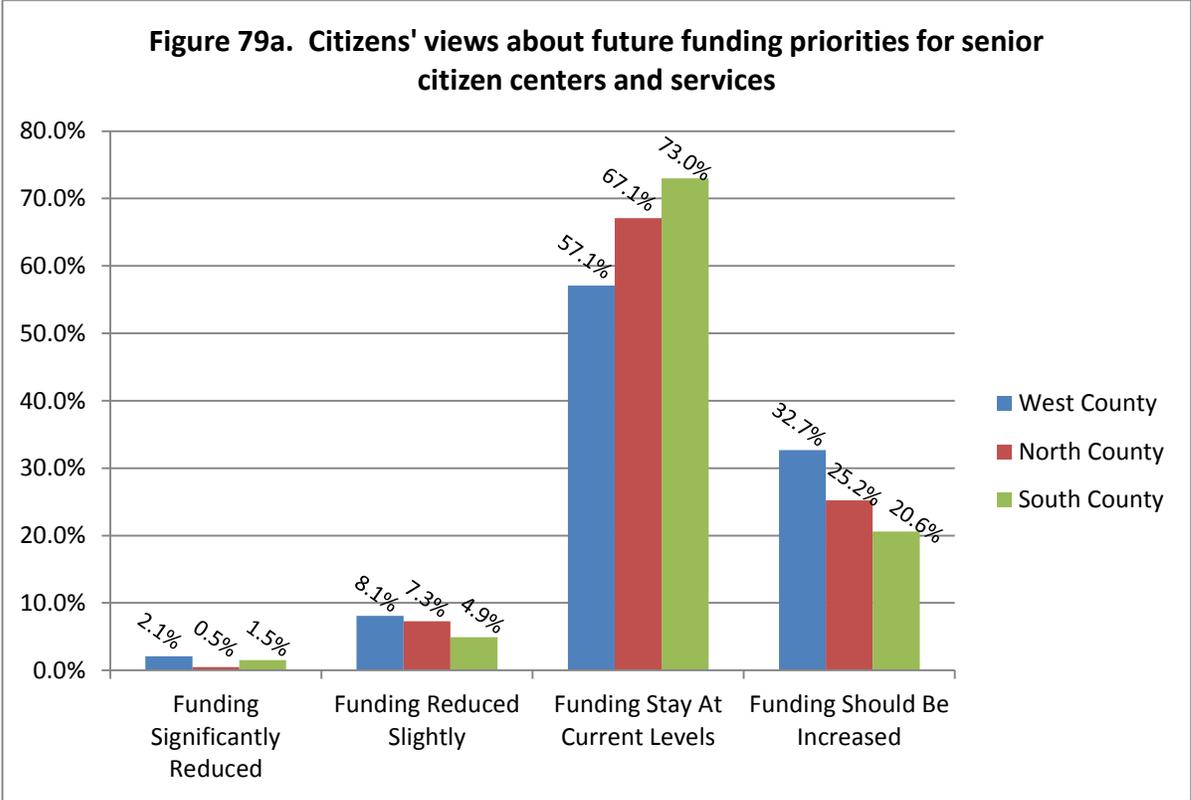
**Figure 78a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public use hiking and biking trails**

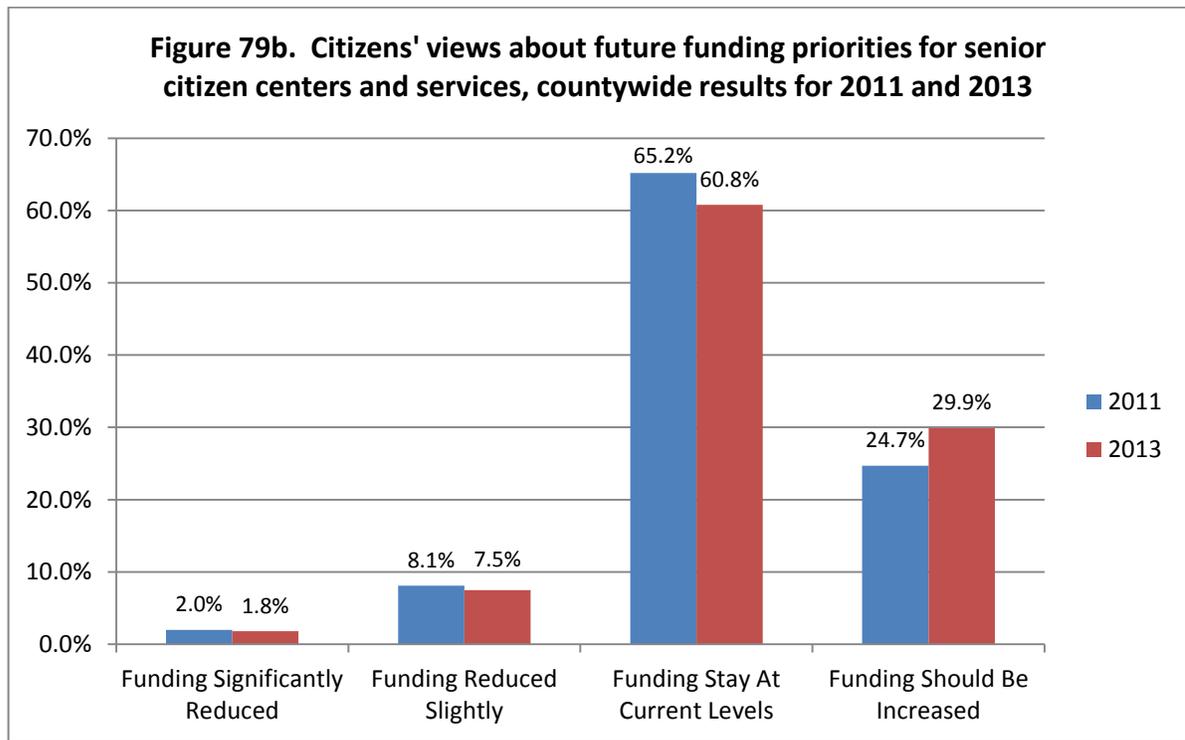


**Figure 78b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public use hiking and biking trails, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



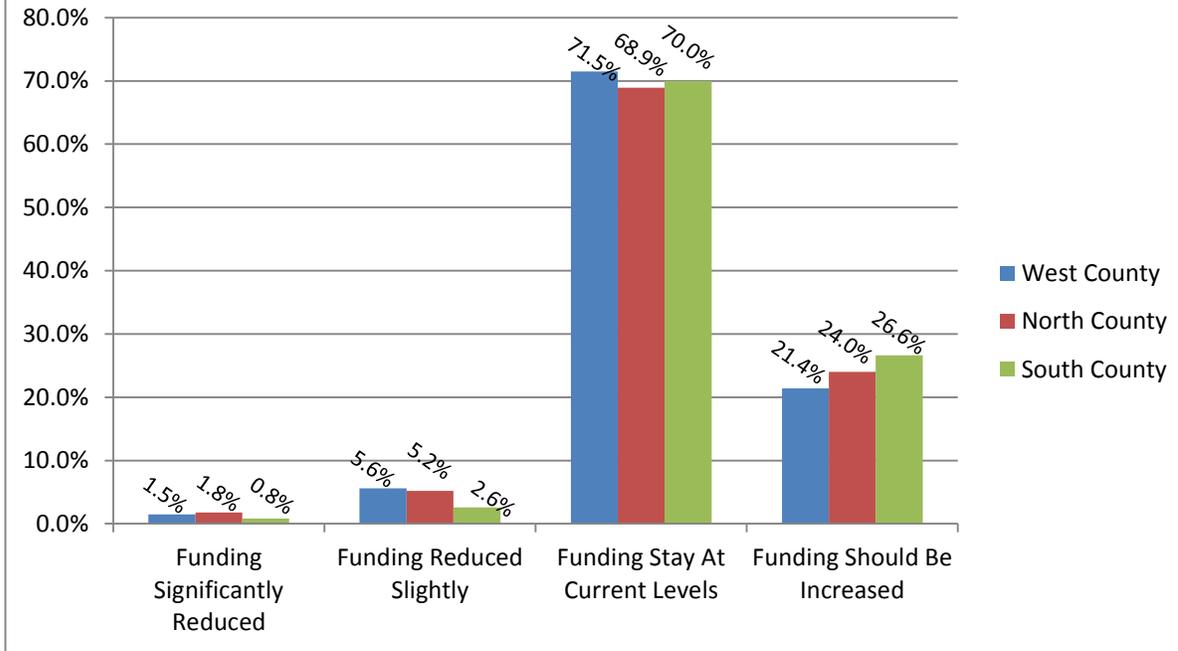
As indicated in Figure 79a, few residents from any part of Summit County indicated that they would prefer to see allocations of public funds in support of senior citizen centers and services reduced. In all three areas a majority of respondents stated that funding should remain at current levels. Support for increased funding of senior centers and programs was highest among west-county residents (32.7%, slightly lower among north-county residents (25.2%), and lowest among those living in southern areas of Summit County (20.6%). Countywide, the statistically weighted response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 79b) reveal that by 2013 there had been a slight increase in the percentage of residents supporting increased funding of senior citizen centers and services.



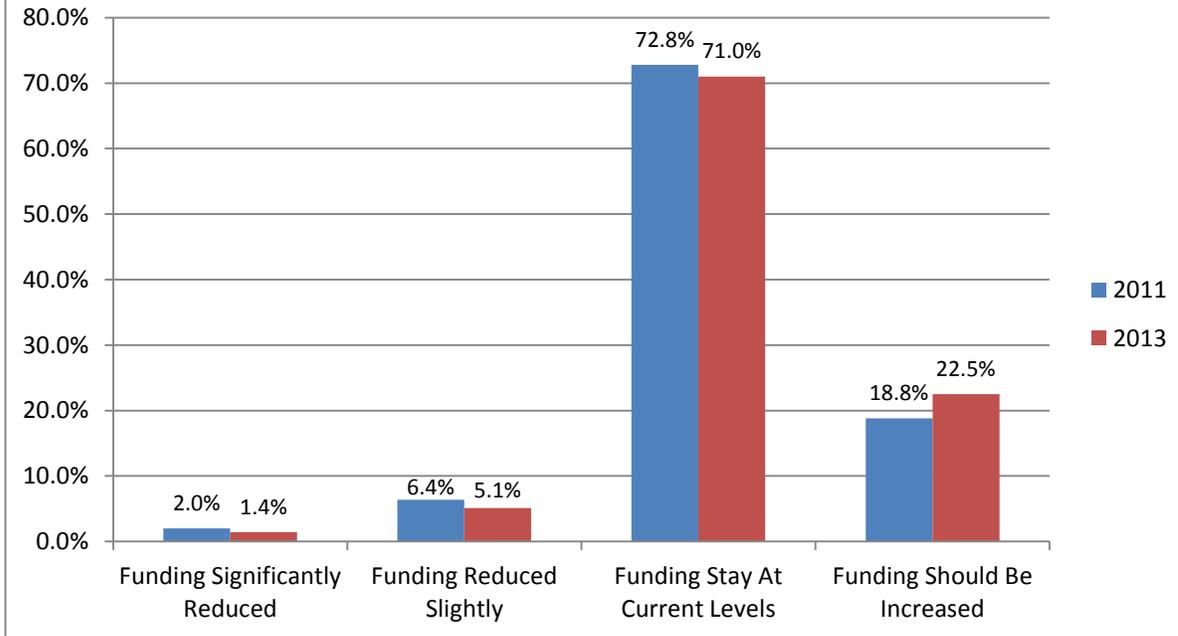


The next question in this series focused on future funding priorities for fire protection services (Figure 80a). In all three areas of the county, approximately seven out of ten survey respondents thought funding for fire protection should remain at current levels, and very few indicated any preference for reduced funding. Support for increased allocation of county funds for fire protection services was highest among south-county residents (26.6%), slightly lower among north-county residents (24%), and lowest among west-county residents (21.4%). A comparison of countywide response patterns for 2011 and 2013 (Figure 80b) indicates a very slight decline over that two-year period in the percentage of residents expressing support for increased allocations of funding for fire protection services.

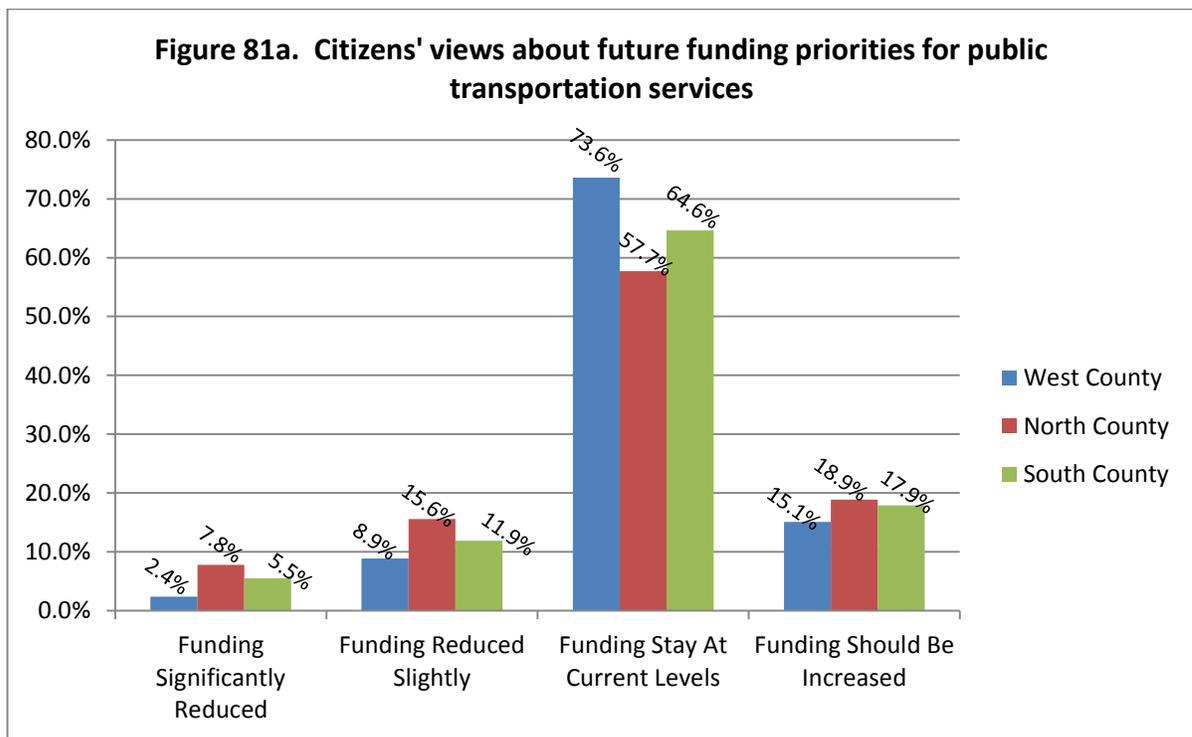
**Figure 80a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for fire protection services**

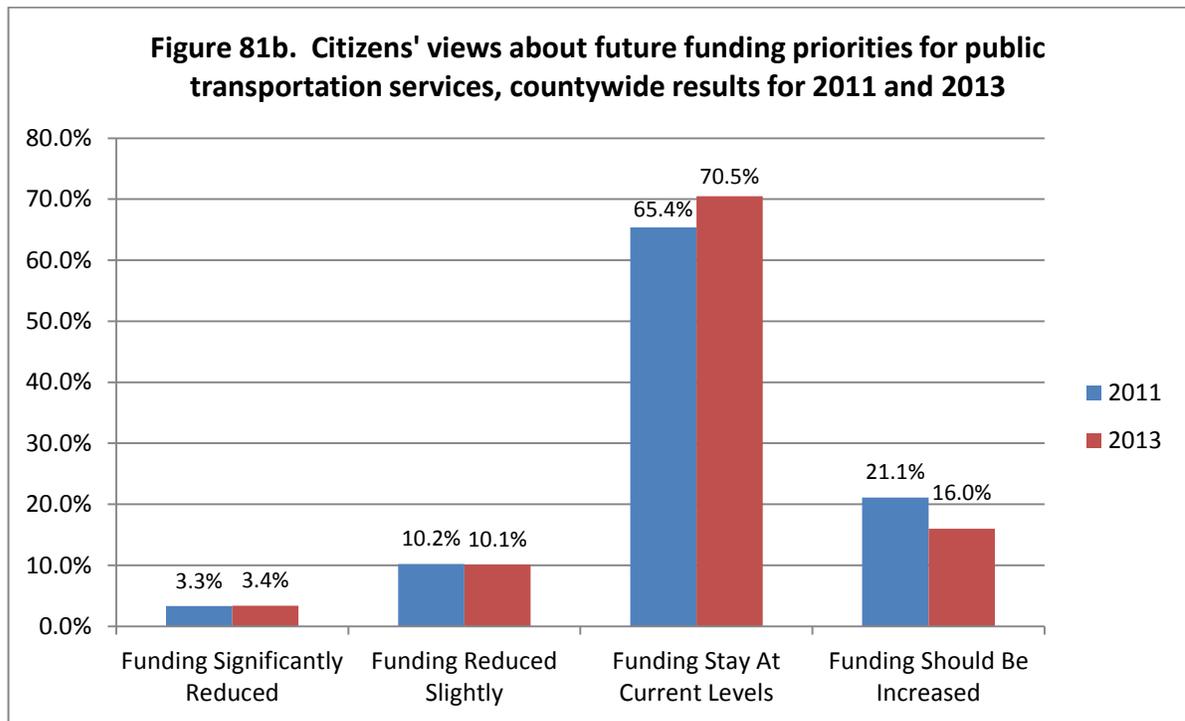


**Figure 80b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for fire protection services, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



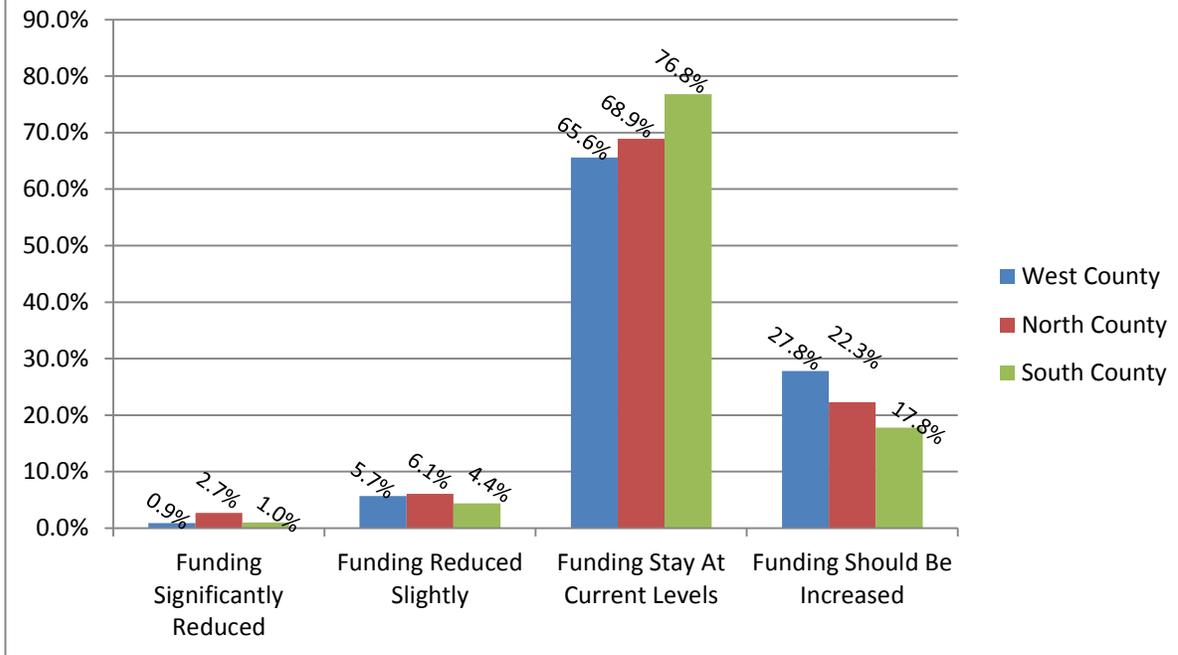
Across each of the three areas of the county, most residents said that use of public funds to support public transportation systems should remain at current levels (Figure 81a). Support for increased funding was relatively limited in all of the areas, while preferences for some level of funding reduction were more frequent among north-county residents (a combined 23.4% of responses) than among residents of either the western (11.3%) or southern (17.4%) areas of the county. The countywide response distributions (Figure 81b) indicate a slight overall decline by 2013 in the percentage of residents supporting increased use of county funds to support public transportation services.



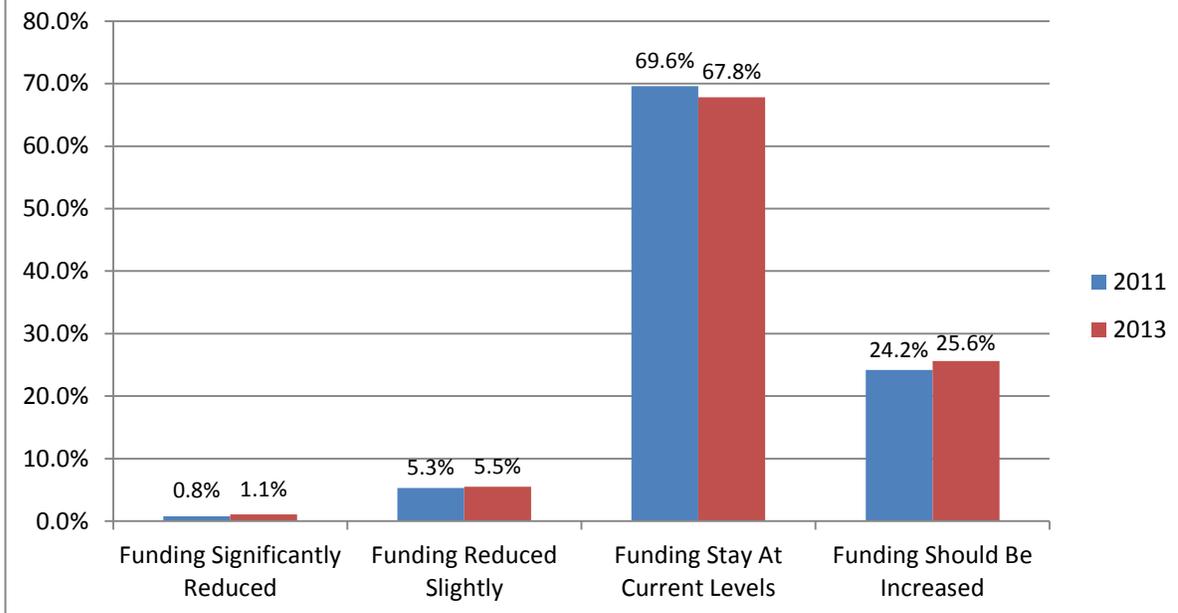


Two-thirds to three-fourths of survey participants across the three areas of Summit County (65.6% of west-county residents, 68.9% of north-county residents, and 76.8% of south-county residents) indicated a preference for county allocations of funds for public water supply systems to remain at current levels (Figure 82a). Few residents from any of these areas indicated that they would want to see funding of public water systems reduced. Support for increased funding for water systems was strongest in western Summit County (27.8%), slightly lower in the northern portion of the county (22.3%), and lowest in the south-county area (17.8%). Countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 citizen surveys were nearly identical (Figure 82b).

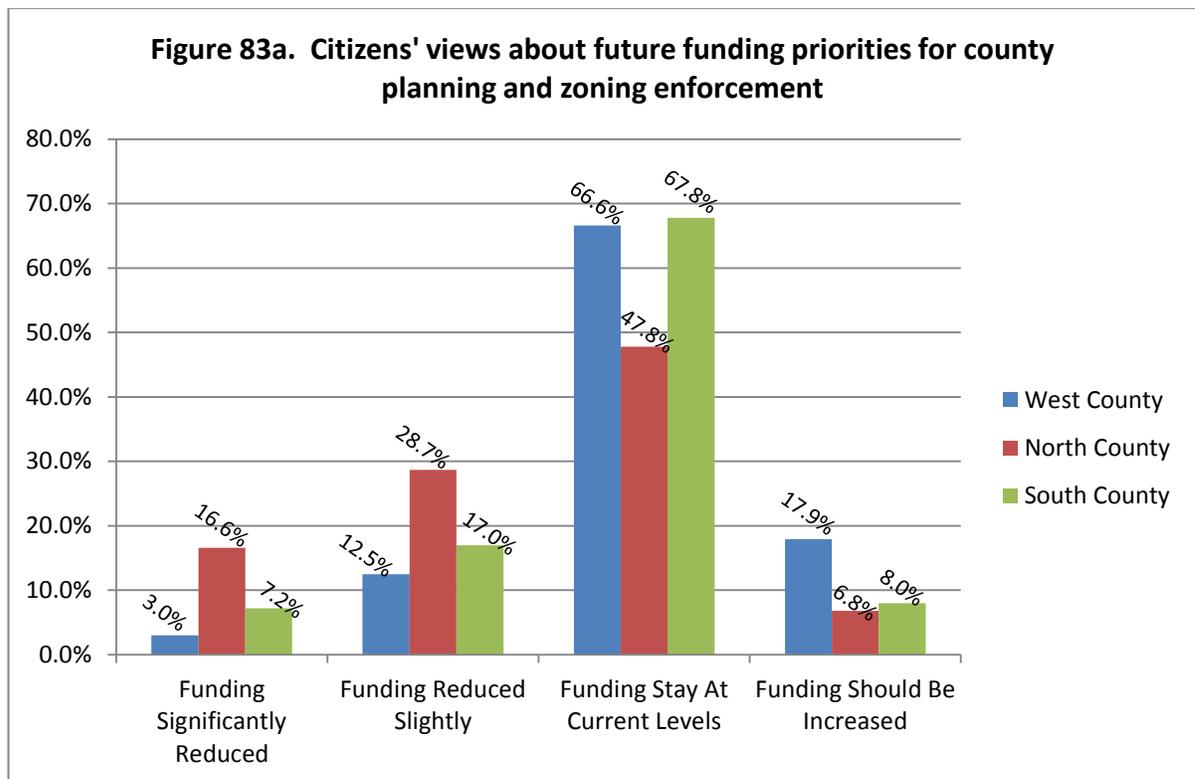
**Figure 82a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public water supply systems**

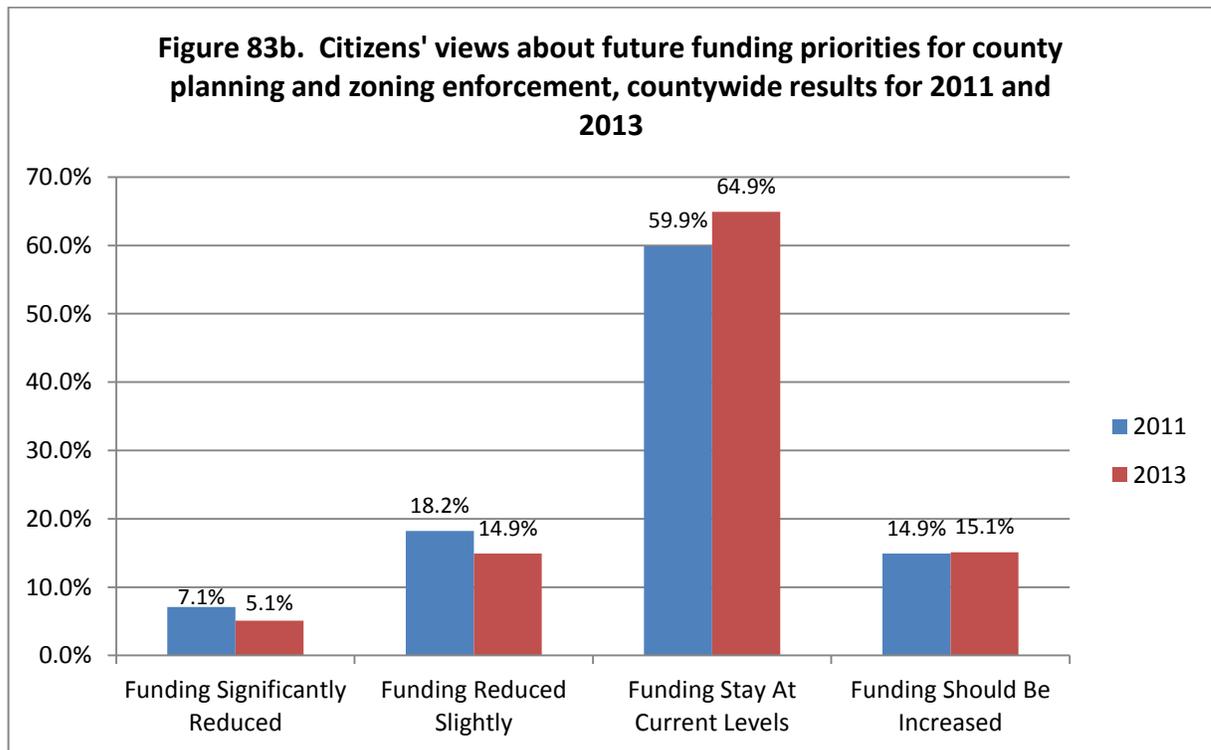


**Figure 82b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for public water supply systems, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



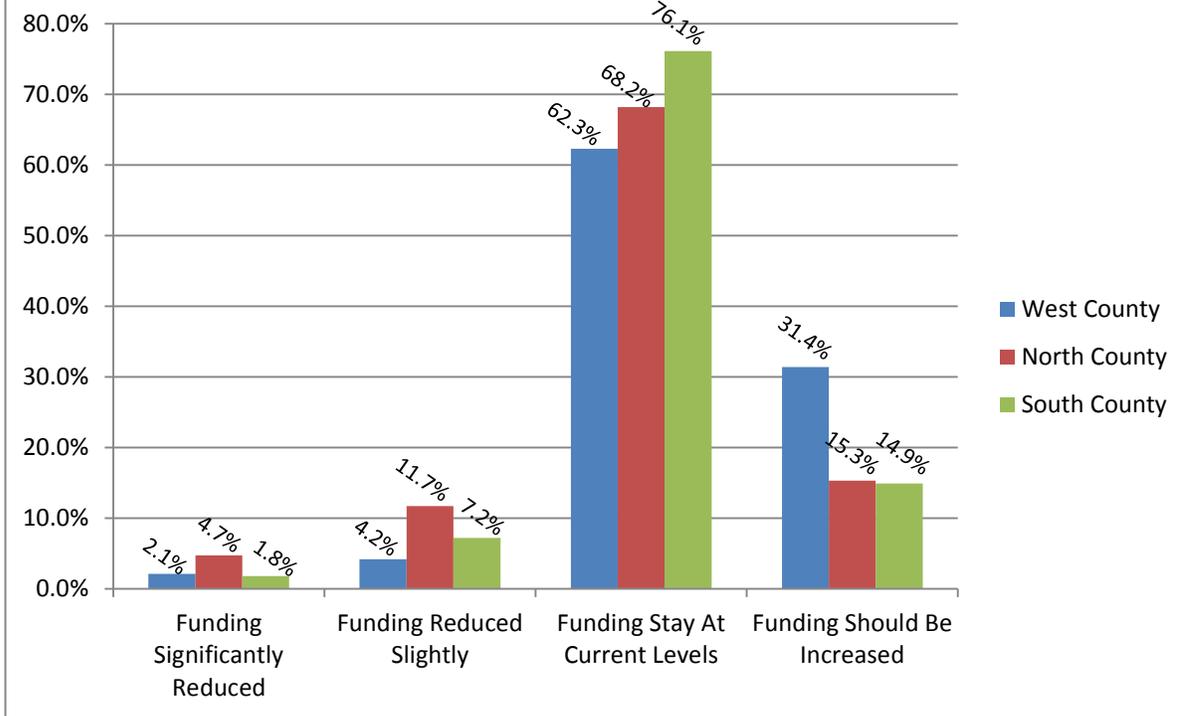
As indicated in Figure 83a, residents' views about the allocation of funding to support county planning and zoning enforcement differed considerably across the three areas of Summit County. Two-thirds of west-county (66.6%) and south-county (67.8%) respondents, but under half (47.8%) of those living in north-county areas, said funding used for that purpose should remain at current levels. Also, a combined 45.3% of north-county residents expressed support for some reduction in funding of planning and zoning enforcement, compared to 24.2% of those living in southern parts of the county and just 15.5% of those in west-county areas. Countywide, there is evidence of slightly less support for reduced funding of county planning and zoning enforcement by 2013 when compared to survey response patterns obtained in 2011 (Figure 83b).



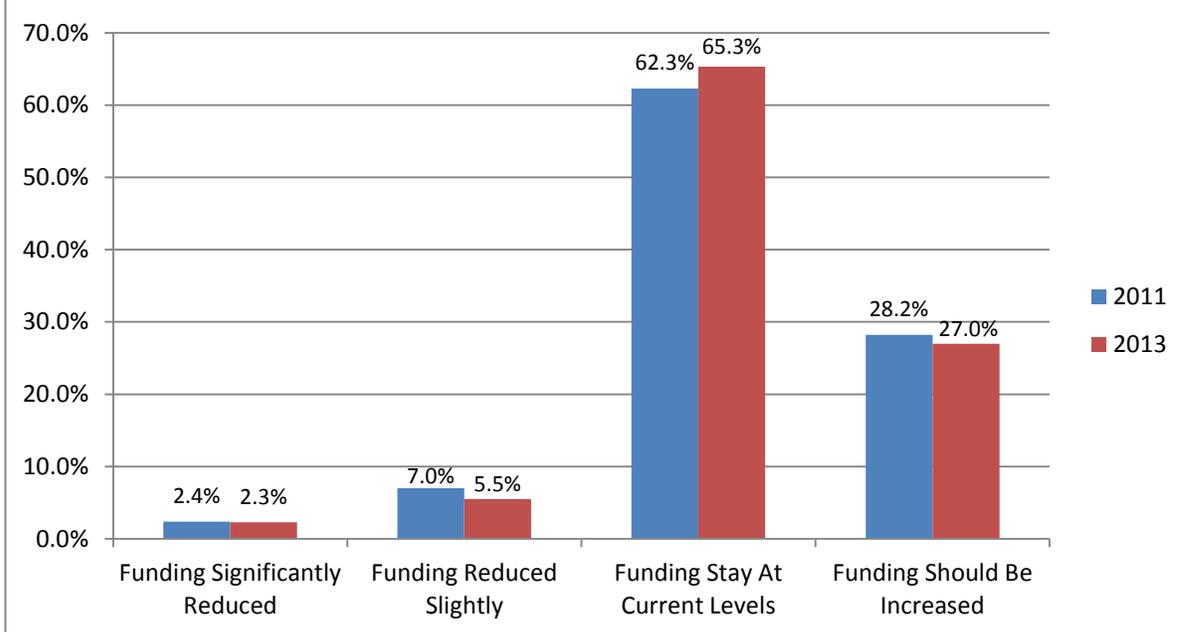


Results summarized in Figure 84a indicate that across all three portions of Summit County there is relatively little support for reductions in the amount of county funding allocated to solid waste recycling. In each of the three areas a majority of respondents expressed a preference that funding of recycling programs remain at current levels. Nearly one-third (31.4%) of west-county residents, but only about 15% of those living in the north-county or south-county areas, indicated that they would prefer to see funding for such programs increased. Countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were very similar overall (Figure 84b).

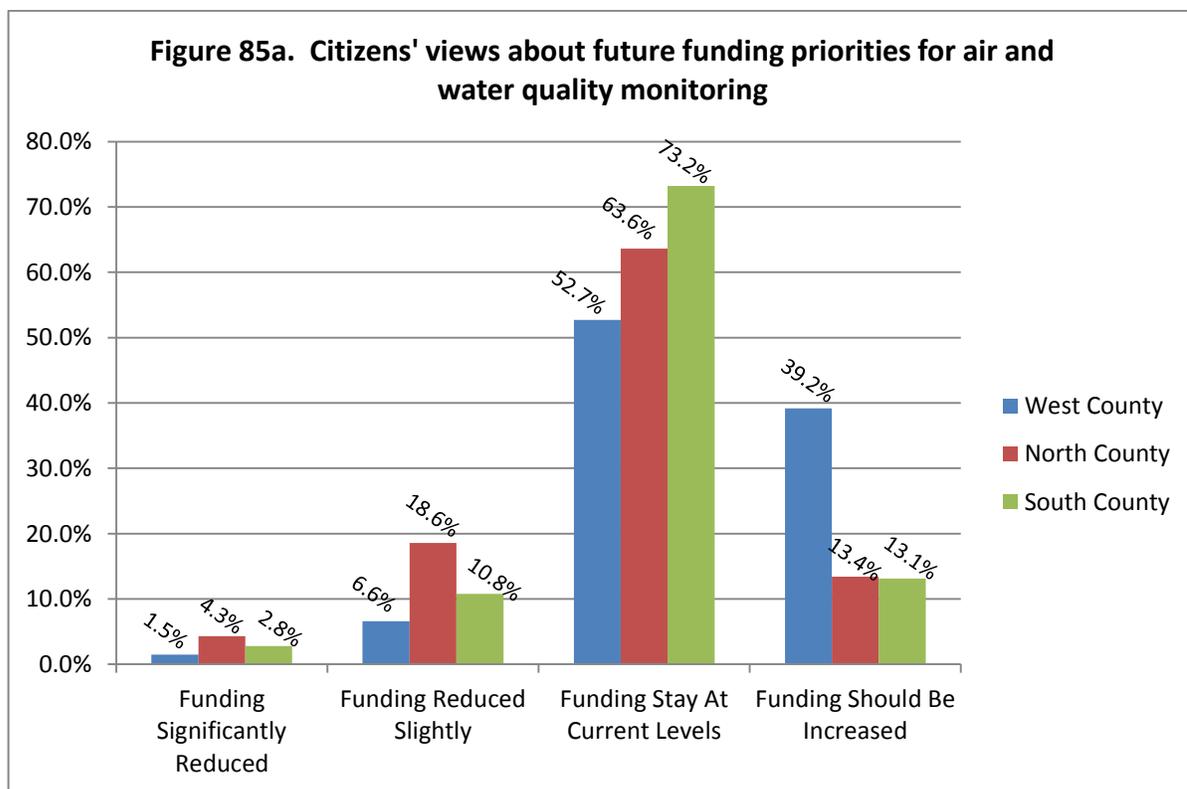
**Figure 84a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for solid waste recycling programs**

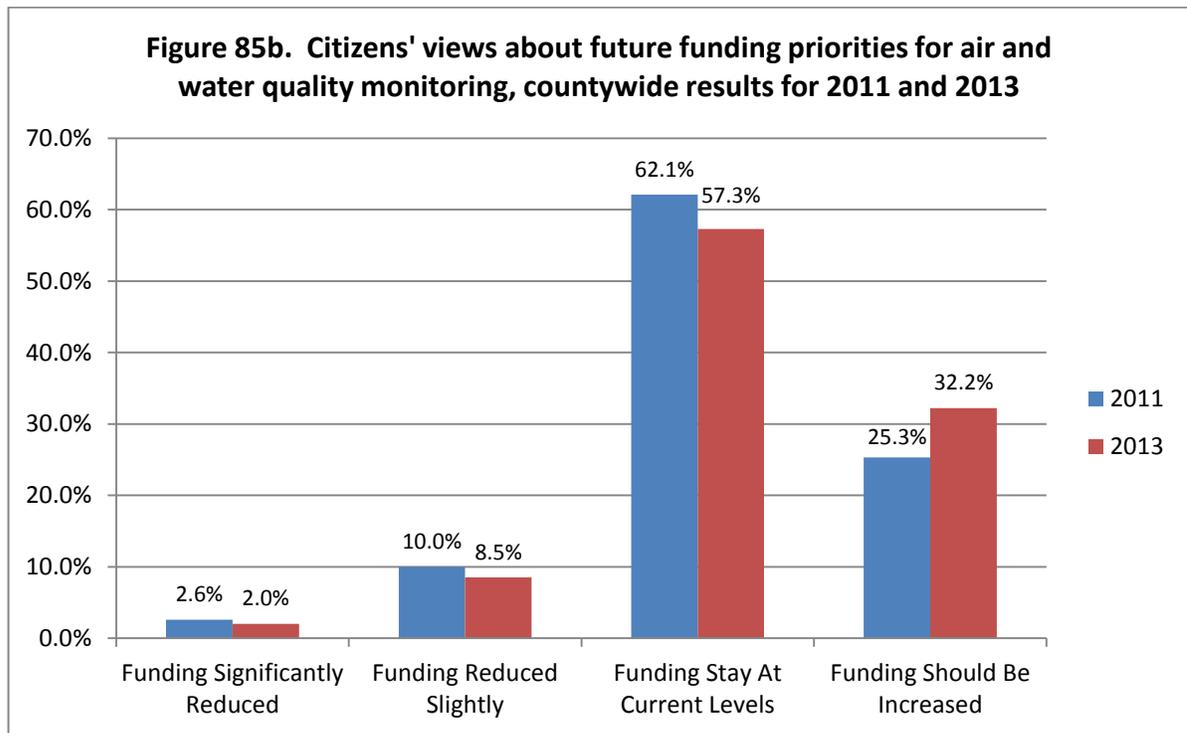


**Figure 84b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for solid waste recycling programs, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



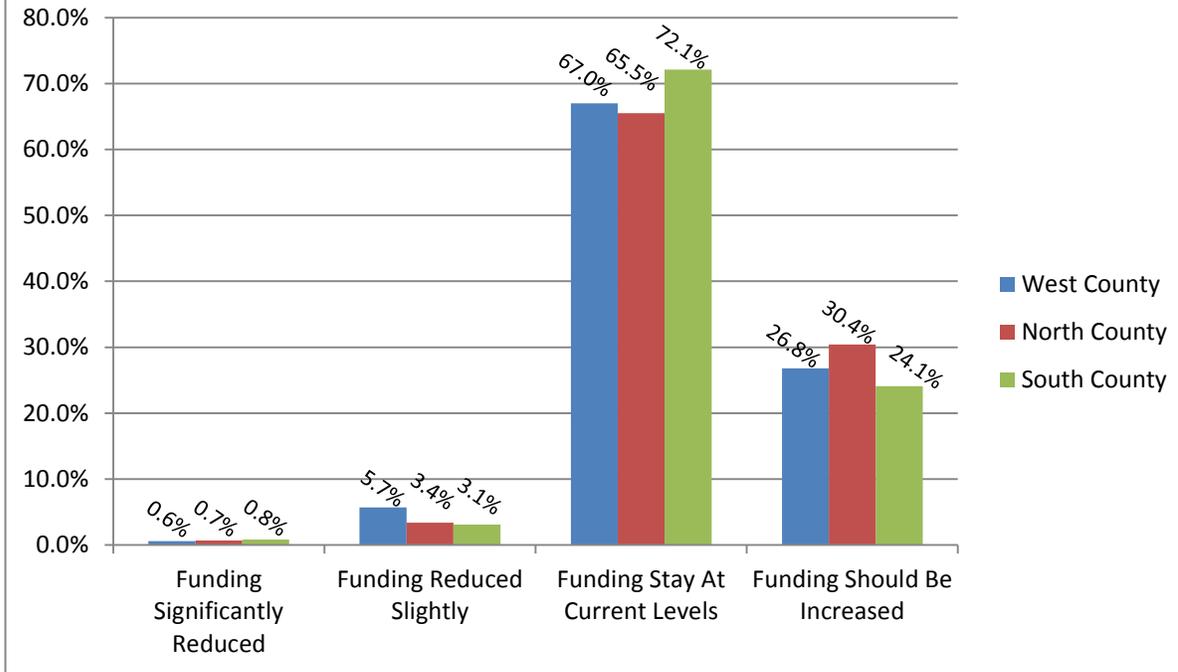
Most county residents also support continuation of current funding allocations to support air and water quality monitoring (Figure 85a). At the same time, there is considerable variation in views about this issue across the three areas of the county. Nearly four out of ten (39.2%) of west-county residents called for an increase in funding to support of such programs, a result that undoubtedly is at least partly a consequence of greater exposure to air and water quality problems in that more heavily-populated portion of the county nearest to Utah’s heavily urbanized Wasatch Front metropolitan corridor. In contrast, only about 13% of those living in the north-county and south-county areas indicated that funding of air and water quality monitoring programs should be increased. Weighted response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 85b) indicate that by 2013 there has been a slight increase in overall support for air and water quality monitoring among Summit County residents.



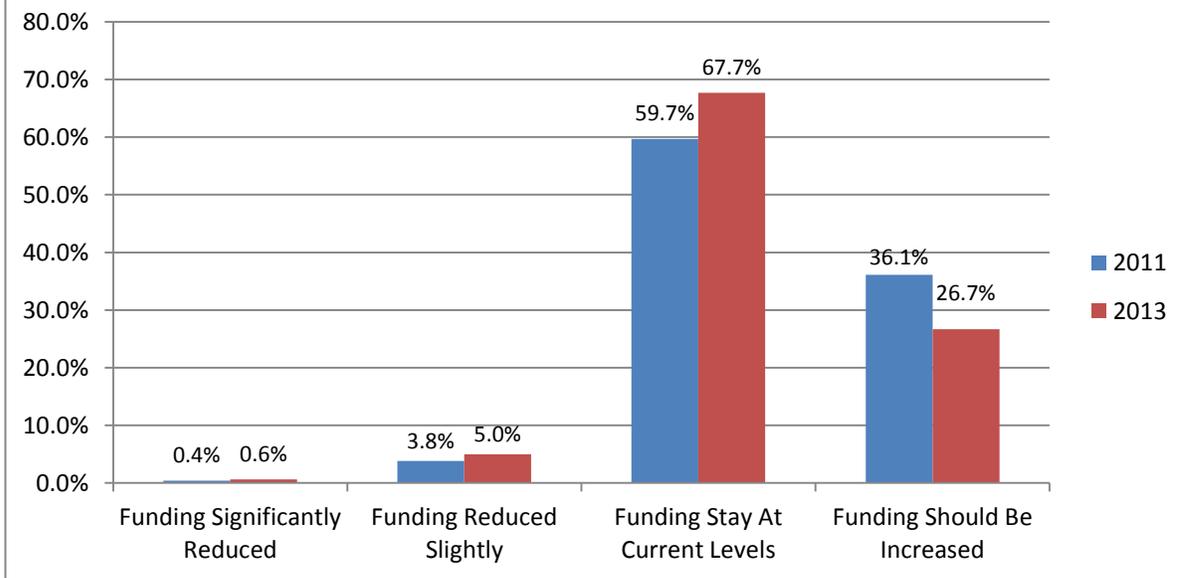


The next two questions in this series focused on different aspects of county road maintenance. First, respondents were asked to indicate their preferences for future funding of annual maintenance of county roadways (Figure 86a). Across the three areas of Summit County two-thirds to nearly three-fourths of residents indicated that they would prefer that funding levels for road maintenance remain at current levels. Very few respondents from any area indicated a preference for reduced funding of annual road maintenance, while 24-30% indicated that they believed funding should be increased. A comparison of countywide response patterns on this issue from the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Figure 86b) indicates that residents expressed less support for increased funding of county road maintenance programs (26.7%) in 2013 than was the case in 2011 (36.1%).

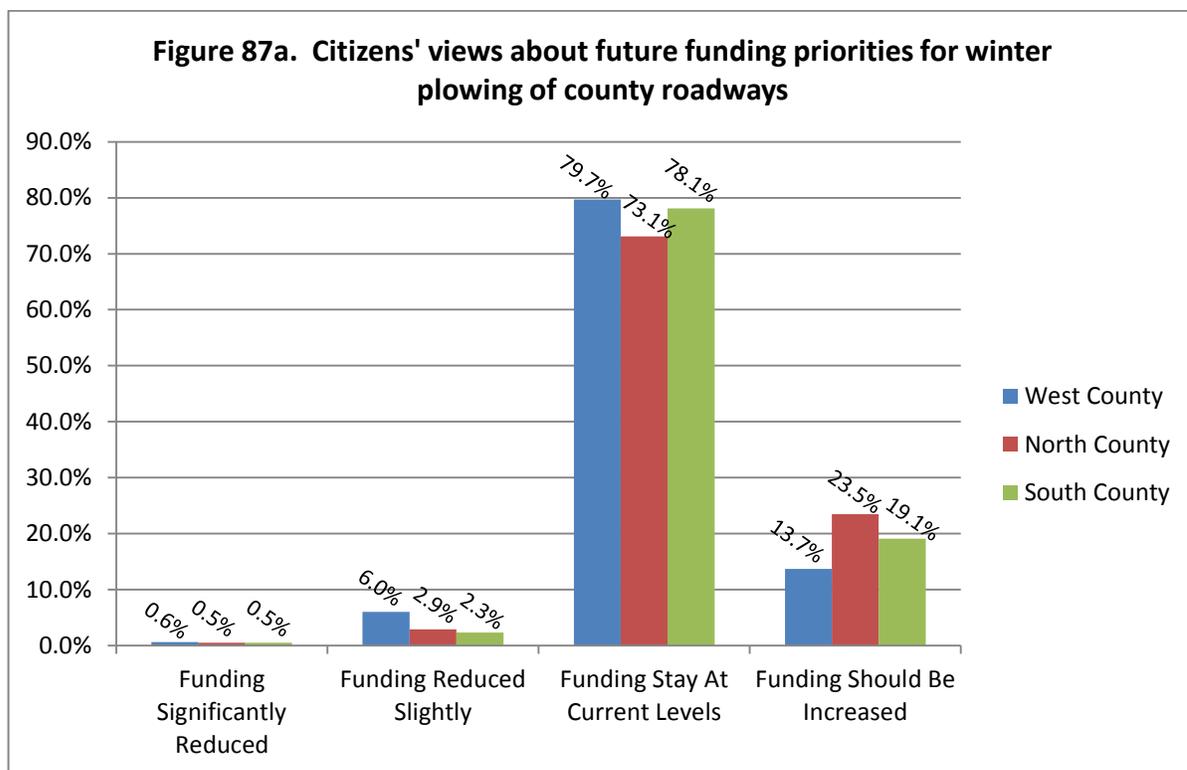
**Figure 86a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for annual maintenance of county roadways**



**Figure 86b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for annual maintenance of county roadways, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



When asked about funding of winter snow plowing on county roadways (Figure 87a), a large majority of residents from the west-county (79.7%), north-county (73.1%), and south-county (78.1%) areas indicated that funding should remain at current levels. At the same time, north-county residents (23.5%) and south-county residents (19.1%) were more likely to support increased funding for this purpose than was the case among those living in the western area of Summit County (13.7%). The statistically weighted countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were very similar (Figure 87b).



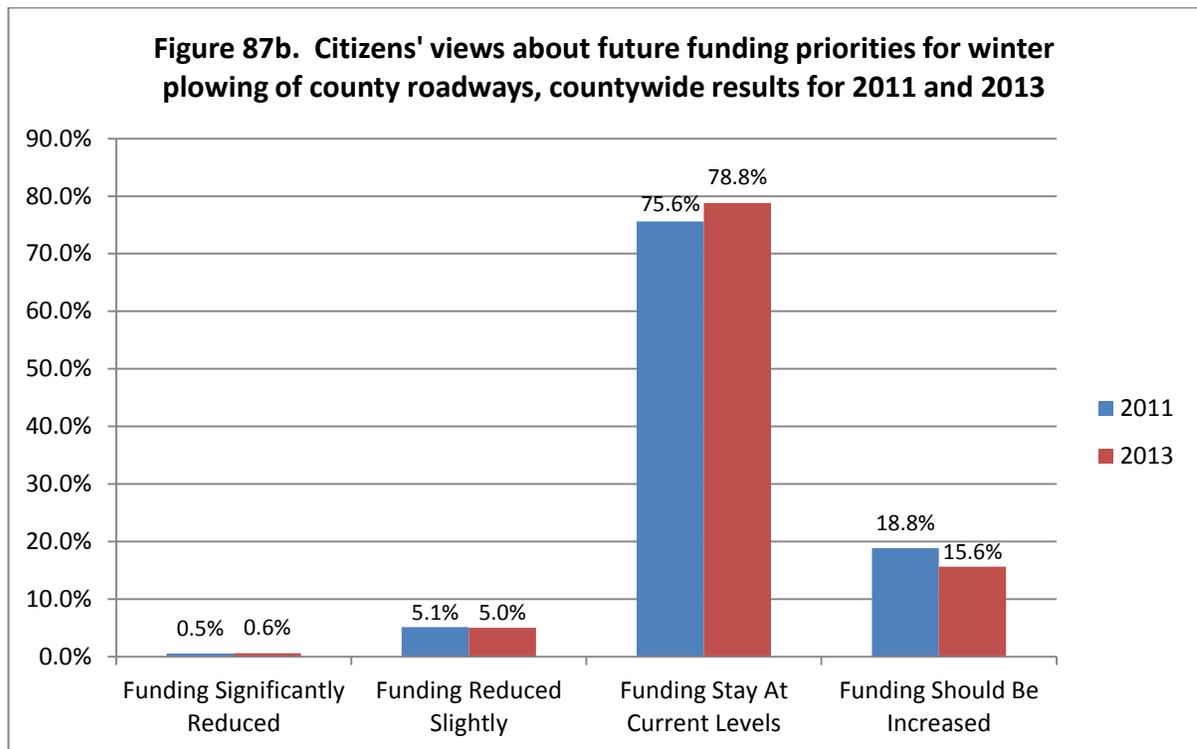
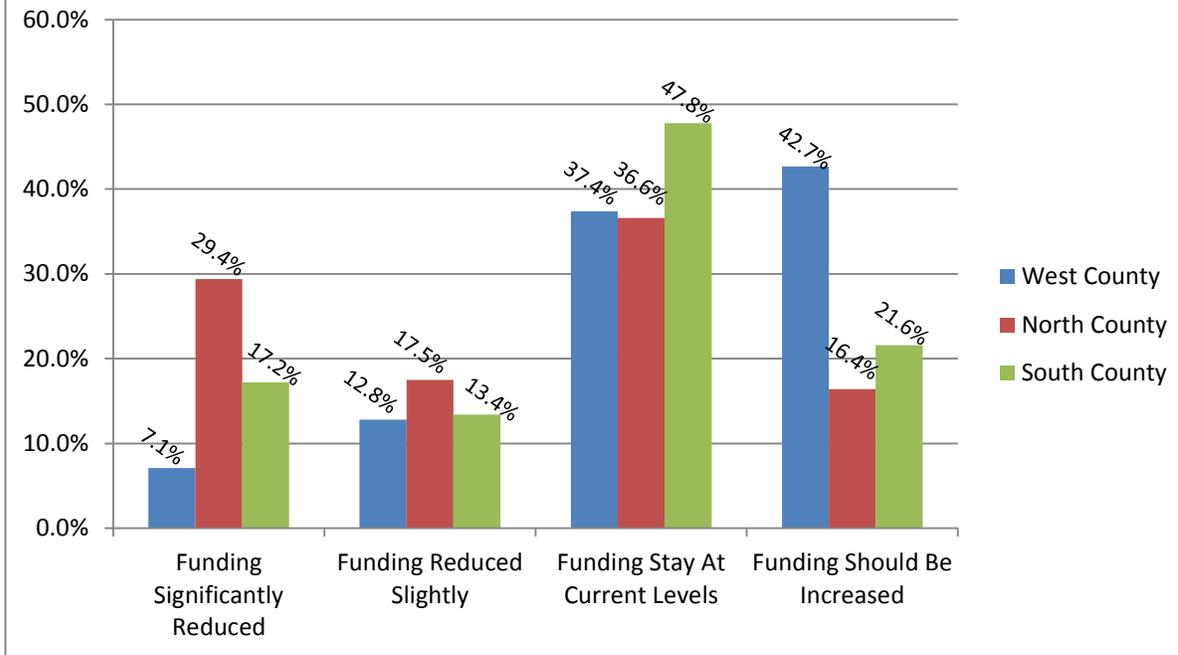
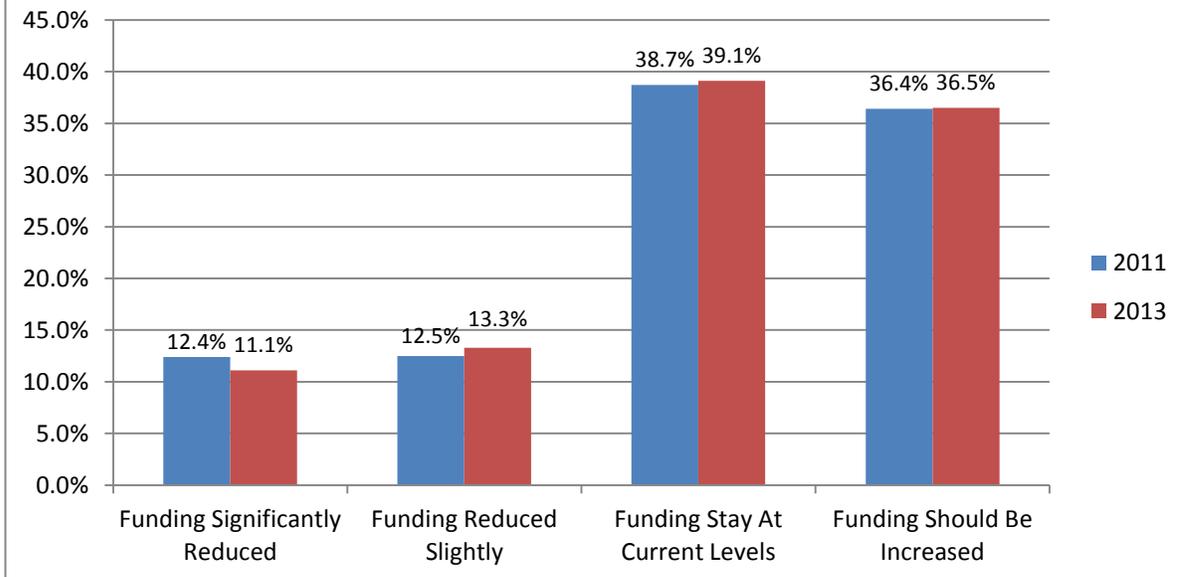


Figure 88a summarizes responses to an item that asked county residents to indicate whether they thought allocations of public funds to support the purchase of private lands for open space protection and public recreation access should be increased or decreased. Responses to this question reveal considerable differences of opinion among residents living in different areas of Summit County. Among west-county residents the most common response was that funding should be increased (42.7%). South-county residents were most likely to say that funding for such programs should remain at current levels (47.8%). In contrast, nearly half (46.9%) of those living in north-county areas expressed a preference for some reduction in funding to purchase lands for open space and recreation areas, with many (29.4% of respondents) indicating that they would like to see funding of such programs reduced significantly. When considering the county as a whole response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were highly similar (Figure 88b), with expressions of support for increased funding of such land purchase programs (36.5% in 2013) outweighing those indicating a preference for funding reductions (a combined 24.4% in 2013).

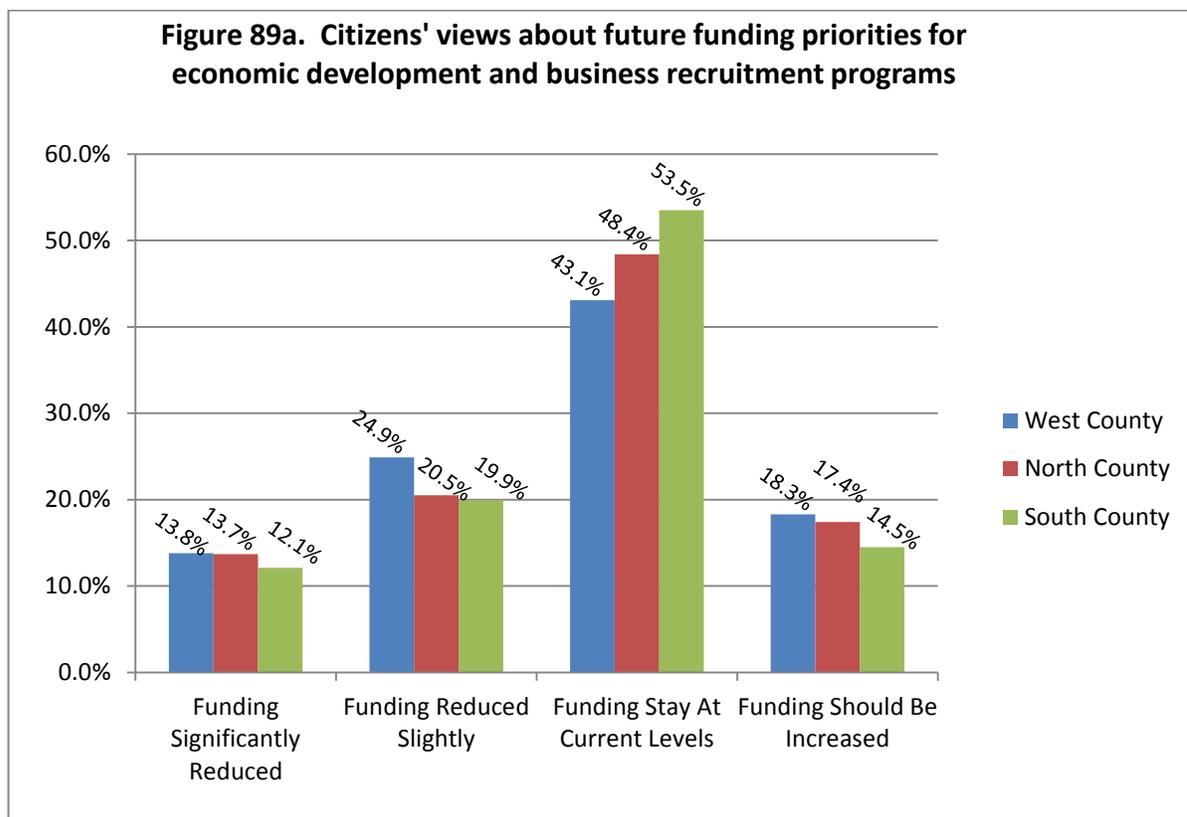
**Figure 88a. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for purchase of private lands for open space and public recreation**



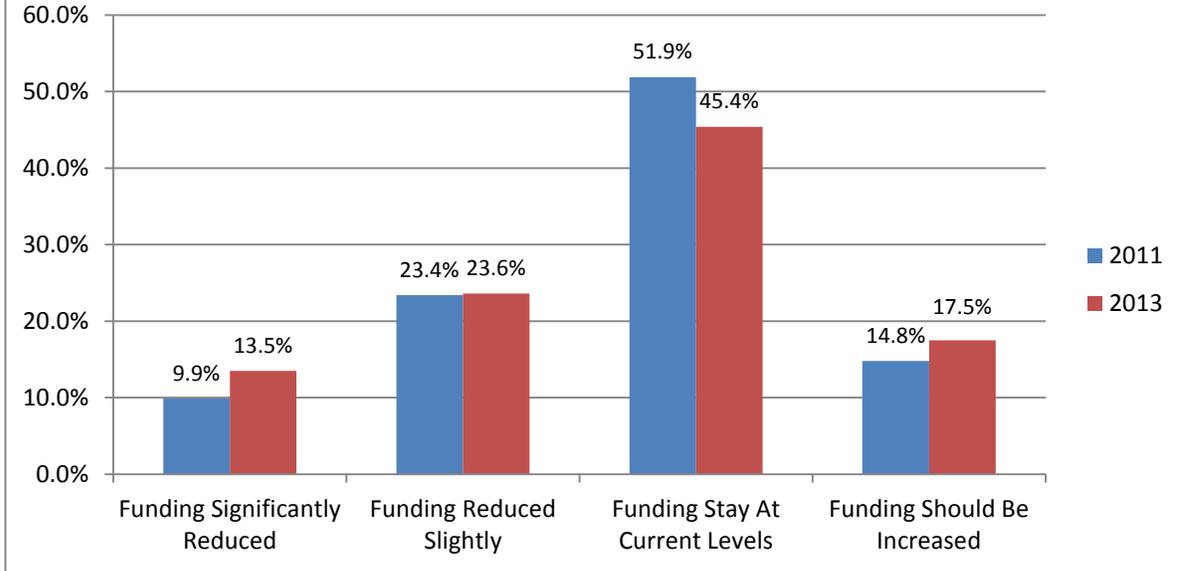
**Figure 88b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for purchase of private lands for open space and recreation, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



Finally, survey participants were asked about the allocation of public funds to support economic development and business recruitment programs. In all three areas of the county respondents were most likely to indicate that they thought funding for such programs should remain at current levels (Figure 89a). At the same time, respondents in all areas were considerably more likely to indicate a preference for some reduction in the expenditure of county funds for such economic development activities (a combined 38.7% of west county responses, 34.2% of west-county responses, and 32% of south-county responses) than to support funding increases. Countywide response distributions derived from the 2011 and 2013 surveys were generally similar (Figure 89b), though as of 2013 there was a slight increase in the percentages of residents expressing support for either significant reductions or increases in funding of economic development and business recruitment programs.



**Figure 89b. Citizens' views about future funding priorities for economic development and business recruitment programs, countywide results for 2011 and 2013**



## Summary and Conclusions

Taken as a whole, the results of this 2013 survey of people living in Summit County, Utah reveal that for the most part residents are highly satisfied with overall quality of life in the area, and generally satisfied with the facilities, programs and services provided by county government. When attention is focused on results for the county as a whole, it is clear that relatively few residents are unhappy with particular local conditions, or dissatisfied with specific aspects of county government programs and priorities. Whether asked to consider qualities of the physical environment, the availability of recreation facilities and services, the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement and public safety services, maintenance of county roadways, the overall effectiveness of county government, the value of public services relative to taxes and fees, or their experiences in conducting business with county offices, most residents of Summit County are at least moderately if not highly satisfied with most aspects of local life. In addition, when results from the 2013 survey are compared with those obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2011, it is clear that for the most part Summit County residents perceive local conditions and the performance of county government to have either remained at similar levels or improved slightly over that two-year period.

Although the overall picture painted by survey responses reflects considerable satisfaction across most issues, it is noteworthy that a minority of survey participants in both 2011 and 2013 did express a belief that conditions in the county have become less desirable over the past 4-5 years. Such beliefs are attributed most frequently to concerns about changes that residents associate with excessive growth and development. In all areas of the county a majority of residents express support for policies that would manage growth and development, protect and preserve agricultural lands and open space, and protect the quality of the environment. Given such views, it is perhaps not especially surprising to find that residents generally do not support having various types of new commercial development occur in proximity to their homes. Overall, levels of interest in new economic development activities

or in having county government invest in efforts to recruit new businesses appear to be fairly low countywide.

While there is clear evidence of broad-based concern across the entire county about the impacts of rapid growth and development that have characterized portions of Summit County for a number of years, levels of support for imposing a variety of growth control policies are generally much higher among those who live in the more extensively developed and heavily populated west-county areas than is the case for those who live in southern and especially northern portions of the county. Indeed, views about land use policies designed to manage growth and development represent an important point of difference and disagreement among county residents that is manifested in quite different response patterns across the three areas of Summit County. Residents of northern Summit County in particular exhibit considerable ambivalence about policies and programs that might manage growth and development patterns by imposing more restrictive land development policies, and highly mixed points of view regarding the use of public funds to secure additional open space and public recreational land areas through purchase of private lands. Responses to several questions included in the survey make it clear that more than a few north-county residents are uncomfortable with land use regulations that might be considered restrictive of private property rights. Levels of concern over a tension between growth management policies and private property rights are less widespread among south-county residents, and considerably less evident among residents of western Summit County. West-county residents generally express higher levels of support for growth management efforts and a considerably higher willingness to pay increased property taxes in order to fund open space protection and provision of public recreation areas.

There are also substantial differences in how residents responded to various other issues across the three areas of the county. West-county residents living in the Park City and Snyderville Basin areas reported generally higher levels of satisfaction with local living conditions, with most

government services, and with the performance of county government overall than did residents of the county's more rural northern and southern areas. In contrast, in northern portions of the county especially there exists a substantial minority of residents who expressed dissatisfaction about what they perceive to be inequities and shortfalls in the allocations of county-provided resources and services, and who perceived county government as being less than fully responsive to their needs and concerns. South-county residents appear to occupy positions that fall somewhere between those of west-county and north-county residents on many issues.

While these distinctions in the orientations of residents living in western, northern, and southern areas of Summit County are real, the significance of such differences should not be over-emphasized. On balance, residents of all areas of Summit County appear to be generally satisfied with the living conditions and opportunities that they experience, with the availability and quality of services and programs provided by county government, and with county government efforts to protect and enhance local quality of life.

## References

Dillman, D.A. 2009. *Internet, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Lozar, M.K., M. Bosnjak, J. Berzelak, I. Haas and V. Vehovar. 2008. "Web surveys versus other survey modes." *International Journal of Market Research* 50: 79-104.

## **APPENDIX**

### **Self-Completion Questionnaire Used in the 2013 Summit County Citizens Survey (printed version)**



*2013 SUMMIT COUNTY CITIZENS SURVEY*



Please return to:

Summit County Citizens Survey

PO Box 351

Logan, Utah 84323-0351

# Quality of Life in Summit County

## 1. To begin, how would you rate the overall quality of life in Summit County?

- Very poor
- Below average
- Average
- Above average
- Excellent

## 2. To what extent is each of the following an important factor that contributes in a positive way to the quality of life you experience as a resident of Summit County?

	<u>Not at all Important</u>	<u>Slightly Important</u>	<u>Moderately Important</u>	<u>Very Important</u>
a. Outdoor recreation opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The clean environment of the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The rural and agricultural character of some parts of the county	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The local availability of retail shopping and commercial services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 3. Please think about what you would like to see happen in Summit County over the next 10 years or so. Then, indicate how important each of the following is to your vision of what would be best for the future of this area.

	<u>Not at all Important</u>	<u>Slightly Important</u>	<u>Moderately Important</u>	<u>Very Important</u>
a. Protecting and preserving agricultural land and open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Increasing the number of commercial shopping facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Limiting the expansion of new residential development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Placing limits on future land development through enforcement of ordinances involving housing density and parcel size requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Increasing job opportunities in clean, high-tech industries, health services, and other professional service occupations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Increasing tourism and recreation-based business activity as a means of improving economic opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4. Over the past 4 to 5 years, would you say that in general Summit County has become MORE or LESS desirable as a place to live?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Much more desirable     | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat less desirable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat more desirable | <input type="checkbox"/> Much less desirable     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed about the same   |  |

**WHY?** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Please rate current conditions in Summit County with regard to the following:**

	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>Below Average</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Above Average</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
a. Overall levels of safety from crime and violence	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. Air quality conditions in the county	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Water quality conditions in the county	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. Availability of suitable employment opportunities for local residents	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. Availability of developed recreation centers and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. Availability of public-use trail systems for walking and biking	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. Availability of public bus transportation systems	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. Availability of county-operated clinics to address public health needs such as immunizations, testing and health education	<input type="checkbox"/>				
i. Environmental health programs that provide for monitoring and protection of air and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>				
j. Availability of senior citizen centers and senior services programs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
k. Effectiveness of the county road department in maintaining and plowing roads that are not state highways or city streets	<input type="checkbox"/>				
l. Availability of county-supported library facilities and services	<input type="checkbox"/>				
m. Provision of recycling programs as part of the county's waste management services	<input type="checkbox"/>				
n. Availability of an adequate supply of affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/>				

6. Very few people “like” to pay taxes. However, all local governments must rely on revenue generated primarily through property taxes to provide for public services and programs such as the sheriff’s department, county road maintenance and snow plowing, library services, public recreation facilities, health clinics and programs, fire protection and EMT services, senior citizen services, solid waste collection and disposal, and various other services. Considering the range and quality of services and programs provided by your county government, which of the following best represents how you feel about the county portion of your overall tax bill in Summit County?

- County taxes are **considerably lower** than they should be
- County taxes are **slightly lower** than they should be
- County taxes are **about right** at current levels
- County taxes are **slightly higher** than they should be
- County taxes are **considerably higher** than they should be

7. Next, please rate the following aspects of Summit County government:

	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>Below Average</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Above Average</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
a. The overall quality of services provided by county government	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. The overall value of services, facilities and programs you receive from the county in return for what you pay in taxes and fees	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. The availability of information about Summit County services, facilities and programs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. The efforts of Summit County government to keep you informed about local issues and events	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. Summit County’s fiscal responsibility in using available funds to address the most important needs of county residents	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. The responsiveness of county government to citizen input	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. The quality and availability of information on the county’s website	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**8. During the past year, have you contacted any of the Summit County government offices to obtain information, obtain a permit, or do other business involving a branch of county government?**

- No (please skip ahead to question 11)
- Yes (please answer questions 9 and 10 below)

**9. If you answered 'Yes' to question 8, which Summit County government office did you contact most recently?**

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**10. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the Summit County office you had contact with most recently on each of the following items:**

	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Very Satisfied</u>
a. The accuracy of the information or assistance you received	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. How quickly the county staff in this office responded to your needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. How effectively your concerns or needs were addressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Growth and Growth Management

**11. For each of the following statements please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by checking the one answer that best reflects your opinion.**

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Somewhat Agree</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
a. Rapid growth and development in Summit County is causing a loss of important and valued characteristics that have traditionally been associated with the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It is not acceptable to restrict private property rights in order to protect the environment or preserve open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Public policies to manage growth and development are needed to control the rate and locations of development in Summit County	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Uses of private land should be based on what the owner wants, without being restricted by regulations or land use ordinances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Policies to manage growth and development should emphasize the protection of environmental quality, including clean air and water, even if this means some properties cannot be developed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Summit County land use and development regulations need to be more flexible in allowing owners of existing residences to add on to their homes or expand into areas that currently are restricted by lot size or set-back requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Future growth and development should be concentrated in western Summit County, to help preserve agricultural lands and open space in other parts of the county	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Future growth and development should be dispersed throughout most parts of Summit County, to provide people living in other areas greater access to the economic opportunities and services that accompany such growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Summit County should require most new housing developments to be built at higher densities with smaller lot sizes, in order to preserve more open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. It would be appropriate for Summit County to increase residential and commercial property taxes by up to 2% in order to generate the funds needed to purchase private lands that could be used to preserve open space and provide public recreation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**12. “Economic development” often means different things to different people. For each of the following, please indicate the extent to which you would oppose or support having that type of development occur within a 1 to 2 mile distance from where you currently live in Summit County.**

	<u>Strongly Oppose</u>	<u>Somewhat Oppose</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Support</u>	<u>Strongly Support</u>
a. A new shopping complex containing 6-10 small to medium-sized stores selling things like clothing, hardware, furniture, household appliances, and other consumer goods, along with restaurants, book stores, and other small retail businesses?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. A new professional business center providing offices for doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, financial planners, insurance offices, real estate agencies, and other professional service providers?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. A new industrial park providing space for 5-10 small- to medium-scale manufacturing and production businesses like machine shops, auto repair facilities, electronic repair shops, welding and sheet metal fabrication businesses, and similar operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. A new “big box” store operated by one of the major national retail chains, such as Home Depot, Walmart, Sam’s Club, or Costco?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. A large regional warehouse and trucking distribution center operated by a major national retailer such as Walmart or Costco?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. A complex of 100 to 150 wind power turbines, built by a commercial utility to increase electrical generation capacity for Utah and surrounding portions of the Intermountain West region?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. A new manufacturing facility employing 50-100 production workers to construct prefabricated modular and mobile homes, for sale and distribution throughout the western region?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. A new business park centered on high-tech, scientific, and other high-paying professional businesses?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**13. If it was completely up to you, what would you select as the ONE most desirable form of new economic development you would like to see occur in the next five years in the part of Summit County where you live?**

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## Public Safety

### 14. Overall, how would you rate the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement services provided by the Summit County Sheriff's Department?

- Very poor
- Below average
- Average
- Above average
- Excellent

### 15. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the following specific aspects of public safety and law enforcement services in Summit County:

	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Very Satisfied</u>
a. How quickly the sheriff's department responds to emergencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Level of professionalism on the part of law enforcement officers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Level of emphasis placed on enforcing speed limits and traffic laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Level of emphasis placed on impaired driving and DUI enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Level of emphasis placed on public outreach and education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Fair and equal treatment of all citizens by sheriff's deputies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Effectiveness in controlling and responding to drug law violations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Recreation Opportunities and Services

### 16. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the following aspects of recreation opportunities and services in Summit County:

	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Very Satisfied</u>
a. The availability of hiking and biking trails located in areas of the county near your home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The current number of hiking and biking trails in western Summit county around Park City and Snyderville Basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The current number of hiking and biking trails in portions of northern Summit County around Coalville, Echo, and Henefer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The current number of hiking and biking trails located in portions of southern Summit County around Kamas and Oakley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The availability of community indoor recreation centers in the portion of the county where you live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The availability of community outdoor recreation facilities like baseball and soccer fields in the portion of the county where you live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The availability of bike lanes or road shoulders that are wide enough to allow safe bicycling along county roadways without causing conflicts with automobile traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Setting Priorities for County Government Services

**17. Provision of all county services and programs requires allocation of public funds. As a result, Summit County officials need to make decisions about which of these will receive highest priority, and which might need to receive lower priority when funding is limited. Given this, please share your views about whether funding levels should be significantly reduced, reduced slightly, stay at current levels, or be increased for each of the following services or programs provided by Summit County:**

	<u>Funding should be significantly reduced</u>	<u>Funding should be reduced slightly</u>	<u>Funding should stay at current levels</u>	<u>Funding should be increased</u>
a. Public library services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Public health clinics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. County sheriff's department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Emergency response (EMT) services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Public use indoor recreation centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Public use outdoor sports fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Public use hiking and biking trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Senior citizen centers and services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Fire protection services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Public transportation services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Public water supply systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. County planning and zoning enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Solid waste recycling programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Air and water quality monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Annual maintenance of county roadways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Winter plowing of county roadways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Purchase of private lands for open space protection and public recreation access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Economic development and business recruitment programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Background Information

*To enable us to compare the responses of people with similar or different characteristics, in this final section we ask you to answer a few questions about you and your household. As with all answers, this information will remain completely confidential.*

**18. What is your gender?**

- Male
- Female

**19. How long have you lived in Summit County?**

- Less than one year
- One to two years
- Three to five years
- Six to ten years
- Eleven to twenty years
- Over twenty years

**20. Including yourself, how many people are living in your household at the present time?**

\_\_\_ (write in number of people in household)

**Of that total, how many are children under the age of 18?**

\_\_\_ (write in number of children in household)

**21. Which of the following best describes the ownership arrangement of your residence?**

- You own your home (mortgage, contract, or own outright)
- You are renting or leasing your home
- Some other arrangement

**22. Other than the lot where your residence is located, do you own any undeveloped agricultural or vacant land in Summit County?**

- No
- Yes (please answer question 23)

**23. If you answered "Yes" to question 22, please indicate how many total acres of undeveloped agricultural or vacant land you own in Summit County.**

- less than 1 acre
- 1 to 5 acres
- 6 to 10 acres
- 11 to 20 acres
- 21 to 50 acres
- 51 to 100 acres
- 101 to 500 acres
- over 500 acres

***Thank you for your cooperation! Please feel free to use any available space in this questionnaire or in a separate letter to tell us any additional information or share other comments.***

***When you are finished, please place the questionnaire in the provided return envelope and drop it in the mail – no postage is necessary.***



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MEMORANDUM

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DATE: September 27, 2013  
TO: Summit County Council  
FROM: Geri Essen – Health Promotion Director, Summit County Health Dept.  
RE: Smoke-Free Fairgrounds & Parks

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The mission of the Summit County Health Department (SCHD) is to ***Promote and Protect personal and environmental health in Summit County, Utah.*** In 2006 the Summit County Fair Board accepted a proposal for a smoke-free county fair and began promoting smoke-free fair grounds. This summer the summit county fair board once again gave support to the SCHD for not only the continuation of this practice but also to a proposal for a policy/ordinance to be requested of the Summit County Council for smoke-free county parks and fairgrounds.

In Utah 91.2% of adults do not smoke and 93% of Utah households do not allow smoking in the home. The relationship between tobacco use and adverse health effects is well known. Non-smokers with serious breathing disabilities or smoke allergies may have legal protection under the American with Disabilities Act while smokers are not a protected legal class and there is no “right to smoke” under U. S. law. Exposure to tobacco smoke is a serious health hazard that can lead to disease and premature death in children and nonsmoking adults.

The council presentation will review SCHD role in tobacco prevention & control, development of Smoke-free fairground policy and future tobacco trends.



# STAFF REPORT

To: Summit County Council  
Report Date: September 27, 2013  
Meeting Date: October 9, 2013  
Author: Geri Essen  
Project Name & Type: Smoke-Free Parks & Fairgrounds

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Summit County Health Department is proposing that Summit County follow the lead from 62 Utah cities/counties and develop a smoke-free parks and county fairground policy. These policies are designed to help protect Utah children and adults from secondhand smoke exposure, set smoke-free societal norms, and to reduce cigarette litter. According to the U.S. Surgeon General there is no safe threshold of exposure to second-hand smoke. Reliable studies have shown that breathing side stream or secondhand tobacco smoke is a significant health hazard, in particular for elderly people, individuals with cardiovascular disease, and individuals with impaired respiratory function, including asthmatics and those with obstructive airway disease. The Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires that disabled persons have access to public places, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability. Additionally, cigarette butts are not biodegradable and discarding cigarette butts and tobacco on the ground in places such as city parks, recreational areas, and at the locations of mass gatherings is unsightly, unclean, and particularly hazardous to small children and animals that handle and sometimes ingest them, which can lead to serious health effects. Thus, tobacco smoke free parks including the county fairgrounds are important for the health of children and adults in Summit County.

## ATTACHMENTS:

- Power point presentation

### Tobacco Prevention & Control Programs

- Community Education
- Retailer Education
- Educate & Enforce Tobacco Laws
  - Utah Indoor Clean Air Act
  - Prevent Youth Access
- School Education Programs
  - Empower Youth Groups
- Cessation Referrals

### Smoke-Free Fair Grounds

- According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is no safe threshold of exposure to second-hand smoke. Second-hand smoke contains over 4,000 chemicals more than 50 are known to cause cancer.
- 82% of Utah's support outdoor smoking restrictions.

### Purpose

- Strengthen Smoke Free Parks Policy
  - Back ground
  - Current
  - Future

### North Summit Champions 2006



### Observational Surveys

- Tobacco Users – Sitting on the end of bleachers
- Carnival workers – children's rides
- High school sports teams collected tobacco butts

### Public Surveys

- Attendees at County Fair & Demolition Derby
  - Overwhelming support of a policy
  - Parents complained that every time they left the bleachers with children they had to walk through a cloud of smoke
  - Smoking at the concession stand
  - More Tobacco use during Demolition Derby
    - Not representative of community norms

## Summit County Smoking Rates

<u>Adult</u>	<u>State</u>
8%	11%
<u>Youth</u>	<u>State</u>
5.1%	5.2%

## Environmental Concerns



## Additional Policies

Oakley 2007

Kamas 2012

## City Park is **TOBACCO FREE**

2013 KANAS VALLEY FIESTA DAYS "Learning and Growing Together"	
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>BRIGHAM CITY 2008</b> The City of Brigham City, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>LOGAN 2007</b> The City of Logan, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SMITHFIELD 2007</b> The City of Smithfield, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>PANGUITCH 2009</b> The City of Pangutich, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>NEPHI CITY 2009</b> The City of Nephi, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>DRAPER 2008</b> The City of Draper, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SALT LAKE CITY 2007</b> The City of Salt Lake City, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HOLIDAY 2009</b> The City of Holiday, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SOUTH SALT LAKE 2007</b> The City of South Salt Lake, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>EPHRAIM 2007</b> The City of Ephraim, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MONROE CITY 2008</b> The City of Monroe, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>GRANTSVILLE 2008</b> The City of Grantsville, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SPANISH FORK 2008</b> The City of Spanish Fork, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>WASATCH COUNTY</b> Wasatch County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>LEANS 2008</b> The City of Leans, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HOOPER 2008</b> The City of Hooper, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>BRIGHAM CITY 2008</b> The City of Brigham City, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>NORTH LOGAN CITY 2008</b> The City of North Logan, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MOAB 2011</b> The City of Moab, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>KANAB 2008</b> The City of Kanab, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HERRIMAN 2007</b> The City of Herriman, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SALT LAKE COUNTY 2008</b> Salt Lake County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MIDVALE 2006</b> The City of Midvale, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>WEST JORDAN 2004</b> The City of West Jordan, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>FAIRVIEW 2008</b> The City of Fairview, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>RICHFIELD 2008</b> The City of Richfield, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>TOOELE CITY 2006</b> The City of Tooele, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SPRINGVILLE 2008</b> The City of Springville, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>ENTERPRISE 2008</b> The City of Enterprise, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SANTA CLARA 2007</b> The City of Santa Clara, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>WEBER COUNTY 2009</b> Weber County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>CACHE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS 2008</b> Cache County Fairgrounds, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MILLVILLE 2009</b> The City of Millville, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>CLINTON CITY 2003</b> The City of Clinton, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>CELESTINE CITY 2008</b> The City of Celestine, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>DELTA 2007</b> The City of Delta, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS 2008</b> The City of Cottonwood Heights, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SANDY CITY 2004</b> The City of Sandy, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MARRIOTT 2007</b> The City of Marriott, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>WEST VALLEY CITY 2008</b> The City of West Valley City, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>FOUNTAIN GREEN 2008</b> The City of Fountain Green, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>OAKLEY RODEO GROUNDS 2007</b> Oakley Rodeo Grounds, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>TOOELE COUNTY 2006</b> Tooele County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>UTAH COUNTY 2009</b> Utah County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HURRICANE 2008</b> The City of Hurricane, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>ST. GEORGE 2007</b> The City of St. George, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>WEST HAVEN 2008</b> The City of West Haven, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HYDE PARK 2007</b> The City of Hyde Park, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>RICHMOND 2009</b> The City of Richmond, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>DAVIS COUNTY</b> Davis County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>PAROWAN 2008</b> The City of Parowan, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MORGAN COUNTY 2009</b> Morgan County, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all county-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>HOGLE ZOO 2006</b> Hogle Zoo, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>SOUTH JORDAN 2007</b> The City of South Jordan, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>REVERSON CITY 2008</b> The City of Reversion, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>UTAH STATE FAIR 2005</b> Utah State Fair, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MORONI CITY 2008</b> The City of Moroni, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>KANAS 2012</b> Kanas Valley Fiesta Days, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>OREM 2006</b> The City of Orem, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>MIDWAY 2007</b> The City of Midway, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>IRVINS 2008</b> The City of Irvins, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>VERMILION 2006</b> The City of Vermilion, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.
<b>JULY 10</b>	<b>VERMILION 2006</b> The City of Vermilion, Utah, has a tobacco-free policy that prohibits smoking in all city-owned buildings and grounds.

## Policies in Utah

- Beaver City 2007
- Logan 2007
- Smithfield 2007
- Panguitch
- Nephi City 2009
- Draper 2008
- Salt Lake City 2007
- Holiday 2009
- South Salt Lake 2007
- Ephraim 2007
- Monroe City 2008
- Grantsville 2008
- Spanish Fork 2008
- Wasatch County
- Leans 2008
- Hooper 2008
- Brigham City 2008
- North Logan City 2008
- Moab 2011
- Kanab 2008
- Herriman 2007
- Salt Lake County 2008
- Midvale 2006
- West Jordan 2004
- Fairview 2008
- Richfield 2008
- Tooele City 2006
- Springville 2008
- Enterprise 2008
- Santa Clara 2007
- Weber County 2009
- Cache County Fairgrounds 2008
- Millville 2009
- Clinton City 2003
- Celestine City 2008
- Delta 2007
- Cottonwood Heights 2008
- Sandy City 2004
- Marryst 2007
- West Valley City 2008
- Fountain Green 2008
- Oakley Rodeo Grounds 2007
- Tooele County 2006
- Utah County 2009
- Hurricane 2008
- St. George 2007
- West Haven 2008
- Hyde Park 2007
- Richmond 2009
- Davis County
- Parowan 2008
- Morgan County 2009
- Hogle Zoo 2006
- South Jordan 2007
- Reversion City 2008
- Utah State Fair 2005
- Moroni city 2008
- Kanas 2012
- Orem 2006
- Midway 2007
- Irvins 2008
- Virgin 2006
- (82)

### No Smoking at Sundance Festival



### Tobacco

The Evolution ...

### Tobacco Companies Market a Variety of Nicotine Products



### Electronic Cigarettes

E-cigarettes



When the product is activated, the tip glows orange like a cigarette, and the LED fades slowly like a real burning cigarette when you quit blowing into it.



Note leaking cartridge solution on the top flap of the box.



The packaging all revolves around the central brand message that it is an environmentally friendly product.



Industry tries to give permission



## Utah Indoor Clean Air Act

A new amendment to HB-245 Definition of Smoking in the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act went into effect May 8, 2012. The amendment changes the definition of smoking to include e-cigarettes and hookahs, and bans the use of these items in public places. The Utah Indoor Clean Air Act already prohibits smoking in an all publicly accessible enclosed indoor facilities whether publically or privately owned. §26-38-3(1), §26-38-2(a)-(p).

## More to Come

FDA

Utah State Legislature

## Empowering Users



Currently do not have all of the answers.





Auditor

Blake Frazier



October 01, 2013

County Council:

Please consider approving the 2013 Board of Equalization Stipulations on October 9<sup>th</sup>. They will be prepared for your review prior to that date.

Thank You,

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

Kathryn Rockhill

BOE Clerk

# 2013 BOE Adjustments

Account #	Serial #	New Market Value	Old Market Value	MV Difference	New Taxable Value	Old Taxable Value	Taxable Difference	Old Tax Estimate	% Difference	Explanation for adjustment
0443316	JLC-901	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0443323	JLC-902	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0443330	JLC-903	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0443347	JLC-904	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0443354	JLC-905	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0443361	JLC-906	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (850,000.00)	\$ 7,813.80	-94.44%	vacant remove improvements
0052807	PP-102-B-12	\$ 900,900.00	\$ 5,670,000.00	\$ (4,769,100.00)	\$ 900,900.00	\$ 5,670,000.00	\$ (4,769,100.00)	\$ 49,226.94	-84.11%	Error in building density for Lower Village area of the Canyons, made adjustments per the development code as well as discussions with County Attorney and P
0422299	PCPRVR-A-2	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (49,750.00)	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (49,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-50.90%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0350813	CSLC-B-B498-AM	\$ 1,008,000.00	\$ 1,846,000.00	\$ (838,000.00)	\$ 1,008,000.00	\$ 1,846,000.00	\$ (838,000.00)	\$ 16,791.22	-45.40%	current sales indicate an adjustment to 1008000
0422539	PCPRVR-D-3	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ (37,000.00)	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ (37,000.00)	\$ 737.97	-43.53%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422547	PCPRVR-D-4	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ (37,000.00)	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ (37,000.00)	\$ 737.97	-43.53%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422307	PCPRVR-A-3	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422315	PCPRVR-A-4	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422323	PCPRVR-A-5	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422331	PCPRVR-A-6	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422349	PCPRVR-A-7	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422356	PCPRVR-A-8	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 97,750.00	\$ (41,750.00)	\$ 848.67	-42.71%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0477447	RVPS-1	\$ 90,205.00	\$ 146,300.00	\$ (56,095.00)	\$ 90,205.00	\$ 146,300.00	\$ (56,095.00)	\$ 1,393.95	-38.34%	Adjusted value after review of recent sales and listings.
0477454	RVPS-2	\$ 88,490.00	\$ 141,400.00	\$ (52,910.00)	\$ 88,490.00	\$ 141,400.00	\$ (52,910.00)	\$ 1,347.26	-37.42%	Adjusted value to reflect recent sales and listings.
0300446	BN-A-1-2	\$ 233,000.00	\$ 370,500.00	\$ (137,500.00)	\$ 233,000.00	\$ 370,500.00	\$ (137,500.00)	\$ 3,443.80	-37.11%	After reviewing the information provided along with other available market/sales data, an adjustment has been made to establish an adjusted market value
0442995	JLC-201	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ (350,000.00)	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ (350,000.00)	\$ 8,682.00	-35.00%	to 650,000 similar to identical floorplans
0454349	CWPC-4B-212	\$ 3,505,030.00	\$ 5,303,230.00	\$ (1,798,200.00)	\$ 3,505,030.00	\$ 5,303,230.00	\$ (1,798,200.00)	\$ 46,024.64	-33.91%	an adjustment has been made based on completion percentage of home, including lower lever square footage.
0422463	PCPRVR-C-2	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-32.63%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422471	PCPRVR-C-3	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-32.63%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422489	PCPRVR-C-4	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-32.63%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422497	PCPRVR-C-5	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (31,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-32.63%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422406	PCPRVR-B-2	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-28.42%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422414	PCPRVR-B-3	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-28.42%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422422	PCPRVR-B-4	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-28.42%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0422430	PCPRVR-B-5	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ (27,000.00)	\$ 824.79	-28.42%	Subject properties were appealed in 2012, adjustments were given on the 19 lots although those changes did not carry forward into 2013. Adjusted lots to 2012
0464780	RIVBLF-A-9	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 563.95	-27.40%	Property was exempt on 9-23-2013 therefore change value to reflect this.
0464797	RIVBLF-A-10	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 563.95	-27.40%	Property was exempt on 9-23-2013 therefore change value to reflect this.
0464944	RIVBLF-A-25	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 563.95	-27.40%	Property was exempt on 9-23-2013 therefore change value to reflect this.
0464951	RIVBLF-A-26	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 36,302.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (13,698.00)	\$ 563.95	-27.40%	Property was exempt on 9-23-2013 therefore change value to reflect this.
0349054	CWPC-15-AM	\$ 4,536,000.00	\$ 5,723,983.00	\$ (1,187,983.00)	\$ 4,536,000.00	\$ 5,723,983.00	\$ (1,187,983.00)	\$ 49,747.71	-20.84%	After reviewing the information provided along with other available market/sales data, an adjustment has been made to establish an adjusted market value
0473692	1910-PAOC-1	\$ 609,883.00	\$ 760,000.00	\$ (150,117.00)	\$ 609,883.00	\$ 760,000.00	\$ (150,117.00)	\$ 6,912.96	-19.75%	
0473717	1910-PAOC-3	\$ 692,150.00	\$ 860,000.00	\$ (167,850.00)	\$ 692,150.00	\$ 860,000.00	\$ (167,850.00)	\$ 7,822.56	-19.52%	
0473700	1910-PAOC-2	\$ 644,833.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ (155,167.00)	\$ 644,833.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ (155,167.00)	\$ 7,276.80	-19.40%	
0432777	CWPC-4A-176	\$ 5,281,080.00	\$ 6,519,175.00	\$ (1,238,095.00)	\$ 5,281,080.00	\$ 6,519,175.00	\$ (1,238,095.00)	\$ 56,599.48	-18.99%	
0463600	PP-PW-1-610-A	\$ 900,900.00	\$ 1,104,245.00	\$ (203,345.00)	\$ 900,900.00	\$ 1,104,245.00	\$ (203,345.00)	\$ 9,587.06	-18.41%	
0407795	PSSR-20	\$ 2,346,832.00	\$ 2,865,792.00	\$ (518,960.00)	\$ 2,346,832.00	\$ 2,865,792.00	\$ (518,960.00)	\$ 30,962.02	-18.11%	
0300503	BN-A-1-8	\$ 849,626.00	\$ 1,009,813.00	\$ (160,187.00)	\$ 467,294.00	\$ 555,397.00	\$ (88,103.00)	\$ 5,162.42	-15.86%	
0350698	CSLC-B-B367-AM	\$ 760,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (140,000.00)	\$ 760,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ (140,000.00)	\$ 8,186.40	-15.56%	
0308829	PP-81-H-1-A	\$ 5,566,929.00	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ (933,071.00)	\$ 5,566,929.00	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ (933,071.00)	\$ 56,433.00	-14.35%	
0130074	SL-H-468	\$ 545,200.00	\$ 623,012.00	\$ (77,812.00)	\$ 309,701.00	\$ 352,498.00	\$ (42,797.00)	\$ 3,629.32	-12.14%	
0375562	DDCE-1	\$ 2,398,397.00	\$ 2,602,643.00	\$ (204,246.00)	\$ 1,319,118.00	\$ 1,431,454.00	\$ (112,336.00)	\$ 12,127.28	-7.85%	
0433817	CVOS-3-5	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 11,286.60	0.00%	
0016943	HS-5-26	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ -	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,273.44	0.00%	
0073704	RR-A-10	\$ 69,030.00	\$ 69,030.00	\$ -	\$ 69,030.00	\$ 69,030.00	\$ -	\$ 816.14	0.00%	
0073720	RR-A-12	\$ 69,150.00	\$ 69,150.00	\$ -	\$ 69,150.00	\$ 69,150.00	\$ -	\$ 817.56	0.00%	
0073951	RR-A-33	\$ 69,465.00	\$ 69,465.00	\$ -	\$ 69,465.00	\$ 69,465.00	\$ -	\$ 821.28	0.00%	
0047017	RR-A-39	\$ 34,580.00	\$ 34,580.00	\$ -	\$ 34,580.00	\$ 34,580.00	\$ -	\$ 408.84	0.00%	
0074264	RR-A-61	\$ 69,060.00	\$ 69,060.00	\$ -	\$ 69,060.00	\$ 69,060.00	\$ -	\$ 816.50	0.00%	
0146302	SS-145-D	\$ 74,375.00	\$ 74,375.00	\$ -	\$ 74,375.00	\$ 74,375.00	\$ -	\$ 644.53	0.00%	
0292015	RPL-44	\$ 857,283.00	\$ 857,283.00	\$ -	\$ 471,506.00	\$ 471,506.00	\$ -	\$ 4,382.65	0.00%	
0422604	PCPRVR-E-5	\$ 116,000.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 116,000.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 998.43	0.87%	
0473731	1910-PAOC-CS-2	\$ 42,344.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 12,344.00	\$ 42,344.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 12,344.00	\$ 272.88	41.15%	
0473724	1910-PAOC-CS-1	\$ 310,789.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 90,789.00	\$ 310,789.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 90,789.00	\$ 2,001.12	41.27%	
0052922	PP-102-C-2	\$ 2,395,553.00	\$ 974,353.00	\$ 1,421,200.00	\$ 2,395,553.00	\$ 974,353.00	\$ 1,421,200.00	\$ 8,459.33	145.86%	
<b>Totals for 10/9/2013</b>		\$ 38,608,292.00	\$ 55,982,639.00	\$ (17,374,347.00)	\$ 36,525,405.00	\$ 53,706,743.00	\$ (17,181,338.00)			
<b>Totals for 10/2/2013</b>		\$ 91,029,732.00	\$ 104,702,073.00	\$ (13,672,341.00)	\$ 78,543,117.00	\$ 97,726,413.00	\$ (19,183,296.00)			
<b>Totals for 9/25/2013</b>		\$ 131,169,641.00	\$ 155,502,418.00	\$ (24,332,777.00)	\$ 107,403,298.00	\$ 142,109,691.00	\$ (34,706,393.00)			
<b>Totals for 9/11/2013</b>		\$ 45,692,783.00	\$ 59,290,425.00	\$ (13,597,642.00)	\$ 45,535,283.00	\$ 58,936,247.00	\$ (13,400,964.00)			
<b>Totals for 9/4/2013</b>		\$ 182,109,624.00	\$ 211,373,202.00	\$ (29,262,578.00)	\$ 138,575,271.00	\$ 190,365,899.00	\$ (51,790,628.00)			
<b>Totals for 8/21/2013</b>		\$ 43,340,430.00	\$ 49,490,523.00	\$ (6,150,093.00)	\$ 29,421,027.00	\$ 46,124,544.00	\$ (16,703,517.00)			
<b>Running Total</b>		\$ 531,950,502.00	\$ 636,341,280.00	\$ (104,389,778.00)	\$ 436,003,401.00	\$ 588,969,537.00	\$ (152,966,136.00)			

The Market value decrease for 2013 is (\$ 104,389,778) As of 10/9/2013

The Taxable Value decrease for 2013 is (\$ 152,969,537 ) As of 10/9/2013

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**MANAGER'S REPORT**

**October 9, 2013**

To: Council Members

From: Robert Jasper

<u>Department</u>	<u>Description of Updates</u>
Administration	<p><u>Submitted by Robert Jasper, County Manager:</u>  Documents and transactions are listed on the Manager Approval lists dated 9/26/13 and 10/3/13, posted on the website at: <a href="http://www.summitcounty.org/manager/index.php">http://www.summitcounty.org/manager/index.php</a></p>
Auditor	
Assessor	
Attorney	
Clerk	
Community Development	<p><u>Submitted by Pat Putt, Community Development Director:</u>  See attached Community Development Report</p>
Engineering	<p><u>Submitted by Derrick Radke, Engineer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 -Subdivision/Site Plan Plat reviews</li> <li>• Physically Active Public Health – PAPH community visit – University of South Carolina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Presentation of Kimball Junction and Eastern Summit County walkable plans</li> <li>○ Site visit and work session - Kamas City</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coordination Wasatch – Park City – Summit County Transportation Master Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Concepts / Discussion – Kent Cashel - PC</li> <li>○ Concepts / Discussion – Doug Smith – Wasatch, Phone attempts Manager Davis</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Village at Kimball Junction – VKJ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pre Final site review</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wasatch Summit with UTA / Fehr and Peers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Travel Demand Data for Summit County</li> <li>○ Discussion concepts coordination</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Board of adjustments – Gordon Cummins</li> <li>• Canyon Links – enforcement / site visit</li> <li>• Manager Appeal of Transportation Impact Fee – Shepard of the Mountains</li> <li>• Canyons Transportation Master Plan</li> <li>• Tanger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development Agreement</li> <li>○ No Parking Zone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Special Events review</li> <li>• Impact Fees with Economic Development Director</li> <li>• Impact Fees Administration</li> <li>• Newpark Blvd median at SR-224</li> <li>• Winter Sports School – Charter review</li> <li>• Fleet Committee Meetings</li> <li>• Bid Opening for Landmark Drive</li> <li>• Review of CNG RFP</li> <li>• Review of Discovery Documents</li> <li>• Construction Meetings: Summit Park, Lower Village Road</li> <li>• Weilenmann School Visit</li> <li>• Overland Park</li> <li>• Employee Relations Meeting with Pam Gardiol</li> <li>• Review of Traffic Impact Fees with Bob Jasper</li> </ul>

<u>Department</u>	<u>Description of Updates</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance at Utah Flood Plain Management Conference</li> <li>• Public Works / Engineering Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Summit Park – Parkview Dr. Reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction meetings</li> <li>▪ Quantity Worksheets</li> <li>▪ Inspection Report Worksheet</li> <li>▪ Pay Estimate spreadsheet prepared</li> <li>▪ Quantity Reviews &amp; Submittals</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Lower Village Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction meetings</li> <li>▪ Quantity Worksheets</li> <li>▪ Inspection Report Worksheet</li> <li>▪ Pay Estimate spreadsheet prepared</li> <li>▪ Quantity Reviews &amp; Submittals</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Old Ranch Road Right-of-Way</li> <li>○ Service Area #6 Annexations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Residential Permit Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 over the counter</li> <li>○ 32 plans reviewed</li> <li>○ 38 driveway inspections</li> <li>○ 42 erosion control inspections</li> <li>○ 5 code enforcement</li> <li>○ 21 Bond Release Inspections</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Right-of-Way Permit Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 38 new applications, GovPartner</li> <li>○ 21 field inspections (6 Questar new services pc area, 3 Questar Mainline installs, 2 Canyons golf paths, 2 Questar Pipeline Hoytsville Rd. and West Hoytsville, 4 Contractors (Bozzer Landscaping Pinebrook, Borboom PRV Newport Rd, Extreme Questar Building sewer Hookup, Liberty Peaks storm boxes and pipe, 2 Centyrylink, Pinebrook Blvd. and Kilby Rd., 1 Newman Const. for UT Power, 1 Allwest Kamas area)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Facilities	<p><u>Submitted by Mike Crystal:</u>  Working on the ADA ramp here at Courthouse.  Guys are preparing trucks for storm.  Have Bill Larson leaving so advertising for the position.  Moving bleachers for Health Dept.</p>
Health Department	<p><u>Submitted by Rich Bullough, Health Director:</u>  <u>Women, Infants, and Children Program:</u> Because of the federal shutdown, federal WIC funds have been eliminated as of October 1, 2013. Prior to reestablishment of funding, the Summit County Health Department is working to implement contingency funding to continue basic WIC services. There has been significant community engagement and we are certain critical services will continue to be provided. However, it is important to state that these are stop-gap measures that can't be continued long-term.</p> <p><u>E-cigarette policy activities:</u> The sale and advertising of e-cigarettes is expanding in our county. We have implemented efforts to educate restaurants, organizers and promoters of special events, and others about the fact that e-cigarettes are included in the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act. We have distributed education materials directly to these community partners. Also, we have met with Park City Municipal to begin planning for major events, like Sundance, where e-cigarettes are distributed as promotional items. They have been very active in training staff about related issues and concerns.</p>

I.T.	<p><u>Submitted by Ron Boyer, I.T. Director:</u></p> <p>IT has collected business license data from all of the cities within Summit County. The data was formatted by Laura VanDuker in our office and has been loaded into a database. Karsten Moench has also done a redesign of the business directory. It will be live the week of the 7<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>I attended a Broadband Regional Planning Meeting with Alison Weyher and Scott Robertson, Park City IT, at Mountainlands. It was mainly a discussion on broadband access in Utah and part of the State of Utah Broadband Project. There will also be a Broadband Tech Summit October 24<sup>th</sup> at the Utah Valley Convention Center in Provo. It is being sponsored by the Governor’s Office of Economic Development.</p> <p>Jeff Ward installed ArcGIS Desktop in the Recorder’s office, and set April Allgood up with an ESRI training account and showed her where the “What is GIS” free online class was.</p> <p>GIS has also been working on a layer where the business licenses are located based on the address they provide on their application. Around 1,300 of 1,721 were geocoded automatically on the first pass, around 350 didn’t match. Jeff is now going through those 350 and trying to get them to match to our address points or centerline data.</p> <p>We are also working on providing GIS data to Karen Pooley for the land use and zoning study out of the planning office.</p> <p>Support incidents September 19 – October 3 104 tickets opened and 122 resolved with 111 still open</p>
Justice Court	
Library	<p><u>Submitted by Dan Compton, Library Director:</u></p> <p><u>Sherman Alexie &amp; Chris Eyre</u> – We had about 300 people attend the screening of Smoke Signals in the Santy Auditorium. This was the final event in our most successful One Book, One Community Program ever.</p> <p><u>Banned Books Week</u> – I was interviewed by Lynn Ware Peek on September 25th about Banned Books Week.</p> <p><u>Under One Sky</u> – We had about 100 people attend this kickoff event at the Old Rockport Church and I think it turned out really well. It was fun working with Anita and NaVee on this. It was great to see Claudia, Chris, and Roger there as well.</p> <p><u>Pioneers In Your Attic</u> - The Utah Academic Library Consortium and the Mountain West Digital Library are working to identify and scan original documents related to the pioneers and overland migration in the 19th Century. On <u>Monday, October 7th from 10am-2pm</u> and <u>Tuesday, October 8th from 10am-2pm</u>, trained professionals will be available at the <u>Coalville Branch Library</u> to scan pioneer material for inclusion on the Mountain West Digital Library website. Please call 435-336-3070 to set up a 30 minute appointment. We will also welcome walk-ins. They are looking for items that document the overland migration period (circa 1842-1869) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letters</li> <li>• Diaries</li> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Hand-drawn sketches</li> <li>• Hand-drawn maps</li> <li>• Reminiscences</li> <li>• Artifacts</li> <li>• Documents</li> <li>• Charts</li> </ul> <p><u>Coalville Branch Historical Series</u> - The Kennedy Assassination - Wed., October 16, 7pm – 8pm Local Historian Russell Judd will once again captivate those in attendance as he shares his knowledge of this 1963 event</p>

Mountain Regional Water	<p><u>Submitted by Andy Armstrong:</u></p> <p><b>Operations:</b>  Started work on Black Hawk Pump Station upgrade, project should take several months to complete.  Working on replacing check valves in Lost Canyon.  Completed installing new boiler at Water Treatment Plant.</p> <p><b>Accounting:</b>  Revenues ahead of budget projections and expenditures are below budget.  Preparing 2014 budget.  Working on impact fee study.</p> <p><b>IT:</b>  Continuing work on SCADA upgrades.  Providing support Data for Impact Fee Study.  Reviewing feasibility of using on-line payroll service.</p> <p><b>Administration:</b>  Working on next year’s budget.  Preparing water rights documents for change of point of diversion request.  Working with Zions Bank and attorney on Impact Fee Study</p>
Park City Fire Service District	<p><u>Submitted by Paul Hewitt, Fire Chief:</u>  See attached Monthly Operations Report</p>
Personnel	<p><u>Submitted by Brian Bellamy, Personnel Director:</u></p> <p><b>Personnel</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jobs Advertised <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Deputy Recorder – Closed September 20</li> <li>b. Planning and Zoning Administrator – Closed September 20</li> <li>c. Custodian I – Closes October 18</li> <li>d. Equipment Operator I – Closes October 25</li> <li>e. Early Intervention Physical Therapist – Closes October 25</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Applications Received <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Deputy Recorder – 64</li> <li>b. Planning and Zoning Administrator – 45</li> <li>c. Custodian I – 2</li> <li>d. Equipment Operator I – 0</li> <li>e. Early Intervention Physical Therapist – 4 (2 withdrew)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Job Offers Made <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dispatch - 2</li> <li>b. Landfill – 1</li> <li>c. Deputy Assessor - 1</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Interviews/Testing set up 16/20</li> <li>5. Positions Advertised in 2012/2013 – 28/32</li> <li>6. Applications received in 2012/2013 – 1271/1401</li> <li>7. Position offers refused – 1 - Salary issues</li> <li>8. 0 new hire orientation including E-verify</li> <li>9. 0 seasonal employees furloughed</li> <li>10. 0 letters sent to unsuccessful candidates</li> <li>11. 0 employee out on Worker’s Comp</li> <li>12. 0 employees returned to work from Worker’s Comp</li> <li>13. 0 new Worker’s Comp claim filed</li> </ol>

	<p>14. 3 employees on light duty  15. 0 new disability claims filed, includes FMLA documentation  16. 0 employees on short term disability  17. 0 unemployment claim filed  18. 0 employees resigned their positions  19. 1 employee retired  20. 1 employee terminated  21. 4 pre-employ drug test  22. 0 random DOT drug tests  23. 0 random DOT alcohol test  24. 0 post accident drug test  25. 3 webinars presented by InfiniSource – HIPAA Privacy, ACA, Health Insurance changes  26. Worked with Department Heads and employees on evaluations  27. Met with PCFD, MRW, SBR regarding employee health insurance  28. Worked with multiple Department Heads regarding budgets  29. Administrative Law Judge Hearing regarding Animal Control citations  30. Multiple meetings regarding Health Care  31. IT continuing to digitize former employee personnel records – now at the letter “H”  32. Worked on employee market study recommendations  33. Multiple requests for salary and policy information from other agencies  34. Multiple telephonic and in person verifications of employment  35. Meeting with Budget Committee  36. Worked with two department heads and County Attorney regarding employee discipline issues  37. Met with department heads regarding potential new employees in 2014 budget  38. Met with multiple department heads and employees regarding employee issues  39. Met with consultant regarding employee issue  40. Continue to answer public inquiries regarding county employment  41. Serve county employee’s needs</p> <p><b>Animal Control</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 14 dogs are in the shelter along with 15 cats. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 33 new animals were received by Animal Control</li> <li>b. 8 dogs were transferred</li> <li>c. 1 cat were transferred</li> <li>d. 1 dog adopted</li> <li>e. 0 cats adopted</li> <li>f. 6 dogs claimed by owner</li> <li>g. 1 cat claimed by owner</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Officers ran 102 details</li> <li>3. Continuing to work with IT on dog licensing computer program</li> </ol>
Public Works	
Recorder	
Treasurer	
Sheriff	<p><u>Submitted by Justin Martinez:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheriff Edmunds was awarded the Sheriff of the Year</li> <li>• Lt. Booth was awarded the Jail Commander of the Year</li> <li>• The Dispatch Center just received a Unit Citation today from APCO for their involvement of the Rockport Fire</li> <li>• Investigations is helping Recycle Utah for their bi-annual event to collect unused or unneeded pills, prescription, and other like items</li> </ul>

Snyderville Basin Recreation	<u>Submitted by Rena Jordan, Director:</u> See attached report
USU Extension	<u>Submitted by Sterling Banks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USU Extension held their monthly home makers class presenting information on “Making Your Own Green Cleaning Products For The Home”. 10 home makers attended the class.</li> <li>- USU Extension sponsored a Dutch Oven cooking class in Summit County for adults with 50 individuals attending.</li> <li>- USU Extension co-sponsored a junior livestock committee meeting this past month planning next year’s junior livestock (4-H and FFA) program. 23 committee members were in attendance.</li> <li>- Over 500 Summit County residents contacted our office during the past month asking for help with gardening, agriculture, canning, cooking and 4-H related questions</li> </ul>

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- The department received 22 new building applications and 14 new planning applications this past week as follows:

### NEW BUILDING PERMITS September 26 – October 2, 2013

Number	Full Address	Description
2013-1446	185 MATTERHORN DR	Bathroom Remodel
2013-1449	1969 SUN PEAK DR	Single Family Dwelling
2013-1452	5627 ASPENLEAF DR North	Photovoltaic
2013-1456	1281 CUTTER LN	Demolition and remodel
2013-1459	1626 UINTA Way	Zupas Sign (Building)
2013-1445	5000 OLD MEDOW LN North	Single Family Dwelling
2013-1447	7100 SILVER CREEK RD North	CNG Installation
2013-1455	55 GOSHAWK RANCH RD West	Pole Mount / Photovoltaic
2013-1457	1459 RIO GRANDE RD West	Remodel
2013-1461	4014 HIDDEN COVE RD West	Single Family Dwelling
2013-1462	703 RED FOX RD West	Single Family Dwelling
2013-1463	10336 MOOSEHOLLOW LN North	Power to Panel
2013-1467	4520 HIGHWAY 40 FRONTAGE RD North	Self-Storage Building
2013-1453	180 WHITE PINE CANYON RD	Single Family Residence
2013-1464	1955 FORK RD South	Electrical Permit
2013-1465	Lot 56 Samak (1885 Samak Park Loop)	Garage
2013-1450	1845 1100 E North	Garage
2013-1466	109 WHITE PINE CANYON RD	Single Family Dwelling
2013-1460	1626 UINTA Way	Zupas Sign (Building)
2013-1469	76 WHITE PINE CANYON RD	Radiant heat driveway / plumbing for bathroom
2013-1468	5685 AIDAN CT	Remodel / small addition
2013-1470	4205 Hilltop Dr	Photovoltaic

**Planning Applications  
September 26- October 2, 2013**

Project Number	Description
2013-732	Stillman LOR Larry B. Stillman      Lot of Record CD669, CD698-B, CD698-6, CD 670-1
2013-733	Jennings Goshawk Ranch LIP David Herr      Low Impact Permit GRSPA-7      55 Goshawk Ranch Road
2013-734	Rees Sketch Plan Don Sargent      Sketch Plan NS-462
2013-735	Jimmy Johns Sign Eric Shinsato      Sign Permit VKJ      1626 Uinta Way
2013-736	Five Guys Sign Eric Shinsato      Sign Permit VKJ      1626 Uinta Way
2013-737	Waldorf TUP Renewal Emily Houston      Temporary Use Permit DMLC-F3-B-AM-RE
2013-738	Del Taco Amended Sign Melvin Sweeney      Sign Permit VKJ-4-A      1723 Ute Boulevard
2013-739	Discovery LLA Glen Lent      Lot Line Adjustment PP-38-C, PP-38-C-1, PP-39      4400 Kilby Road
2013-740	Woodside Bitner LIP Garrett Seely      Low Impact Permit PP-84-A, PP-84, SS-34, SS-32      318 W. Bitner
2013-742	Canyons RC 15 Final Sub Mauricio Pons      Final Subdivision Plat PP-74-6-1, PP-74-E, PP-74-H, PP-75-A-4, Canyons Resort Drive
2013-743	McGinnis LIP Larry M. McGinnis      Low Impact Permit 7750 N. Long Rifle Road      LGPFL-2-AM

2013-744	Canyons RC 15 CUP Mauricio Pons      Conditional Use Permit PP-74-G-1, PP-74-E, PP-74-H, PP-75-A-4, Canyons Resort Drive
2013-747	Reese Barn Ag Exempt Mark Reese              Ag Exempt SR5-3-2AM              1227 N SR 32
2013-748	The Mine Bouldering Sign Dominick Burchett      Sign Permit 6440 N. Hwy 224 Suite #E

Respectfully Submitted, Patrick Putt  
Community Development Director

# Monthly Operations Report - September 2013

## Park City Fire District

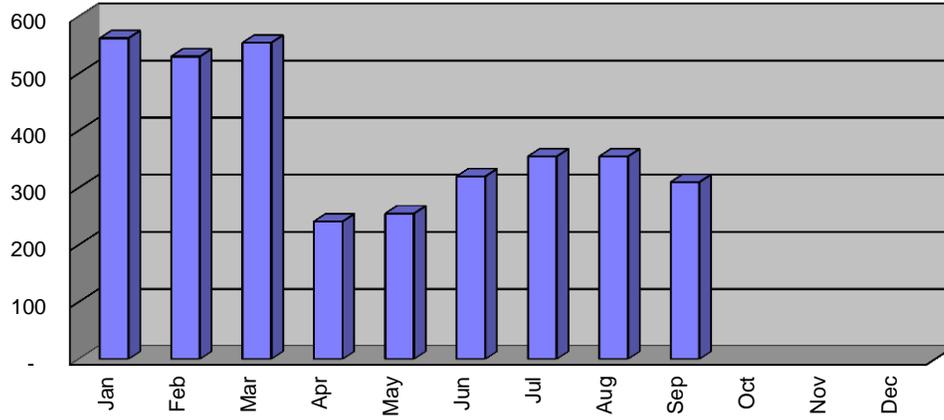


**Never Forget – September 11, 2013**

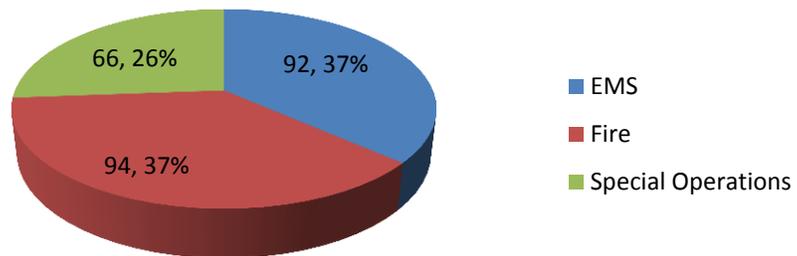


# Monthly Operations Report September - 2013

### Monthly Calls - 2013



### Total Training Hours by Category - September 2013 Park City Fire District



# Monthly Operations Report

## September - 2013

### Fire Summary

District-wide fire training focused on the application of firefighting foam. Crews received refresher training on application rates, equipment familiarization, and foam/air/water ratios. An in-service and demonstration on the new capabilities of the water tender for use in fighting combustible liquid fires was also given.

Firefighters also spent time training in the SCBA Confidence Course. This semi-annual training is critical for firefighters to maintain the level of skill and awareness necessary for operating safely in critical situations. The goal of this training is to create a significant amount of stress in a controlled environment in an effort to simulate actual emergencies. Firefighters are required to pass through a maze in black-out conditions and avoid a series of snares and obstacles while wearing full PPE and SCBA. It is incredibly challenging and rewarding.

Station 31 and Station 33 coordinated efforts to create a YouTube video for the "Minuteman Hose Load". Though simple in nature, it is often incorrectly loaded. This is yet another outstanding addition to our YouTube Channel (PCFD Channel) allowing employees to access valuable training when needed.

Captains attended training on wildland fire tactics in an urban interface setting. The training was scenario based and consisted of multiple size-up, tactical, and decision-making evolutions. The 2 hour refresher training was designed to help in situations like the Rockport 5 fire where multiple homes are threatened and difficult triage decisions must be made.

### EMS Summary

Medical Control with Dr. Macintosh was held on September 9th. Crews reviewed the causes, treatments and outcomes of traumatic arrests. Though tremendous efforts are made to resuscitate a traumatic arrest, the survival rate is less than 1%. Dr. Macintosh went through Princess Diana's fatal car accident chronologically, as well examining the likely physiologic changes in her body after the accident to where she was pronounced dead at the hospital. Paramedics left with a better understanding of the importance of rapid treatment and transport to a trauma center to undergo surgery.

Shift instructors delivered training to individual crews on long falls, meeting Trauma 1 criteria. The focus was on the recent changes to our spinal immobilization practices, specifically on when to apply cervical collars and backboards and when it might be appropriate to not. Studies have found that conservative use results in an increase of patient comfort and a decrease in secondary injuries or irritations from immobilization. In support of the new practice, crews will now consider the injury, benefit vs. risk, and patient comfort when choosing to use spinal immobilization devices.

The UOP sponsored an MCI (Multiple Casualty Incident) Drill for their staff and A35, A33, E36 and B3. The scenario involved a bobsled accident with 4 passengers suffering various injuries. UOP EMT's treated and packaged the patients while PCFD crews worked through the logistics of triage and coordinating movement of ambulances in and around the track. The UOP EMTs did an outstanding job providing initial basic life

## Monthly Operations Report September - 2013

support prior to EMS arrival and PCFD became more familiar with working around an active track. Other lessons learned included the importance of not boxing in ambulances keeping crews intact.

### **Special Operations**

Station 33 and A31 were invited to UOP to gain a better understanding of their ropes course. Crews became familiar with UOP EMT capabilities in the event of a high angle rescue or any other emergency in the course. Future training with additional crews may be a possibility.

Station 33 and 36 trained on use of the Stanley Tool. This is a concrete cutting device that can be used to cut and breach cement walls or slabs to access a trapped or injured victim.

All operations-level stations participated in special ops drills focusing on rope systems, trench rescue, and confined space. The drills were put together by the Tech FF's from #36 and designed to be a basic review of special operations that firefighters may be asked to assist with or initiate. Non-tech crews certainly benefited from getting their hands on equipment not located at their assigned stations.

### **UTTF1:**

Four members of the PCFD (B. Evans, C. Pendleton, C. Pruyn, P. Emery) responded as members of Utah Task Force 1 assist with search and rescue efforts in the Boulder, Colorado flooding disaster. They responded as part of a Level 1 (80 person) FEMA deployment along with teams from Nebraska, Nevada, and Missouri. This level 1 deployment is the first for UT-TF1 since the events on 9-11. During the deployment, UT-TF1 responders were responsible for victim search and structure assessments. (figure 2)

### **Additional Highlights**

PCFD received homeland security grant for approximately \$15,000 and will use the money to purchase a new extrication tool for station 36. The new extrication tool is unique in that it will be the first battery-powered hydraulic tool in the district. This type of tool has been tested by other organizations and has been shown to reduce set-up time, resulting in more efficient extrications. The tool will also be more easily be carried to vehicles far off the roadway because of its compact design.

The final inspection on PCFD's newest Type 1 engine has been completed. Delivery is expected within the next 2-3 weeks.

### **Community Service and Standby Events:**

PCHS football standbys all month.

9-1 Crews participated in the Miner's Day Parade and activities.

## Monthly Operations Report September - 2013

9/7 Mid -Mountain Marathon

9/7 The Park City Firefighters' Association BBQ was held in spite of inclement weather. Firefighters showed up to enjoy burgers and drinks. Association President Gary Brinkerhoff addressed members explaining the current status of the association and its direction in the future.

9/17 Soaring Wings Montessori School enjoyed a tour of Station 36. Seventy-five children, parents, and teachers were in attendance.

9/21 PCFD held a Fire Ops 101 class at the training center. Public leaders, media representatives, and others were able to perform firefighting and rescue tasks. Each participant was assigned to a firefighter for safety and educational purposes and performed vehicle extrication, search and rescue, fire attack, and patient care.

9-28 Crews escorted a semi-truck carrying a piece of the World Trade Center as it was driven down the I-80 corridor in Park City.

9/28-9/29 Crews attended several standbys for the Utah High School Mountain Biking Championships, the Biggest Loser TV series, and an Olympic athlete commercial.

9/28 E38, BC3, and Chief Hewitt attended a ceremony welcoming a section of concrete taken from the Twin Towers after 911. (Figure 3). The concrete was transformed in a monument and will be housed at the Fort Douglas Military Museum. The ceremony took place at the bottom of Main Street and included speeches from Mayor Williams, Chief Hewitt, and a NYPD police officer that was involved in search and rescue activities when the towers collapsed (he was nearly killed by the collapse of both towers).

9/28 Safety fair at station PCFD administration building. (Figure 1)

### **Significant Incidents:**

9/6 E38 and A31 were dispatched to (Address Withheld) for an adult male in full cardiac arrest. The patient had a valid DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) order and PCFD documented the event as an on scene death, turning the scene over to PCPD and the medical examiner.

9/12 Station 38, 31 and BC3 responded to King Road for a reported brush fire. Crews found what evidence that someone had been "camping" in the area for some time. The camper's supplies and sleeping items accidentally caught fire. The fire did not spread beyond the immediate area. Crews extinguished the fire quickly. The cause of the fire and the responsible party are unknown.

9/13 Crews responded to a serious fall injury involving a toddler at (Address Withheld).

## Monthly Operations Report September - 2013

9/16 E31, A31, A34, BC3, and HR36 responded on a single car rollover near (Address Withheld). The vehicle was badly damaged, upside down, and had a trapped the female occupant inside. Crews utilized hydraulic tools to remove the side of the vehicle and safely extricate the patient.

9/17 E38 and A31 responded to the area of Sampson Drive in town for a report of a crane which made contact with power lines. Crews discovered a crane was operating near high voltage lines and apparently came to close enough to cause the electricity to arc from the wires to the boom, energizing the crane in the process. The arc was enough to blow the crane tire and brakes completely off. Unfortunately, a construction worker was handling the haul line (a metal cable) and was electrocuted. The patient suffered electrical burns to the foot and an exit wound (where his foot was in contact with the ground) resulted in the amputation of his small toe. The patient was transported to UUMC Burn Unit.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

## Snyderville Basin Recreation District

- Completion of the Highland Drive Trailhead and new “off the roadway” segment of the Highland Drive paved Trail
- Willow Creek Dog Park construction and parking lot expansion nearing completion
- Continued participation in the General Plan neighborhood update meetings now with Council.
- Hi-Ute open space Community Open House held on Sept 28<sup>th</sup>. At least 250 people attended. We hope to host these at least twice a year if the Buehner Family will allow it. Many that attended were very thankful and grateful for the opportunity to enjoy a hike up there and see the property up close for the first time.



- Large project of securing the formal trail easements for existing trails continues.
- The District’s Board and staff managers had a strategic planning work session to begin the implementation phase of the Strategic Action Plan. The prioritization and budgeting of these was explored and the initial work on what a Recreation Bond in 2014 would include is underway.
- Working with County Council to determine if approval will be granted to accept the Utah Division of Forest’s offer to sell for ten dollars 325 acres of land that is in Summit Park and is where we currently have trails through an agreement with the Division. The land is contiguous to Toll Canyon and the Division would continue to hold the conservation easement on the property.
- Completing, with the assistance of Zions Bank Finance, the updated Impact Fee Facilities plan and documents as is required. This project has required a lot of research, meetings and information gathering over the past months with the intention to have all finalized and approved by the end of the year..

- The expansion of the all mountain trail in the Trailside Park Bikepark is nearing completion



- Fall Fitness classes are ramping up and getting full as the construction at the Fieldhouse continues. We have encountered a few construction hurdles but are still focused on a mid January completion.
- We are submitting several RAP grant applications including two joint applications: one with Silver Creek Service Area 3 and one with Park City Municipal
- We are looking forward to working together again with Derrick Radke and his team on the construction next spring of the Kilby Road paved trail that will go from Gorgoza to the Sinclair station in Summit Park.
- We had successful Fire Extinguisher training with Chief Hewitt's team.... It was a testy, windy and power loss morning, but we still finished and passed our test!
- Our annual newsletter is completed and will be in mailboxes by Halloween



Dear Annette:

As your constituent, I am writing on behalf of the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network and the estimated 38,460 Americans who will die of pancreatic cancer in 2013, approximately 220 of whom live in Utah. In 2013, pancreatic cancer will afflict more than 45,220 Americans, 73% of whom will die within one year of their diagnosis, and 94% of whom will die within five years of diagnosis.

My wife's cousin died from Pancreatic Cancer 2 years ago at age 60. She struggled mightily against the disease and left a husband, four children and one grandchild behind. To preserve her legacy and others who have died and suffer from the disease, my wife Rona has taken on the position of community representative for the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network for Utah.

To date, pancreatic cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer death in the United States, and it is the only major cancer with a five-year relative survival rate in the single digits at just six percent. Furthermore, the incidence and death rate for pancreatic cancer are increasing, and pancreatic cancer is anticipated to move from the fourth to the second leading cause of cancer death in the U.S. by 2020. We need your help to shine a spotlight on this disease and finally make progress in developing treatments and early detection tools. By issuing a proclamation supporting the observance of November 2013 as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in Park City, you can help us to raise awareness in our community.

I have attached a draft of the proclamation text for your review. I am happy to provide additional official Pancreatic Cancer Action Network material, including pancreatic cancer facts and statistics and NCI funding information, upon request.

We request that originals of the proclamation to be made available for our records. Please contact me at [bruce.greenwald@morganstanley.com](mailto:bruce.greenwald@morganstanley.com) or 216-926-3533 with any questions. I look forward to working with you to issue a proclamation that will recognize November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month and bring much needed attention to this deadly disease. Thank you for your interest in this important issue.

Sincerely,

Bruce Greenwald  
8976 Promontory Ranch Rd.  
Park City, Utah 84098

**RESOLUTION DECLARING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER  
“PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”  
SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH**

**WHEREAS** in 2013, an estimated 45,220 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in the United States and 38,460 will die from the disease; and,

**WHEREAS** pancreatic cancer is one of the deadliest cancers, is the fourth leading cause of cancer death in the United States, and is the only major cancer with a five-year relative survival rate in the single digits at just six percent; and,

**WHEREAS** when symptoms of pancreatic cancer present themselves, it is late stage, and 73 percent of pancreatic cancer patients die within the first year of their diagnosis while 94 percent of pancreatic cancer patients die within the first five years; and,

**WHEREAS** approximately 220 deaths will occur in Utah in 2013; and,

**WHEREAS** the incidence and death rate for pancreatic cancer are increasing and pancreatic cancer is anticipated to move from the fourth to the second leading cause of cancer death in the U.S. by 2020; and,

**WHEREAS** the U.S. Congress passed the Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act last year, which calls on the National Cancer Institute to develop a scientific frameworks, or strategic plans, for pancreatic cancer and other deadly cancers, which will help provide the strategic direction and guidance needed to make true progress against these diseases; and,

**WHEREAS** the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network is the national organization serving the pancreatic cancer community in Summit County, Utah and nationwide through a comprehensive approach that includes public policy, research funding, patient services, and public awareness and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for pancreatic cancer; and,

**WHEREAS** the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network and its affiliates in Summit County, Utah support those patients currently battling pancreatic cancer, as well as to those who have lost their lives to the disease, and are committed to nothing less than a cure; and,

**WHEREAS** the good health and well-being of the residents of Summit County, Utah are enhanced as a direct result of increased awareness about pancreatic cancer and research into early detection, causes, and effective treatments;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it resolved by the County Council, Summit County, Utah, that the month of November 2013 shall be proclaimed as “Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month”.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

SUMMIT COUNTY COUNCIL  
SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Claudia McMullin, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kent Jones, County Clerk



## STAFF REPORT

**To:** Summit County Council (SCC)  
**Report Date:** Wednesday, October 1, 2013  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday, October 9, 2013  
**Author:** Sean Lewis, County Planner  
**Project Name & Type:** Mattress Firm, Low Impact Permit (LIP) Appeal  
**Type of Item:** Appeal Hearing  
**Future Routing:** N/A

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:** The appellant, Mike Peterson, recently applied for a LIP to change the use of an existing building in the Town Center Zone from a restaurant to retail commercial. The LIP application was denied in accordance with section 10-8-1.E of the Snyderville Basin Development Code (Code) based upon findings that non-conforming uses at the location had been discontinued for more than one (1) year. The appellant is appealing the Community Development Director's denial of the LIP.

**Staff recommends that the SCC consider the issues outlined in this report regarding the application and vote to uphold the appeal allowing for an LIP to change the use of the existing structure.**

A. **Project Description**

- **Decision Type:** Judicial
- **Project Name:** Mattress Firm LIP
- **Appellants:** Mike Peterson
- **Applicant(s):** Rob Jacknewitz
- **Property Owner(s):** SKM Peterson, LLC
- **Location:** 6250 North SR 224
- **Zone District:** Town Center (TC)
- **Adjacent Land Uses:** Commercial/Interstate Highway
- **Existing Uses:** Restaurant (Discontinued 2009)
- **Parcel Number and Size:** PP-81-D-1, 0.68 Acres

B. **Background**

A 3,315 square foot commercial building was built on Parcel PP-81-D-1 in 1997. The original use of the building was a restaurant. In the subsequent years, various restaurants have used the space, the last being Last Samurai. Summit County records show that the most recent Business License issued for Parcel PP-81-D-1 expired on December 31, 2009.

The appellant contends that after Last Samurai went out of business, he has used the building as an office for his other businesses in the area including the Chevron gasoline service station immediately to the south of parcel PP-81-D-1 (see Exhibit B).

Application for a Low Impact Permit was submitted to the Community Development Department on August 15, 2013 for a change of use to retail commercial in anticipation of a Mattress Firm store taking over the space. Following review, Staff denied the LIP request via letter emailed to the applicant on September 13, 2013 (Exhibit C).

C. **Community Review**

This item appears on the agenda as an appeal. As such, no public notice is required to be published other than the agenda.

D. **Standard of Review**

Appeals of Decisions made by the Community Development Director (CDD) must be made to the County Council within ten (calendar) days of the final written decision by the CDD, or designated planning staff member. Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated §17-27a-705 and 707, the appellant has the burden of proving that the land use authority, i.e. the CDD, erred. On appeal, the County Council shall review the matter de novo, that is, reviewing the facts and evidence “anew,” and shall determine the correctness of the CDD’s decision in its interpretation and application of the Snyderville Basin General Plan and Section 10-3-4 of the Code governing Low Impact Permits.

E. **Identification and Analysis of Issues**

*Uses in the Town Center Zone:*

The Town Center Zone of the Snyderville Basin Planning District was created March 9, 1998 via Summit County Ordinance #323. Unlike other zones in the Snyderville Basin Planning District, the Town Center Zone has no identified uses listed in section 10-2-10 of the Code. According to section 10-2-12, “The purpose of the Town Center (TC) or Resort Center (RC) designation is to allow, at the discretion of Summit County, flexibility of land use, densities, site layout, and project design. Summit County may only use the Specially Planned Area (SPA) process to consider development within identified Town and Resort Center Zone Districts.”

The structure on parcel PP-81-D-1 was built according to development code standards in place in 1997, prior to the creation of the Town Center Zone in 1998. As such, no SPA or development agreement exists for parcel PP-81-D-1. When the zoning changed in 1998, the use on parcel PP-81-D-1 became legal non-conforming. Section 10-8-1.E of the Code states, “A non-conforming use that is discontinued for a continuous period of one (1) year is presumed abandoned and shall not thereafter be re-established or resumed. The property owner shall have the burden of establishing that any claimed abandonment has not in fact occurred. Any party claiming that a non-conforming use has been

abandoned shall have the burden of establishing such abandonment. Any subsequent use of the building, structure, or land must conform to the regulations specified in this Title for the zone district in which the use is located.”

Staff was unable to find evidence of a “permitted” use on parcel PP-81-D-1 via business license or development permit application since the latest business license expired on December 31, 2009. Hence, Staff presumed the use to be abandoned in accordance with section 10-8-1.E of the Code.

Other than the presumed abandonment of the use, there are no planning issues that would prevent the appellant with moving forward with the project as proposed.

Staff is currently working with the Snyderville Basin Planning Commission to potentially amend the Code to identify uses within the Town Center zone. If approved, the amendments would help to alleviate this type of situation in the future.

F. **Recommendation**

Under the terms of the current Code, the CDD is unable to make findings that would approval of this use, due to findings that the conforming status of the use has ceased to operate. There are no established uses in the Town Center zone. Uses in the Town Center zone are only established via the SPA process.

Per the Code, the SCC may grant relief in this situation. Staff finds that there are no planning concerns that the proposed commercial retail use would be inappropriate in this location.

Staff recommends that the SCC review and discuss the records as provided. Staff further recommends that the SCC vote to uphold the appeal, overturning the decision of the CDD.

**Findings of Fact:**

1. The appellant, Mike Peterson, represents SKM Peterson LLC, the listed fee title owner of Parcel PP-81-D-1.
2. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is 0.68 acres in size.
3. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is located at 6520 N Hwy 224.
4. According to Summit County assessment records, a 3,315 square foot commercial building was erected on parcel PP-81-D-1 in 1997, in compliance with the Development Code standards in effect at that time.
5. Summit County adopted and implemented a zoning ordinance on August 1, 1977.
6. The Snyderville Basin Planning District was created by Summit County Ordinance #268 on September 25, 1995.
7. Comprehensive amendments to the Snyderville Basin Development Code were adopted March 9, 1998 via Summit County Ordinance #323. This ordinance created the Town Center Zone.

8. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is located in the Town Center Zone.
9. The structure and previous uses allowed on Parcel PP-81-D-1 are considered to be “legal non-conforming” as they were not developed as part of a SPA Process.
10. The surrounding uses are commercial in nature.
11. The proposed use is commercial in nature.
12. Per section 10-9-22 of the Snyderville Basin Development Code, the Summit County Council is the appellate body for decisions made by the Community Development Director.

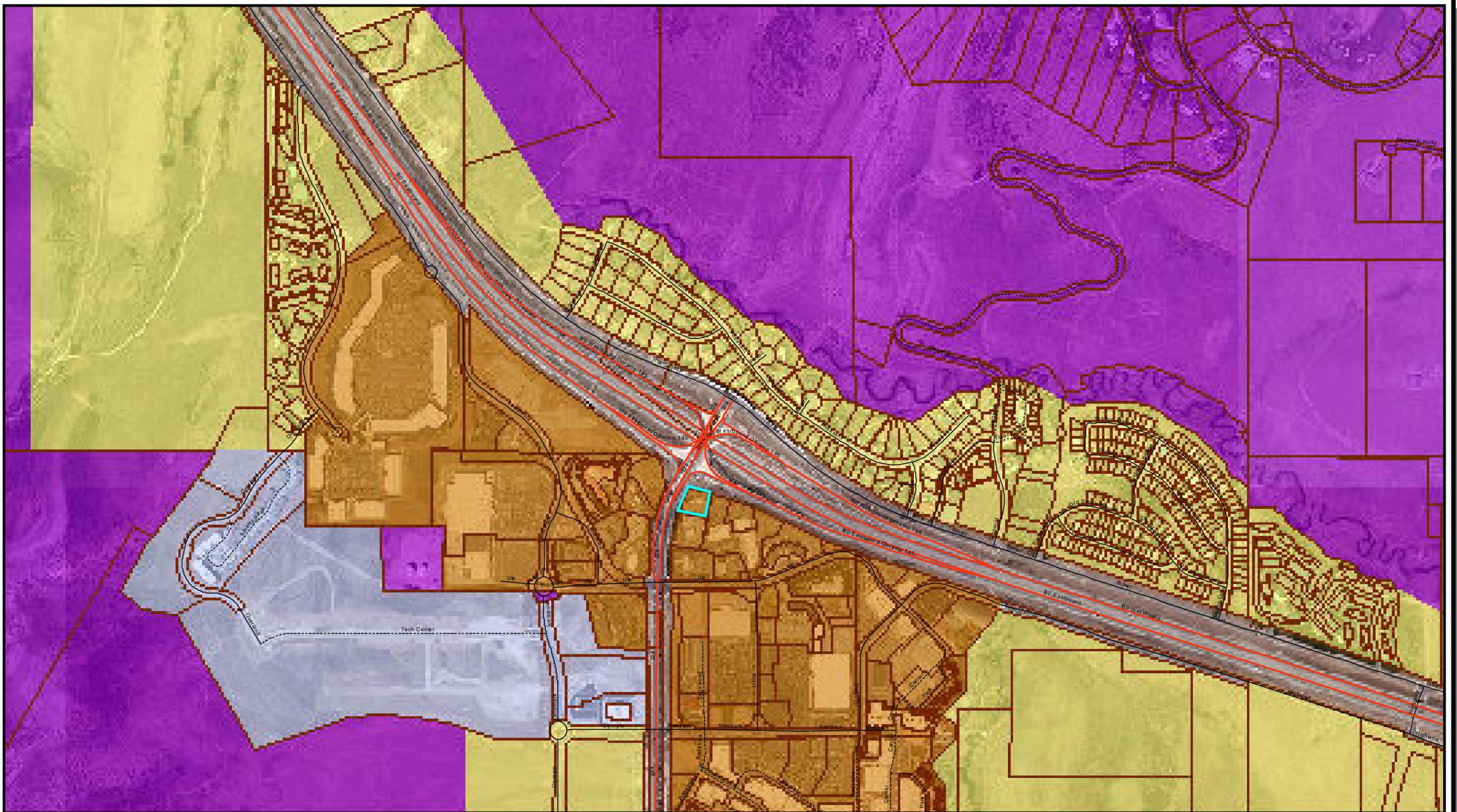
**Attachment(s)**

Exhibit A – Vicinity Maps

Exhibit B – Appellant Letter Requesting Appeal

Exhibit C – LIP Denial letter

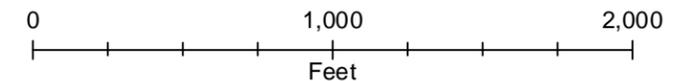
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## Parcel PP-81-D-1 Zoning Vicinity Map

Prepared October 2013 by Summit County Community Development Department

- |   |                        |   |                           |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
|  | Parcel PP-81-D-1       |  | Hillside Stewardship (HS) |
|  | Parcels                |  | Community Commercial (CC) |
|  | Rural Residential (RR) |  | Town Center (TC)          |



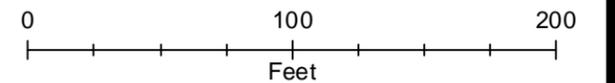
This drawing is neither a legally recorded map, nor a survey, and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources including Summit County. Summit County is not responsible for the timeliness or accuracy of information shown.



**Parcel PP-81-D-1**  
Vicinity Map

Prepared October 2013 by Summit County Community Development Department

- Parcel PP-81-D-1
- Parcels



This drawing is neither a legally recorded map, nor a survey, and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources including Summit County. Summit County is not responsible for the timeliness or accuracy of information shown.

September 16, 2013

We purchased the building from 5 Samari LLC. At the time of purchase the restaurant had been closed for 4 months. The purchase did not include the restaurant equipment and we gave them 90 days to remove all kitchen equipment which included the stoves, freezers, tables, chairs and all other things pertaining to running a restaurant. They had not complied with the removal agreement and we had to threaten to sell the items to another source to get them to finally remove the equipment. Once they removed their equipment (3 months late) we had our contractor come in and patch the roof where the exhaust fans were located and repair any and all damage done by the removal of the equipment. We own and operate a chain of convenience stores including the Chevron next to this building and as soon as possible moved part of our team into the building. We completely remodeled the Chevron which took approximately 8 months and during that construction we held most of our inventory and records in that building. From the time it was under our ownership we have used the building as part of the Chevron business. We have kept all utilities running. We signed a lease agreement with Mattress Firm on July 10<sup>th</sup> of this year. We were to have a "Turn Over Date" by October 1<sup>st</sup>. Because of this turn over we have moved all of our items out of the building getting ready for this turn over date.

In summary since we have owned the property it has been used for some part of our business next door. I did not think we would need a business license to use a building located on what is basically the same piece of property. If I had known I would have applied for one immediately.



Rob Jacknewitz  
2324 Hampton Ave  
Saint Louis, MO 63139

*via email: rjacknew@permitconsultants.com*

September 13, 2013

**RE: Low Impact Permit for Mattress Firm Use Change; File # 2013-697**

Mr. Jacknewitz,

The Summit County Community Development Department has denied your request for a Low Impact Permit for the proposed Mattress Firm use change located at 6520 North Highway 224, Park City, Summit County, Utah. The denial of this Low Impact Permit is based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law as listed below:

**Findings of Fact:**

1. The applicant, Rob Jacknewitz, represents SKM Peterson LLC, the listed fee title owner of Parcel PP-81-D-1.
2. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is 0.68 acres in size.
3. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is located at 6520 N Hwy 224.
4. According to Summit County assessment records, a 3,315 square foot commercial building was erected on parcel PP-81-D-1 in 1997, in compliance with the Development Code standards in effect at that time.
5. Summit County adopted and implemented a zoning ordinance on August 1, 1977.
6. The Snyderville Basin Planning District was created by Summit County Ordinance #268 on September 25, 1995.
7. Comprehensive amendments to the Snyderville Basin Development Code were adopted March 9, 1998 via Summit County Ordinance #323. This ordinance created the Town Center Zone.
8. The Snyderville Basin Development Code has been amended several times since 1998.
9. Parcel PP-81-D-1 is located in the Town Center Zone.
10. Section 10-2-12.A of the Snyderville Basin Development Code states that "Summit County may only use the Specially Planned Area (SPA) process to consider development within identified Town and Resort Center Zone Districts."
11. The structure and previous uses allowed on Parcel PP-81-D-1 are considered to be "legal non-conforming" as they were not developed as part of a SPA Process.
12. Section 10-8-1.E of the Snyderville Basin Development Code states "A non-conforming use that is discontinued for a continuous period of one (1) year is presumed abandoned and shall not thereafter be re-established or resumed. The property owner shall have the burden of establishing that any claimed abandonment has not in fact occurred. Any party claiming that a non-conforming use has been abandoned shall have the burden of establishing such

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT - PLANNING DIVISION  
P.O. Box 128  
60 NORTH MAIN STREET  
COALVILLE, UT 84017  
PHONE (435) 336-3124 FAX (435) 336-3046  
WWW.SUMMITCOUNTY.ORG

abandonment. Any subsequent use of the building, structure, or land must conform to the regulations specified in this Title for the zone district in which the use is located.”

13. Summit County Business License records show that the last business license issued for parcel PP-81-D-1 expired on December 31, 2009.

**Conclusions of Law:**

1. Based upon the standards listed in Section 10-8-1.A of the Snyderville Basin Development Code, and records on file with Summit County the non-conforming structure and use of Parcel PP-81-D-1 to have been abandoned.
2. As the use has been abandoned for a period of time exceeding 1 year, any new proposed use must conform to current Snyderville Basin Development Code standards for the Town Center Zone.

Any person wishing to appeal this decision may do so by submitting the appropriate application and fees to the Community Development Director within ten (10) calendar days of this notice.

Failure to meet the aforementioned conditions may result in the revocation of this permit. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (435) 336-3134 or slewis@summitcounty.org.

Sincerely,



Sean Lewis  
County Planner

Copy: Application file

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**DAVID R. BRICKEY**  
**COUNTY ATTORNEY**

Criminal Division

JOY E. NATALE  
Prosecuting Attorney

RYAN P.C. STACK  
Prosecuting Attorney

MATTHEW D. BATES  
Prosecuting Attorney

Summit County Courthouse, 60 N. Main #227, P.O. Box 128  
Coalville, Utah 84017

Telephone (435) 336-3206 Facsimile (435) 336-3287  
Email: (first initial)(last name)@summitcounty.org

Civil Division

DAVID L. THOMAS  
Chief Deputy

JAMI R. BRACKIN  
Deputy County Attorney

HELEN E. STRACHAN  
Deputy County Attorney

**Legal Memorandum**

To: Summit County Council

From: David L. Thomas, Chief Civil Deputy

Date: September 3, 2013

Re: Summit County Service Area No. 3

---

1. It has come to my attention that the Summit County Code does not reflect all of the services that Service Area #3 is empowered to perform. While the Service Area was originally authorized to provide water and road maintenance services, those powers were expanded in March 1992 through Ordinance No. 197 (see attachment).
2. That Ordinance expanded the powers of the Service Area to include: extended police protection (ability to set speed limits), recreational services (maintenance of Lewis Park), as well as street lighting, curb, gutter and sidewalk services. These additional powers should be added to the appropriate section within the Summit County Code so as to conform to these historical grants of authority.
3. Currently, the Service Area receives monies from four primary sources: property tax on roads, water rates, Class B road monies (as a County pass-thru), and road service fees.

ORDINANCE NO. 197

AN ORDINANCE OF SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH, AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED BY SUMMIT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 3, AUTHORIZING THE LEVY OF PROPERTY TAXES AND REQUIRING THE PAYMENT OF SERVICE CHARGES FOR THE SERVICES FURNISHED BY THE SERVICE AREA.

The Board of Commissioners of Summit County, Utah, hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: The Board of Commissioners of Summit County, Utah, finds that the public health, convenience and necessity requires that Summit County Service Area No. 3 be provided legal authority to provide additional services in the Service Area. A Resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Summit County, Utah, providing for the publication of required notices and the mailing of actual notice to each property owner of record as required by law, and providing for a hearing which was held on the 24 day March, 1992. At the hearing to authorize additional services, all comments were heard and the facts of the proposed action were fully investigated and determined. The Board of Commissioners of Summit County, Utah, hereby finds that all notices required to be given under the laws of the State of Utah have been given and provided and all notices were in proper form; that all requisite documents have been filed and are in proper order; and that the public safety, health, and necessity require that the present Summit County Service Area No. 3 be authorized to perform

additional services, to levy a property tax as determined by the Board of Trustees thereof, and to require the payment of service charges for the services provided by the Service Area as determined by the Board of Trustees thereof.

SECTION 2: It is the specific intention of the Board of Commissioners of Summit County, Utah, by this Ordinance to authorize additional services to be performed by the Board of Trustees of the present Summit County Service Area No. 3.

SECTION 3: The corporate name of said Service Area is Summit County Service Area No. 3, also known as Silver Creek Service Area.

SECTION 4: Under present Summit County ordinances, Summit County Service Area No. 3 is authorized to own, operate and maintain water rights and culinary and irrigation water retail service; water conservation; lands and facilities for storm and flood water collection, disposal and control; maintenance of local streets and roads, including snow removal thereof.

SECTION 5: Summit County Service Area No. 3 shall be and is hereby authorized to provide for extended police protection and powers as necessary for the establishment and enforcement of speed limits on the roads within Silver Creek Estates Subdivision, and as necessary to enforce other regulations lawfully enacted by the Service Area; however, such extended police protection and powers shall not include the authority to establish a separate police

agency or court system of any kind, and the Service Area shall rely upon the lawfully established authority of Summit County for such services. The Service Area will, however, be entitled to enact regulations to accomplish the lawful and legitimate purposes of the Service Area.

SECTION 6: Summit County Service Area No. 3 shall be and is hereby authorized to provide for the ownership and maintenance of local park, recreation, or parkway facilities and services as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Board of Trustees of the Service Area.

SECTION 7: Summit County Service Area No. 3 shall be and is hereby authorized to provide for the ownership, operation and maintenance of street lighting as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Board of Trustees of the Service Area.

SECTION 8: Summit County Service Area No. 3 shall be and is hereby authorized to provide for curb, gutter, and sidewalk construction and maintenance as determined by the needs and requirements of the Service Area.

SECTION 9: Summit County Service Area No. 3 is hereby empowered to levy taxes as provided by law and to collect service charges for its services as may be deemed appropriate by the Board of Trustees thereof in such amounts for such quantity of service as may be deemed by the Board of Trustees to be just and reason-

able. Summit County Service Area No. 3 is empowered to collect service charges and to levy taxes in combination to fairly and equitably provide the services authorized.

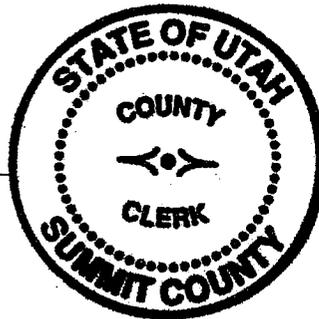
SECTION 10: The Board of Commissioners finds that the public health, safety and convenience requires that this Ordinance become effective upon the first publication hereof.

ADOPTED AND PASSED by the Board of Summit County Commissioners this 31<sup>ST</sup> day of ~~December~~ <sup>MARCH</sup>, 1997.

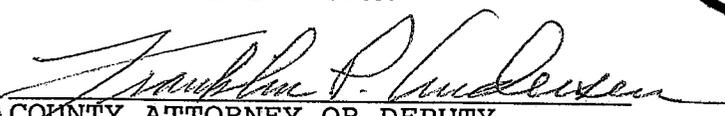
  
SHELDON D. RICHINS, CHAIRMAN  
BOARD OF SUMMIT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:

  
DOUGLAS R. GEARY, COUNTY CLERK



APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
COUNTY ATTORNEY OR DEPUTY

VOTING OF COMMISSIONERS

VOTED AYE:

Commissioner Richins  
Commissioner Moser  
Commissioner Perry

VOTED NAY:

**AMENDMENT TO TITLE 2, CHAPTER 27 OF THE SUMMIT COUNTY CODE,  
SUMMIT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 3 (SILVER CREEK)  
ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_**

**PREAMBLE**

**WHEREAS**, the Summit County Service Area No. 3 (the “Service Area”) was established as an independent local district on September 8, 1964 by Summit County Resolution No. 57 in order to provide retail culinary and irrigation water service, as well as road maintenance service to the residents of the Silver Creek Estates Subdivision; and,

**WHEREAS**, on March 31, 1992, the Summit County Commission, in accordance with Summit County Ordinance No.197, authorized additional services to be provided by the Service Area; namely, extended police protection, recreation services, as well as street lighting, curb, gutter and sidewalk services; and,

**WHEREAS**, there is need for the Summit County Code to be amended in order to conform to these additional authorized services;

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

Section 1.     **Amendment.** Summit County Service Area No. 3, Title 2, Chapter 27 of the Summit County Code, is amended in accordance with Exhibit A herein.

Section 2.     **Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect 15 days after approval and upon publication in accordance with law.

Enacted this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

ATTEST:

SUMMIT COUNTY COUNCIL

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Claudia McMullin, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Approved as to Form  
David L. Thomas  
Chief Civil Deputy

VOTING OF COUNTY COUNCIL:

Councilmember Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Councilmember Robinson \_\_\_\_\_  
Councilmember Ure \_\_\_\_\_  
Councilmember Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Councilmember McMullin \_\_\_\_\_

# **EXHIBIT A**

# Chapter 27

## SUMMIT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 3 (SILVER CREEK)

### 2-27-1: PURPOSE:

### 2-27-2: DEFINITIONS:

### 2-27-3: ESTABLISHED:

### 2-27-4: MEMBERSHIP:

### 2-27-5: DUTIES:

### 2-27-6: INDEMNIFICATION:

### 2-27-7: ANNUAL REPORT:

### **2-27-1: PURPOSE:**

To provide for the public health, safety, and general welfare of the residents living within the jurisdictional boundaries of Summit County service area no. 3, the service area is authorized:

A. \_\_\_\_\_ to own, operate and maintain water rights and culinary and irrigation water retail services;

B. \_\_\_\_\_ to own, operate and maintain water conservation facilities;

C. \_\_\_\_\_ to own lands and facilities for storm and flood water collection, disposal, and control;

D. \_\_\_\_\_ to improve and maintain ~~and for improvement and maintenance~~ of local streets and roads, including snow removal; (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

E. \_\_\_\_\_ to provide for extended police protection and powers as necessary for the establishment and enforcement through the Summit County Sheriff of speed limits on the local roads within the Silver Creek Estates Subdivision;

F. \_\_\_\_\_ to provide for the ownership and maintenance of local park, recreation, or parkway facilities and services;

G. \_\_\_\_\_ to provide for the ownership, operation and maintenance of street lighting; and

H. \_\_\_\_\_ to provide for curb, gutter and sidewalk construction and maintenance.

### **2-27-2: DEFINITIONS:**

BOARD: The board of trustees of Summit County service area no. 3.

BOARD MEMBERS: The members of the board of trustees of Summit County service area no. 3.

COUNTY: Summit County, Utah.

COUNTY COUNCIL: The Summit County council who exercises legislative authority in the county.

GOVERNING BOARD: The board of trustees of Summit County service area no. 3.

SERVICE AREA: Summit County service area no. 3. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

### **2-27-3: ESTABLISHED:**

The board of trustees of Summit County service area no. 3 was established on September 8, 1964 (resolution 57), by the Summit County commission with an elected board of trustees which govern, in accordance with the provisions of [title 17B](#), Utah code, the properties and services of Summit County service area no. 3. The board of trustees exercises the rights and powers as provided in the statutes of the state of Utah including the power to levy a property tax under applicable law. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

#### **2-27-4: MEMBERSHIP:**

The board of trustees of the service area consists of seven (7) members, who are elected by the registered voters in the service area for four (4) year terms of office. Four (4) trustees shall reside within the area of Silver Creek Estates Subdivision plats D, E, F, H, and I. Three (3) trustees shall reside within Silver Creek plats A, B and C. Each trustee shall be a registered voter within the service area. Midterm vacancies of the seven (7) elected members of said board shall be filled by appointment of the board of trustees under the provisions of section 20A-1-512, Utah code. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

#### **2-27-5: DUTIES:**

- A. The board of trustees shall perform the duties required by law as a "local district" as defined in section 17B-1-102(13) Utah code. The board may enact and enforce policies, procedures and rules for the order of its business as it may determine to be in the public interest and in the interest of the governance of the district as may be required or permitted by law.
  
- B. The district shall comply with the Utah open meetings act, the Utah government records access and management act, the Utah impact fees act, the requirements of title 17B of the Utah code with respect to the general governance of the district, including the fiscal procedures requirements for local districts, the Utah governmental immunity act and all other generally applicable Utah statutes. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

#### **2-27-6: INDEMNIFICATION:**

The district is a local government entity subject to the provisions of the Utah governmental immunity act and shall conform to all the requirements thereof including the indemnification of officers, employees and agents. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

#### **2-27-7: ANNUAL REPORT:**

The service area may make an annual presentation to the county council of its goals, budget, and activities for purposes of coordination with Summit County. (Ord. 749-C, 11-30-2011)

## Annette Singleton

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**From:** Nicky DeFord <NDeFord@vailresorts.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, September 30, 2013 11:52 AM  
**To:** Nicky DeFord  
**Subject:** Vail Resorts and Canyons invite you...



## COMMUNITY GRANTS RECEPTION

We invite you for a night of conversation  
and a toast to new partnerships.

Please join Rob Katz, Vail Resorts Chairman and CEO;  
Blaise Carrig, President Mountain Division; and Mike Goar,  
Canyons VP and GM as they present this season's  
community grants. You will also have the opportunity to  
meet other members of Vail Resorts' leadership team,  
hear about the company and its vision and share in our  
excitement to usher in the 2013-14 winter season.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2013 • 5 -7 PM.  
KIMBALL ART CENTER • 638 PARK AVE, PARK CITY

RSVP to Nicky DeFord at [ndeford@vailresorts.com](mailto:ndeford@vailresorts.com)

### **Nicky DeFord**

Vail Resorts Community Contributions and Engagement

Vail Resorts Echo

720-524-5020 (o) 970-331-7364 (c)

[www.vailresortsecho.com](http://www.vailresortsecho.com)