



WORK/STUDY AGENDA
SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MAY 03, 2022 AT 5:30 P.M.
Multi-Purpose Room
110 South Main Street
Springville, Utah 84663

MAYOR AND COUNCIL DINNER - 5:00 P.M.

The Mayor and Council will meet in the Council Work Room for informal discussion and dinner. No action will be taken on any items.

No decisions will be made at this meeting. The public is invited to observe the work session. Public comment generally is not taken during work sessions.

CALL TO ORDER

COUNCIL BUSINESS

1. Calendar

- May 10 - Work/Study Meeting 5:30 p.m.
- May 17 - Work/Study Meeting 5:30 p.m., Regular Meeting 7:00 p.m.
- May 30 - Memorial Day Observed (City Offices Closed Monday)

2. **DISCUSSION ON THIS EVENING'S REGULAR MEETING AGENDA ITEMS**

- a) Invocation - Councilmember Miller
- b) Pledge of Allegiance - Councilmember Crandall
- c) Consent Agenda
 3. Approval of minutes for the April 05, 2022, Work-Study and Regular meetings and the April 14, 2022, Budget Meeting.
 4. Approval of the Mayor's appointment of Kelly Norman and Byran Korth to the Community Board
 5. Approval of a Resolution approving the Annual 2021 Municipal Wastewater Planning report - Jake Nostrom, Wastewater/Storm Water Superintendent
 6. Approval of a Resolution approving the MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan - Lance Haight, Public Safety Director
 7. Approval of a Resolution approving the Utah County Municipal Recreation Grant - Stacey Child, Parks, and Recreation Director
 8. Approval of a Resolution for the URS Public Safety Employees Tier II Highbred Pension Plan - John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney

3. **DISCUSSIONS/PRESENTATIONS**

- a) Mayor's discussion regarding Veterans Day programming for Memorial Day
- b) Discussion regarding new board implementation - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator

MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

CLOSED SESSION, IF NEEDED - TO BE ANNOUNCED IN MOTION

The Springville City Council may temporarily recess the meeting and convene in a closed session as provided by UCA 52-4-205.

ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING - THIS AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH A MINIMUM OF 24-HOURS NOTICE- POSTED 04/29/2022

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City will make reasonable accommodations to ensure accessibility to this meeting. If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Recorder at (801) 489-2700 at least three business days prior to the meeting.

Meetings of the Springville City Council may be conducted by electronic means pursuant to Utah Code Annotated Section 52-4-207. In such circumstances, contact will be established and maintained by telephone or other electronic means and the meeting will be conducted pursuant to Springville City Municipal Code 2-4-102(4) regarding electronic meetings. s/s - Kim Crane, CMC, City Recorder





CALL TO ORDER
INVOCATION
PLEDGE
APPROVAL OF THE MEETING'S AGENDA
MAYOR'S COMMENTS

CEREMONIAL AGENDA

1. Recognition of the 2022 Springville High School Girls State Champions
2. Recognition of Julie Ann Ahlborn, Debbie Allred, Polly Dunn, and Daryl Tucker for their service on the Springville Arts Commission

PUBLIC COMMENT - Audience members may bring any item, not on the agenda to the Mayor and Council's attention. Please complete and submit a "Request to Speak" form. Comments will be limited to two or three minutes, at the discretion of the Mayor. State Law prohibits the Council from acting on items that do not appear on the agenda.

CONSENT AGENDA - The Consent Agenda consists of items that are administrative actions where no additional discussion is needed. When approved, the recommendations in the staff reports become the action of the Council. The Agenda provides an opportunity for public comment. If after the public comment the Council removes an item from the consent agenda for discussion, the item will keep its agenda number and will be added to the regular agenda for discussion, unless placed otherwise by the Council.

3. Approval of minutes for the April 05, 2022, Work-Study and Regular meetings and the April 14, 2022, Budget Meeting.
4. Approval of the Mayor's appointment of Kelly Norman and Byran Korth to the Community Board
5. Approval of a Resolution approving the Annual 2021 Municipal Wastewater Planning report - Jake Nostrom, Wastewater/Storm Water Superintendent
6. Approval of a Resolution approving the MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan - Lance Haight, Public Safety Director
7. Approval of a Resolution approving the Utah County Municipal Recreation Grant - Stacey Child, Parks, and Recreation Director
8. Approval of a Resolution for the URS Public Safety Employees Tier II Highbred Pension Plan - John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney

REGULAR AGENDA

9. Consideration of a Resolution and boundary adjustment for the Jacobson property located at 561 East Aaron Avenue, Springville, Utah - John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney
10. Consideration of the sale of 21 spans of single-phase power line to Spanish Fork City that has been annexed into their city limits boundary, for the amount of \$49,304.92 - Power Department - Brandon Graham, Power Distribution Superintendent
11. Consideration of Resolution approving an Annexation Petition for further study regarding 55 acres of the Suntana Property, Parcel #26:049:0051, #26:050:0042, #26:050:0041, and # 26:050:0040 - John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney

12. Consideration of a Resolution regarding the Springville City tentative budget for the Fiscal Year 2022/2023, and a request to schedule a Public Hearing date and time for formal adoption of the Final Budget - Bruce Riddle, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director

MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

CLOSED SESSION, IF NEEDED - TO BE ANNOUNCED IN MOTION

The Springville City Council may adjourn the regular meeting and convene into a closed session as provided by UCA 52-4-205.

ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING - THIS AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH A MINIMUM OF 24-HOURS NOTICE- POSTED 04/29/2022

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City will make reasonable accommodations to ensure accessibility to this meeting. If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Recorder at (801) 489-2700 at least three business days prior to the meeting.

Meetings of the Springville City Council may be conducted by electronic means pursuant to Utah Code Annotated Section 52-4-207. In such circumstances, contact will be established and maintained by telephone or other electronic means and the meeting will be conducted pursuant to Springville City Municipal Code 2-4-102(4) regarding electronic meetings. s/s - Kim Crane, City Recorder



2 MINUTES OF THE WORK/STUDY MEETING OF THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL HELD ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 05, 2022 AT 5:30 P.M. AT THE CIVIC CENTER, 110 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
4 SPRINGVILLE, UTAH.

6 **Motion:** Councilmember Jensen moved to have Councilmember Mike Snelson serve as *Mayor Pro Tem*.
Councilmember Crandall seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember
8 Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion
PASSED unanimously, 5-0.

10

Presiding and Conducting: Mayor Matt Packard Excused

12

Elected Officials in Attendance: Liz Crandall
14 Craig Jensen
Jason Miller
16 Mike Snelson Mayor Pro Tem
Chris Sorensen

18

City Staff in Attendance: City Administrator Troy Fitzgerald, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director
20 Bruce Riddle, City Recorder Kim Crane, Community Development Director Josh Yost, Building and
Grounds Interim Director David Aston, Public Safety Director Lance Haight, Administrative Services
22 Director Patrick Monney, Power Director Leon Fredrickson, Power Generation Superintendent Shawn
Black, Public Works Director Brad Stapley, Recreation Director Stacey Child, Golf Pro Craig Norman and
24 Museum of Art Director Rita Wright.

26 **CALL TO ORDER** - Mayor Pro Tem Snelson welcomed everyone and called the Work/Study meeting to
order at 5:30 p.m.

28

COUNCIL BUSINESS

30

1. Calendar

32

- Apr12 - Work/Study Meeting 5:30 p.m.
- Apr 14 - Spring Budget Meeting 4:00 p.m.
- Apr 19 - Work/Study Meeting 5:30 p.m., Regular Meeting 7:00 p.m.

34

Mayor Pro Tem Snelson asked if there were any questions or additions to the calendar. There
36 were none.

38

2. Discussion on this evening's Regular Meeting agenda items

40

- a) Invocation - Councilmember Jensen
- b) Pledge of Allegiance - Councilmember Sorensen
- c) Consent Agenda

- 42 3. Approval of minutes for the March 08, 2022, work-study meeting and the March 15, 2022 work-
study and regular meetings.
- 44 4. Approval of the Mayor's appointments to various Boards and Commissions

46 Mayor Pro Tem Snelson asked if there was any discussion on tonight's consent agenda. There
was none.

48

3. DISCUSSIONS/PRESENTATIONS

50 a) **Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) - Regional Highway Project Plan**

52 Tim Hereth with MAG and Becca Miranda a BYU Intern working with MAG presented on the
Regional Highway Grid. Becca reported transportation summits had been held planning for the Utah
County regional transportation plan.

54 Administrator Fitzgerald commented planning with Spanish Fork City and Mapleton City has been
beneficial, it will be essential for Provo City and Springville City to work together on connectivity planning.

56 Tim explained they plan for arterial and collector roads. Councilmember Snelson asked about
community roads. Tim replied the plan will help address the growth.

58 Becca explained they hope to see better mobility by connecting to other cities, shorter trips and
keeping local trips local, making it a functional regional transportation choice.

60 Administrator Fitzgerald explained there had been multiple conversations with UTA and the safety
component is not complete. He emphasized it would be important to communicate the safety plans.

62 Tim showed a mapping tool based on the year 2050 plan with drive time analysis on connectivity
and how long it would take to get to your destination. He provided a website link
64 www.connectingutahroads.com where the Utah County Regional Transportation Grid information could
be found.

66

68 b) **Parks and Trails Master Plan Impact Fee Analysis Discussion - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator**

68 Administrator Fitzgerald presented the proposed impact fee analysis for the Parks and Trails
Master Plan. He provided information on service levels, maximum allowable fees, and growth in
70 households and explained to continue to maintain the service level, fees would need to be discussed.
Options could be one, reduce the service level; two, reduce improvement value; or three accept the
72 analysis and adopt something less than the maximum fee.

Councilmember Snelson said he liked number three with some modifications.

74 Councilmember Jensen said he would like to see a comparison of service levels with other
communities.

76 Councilmember Sorensen asked if there was a variable by having developers build the parks, etc.
Administrator Fitzgerald said it would help and the developer could be credited on impact fees.

78 Councilmember Sorensen asked about having school playgrounds included. Administrator
Fitzgerald said it could be if it was included in the plan, currently, it is only city-owned open space.

80 Administrator Fitzgerald asked if they want any changes before it comes to the council for
approval. If the council wants to add schools the service level will need to be decided.

82 Council by consensus would like to explore reducing service levels, accept the analysis and adopt
something less than the maximum fee. Administrator Fitzgerald said staff would ask the consultant to
84 review if the service level was correct and is the maximum allowable fee where we should start.

86 MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

88 Mayor Packard asked for any other comments. Councilmember Sorensen discussed naming the
bike park with the Cherrington family in mind. They understand the city is being sensitive to the family,
they would like a plaque commemorating the history of the area.

90 Councilmember Crandall asked about the possibility of a city bus for disabled citizens.

92 **5. CLOSED SESSION**

93 *The Springville City Council may temporarily recess the regular meeting and convene in a closed*
94 *session as provided by Utah Code Annotated Section 52-4-205*

There was none.

96

ADJOURNMENT

98

Motion: Councilmember Sorensen moved to adjourn the work/study meeting at 6:55 p.m. Councilmember
100 Crandall seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen,
Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed**
102 **unanimously, 5-0.**

104

106

This document constitutes the official minutes for the Springville City Council Work/Study meeting held on Tuesday, April 05, 2022.
108 *I, Kim Crane do hereby certify that I am the duly appointed, qualified, and acting City Recorder for Springville City, of Utah County,*
110 *State of Utah. I do hereby certify that the foregoing minutes represent a true, accurate, and complete record of this meeting held on Tuesday,*
April 05, 2022

112

114 DATE APPROVED: _____
Kim Crane
City Recorder

116

118

120

122

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL HELD ON TUESDAY,
2 APRIL 05, 2022, AT 7:00 P.M. AT THE CIVIC CENTER, 110 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SPRINGVILLE,
4 UTAH.

6 Councilmember Snelson was approved as Mayor Pro Tem in the earlier work-study meeting on
8 April 05, 2022, at 5:30 p.m.

8 **Presiding and Conducting:** Mayor Matt Packard Excused

10 **Elected Officials in Attendance:** Liz Crandall
12 Craig Jensen
14 Jason Miller
Mike Snelson Mayor Pro Tem
Chris Sorensen

16 **City Staff in Attendance:** City Administrator Troy Fitzgerald, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director
18 Bruce Riddle, and City Recorder Kim Crane. Building and Grounds Interim Director David Aston, Power
20 Director Leon Fredrickson, Power Generation Superintendent Shawn Black, Public Safety Director Lance
Haight, Administrative Services Director Patrick Monney, Community Development Director Josh Yost,
Public Works Director Brad Stapley, and Museum of Art Director Rita Wright

22 **CALL TO ORDER**

24 Mayor Pro Tem Snelson called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

26 **INVOCATION AND PLEDGE**

28 Councilmember Jensen offered the invocation, and Councilmember Sorensen led the Pledge of
Allegiance.

30 **APPROVAL OF THE MEETING'S AGENDA**

32 **Motion:** Councilmember Miller moved to approve the agenda as written. Councilmember Jensen
34 seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember
Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

36 **MAYORS COMMENTS**

38 Mayor Pro Tem Snelson welcomed the Council, staff, and those in attendance.

40 **CEREMONIAL AGENDA**

42 1. **Springville Senior Center 60th Anniversary - Stacey Child, Recreation Director**

44 Recreation Director Child recognized the 60th anniversary of the Springville Senior Center. She
provided a history of the Senior Center and program explaining the building currently being used for the
seniors was at one time the Springville Opera House/Memorial Hall. The Senior Center was started in
1962 with six people in attendance, currently, there are over 550 members.

2. Recognition of Brad Mertz and Frank R. Young for their service to the Planning Commission

Mayor Pro Tem Snelson thanked Frank Young for his eleven years of service to the Planning Commission. Councilmember Sorensen and Director Yost presented a plaque to Mr. Young. Director Yost state he would deliver a plaque to Brad Mertz thanking him for his twelve years of service to the Planning Commission.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mayor Pro Tem Snelson introduced the Public Comment section of the agenda. He asked if there were any written requests to speak submitted. There were none.

CONSENT AGENDA

3. Approval of minutes for the March 08, 2022, work-study meeting and the March 15, 2022 work-study and regular meetings.
4. Approval of the Mayor's appointments to various Boards and Commissions

Motion: Councilmember Jensen moved to approve the consent agenda as written. Councilmember Crandall seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

REGULAR AGENDA

5. **Consideration of a Resolution and a power purchase agreement with the Steel Solar 1(B) Project for 25 years - Shawn Black, Power Generation Superintendent**

Superintendent Black reported Power Department staff believed the Steel Solar project would help the City financially because the project has a low cost per Mega Watt hour and is supplied through a Power Purchase Agreement insulating the city from investment risk, has an advantageous load profile during the summer months, and also provides possible benefits by satisfying increasing Federal and State Renewable Portfolio Standard Requirements (RPS requirements) in the future. The Steel Solar 1 (B) Project is located in Box Elder County close to Plymouth, Utah.

Motion: Councilmember Miller moved to approve **Resolution #2022-11** authorizing entrance into the Steel Solar1(B) Power Project, which is a power purchase agreement for 25 years, for the capacity of 2.299 MW, at a price of \$31.35 per MWh. Councilmember Jensen seconded the motion. **Rollcall Vote: Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

6. **Consideration of a 5 Mega Watt baseload long term power agreement for the period of January 2028-December 2032 - Shawn Black, Power Generation Superintendent**

Superintendent Black explained depending on the market they may not be able to get the baseload pricing, but they wanted to get approvals in place should the pricing go down. He reported the purchase up for approval was an extension to the 5MW baseload purchase made with Constellation Energy a couple of months ago in January. That purchase was made for January 2023-December of 2027 for the price of \$65 per MW. Limiting the additional purchase to \$71 per MW will make the blended price for the full 10 years \$68 per MW. The price falls in line with what the City was paying for the San Juan resource that is closing soon and has been integrated into the City's portfolio without raising the wholesale power budget pricing.

Councilmember Miller asked if they could do smaller blocks and average over time because of volatility. Shawn said it may work and could make it smaller. He explained it was done on a long-term

basis, at a max acceptable price. Councilmember Miller said he had concerns about using counterparts and knowing where the bids are coming from and looking at the companies. Shawn agreed, that there are smaller options for five years.

Motion: Councilmember Jensen moved to approve purchasing 5 MW of baseload power for the period of January 2028-December 2032 at a price not to exceed \$71.00 per MWh. Councilmember Miller seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

7. **Consideration of a 4 Mega Watt baseload power agreement from any month up to December 31, 2024 - Shawn Black, Power Generation Superintendent**

Superintendent Black reported the baseload purchase would provide power in the City's portfolio until the Muddy Creek Heat Reclaim Project was completed. The Muddy Creek Project has been in the exploration phase since 2017. UAMPS (Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems) cities committed to project share allocations and resuming the project in 2019. The approval process started with the land lease, transmission study, State and Federal permitting, and energy negotiations with Kern River at the compressor station.

Motion: Councilmember Crandall moved to approve purchasing 4 MW of baseload power from any month up to December 31, 2024 at a price not to exceed \$65.00 per MWh. Councilmember Jensen seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Mayor Packard asked if there were any comments. There were none.

CLOSED SESSION AND ADJOURN

The Springville City Council may temporarily recess the regular meeting and convene in a closed session as provided by UCA 52-4-205.

There was none.

ADJOURN

Motion: Councilmember Jensen moved to adjourn the meeting at 7:49 p.m. Councilmember Crandall seconded the motion. **Voting Aye:** Councilmember Crandall, Councilmember Jensen, Councilmember Miller, Councilmember Snelson, and Councilmember Sorensen. The motion **Passed unanimously, 5-0.**

This document constitutes the official minutes for the Springville City Council Regular Meeting held on Tuesday, April 05, 2022. I, Kim Crane, do hereby certify that I am the duly appointed, qualified, and acting City Recorder for Springville City, of Utah County, State of Utah. I do hereby certify that the foregoing minutes represent a true, accurate, and complete record of this meeting held on Tuesday, April 05, 2022.

DATE APPROVED: _____

Kim Crane
City Recorder

2 MINUTES OF THE BUDGET PLANNING MEETING OF THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL HELD ON
3 MONDAY, APRIL 14, 2022 AT 4:00 P.M. AT THE SPRINGVILLE CITY LIBRARY, 45 SOUTH MAIN
4 STREET, SPRINGVILLE, UTAH.

6 **Presiding and Conducting:** Mayor Matt Packard

8 **Elected Officials in Attendance:** Liz Crandall Arrived at 4:11 p.m.
9 Craig Jensen
10 Mike Snelson
11 Jason Miller
12 Chris Sorensen

14 **City Staff in Attendance:** City Administrator Troy Fitzgerald, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney
15 John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director Bruce Riddle, City Recorder Kim Crane,
16 Public Safety Director Lance Haight, Interim Building and Grounds Director David Ashton, Recreation
17 Director Stacey Child, Community Development Director Josh Yost, Power Director Leon Fredrickson,
18 Public Works Director Brad Stapley, Analyst Jack Urquhart, Library Director Dan Mickelson, and Museum
of Art Director Rita Wright.

20 **CALL TO ORDER**

21 Mayor Packard welcomed everyone and called the meeting to order at 4:02 P.M.

22 **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION - TROY FITZGERALD, CITY ADMINISTRATOR**

24 Administrator Fitzgerald welcomed everyone and reviewed the evening's agenda. Springville City
25 has been ranked over the years the best city to live in by the Daily Herald's Best of Utah. The 2022
26 rankings should be released soon. In November 2022 S&P Global Ratings assigned a AA long-term
rating. He reviewed the process to achieve the AA rating.

28 **CAPITAL PROJECTS AND NEW PROGRAMS - BRUCE RIDDLE, ASSISTANT CITY
30 ADMINISTRATOR/FINANCE DIRECTOR**

31 Director Riddle reported on the upcoming budget year. He explained capital investment versus
32 depreciation, he noted the General Fund project highlights were over \$7 million. The flood plain protection
project is approximately \$1 million, with grants being awarded for the project to cover some of the cost.
34 He went on to review the funding for the various projects coming from grants, explaining the B and C road
funds, and transportation sales tax.

36 Councilmember Sorensen asked for details on the Jolley's Ranch road pavement project. Interim
37 Director Dave Ashton stated until they decide what to do with the irrigation that runs down the roads in
38 the campgrounds, they will wait to pave the roads inside the park but will do improvements with some
road base.

40 Director Riddle presented on the special revenue fund. Some of the project highlights were street
impact fee projects, public safety impact fee projects, and park impact fee projects.

42 Councilmember Crandall asked if all of the projects would be started and completed in the budget
year. Administrator Fitzgerald explained some may be multi-year, staff will do their best with the current
44 market conditions it will be hard to guarantee; some orders have been delayed 18 months or more.

Director Riddle reported on the vehicle and equipment fund. Some of the projects proposed were
46 a police patrol vehicle, fire and ems ambulance, equipment, stormwater vactor, and sweeper, each will
need to meet specific criteria in order to purchase and use the fund.

48 Councilmember Snelson asked if outsourcing would be an option similar to what was done in
parks and save money on equipment. Administrator Fitzgerald explained the council would need to
50 consider when privatizing to look at holding funds for the future should the city want to get back into
providing the service and purchase equipment.

52 Director Riddle explained the new personnel and proposed programs in the budget, including a
police officer, water supervisor, public works engineering, and planning positions. A potential of 12 new
54 full-time Fire Fighter/EMTs if the safer grant is awarded, currently it is not included in the budget.

Programming proposed was a police license plate reader, needing further discussion; outdoor
56 adventure camp, pickleball classes/league, and a Springville united program.

58 **WAGES AND BENEFITS - TROY FITZGERALD, CITY ADMINISTRATOR**

Administrator Fitzgerald reported on pensions with most categories down 0.5%. The city is still
60 paying a lot more than its value. He reported on the URS earned investment over the last 10 years, the
city is roughly paying more now so the city can pay employees what they are entitled to when they retire.

62 In a report on health insurance, some significant changes were made by the city last year, that
brought the cost back in line with a transition from a traditional plan to a Health Savings Account plan.

64 Administrator Fitzgerald asked for feedback from the council regarding state holiday changes.
The city currently has 11 holidays and doesn't observe all state holidays, the state recently added
66 Juneteenth National Freedom Day. An option may be to give employees a choice of working and taking
off holidays as they choose. This would mean some holidays would be considered workdays.

68 Administrator Fitzgerald reported on wages, in regards to police wages being comparable to other
cities, he explained some different approaches other cities were making. He explained employees have
70 moved up the scale, other cities are looking at giving COLA increases and the market continues to be
very volatile. Benefits have been budgeted without changes, standard raises have been funded, some
72 dollars budgeted for above-average performers, and more dollars for market adjustments.

74 **GENERAL FUND OVERVIEW - TROY FITZGERALD, CITY ADMINISTRATOR**

Administrator Fitzgerald reported on the Utah economy and the governor's economic report.
76 Revenue highlights showed sales tax up approximately 17%, growth was forecast the same as this year,
many fees were projected downward, while many fees were adjusted based on cost recovery policy, and
78 administrative fees were up 5%, operating transfers up 6.5%, and no inflationary adjustment to property
tax has been added, the staff is recommending an adjustment.

80 Administrator Fitzgerald provided information on the Safer Grant for the Fire Department. If
received, it would pay for 12 new full-time firefighters for three years and the city would need to plan for
82 the future costs. He reported directors have done a good job on their proposed budgets and operations
costs are up 4%.

84 **C-ROAD FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND ROAD FEES - TROY FITZGERALD, CITY 86 ADMINISTRATOR**

Administrator Fitzgerald reported road revenues to be spent were approximately \$6.6 million. He
88 reviewed permissible uses for C Road Funds. He asked if the council wanted to continue with the general

90 fund contribution of \$2 million to roads or do they want an increase or decrease. Some cities are charging
a transportation fee.

92 **BREAK** **TIME OUT 5:57 p.m.** **TIME BACK 6:33 p.m.**

94 **WHY USE RESERVES NOW - LEON FREDRICKSON, POWER DIRECTOR, AND BRAD STAPLEY,
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR**

96 Director Stapley presented on the purpose of reserves. Public Works has a twenty-year plan to
include revenues and expenses. The first five years of the plan are horizon planning, they are careful to
98 manage expenses. The plans can be updated when needed. Enterprise funds by a policy are set at 30%
for reserves, the reserve amount can also affect the city's lending score.

100 Director Fredrickson reported reserves are used to invest in continuing sustainability of enterprise
operations. They help in funding capital improvements to the Whitehead Power Generation Facility.

102 Councilmember Miller commented there would be capital improvements needed by SUVPS that
would require some funding from the city. Director Fredrickson explained there were some reserves set
104 aside for this. He noted new growth would need to be considered to plan for capacity.

106 **ENTERPRISE FUNDS AND RATE INCREASES - BRUCE RIDDLE, ASSISTANT CITY
ADMINISTRATOR/FINANCE DIRECTOR**

108 Director Riddle presented on enterprise funds. He explained no tax funds were going into them it
was all rate driven. Currently, the inflation rate is very high, driving rate increases. He outlined areas in
110 utilities for proposed FY2023 rate increases.

112 Councilmember Jensen mentioned the utility board has talked about reviewing rates.
Administrator Fitzgerald expressed it would be helpful for them to do so. Mayor Packard agreed this is
what the utility board should be doing.

114 Councilmember Sorensen asked about planning for the west of the freeway for utilities.
Administrator Fitzgerald reported the city was working with developers and city engineering for the area.

116 Director Riddle stated resource acquisition in power was going to be a challenge over the next
few years, power cost has increased.

118 Mayor Packard asked about making the green waste facility more profitable and accommodating
citizens and possibly commercial. Director Stapley said there was not enough space, they are receiving
120 more material than they can handle. Mayor Packard emphasized it could be looked into and see what is
needed to provide it and the cost.

122 Director Riddle explained ARPA Funds and the requirement to use the city's allocation. Some
could be used to offset the general fund expense from the golf course.

124 Councilmember Crandall asked if the city was investing enough back into the city from reserves.

126 **ARPA FUNDING AND ONE-TIME MONEY - TROY FITZGERALD, CITY ADMINISTRATOR**

128 Administrator Fitzgerald asked the council to give input on \$600,000 one-time money and how
they want to use it.

130 Councilmember Jensen said he would like to see some funding given to the senior center for
improvements.

132 Councilmember Crandall would like to see police-involved mental health specialists assist people
and families in crisis. Administrator Fitzgerald said they could look at a full-time victim advocate or two
part-time.

134 Councilmember Snelson commented on having a HAWK crossing on canyon road to make it a
safer crossing. He would also like to see a few commuter bus stop shelters and could look at matching
136 funds from UTA.

138 Councilmember Miller would like to see a curb, gutter, and sidewalk along 950 west and 400 s to
139 center street. He would also like to see a dog park on the Northeast corner of Community Park. Mayor
140 Packard suggested having a dog park and having dog owners set up an association to monitor and keep
141 it clean, if it is not maintained, close the park.

142 Administrator Fitzgerald asked the council to select their top five picks. He asked the council for
143 input on having budget meetings versus policy meetings or both.

144 Councilmember Jensen said he likes to have a timeline agenda to keep on task.

145 Councilmember Sorensen appreciated the time Troy and Bruce put into the budget meeting and
146 the council had the information they needed. He expressed both types of meetings have a place, a policy
147 meeting can be productive.

148 Mayor Packard would like to see more informal discussions once every three months or so.

149 Councilmember Miller would like to strategize and have more of a forward-thinking meeting.

150 Administrator Fitzgerald suggested using a second Tuesday in the month as a strategy meeting.

151 Mayor Packard appreciated the work the directors put into the budget. He emphasized the need
152 to look into property taxes to keep in line with the CPI.

153 **ADJOURNMENT**

154 The meeting adjourned at 8:32 p.m. by consensus of the council

155

156

157
158
159
160 *This document constitutes the official minutes for the Springville City Council Budget Planning meeting held on Monday, April 14,*
161 *2022.*

162 *I, Kim Crane, do hereby certify that I am the duly appointed, qualified, and acting City Recorder for Springville City, of Utah County,*
163 *State of Utah. I do hereby certify that the foregoing minutes represent a true, accurate, and complete record of this meeting held on Monday,*
164 *April 14, 2022*

165

166

167

168

169

170

DATE APPROVED: _____
Kim Crane, CMC
City Recorder



STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 23, 2022
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Jake Nostrom, Wastewater/Strom Water Superintendent
SUBJECT: 2021 MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER PLANNING PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

Recommended Motion:

Move to adopt resolution _____, which approves Springville City's Municipal Wastewater Planning Report for 2021.

Executive Summary:

This resolution verifies that the City's wastewater collections system is being inspected, cleaned and repaired; and the wastewater reclamation facility is following federal and state permit requirements

Focus of Action:

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Water Quality requires that the Municipal Wastewater Planning Program report be adopted by City Council Annually.

Background:

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Water Quality requires POTW's (Public Owned Treatment Works) to fill out the Municipal Wastewater Planning Program survey to assist owner of municipal sewerage systems and wastewater treatment works in evaluating and summarizing the technical, operational, and financial conditions of and requirements for these facilities.

At the end of each year, the Division of Water Quality distributes the MWPP survey to over 200 municipalities and districts. These utilities compile the necessary financial, operations, performance, and compliance information requested and report their completed surveys to their governing council or board and the Division.

The Division uses the results from the MWPP in its permitting and assistance programs, including:

- Utah Sewer Management Program Annual Report

- Utah Wastewater Operator Certification Program
- Wastewater Financial Assistance Program

Participation in the MWPP survey is mandatory for all Utilities that own or operate a sanitary sewerage system.

Discussion:

The purpose of the MWPP is to help communities understand these business operations better and to help identify and resolve potential problem areas before they become serious and costly.

The report (Exhibit A) is a self-assessment report developed by the Department of Environmental Quality. It includes, but is not limited to the following sections and subsections:

- **Financial Evaluation**
 - I. Operation and Maintenance
 - II. Capital Improvements
 - III. General Questions
 - IV. Fiscal Sustainability Review
 - V. Project Needs
- **Collection system**
 - I. System Age
 - II. Discharges
 - III. New Development
 - IV. Operator Certification
 - V. Facility Maintenance
 - VI. SSMP Evaluation
 - VII. Narrative Evaluation

Fiscal Impact:

No expenditures, however the possibility of grant and loan assistance is increased by participating in this program.

Jake Nostrom

Jake Nostrom

RESOLUTION #2022-xx

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SPRINGVILLE CITY, UTAH, TO INFORM THE STATE OF UTAH WATER QUALITY BOARD OF ACTIONS TAKEN CONCERNING THE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER PLANNING PROGRAM REPORT FOR 2021

WHEREAS, the Municipal Wastewater Planning Program is a program established by the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality to assist cities in evaluating their wastewater and treatment facilities, their financial planning for current and future needs, and to assess their preparedness for future development potential; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Municipal Wastewater Planning Annual Report is to allow Springville City to identify and solve potential problems in the Wastewater Collections System and the Wastewater Treatment Plant before they become serious and costly; and

WHEREAS, there are benefits for Springville City that may be accrued by completion of the Self-Assessment Report, to wit: Springville City will receive additional points on the Utah Wastewater Project Priority List/System, which is used to allocate funds under the waster grant and loan programs; the results of the report are used to focus the State's operational continuing education units (CEU's) for completing the report.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of Springville City, Utah that:

1. The City Council acknowledges to the State of Utah Water Quality Board that they have reviewed the attached Municipal Wastewater Planning Program Report for 2021(Exhibit A), and
2. The City Council has implemented all appropriate actions necessary to maintain the effluent requirements contained in the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permit.

Passed this 03rd day of May, 2022

Matt Packard, Mayor

Attest:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

Municipal Wastewater Planning Program Report for 2021

Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP)
Annual Report
for the year ending 2021
SPRINGVILLE CITY

Thank you for filling out the requested information. Please let DWQ know when it is approved by the Council.

Please download a copy of your form by clicking "Download PDF" below.

Below is a summary of your responses

[Download PDF](#)

SUBMIT BY APRIL 15, 2022

Are you the person responsible for completing this report for your organization?

Yes

No

This is the current information recorded for your facility:

Facility Name:	SPRINGVILLE CITY
Contact - First Name:	Jacob
Contact - Last Name:	Nostrom
Contact - Title	Wastewater Superintendent
Contact - Email:	

Contact - Phone:	801-489-2745
Contact - Email:	jnostrom@springville.org

Is this information above complete and correct?

Yes

No

Your wastewater system is described as Collection, Mechanical Treatment & Financial:

Classification: COLLECTION

Grade: III

(if applicable)

Classification: TREATMENT

Grade: III

Is this correct?

WARNING: If you select 'no', you will no longer have access to this form upon clicking Save & Continue. DWQ will update the information and contact you again.

Yes

No

Click on a link below to view a previous year's examples of sections in the survey:

(Your wastewater system is described as Collection, Mechanical Treatment & Financial)

[MWPP Collection System.pdf](#)

[MWPP Discharging Lagoon.pdf](#)

[MWPP Financial Evaluation.pdf](#)

[MWPP Mechanical Plant.pdf](#)

[MWPP Non-Discharging Lagoon.pdf](#)

Will multiple people be required to fill out this form?

Yes

No

Financial Evaluation Section

Form completed by:

Jacob Nostrom

Part I: GENERAL QUESTIONS

Yes

No

Are sewer revenues maintained in a dedicated purpose enterprise/district account?

Yes

No

Are you collecting 95% or more of your anticipated sewer revenue?

Are Debt Service Reserve Fund⁶ requirements being met?

What was the annual average User Charge¹⁶ for 2021?

443.10

* (2021)

Do you have a water and/or sewer customer assistance program (CAP)?

Yes

No

Part II: OPERATING REVENUES AND RESERVES

Yes No

Are property taxes or other assessments applied to the sewer systems¹⁵?

Yes No

Are sewer revenues¹⁴ sufficient to cover operations & maintenance costs⁹, and repair & replacement costs¹² (OM&R) at this time?

Are projected sewer revenues sufficient to cover OM&R costs for the *next five years*?

Does the sewer system have sufficient staff to provide proper OM&R?

Has a repair and replacement sinking fund¹³ been established for the sewer system?

Is the repair & replacement sinking fund sufficient to meet anticipated needs?

Part III: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS REVENUES AND RESERVES

Yes No

Are sewer revenues sufficient to cover all costs of current capital improvements³ projects?

Has a Capital Improvements Reserve Fund⁴ been established to provide for anticipated capital improvement projects?

Yes

No

Are projected Capital Improvements Reserve Funds sufficient for the *next five years*?

Are projected Capital Improvements Reserve Funds sufficient for the *next ten years*?

Are projected Capital Improvements Reserve Funds sufficient for the *next twenty years*?

Part IV: FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

Yes

No

Have you completed a Rate Study¹¹ within the last five years?

Do you charge Impact fees⁸?

2021 Impact Fee (if not a flat fee, use average of all collected fees) =

1,716

Yes

No

Have you completed an Impact Fee Study in accordance with UCA 11-36a-3 within the last five years?

Do you maintain a Plan of Operations¹⁰?

Have you updated your Capital Facility Plan² within the last five years?

Yes

No

Do you use an Asset Management¹ system for your sewer systems?

Describe the Asset Management System (check all that apply)

Spreadsheet

GIS

Accounting Software

Specialized Software

Other

Yes

No

Do you know the total replacement cost of your sewer system capital assets?

Yes

No

Do you fund sewer system capital improvements annually with sewer revenues at 2% or more of the total replacement cost?

What is the sewer/treatment system annual asset renewal* cost as a percentage of its total replacement cost?

What is the sewer/treatment system annual asset renewal* cost as a percentage of its total replacement cost?

Part V: PROJECTED CAPITAL INVESTMENT COSTS

Cost of projected capital improvements

	Cost Please enter a valid numerical value	Purpose of Improvements		
		Replace/Restore	New Technology	Increase Capacity
2022	2,934,327	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2022 thru 2026	12,293,291	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2027 thru 2031	14,788,396	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2032 thru 2036	13,907,266	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2037 thru 2041	12,645,753	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

This is the end of the Financial questions

To the best of my knowledge, the Financial section is completed and accurate.

Yes

Collections System Section

Form completed by:

May Receive Continuing Education /units (CEUs)

Jacob Nostrom

What is the largest diameter pipe in the collection system (diameter in inches)?

36

What is the average depth of the collection system (in feet)?

10

What is the total length of sewer pipe in the system (length in miles)?

148.5

How many lift/pump stations are in the collection system?

11

What is the largest capacity lift/pump station in the collection system (design capacity in gallons per minute)?

1400

Do seasonal daily peak flows exceed the average peak daily flow by 100 percent or more?

Yes

No

What year was your collection system first constructed (approximately)?

1935

In what year was the largest diameter sewer pipe in the collection system constructed, replaced or renewed? (If more than one, cite the oldest)

1955

PART II: DISCHARGES

How many days last year was there a sewage bypass, overflow or basement flooding in the system due to rain or snowmelt?

0

How many days last year was there a sewage bypass, overflow or basement flooding due to equipment failure (except plugged laterals)?

0

The Utah Sewer Management Program defines two classes of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs):

Class 1– a Significant SSO means a SSO or backup that is not caused by a private lateral obstruction or problem that:

- (a) affects more than five private structures;*
- (b) affects one or more public, commercial or industrial structure(s);*
- (c) may result in a public health risk to the general public;*
- (d) has a spill volume that exceeds 5,000 gallons, excluding those in single private structures; or*
- (e) discharges to Waters of the state.*

Class 2 – a Non-Significant SSO means a SSO or backup that is not caused by a private lateral obstruction or problem that does not meet the Class 1 SSO criteria.

Below include the number of SSOs that occurred in year: 2021

Below include the number of SSOs that occurred in year: 2021

Number

Number of Class 1 SSOs in Calendar year

0

Number of Class 2 SSOs in Calendar year

1

Please indicate what caused the SSO(s) in the previous question.

Build up in sewer manhole

Please specify whether the SSOs were caused by contract or tributary community, etc.

No

Part III: NEW DEVELOPMENT

Did an industry or other development enter the community or expand production in the past two years, such that flow or wastewater loadings to the sewerage system increased by 10% or more?

Yes

No

Are new developments (industrial, commercial, or residential) anticipated in the next 2 - 3 years that will increase flow or BOD5 loadings to the sewerage system by 25% or more?

Yes

No

Number of new commercial/industrial connections in the last two years

77

Number of new residential sewer connections added in the last year

288

Equivalent residential connections⁷ served

11,808

Part IV: OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

How many collection system operators do you employ?

6

Approximate population served

37,000

State of Utah Administrative Rules requires all public system operators considered to be in Direct Responsible Charge (DRC) to be appropriately certified at least at the Facility's Grade.

List the designated Chief Operator/DRC for the Collection System below:

	Name First and Last Name	Grade	Email Please enter full email address
Chief Operator/DRC	Terrance Harris	IV	tharris@springville.org

List all other Collection System operators with DRC responsibilities in the field, by certification grade, separate names by commas:

	Name separate by comma
SLS ¹⁷ Grade I:	
Collection Grade I:	
Collection Grade II:	
Collection Grade III:	
Collection Grade IV:	Jacob Nostrom

List all other Collection System operators by certification grade, separate names by commas:

	Name separate by comma
SLS ¹⁷ Grade I:	
Collection Grade I:	Brayden Nielson
Collection Grade II:	Brad Jacobson
Collection Grade III:	
Collection Grade IV:	
No Current Collection Certification:	Riley Jeffers

Is/are your collection DRC operator(s) currently certified at the appropriate grade for this facility?

Yes

No

Yes

No

Have you implemented a preventative maintenance program for your collection system?

Have you updated the collection system operations and maintenance manual within the past 5 years?

Do you have a written emergency response plan for sewer systems?

Do you have a written safety plan for sewer systems?

Is the entire collections system TV inspected at least every 5 years?

Is at least 85% of the collections system mapped in GIS?

Part VI: SSMP EVALUATION

Yes

No

Has your system completed a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP)?

Has the SSMP been adopted by the permittee's governing body at a public meeting?

Has the completed SSMP been public noticed?

During the annual assessment of the SSMP, were any adjustments needed based on the performance of the plan?

During 2021, was any part of the SSMP audited as part of the five year

audit?

Yes

No

Have you completed a System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan (SECAP) as defined by the Utah Sewer Management Program?

Yes

No

Part VII: NARRATIVE EVALUATION

This section should be completed with the system operators.

Describe the physical condition of the sewerage system: (lift stations, etc. included)

We have a mix of aged concrete pipe and newer PVC pipes. We have sections of concrete pipe with root intrusions that we treat and have a trenchless rehabilitation program to line pipes with root problems.

What sewerage system capital improvements³ does the utility need to implement in the next 10 years?

Up sizing lines and lift stations to accommodate growth.

What sewerage system problems, other than plugging, have you had over the last year?

H2S detriating concrete pipes and manholes

Is your utility currently preparing or updating its capital facilities plan²?

Yes

Yes

No

Does the municipality/district pay for the continuing education expenses of operators?

100% Covered

Partially cover

Does not pay

Is there a written policy regarding continuing education and training for wastewater operators?

Yes

No

Any additional comments?

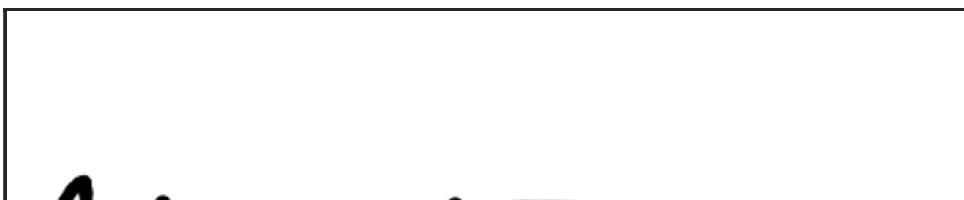
No

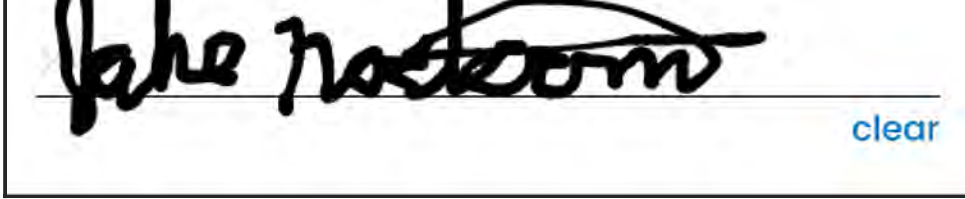
[This is the end of the Collections System questions](#)

To the best of my knowledge, the Collections System section is completed and accurate.

Yes

I have reviewed this report and to the best of my knowledge the information provided in this report is correct.





Has this been adopted by the council? If no, what date will it be presented to the council?

- Yes
- No

What date will it be presented to the council?

Date format ex. mm/dd/yyyy

04/19/2022

Please log in.

Email

jnostrom@springville.org

PIN

....

NOTE: This questionnaire has been compiled for your benefit to assist you in evaluating the technical and financial needs of your wastewater systems. Completion of the collection section meets the annual reporting requirement for the USMP. If you received financial assistance from the Water Quality Board, annual submittal of this report is a condition of that assistance. Please answer questions as accurately as possible to give you the best evaluation of your facility. If you need assistance, please send an email to wqinfodata@utah.gov and we will contact you as soon as possible. You may also visit our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) page.



STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 28, 2022

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Chief Lance Haight

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION TO ADOPT PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN FOR SUMMIT, UTAH AND WASATCH COUNTIES, MOUNTAINLAND ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Recommended Motion: Adoption of MAG Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan

Executive Summary: Springville City participated in the original draft of the plan, and we adopted the original plan by resolution. The plan has since been updated, and we need to adopt the updated plan through resolution in order to be eligible for related FEMA funding.

Focus of Action: Review and adoption of the plan by resolution.

Background: The purpose of the plan is: To fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning responsibilities; to promote pre- and post- disaster mitigation measures, short/long range strategies that minimize suffering, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions to which citizens and institutions within the state are exposed; and to eliminate or minimize conditions which would have an undesirable impact on our citizens, the economy, environment, and the well-being of the state of Utah. This plan is an aid in enhancing city and state officials, agencies, and the public's awareness of the threat that hazards have on property and life and what can be done to help prevent or reduce the vulnerability and risk of each Utah jurisdiction.

The scope of the plan is: Utah Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning phase is statewide. The State of Utah will work with all local jurisdictions by means of the seven regional Association of Governments. The Mountainland Association of Governments area, which covers the counties of Summit, Utah, and Wasatch, will have a plan completed by Jan 1, 2022 to give to the Utah Division of Emergency Management. Future monitoring, evaluating, updating and implementing will take place as new incidents occur and or every three to five years and will be included in the local mitigation plans as well. Natural

hazards addressed are: Flooding, Wildland Fire, Landslide, Liquefaction, Earthquake, Drought, Severe Weather, Climate Change, Avalanche, and Infestation.

Discussion: Staff recommendation is to adopt the plan. It is further recommended that we be familiar with the contents of the plan and that we use elements of the plan to enhance our awareness of potential threats and what we can do to prevent or reduce vulnerability and risk.

Alternatives: If we decline to adopt the plan, we may not be eligible for related FEMA funding in the event of an emergency.

Fiscal Impact: Adoption of the plan creates a potential to receive FEMA funding.



Lance Haight
Director of Public Safety

SPRINGVILLE CITY

Utah

RESOLUTION #2022-XX

A RESOLUTION BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE 2022 MAG PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS *Springville City* recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within *Springville City*, and

WHEREAS *Springville City* has participated in the creation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2022 MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (Exhibit A) in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the 2022 MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in *Springville City* from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by *Springville City* demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2022 MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of *Springville City, Utah*, adopts the 2022 MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

This resolution shall be effective on the date it is adopted.

Passed this 03rd day of May, 2022

Matt Packard, Mayor
Springville City

Attest:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

2022 MAG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan



2022

PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN

For Summit, Utah, and Wasatch Counties



M A G

Expert Resources. Enriching Lives.



This page intentionally left blank

Executive Summary

Purpose

To fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning responsibilities; to promote pre- and post- disaster mitigation measures, short/long range strategies that minimize suffering, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions to which citizens and institutions within the state are exposed; and to eliminate or minimize conditions which would have an undesirable impact on our citizens, the economy, environment, and the well-being of the state of Utah. This plan is an aid in enhancing city and state officials, agencies, and the public’s awareness of the threat that hazards have on property and life and what can be done to help prevent or reduce the vulnerability and risk of each Utah jurisdiction.

Scope

Utah Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning phase is statewide. The State of Utah will work with all local jurisdictions by means of the seven regional Association of Governments. The Mountainland Association of Governments area, which covers the counties of Summit, Utah, and Wasatch, will have a plan completed by Jan 1, 2022 to give to the Utah Division of Emergency Management. Future monitoring, evaluating, updating and implementing will take place as new incidents occur and or every three to five years and will be included in the local mitigation plans as well. Natural hazards addressed are: Flooding, Wildland Fire, Landslide, Liquefaction, Earthquake, Drought, Severe Weather, Climate Change, Avalanche, and Infestation.

Participating towns, cities, counties, and others

Summit County: Coalville, Francis, Henefer, Kamas, Oakley, Park City, and South Summit School District.

Utah County: Alpine, American Fork, Cedar Fort, Cedar Hills, Eagle Mountain, Elk Ridge, Fairfield, Genola, Goshen, Highland, Lehi, Lindon, Mapleton, Nebo School District, Orem, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Salem, Santaquin, Saratoga Springs*, Spanish Fork, Springville, Vineyard, and Woodland Hills.

Wasatch County: Charleston, Daniel, Heber, Hideout, Independence, Interlaken, Midway, and Wallsburg.

* Saratoga Springs has separate Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plans

Table of Contents






Part 1 Introduction	5
Part 2 Planning Process	10
Part 3 Risk Assessment	23
Part 4 Regional Hazards	44
Part 5 Summit County	66
Community Risks and Strategies	90
Part 6 Utah County	115
Community Risks and Strategies	151
Part 7 Wasatch County	230
Community Risks and Strategies	259
Part 8 Adoption and Maintenance	287
Part 9 Resources and Capability Assessment	302
Part 10 Methods	317
Part 11 Appendix	329

Part 1 Introduction

The MAG region is vulnerable to natural, technological, and man-made hazards that have the possibility of causing serious threat to the health, welfare, and security of our citizens. The cost of response to and recovery from potential disasters can be lessened when attention is turned to mitigating their impacts and effects before they occur.

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is defined as any cost-effective action(s) that have the effect of reducing, limiting, or preventing vulnerability of people, property, and the environment to potentially damaging, harmful, or costly hazards. The National Institute of Building Services estimates that every \$1 spent on mitigation saves \$6 in recovery when the event occurs.

National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES™		ADOPT CODE	ABOVE CODE	BUILDING RETROFIT	LIFELINE RETROFIT	FEDERAL GRANTS
Overall Benefit-Cost Ratio		11:1	4:1	4:1	4:1	6:1
Cost (\$ billion)		\$1/year	\$4/year	\$520	\$0.6	\$27
Benefit (\$ billion)		\$13/year	\$16/year	\$2200	\$2.5	\$160
 Riverine Flood		6:1	5:1	6:1	8:1	7:1
 Hurricane Surge		not applicable	7:1	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
 Wind		10:1	5:1	6:1	7:1	5:1
 Earthquake		12:1	4:1	13:1	3:1	3:1
 Wildland-Urban Interface Fire		not applicable	4:1	2:1	not applicable	3:1

Copyright © 2019 The National Institute of Building Sciences

Hazard mitigation measures must be practical, cost effective, and environmentally and politically acceptable. Actions taken to limit the vulnerability of society to hazards must not in themselves be more costly than the value of anticipated damages.

The primary focus of hazard mitigation actions must be at the point at which capital investment decisions are made and based on vulnerability. Capital investments, whether for homes, roads, public utilities, pipelines, power plants, chemical plants or warehouses, or public works, determine to a large extent the nature and degree of hazard vulnerability of a community. Once a capital facility is in place, very few opportunities will present themselves over the useful life of the facility to correct any errors in location or construction with respect to hazard vulnerability. It is for these reasons that zoning ordinances, which restrict development in high vulnerability areas, and building codes, which ensure that new buildings are built to withstand the damaging forces of hazards, are the most useful mitigation approaches a city can implement.

Previously, mitigation measures have been the most neglected programs within emergency management. Since the priority to implement mitigation activities is generally low in comparison to the perceived threat, some important mitigation measures take time to implement. Mitigation success can be achieved, however, if accurate information is portrayed through complete hazard identification and impact studies, followed by effective mitigation management. Hazard mitigation is the key to eliminating long-term risk to people and property living in Utah from hazards and their effects. Preparedness for all hazards includes response and recovery plans, training, development, management of resources, and the need to mitigate each jurisdictional hazard.

The State Division of Emergency Management has identified hazards to be analyzed by each county. These hazards include avalanche, dam failure, debris flow, drought, earthquake, flood, flash flooding, infestation, landslide, problem soils, summer storm, tornado, urban and rural fires, and winter storm.

This regional/multi-jurisdictional plan evaluates the impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of natural hazards in a jurisdictional area affected by a disaster. The plan supports, provides assistance, identifies and describes mitigation projects for each annex. The suggestive actions and plan implementation for local and tribal governments could reduce the impact of future disasters. Only through the coordinated partnership with emergency managers,

political entities, public works officials, community planners and other dedicated individuals working to implement this program was it accomplished.

Authority

Federal: Public Law 93-288 as amended, established the basis for federal hazard mitigation activity in 1974. A section of this Act requires the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of hazards as a prerequisite for state receipt of future disaster assistance outlays. Since 1974, many additional programs, regulations, and laws have expanded on the original legislation to establish hazard mitigation as a priority at all levels of government. When PL 93-288 was amended by the Stafford Act, several additional provisions were also added that provide for the availability of significant mitigation measures in the aftermath of Presidential declared disasters. Civil Preparedness Guide 1-3, Chapter 6- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs places emphasis on hazard mitigation planning directed toward hazards with a high impact and threat potential.

President Clinton signed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 into Law on October 30, 2000. Section 322, defines mitigation planning requirements for state, local, and tribal governments. Under Section 322 States are eligible for an increase in the Federal share of hazard mitigation (HMGP), if they submit for approval a mitigation plan, which is a summary of local and/or regional mitigation plans, that identifies natural hazards, risks, vulnerabilities, and describes actions to mitigate the hazards risks and vulnerabilities in that plan.

State: The Governor's Emergency Operation Directive, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, amendments to Public Law 93-288, as amended, Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended, State Emergency Management Act of 1981, Utah Code 53-2, 63-5, Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63-5A, Executive Order of the Governor, Executive Order 11, Emergency Interim Succession Act, 63-5B.

Local: Local governments play an essential role in implementing effective mitigation, both before and after disaster events. Each local government will review all damages, losses and related impacts to determine the need or requirement for mitigation action and planning whenever seriously affected by a disaster, or when applying for state or federal recovery assistance. In the counties and cities making up the MAG Region, the local executive responsible for carrying out plans and policies are the County

Commissioners/Council Members and City Mayors. Local Governments must be prepared to participate in the post disaster Hazard Mitigation Team process and the pre-mitigation planning as outlined in this document.

Association of Governments: The Association of Governments have been duly constituted under the authority of Title XI, Chapter 13, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended (The Interlocal Cooperation Act) and pursuant to Section 3 of the Executive Order of the Governor of the State of Utah, dated May 27, 1970, with the authority to conduct planning studies and to provide services to its constituent jurisdictions.

Region Description

Geography

The area's geography is quite varied with desert to the far west and high mountains in the east. The bulk of the population is found in the fertile valleys lying between mountains and lakes. Agricultural land supports mainly fruit orchards, some cattle and sheep ranches, grain farms, dairies, hogs, chickens and smaller individual farms. Pine clad slopes and oak brush foothills characterize much of the undeveloped mountain landscape that exists in the area. Development encroachment of hillsides is of real concern to environmentalists, planners, wildlife managers and fire marshals. The preservation of open space within urban settings is crucial to quality of life and community well-being.

The cities of Provo and Orem have always been the urban core of Utah County, but this is changing. The two largest metropolitan areas in the state, Salt Lake City and Provo/Orem, converge at the Point of the Mountain, creating a natural center for high growth in both jobs and population. Since the year 2000, the West Area (including Lehi, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs) has been the epicenter of statewide population growth, adding more than 102,000 people. Future growth explodes in the West Area. Most of Provo and Orem are developed established areas that have increased in density since 2000, adding 32,000 new people. Another 96,000 people are forecasted to move to the area, with increased density and Vineyard building up and out.

Population

The Mountainland area comprises three counties located in north central Utah having an estimated combined population of over 712,000 residents

Mountainland Region Population by County and Multi-County District 2020-2050

	2020 Census	2030	2040	2050
MAG Total	712,471	960,578	1,197,730	1,429,516
Summit County	42,145	50,558	57,983	63,097
Utah County	636,235	861,852	1,080,082	1,297,515
Wasatch County	34,091	48,168	59,665	68,904

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Utah Population Estimates Committee

Percent Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Mountainland Counties, 2020 (most recent available)					
	White	Black	Amer. Indian Aleut, Eskimo	Asian or Pac. Isle	Hispanic
Summit	94.5	1.2	0.6	2.0	11.5
Utah	92.7	0.8	0.8	2.8	12.2
Wasatch	95.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	13.7

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2020

Part 2 Planning Process

Process

Project Approval

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan process was presented to the MAG Executive Council (with elected officials for every jurisdiction) in October 2018. The Executive Council unanimously approved the process, which designated MAG planner Shauna Mecham to prepare a multi-jurisdictional plan for adoption by each community. In 2019 the Executive Council was informed that FEMA had awarded MAG \$71,250 in federal monies with a \$23,750 local match to update the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Kick-off Meetings

In late 2019/early 2020 meetings were scheduled in each county and municipalities were encouraged to send representatives to learn the mitigation process and renew their strategies. MAG also presented hazard maps at a January Wasatch County Health Department event. Over 50 people stopped to interact with the map or ask questions.

Wasatch County, November 14 2019	North Utah County, December 11, 2019	Central Utah County, December 11, 2019	South Utah County, December 18, 2019
<i>Special Speaker: Travis Wright of FFSL on Fire Mitigation</i>	<i>Special Speaker: Brad Bartholomew on BRIC grants</i>	<i>Special Speaker: Amy VanHorn and Dale Hamilton of the Bureau of Reclamation</i>	<i>Special Speaker: Ryan L. and Scott Elliott of the Bureau of Reclamation</i>
Lewis Hastings, WCHD	Scott DaBell, Lehi	Allison Jester, UC Sheriff's Office	Ryan Selee, Salem
Shane Owens, Midway	Mike Hadley, Eagle Mountain	Peter Quittner, Utah County EM	Jason Bond, Santaquin
Troy Morgan, WCFD	Jeff Weber, Eagle Mountain	Chris Blinzinger, Provo City	Erik Robinson, BoR
Ivan Spencer, Wasatch GIS	Kim Struthers, Lehi City	Heath Stevenson, Orem City EM	Jill Spencer, Payson
Jamie Baron, Heber City	Gary LeCheminant, Highland City	Taggart Bowen, Orem City	Travis Jockumsen, Payson

Jan McCosh, Hideout	Jennifer Hansen, FFSL	Don Overson, Vineyard	Scott Spencer, Payson
Ross Funk, Heber City	Julie Murphy, FFSL	Marty Beaumont, Pleasant Grove	
	Alan Jenkins, NUCWCD	Aaron Spencer, Pleasant Grove	
	Larry Mendenhall, NUCWCD	Adam Cowie, Lindon	
		John Little, Spanish Fork	
		Liz Hart, Vineyard	
		Caleb Christen, Springville	

MAG also presented to the Summit County Council of Governments in the same timeframe, attended by many of the mayors and commissioners in Summit County.

These meetings discussed hazard mitigation and the planning process, examples of successful FEMA mitigation grants, additional concerns that should be incorporated in the plan, and recent disasters. Partners were also invited to present on items of concern to the area. MAG used these meetings to focus on particular hazards or add hazards such as air quality and to build relationships with other agencies.

Shortly after these kick-off meetings COVID shut-downs drastically slowed the plan process. MAG took this time to review the previous plan, made additions, corrections, and update maps and projections.

Individual Meetings

For this plan update MAG made a special effort to have one-on-one contact with each jurisdiction to allow for better discussion of risk and explore mitigation strategies.

In the summer of 2021 MAG met with each jurisdiction and pertinent stakeholders to present their risk analysis, explore hazard maps, and brainstorm mitigation strategies. A complete list of contact information and dates contacted can be found in the Appendix.

Representatives from each community who participated in the hazard mitigation meetings

Summit County		
Position	Name	Meeting
Coalville Public Works	Kyle Clark	10/28/2021
Coalville Wastewater Treatment	Sam Adams	10/28/2021
Francis Planner	Katie Henneuse	6/14/2021

Francis/Kamas	Scott Kettle	6/14/2021
Henefer Mayor	Kay Richins	8/11/2021
Oakley	Amy Rydalch	8/16/2021
South Summit School District	Kip Bigelow	7/19/2021
South Summit School District	Kathy Carr	7/19/2021
Summit County Planner	Ray Milliner	8/18/2021
Park City Emergency Manager	Mike McComb	3/09/2022
Park City Fire District	Mike Owens	3/09/2022
Park City Chief Building Official	Dave Thacker	3/09/2022
Utah County		
Position	Name	Meeting
Alpine	Shane Sorensen	6/17/2021
American Fork Engineer	Scott Sensanbaugher	6/14/2021
American Fork Public Works/Engineer	Ben Hunter	6/14/2021
Cedar Fort Mayor	David Gustin	12/17/2020
Cedar Hills City Manager	Chandler Goodwin	6/14/2021
Cedar Hills/AF Fire	Aaron Brems	6/14/2021
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Mike Whimpey	12/8/2021
CUWCD	Blake Buehler	12/8/2021
CUWCD	Chris Elison	12/8/2021
CUWCD	Cort Lambson	12/8/2021
CUWCD	KC Shaw	12/8/2021
Eagle Mountain	Greg Stone	6/22/2021
Eagle Mountain Fire Chief	Embret Fossum	6/22/2021
Eagle Mountain Primary	Jeff Weber	6/22/2021
Elk Ridge City Manager	Royce	7/8/2021
Fairfield Mayor	Brad Gurney	12/17/2020
Genola Town Clerk	Lucinda Daily	7/29/2021
Goshen Mayor	Steven Staheli	6/9/2021
Health Dept Emergency Response Coordinator	Ryan Strabel	6/30/2021
Highland Finance Director	Tyler Bahr	6/17/2021
Highland Planning	Nathan Crane	6/17/2021

Lehi Emergency Management Committee director	Scott DaBell	7/7/2021
Lehi Emergency Management Committee director	Scott Sampson	7/7/2021
Lehi Engineering	Ross Spencer	7/7/2021
Lehi Planning	Kim Struthers	7/7/2021
Lehi Planning	Mike West	7/7/2021
Lindon Administration	Adam Cowie	6/15/2021
Lindon Emergency Manager	Kelly Johnson	6/15/2021
Mapleton Planner	Brian Tucker	6/30/2021
Mapleton Public Works	Steven Lord	6/30/2021
Nebo Risk Management	Kathy Carling	7/20/2021
Orem Emergency Manager	Heath Stevenson	6/22/2021
Orem Engineer	Sam Kelly	6/22/2021
Payson Planner	Jill Spencer	6/14/2021
Payson Public Works/Engineer	Travis Jockumsen	6/14/2021
Payson Facilities Manager	Steve Spencer	6/14/2021
Payson City Fire Chief	Scott Spencer	6/14/2021
Pleasant Grove Engineering	Aaron Wilson	6/15/2021
Provo	Melissa McNalley	6/10/2021
Provo Airport	Donavon Cheff	6/11/2021
Provo EM	Chris Blinzinger	6/10/2021
Provo Planner	Robert Mills	6/10/2021
Provo Stormwater Engineer	Jared Penrod	6/10/2021
Santaquin	Jason Bond	7/26/2021
Santaquin EM	Chris Lindquist	7/26/2021
Santaquin Engineer	Jason Lidet	7/26/2021
Santaquin Engineer	Norm Beagley	7/26/2021
Santaquin Fire Chief	Ryan Lind	7/26/2021
Spanish Fork	Travis Warren	6/9/2021
Spanish Fork Economic Development	Dave Anderson	6/9/2021
Spanish Fork Emergency Manager	Trevor Sperry	6/9/2021
Spanish Fork Public Works	Marlo	6/9/2021
Springville Engineer	Jeff Anderson	6/30/2021

Utah Co. Emergency Manager	Peter Quittner	6/30/2021
Utah County	Emily, Lindsey, James	6/30/2021
Utah County Emergency Management	Allison Jester/Janeen Olson	6/30/2021
Utah County Fire Warden FFSL	Josh Berg	6/30/2021
Vineyard	George Reid	6/7/2021
Vineyard Engineer	Nassim	6/7/2021
Vineyard Planner	Briam Perez	6/7/2021
Woodland Hills	Corbett Stephens	7/8/2021
WUI Coordinator	Dax Reid	6/30/2021
Wasatch County		
Position	Name	Meeting
Charleston Mayor	Brenda Kozlowski	8/25/2021
Daniel	Eric Bunker	7/7/2021
Heber City EM	Lt. Jeremy Nelson	6/15/2021
Heber City Planner	Jamie Baron	6/15/2021
Hideout	Lynnette Shindurling	8/4/2021
Independence	Lauren Boldger	8/25/2021
Interlaken Clerk	Bart Smith	8/27/2021
Interlaken Mayor	Greg Harrigan	8/27/2021
Midway	Michael Henke	7/7/2021
Wallsburg Mayor	Celeni Richins	8/23/2021
Wasatch Co GIS	Ivan Spencer	6/15/2021
Wasatch County Emergency Manager	Jeremy Hales	6/15/2021

Notice given to partner organizations

All school districts, water districts, public lands agencies, and surrounding MPOs and emergency responders were invited to attend the kick-off and Draft Plan Presentation meetings. Central Utah Water Conservancy District, South Summit School District, and Nebo School District were active participants.

See the Appendix for a complete list of those offered the opportunity to attend and comment.

Other Presentations:

MAG's Technical Advisory Committee, July 26 202: Twenty+ engineers and planners in Utah County

Utah County Emergency Manager's Committee, October 26 2021: Roughly 15 Emergency Managers and Fire Chiefs from cities, universities, and utility companies in Utah County

Central Utah Water Conservancy District Participation

The Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD or District) was formally established pursuant to the provisions of the Water Conservancy Act in 1964. The District presently serves all or part of the following eight counties in the State of Utah: Duchesne, Juab, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Summit, Uintah, Utah, and Wasatch Counties. Consistent with its mission and values, the District acts as a provider of wholesale water to various water conservancy districts, metropolitan water districts, municipalities, individuals, and corporations within the boundaries of the District. The District has had two previous FEMA approved hazard mitigation plans and will be updating its plans during 2022. The future development of the CUWCD water system will mainly be with a strong emphasis on water conservation, planning of needed additional regional water supply facilities, and incorporation of natural hazard mitigation. The District will also continue in its current efforts to address and incorporate natural hazard mitigation (i.e., seismic upgrades/standards, lightning protection, backup power, wildfire – both direct and indirect effects, etc.) into future design and construction projects whether they are for new facilities or for capital replacement projects. The included projects will help fulfill said efforts.

Because CUWCD has some sensitive information, they looked at their assets and facilities independently to create and prioritize mitigation strategies. Their methodology is included in the Methods sections of this plan.

Public Input

Website

In October 2019 MAG updated hazard mitigation page on its website, Mountainland.org/hazards, with information on the plan and the planning process and contact information so interested parties could email comments on the draft plan from the web site. MAG also emailed all the contacts from the 2017 plan and began updating contact information. As the plan came together in 2021 MAG posted Story Maps and, in October

2021, the Draft Plan on its website. In December 2021 the Draft Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan was featured on the main page with a comment box.



Open Houses

Normally, the Plan would have been presented at open Houses were held in conjunction with a Transportation Open House. MAG was able to present at a Wasatch County Preparedness Fair on 11 Nov, 2019 where they interacted with 50+ members of the public as well as several Wasatch County Fire Personnel. COVID restrictions on group gatherings made traditional meetings impossible for most of 2020 and 2021. MAG chose to focus on small meetings with cities and asked cities to promote the draft plan through their social media platforms, MAG lacking social media itself. As open houses begin again MAG will seek opportunities to share the final plan with the public.

Draft Plan Presentations



MAG shared the draft plan in a series of lunch meetings similar to the kick-off meetings, but with an emphasis on inviting elected officials such as city councilors. FEMA’s Mitigation Specialist, Brandon Webb, also presented on BRIC grants and successful mitigation efforts. These meetings served to connect communities internally, to nearby communities, and state resources.

Draft Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Presentation Attendees	
Wasatch County	October 13
Heber City Planner	Jamie Baron
Heber City Planning Director	Tony Kohler

Wasatch County	Lewis Hastings
Independence	Lauren Boldger
Daniel Councilmember	Mary Duggin
FEMA	Daniel Webb
Midway Councilmember	Luke Robinson
Wasatch County Councilmember	Kendall Crittenden
CUWCD	Roger Pearson
Midway Councilmember	Steve Dougherty
Heber City Administrator	Matt Brower
Heber City Mayor	Keleen Potter
Summit County	October 28
Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin
Summit Co Public Works	Derrick Radke
Summit Co Manager's Office	Janna Young
Summit Co	Glenn Wright
Summit Co Environmental Health	Spencer Smith
Coalville Public Works	Kyle Clark
Coalville Wastewater Treatment	Sam Adams
Oakley City	Kelly Kimber
Francis/Kamas	Scott Kettle
Francis Planner	Katie Henneuse
Park City Fire District	Ashley Lewis
North Summit Fire District	Ian Nelson
FFSL /County Fire Warden	Bryce Boyer
S Summit School District	Kip Bigelow
S Summit School District	Kathy Carr
North Utah County	October 20
Alpine	Shane Sorensen
Lehi Planning	Kim Struthers
Lehi Emergency Management	Scott DaBell

Lehi Emergency Management	Scott Sampson
Lehi Planning	Mike West
Lehi Environmental Sustainability	Todd Munger
Lehi City Council	Paige Albrecht
American Fork Engineer	Scott Sensanbaugher
Eagle Mountain Primary	Jeff Weber
Eagle Mountain	Greg Stone
Eagle Mountain Fire Chief	Embret Fossum
Eagle Mountain Engineer	Chris Trusty
Highland Mayor	Rod Mann
South Utah County	October 21
Salem	Greg Gurney
Payson Planner	Jill Spencer
Payson Public Works/Engineering	Travis Jockumsen
Santaquin Community Development	Jason Bond
Santaquin Emergency Manager	Chris Lindquist
Santaquin Engineer	Norm Beagley
Santaquin	Jon Lundell
Genola Town Clerk	Lucinda Daily
WUI Coordinator	Dax Reid
Central Utah County	October 25
Orem Emergency Manager	Heath Stevenson
Provo EM	Chris Blinzinger
Provo Stormwater Engineer	Jared Penrod
Provo	D Cheff
Provo Planner	Robert Mills
Lindon Administration	Adam Cowie
Lindon Emergency Manager	Kelly Johnson
Vineyard	George Reid
Vineyard Engineer	Nassim

Spanish Fork Economic Development	Dave Anderson
Spanish Fork	Travis Warren
Mapleton Planner	Brian Tucker
PG Engineering	Marty Beaumont
PG Engineering	Aaron Wilson

Identifying Hazards

MAG identified several hazards addressed in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The hazards were identified through a process that included researching past disasters, Geographic Information System (GIS) data, and the Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The original hazard mitigation plan identified several potential hazards for the region. The list was reviewed by staff and at the kick-off meetings. MAG used GIS to overlay current development with hazard data. This data was used to identify which hazards had the greatest risk for each city. These hazards were then presented in greater detail in the following county portions of this plan.

Updating the 2017 Plan

The primary task for MAG staff was to update the existing Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan. The updates are scattered throughout this plan and target in several key areas.

Online Resources – MAG created a simplified, interactive, online version of the plan for city staff, elected officials, and interested public. It will be easier to navigate than a lengthy .pdf and should make using the plan easier.

Background Information - The Mountainland Region has grown and changed since the last plan and regional information has been updated to reflect it.

Hazard Data – All mapping and profiling data for each hazard and was updated using the latest and best available sources.

Future Development – As MAG experiences incredible growth, emphasis was placed on examining the locations of development pressure within communities and discussing appropriate mitigation measures through zoning, building codes, and land preservation.

Mitigation Strategies – Individual meetings with each community served to brainstorm locally-relevant mitigation strategies and support strategies mentioned in other community plans.

Other plans and reports – The plan contains and/or references other mitigation plans, neighboring organizations’ reports and state data to provide the most robust picture and technical information available.

While much of the plan may seem to look similar to the 2017 plan, each portion has been reviewed and updated to reflect the most current information possible.

Incorporating Existing Plans

Existing Plans, Studies, Reports and Technical Information Reviewed	How Incorporated
Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comparing MAG counties to the state as a whole, describing the impact of some hazards not prevalent in MAG counties, county-level earthquake and drought losses.
National Integrated Drought Information System https://www.drought.gov/historical-information	Historic drought information by county, used to calculate probability.
The Utah Roadmap: Positive Solutions for Air Quality and Climate Change	Air Quality information and mitigation strategies for Air Quality and Climate Change
HAZUS Provo Segment 7.2 ShakeMap Scenario (2009)	County-wide earthquake losses estimate
U of U Seismograph Catalog https://quake.utah.edu/earthquake-information-products/earthquake-catalogs	Locations and magnitude of past earthquakes
FEMA National Flood Insurance Program	Floodplain maps of 100-yr, 500-yr, and levee-protected areas used in risk analysis, also example code requirements for city NFIP participation
Community Improvement Projects (see city websites)	Identify desired projects relating to mitigation in various communities

Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget (2020 estimates)	Demographic information for Utah counties and cities.
Landslide Maps of Utah (2010) Elliott A. and Harty K. Utah Department of Natural Resources.	Identify location and extent of historic landslides and classify landslide types (comes with GIS files)
DAMVIEW Dam Safety Database Information Viewer (2019). Utah Division of Water Rights. www.waterrights.utah.gov	Identify and map low, moderate, and high-risk dams. Information includes ownership, Emergency Action Plan, and first downstream town.
The Wasatch Fault (1996) Utah Geological Survey Public Information Series 40	Basic understanding of Wasatch Fault, including diagrams specific to the Wasatch Fault which were replicated in this Plan with permission.
Utah Lake Basin Water; Planning for the Future (2014) Utah Division of Water Resources.	Water conservation plans by jurisdiction
West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment (2008) Council of Western State Foresters	Used in Fire Risk Assessment, clipped to MAG boundaries and risk adjusted for local highs and lows. Data has since been updated.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Events Database	Locating weather and other disaster events; date, location, severity, and \$ losses.
The landslide handbook—A guide to understanding landslides (2008) Highland, L.M., and Bobrowsky, Peter, Reston, Virginia, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1325, 129 p.	Wonderfully explained basics of landslides and how to mitigate. Great graphics.
FEMA NFIP Inundation Maps	Used to visualize and analyze 100 yr. and 500 yr. flood risk. Many maps had been updated since 2017, with some communities seeing significant changes in the number of homes in the floodplain.

Utah AGRC	Locations of critical buildings and infrastructure i.e., schools, fire stations, hospitals, etc.
UDOT Open Data Portal	GIS data for roads, bridges, and culverts used to estimate losses.

Part 3 Risk Assessment

Profiling Hazard Events

Visit the County Sections, Parts 5-7, for hazard analysis specific to each county. This section includes general descriptions, definitions, and mitigation strategies for hazards identified by MAG.

The following table identifies the recurrence and frequency of hazards in the State of Utah. Hazard profiles for each of the counties are in each specific county annex.

Hazard Recurrence and Frequency, adapted from Utah 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (years)	Hazard Frequency and Probability/Year
Droughts (<-2 PDSI)	17	123	7.2	14%
Earthquakes (≥ 5.0)	60	168	2.8	36%
Landslides *	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Flood (injuries)	23	18	0.8	127%
Tornadoes (all)	134	150	1.1	89%
Avalanches (fatalities)	116	60	0.52	193%
Wildfires (>100,00 total acres burned in a year)	8	15	1.9	53%
Lightning (fatalities)	67	69	1	97%

PDSI, Drought Years as indicated by NOAA, <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/timeseries/?parameter=pdsi&month=10&year=2010&filter=1&state=42&div=0>

Magnitude 5.0 or larger Data from UGS and University of Utah Seismography Station.

* Landslide recurrence intervals cannot be predicted because landslides often have recurrent movement with the same landslides moving each year depending on climate.

Tornado and Avalanche data courtesy of the NOAA.

<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/climate/tornado.php>

http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/projects/disasters/avalanche_deaths.php

Lightning data courtesy of NOAA, http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/stats/59-12_State_Ltg._Fatality_Map-rates.pdf

Earthquakes

An earthquake is the sudden release of tension built up over years as tectonic plates shift all across the earth's surface. Plates tend to rupture along weak zones referred to as faults. When plates rupture, they produce seismic waves that are transmitted through the rock outward producing ground shaking. Earthquakes are unique multi-hazard events, with the potential to cause huge amounts of damage and loss. Secondary effects of a sudden release of seismic energy (earthquake) include: ground shaking, surface fault rupture, liquefaction, tectonic subsidence, slope failure, and various types of flooding.

The Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which Mountainland is part of, is a zone of pronounced earthquake activity up to 120 miles wide extending in a north south direction 800 miles from Montana to northern Arizona. The Utah portion of the ISB trends from the Tremonton Cache Valley area south through the center of the state, along the Wasatch Front, and the southwest through Richfield and Cedar City concluding in St. George. "The zone generally coincides with the boundary between the Basin and Range physiographic province to the west and the Middle Rocky Mountains and Colorado Plateau physiographic provinces to the east" (*Homebuyers Guide to Earthquake Hazards in Utah*, Eldredge 1996).

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking causes the most impact during an earthquake because it affects large areas and is the origin of many secondary effects associated with earthquakes. Ground shaking, which generally lasts 10 to 30 seconds in large earthquakes, is caused by the passage of seismic waves generated by earthquakes. Ground shaking is measured using Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA). The PGA measures the rate in change of motion relative to the established rate of acceleration due to gravity.

Liquefaction

While living directly on a fault line is far from ideal, structures farther away can experience equal or greater damage depending on the underlying soil. Deep sediments, such as those surrounding Utah Lake, increase the frequency of seismic waves, which are more damaging to short, stiff structures like the common home. Loose soils are also more susceptible to liquefaction, when loose soils with a high water table behave like a fluid during episodes of shaking. Liquefaction is possible in earthquakes magnitude 5.0 and higher. Local geologic conditions, such as depth of sediment and sediment make up, affect earthquake waves.

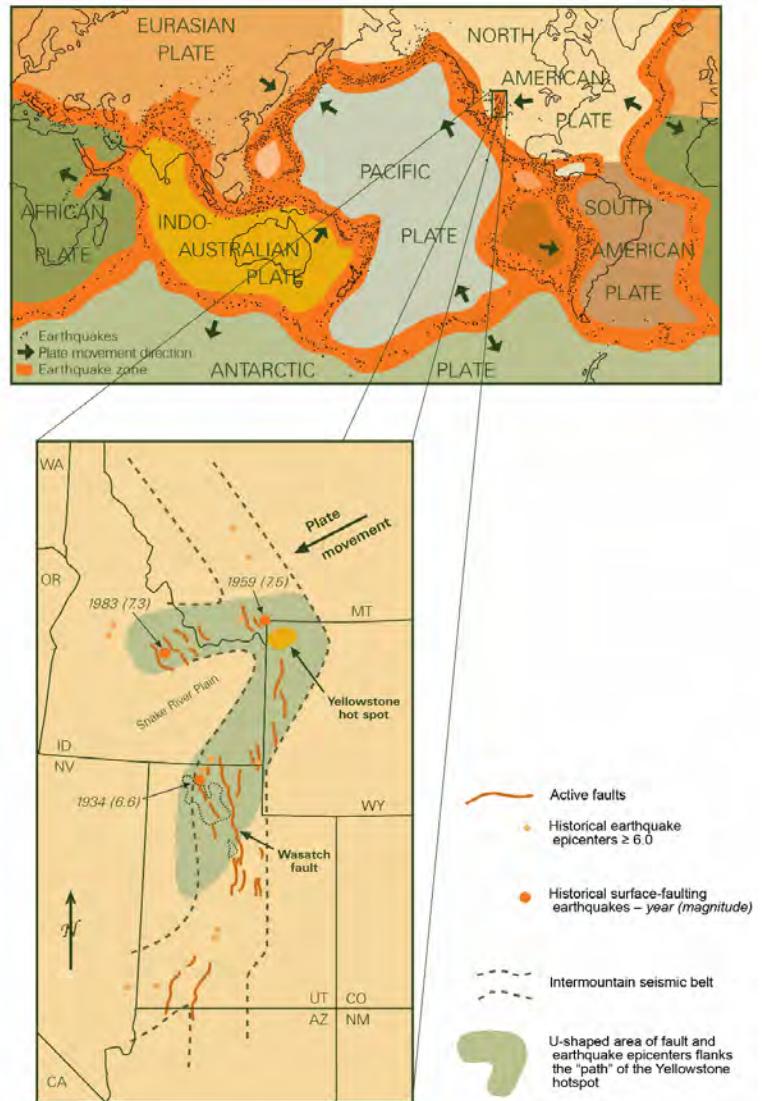


Figure Utah Geological Survey

Surface Fault Rupture

During a large earthquake fault movement may propagate along a fault plane to the surface, resulting in surface rupture along the fault plane. The Wasatch fault is a normal (mountain building) fault with regards to movement, meaning the footwall of the fault is pushed upward and the hanging wall slips downward. Thus, faulting is on a vertical plain, which results in the formation of large fault scarps. Surface fault rupture along the Wasatch fault is expected for earthquakes with magnitudes of 6.5 or larger. The largest probable earthquake that could strike the Mountainland region is an earthquake with an estimated magnitude between 7.0 and 7.5; an earthquake of this magnitude, based on current research, would create "surface fault rupture with a displacement of between 16 to 20 feet in height with break segments 12 to 44 miles long" (*Homebuyers Guide to Earthquake Hazards in Utah*, Eldredge 1996). In historic time surface fault rupture has only occurred once in Utah; the 1934 Hansel Valley earthquake with a magnitude 6.6 produced 1.6 feet of vertical offset.

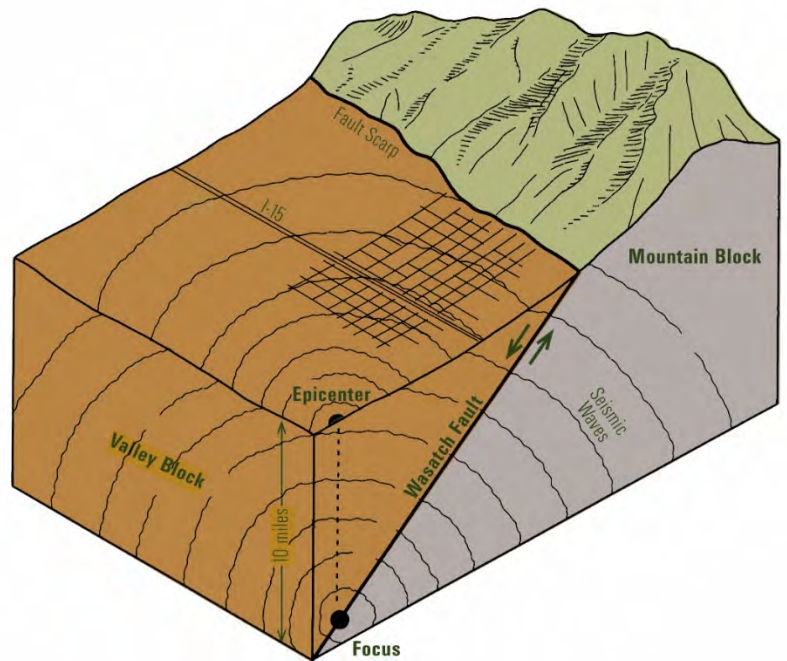


Figure Utah Geological Survey

Surface fault rupture presents several hazards. Anything built on top of the fault or crossing the fault has a high potential to be destroyed in the event of displacement. Foundations will be cracked, buildings torn apart, damage to roads, utility lines, pipelines, or any other utility line crossing the fault. It is almost impossible to design anything within reasonable cost parameters to withstand an estimated displacement of 16 to 20 feet.

Secondary Earthquake Threats

The major secondary effects of earthquakes include liquefaction, avalanches, rock fall, slope failure, and various types of flooding. Since other sections address mass movement and flooding, they will not be discussed in depth here. It is important to keep in mind, however, the impact these secondary hazards could have on the response to an earthquake.

Various Flooding Issues Specific to Earthquakes

Earthquakes could cause flooding due to the tilting of the valley floor, dam failure and seiches in lakes and reservoirs. Flooding can also result from the disruption of rivers and streams. Water tanks,

pipelines, and aqueducts may be ruptured, or canals and streams altered by ground shaking, surface faulting, ground tilting, and landslide.

Seiches

Standing bodies of water are susceptible to earthquake ground motion. Water in lakes and reservoirs may be set in motion and slosh from one end to the other, much like in a bathtub. This motion is called a seiche (pronounced “saysh”). A seiche may lead to dam failure or damage along shorelines.

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Effects	Geologic Effects
I	Barely felt by sensitive few.	
II	Felt by few indoors.	
III	Felt by several indoors. Hanging objects may sway.	
IV	Felt by many indoors and few outdoors. Dishes, windows, etc. rattle	Rock falls may be triggered
V	Felt by almost everyone. Some plaster walls crack. Small, unstable objects are displaced. Hanging objects swing greatly.	Liquefaction may be triggered.
VI	Felt by all. Some heavy furniture moved. Damage light.	Strong shaking.
VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.	Very strong shaking. Seiche waves may be produced; small slumps and slides along sand and gravel banks.
VIII	Slight damage in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures.	Severe shaking. Surface rupturing fractures. Spring or well water may change flow rate, etc.

*Adapted from [The Severity of an Earthquake](#), a U. S. Geological Survey General Interest Publication.

Probability of Future Damaging Earthquakes

Severe earthquakes, by their nature, are rare disasters. Tectonic plates move fractions of an inch per year, slowly building up tension until they “break”. In the case of devastating earthquakes, the process can take decades to centuries. The graphic below depicts how often and how long ago significant earthquakes have occurred along the Wasatch Front. According to the USGS, there is a 57% probability of a magnitude 6.0 or above earthquake occurring along the Wasatch Front in the next 50 years.

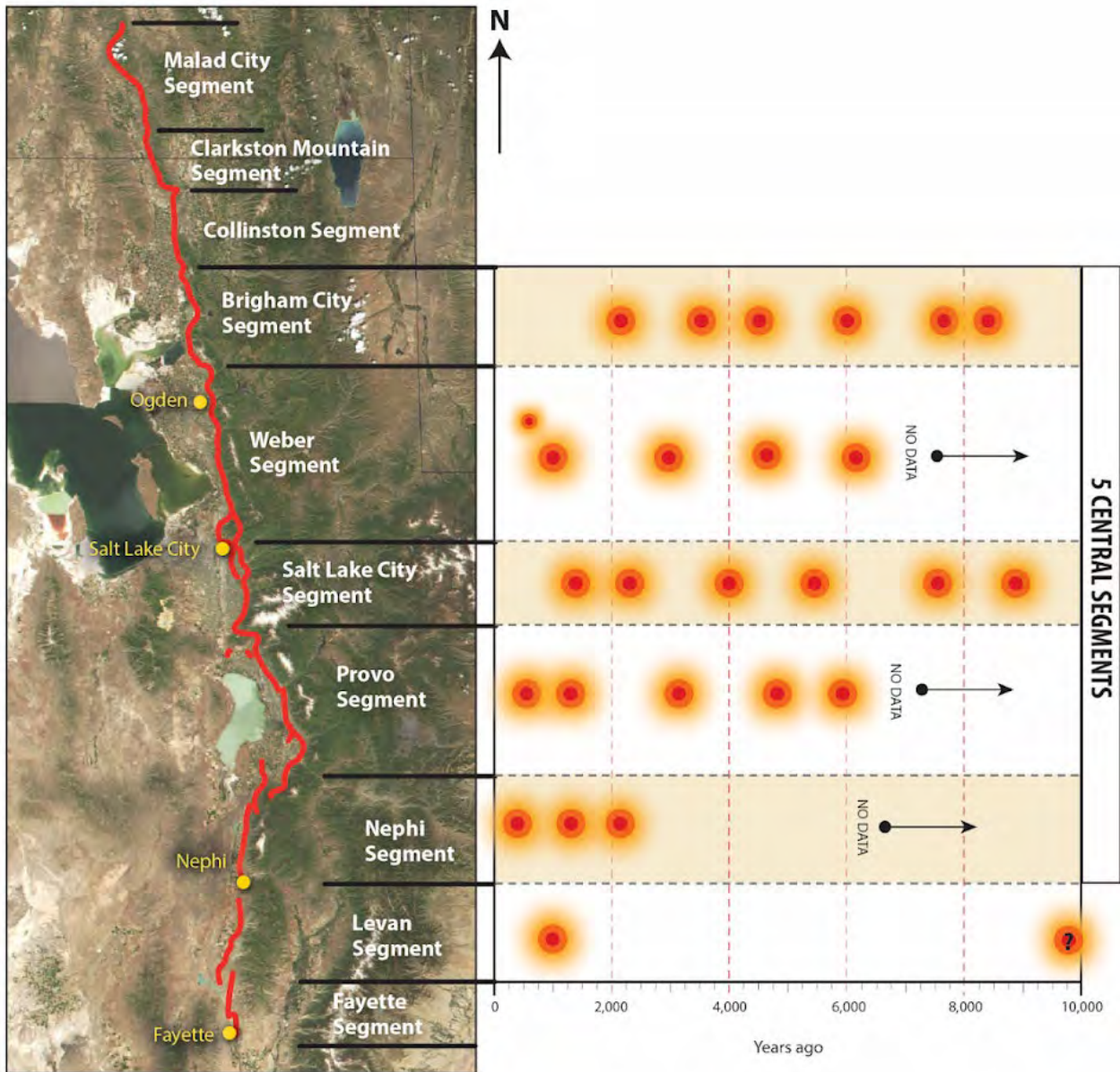


Figure 3 Utah Geological Survey

Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies are provided so that communities may be aware of measures that could be used to limit the exposure to earthquake related damage.

Objectives	Strategies
Local Planning and Regulations Adopt & Enforce Building Codes Incorporate Earthquake Mitigation into Local Planning Map and Assess Community Vulnerability to Seismic Hazards Conduct Inspections of Building Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a seismic safety committee to recommend changes in standards • Adopt International Building Code (IBC) • Offer financial incentives to home and business owners who retrofit • Inventory vulnerable public and commercial buildings • Use GIS to map shaking and secondary hazards • Incorporate seismic strengthening into Capital Improvement Plan • Require the hazardous materials be located outside areas of seismic hazards
Structure and Infrastructure Projects Protect Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Implement Structural Mitigation Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use flexible piping to extend water, sewer, or natural gas service • Retrofit critical public facilities • Brace generators, elevators, and other equipment • Install shutoff valves where water mains cross fault lines • Install window film to prevent injuries from shattered glass
Education and Awareness Increase Earthquake Risk Awareness Conduct Outreach to Builders, Architects, Engineers and inspectors Provide Information on Structural and Non-Structural Retrofitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage homeowners to install latches on cabinets and drawers • Offer GIS mapping online for residents and design professionals • Conduct information sessions on seismic code • Train building staff on form ATC-20 (Applied Technology Council) • Develop outreach to encourage homeowners to secure tall furniture • Establish a library of technical documents on structural mitigation options.

Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Flooding

Humans have always sought out water for survival; drinking, agriculture, travel and energy. Some features like basins, plains, and alluvial fans appear ideal for homes built on flat ground or a gentle slope. Periodic flooding in riverine areas carries nutrients to soil ideal for agricultural production. The problem arises when builders expect the water that has shaped the very land they sit on to stop routine flooding and stay predictably within its bounds. The attraction to water plus effects of urbanization contribute to floods being the most common hazard in the United States.



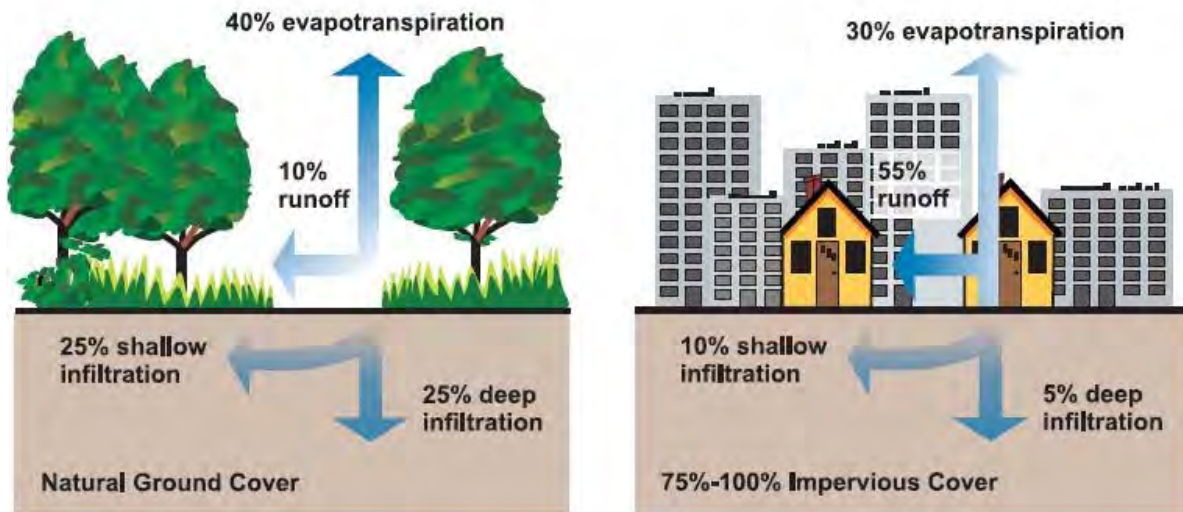
Sandbagging in Provo during the 1983 floods

Flooding is a temporary overflow of water onto lands not normally inundated by water producing measurable property damage or forcing evacuation of people and vital resources. Floods frequently cause loss of life; property damage and destruction; damage and disruption of communications, transportation, electric service, and community services; crop and livestock damage and loss, and interruption of business. Floods also increase the likelihood of hazards such as transportation accidents, contamination of water supplies, and health risk increase after a flooding event.

Several factors determine the severity of floods including rainfall intensity and duration, and rapid snow melt. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. Small amounts of rain can also result in flooding at locations where the soil has been previously saturated or if rain concentrates in an area having impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, or post burned areas with hydrophobic soils. Topography and ground cover are also contributing factors for floods. Water runoff is greater in areas with steep slopes and little or no vegetative ground cover.

Frequency of inundation depends on the climate, soil, and channel slope. In regions where substantial precipitation occurs during a particular season or in regions where annual flooding is due to spring melting of winter snowpack, areas at risk may be inundated nearly every year.

The Mountainland region can experience both rapid snow melt in the Spring and severe summer storms. As Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties grow they must take into account the effects of urbanization on the ability of soil to absorb rainfall. The diagram below demonstrates how a built-up environment alters water dynamics.



Effects of Urbanization (EPA)

Conditions which may exacerbate floods:

- Impermeable surfaces
- Steeply sloped watersheds
- Constrictions
- Obstructions
- Debris
- Contamination
- Soil saturation
- Velocity

Explanation of Common Flood Terms

FIRM: Flood Insurance Rate Map

100-year flood: Applies to an area that has a 1 percent chance, on average, of flooding in any given year. However, a 100-year flood could occur two years in a row, or once every 10 years. The 100 year-flood is also referred to as the base flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): As shown on the FIRM, is the elevation of the water surface resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year. The BFE is the height of the base flood,

usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or 1929, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum referenced in the FIS report.

National Flood Insurance

Program (NFIP): The NFIP is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management

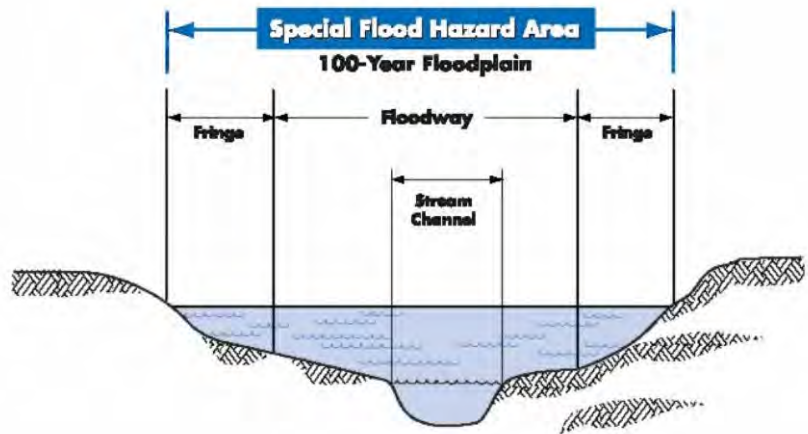
regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): Is the shaded area on a FIRM that identifies an area that has a 1% chance of being flooded in any given year (100-year floodplain).

Floodway: Is the stream channel and that portion of the adjacent floodplain that must remain open to permit passage of the base flood without raising that water surface elevation by more than one foot.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies are provided so that communities may be aware of measures that could be used to limit the exposure to flood related damage.



Objective**Strategies**

<p>Local Planning and Regulations</p> <p>Improve Compliance with NFIP</p> <p>Incorporate Flood Mitigation into Local Planning</p> <p>Limit or Restrict Development in Floodplain Areas</p> <p>Adopt and Enforce Building Codes</p> <p>Improve Storm Water Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and maintain FEMA elevation certificates for buildings • Use "green infrastructure" program to link, manage, & expand greenways • Mitigate hazards during infrastructure planning • Develop stream buffer ordinance or limit impervious surfaces • Prohibit or limit floodplain development • Require the hazardous materials be located outside areas flood areas • Complete a storm water drainage study for known problem areas
<p>Structure and Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Preserve Floodplains as Open Space</p> <p>Conduct Regular Maintenance for Drainage Systems and Flood Control</p> <p>Protect and Restore Natural Flood Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Protect Critical Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow developers to increase density in another area to keep flood area vacant • Routinely clean and repair storm water drains • Detect and prevent illegal discharges into storm water and sewer systems • Retain thick vegetation on public lands flanking rivers • Protect and enhance landforms that serve as natural barriers • Require critical facilities to be built above 500-year flood elevation
<p>Education and Awareness</p> <p>Educate Property Owners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accurate floodplain maps

*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Dam Failure

Dams are frequently built for recreation, flood control, fire protection, irrigation and water storage. Most dams are small earthen works on private property, causing limited damage if they fail. Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties have hundreds of dams, but only 48 are likely to put life at risk should they fail. The most hazardous of these are the Deer Creek and Jordanelle Dams, which could engulf entire communities in Wasatch and Utah counties.

Dam failures are defined as the failure of a man-made water impoundment structure, which sometimes results in catastrophic downgrade flooding. The diagram below depicts common features of dams.

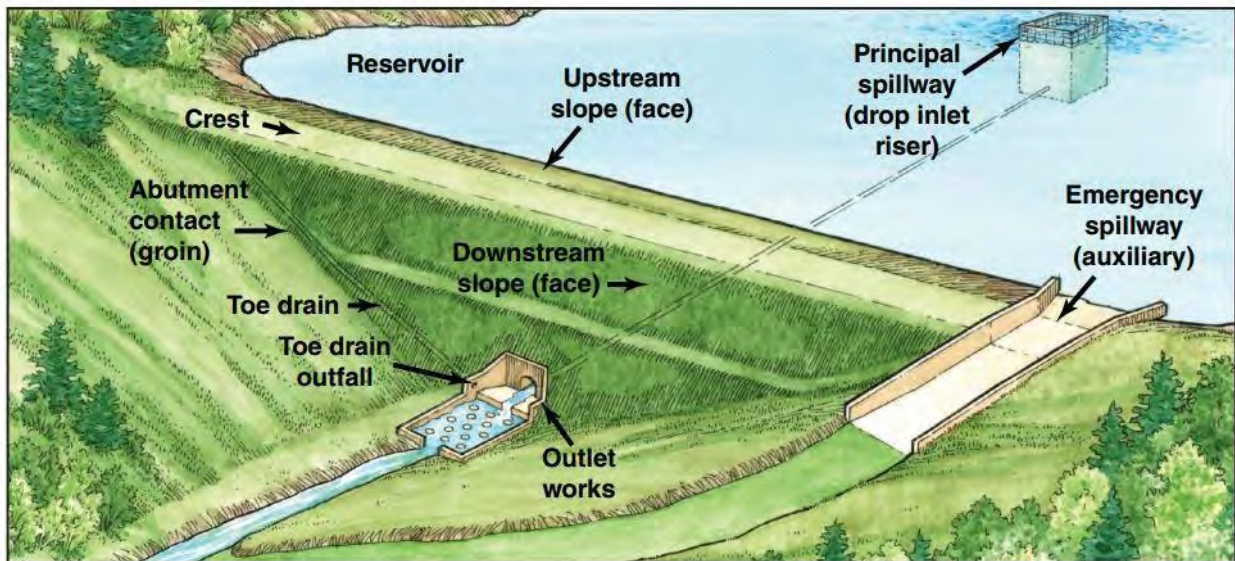


Figure 6 Dam Features. Created by the Forest Service and FEMA

Dam failure can have many causes, as seen below. Overtopping, or when water comes over the top of the dam after a significant rain event or because of a low area in the crest of a dam, can quickly erode the crest, slope, and toe of the dam quickly leading to failure. Overtopping is specifically mentioned as a possibility if the Jordanelle dam fails due to piping, then raises the water level in the Deer Creek dam until it experiences overtopping. Earthquakes can instigate many of the problems a dam normally faces, such as mass movement (a slump or landslide), cracking, and/or liquefaction leading to stability failure.

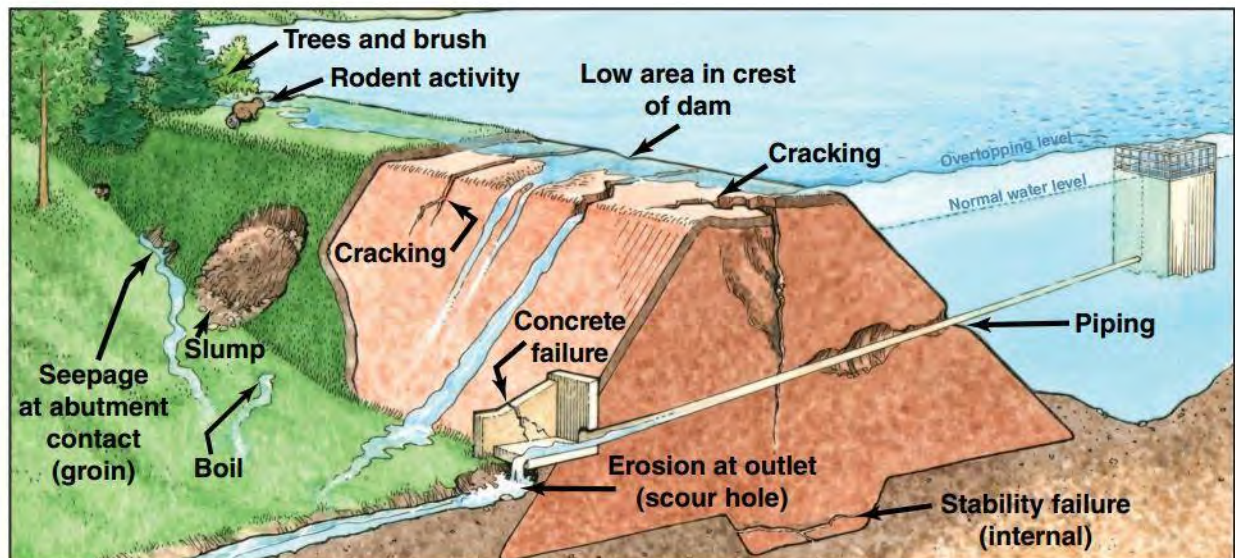


Figure 7 Possible dam problems. Graphic created by the Forest Service & FEMA.

According to the Bureau of Reclamation, the Jordanelle Dam is built to withstand a 7.5 magnitude earthquake on the Wasatch Fault 19 miles to the west or a 6.5 magnitude earthquake directly beneath the dam. Deer Creek dam also experienced extensive renovations from 2003-2008, and is now much less likely to suffer serious adverse effects in the event of an earthquake. The Utah State Engineer has been charged with regulating non-federal dams in the State since 1919. The Engineer ensures that all non-federal dams are inspected routinely and that the results of those inspections are available to the public. With the passing of the Federal Dam Safety Act in the 1970's, Utah created a Dam Safety Section responsible for all non-federal dams.

The State Dam Safety Section has developed a hazard rating system for all non-federal dams in Utah. Downstream uses, the size, height, volume, and incremental risk/damage assessments of dams are all variables used to assign dam hazard ratings in the Dam Safety classification system. Using the hazard ratings systems developed by the Dam Safety Section, dams are placed into one of three classifications: high, moderate, and low. Dams receiving a low rating would have insignificant property loss due to dam failure. Moderate hazard dams would cause significant property loss in the event of a breach. High hazard dams would cause a possible loss of life in the event of a rupture. The frequency of dam inspection is designated based on hazard rating with the Division of Water Rights inspecting high-hazard dams annually, moderate hazard dams biannually and low-hazard dams every five years. There are more than 150 dams in the Mountainland Region of which 48 have received a high hazard rating by Dam Safety.

According to the Dam Safety Program, During the last several decades, there has been a better understanding of how dams function, and new minimum standards have been established. In order to provide for public safety, the Legislature has provided grant funding since 1992 in various amounts to the Board of Water Resources to appropriate for dam safety projects. From 1997 to 2007, approximately \$4.3 million was appropriated per year. In 2008, the amount was reduced to approximately \$700,000. From 2009 to present, funding has been \$3.8 million per year for high hazard dam rehabilitations. These projects become necessary due to infrastructure aging, hazard creep and standards modernization. (Regular maintenance and other work may not be eligible for grant funding.)

Historically, the cost of each dam safety project has averaged about \$2-3 million. (Cost varies depending on the size of the dam and the extent of the deficiencies.) **At the current level of funding, the state can fund, on average, only one or two dam safety projects each year.** With each passing year, inflation chips away at the dollar's buying power, and the ability to complete projects continues to diminish.

In order for the remaining high hazard dams to be brought up to minimum safety standards, an estimated \$250 million is needed. **At the current funding rate, this is estimated to take about 66 years.** If funding were increased by \$6.2 million to a total of \$10 million per year, the dams could be upgraded in approximately 25 years.

The Board of Water Resources will continue to work with the Dam Safety program to determine which dams are the highest priority and to address these projects as funds allow, but the current level of funding is insufficient to address all the minimum standard issues. As a result, dam safety projects are being delayed due to a lack of funds. Additional funding would accelerate urgent dam safety upgrades.

The following information regarding a failure of both Jordanelle and Deer Creek Dams and resulting loss was prepared by the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation entitled “Dam Failure and Maximum Operational Release, Inundation Study: Deer Creek Dam” completed, February 2002. The Bureau of Reclamation is in the process of reviewing their policies for sharing this information with the public and MAG hopes to use more recent maps in the next plan update.

Introduction and Purpose

On February 27, 1995, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) issued a policy statement regarding establishing an Emergency Management Program at Reclamation dams. This policy stated that Reclamation would offer technical support and assistance to communities and jurisdictions downstream of Reclamation dams to ensure that adequate dam-specific emergency operation plans are in place. Directives for the emergency management program state that Emergency Actions Plans (EAP) shall be developed and are to contain descriptions of potentially affected areas in the flood plain with inundation maps wherever appropriate. Studies are designed to assess the worst-case scenario, when a reservoir at full capacity suddenly experiences an instantaneous failure. More often than not, dam owners have enough forewarning of a problem to remedy it or at least give warning. The dam failure study below was prepared to meet the goals and objectives of the Commissioner’s directives.

The purpose of the study was to identify potential flood hazard areas resulting from the unlikely events of “sunny day” failure of Deer Creek Dam (referring to an event that occurs when severe weather, earthquakes, or other extreme events are not present), the maximum operational release of Deer Creek Dam and the “sunny day” failure of Jordanelle Dam resulting in the failure of Deer Creek Dam due to overtopping.

These studies are standard practice within Reclamation and therefore do not reflect in any way upon the integrity of either Jordanelle or Deer Creek Dams.

Previous Studies

The Denver Office completed a previous Flood Inundation Study in June of 1990. It addressed two conditions, 1) a PMF (Probable Maximum Flood) causing the failure of Deer Creek Dam; and 2) a PMF (Probable Maximum Flood) causing the failure of Jordanelle Dam, which then results in the failure of Deer Creek Dam. Both scenarios were accomplished using the National Weather Service (NWS) DAMBRK model. Cross sections and some dam breach parameters were obtained from these studies for use in this report.

Description of Jordanelle Dam

Jordanelle Dam and reservoir is located on the Provo River in Wasatch County in north central Utah about 5 miles north of Heber City, Utah. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 311,000 acre-feet at active conservation, and a total reservoir storage capacity of 361,500 acre-feet.

The primary purpose of the reservoir is to provide Municipal and Industrial water for use in Salt Lake City and northern Utah County. Additional project purposes include flood control, recreation, Heber Valley irrigation water, and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Description of Deer Creek Dam

Deer Creek Dam and reservoir are located on the Provo River about 16 miles northeast of Provo, Utah and about 10 miles southwest of Heber City, Utah. Deer Creek Dam consists of a zoned earth fill structure, spillway and outlet works. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 152,570 acre-feet at the top of the gates, which is elevation 5,417 feet. The reservoir is part of a collection system, which stores and releases water from the Duchesne River, Weber River, and also the Provo River drainage. The primary recipients of the water are cities and farms along the Wasatch Front. It also provides year-round power generation and is used heavily for recreational purposes.

Study Results

The results indicate that flooding resulting from the sunny day failures of either Jordanelle or Deer Creek Dams will inundate the residential areas along the Provo Canyon corridor and in Orem and Provo, which could result in the loss of life. In addition, parts of Springville located within the flood plain south of Provo, Utah as well as major highways and road crossings would be heavily impacted by the floodwaters.

The routings of the floods were terminated at approximately 10 hours for the sunny day failure of Jordanelle and Deer Creek Dams. About 10 hours after flooding begins, most of the floodwaters are safely contained by Utah Lake. The results of the flood routing are listed in the attached tables.

Sunny day failure of Jordanelle Dam resulting in the failure of Deer Creek Dam due to overtopping, identifies results obtained from the sunny day failure of Jordanelle Dam modeled as a piping failure. The table includes the maximum water surface, peak flows, and flood arrival times from the beginning of the failure of Jordanelle Dam to the flood arrival at Provo City.

Sunny day failure of Jordanelle Dam

River Miles Downstream of Deer Creek Dam	Maximum Water Surface Elev (Feet)	Depth Above Streambed (Feet)	Arrival Time of Leading Edge (Hrs)	Arrival Time of Peak Flow (Hrs)	Maximum Flow (CFS)	Location
0.0	5439	165	River Miles Downstream of Deer Creek Dam	2.5	3,573,000	Deer Creek Dam
10.0	4926	104	2.0	2.9	3,124,000	Mouth of Provo Canyon
14.5	N/A	N/A	2.5	3.0	3,085,000	Provo City

*Arrival times are from the beginning of Jordanelle Dam failure

*Mile 0.0 is at the downstream toe of Deer Creek Dam

Sunny day failure of failure of Deer Creek Dam identifies results obtained from the sunny day failure of Deer Creek Dam modeled as a piping failure. The table includes the maximum water surface, peak flows, and flood arrival times from the beginning of the failure of Deer Creek Dam to the flood arrival at Provo City.

Sunny day failure of Deer Creek Dam

River Miles Downstream of Deer Creek Dam	Maximum Water Surface Elev (Feet)	Depth Above Streambed (Feet)	Arrival Time of Leading Edge (Hrs)	Arrival Time of Peak Flow (Hrs)	Maximum Flow (CFS)	Location
0.0	5381	107	0.1	0.7	1,550,000	Deer Creek Dam
10.0	4915	93	0.8	1.1	1,397,000	Mouth of Provo Canyon
14.5	N/A	N/A	0.9	1.2	1,386,000	Provo City

*Arrival times are from the beginning of Deer Creek Dam failure

*Mile 0.0 is at the downstream toe of Deer Creek Dam

Maximum operational release of Deer Creek Dam identifies the results of the maximum operational release from Deer Creek Dam to the mouth of Provo Canyon, based on the maximum release of 13,500 cfs. The table includes the maximum water surface, depth above streambed, and peak flows obtained at the cross sections modeled.

Maximum operational releases of Deer Creek Dam (Releases are based on continuous flow of 13,500 cfs)

River Miles Downstream of Deer Creek Dam	Maximum Water Surface (Elev)	Depth Above Streambed (Feet)	Maximum Flow (CFS)
0.0	5289	15	13,500
10.0	4836	14	13,500

*Mile 0.0 is at the downstream toe of Deer Creek Dam

Inundation Maps

Inundation maps produced from this study are shown on U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle maps (Scale 1:24,000). They combine flood inundation boundaries from both the National Weather Service’s (NWS) DAMBRK one dimensional model, which was used to route flows between Deer Creek Dam and the mouth of Provo Canyon, and MIKE 21, the two-dimensional model which terminates at Utah Lake. The flood inundation boundaries shown on the maps for each scenario were taken from the 1993 study and are located in the county annexes.

Mitigation

<p>Local Planning and Regulations</p> <p>Include Dam Failure scenarios into Local Planning</p> <p>Map and Assess Community Vulnerability to Dam Failure</p> <p>Include Dam Owners in Planning Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate multiple escape routes for inundation zone • Require the hazardous materials be located outside inundation zone • Use GIS to map inundation zones for high-risk dams (if not previously done) • Incorporate seismic strengthening into Capital Improvement Plan • Use dam’s Emergency Response Plan in city emergency response plan • Invite dam owners to attend planning workshops when applicable
<p>Structure and Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Conduct seismic retrofitting</p> <p>Partner with dam owners for upgrades</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivize dam owners to retrofit high-risk dams • Designate a dam liaison from the public works department to talk to owners

Education and Awareness	
Educate the Public on their Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make maps and reports readily available
Review Inspection Results Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designate employee to review inspection results on a yearly basis

*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Wildland Fire

Identifying Hazards

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuel often exposing or consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and spread quickly and are usually sighted by dense smoke. Wildfires are placed into two classifications Wildland and Wildland-Urban Interface. Wildland fires are those occurring in an area where development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, or power lines. Wildland-Urban Interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. As the populations of the MAG region grow, residents build farther into wildland areas. This can pose problems for local fire departments as they endeavor to extend their services to new homes.



When discussing wildland fire, it is important to remember that fires are part of a natural process and are needed to maintain a healthy ecosystem. If fires are suppressed for longer than the ecosystem is accustomed to and debris collects in the understory, any wildland fire that occurs will have more fuel to burn and be more difficult to control. Land Management agencies across the state try to keep the fuel low load through controlled burns, manual removal, and other practices. Three basic elements are needed for a fire to occur (1) a heat source (2) oxygen and (3) fuel. Fuel and oxygen are readily available in the MAG region. Major ignition sources for wildfire are lightning and human causes such as arson, prescribed burns, recreational activities, burning debris, sparks from equipment, and carelessness with fireworks. About half of all wildfires started in Utah can be attributed to human activities, with the other half caused by lightning. Once a wildfire has started, vegetation, topography and weather are all conditions having an effect on wildfire behavior.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies have been provided so that communities may be aware of measures that could be used to limit the exposure to Wildland Fire related damage.

Objective	Strategies
Local Planning and Regulations Map and Assess Vulnerability to Fire Reduce Risk through Land Use Planning Develop a Wildland-Urban Interface Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use GIS mapping to analyze planning decisions, zoning, development, etc. • Designate high-risk areas and specify conditions for use and development • Involve Fire Protection agencies in determining standards for development • Address access, signage, fire hydrants, water availability, vegetation, etc.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects Create Defensible Space Around Structures Conduct Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create defensible space around power lines, oil and gas lines, etc. by removing vegetation and flammable materials • Replace flammable vegetation with less flammable species • Arson prevention cleanup in areas of abandoned structures, trash, etc.
Natural Systems Protection Implement a Fuels Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform maintenance including fuel management: pruning, selective logging, etc. • Sponsor local "slash and clean-up" days to reduce fuel loads along the WUI
Education and Awareness Participate in Firewise Program Increase Wildfire Risk Awareness Educate Property Owners about Wildfire Mitigation Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Firewise guidance in encouraging best practices for the community • Organize local fire department tour to show officials vulnerable areas • Install fire mitigation systems such as interior and exterior sprinklers • Remove dead or dry leaves and other combustibles near/on homes

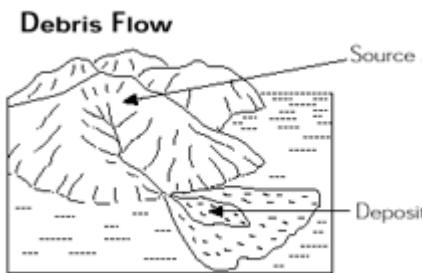
*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Landslides

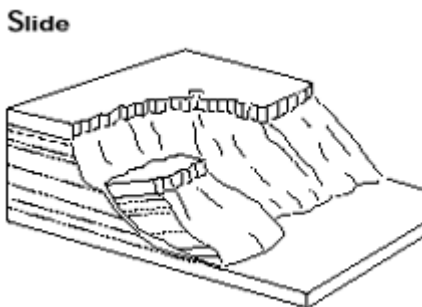
Many hazards are characteristically intertwined. Lightning may start a Wildfire or excessive rain could lead to a dam failure. Landslides are no exception. Landslides, often referred to as mass movement, occur any time the driving forces of gravity outweigh the resisting forces (friction, cohesion, strength of material) of a slope. This can be accelerated by a fire, which destroys the vegetation keeping soil in place, or a flood that lubricates soil particles and decreases the friction holding them in place. Earthquakes can also instigate movement of an unstable slope. Any area with a slope could be a site of mass movement. Mountain slopes with the spectacular views sought by many homeowners are especially susceptible to landslide activity. Though there have been fewer catastrophic landslide disasters than flood or fire, there are numerous events where a few homes are damaged or made to undertake extensive mitigation measures because the land under their foundation is slowly creeping out of place.

Mass movement can occur at a snail's pace or faster than a flood. The speed depends on the composition of the mass being moved and the cause of the movement. There are several types of mass movement, the most relevant of which are explained below.

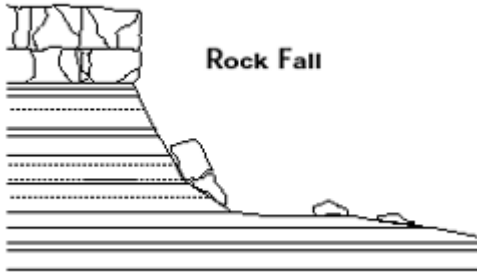
Three Common Types of Landslides in Utah



Debris flows consist of sediment-water mixtures that flow down a streambed or hillside, commonly depositing sediment at canyon mouths in fan-like deposits known as alluvial fans. These often occur during episodes of heavy rain, especially if a slope has experienced de-vegetation from fire or construction. Debris flows can start with just a few cubic feet of material and gain huge quantities as they quickly flow downhill.



Slides are down slope movements of soil or rock on slopes. They can occur so slowly that the only evidence is gradual cracking of a home's walls and foundations or fast enough to kill. There are several activities that increase the likelihood of this type of mass movement occurring, such as cutting into the toe of a slope, overwatering, adding weight (such as a house) to the top of a slope, and removing vegetation (especially trees).



Rock falls consist of rock(s) falling from a cliff or cut slope and are very common in the canyon country of southern Utah. Rock falls, by definition, involve material travelling through the air and happen very quickly. Earthquakes are often a trigger, as is repeated freezing and thawing which expands cracks within the rock.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies are provided so that communities may be aware of methods that could be used to limit the exposure to landslide/Problem Soils related damage.

Objective	Strategies
Local Planning and Regulations Manage Development in Landslide Hazard Areas Open Space Warn inhabitants after triggering events Map and Assess Community Vulnerability to Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate utilities outside landslide areas • Limit new development in steep slope/high-risk areas • Leave open space or setbacks on and near at-risk slopes • Monitor at-risk slopes after fire, intense rainfall, or other events • Assess vegetation in wildfire-prone areas to prevent landslides after fires • Inventory infrastructure in areas vulnerable to landslides
Structure and Infrastructure Projects Prevent Impacts to Roadways Install drain fields Remove Existing Buildings and Infrastructure from Hazard Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply soil stabilization measures on steep, publicly-owned slopes • Install drains on slopes with naturally poor drainage • Acquire at-risk buildings and infrastructure • Enforce permanent restrictions on development
Education and Awareness Educate Public on Hazardous areas Real Estate disclosure Educate the public on correct watering practices and slope vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make public hazard maps • Ensure that homebuyers know risk before purchasing homes on slopes • Disperse guidelines for correct watering practices to those in vulnerable areas • Recommend services and plants to those living on or near steep slopes

*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Part 4 Regional Hazards

Introduction

Many hazards are difficult to map at a county level due to their unpredictability or widespread effects. Severe weather, infestations, algal blooms, and drought have been recognized as regional hazards for this plan. Identifying one portion of the region being more prone to these hazards than another is impractical due to the lack of specific spatial data and their widespread nature. Each jurisdiction has the opportunity to address these hazards on an individual mitigation level.

Air Quality

Description

Poor air quality is caused by harmful emissions from vehicles, homes, industry, and wildfire that have serious health, climate, and environmental consequences.

Although air quality is gradually improving, air pollution reduces the lifespan of the average Utahan by 2 years. Vehicle emissions account for half of air pollution. The Wasatch Front's geography makes inversions especially severe while the entire West suffers during wildfire season.

Probability: High in Utah County, low in Summit and Wasatch Counties

Severity: Critical, causes hospital visits and premature deaths.

Vulnerability

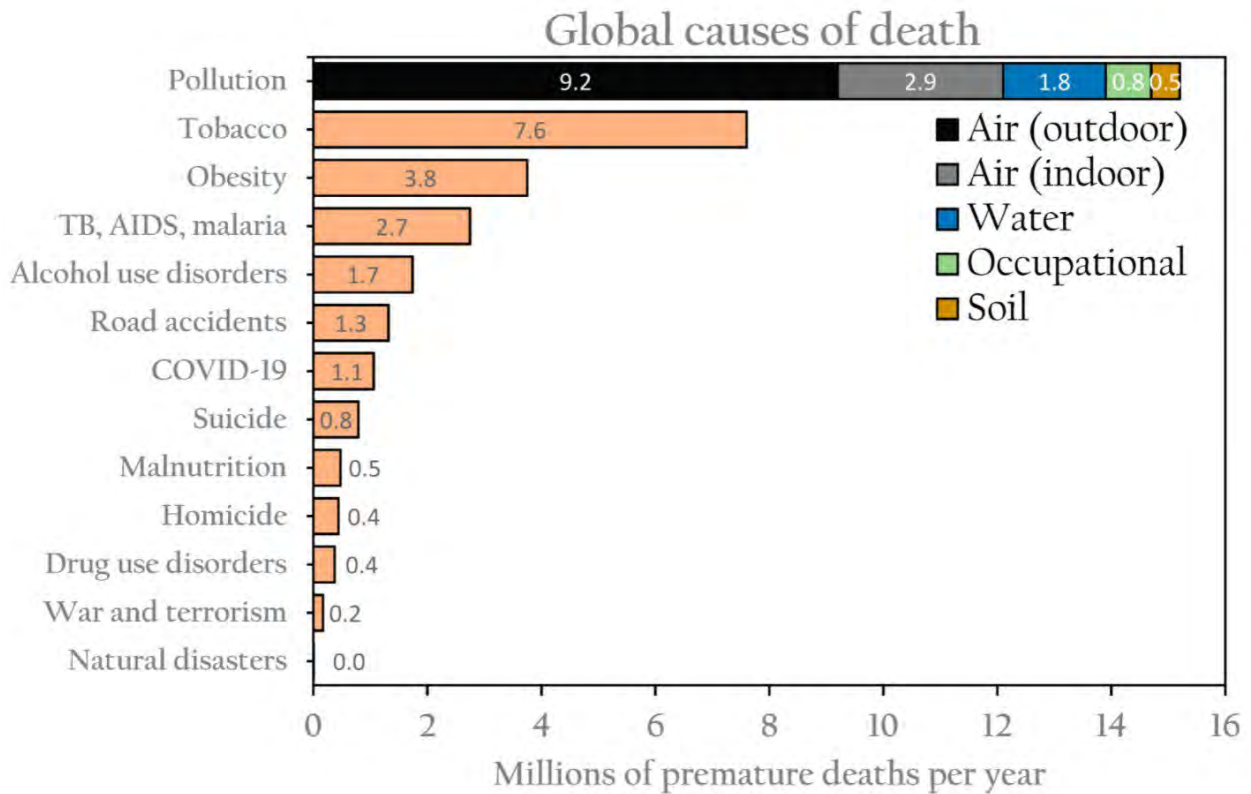
Children, the elderly, those with health conditions, and fetuses are at greater risk for hospitalization on bad air days. Utah County's pollution is bad enough that it must submit plans to the EPA to improve its air, but Wasatch County is also concerned about the pollution and has had monitors in place since 2016.

Mitigation Strategies

- Adopt emissions reduction goals

- Promote teleworking
- Support research
- Accelerate Quality Growth efforts (i.e., denser, more walkable places)
- Encourage Electric Vehicles and infrastructure
- Consider market-based approaches
- Reduce auto-dependency

Experts estimated that air pollution in Utah causes 2480 to 8000 premature deaths annually (90% confidence interval) and decreases the median life expectancy by 1.1 to 3.6 years. Economic costs of air pollution in Utah totaled **\$0.75 to \$3.3 billion annually**, up to 1.7% of the state's gross domestic product. Worldwide, outdoor air pollution accounts for far more deaths and natural disasters.



- (Errigo et al, Human Health and Economic Costs of Air Pollution in Utah: An Expert Assessment. *Atmosphere*. 2020; 11(11):1238. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11111238>)

Algal Blooms

Algal blooms occur when naturally occurring cyanobacteria in the water multiply very quickly in warm conditions, producing cyanotoxins that can pose serious health risks.

Probability: High, especially in Utah Lake

Severity: Critical, can cause injuries or deaths

While blooms can happen naturally in pristine mountain lakes and impaired urban waterways, certain conditions (i.e., usually warmer waters and high concentrations of phosphorus and nitrogen) can increase the likelihood of blooms. As global temperatures increase, scientists have noticed blooms at an increasing frequency. Nitrogen and phosphorus are common pollutants that can come from sewage treatment plants, erosion and urban and agricultural runoff.

Vulnerability

Lake-adjacent cities and businesses that depend on water recreation are adversely affected by algal blooms, as is the perception of water safety at large. Children and pets are more likely to ingest water.

Mitigation Strategies

Proper land management and the investment in new technologies to treat wastewater can reduce the likelihood of blooms.

- Reduce the amount of fertilizer use on lawns
- Use phosphorus-free fertilizer and detergent when possible
- Fix leaking septic systems
- Keep yard debris such as leaves or grass clippings from washing into storm drains
- Pick up pet waste

Severe Weather

Utah, Summit, and Wasatch counties have an ideal site and situation for a variety of severe weather events. Utah's distance from the moderating effects of oceans results in hot summers and cold winters, unlike coastal areas that enjoy less extreme temperatures. In addition, the mountains create opportunity for precipitation which can be severe. The benefit of the mountains (other than providing necessary water) is that they prevent more severe tornadoes by breaking up the bodies of warm, moist air and cool, dry air necessary for formation. Numerous opportunities for recreation in the Wasatch and Uintah mountains place a greater number of people at risk during severe weather events, whether it be summer hikers struck by lightning or skiers caught in a snow storm.

“Severe weather” includes the following events grouped for convenience.

Hazard	National Weather Service Guidelines for Event Type
Winter Weather, Blizzard, Snow Storm	A winter storm which produces the following conditions for 3 hours or longer: (1) sustained winds or frequent gusts 30 knots (35 mph) or greater, and (2) falling and/or blowing snow reducing visibility frequently to less than 1/4 mile, on a widespread or localized basis. -OR- A winter precipitation event that causes a death, injury, or a significant impact to commerce or transportation but does not meet locally/regionally defined warning criteria. A Winter Weather event could result from one or more winter precipitation types (snow, or blowing/drifting snow, or freezing rain/drizzle), on a widespread or localized basis
Cold, Wind Chill, Extreme Cold	Period of low temperatures or wind chill temperatures reaching or exceedingly locally/regionally defined advisory (typical value is –18°F or colder) conditions, on a widespread or localized basis. There can be situations where advisory criteria are not met, but the combination of seasonably cold temperatures and low wind chill values (roughly 15°F below normal) must result in a fatality. Normally, cold/wind chill conditions should cause human and/or economic impact.
Dense Fog	Water droplets suspended in the air at the Earth’s surface, over a widespread or localized area, reducing visibility to values equal to or below locally/regionally established values for dense fog (usually 1/4 mile or less) and impacting transportation or commerce. No direct fatalities.
Hail	Hail 3/4 of an inch or larger in diameter will be entered. Hail accumulations of smaller size which cause property and/or crop damage, or casualties, should be entered.
Heavy Rain	Unusually large amounts of rain which do not cause a flash flood or flood, but cause damage, e.g., roof collapse or other human/economic impact.
High Wind, Thunderstorm Wind, Strong Wind	Sustained non-convective winds of 35 knots (40 mph) or greater lasting for 1 hour or longer or winds (sustained or gusts) of 50 knots (58 mph) for any duration (or otherwise locally/regionally defined), on a widespread or localized basis. In some mountainous areas, the above numerical values are 43 knots (50 mph) and 65 knots (75 mph), respectively. -OR- Non-convective winds gusting less than 50 knots (58

	mph), or sustained winds less than 35 knots (40 mph), resulting in a fatality, injury, or damage. -OR- Winds, arising from convection (occurring within 30 minutes of lightning being observed or detected), with speeds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), or winds of any speed (non-severe thunderstorm winds below 50 knots) producing a fatality, injury, or damage.
Lightning	A sudden electrical discharge from a thunderstorm, resulting in a fatality, injury, and/or damage.
Tornado, Funnel Cloud	A rotating, visible, extension of a cloud pendant from a convective cloud with circulation not reaching the ground. The funnel cloud should be large, noteworthy, or create strong public interest to be entered. -OR- A violently rotating column of air, extending to or from a cumuliform cloud or underneath a cumuliform cloud, to the ground, and often (but not always) visible as a condensation funnel. Literally, in order for a vortex to be classified as a tornado, it must be in contact with the ground and extend to/from the cloud base, and there should be some semblance of ground-based visual effects such as dust/dirt rotational markings/swirls, or structural or vegetative damage or disturbance.

Lightning

During the development of a thunderstorm, the rapidly rising air within the cloud, combined with the movement of the precipitation within the cloud, causes electrical charges to build. Generally, positive charges build up near the top of the cloud, while negative charges build up near the bottom. Normally, the earth's surface has a slight negative charge. However, as the negative charges build up near the base of the cloud, the ground beneath the cloud and the area surrounding the cloud becomes positively charged. As the cloud moves, these induced positive charges on the ground follow the cloud like a shadow. Lightning is a giant spark of electricity that occurs between the positive and negative charges within the atmosphere or between the atmosphere and the ground. In the initial stages of development, air acts as an insulator between the positive and negative charges. When the potential between the positive and negative charges becomes too great, there is a discharge of electricity that we know as lightning.

Heavy Snowstorms

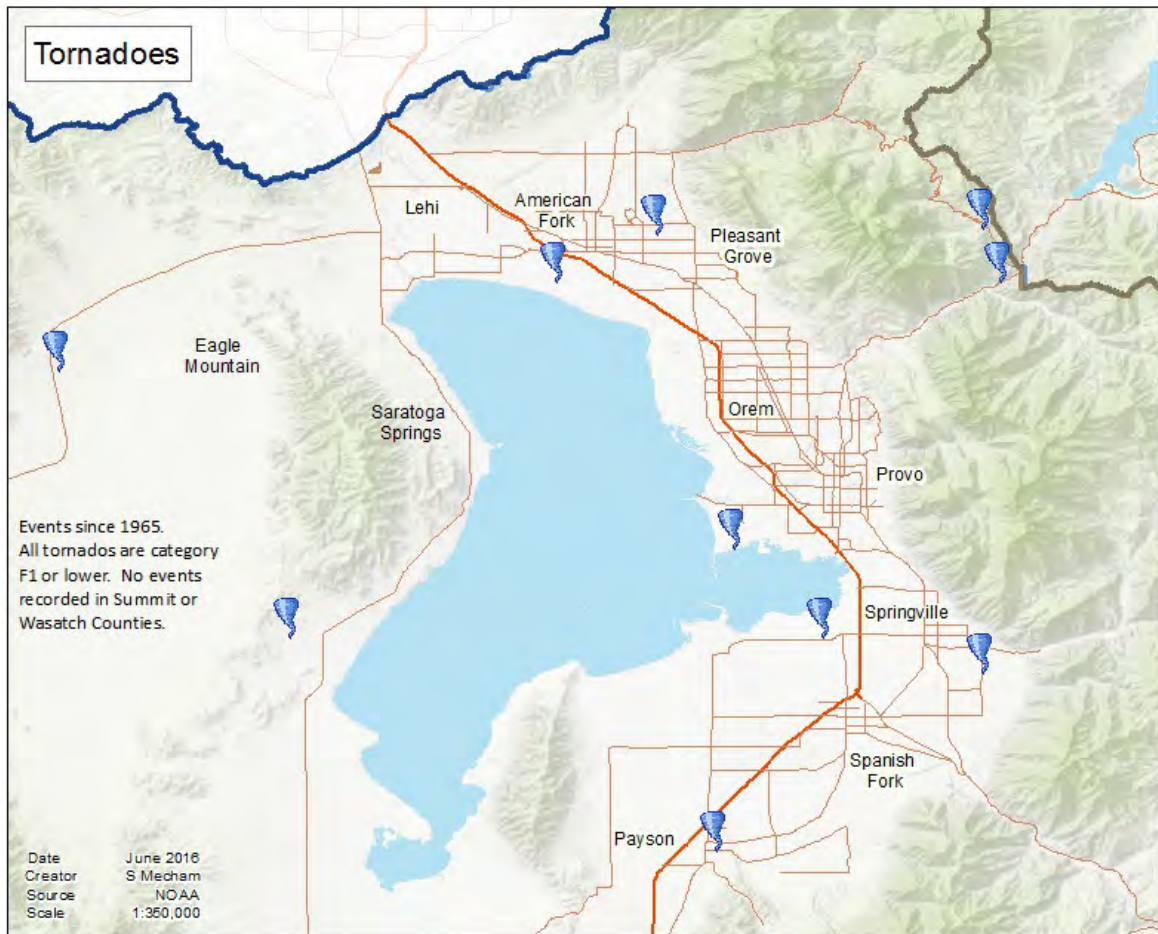
A severe winter storm deposits four or more inches of snow during a 12-hour period or six inches of snow during a 24-hour period. According to the official definition given by the U.S. Weather Service, the winds must exceed 35 miles per hour and the temperature must drop to twenty degrees Fahrenheit (20° F) or lower. All winter storms make driving extremely dangerous.

Hail Storms

Hailstones are large pieces of ice that fall from powerful thunderstorms. Hail forms when strong updrafts within the convection cell of a cumulonimbus cloud carry water droplets upward causing them to freeze. Once the droplet freezes, it collides with other liquid droplets that freeze on contact. These rise and fall cycles continue until the hailstone becomes too heavy and falls from the cloud.

Tornados

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes often occur at the edge of an updraft or within the air coming down from a thunderstorm. Due to the Mountainland region's topography, it has only experienced tornadoes category F1 and lower. The most destructive tornado in the state of Utah occurred in 1999, striking downtown Salt Lake City and resulting in 1 death, dozens of injuries and \$170 million in damage. Even so, that tornado was only an F2 and dissipated upon reaching the foothills.



Avalanches

Avalanches are a rapid down-slope movement of snow, ice, and debris. Snow avalanches are a significant mountain hazard in Utah, and nationally account for more deaths each year than earthquakes. Avalanches are the result of snow accumulation on a steep slope and can be triggered by ground shaking, sound, or a person. Avalanches consist of a starting zone, a track, and a run-out zone. The starting zone is where the ice or snow breaks loose and starts to slide. The Track is the grade or channel down which an avalanche travel. The run-out zone is where an avalanche stops and deposits the snow.

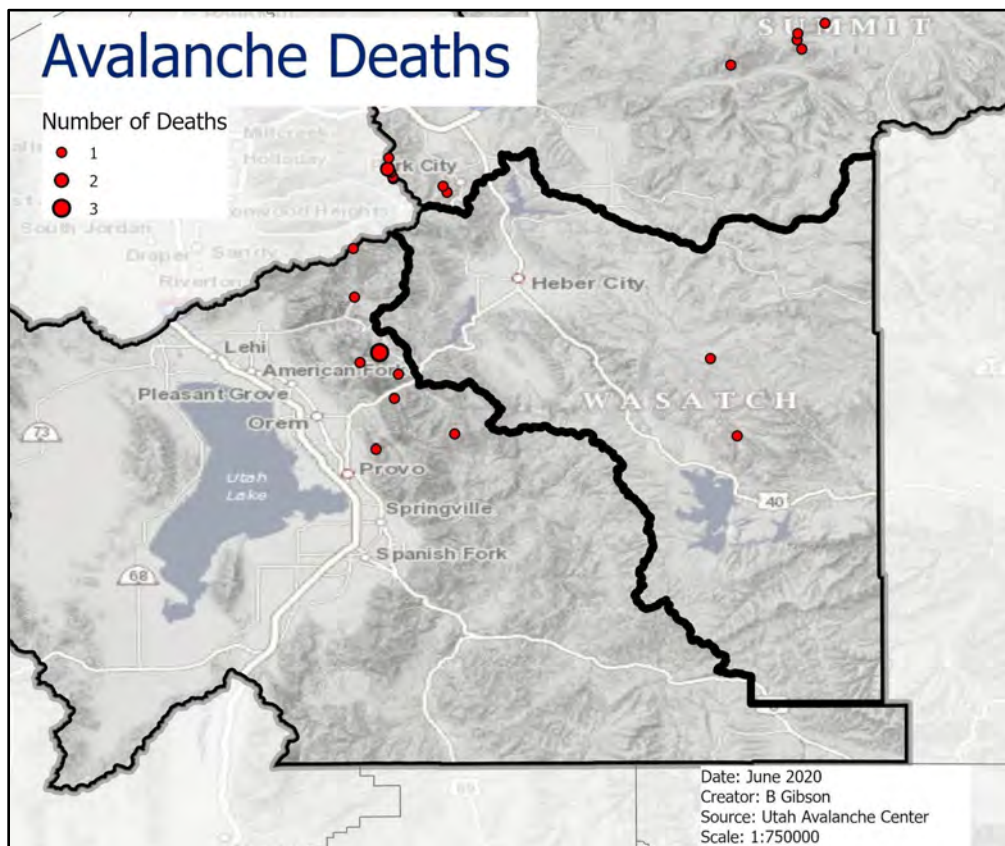
The two main factors affecting avalanche activity include weather and terrain, large frequent storms combined with steep slopes result in avalanche danger. Additional factors that contribute to slope stability are the amount of snow, rate of accumulation, moisture content, snow crystal types and the wind speed and direction. In Utah, the months of January through April have the highest avalanche risk.

Topography plays a vital role in avalanche dynamics. Slope angles between 30 to 45 degrees are optimum for avalanches with 38 degrees being the bulls-eye. Slopes with an angle above 45 degrees continually slough, thereby preventing large accumulation. The risk of avalanches decreases on slope angles below 30 degrees.

Types of Avalanches Common in Utah:

Dry or slab avalanches occur when a cohesive slab of snow fractures as a unit and slides on top of weaker snow, breaking apart as it slides. Slab avalanches occur when additional weight is added quickly to the snow pack, overloading a buried weaker layer. Dry snow avalanches usually travel between 60-80 miles per hour, reaching this speed within 5 seconds of the fracture, resulting in the deadliest form of snow avalanche.

Wet avalanches occur when percolating water dissolves the bonds between the snow grains in a pre-existing snow pack, decreasing the strength of the buried weak layer. Strong sun or warm temperatures can melt the snow and create wet avalanches. Wet avalanches usually travel about 20 miles per hour.



Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies are provided so that communities may be aware of methods that could be used to limit the exposure to Severe Weather/Avalanche related damage.

Objective	Strategies
Local Planning and Regulations	
Adopt and Enforce Building Codes Adopt Zoning Codes in Avalanche Areas Create Early Warning Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce building codes for roof snow loads • Limit development in avalanche risk areas • Make National Weather Service warnings easily accessible to residents
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Protect Power Lines Protect Critical Facilities and Equipment Reduce Impacts to Roadways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install redundancies and loop-feeds, design lines to fail in small sections • Install lightning protection on critical infrastructure and surge protection • Use snow fences or rows of vegetation to limit blowing and drifting snow • Install sheds over roads below avalanche terrain
Education and Awareness	
Conduct Winter Weather Risk Awareness Assist Vulnerable Populations Educate Property Owners about Freezing Pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute family and traveler emergency preparedness information • Encourage homeowners to install CO monitors and alarms • Identify and organize outreach to vulnerable populations • Educate homeowners on locating water pipes inside insulated areas • Inform homeowners on allowing a faucet drip during extreme cold

*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Assessing Vulnerability

Severe weather can be a regular part of living in the Mountainland Region. Fortunately, the intensity of severe weather in the region has been limited to moderate levels. Some vulnerability assessment is made in the County Profiles based on previous losses.

Development Trends

In some instances, growth in certain areas such as mountainsides and canyons can decrease accessibility and increase other risks such as avalanche. Communities should develop education requirements as part of the development process. Other hazards such as lightning and hail are relatively independent of small-scale geography and are not exacerbated by development. Climate change could increase the amount of energy in the air, resulting in more powerful summer storms and their related hazards. Climate change could increase the amount of energy in the air, resulting in more powerful summer storms and their related hazards.

Profile

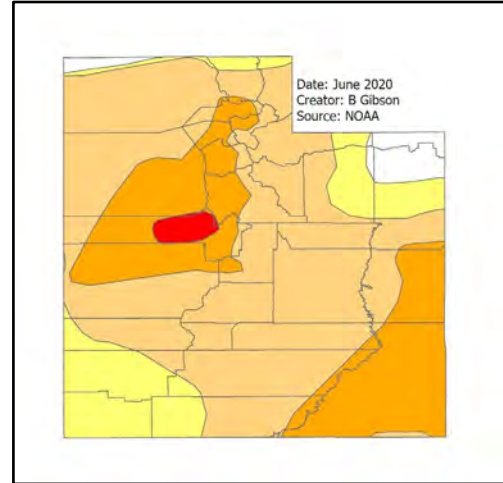
Frequency	Frequent. Multiple events happen each year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Region wide with some locations more frequent due to geography.
Seasonal Pattern	All year depending upon the type of event.
Duration	Seconds to Days
Speed of Onset	Immediate
Probability of Future Occurrences	Extremely likely. All counties average multiple damaging severe weather events every year.

History

Due to the large number of incidents that have been recorded the history table was omitted from this section and a summary is in each County Profile.

Drought

Drought is a normal recurrent feature of climate, although many people in Utah erroneously consider it a rare and random event. It occurs in virtually all climatic zones, but has greater effects in semi-arid zones (such as Utah) where consistently lower levels of precipitation decrease the margin of tolerance for lengthy events. Droughts are slow-onset hazards, which result from long periods of below normal precipitation. Drought is a temporary aberration and differs from aridity since the latter is restricted to low rainfall regions and is a permanent feature of climate.



A common measure of drought is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), which quantifies the existence of a drought through measures of soil moisture. A caveat of the PDSI is that it does not account for human access to water, such as reservoir levels. The PDSI may show no drought while human and agricultural sources are still recovering from multiple years of water storage depletion.

Palmer Drought Severity Index PDSI	Description	Possible Impacts
-1.0 to -1.9	Abnormally Dry	Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops/pastures
-2.0 to -2.9	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops/pastures Streams, reservoirs, or wells low Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
-3.0 to -3.9	Severe Drought	Crop/pasture losses likely Water shortages common Water restrictions imposed
-4.0 to -4.9	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses Widespread water shortages or restrictions
-5.0 or less	Exceptional Drought	Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies Exceptional and Widespread crop/pasture losses

*Adapted from U.S. Drought Monitor

Profile

Frequency	Frequent
Severity	Severe primarily to agriculture
Location	Region wide
Seasonal Pattern	Summer
Duration*	Average: 11 years, longest in record: 44 years
Speed of Onset	Incremental with impact increasing.
Probability of Future Occurrences*	Moderate: 10% (PDSI -2.0 or lower) Severe: 4% (PDSI -3.0 or lower)
*Estimates according to NIDIS data based on tree-ring data from year 0 to 2017	

Assessing Vulnerability

Drought is a condition that affects every corner of the Mountainland Region. In the developed world, droughts no longer threaten the availability of drinking water and do not put lives at risk. The same cannot be said for one’s livelihood. As most of the agriculture in the region is irrigated, low water levels can have the greatest effect on rural communities where farming is still prominent. As growth occurs, water will continue to be converted to non-agricultural uses and therefore increasing the remaining farmers’ vulnerability to drought. Each of the three counties has rural communities that could be affected. Droughts also stress wildlife and heighten the risk of wildfire.

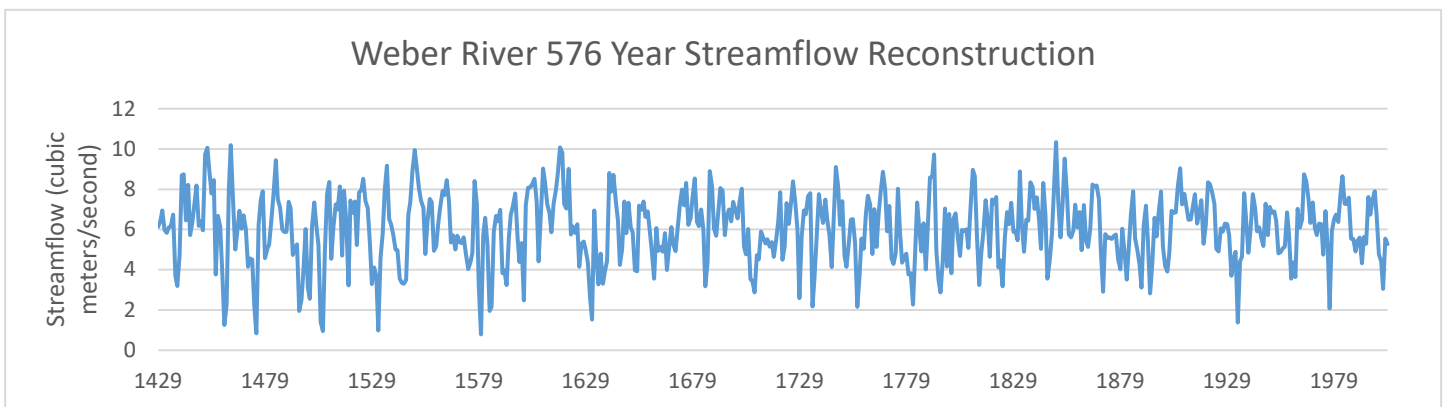
Development Trends

As the state and region continue to be among the fastest growing in the U.S., drought will become a more pronounced threat. Existing water development projects such as reservoirs have been able to minimize the effects of drought on people and agriculture to this point. Both future and current water users will need to develop more sustainable practices to ensure that droughts will continue to have only moderate effects on the region. Climate change will certainly have an effect on the region, but what that effect is remains to be seen. Current projections suggest that additional heat will result in a milder

winter with less snow and more rainfall in the spring. Since the region depends on snowmelt as a sort of “time release” source the lack thereof necessitates other methods of storing water in addition to greater efficiencies.

History

Tree ring data can also be used to extend the drought record far beyond the instrumental record. Correlating tree ring widths from hundreds of trees across the region provides a much broader sample of precipitation variability going back hundreds of years. In fact, tree ring data suggests that the instrumental record has actually been relatively drought-free compared to the entire record. For example, the following reconstruction of the Weber River (which correlates well with all three counties) shows the 20th century having the fewest severely dry years of the entire record. The National Integrated Drought Information System was used to calculate probability for MAG’s counties.



Matthew F. Bekker, R. Justin DeRose, Brendan M. Buckley, Roger K. Kjelgren, and Nathan S. Gill. 2014. A 576-Year Weber River Streamflow Reconstruction from Tree Rings for Water Resource Risk Assessment in the Wasatch Front, Utah. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. Doi: 10.1111/jawr.12191 <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/16416>. Accessed 11 July 2016

Mitigation

Installing secondary meters saves water. Data shows significant savings of 20-30%. Over the last few years, legislation has been passed to require meters on new secondary connections, and \$2 million annually has been appropriated in matching grant funds to offset the cost of installation in first- and second-class counties.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies are provided so that communities may be aware of measures that could be used to limit the exposure to drought related damage.

Objective	Strategies
Local Planning and Regulations	
Monitor Water Supply Plan for Drought Require Water Conservation During Drought Conditions Identify Secondary Effects of Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly check for leaks to minimize water supply losses • Develop agreements for secondary water sources • Develop an ordinance to restrict public water use for non-essential items • Adopt ordinances to prioritize water use, especially for emergencies • Identify potential for wildfire due to drought
Prevent Overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish grazing policy or permitting to prevent overgrazing
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Retrofit Water Supply Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade water delivery systems to eliminate breaks and leaks
Natural Systems Protection	
Enhance Landscaping and Design Measures Protect Water Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate drought tolerant or xeriscape practices into landscape ordinances • Use permeable surfaces to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge • Legislate to protect stream flows and aquifers
Education and Awareness	
Educate Residents on Water Saving Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install low-flow showerheads and toilets • Encourage installation of graywater systems in homes for water reuse
Educate Farmers on Soil and Water Conservation Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotate crops by growing on the same fields every season to reduce soil erosion • Use zero and reduced tillage to minimize soil disturbance
Purchase Crop Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage agricultural interests to purchase insurance to cover drought loss

*Adapted from FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards (2013)

Pests

Utah, “The Beehive State”, has an agricultural industry valued at over a billion dollars. Insects such as the honeybee are generally a vital and positive part of the ecological system that makes agriculture possible. However, there are instances when an insect population much larger than average (such as Grasshopper/Cricket Infestations) or insects from outside the region (such as the invasive Emerald Ash Borer) destabilize the ecosystems where they occur. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food monitors numerous pests, conducts pest control, and educates the public on identification and mitigation. Other insects are vectors, or travelling hosts, for diseases that can be contracted by humans. Mosquitos and ticks are the most common carriers of disease.



Profile

Frequency	Frequent
Severity	Severe primarily to agriculture.
Location	Region Wide - especially agricultural areas and around lakes and reservoirs.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring and Summer
Duration	Days to Years
Speed of Onset	Incremental.
Probability of Future Occurrences	Very High – Crop/Forest damage due to infestations is reported every year. Vector borne illnesses are reported almost every year.

Development Trends

Regarding infestations of crop and range land, as land use shifts from agriculture to housing there will be less impact from infestations on the agricultural sector simply because there will be less agriculture. On the other hand, individual homeowners are less reliable when it comes to eliminating pests than large agricultural areas owned by informed persons that depend on pest removal for their livelihood. As development occurs there is more opportunity for weeds to take hold at the edges of disturbed land.

Numbers of invasive species may also increase as Utah markets increase participation in global markets.

Agricultural Pest Risks

Below is a short list of pests having high potential damage according to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). For more information on pest control, behavior, statistics, and experts see UDAF's website at www.ag.utah.gov

Summary of Invasive and Native Pest Risks in the State of Utah

Asian Defoliators	Significant potential threat to Utah's forests and related industries
Emerald Ash Borer	Threaten to kill all ornamental and native ash trees in Utah
European Corn Borer	Potential to devastate Utah's \$25 million corn harvest
Gypsy Moth	Potential to disrupt Utah's \$2 million honey industry; health risks to humans and livestock
Honey Bee Pests and Diseases	Potential to destroy Utah's watersheds, coniferous forests, and residential landscapes
Japanese Beetle	Potential to damage Utah's \$128 million nursery and floriculture industry, and \$34 million fruit industry
Mormon Cricket & Grasshopper	Potential to significantly reduce Utah's \$509 million small grain and field crop industry
Orchard Pests	Fruit industry pest, potential to devastate Utah's \$34 million fruit industry
Red Imported Fire Ant	Economic damage caused in the US exceeds \$5 billion and is a public health risk

*Adapted from Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's 2015 Insect Report

Mormon Crickets and Grasshoppers merit a special mention in terms of their history in Utah. This devastating insect plagued the early pioneers. Today, 150 years later, the Mormon cricket still economically devastates some parts of Utah.

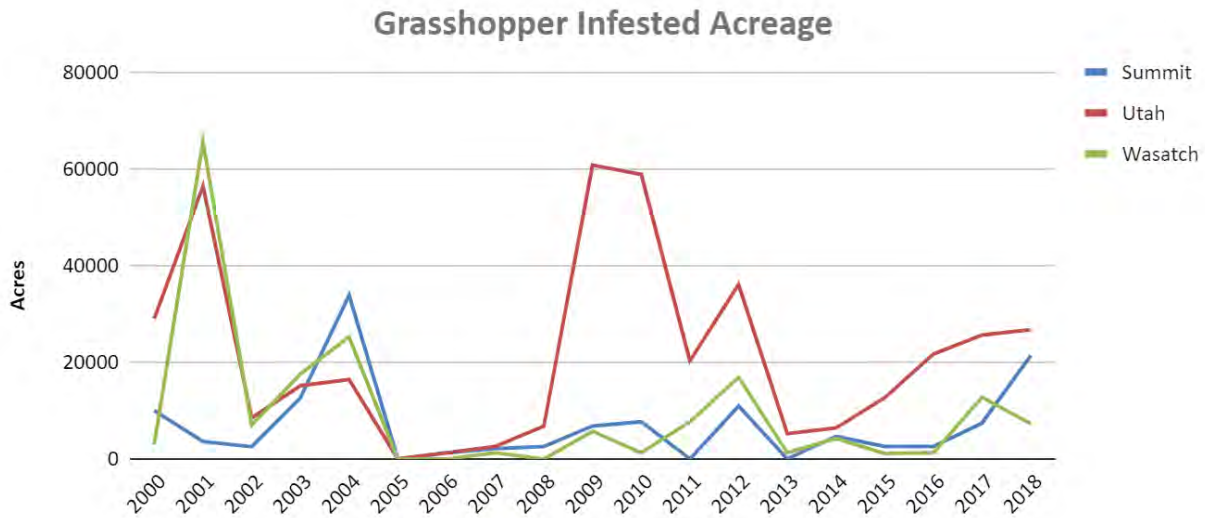


Figure 8. Utah Mormon Cricket and Grasshopper Report 2018, UDAF



In June of 2003, Utah Governor Mike Leavitt declared a State of Emergency in 18 of Utah's 29 counties, where crickets and grasshoppers had eaten 1.5 million acres. Problems associated with cricket infestations usually deal with crop loss as well as loss of rangeland for cattle and sheep. Consumption of residential landscaping is also a problem and more homes are built in western Utah County, which is in the path of crickets.

The crickets usually travel from west to east, starting in Nevada. In some instances, the cricket mass is so large and dense that cars and trucks lose traction on roads. Vehicles sliding off of roads can cause property damage and personal injury.

Health Risks

Biting insects have long been carriers of disease. Mosquitos carrying malaria and ticks with Lyme's disease have plagued countries for centuries. Even though Utah's cold winters effectively kill large numbers of infected vectors, there are still occurrences of West Nile Virus and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever from time to time. It is inevitable that other vector borne illnesses will develop or be introduced in the future.

West Nile Virus (WNV) is transmitted to humans through mosquito bites.

Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds that have high levels of WNV in their blood. Infected mosquitoes can then transmit WNV when they feed on humans or other animals. WNV is not transmitted from person to person and there is no evidence that handling live or dead infected birds can infect a person. Most WNV infected humans have no symptoms. A small proportion develops mild symptoms and less than 1% of infected people develop more severe illness that includes meningitis (inflammation of one of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord) or encephalitis. Of the few people that develop encephalitis, a small proportion die but, overall, this is estimated to occur in less than 1 out of 1000 infections. Fortunately, the incidence of WNV in human and animal populations has been very low in Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties for the past several years.

West Nile Virus Positive Samples in Summit, Utah, & Wasatch Counties

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Human	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	0
Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Mosquito Pools	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	11	0	4

*Adapted from the Utah Department of Health West Nile Virus Reports

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) is contracted by exposure to ticks infected with *Rickettsia rickettsii*. According to the CDC, there is a higher rate of exposure in the Southern Atlantic states and generally less than 20 cases per million persons occur in Utah. Individuals may experience a rash, fever, nausea, muscle pain, lack of appetite and conjunctival injection (red eyes). Antibiotics have proven to be an effective treatment when RMSF is identified early (especially in the first 5 days). RMSF has a mortality rate of 30% in untreated patients.

Mitigation

For diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and ticks, the best prevention is to use insect repellents with DEET or Permethrin and cover exposed skin. Those going into wooded areas should try to find and remove ticks as soon as possible, both on the body and on clothes, gear, and pets. Standing water serving as breeding grounds for mosquitos should be eliminated or water changed regularly. Early identification and treatment are always important when infection is possible.

Mitigation strategies for pests range from poisoned bait and tilling to expose buried eggs to aerial spraying. The most effective method depends on each species' behaviors and physiology, but certain methods like aerial insecticides can have adverse effects on non-target species such as bees. Local Extension Offices of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food provide species specific strategies.

Radon Gas

According to the EPA, Radon is a colorless, odorless gas emitted in the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock, and water. It is the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking, responsible for about 21,000 lung cancer deaths yearly. Radon gas has been detected in every state in the U.S., with 30% of homes tested in Utah exceeding the EPA recommended action level of 4 pCi/L (picoCuries of radon per liter of air). The following table from the EPA's Health Risks of Radon compares the risk of dying from radon exposure to other events.

Radon Risk If You Have Never Smoked

Radon Level	If 1,000 people who never smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime*...	The risk of cancer from radon exposure compares to**...	WHAT TO DO:
20 pCi/L	About 36 people could get lung cancer	35 times the risk of drowning	Fix your home
10 pCi/L	About 18 people could get lung cancer	20 times the risk of dying in a home fire	Fix your home

8 pCi/L	About 15 people could get lung cancer	4 times the risk of dying in a fall	Fix your home
4 pCi/L	About 7 people could get lung cancer	The risk of dying in a car crash	Fix your home
2 pCi/L	About 4 people could get lung cancer	The risk of dying from poison	Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L
1.3 pCi/L	About 2 people could get lung cancer	(Average indoor radon level)	(Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult.)
0.4 pCi/L		(Average outdoor radon level)	

Note: If you are a former smoker, your risk may be higher.

* Lifetime risk of lung cancer deaths from EPA Assessment of Risks from Radon in Homes (EPA 402-R-03-003).

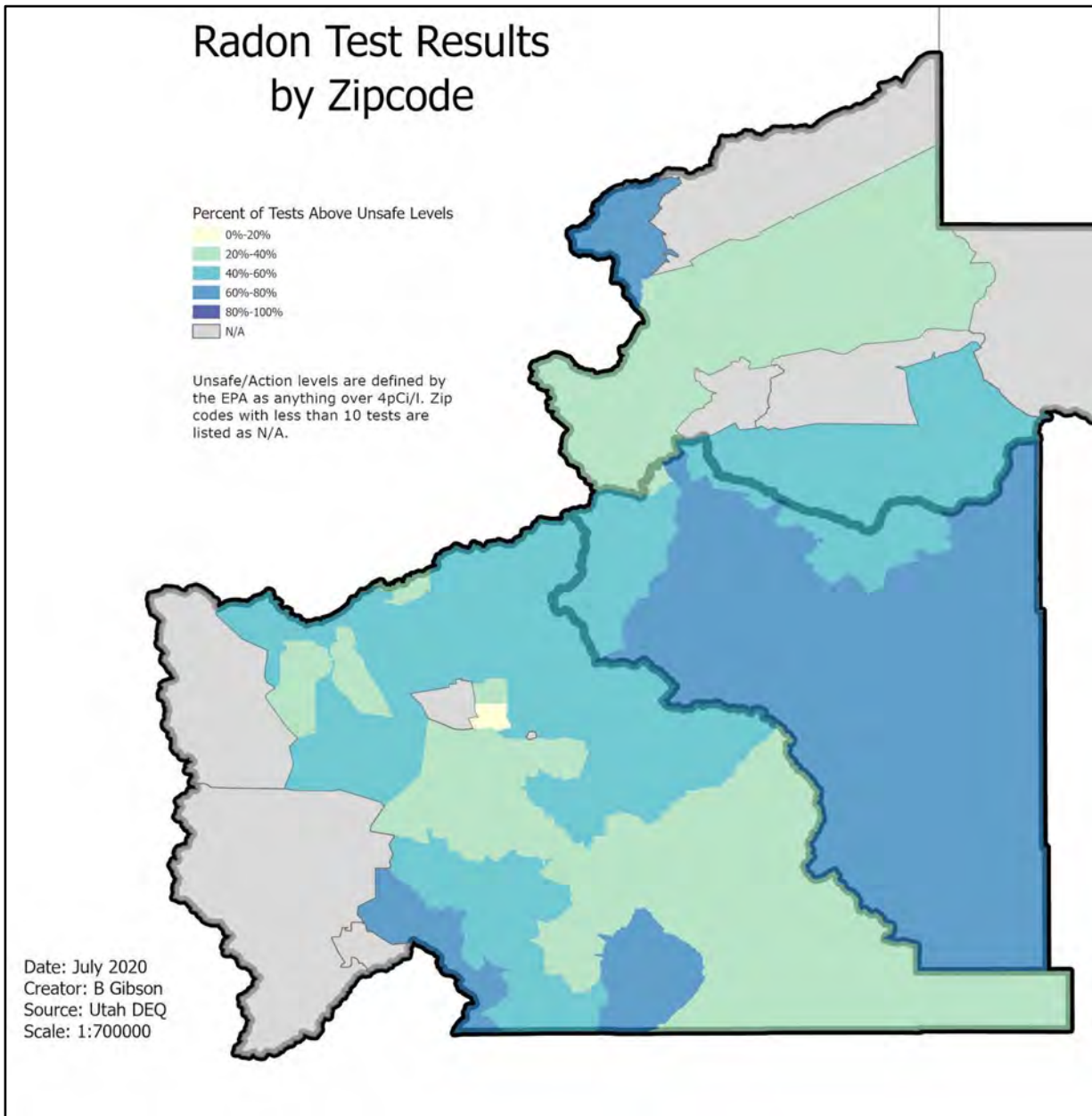
** Comparison data calculated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1999-2001 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Reports.

Profile

Frequency	Permanent
Severity	Moderate to human health
Location	Region Wide
Seasonal Pattern	Ongoing, but more problematic in the winter
Duration	Ongoing
Speed of Onset	Permanent
Probability of Future Occurrences	Certain

Assessing Vulnerability

The level of Radon Gas in a home is as much a factor of home construction as it is geographic location. Radon travels from the soil into a home with lower pressure through openings in the foundation, be they cracks or the gaps around pipes. This occurs in old and new homes, though newer homes with moisture-control generally have fewer crevices in the foundation or basement walls. According to a survey in 2011 of 497 individuals, though 58% had heard of Radon Gas, only 12.5% had their homes tested. There are public education efforts underway to remedy the problem.



Development Trends

As more homes are built, more people could be exposed to Radon Gas. There is some lobbying in Utah Congress for more funds to be allocated to awareness campaigns and for higher construction standards.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

There are several mitigation strategies for reducing Radon Gas levels within a building.

Objective	Strategies
<p>Local Planning and Regulations</p> <p>Require Developers to Offer Radon Reductions Systems to Homebuyers</p> <p>Require Radon Tests in State-Owned Buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose developers who offer Radon-reducing construction • Require developers to discuss Radon mitigation options with buyers • Regularly test schools and other public facilities • Install mitigation measures when necessary
<p>Structure and Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Install Soil Suction Systems</p> <p>Fortify Foundations</p> <p>Ventilate home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use suction to remove radon from beneath the foundation to outdoor air • Seal cracks and openings in any wall or floor below grade • Open doors and windows to temporarily lower levels of Radon
<p>Education and Awareness</p> <p>Encourage Home Testing</p> <p>Educate Public on Radon Risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide low-cost Radon test kits • Provide and distribute the EPA’s “A Citizen’s Guide to Radon”

Part 5 Summit County Profiles and Mitigation

Background

Area: 1,849 square miles

County seat: Coalville

Origin of county name: the county includes high mountain summits that form the divides of the Weber, Bear, and Green River drainage areas

Points of interest: Park City area ski resorts, Park City Historic District, Rockport State Park, Echo Reservoir, High Uinta Wilderness Area

Economy: skiing, tourism, lumbering, livestock.

History: Summit County was created in 1854 from Green River and Great Salt Lake counties. The Uinta Mountains dominate the eastern portion of the county, and the western section is a high back valley of the Wasatch Mountains.

The first white men to visit the area were fur trappers and traders in the 1820s and 1830s. Until the arrival of the Mormons in 1847, Summit County was hunting grounds for Northern Shoshone Indians. In 1846 Lansford W. Hastings, a California promoter, announced a new cutoff on the California Trail that would eliminate several hundred miles and many days of travel. The cutoff turned southwest from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and entered Utah and the northeastern corner of Summit County through Echo Canyon. It followed the Weber River to Salt Lake Valley, went around the south shore of the Great Salt Lake, and then west into Nevada. The first group to take this new cutoff was the Donner-Reed party in 1846. Blazing a road through the Wasatch Mountains cost them many days, and when they reached the Sierra they ran into early snow, with well-known tragic results. Many lost their lives. A year later, the pioneering Mormons adopted part of the Hastings Cutoff, but when they reached the Weber River, they turned southwest to Emigration Canyon. This became the main trail for the immigration of the Mormons to Utah. In 1869 the Union Pacific Railroad, builder of the eastern portion of the transcontinental railroad, followed the Hastings Cutoff, and today part of Interstate 80 follows the Hastings and Mormon trails and the Union Pacific route through northern Summit County.

The first settlers in Summit County arrived at Parley's Park in 1850. Wanship was settled in 1854, followed by Coalville, Hoytsville, and Henefer in 1859. When coal was discovered near Coalville, the Mormons established a mission there. During the 1860s, wagons hauled tons of coal from Coalville to the Salt Lake Valley settlements. In 1873 the Utah Eastern Railroad built a line from Echo Junction to Coalville to haul coal. This line eventually became part of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The discovery of silver, lead, and zinc in the Wasatch Mountains in the 1870s soon overshadowed the settlement and economic activities of the rest of the county. Park City, a mining town founded in 1872, continued to expand into the twentieth century. Many individuals made fortunes from the Park City mines. Mansions on South Temple in Salt Lake City reflect some of this wealth. Mining continued until the 1950s, at which time it no longer was profitable. For several decades Park City was on the verge of becoming a ghost town, but the area's rugged terrain and deep snow led to its rebirth as a winter sports center. Currently, skiing is a major economic activity in western Summit County, while the rest of the county is still noted for its farming and ranching. Other recreational opportunities including boating, fishing, and tourism, add to the county's diversified economy.

(Source: Utah Historical Encyclopedia, Craig Fuller, author)

Population

The following table shows current and projected population data:

	2020 Census	2030	2040	2050
MAG Total	712,471	960,578	1,197,730	1,429,516
Summit County	42,145	50,558	57,983	63,097
Utah County	636,235	861,852	1,080,082	1,297,515
Wasatch County	34,091	48,168	59,665	68,904

Select Area Utah County

Demographics Utah County

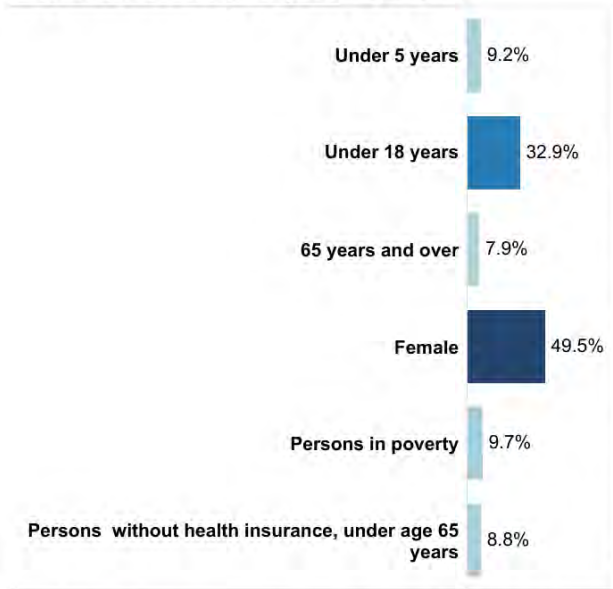
2019 Race and Ethnicity

In Utah County, more than a third of residents are children under the age of 18, with less than 8% of the population over the age of 64. The average travel time to work is 22 minutes due in large part to those commuting to Salt Lake County for jobs.



White, not Hispanic/Latino	81.7%
Hispanic/Latino***	12.2%
Two or More Races	2.8%
Asian	1.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.8%
Black/African American	0.8%

Population Shares, 2015-2019



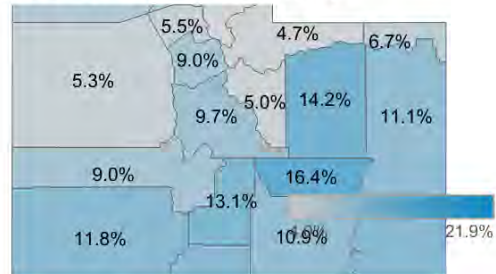
Other Facts

Households, 2015-2019	165,991
Housing units, July 1, 2019	186,554
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	305,500
Persons per household, 2015-2019	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	22
Veterans, 2015-2019	14,296
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	3,003
Women-owned firms, 2012	13,891

Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2015-2019*



Persons Below Poverty, 2019



Updated 7/13/2021 8:10:38 PM

* Population 25 years and older. ** Population 5 years and older. *** Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race; also included in applicable race category. **** Civilian Population 16 years and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. For more information: <http://www.census.gov>

Economy

Summit County has been the recipient of many new businesses, much residential and commercial development, and a thriving ski and tourism economy that defines its character and atmosphere. Summit County's local economy is largely driven by the activities of Park City and the Snyderville Basin. Eastern Summit County and its cities also face numerous growth and development pressures, although not exhibiting anywhere near the level of investment that is pushing the western half of the county. With numerous venues of the 2002 Winter Olympics and desires to host another Winter Olympics, economic growth in the tourism sector should continue in the future.

Hazards Compared

Hazard Matrix

Probability	Highly Likely		Winter Weather, Avalanche		
	Likely	Hail	Flood, Drought, Lightning, Wind	Fire	
	Possible		Landslide		
	Unlikely		Tornado	Dam Failure	Earthquake
		Negligible	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic

Severity

Hazard	Years in Record	Yearly Probability	Deaths Annualized	Injuries Annualized	\$ Losses Annualized	Source
Avalanche Fatalities	23	204%	2.16	1	\$2,800	NOAA

Drought, Moderate	2018	9%	0	0	NA	National Integrated Drought Information System, USDA
Earthquake		1%	NA	NA	\$1,500,000	HAZUS Salt Lake City 7.0 Magnitude Scenario
Floods	23	39%			\$224,000	NOAA, HAZUS 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hail	60	17%	0	0	\$0	NOAA
Landslides/ Debris Flow	56	4%	0	0	\$411,000	SHELDUS
Lightning	25	16%	0.16	0.35	\$0	NOAA
Wildfires	6	250%			\$734,000	Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands and BLM with cost of fighting fire
Wind	60	50%	0	0.1	\$7,400	NOAA (High Wind, Strong Wind and Thunderstorm Wind)
Winter Weather	19	242%	0.48	2.64	\$64,224	NOAA (Blizzards/Heavy Snow/Winter Storm/Winter Weather)
Tornadoes	71	0%				NOAA
Volcanoes	5,000,000	0%	0	0	\$0	

*Probability: Number of Events/Years in Record

Standards from FEMA IS 235: Emergency Planning Course

Potential Magnitude

Catastrophic: More than 50% of community affected

Critical: 25 to 50%

Limited: 10 to 25%

Negligible: Less than 10%

Probability Calculated using # of event/years in record

Highly likely: Near 100% probability in next year

Likely: 10 -100% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 10 years.

Possible: 1-10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 100 years.

Unlikely: Less than 1% probability in next 100 years

Standards we modified to fit our region

Severity per incident

Catastrophic: Many lives, a great deal of property

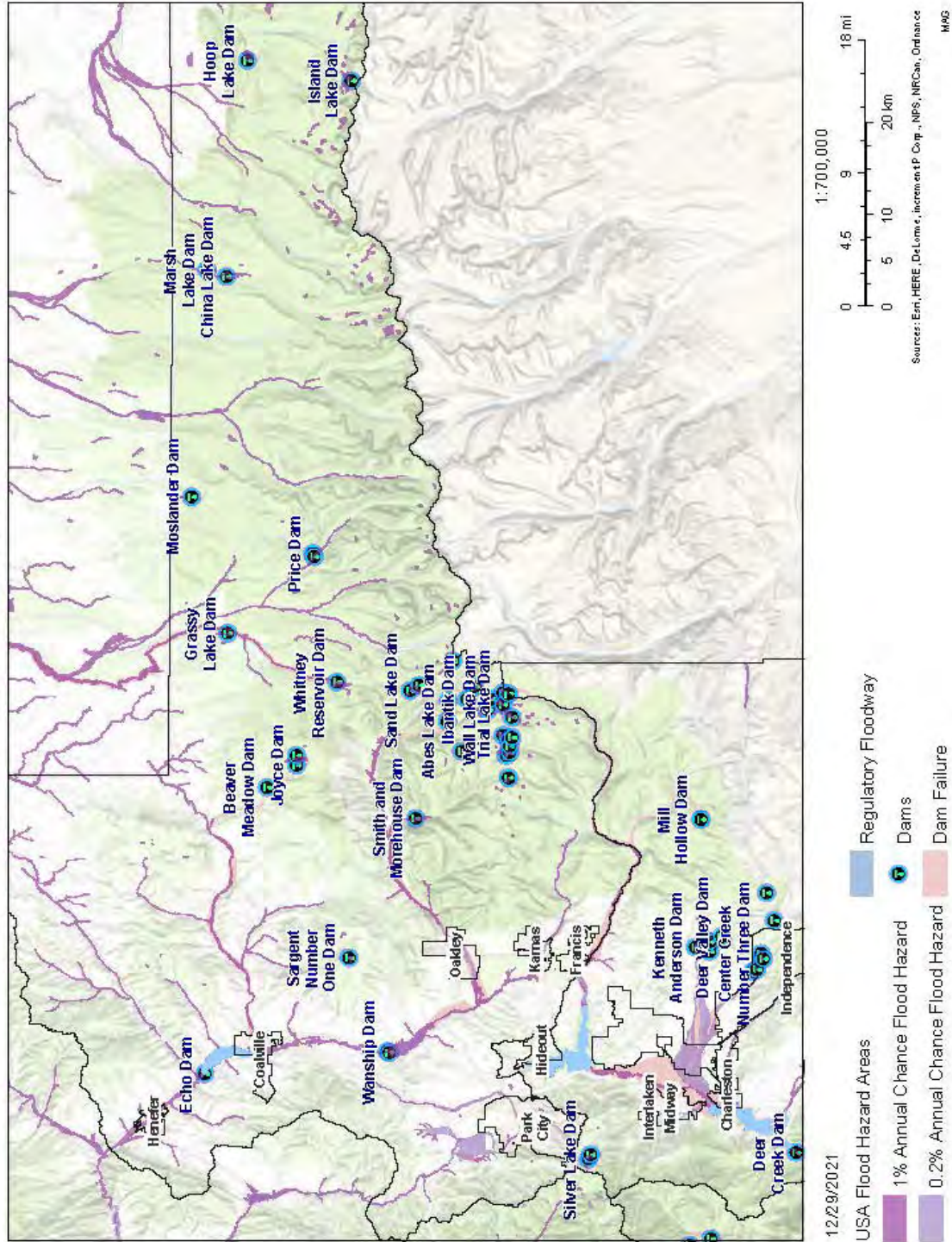
Critical: Multiple lives lost and/or multiple properties affected

Limited: Some property loss, less than 3 lives lost

Negligible: Some property, no life lost

Flooding

Flood Hazards in Summit County



Overview

Although Utah is considered a dry desert state, flooding does occur. Most floods have occurred either from snow melt or severe thunderstorms. Often, flooding is increased by soils that are more impervious due to either wildfire or drying out. Floods occur on a regular basis in Summit County. Most of the communities within the county are built around or near a stream or river such as the Provo or Weber. Each of these communities share a similar susceptibility to flooding.

Profile

Frequency	Flooding happens within Summit County on a fairly regular basis.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Primarily along streams, rivers and bodies of water.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring time due to snow melt. Isolated events throughout the year due to severe weather (microburst).
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	Sudden to 12 hours
Probability of Future Occurrences	High - for delineated floodplains there is a 1% chance of flooding in any given year.

Development Trends

As development occurs on the mountainous terrain and along the shores of reservoirs, or along river and stream corridors, more homes will be in danger of floods. Communities need to make developers and homeowners aware of the danger as well as contribute to mitigation actions. Cities should review every development to ensure that it is in compliance with NFIP guidelines.

The following table identifies the communities in Summit County with their NFIP Status.

Jurisdiction	Floodplain	Current Effective Map Date	Floodplain Admin
Coalville	Participating in NFIP. Coalville has ordinances for Flood Damage and Prevention, Provisions for Flood Hazard	March 2021	Paul Taylor, City Engineer

	Reduction in pertaining to water infrastructure, as well as a Sensitive Lands Ordinance prohibiting building within 100' of a floodplain.		
Francis	Participating in the NFIP, adopted and incorporated most recent FIRMs	March 2021	Katie Henneuse, City Planner
Kamas	Adopted March 2021 FIRMs, more homes now in the mapped floodplain. Has a Flood Damage and Prevention Ordinance.	March 2021	Amanda Huffmyer, City Planner
Oakley	Participating in NFIP. Chapter 8 of city code deals addresses Flood Control.	March 2021	Planner Stephanie Woolstenhulme
Park City	Participating in the NFIP, has Flood Damage Prevention and Sensitive Lands ordinances.	March 2021	Engineer John Robertson
Summit County	Participating in NFIP	March 2021	Engineer Michael Kendell

Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties

There are no repetitive loss properties in Summit County (FEMA, 2021).

History

Flooding

Location/Extent	Date	Fatalities	Damages	Source
Summit	7/29/1969	0	\$1,250	SHELDUS
Summit County	4/30/1983	0	\$4,761,905	FEMA Disaster Declaration
Summit County	6/7/1986	0	\$50,000	SHELDUS
Summit and Wasatch Counties: Heavy rains combined with snowmelt to bring the Emigration Creek above its banks and flood 5 homes along the bank. Damage amounts estimates from newspaper clippings.	4/15/2006	0	\$50,000	NOAA
Peoa: Abnormally warm temperatures in early June, combined with a deep late season snowpack, led to excessive snowmelt across northern Utah. This	6/6/2010	0	\$5,000,000	NOAA

caused flooding on both Little Cottonwood Creek and the Weber River near Oakley.				
Peoa	6/24/2011	0	\$20,000	NOAA
Coalville Much of the precipitation remained as rain in Coalville, and two straight days of rain proved to be too much for one of the open culverts in the town. When that drainage system failed to handle the volume of water, four homes were flooded along 150 South in Coalville, with two of those homes experiencing extensive flooding. One of the significantly damaged homes was flooded with a couple feet of water, and the other had 6 inches of water.	2/9/2014	0	\$40,000	NOAA

Summit County has received a total of \$85,392.68 in FEMA Flood claims since 1978

Summit County and its cities in the NFIP program have 0 repetitive loss facilities

Dams

Summit County also has 4 High Hazard dams. Each has an Emergency Action Plan that can be found at waterrights.utah.gov. Trial Lake Dam failed in 1986 from piping of organics in the foundation contact. It was rebuilt in 1990 by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District with CH2M Hill as the project engineer. As part of the Central Utah Project, BOR assumed responsibility for the dam in 2005. It is no longer listed as a high hazard dam.

Name	Miles to 1 st Downstream Town	First Downstream Town
Boyer Lake	12	Coalville
Fish Lake	21	Oakley
Smith and Morehouse	14	Oakley
Whitney	38	Evanston

Mitigation

Strategies include:

Incorporate flood mitigation into local planning by developing a floodplain management plan, mitigating hazards during planning, establishing a “green infrastructure” program to link greenways, and obtaining easements for water retention and drainage

Form partnerships to support floodplain management such as a regional watershed council or citizen committee to discuss issues and recommend projects.

Limit or restrict development in floodplain areas by providing incentives to develop elsewhere, protecting buffers around water resources, limiting impervious surfaced within developed parcels, or prohibiting development in the floodplain.

Adopt and enforce building codes and development standards such as the International Building Code and increasing “freeboard” requirements aka the number feet above base flood elevation that new building must have.

Improve stormwater management planning by completing stormwater drainage studies and master plans, regulating development in upland areas to reduce runoff, and encouraging low impact development techniques.

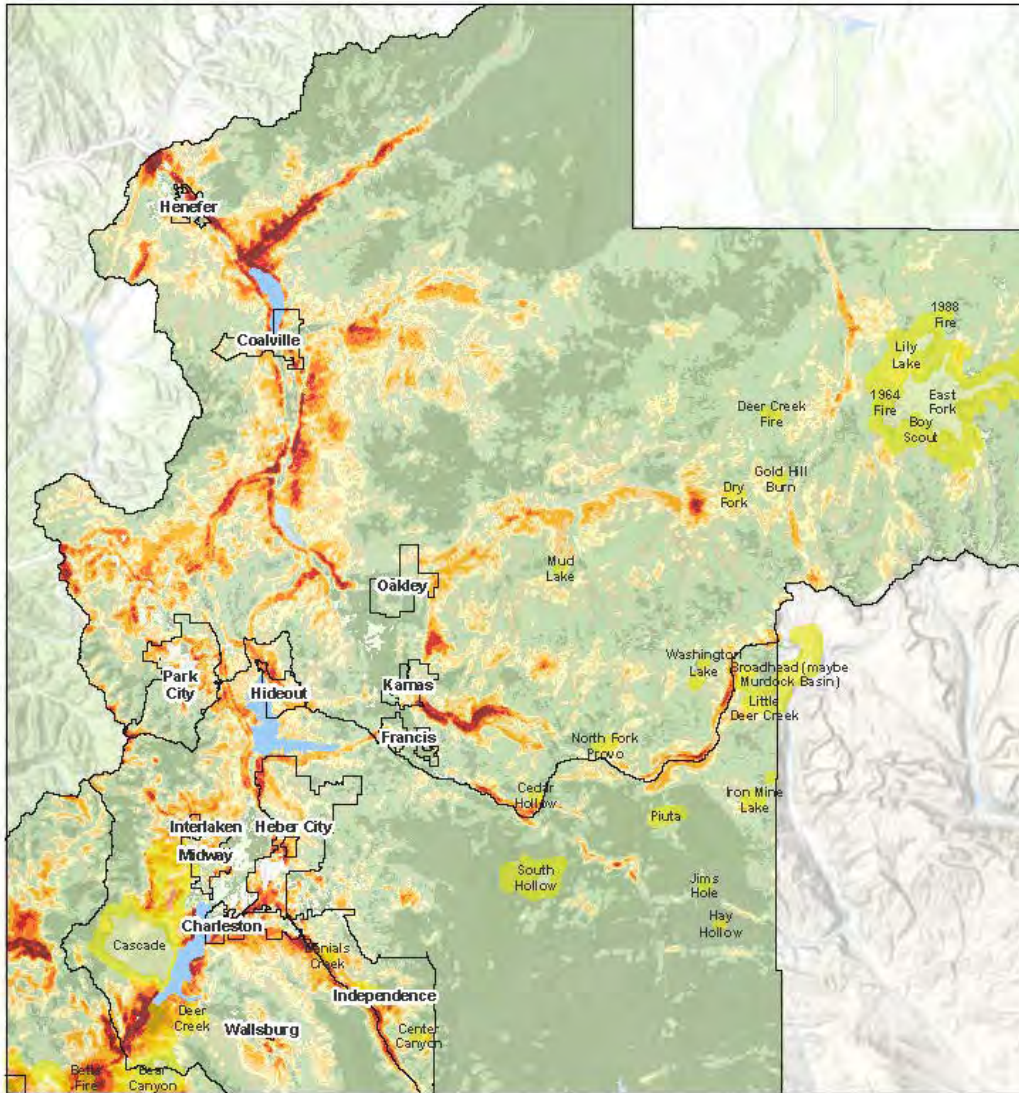
Adopt policies to reduce runoff such as more trees, on-site retention for stormwater and firefighting, and encouraging porous pavement and vegetation in parking areas.

Use natural systems such as preserving wetlands and riverbanks, restoring vegetation, acquire open space in targeted areas, and offer density bonuses to developers for leaving flood-prone areas vacant.


Protect and enhance infrastructure and critical facilities by elevating roads and bridges, floodproofing water treatment facilities, stabilizing shoulders and embankments, installing backup generators, expanding culverts, and require new critical facilities be built outside the floodplain.

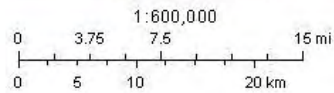
Wildland Fire

Fire Hazards in Summit County



12/29/2021

 Pre-2015 Wildland Fires



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, InCREMENT P, Corp., NPS, NRCAN, Ordnance Survey, OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CIGAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasystem, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Fire is a natural part of every ecosystem, but decades of wildland fire suppression during a historically cooler time period resulted in a buildup of fuels (vegetation) and development in wildfire-prone areas. With the 2010's megadrought, increased outdoor recreation, development pressure particularly along the Wasatch back (Wasatch and Summit counties), and climate change, the likelihood of damaging fire is increasing.

Though we have more assets in high-risk areas, the technology for early warning and fire-hardened homes has also advanced. This combined with better planning and enforcement can improve protection of assets already in place.

Wildfire is the most frequently occurring natural hazard within the Summit County area. It can also pose the most imminent danger to current and future residents. Each jurisdiction is surrounded by mountains and has structures abutting forested areas.

Development Trends

As development occurs on the bench areas of Summit County more homes will be in danger of wildfire. Communities, developers and homeowners need to be aware of the danger. Cities and the county should also require firebreaks and access roads along urban/wildland interfaces. Although development brings homes closer to areas of potential wildfire, it also brings water and access for firefighters closer to the urban fringe. Firewise community development principles, such as not storing firewood near homes, installing fire resistant roofing and cleaning debris from rain gutters will reduce potential losses.

Profile

Frequency	Multiple wildland fires occur in Summit County Every year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Hillsides and mountainous areas, open grass and range lands.
Seasonal Pattern	Summer and fall depending on weather conditions.
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	1 to 48 hours

Probability of Future Occurrences	High
-----------------------------------	------

History

Following are a few of the most significant since 2016. More than half of fires are human caused and even relatively small fires, if near critical facilities, can be quite costly. Fortunately, no lives have been lost and few structures destroyed in the past decade.

Incident Name	Start Date	Total Spent Fighting Fire	Acres	Fire Cause	Specific Cause
Slate	August 24, 2018	\$1,099,629	666	Natural	Lightning
Monvisto	June 21, 2018	\$1,015,773	64	Human	Uncontrolled/ Unattended
Box Canyon	July 28, 2016	\$796,704	1,200	Human	null
Tervels	September 3, 2018	\$583,872	586	Human	Arson
State Line	August 20, 2019	\$250,150	14	Unknown	Other Small Equipment
Fire Canyon	October 17, 2020	\$208,701	1,671	Human	Other
Tollgate Canyon	July 30, 2018	\$207,036	286	Human	Other Small Equipment
Echo Road Shed	August 28, 2016	\$111,487	309	Undetermined	Fire Arms Use
Echo 80	August 29, 2019	\$69,261	46	Unknown	Lightning
Fire Canyon	June 14, 2018	\$23,780	83	Natural	Lightning

Communities At Risk

The following list consists of communities throughout Utah that have been determined by wildland fire officials to be at risk from wildland fire. The “Overall Score” represents the sum of multiple risk factors analyzed for each community. Examples of some risk factors are fire history, local vegetation, and firefighting capabilities. The Overall Score can range from 0 (No risk) to 12 (Extreme risk). This score allows Utah’s fire prevention program officials to assess relative risk and

create opportunities for communications with those communities on the list. Bolded communities are those with a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

Community Name	Overall Score	Community Name	Overall Score
Bear River Lodge Christmas Meadow	11	River Song Ranch	9
Big Canyon Ranch	11	Silver Springs	9
Jeromy Ranches/Red Hawk	11	Stage Coach	9
Kamas East	11	Stillman Ranch	9
Manorlands/Unitalands	11	Summit Park	9
Pine Meadows/Forest Meadows	11	Upton	9
Pine Mountain	11	Weber Wild	9
Promontory	11	Alpine Acres	8
The Pines	11	Black Hawk	8
Two Bear	11	Freeman Ranch	8
1000 Peaks Ranch	10	Grass Creek	8
Aerie	10	Mountain Valley Ranches	8
Bridge Hollow	10	Park City	8
Deer Valley	10	Silver Creek	8
Garff Ranches	10	Sun Peak	8
Gorgoza Park	10	The Canyons	8
Hidden Cove	10	Weber Meadowview	8
Hidden Lake	10	Wild Willow	8
Holiday Park	10	Woodland	8
Maple Ridge Ranches	10	Beaver Springs	7
Marion Ranches	10	Canyon Rim	7
Mill Hollow Scout Camp	10	Deer Mountain	7
North Bench Farms	10	Glennedale	7
Rockport Ranches	10	Highland Estates	7
Samak	10	Aspen Mountain	6
Silver Summit	10	Francis	6
Solamere	10	Henefer	6
South Fork	10	Hoytsville	6
South Ridge	10	Kamas	6
Bear Hollow	9	Oakley	6
Cherry Canyon Ranches	9	Wanship	6
Colonies at White Pine	9	Coalville	5

Echo Creek Ranches	9	Marion	5
Little Dipper	9	Peoa	5
Meadow Haven	9	Snyderville	5
Monvisto	9		
Pinebrook	9		
Pineway	9		
Ranch Place	9		
*Bolted Communities have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Developed with FFSL.			

Mitigation

The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL) has helped communities develop Community Fire Plans. According to the FFSL, the purpose of community fire planning is to:

- Empower communities to organize, plan, and take action on issues impacting community safety
- Enhance levels of fire resistance and protection to the community
- Identify the risks of wildland/urban interface fires in the area
- Identify strategies to reduce the risks to homes and businesses in the community during a wildfire

Other strategies include limiting development in the Wildland Urban Interface, fuel management, prescribed burns, hardening buildings against fire with appropriate shingles, vent covers to prevent embers entering home, maintaining an emergency water supply and appropriate water pressures, using appropriate plantings around homes, and much more. See wildfirerisk.org or FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Landslide

Overview

Landslides are common natural hazards in Utah that often occur when the pull of gravity becomes greater than the cohesion of soil. Land movement can occur without warning and can result in destructive, costly outcomes. Various types of landslides in Utah are debris flows, slides, and rockfalls.

Steep slopes, mountainous terrain, rock types, and narrow, debris-choked canyons all contribute to our region’s susceptibility to landslide hazards. Wildfire can remove stabilizing vegetation and increase landslide risk. Many hillslopes are prone to mass movement, particularly where development has taken place on existing landslides or where grading has modified a slope and reduced its stability. Therefore, historical landslides, prehistoric landslides, and steep slopes prone to mass movement must be thoroughly investigated prior to development activities, along with regional groundwater and landscape and other irrigation activities. Excessive irrigation can easily cause a neighbor near or on a slope to lose their home from a landslide by elevating the groundwater table.

Development Trends

Park City, the economic center of Summit County, boasts the largest ski areas in the United States with five-star lodges and numerous condos tucked into the hillside. Park City’s success is largely due to its picturesque slopes, and future development will most assuredly be related to scenic views and resort development. Due to the high value of the development occurring not only in Park City but also other towns throughout the county, measures should be taken to reduce the potential for loss. Increased analysis and geotechnical reports should become an integral part of the development and building process. Careful consideration should be given to ensure cutting and filling for any project minimizes potential loss.

Profile

Frequency	Movement likely occurs nearly every year.
Severity	Moderate; several structures have been condemned.
Location	Along most mountains and hillsides.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring when ground saturation is at its peak.
Duration	Minutes to years.

Speed of Onset	Seconds to days.
Probability of Future Occurrences	Likely – Due to terrain and construction within sloped areas.

History

Location	Date	Damages	Source
Summit County	1/1/1983	\$8,603,666.52	SHELDUS database
Summit County	1/1/1984	\$1,471,256.97	SHELDUS database

Note that only events of great magnitude are recorded in National databases. Numerous events involving few structures have occurred but are not recorded in disaster databases.

Mitigation Strategies

Nearly all recent landslides have occurred as reactivations of pre-existing landslides. Some strategies include:

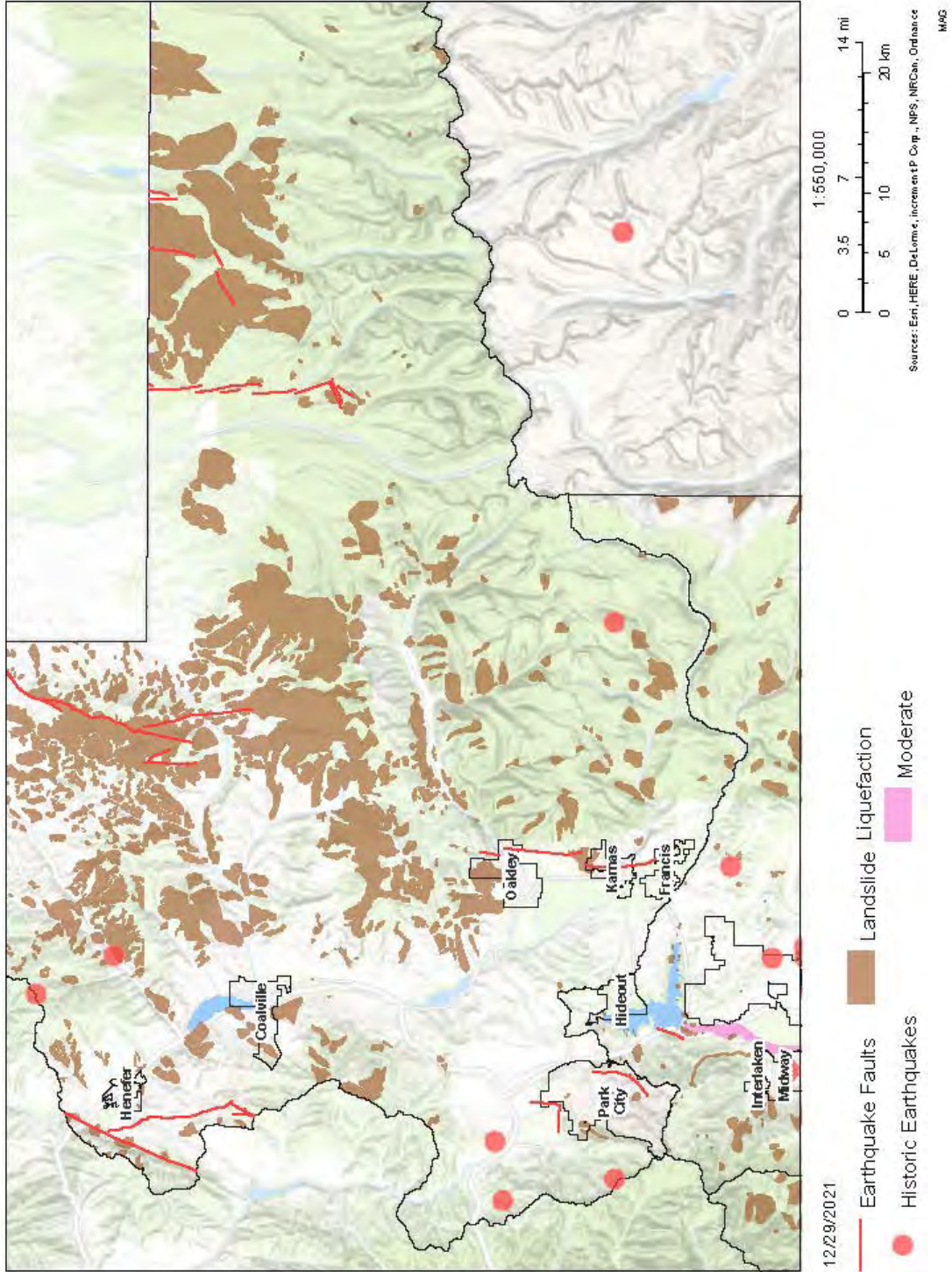
Prohibit building on steep slopes, require thorough investigations and geotechnical studies for buildings in areas prone to landslides, and prevent over-irrigating. The use of very-low water xeriscape landscaping and/or smart irrigation controllers that adjust the amount of water applied to landscapes based on weather, plant/turf, and soil data, can significantly reduce the amount of excess water that percolates through the soil as groundwater and save money.

- Creating a plan to implement reinforcement measures in high-risk areas.
- Defining steep slope/high-risk areas in land use and comprehensive plans and creating guidelines or restricting new development in those areas.
- Creating or increasing setback limits on parcels near high-risk areas.
- Locating utilities outside of landslide areas to decrease the risk of service disruption.
- Restricting or limiting industrial activity that would strip slopes of essential top soil.
- Incorporating economic development activity restrictions in high-risk areas.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Earthquake

Earthquake Hazards in Summit County



Overview

Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates suddenly release tension built up over decades of strain. The Wasatch Fault has a strong earthquake about every 300 years and we are "due" for another. While some scenic homes are built directly on a fault, the way a building is constructed and the stability of soils underneath are a large factor in its resilience. Pre-1990's brick homes are usually unreinforced and very brittle, posing a great risk to occupants during a quake.

As development occurs in Summit County, more buildings and people will be in danger from earthquakes. However, newer buildings will be built to higher standards, which will decrease the risk of damage compared to older structures. It is interesting to note that when most residential structures are engineered, out of the three categories of design criteria; seismic zone, wind shear and snow load; the design criteria for wind shear overrules the other criteria.

Development Trends

Due to Summit County being outside of the Wasatch Fault zone the severity of a potential earthquake is thought to be lower. Recent development trends have been to build on steeper slopes and benches which can lessen the potential for liquefaction but increase susceptibility to earthquake triggered landslides. Ultimately, new construction in the area equals more structures that are susceptible to earthquakes. Each construction project should be thoroughly reviewed for resistance to ground shaking and other earthquake related hazards.

Profile

Frequency	Low: Events above 3.0 on the Richter scale are rare. Minor events (below 3.0) occur every month.
Severity	High (up to 5.0)
Location	Some faults throughout the county.
Seasonal Pattern	None
Duration	1 to 6 minutes excluding aftershocks.
Speed of Onset	Seconds
Yearly probability of Future Occurrences	93% probability that an earthquake Magnitude 5 or higher will occur somewhere along the Wasatch Front in the next 50 years, though effects would be diminished in Summit County.

Losses	The State HAZUS Salt Lake 7.0 scenario estimates \$1.5 million annualized losses for Summit County.
--------	---

History

There have been few events of note in recorded history within Summit County, but a 2020 event in Magna, Salt Lake County, gave the state a glimpse of what could happen. The State of Utah has also put a few earthquake scenarios through its HAZUS software, yielding loss estimates and maps of potential damages on the Wasatch Front.

Magna Earthquake: Days after the US shutdown to slow the COVID 19 pandemic, a 5.7 earthquake struck Magna township in Salt Lake County. The most noticeable damages occurred in multi-story building such as the brick façade of a large commercial building, but several mobile homes were condemned and the Utah Department of Public Safety estimates \$70-100 million in public structure and infrastructure damage. Fortunately, no one was injured or killed and the public facilities were insured.

Location	Magnitude	Date
E of Snyderville, Summit County	3.3	11/6/1988
Kimball Junction, Summit County	3.4	12/6/1995
W of Park City, Summit County	3.5	6/30/1999
SW of Emery	3	9/5/2005
S of Summit Park	3.3	9/18/2017

*United States Geological Survey: earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search

Mitigation

Strategies include restricting building on known fault lines or steep slopes, requiring geotechnical studies for buildings on problem soils, retrofitting critical infrastructure, educating homeowners on retrofitting options and securing items to the wall, requiring large/reinforced foundations or piers in liquefaction areas, and many more. See **Utah Earthquake Safety** or FEMA's **Strategies Handbook** for more details.

Severe Weather

Overview

Summit County's mountainous terrain makes it particularly susceptible to Winter Weather. Add to the topography those who seek snowy slopes for recreation and disaster can ensue, as seen in the table below. Avalanches, typically a voluntary risk, have caused the most deaths in Summit County, particularly around areas like Park City during recreational activities. These numbers will only increase as development in tourism-centered areas grows. Snow/Winter Weather is responsible for the most injuries and monetary damages of any type of severe weather. Summit County government actively emphasizes household accountability and preparation as individuals from less rural settings move into the area.

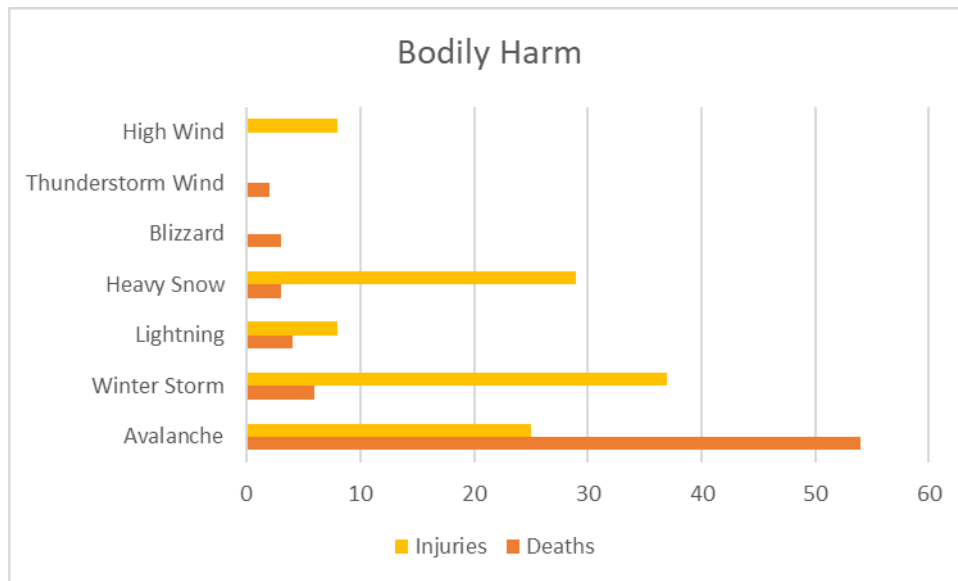
Profile

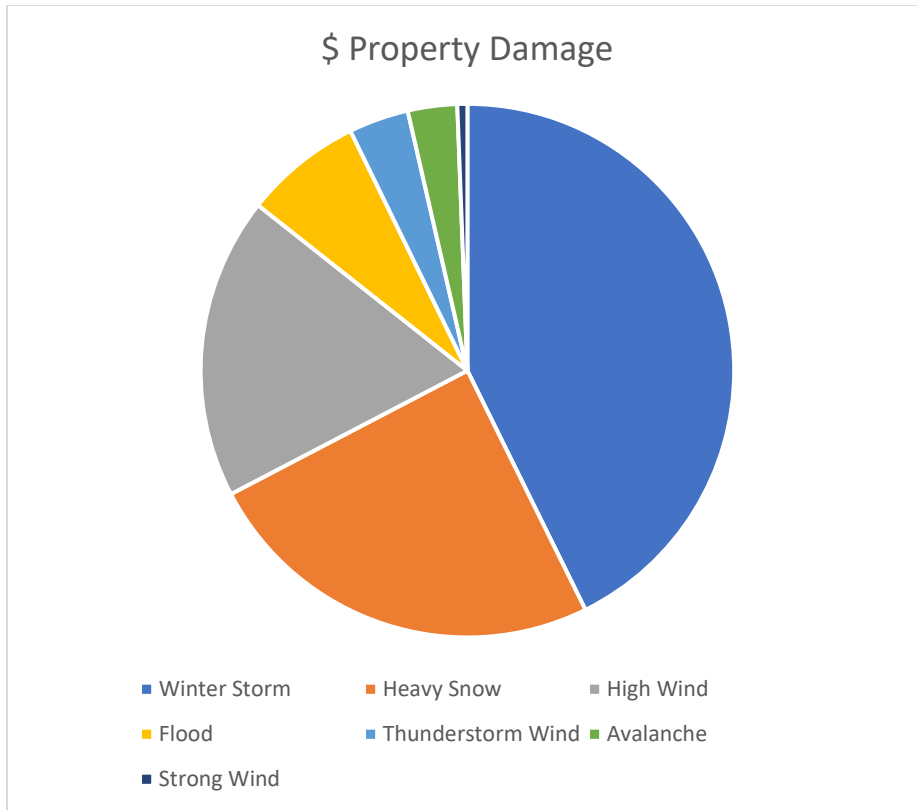
Frequency	Frequent Multiple events happen each year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Region wide with some locations more frequent due to geography.
Seasonal Pattern	All year depending upon the type of event.
Duration	Seconds to Days
Speed of Onset	Immediate
Probability of Future Occurrences	Very Probable. Avalanche and Winter Weather have the highest probability of occurrence of all-weather hazards facing Summit County.

History

NOAA Storm Event Database 1950-2021

Row Labels	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Property Damage	\$ Crop Damage
Avalanche	54	25	70000	0
Blizzard	3	0	0	0
Cold/wind Chill	0	0	0	0
Flood	0	0	167000	0
Hail	0	0	0	200
Heavy Snow	3	29	577000	8600
High Wind	0	8	428600	0
Lightning	4	8	0	0
Strong Wind	0	0	14200	0
Thunderstorm				
Wind	2	0	85000	0
Winter Storm	6	37	1000000	20000
Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	72	107	2341800	28800





Mitigation

For buildings: Adopt and enforce building codes related to roof snow loads and wind speeds. Require CO monitors.

For Infrastructure: Install redundancies in power lines, lightning protection and surge protection on critical infrastructure, and snow sheds over roadways.

For everyone: Educate homeowners on protecting water pipes during cold weather and travelling safely. Encourage participation in emergency alerts.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Community Risks and Strategies

Overview

Listed below are the damage assessments for each of the participating jurisdictions followed by an update of the community's mitigation strategies from the 2017 plan, after which are the strategies, the community wishes to pursue in the course of this plan. Damage assessments were calculated using the methodologies mentioned in the Methods section. Strategies were developed by each community with assistance from MAG as requested. The subsequent county and city strategies reflect the advancement of local and regional goals and continue the community's vision for the security and prosperity of the region. These goals include:

- Reducing the impact of natural hazards on life, property, and preserving the environment
- Minimizing damage to infrastructure and services and protecting their ability to respond
- Preventing potential hazards from affecting area or mitigating its effects
- Increasing public awareness, capabilities and experience
- Ensuring the safety of citizens and visitors
- Enabling cooperation between citizens and emergency and public services
- Maintaining cooperation with, and adherence to, FEMA guidelines
- Developing zoning and other plans that decrease development in hazardous areas
-

The guiding factor in prioritizing mitigation strategies for local communities was the principle that mitigation should provide the ***greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, after considering resources, staffing, and other constraints***. Probability of occurrence, past events, and damage estimates compiled during the risk assessment in this plan were heavily considered. Overall, each community individually considered their own capabilities, staffing, and resources as they prioritized their own mitigation strategies.

Summit County

Hazard	# Buildings	\$ Buildings (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	1,254	427,897	2.66	16.50	0.00
Fire Risk High	2,212	1,202,856	40.00	25.95	27.48
Fire Risk Moderate	9,545	5,831,456	73.29	47.99	10.58
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	1,591	478,128	21.86	5.51	15.07
Landslide	940	335,659	14.03	12.46	2.15
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Summit County is very concerned with protecting its critical lands, such as waterways, riparian areas, ridgelines, steep slopes, and groundwater sources. There are also issues with mine tailings and soil contamination in and near Park City. Development pressure in the Snyderville basin incentivized to not build on critical lands. If a sewer line were installed in the North-South Summit Corridor development would skyrocket, but there are no plans to do so. As any development occurs it is important to keep people out of high-fire risk areas or have appropriate mitigation measures for buildings in fire-prone land.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Assess County Courthouse for possible retrofits in addition to those include in the 1990's remodel	Earthquake	Mod	1-2 yrs.	2k	Local gov	Local gov
Prohibit building on slopes >30% and require soils studies for proposed buildings in landslide-prone areas	Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov, Developers	Local gov, Developers

Bolster regulations for building near avalanche paths	Avalanche	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Require 5,000 gallons of water storage for homes in East Summit along with defensible space	Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov, homeowner	Local gov, homeowner
Discourage building in areas with dense vegetation and require city council approval for proposed sites	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Begin a 5-year review of buildings required to have defensible space	Fire	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Fire Department reviews all applications for building in fire risk areas	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Update landscape ordinance to be more waterwise by reducing turf and encouraging grey water/rainfall storage	Drought	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Work with HOAs to install and maintain firewise and waterwise landscaping	Fire, Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, HOA
East Summit Sewer Advisory Committee must approve water and sewer plans for new development	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Follow FEMA requirements for building in the floodplain, such as foundation vents, elevating above base flood level, and prohibiting basements	Flood	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Use Critical Lands Overlay to protect waterways, riparian areas, steep slopes,	All	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

ridgelines, etc. and work with builders to develop elsewhere						
Participate in chipping program through the State Fire Program for single family residences	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	75k	Local gov, State Fire Program	Summit County
Promote Firewise Community Certification to all communities within the wildland-urban interface	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local governments, Summit Co support
Host biannual meetings for the Wildfire Summit group, focused on HOAs and what they need to accomplish goals described in their CWPPs.	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Summit County, HOAs	Summit County, HOAs
Share funding information for fuel mitigation efforts through Wildfire Summit Group	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Summit County	Summit County
Meet with HOAs individually to provide guidance and information regarding wildfire	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Summit County	Summit County, HOAs
Perform home inspections to help homeowners "harden" their homes in the event of a wildfire	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Summit County, individuals	Summit County, individuals
Get estimates for flood mitigation for the Courthouse, located in the SFHA, which has records stored in the basement.	Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Summit County	Summit County

Install generators in the Public Works and Health Dept/Library buildings	All	High	2-3 yrs.	~35k/generator	Summit County, Grants	Summit County
--	-----	------	----------	----------------	-----------------------	---------------

2017 Update

Protecting Current Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsible Party	Completed? If not, why?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	USDI – Bureau of Reclamation, Local Government UDEM, FEMA, UDHS, MAG	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, MAG, UDEM, FEMA	Not necessary. Only pre-2000 building was retrofitted in late 1990's
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, Utah Div. of FFSL, County Fire Districts	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, UDEM, MAG, FEMA	Yes
All-Hazards Planning	CEMPC – (Community Emergency Management Planning Committee)	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government UDEM, FEMA	Yes
HazMat Planning	LEPC	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government UDEM, FEMA	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	USDI – Bureau of Reclamation, Local Government UDEM, FEMA, UDHS, MAG	Yes

Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, MAG, UDEM, FEMA	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, Utah Div. of FFSL, County Fire Districts	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, UDEM, MAG, FEMA	No, efforts fell through
All-Hazards Planning	CEMPC (Community Emergency Management Planning Committee)	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government UDEM, FEMA	Yes
HazMat Planning	LEP (Local Emergency Planning Committee)	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government UDEM, FEMA	Yes

Coalville

Hazard	# Buildings	\$ Buildings (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	103	15,426	0.37	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	67	20,207	0.51	0.39	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	83	18,761	1.74	0.88	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	76	12,849	0.71	0.39	0.00
Landslide	1	4	0.00	0.89	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Coalville recently annexed land on the West side of town in a fire-prone area. Making sure that there are appropriate evacuation routes and buildings are well-constructed is very important. In the 1984 floods the efforts of citizens with sandbags were able to channel floodwaters down Main Street. Coalville will sure new development doesn't exacerbate potential flooding.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
New subdivisions must have retention ponds, multiple evacuation routes, and provisions for Active Transportation.	Flood, Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Consider more fire-resistant building codes in the WUI	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Add a water treatment facility	Drought	High	2 yrs.	5 million	USDA grant, Local gov	Local gov
Install xeriscaping examples at public buildings	Drought	Mod	2-3 yrs.	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Continue to look into Electric Vehicle charging stations like the ones at the Courthouse	Climate Change	Mod	2-4 yrs.	2k/station	Local gov, State Grants	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Bridge/Culvert Expansion along Chalk Creek	High	4 years	\$800,000	Grants and Local Cash	Local Government	No
Wildfire	Fire Restriction ordinance	High	6 months	No cost	N/A	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Incorporate Landslide maps into Hazards Lands Map	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Conduct seismic retrofitting assessments for critical public facilities most at risk to earthquakes. (Public works building and city building)	Medium	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	No, lack of resources
Wildfire	Review and update Sensitive Land Ordinance so that it specifically addresses and incorporates FIREWISE landscaping requirements and allows for creating	Medium	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Partially, could do more.

	defensible zones around power lines, oil and gas lines and other infrastructure systems.						
Wildfire	When updating the General Plan and future land use map include considerations for wildfire hazards within land use, public safety, and other elements of the General Plan.	Medium	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Partly, could do more in W annexation
Landslide	Incorporate, within development ordinances and reviews, setback requirements on parcels near high-risk areas for landslides.	Medium	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government, USGS, UGS	Yes
Landslide	Enforces existing restrictions and/or limit activity that would strip slopes of essential topsoil and vegetation.	Medium	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government, USGS, UGS	Ongoing
Flooding	Evaluate and incorporate drainage capacities with detention and retention basins, keeping ditches clear by requiring debris removal, plan for necessary bridge and culvert modification.	High	2 years	\$50,000	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Flooding	Better understand the capacity of the city storm water system by updating the city's Stormwater Master Plan.	High	2 years	\$70,000	Local Cash/Grants	Local Government	Yes

Central Utah Water Conservancy District

Due to the sensitive nature and complexity of CUWCD assets, they performed an independent risk analysis to create and prioritize the following mitigation strategies. Contact Blake Buehler of CUWCD for more information.

Vulnerabilities: The future development of the CUWCD water system will mainly be with a strong emphasis on water conservation, planning of needed additional regional water supply facilities, and incorporation of natural hazard mitigation. The District will also continue in its current efforts to address and incorporate natural hazard mitigation (i.e., seismic upgrades/standards, lightning protection, backup power, wildfire – both direct and indirect effects, etc.) into future design and construction projects whether they are for new facilities or for capital replacement projects. The following proposal is to help fulfill said efforts.

Package Priority	Mitigation Package: Facilities	County	B/C Ratio	Mitigation Description	Outside Contractor	In-House	CUWCD O&M	CUWCD CRP	CUWCD CIP	FEMA Grant	Implementation Timeline	Package Subtotal
Low	General Pipeline #1 - Stockpile Materials	Summit, Utah, & Wasatch	-	Material Stockpiling		X	X	X			6-10 Years	\$755,950
Low	General Pipeline #2 - Training	Summit, Utah, & Wasatch	-	Training	X	X	X				6-10 Years	\$19,538

Francis

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	1	\$51	0.21	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	2	\$514	0.06	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	206	\$63,268	0.46	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	11	\$2,082	0.19	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Francis is experiencing some development pressure on the fire and flood-prone hillside. It's greatest current need, however, is a new water tank.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	------	---------	----------------

Any proposed subdivisions in the Wildland Urban Interface must have defensible space and fire-resistant materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers	Local gov, Developers
Construct a new water tank and well	Drought, Fire, All	High	by 2022	3 million	Impact & Annexation fees	Local gov
Participate in the County Chipping Program	Fire	High	Ongoing	5k	Local gov, volunteer hour match, State fire program	Local gov
Inventory community center for seismic soundness	Earthquake	Mod	2-3 yrs.	1k	Local gov	Local gov
Follow Water Restriction Plan during drought years	Drought	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Update of 2017 Strategies							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, limited staff
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Canal safety program.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, limited staff and funding

Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Somewhat, limited staff
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, limited staff
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, coordination efforts fell through

Henefer

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	19	\$5,542	2.26	0.57	1.09
Fire Risk Moderate	41	\$9,694	0.31	0.50	0.05
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	17	\$3,742	0.13	0.51	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Henefer is in the middle of a moratorium on new connections to the city water system due to the lack of water metering and secondary water system. Our most pressing concern is installing a secondary water system, reliably monitoring and metering the current system, and developing water resources for future needs. Henefer lies atop a high-pressure gas line that serves Salt Lake City. We work with Dominion Energy, who employs several of our citizens, to accurately map those lines, respond quickly to accidents, and share evacuation routes should a line be damaged. There is development pressure in the recently-annexed south part of town, which only has one narrow road leading in and out. If development is to occur here, we will need a bridge to bring a road over the Weber River and onto the frontage road.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Trim trees and clear ditches	Flood, Fire	Mod	Ongoing	5-10k	Local gov	Local gov
Add a second collection box for main water line in Franklin's Canyon, correct leaks, meter culinary water, and install automatic monitoring system on tanks.	Drought, Flood	High	1 yr.	184k	CDBG grant, Local gov	Local gov
Install secondary water system	Drought, Flood	High	1 yr.	3 mil	Utah State, Water Smart program, Board of Water Resources	Local gov, Utah State
Consider retrofitting city hall when it is remodeled include a community meeting room and other city amenities	Earthquake	High	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Consider a sensitive lands ordinance to prohibit new buildings in the 100 yr. floodplain	Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Coordinate with UDOT and Union Pacific on plans for rerouting traffic should a flood or earthquake damage I-84 at the narrows/Morgan County line	Flood, Earthquake, Gas incident	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Run test wells to find best location for additional water sources	Drought, Flood	High	1-2 yrs.	25k/well	Local gov	Local gov
Educate residents on low-cost retrofit options	Earthquake	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Build bridge over Weber River to provide a second route out of South Henefer, where there is development pressure	Earthquake, Fire, Flood	Mod	4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Visit yearly with North Summit Fire Marshal	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Promote Summit County's early warning system	All	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Conduct monthly ham radio tests among citizens	All	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Protecting Current Residents and Structures (Henefer)

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding	Timely notification system, organized equipment and aid	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes, Summit Co notification and Henefer HAM radios
Drought	Monitor Spring flows, reservoir storage and usage	Moderate	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, private owners	Local Government, private owners	In progress
Earthquake	Inspect structures and utilities. Facilitate repairs and clean up	High	4 years	High	Local Cash, Grants, Insurance	Local Government, FEMA, Insurance	No, fire station is new enough and city center will be renovated soon
Hazardous Materials spill	Notification system for citizens and education	Moderate	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Infectious Disease	Notification system	Moderate	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes

Wildfire	Provide water for fire suppression	Moderate	Ongoing	Moderate	Local Government	Local Government	In Progress
----------	------------------------------------	----------	---------	----------	------------------	------------------	-------------

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
All Hazards	Timely notification system, organized equipment and aid	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Provide water for fire suppression	Moderate		Moderate	Local Government	Local Government	In Progress

Kamas

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	27	\$9,861	0.01	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	250	\$47,563	0.37	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	3	\$1,227	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	3	\$1,136	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: A faultline runs through Kamas and several older buildings, including City Hall and schools, would be at risk if an earthquake occurred. Making these buildings safer is a top priority. Also, with updated floodplain maps several homes are now within the 100-yr floodplain, which runs along Beaver Creek through the center of town.

There is gradual development throughout the town and within or close to the wildfire interface zone.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Require geotechnical report for proposed development on problem soils or slopes	Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Developer, Local gov	Developers, Local gov
Examine City Hall for seismic soundness	Earthquake	Mod	2-3 yrs.	1k	Local gov	Local gov
Follow Water Restriction Plan during drought years	Drought	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Any proposed subdivisions in the Wildland Urban Interface must have defensible space and fire-resistant materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers	Local gov, Developers

2017 Strategies Update

Protecting Current Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, limited resources
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, not a lot of fire-prone area
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, coordination efforts fell through

Oakley

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	129	\$30,304	0.56	0.49	0.00
Fire Risk High	7	\$817	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	69	\$18,182	0.64	0.02	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	153	\$36,984	0.76	0.60	0.00
Landslide	13	\$20,339	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Oakley's greatest concerns are with water; having enough culinary water to support existing and future residents and caring for the homes already in the 100 yr. floodplain. Oakley is drilling a new culinary well and provides incentives to reduce watering areas. New subdivisions are encouraged to provide and maintain private secondary water systems. Regarding floods, no structures area allowed within 100' of the river and any proposals for building within the flood plain must conform to FEMA standards i.e., building above base-flood elevation. Mild development is occurring South of Maple Ridge toward the city center and few homes are planned in the wildland urban interface.

Mitigation Strategy	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Any new development with more than ~8 lots requires dual access and Fire Marshal approval	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Prohibit building within 100' of river, any proposed buildings within 100 yr. floodplain must meet FEMA standards	Flood	High	Ongoing	None	Local gov	Local gov
Drill a new culinary well	Drought	High	1 yr.	\$1.5 million	USDA grant, ARPA grant, Local gov	Local gov
Replace turf at recreation complex with xeriscaping where possible, swap fields for courts	Drought	High	2-3 yrs.	\$1 million	RAP, Local gov	Local gov
Drill "wet well"/use irrigation water for recreation complex instead of using culinary water	Drought	High	2-3 yrs.	\$250k	Local gov	Local gov
Provide incentives to reduce watering area	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Provide density bonuses for developers that preserve riparian areas	Flood	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Increase water rates for higher tiers	Drought	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Encourage development to install secondary water systems that are privately maintained	Drought	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Prohibit building on slopes >30%, require Geotech studies for other at-risk sites	Earth movement	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Perform engineering study of City Hall to determine cost and benefits of retrofits	Earthquake	Mod	2-3 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Improve 3 bridges determined to be deficient by the State	All	Mod	2-3 yrs.	\$50k	ARPA, Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners with shallow pipes on how to protect them from damage in the winter	Winter Weather	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Complete a Capital Improvements Plan for utilities and infrastructure	All	High	1-2 yrs.	\$50k	Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners on disaster preparedness through website, social media, and water bill	All	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Protecting Current Residents and Structures (Oakley)

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
--------	--------	----------	----------	----------------	---------------------------	-------------------	--

Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for Seismic standards	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government FEMA, USGS	No, only City Hall is post-2000 construction
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, USGS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	No, new staff not familiar with educational programs.

Park City

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	866	\$316,526	0.87	1.25	0.00
Dam Failure	275	\$52,716	1.65	0.24	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	192	\$173,412	0.46	0.00	0.00

Fire Risk Moderate	1,649	\$1,371,572	1.49	2.87	0.00
Fire Risk High	236	\$227,312	0.37	1.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 Buildings)	NA	\$7,084,012	NA	NA	NA

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Park City is a community in the Wildland Fire Urban Interface with only two evacuation routes and a potential single point of failure. Park City also has a large visitor and second-home population that can be difficult to direct and/or communicate with.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party
Patrol storm water facilities during runoff season, clear blockages	Flood	High	Ongoing	150k/year	Local Gov	Streets Dept and Code Enforcement
Implement and maintain community wildfire preparedness plan	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Collaborate with Western Summit County Fuels committee (private landowners, HOA, other agencies)	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov, Summit County	Park City, Summit County, HOAs
Wildfire fuels clearing	Fire	High	2-3 years/ongoing	1 million	BRIC grants	Local Gov, HOA, Fuels Committee members
Enforcing new WUI and land management code	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Expand WUI code for existing homes including open space component	Fire	High	1 year	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Update forestry plan	Wildfire	High	1 year	50k	Park City	Park City, FFSL
Maintain cooperative agreement with FFSL; Park City pays for prevention, protection, initial response, recovery, and outreach (with Park City Fire District) with FFSL to cover the rest if a large fire occurs	Wildfire	High	Ongoing	100k	Local gov, FFSL	Local gov, FFSL

Maintaining Firewise certification	Wildfire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Notify homeowners of leaks and use Waterwise program for resident outreach	Drought	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Irrigation restrictions from Weber Water Conservancy District	Drought	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Weber Water	Weber Water
Maintain emergency supplies/warehouse for supplies during an event	Earthquake	Moderate	3+ years	3 million	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Continued outreach, share evacuation routes through city Open Houses and annual mailer	All	Moderate	Ongoing	Minimal, staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Full-scale exercise	All	High	1 year	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Consider incentives for reducing grass	Drought	High	1-2 years/ongoing	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Alternative traffic routes for closed roads	Winter Weather	Moderate	2-3 years	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Sustainability Department, reducing single-occupant vehicle travel, improving transit and active transportation	Climate Change	Moderate	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding	New Storm Water Utility	High	3-5 years	3 million	Local Cash	Local Government	Partly, clearing blockages and removing brush. Ongoing patrols during runoff season.
Flooding	Update FIRM	Med	Ongoing, see City Engineer	Minimal	Local Cash, FEMA	Local Government, State, FEMA	Yes, 2019/20
Fire	Create Community Wildfire Protection Plan with PCFD	High	Completed 2014, now implementing	2-50 thousand	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, Fire Department	Yes, 2021

Earthquake	Upgrade City Buildings	Medium	Ongoing	Significant	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	City Hall, Library EQ retrofits completed.
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, 2020

South Summit School District

Vulnerabilities: South Summit's schools are located on or near the East Kamas Fault and a recent roofing project found deficient grout in the original building. All were built pre-seismic code and should be retrofitted to some degree until the school district can pass a bond to rebuilt them. The location for a new school serving the Promontory community might contain mine tailings from old Park City metal works. The EPA has yet to determine whether or not they are present, but if they are significant work will have to be done to remediate the soil.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Conduct a seismic study of schools in Kamas, which are close to the East Kamas Fault Line, to determine necessary retrofits and/or rebuilds	Earthquake	High	4 yrs.	65k	South Summit School District, grants	South Summit School District
Irrigate sports fields with a new retaining pond and pumps utilizing South Summit's shared in the ditch company instead of culinary water	Drought	Mod	3-4 yrs.	1 million	South Summit School District, grants	South Summit School District
Replace baseball field with artificial turf	Drought	Mod	3-4 yrs.	1 million	South Summit School District, grants	South Summit School District
Work with the EPA to study possible mine tailings on the site of the future	Soil Contamination	High	4 yrs.	TBD	EPA, South Summit School	EPA, South Summit School District, Summit County

Elementary school near the Promontory community and remediate if necessary					District, Summit County	
Tree trimming	Winter weather, Fire	Mod	Ongoing	2k/yr.	South Summit School District	South Summit School District
Determine need for backup generators at schools designated as evacuation centers	All	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	South Summit School District	South Summit School District
Wildlife awareness education and considerations for building in migration corridors	Wildlife	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	South Summit School District	South Summit School District

Contacts and Participation

See Part III: Process for a complete accounting of participation

Position	Name	Phone	Email	Small Meeting	Group Meeting
Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin	801-718-4628	kcmullin@summitcounty.org		Yes
Summit County Planner	Ray Milliner	435-336-3118	rmilliner@summitcounty.org	18 August	
Summit Co Fire Marshal	Mike Owens	435-940-2520	mowens@pcfd.org		
Summit Co Public Works	Derrick Radke	435-336-3970	dradke@summitcounty.org		Yes
Summit Co Manager's Office	Janna Young				Yes
Summit County	Glenn Wright				Yes
Summit Co Environmental Health	Spencer Smith				Yes
Henefer Planner	Robert Richins	435-336-5365	henefertown@allwest.net		
Henefer Mayor	Kay Richins	801.599.8003	henefermayor@gmail.com	Aug 11	
Park City Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin	435-615-5185	kcmullin@summitcounty.org		
Park City Planner					
Coalville Mayor	Trevor Johnson	435-336-5981	mayor@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville	Niki Sargent	435.659.6941	niki.sargent@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville Public Works	Zane Deweese	435-336-5980	zane.deweese@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville Public Works	Kyle Clark			Oct 28	Yes
Coalville Wastewater Treatment	Sam Adams			Oct 28	Yes
Oakley		435-783-5734	oakley@oakleycity.com		

Oakley Planner	Stephanie		stephanie@oakleycity.com		
Oakley	Amy Rydalch		amy@oakleycity.com	Aug 16?	
Oakley City	Kelly Kimber		kelly@oakleycity.com		Yes
Francis/Kamas	Scott Kettle	435-654-2226	skettle@horrocks.com	June 14	Yes
		cell: 801-360-9735			
Francis Public Works		435-783-6236	lthomas@francisutah.org	June 14	
Francis Planner	Katie Henneuse	435-783-6236	khenneuse@francisutah.org	June 14	Yes
WUI Coordinator	Travis Wright	385-505-4030	tdwright@utah.gov		
Park City Fire District	Ashley Lewis				Yes
North Summit Fire District	Ian Nelson				Yes
FFSL /County Fire Warden	Bryce Boyer				Yes
N Summit School District	Kristy		kbraithwaite@nsummit.org		
S Summit School District	Kip Bigelow		kbigelow@ssummit.org	19 July	Yes
S Summit School District	Kathy Carr		kathy.carr@ssummit.org	19 July	Yes
S Summit School District Superintendent	Greg Maughan		greg.maughan@ssummit.org		

Part 6 Utah County Profiles and Mitigation

Background

Area: 2,014 square miles; *county seat*: Provo; *origin of county name*: after the Ute Indians

The most striking geographical features of Utah County are the Wasatch Mountains along the eastern boundary, and Utah Lake, the state's largest fresh-water lake. The high mountains, rising over 11,000 feet, receive heavy snowfall which feeds the numerous rivers and creeks that flow into the lake. Though large in surface area, Utah Lake is very shallow--18 feet at its deepest point.

Before the valley was settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1840s and 1850s it was the home of the Ute Indians. They lived along the eastern shore of the lake and used fish from the lake as their main food source. The Spanish Catholic priests Dominguez and Escalante, who observed them in 1776, described these Indians as peaceful and kind. Dominguez and Escalante were trying to find a route between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and what is now southern California. When they came down Spanish Fork Canyon in the summer of 1776, they were the first non-Indians to enter Utah Valley.

Mormon pioneers began settling Utah Valley in 1849. Like the Indians before them, they chose to settle on the fertile, well-watered strip of land between the mountains and Utah Lake. More than a dozen towns were established between Lehi on the north and Santaquin on the south. Provo, named for the French fur trapper Etienne Provost, has always been the largest town and the county seat.

In March 1849 thirty-three families, composed of about 150 people, were called to go to Utah Valley and establish communities in Lehi, Alpine, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Springville, Spanish Fork, Salem, and Payson.

Mining was also an important industry in Utah County. In the late 1800s and early 1900s there were many successful mines in American Fork Canyon and in the Tintic mining district centered near Eureka, Juab County but included part of western Utah County. Many of the fine homes and business buildings in Provo were constructed with mining money.

Today, Utah County is known as the home of Brigham Young University. BYU was established in 1875 as a small high-school level "academy," but it has grown to become a major university with over 36,000 students in 2021. The Utah Valley University in Orem has

grown rapidly to over 41,000 students as well. Other major Utah County employers include Vivint, Doterra and Young Living Essential Oils. Each of the major communities in the county have high schools and libraries. A culturally active area, the county has its own symphony--the Utah Valley Symphony, and one of the state's finest art museums: the Springville Art Museum. Provo's Fourth of July Celebration is the largest in the state and most other communities have their own celebrations.



Population

Demographics Utah County

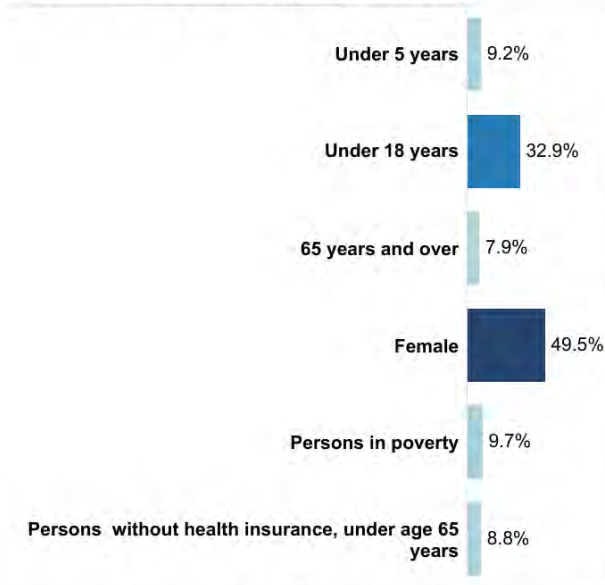
In Utah County, more than a third of residents are children under the age of 18, with less than 8% of the population over the age of 64. The average travel time to work is 22 minutes due in large part to those commuting to Salt Lake County for jobs.



2019 Race and Ethnicity

White, not Hispanic/Latino	81.7%
Hispanic/Latino***	12.2%
Two or More Races	2.8%
Asian	1.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.8%
Black/African American	0.8%

Population Shares, 2015-2019



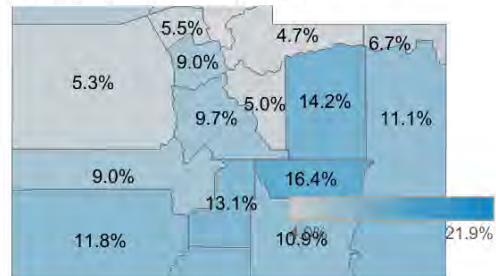
Other Facts

Households, 2015-2019	165,991
Housing units, July 1, 2019	186,554
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	305,500
Persons per household, 2015-2019	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	22
Veterans, 2015-2019	14,296
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	3,003
Women-owned firms, 2012	13,891

Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2015-2019*



Persons Below Poverty, 2019



Updated 7/13/2021 8:10:38 PM

* Population 25 years and older. ** Population 5 years and older. *** Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race; also included in applicable race category. **** Civilian Population 16 years and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. For more information: <http://www.census.gov>

Hazards Compared

Hazard Matrix

Probability	Highly Likely	Hail	Fire, Winter Weather, Wind, Avalanche		
	Likely	Lightning, Tornado	Flood, Drought	Landslide/ Debris Flow	
	Possible				
	Unlikely				Earthquake, Dam Failure
		Negligible	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic

Standards from FEMA IS 235: Emergency Planning Course

Potential Magnitude

Catastrophic: More than 50% of community affected

Critical: 25 to 50%

Limited: 10 to 25%

Negligible: Less than 10%

Probability Calculated using # of event/years in record

Highly likely: Near 100% probability in next year

Likely: 10 -100% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 10 years.

Possible: 1-10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 100 years.

Unlikely: Less than 1% probability in next 100 years

Standards we modified to fit our region

Severity per incident

Catastrophic: Many lives, a great deal of property

Critical: Multiple lives lost and/or multiple properties affected

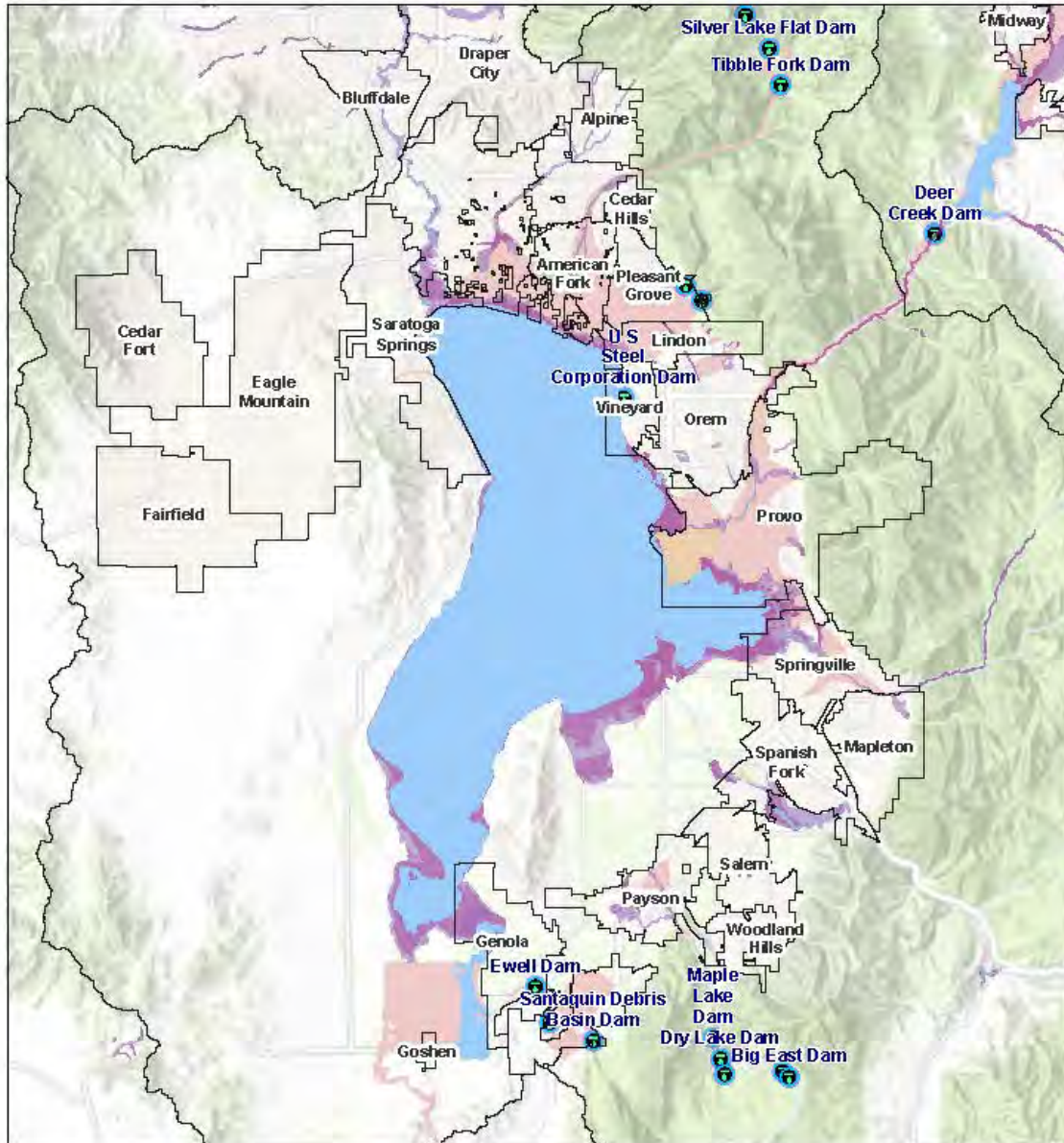
Limited: Some property loss, less than 3 lives lost

Negligible: Some property, no life lost

Hazard	Years in Record	Yearly Probability	Deaths Annualized	Injuries Annualized	\$ Losses Annualized	Source
Air Quality Unhealthy for all	12	75%	n/a	n/a	n/a	DEQ Monitoring Archive, days in exceedance of PM2.5 standard
Avalanche	25	128%	1.3	0.6	\$2,800	NOAA
Debris Flow	16	44%	0	0	\$23,000	NOAA
Drought, Moderate	2018	10%	0	0	n/a	National Integrated Drought Information System
Earthquake		1%	2.4	32	\$24,000,000	HAZUS Salt Lake City 7.0 & Provo Scenarios
Floods & Flash Floods	23	139%	0	0	\$283,000	NOAA, HAZUZ, State Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hail	71	58%	2.7	32.7	\$17,208	NOAA/SHELDUS
Landslides	51	25%	0	0	NA	SHELDUS, skewed by Thistle slide
Lightning	25	32%	0.04	0.16	\$6,660	NOAA
Tornadoes	71	10%	0	0	\$2,582	NOAA
Volcanoes	5,000,000	0%				
Wildfires	6	1,167%			\$8,742,000	Utah FFSL and BLM with cost of fighting fire
Wind	71	97%	0.4	0.7	\$844,000	NOAA (High Wind, Strong Wind and Thunderstorm Wind)
Winter Weather	25	160%	0.56	2.36	\$65,636	NOAA (Blizzards/Heavy Snow/Winter Storm/Winter Weather)

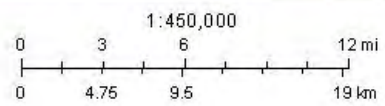
Flooding

Flood Hazards in Utah County



12/27/2021

- USA Flood Hazard Areas
- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
- Dams
- Dam Failure



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, InCREMENT P, Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodataspyrse, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Although Utah is considered a dry state, flooding does occur. Most floods occur either from snow melt or severe thunderstorms. Oftentimes flooding is increased by soils that are more impervious due to either wildfire or drying out. Floods occur on a regular basis in Utah County.

Profile

Frequency	Some flooding happens within Utah County on almost a yearly basis.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Primarily along streams, rivers and along the shores of Utah Lake
Seasonal Pattern	Spring time due to snow melt. Isolated events throughout the year due to severe weather (microburst).
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	1 to 12 hours
Probability of Future Occurrences	Moderate - for delineated floodplains there is a 1% chance of flooding in any given year.

Development Trends

As development occurs on the bench areas of Utah Valley, along the shore of Utah Lake, or along river and stream corridors, more homes will be in danger of floods. Communities need to make developers and homeowners aware of the danger as well as contribute to mitigation actions. Cities should review every development that it is in compliance with NFIP guidelines.

The following table identifies the communities in Utah County with their NFIP Status.

Communities Participating in NFIP

Jurisdiction	Floodplain	Map Date	Floodplain Admin
Alpine	Alpine participates in the NFIP. Though a few homes are located in the floodplain, it is very narrow and no new buildings are expected. Alpine has a Floodplain Damage Prevention Ordinance and well-organized Floodplain Permit. Alpine spent \$400k in 2013 to construct a wall which effectively protected its repetitive loss property from a debris flow that year.	June 2020	Jed Muhlestein, City Engineer
American Fork	Participating in NFIP. City code 15.16 Addresses Floodplain Management, including floodplain administrator, building & subdivision requirements, etc.	June 2020	Rebecca Andrus, City Engineer
Cedar Fort	No Special Flood Hazard Area		Mayor Gustin
Cedar Hills	Not participating in NFIP. Cedar Hills does have a very small portion of 0.2% annual chance floodplain in the northernmost part of town, but none of it is developable; either on a golf course or in the Pleasant Grove Ditch. Code 11.7.10 addresses zoning for environmental hazards, including floods.	June 2020	Chandler Goodwin, City Manager
Eagle Mountain	No Special Flood Hazard Area		Ifo Pili, City Administrator
Elk Ridge	No Special Flood Hazard Area		Royce Swensen, City Recorder
Fairfield	No Special Flood Hazard Area		n/a
Genola	Participating in NFIP. Genola adopted a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance in 2020. Floodplain is directly on or close enough to White Lake that development is not likely.	June 2020	Lucinda Thomas, City Clerk
Goshen	Not participating in NFIP. Goshen doesn't currently have any floodplain in city boundaries.		Mayor Staheli
Highland	Participating, incorporated 2021 NFIP updates, has projects for both rivers in city. Highland has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as well as Provisions for Flood Damage Prevention.		Nathan Crane, City Administrator
Lehi	Participating in NFIP, has code sections for Flood Damage Prevention and Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction as well as additional requirements for the Utah Lake Shoreline and Jordan River Protection zones.	June 2020	Ross Dinsdale
Lindon	Participating in NFIP, has code for Flood Damage Prevention, Storm Drainage and Flood plans, and Methods of Reducing Flood Losses.	June 2020	Michael Florence, Planning Director

Mapleton	Participating in NFIP. Mapleton has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and has several small projects and development standards designed to capture the first inch of water as it cannot discharge water to Springville.	June 2020	Cory Branch, City Administrator
Midway City	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as well as Midway City Floodplain Overlay zones and a Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone that provides additional protection for streambeds and other flood-prone areas (Chapter 16.14) Any residential construction within 50 feet of a delineated flood zone shall have the lowest floor elevated 18 inches above the base flood elevation as shown on the FIRM and no construction is allowed within 50 feet of a floodplain in large-scale subdivisions.	2012	Michael Henke, City Planning Administrator
Orem	Participating in NFIP. City code sections 7, 10, and 17 address development standards in the floodplain, a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and Supplementary Design Standards for high-risk areas.	June 2020	Planning Manager Jason Bench
Payson	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention and Sensitive Lands Ordinance with additional requirements for lands near streambeds.	June 2020	City Engineer Travis Jockumsen
Pleasant Grove	Participating in NFIP, has Flood Damage Prevention and Sensitive Lands ordinances.	June 2020	Engineer Marty Beaumont
Provo	Participating in NFIP and CRS, adopted 2020 FIRMs, study of Provo River levees and Utah Lake underway. The General Plan has a Flood Hazard & Control and Environmental Hazards section, as well as sections of code for Floodplain Management and Development Standards.	June 2020	Robert Mills
Salem	Participating in NFIP and has adopted most recent FIRMs. Has a Flood Damage Prevention section of code, but there is more flooding risk at the base of canyons and from canals than in the 100-yr floodplain. Development code reads, "All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage. The subdivision layout shall make adequate provision for natural drainage channels and floodways. All water, sewer, and other utility systems and facilities located in designated flood areas shall be designed and constructed to minimize flood damage, including the infiltration of flood water into the system, or the discharge of the system into the flood waters. Base flood data shall be provided by the developer as part of the preliminary plat."	June 2020	Ryan Steeley
Santaquin	Participating in NFIP, has a section of code for development in Floodplain Areas	June 2020	Community Development

			Director Jason Bond
Saratoga Springs	<p>Participating in the NFIP, though there are no Special Flood Hazard Areas.</p> <p>The City recently completed a storm drainage study of the entire geographic area of the City. This study indicates areas more susceptible to flood damage and makes recommendations concerning the correct locations of detention ponds, storm channels and culvert facilities. The city will be installing these improvements over the next 10 years, as needed, to accommodate growth in existing and future neighborhoods. The City has also had the practice of trying to raise awareness of issues like flooding so that you can take whatever steps you need to ensure maximum protection. The City has already made or required developers to make improvements to install storm drain ponds, underground drain systems, and open storm channels leading to Utah Lake. The City also has several regional park facilities planned of over twenty (20) acres in size that will collect storm water during large storms. These facilities are all designed to divert and collect water away from residential areas.</p> <p>The City also requires Floodplain Development Permits (FDPs) any time that fill or structural improvements are proposed in the regulatory floodplain. The regulatory floodplain is that area shown on the approved FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). These maps are available on the city website (see quick links) or at FEMA's Website. More complete and detailed information on floodplain management regulations and procedures can be found in Section 18.02 of the City Code."</p> <p>4.4.3 Goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))</p> <p>Mitigation of vulnerabilities in the long-term will be done in the following four ways:</p> <p>a) Mitigation options for currently known hazards are listed in Table 4.1 provides a summary of currently identified hazard mitigation actions over the next ten years (2017 to 2026). This is the same table as in the MAG plan (since the City provided this table to MAG).</p> <p>b) Mitigation measures may be incorporated into capital improvement plans. Hazard mitigation is achieved over the long term by incorporation of hazard mitigation into capital improvement projects, as previously described in Section 4.3.</p> <p>c) Mitigation measures will be accomplished by participating in other mitigation regional actions in the MAG plan (not relisted here).</p>	No Special Flood Hazard Area	City Engineer Jeremy Lapin

	d) Mitigation measures will be accomplished by incorporating mitigation actions in the State of Utah Plan, as described in Attachment E (not relisted here). As recommended by FEMA (in comments dated August 17, 2017) future plan updates may incorporate master planning updates and other updated plans, such as transportation corridor and storm water plans. Future plan updates to the City's Plan (done every five years) may also incorporate future MAG and State of Utah Plan updates, as appropriate.		
Spanish Fork	Participating in NFIP, Section 8.32 of City Code deals with Flood Control.	June 2020	Surveyor Travis Warren
Springville	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and Floodplain Overlay Zone, and has projects underway to move homes out of the 100 yr. floodplain.	June 2020	Engineer Jeff Anderson
Utah County	Utah County participates in the NFIP and uses the latest FIRMs. It is involved in multiple flood mitigation studies and projects and has Flood Protection and Critical Environmental Zone ordinances.	June 2020	Zoning Director Bryce Armstrong
Vineyard	Participating in NFIP, section 15 of the zoning code is a Flood Damage Prevention ordinance. There are no structures in the floodplain.	June 2020	Building Official George Reid
Woodland Hills	Participating in NFIP, City Code chapter 10 is the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and chapter 9 is a Flood Hazard and Natural Hazard Study requirement for new development in hazard-prone areas.	June 2020	Public Works Director Corbett Stephens

The primary goal for non-participating communities is to become a participating member of the NFIP.

Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties

There are 2 repetitive loss facilities, one each in Alpine and Provo. Alpine has done extensive work around their facility.

History

Following are the narratives from a few of the more damaging floods/flash floods in Utah County. Flooding following fire is a common theme.

Santaquin, 9/12/2002

\$3,200,000

Heavy rains over several days caused flash flooding and mudslides below a burn area in Santaquin. The rain also caused a canal to overflow its banks in the same area, making conditions even worse. An estimated 3 million dollars damage was done to city about 40 homes and several vehicles as mudslides up to 7 feet deep moved down the hillside. No injuries were reported.

Utah County, 9/7/2013

\$2,943,600

Heavy rain caused flash flooding across much of urban Utah County, with multiple locations recording 0.6-0.8 inches of rain in only 15 minutes. The most significant damage from flooding was reported in Provo, Orem, Payson, and Santaquin. Street flooding was widespread and some roads incurred major damage, with the worst damage occurring at 900 North and Grand Avenue in Provo, where water undercut and washed out a large portion of the asphalt road. Debris from the storm was scattered across most local roadways, taking several days to clean up, and even closed some roads for a period of time. Flowing water caused also caused significant damage to large concrete stairs at Lions Park in Provo. At University Mall in Orem, water quickly filled the parking lot, submerging many cars in more than a foot of water.

Residential areas also received significant flood damage. In Provo, at least 25 homes had major damage, with more than 50 receiving minor damage. In Orem, approximately 30 homes received flood damage. In Santaquin, about 30 homes had flooding a foot deep or more, while about 30 other homes had flooding with less than a foot of water. Water wasn't the only problem in Santaquin, as the storm drainage system became overwhelmed, and raw sewage flowed into many homes.

Finally, the flooding also impacted Timpanogos Cave National Monument, where heavy rain and associated debris stranded 150 hikers for several hours, before rangers were able to clear a path and rescue them. The Monument was closed for two full days while debris was cleaned up from both the hiking trails and nearby State Route 92.

Bald Mountain and Pole Creek, 10/7/2018

The Bald Mountain and Pole Creek Fires started on August 24, 2018 and September 6, 2018, about 15 miles south of Provo, Utah in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The relative risk of both fires was determined to be low and they were monitored until September 10 when weather changes brought strong winds and a series of Red Flag Warnings. The two fires soon merged and burned together until they were fully contained on October 7, 2018. The Bald Mountain Fire caused mandatory evacuations of Elk Ridge

and Woodland Hills. The Pole Creek Fire triggered mandatory evacuations for the Covered Bridge and Birds Eye communities, along with Diamond Fork and Right Fork Hobble Creek Canyon. The two fires combined resulted in a total of 120,851 acres burned.

As a result of the burn severity, the potential for flash flooding and debris flow was high in some areas; threatening critical infrastructure, watershed, and the safety of residents. Utah County utilized the Emergency Watershed Protection Program to fund mitigation projects in multiple locations across the County. The project was broken up into 7 separate Damage Survey Reports and 6 different project areas including Utah County, Payson, Salem, Elk Ridge, Spanish Fork, and Woodland Hills. Major areas of concern included Diamond Fork, Lake Fork, Bennie Creek, Nebo Creek, Santaquin Canyon, and drainages near Spring Creek. The following projects were included in the application, sponsored by Utah County:

DSR 1 – Santaquin City/Utah County

1. Summit Creek - stream rehabilitation and debris removal
2. Santaquin Eastside Park - debris removal and installation of various types of silt fence
3. Crooked Canyon/Picayune Canyon – drainage and channel rehabilitation, earthen berm and rock riprap as well as installation of various types of silt fence
4. Santaquin Debris Basin - sediment removal

DSR 2 – Payson City/Utah County

1. Peteetneet Creek – stream rehab items including rock riprap, gabion baskets, earthen berm, culvert rehabilitation, channel cleaning and debris removal, and various types of silt fence
2. Payson Debris Basin – sediment removal

DSR 3 – Elkridge City

1. Loafer Canyon – earthen berm construction, installation of various types of silt fence, channel cleaning and debris removal

DSR 5 – Spanish Fork City

1. Crab Creek Spring – collection protection including installation of various types of silt fence and stream rehab including re-channelization, rock riprap, earthen berm, and culvert rehabilitation

DSR 6 – Woodland Hills City

1. Drainage rehabilitation including various types of silt fence installation, debris removal, rock riprap, channel cleaning and debris removal, and earthen berm

DSR 7 – Utah County

1. Nebo Creek - stream rehab items including rock riprap, gabion baskets, earthen berm, culvert rehabilitation, channel cleaning and debris removal, and various types of silt fence
2. Nebo Bridge – inlet and outlet protection control utilizing various types of silt fence and rock riprap, removal of debris
3. Eagles Landing - drainage and channel rehabilitation, earthen berm and rock riprap as well as installation of various types of silt fence
4. Diamond Fork - drainage and channel rehabilitation, earthen berm and rock riprap as well as installation of various types of silt fence
5. Thistle Debris Basin – sediment removal

Utah County is currently working toward additional mitigation projects through the Watershed Operations Program by conducting environmental studies to determine more permanent and long-term solutions to reduce flooding and debris flows affecting various communities.

Utah County and its cities have received a total of \$671,397.02 in NFIP claims since 1978.

Dam Failure

Although there are no recorded dam failures in Utah County, there are several high-risk dams. Each has its own emergency action plan and is regularly inspected. See waterrights.utah.gov DamView for more information or the Regional Hazards section of this plan for an assessment of Deer Creek and Jordanelle dams.

Name	Miles to first downstream town	First downstream town	County
Battle Creek	0.2	Pleasant Grove	Utah
Big East	10	Payson	Utah
Box Lake	11	Payson	Utah
Dry Creek	3	Lehi	Utah
Grove Creek	0.1	Pleasant Grove	Utah
Highland Northwest Irrigation	0	Highland City	Utah
Highland Pressure Pond	0	Highland City	Utah
Hobble Creek Debris Basin	2	Springville	Utah

Israel Canyon	0	Saratoga Springs	Utah
Lehi Sandpit	0	Lehi	Utah
Lindon Dry Canyon Debris Basin	1	Orem	Utah
Lindon Irrigation Project I	0.1	Lindon City	Utah
Lindon Irrigation Project II	0.1	Lindon City	Utah
Maple Lake	8	Payson	Utah
Rock Canyon Debris Basin	0.1	Provo	Utah
Santaquin Debris	1	Santaquin	Utah
Santaquin Pressure Irrigation Reservoir	0	Santaquin	Utah
Saratoga Springs Secondary Water Pond	0	Saratoga Springs	Utah
Silver Lake Flat	12	American Fork	Utah
Slate Canyon Debris Basin I	0.1	Provo	Utah
Slate Canyon Debris Basin II	0.1	Provo	Utah
Spanish Fork Pressure Irrigation Pond	1	Spanish Fork	Utah
Tibble Fork	1	American Fork	Utah
Winward	8	Payson	Utah

Mitigation

Strategies include:

Incorporate flood mitigation into local planning by developing a floodplain management plan, mitigating hazards during planning, establishing a “green infrastructure” program to link greenways, and obtaining easements for water retention and drainage

Form partnerships to support floodplain management such as a regional watershed council or citizen committee to discuss issues and recommend projects.

Limit or restrict development in floodplain areas by providing incentives to develop elsewhere, protecting buffers around water resources, limiting impervious surfaced within developed parcels, or prohibiting development in the floodplain.

Adopt and enforce building codes and development standards such as the International Building Code and increasing “freeboard” requirements aka the number feet above base flood elevation that new building must have.

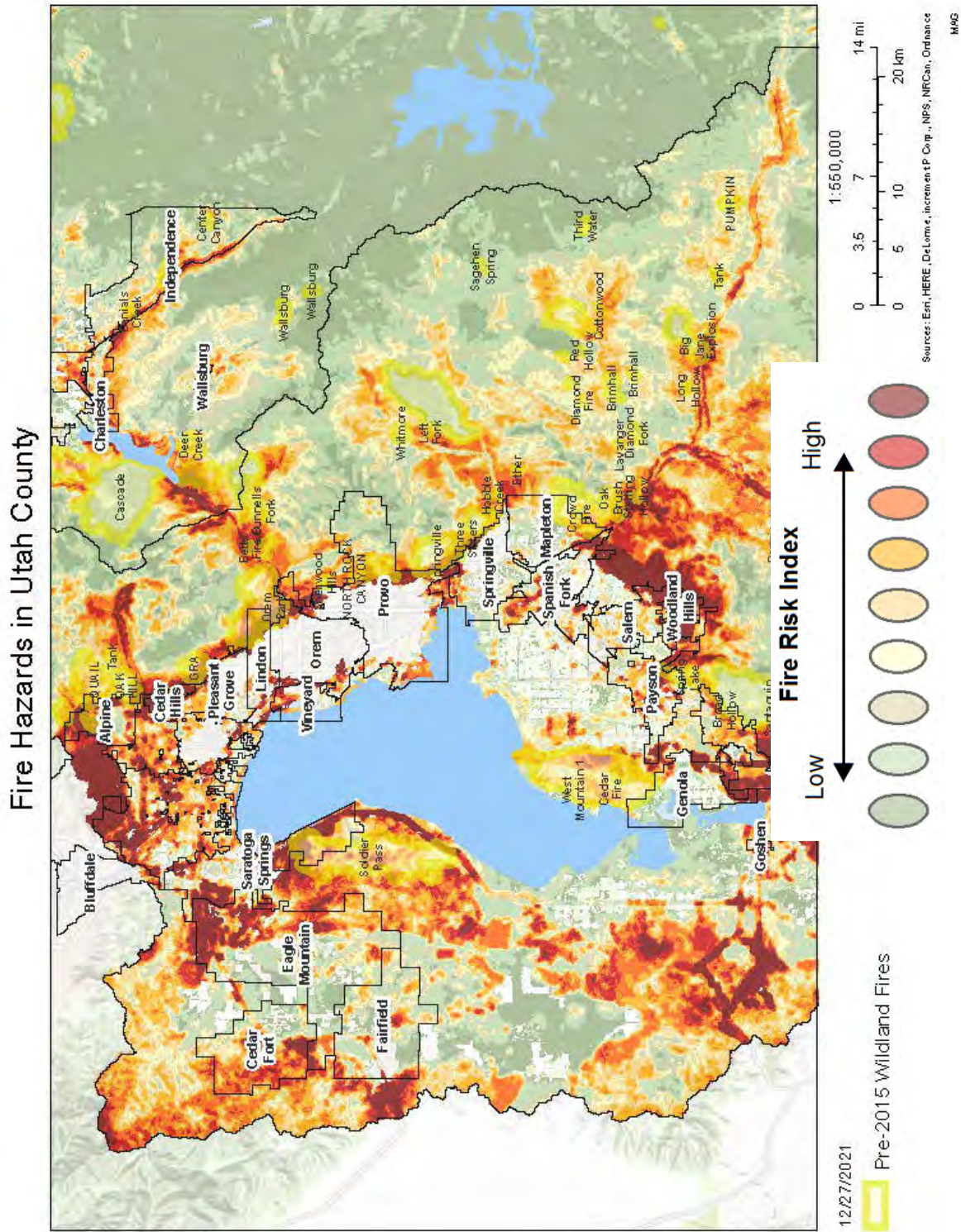
Improve stormwater management planning by completing stormwater drainage studies and master plans, regulating development in upland areas to reduce runoff, and encouraging low impact development techniques.

Adopt policies to reduce runoff such as more trees, on-site retention for stormwater and firefighting, and encouraging porous pavement and vegetation in parking areas.

Use natural systems such as preserving wetlands and riverbanks, restoring vegetation, acquire open space in targeted areas, and offer density bonuses to developers for leaving flood-prone areas vacant.

Protect and enhance infrastructure and critical facilities by elevating roads and bridges, floodproofing water treatment facilities, stabilizing shoulders and embankments, installing backup generators, expanding culverts, and require new critical facilities be built outside the floodplain.

Wildland Fire



Overview

Fire is a natural part of every ecosystem, but decades of wildland fire suppression during a historically cooler time period resulted in a buildup of fuels (vegetation) and development in wildfire-prone areas. With the 2010's megadrought, increased outdoor recreation, development pressure, and climate change the likelihood of damaging fire is increasing.

Though we have more assets in high-risk areas, the technology for early warning and fire-hardened homes has also advanced. This combined with better planning and enforcement can improve protection of assets already in place.

Wildfires occur on a regular basis in Utah County. Most fires occur in the late summer to early fall. Although many fires occur from natural causes such as lightning, humans cause over half of all fires. Sparks from trains traveling on the railroad cause many small fires in south Utah County. People riding ATV's, using fireworks and campfires also start a number of fires in the area. Burn scars near populated are particularly difficult to manage, contributing to landslides and floods during rain events.

Profile

Frequency	Multiple wildland fires occur in Utah County Every year.
Severity	Moderate/Limited
Location	Hillsides and mountainous areas, vegetated areas near rivers, open grass and rangelands.
Seasonal Pattern	Summer and fall depending on weather conditions.
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	1 to 48 hours
Probability of Future Occurrences	Highly Likely 70 fires required management in the past 6 years alone

Development Trends

As development occurs on the bench areas of Utah Valley more homes will be in danger of wildfire. Utah County has one of the greatest percentages of developable lands in the

wildland-urban interface in the state. Communities need to make developers and homeowners aware of the danger. Cities should also require firebreaks and access roads along urban/wildland interfaces. Although development brings homes closer to areas of potential wildfire, it also brings water and access for firefighters closer to the urban fringe. FIREWISE community development principles, such as not storing firewood near homes, installing fire resistant roofing and cleaning debris from rain gutters will reduce potential losses.

History

Following are a few of the most significant since 2016. More than half of fires are human caused and even relatively small fires, if near critical facilities, can be quite costly. Fortunately, no lives have been lost and few structures destroyed in the past decade.

Incident Name	Start Date	\$ Spent Fighting Fire	Acres	Fire Cause	Specific Cause
Coal Hollow	August 4, 2018	\$14,832,358	24,571	Natural	Lightning
Bald Mountain	August 24, 2018	\$9,397,458	18,603	Natural	null
Bennion Creek	June 4, 2021	\$6,175,979	8,298	Natural	Lightning
William Range	September 6, 2020	\$5,733,509	5,832	Human	Fireworks (Consumer or Personal Use)
Range	October 17, 2020	\$2,728,834	3,379	Human	Fire Arms Use
Tank Hollow	August 11, 2017	\$1,235,985	1,200	Natural	Lightning
Knolls	June 28, 2020	\$1,081,424	12,584	Human	null
Ether Hollow	September 7, 2020	\$1,051,368	848	Human	Fire Arms Use
Round Peak	July 15, 2019	\$1,026,916	236	Human	Campfire
Pole Canyon	July 15, 2020	\$767,634	487	Human	Other, Unknown
Battle Creek 2	September 12, 2020	\$745,886	188	Human	Default
Goose Point	August 21, 2019	\$696,485	8,908	Unknown	Other Small Equipment
Goshen	September 13, 2020	\$691,557	372	Human	null

Battle Creek	August 16, 2020	\$621,704	40	Human	Default
Alaska	July 30, 2019	\$584,122	489	Unknown	Default

The Coal Hollow in 2018 began with a lightning strike in southeast Utah County and quickly grew to thousands of acres in hot, dry conditions. The fire prompted evacuations in Utah, Sanpete, and Carbon counties and required hundreds of firefighters to contain. It threatened hundreds of homes, rail lines, and I-6, a major trucking route. The fire also contributed to unhealthy air quality in adjacent counties, stifling summertime recreational activity. The fire was eventually suppressed as winds died down, consuming a total of 25,000 acres and costing over \$14 million to fight, not to mention lost productivity due to the closure of I-6 and evacuations. About a year after the fire, the Utah National Guard flew over the burn scar with the director of the Department of Air Quality, Congressmen Curtis and Ellertson, Utah National Guard Generals, Engineers and others.

Worries about secondary hazards (flood, debris flow, and mudslides) had the National Guard and residents staging equipment such as jersey barriers and sandbags along high-risk areas. A mudslide did close Diamond Fork Road temporarily.

(Deseret News, Daily Herald, and Utah National Guard)

“The Bald Mountain and Pole Creek Fires started last year on August 24 and September 6 respectively about 15 miles south of Provo, Utah in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Both fires were initially managed in a less than full suppression mode — allowed to spread within lines drawn on a map. Rainfall amounts ranging from 1.3" to 2.3" on August 25 put a damper on the fire activity, but within days the Energy Release Component had returned to the 90+ percentile range. Meanwhile the area had been classified as in Severe Drought by the Drought Monitor.

“The weather changed on September 10, bringing strong winds and a series of Red Flag Warnings causing the two fires to burn together. The final size was 120,851 acres.

“The Bald Mountain Fire caused mandatory evacuation of two cities: Elk Ridge and Woodland Hills. The Pole Creek Fire triggered mandatory evacuations for the Covered Bridge Community of the Spanish Fork Canyon along with the Diamond Fork Canyon and the Right Fork Hobbie Creek Canyon areas.” -Wildfire Today



Communities At Risk

The following list consists of communities throughout Utah that have been determined by wildland fire officials to be at risk from wildland fire. The “Overall Score” represents the sum of multiple risk factors analyzed for each community. Examples of some risk factors are fire history, local vegetation, and firefighting capabilities. The Overall Score can range from 0 (No risk) to 12 (Extreme risk). This score allows Utah’s fire prevention program officials to assess relative risk and create opportunities for communications with those communities on the list. Bolded communities are those with a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

Community Name	Overall Score	Community Name	Overall Score
Payson Canyon	10	Soldiers Summit Development	8
Cedar Fort	9	Spanish Fork Canyon	8
Dream Mine	9	Springdell	8
Elk Ridge	9	Tibble Fork	8
Silver Lake	9	Alpine Cove	7
Vivian Park	9	Elberta	7
Woodland Hills	9	Fairfield	7
Alpine	8	Genola	7
Cedar Hills	8	Goshen	7
Covered Bridge	8	Lindon	7
Diamond Fork Canyon	8	Mapleton	7
Eagle Mountain	8	Payson	7
Highland	8	Pleasant Grove	7
Hobble Creek	8	Salem	7

Lehi	8	Santaquin	7
Loafer Canyon	8	Spanish Fork City	7
Orem	8	Spring Lake	7
Provo	8	Sundance	7
Sheep Creek	8	Vineyard	7
Soldiers Summit Development	8	American Fork Canyon	6
		Saratoga Springs	6
		Springville	6
		Wanrhodes Basin	6
*Bolded Communities have developed a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan with FFSL			

Mitigation

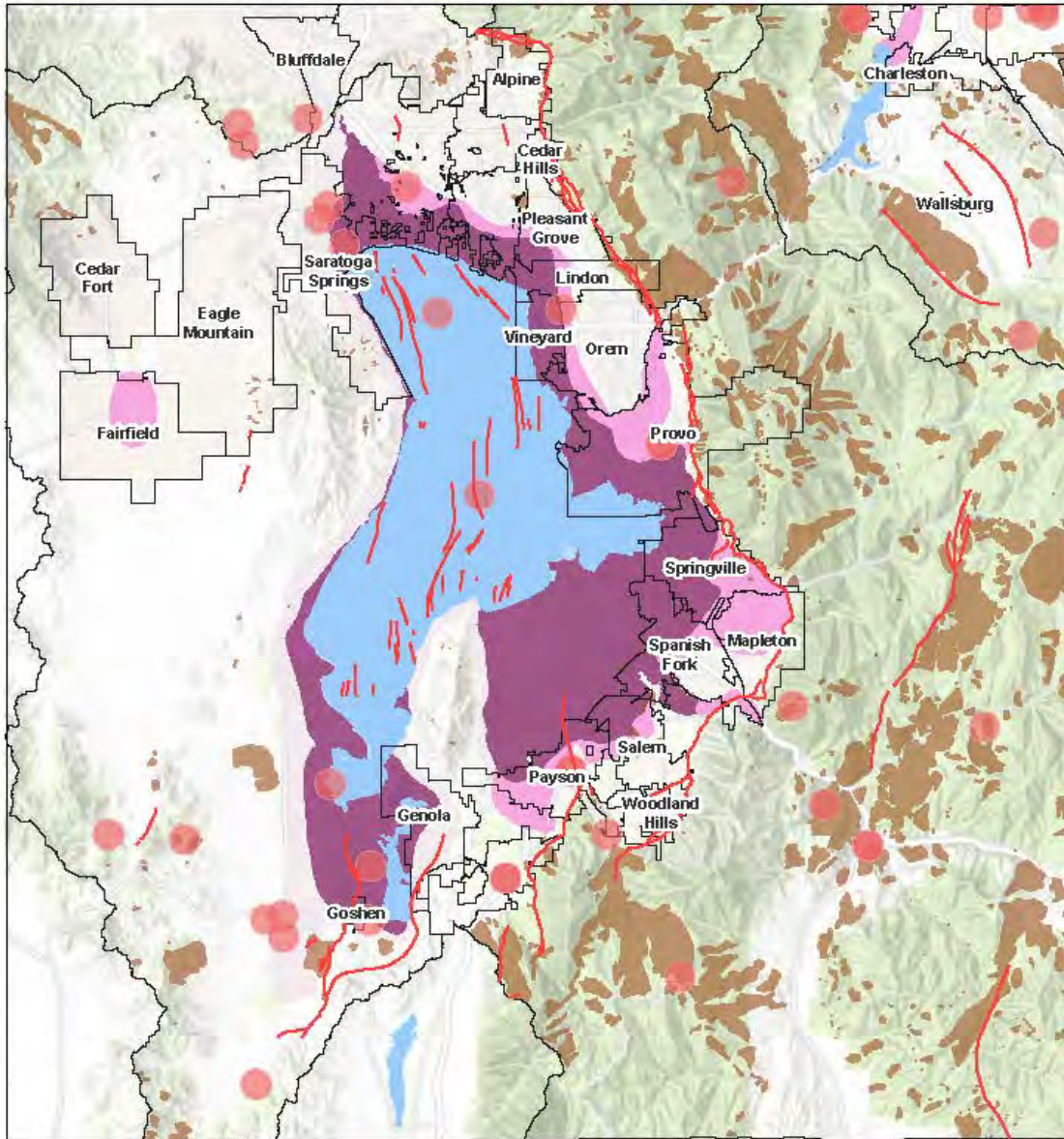
The FFSL has helped communities develop Community Fire Plans. According to the FFSL, the purpose of community fire planning is to:

- Empower communities to organize, plan, and take action on issues impacting community safety
- Enhance levels of fire resistance and protection to the community
- Identify the risks of wildland/urban interface fires in the area
- Identify strategies to reduce the risks to homes and businesses in the community during a wildfire

Other strategies include limiting development in the Wildland Urban Interface, fuel management, prescribed burns, hardening buildings against fire with appropriate shingles, vent covers to prevent embers entering home, maintaining an emergency water supply and appropriate water pressures, using appropriate plantings around homes, and much more. See wildfirerisk.org or FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Landslide

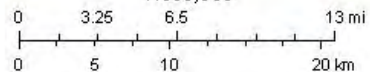
Earthquake Hazards in Utah County



12/27/2021

1:600,000

- Earthquake Faults
- Historic Earthquakes
- Landslide
- Liquefaction
- Moderate
- High
- Water
- Low



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasyslsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Landslides are common natural hazards in Utah that occur when the pull of gravity becomes greater than the cohesion of soil. Land movement can occur without warning and can result in destructive, costly outcomes. Various types of landslides in Utah are debris flows, slides, and rockfalls.

Steep slopes, mountainous terrain, rock types, and narrow, debris-choked canyons all contribute to our region’s susceptibility to landslide hazards. Wildfire can remove stabilizing vegetation and increase landslide risk. Many hillslopes are prone to mass movement, particularly where development has taken place on existing landslides or where grading has modified a slope and reduced its stability. Therefore, historical landslides, prehistoric landslides, and steep slopes prone to mass movement must be thoroughly investigated prior to development activities, along with regional groundwater and landscape and other irrigation activities. Excessive irrigation can easily cause a neighbor near or on a slope to lose their home from a landslide by elevating the groundwater table.

The foothills and alluvial fans on the bench areas of Utah County are quickly developing. Landslides and debris flow often occur after a wildfire event. The following table illustrates the vulnerability assessment for landslides in Utah County.

Profile

Frequency	Movement occurs nearly every year.
Severity	Critical, several structures have been condemned and major transportation routes temporarily closed
Location	Along most benches and hillsides, especially near burn scars.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring when ground saturation is at its peak.
Duration	Minutes to years.
Speed of Onset	Seconds to days.
Probability of Future Occurrences	Moderate: 25%

Development Trends

Development along the foothills and bench areas is very desirable and as more development occurs, more homes will be at risk for landslide damage. As more of the county land is developed, marginal areas with problematic soils will be developed. Increased analysis and geotechnical reports should become an integral part of the development and building process. Careful consideration should be given to ensure cutting and filling for any project is minimized.

History

Landslide/Debris Flow

Location	Date	Damages	Source	Details
Utah	12/27/1964	\$500	SHELDUS	
Utah	1/1/1983	\$200,000,000	SHELDUS	Record precipitation triggered many landslides, including Thistle
Utah	1/1/1983	\$8,603,666.52	SHELDUS	
Utah	1/1/1984	\$1,471,256.97	SHELDUS	
Santaquin	9/12/2002	\$500,000	Utah Geologic Survey	The Mollie fire in 2001 and days of light rain created the conditions for the debris flow by exposing bare soil and saturating ground.
Provo	9/10/2003	\$0	SHELDUS	Debris-Flow, Fire related. Damages prevented by diversion works.
Spring Lake, Santaquin	7/26/2004	\$500,000	SHELDUS, the Geological Society of America	Debris-Flow, Fire related
Sage Vista Lane, Cedar Hills	4/28/2005	\$1,000,000	FEMA Disaster Declaration & Utah Geological Survey	Above-average precipitation reactivated historic landslides, exacerbated by development at the base of the hill.

Provo	5/12/2005	One guest house damaged	SHELDUS, Utah Geological Survey	A 13-ton rock rolled down Y mountain over a mile after a spring storm, coming to a stop in a guest house.
Sherwood Hills, Provo	6/28/2005	Multiple homes condemned	SHELDUS	High groundwater tables after a wet winter triggered slow slide
Utah County	9/7/2013	\$200,000	NOAA	Summer storms combined with fire scars resulted in several landslides this year.
Utah County	8/22/2013	\$15,000	NOAA	
Utah County	7/16/2013	\$10,000	NOAA	
Utah County, Tank Hollow & Birdseye	9/8/2019	\$149,000	NOAA	Heavy rain over the Tank Hollow & Pole Creek Fire burn scars produced a debris flow across U.S. Highway 6 at milepost 202.

Case Studies

Thistle Slide

In 1983 the town of Thistle, Utah, known to many highway travelers as the small community where both the Spanish Fork River and nearby U.S. highways branch, was eliminated by the costliest landslide on record in the United States.

Thistle was located at the triple junction of transportation systems leading south to Sanpete County, east to the coal counties of Carbon and Emery and points beyond, and northwest to the Wasatch Front and Salt Lake City. Two major highways converged at Thistle (U.S. Highways 89 and 6). Until the landslide, two rail lines also converged at Thistle--the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW) joining Denver and Salt Lake City, and a branch line to Marysvale.

Storms heralding the 1982 to 1986 wet cycle kicked off the wettest month ever recorded at the Salt Lake City International Airport in September 1982, and saturated the ground before the winter snows. The winter was neither exceptionally wet nor cold. However, snows and cold nights continued late into April and May 1983, and resulted in an unusually late and sudden snowmelt when temperatures did warm up. May snowpacks of northern Utah averaged two to three times their normal. Utah's landslide problems correlate with precipitation and snowmelt. Two large landslides in the early spring alerted geologic experts to the situation. The National Weather Service briefed local and national officials

about the unusual conditions. Yet even with the geologic and climatic indicators, the events of April, May, and June caught the state by surprise.

Starting in January, the D&RGW watched the Thistle area as well as several other landslide-prone areas near Soldier Summit. Their geotechnical experts visited the area on April 12. Days later, when the Thistle landslide began to move visibly, no one recognized it as a major hazard. The railroad tracks went out of alignment on Wednesday, 13 April. The highway became bumpy, fractured, and became impassable on Friday, 15 April. The streambed and deposits on the canyon floor rose approximately one foot an hour as a huge tongue of earth piled up against the bedrock buttress of Billies Mountain, filled the canyon, and dammed the river. The waters of the Spanish Fork River rapidly created Thistle Lake upstream of the landslide dam.

The railroad company and the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) initially tried to keep the railroad tracks, highway, and river open. Sunday, 17 April the landslide defeated efforts to cut down through the rising toe of the landslide and allow passage of the river water. Efforts to siphon waters rising behind the landslide dam also failed. Rising lake waters drowned the community of Thistle. That very day, the president of the D&RGW announced at Thistle that the railroad would tunnel a new railroad course through Billies Mountain. To be successful, the tunnel had to be above Thistle Lake's eventual highest water line. Railroad experts in consultation with the state decided to form the landslide into a dam and to construct an overflow spillway tunnel to control the uppermost rise of the lake. Having calculated how fast an overflow tunnel could be constructed, and how fast the lake would rise, they began drilling. The state took charge of public safety priorities. Armies of workers and heavy equipment shaped the landslide dam while it moved by transferring 500,000 cubic yards of earth from the middle area of the landslide onto its toe. This also provided a platform from which to construct the tunnels. The state constructed a third tunnel to drain the impounded water. UDOT decided to relocate the highway over Billies Mountain. The Army Corps of Engineers constructed a pumping system to keep Thistle Lake from rising to dangerously high levels.

The impounded water rose at approximately the rate predicted and the D&RGW contractors completed the overflow tunnel system with two days to spare. Trains passed through the new tunnel on 4 July, eighty-one days after the initiation of the project and eleven days before the contracted completion date. The new tunnel provided a permanent bypass for the Spanish Fork River around the landslide. The relocated highway encountered difficult geotechnical problems. The highway opened at the end of the year but was often closed due to major rockfalls and slope stability problems.

The town of Thistle was destroyed. The Marysvale branch line of the railroad was never reopened, leaving a large area of central Utah without rail service. Thistle resulted in Utah's first presidential disaster declaration and became the costliest landslide the United States

had experienced. The Utah Business and Economic and Research Bureau reported the following dramatic impacts of the landslide. The D&RGW and Utah Railway embargoed all shipments that normally went through Thistle. The rerouting surcharge of \$10 per ton virtually stopped coal shipments. Two trucking companies laid off workers, cancelled contracts, and even suspended operations. Most of the area's coal mines laid off miners, cancelled contracts, and experienced shut downs. Some miners' commutes suddenly exceeded 100 miles. Some coal haulage commutes trebled. Due to market conditions and the Thistle landslide, coal production dropped nearly 30 percent in 1983. Uranium producers paid substantially more for supplies in an already soft market. At least one oil company became non-competitive due to increased travel costs. Tourism in the area, particularly in-state tourism, sagged in response to negative publicity and difficult access. To the south, the blockage of route 89 and the Marysville line hurt coal companies, turkey and feed operations, and gypsum, cement, and clay shipments.

The Thistle landslide caused total estimated capital losses of \$48 million and revenue losses of \$87 million, plus associated losses in tax revenues. Direct costs of Thistle tally over \$200 million, including relocating the railroad at a cost of \$45 million, relocating the highway at a cost of \$75 million, and lost revenue to the railroad of \$1 million per day (which totaled \$80 million, including \$19 million in charges that the D&RGW paid the Union Pacific to use their rail lines).

See: O.B. Sumsion, Thistle . . . Focus on Disaster (1983).

Buckley Draw- Springville Fire

The Springville fire started on June 30, 2002 at 7:19 p.m. The fire burned a total of 2,207 acres above dozens of homes. The immediate post fire impacts for Provo City were: loose surface rock, silty and sandy soils, and blackened steep (40% grade) hillsides. Steep terrain and impervious soils cause rapid run off with rocks. Post fire conditions increased sediment expectations to 13 tons per acre. Brian McInerney of the NWS stated our risk level was the highest in the state.

Recommendations for mitigation offered to Provo City included the Uinta National Forest rehabilitating the burn area with vegetation (seed and mulch) and installing wire fences in the upper channel. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) implemented temporary measures to reduce the transport of sediment. Additionally, a Rain Activated Weather Station (RAWS) unit was relocated to the Buckley Draw area (elevation of 9,143 feet) to monitor site conditions on Sunday, July 13, 2002.

Provo City held public meetings on Sunday, July 13, and Monday, July 14, 2002 to present information and resources for the residents. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information distributed. Sandbags and sand drops were scheduled and delivered.

On July 15, 2002, information was distributed to the neighborhood regarding the increase in risk of post fire debris flow, with information about the NFIP program. Communication links to relay current hazard information to the residents were established. The evacuation plan was updated.

On July 16, 2002 a helicopter overview of the burn area was taken. Provo Public Safety responders had a Post Fire Debris Flow Risks in Utah class on July 31, 2002. NRCS and the EWP engineered a trench to redirect potential debris flow. Provo City obtained the necessary property agreements. Two debris flow events just to the north and just to the south of Provo in September, 2002 provided motivation to secure agreements and build the trench.

A SNOTEL was installed above the Little Rock Canyon drainage to monitor soil moisture and snow pack conditions on 22 October, 2002.

At the April 29, 2003 neighborhood meeting, the debris flow in Santaquin was contrasted with the conditions at the Buckley Draw. Plans for trench construction were discussed. A flag notification system and evacuation plan for the residents for the risk level was proposed and accepted. A web link with updated hazard information, a phone 'hot line' with an updated message, and a notification procedure alerting the Neighborhood Chair of any changes in the hazard level were implemented. A practice evacuation drill was held on Saturday, May 10, 2003.

The 1500 feet long trench was essentially complete on July 28, 2003. Weather conditions continued to be monitored on a daily basis.

At approximately 3:00 a.m. on September 10, 2003, four separate debris flows were triggered. The second largest flow came down the newly finished trench. There was little or no warning. This flow would have been life threatening and would have caused significant property damage without the debris trench in place. The spreader fences in the debris field distributed the runoff materials and completely contained this debris flow.

Mitigation

In Utah County, most recent mass movement is the result of rain on burn scars, and the strategies to for fire will also apply to this secondary hazard.

Nearly all recent landslides have occurred as reactivations of pre-existing landslides. Some strategies include:

Prohibit building on steep slopes, require thorough investigations and geotechnical studies for buildings in areas prone to landslides, and prevent over-irrigating. The use of very-low water xeriscape landscaping and/or smart irrigation controllers that adjust the amount of water applied to landscapes based on weather, plant/turf, and soil data, can significantly reduce the amount of excess water that percolates through the soil as groundwater and save money.

- Creating a plan to implement reinforcement measures in high-risk areas.
- Defining steep slope/high-risk areas in land use and comprehensive plans and creating guidelines or restricting new development in those areas.
- Creating or increasing setback limits on parcels near high-risk areas.
- Locating utilities outside of landslide areas to decrease the risk of service disruption.
- Restricting or limiting industrial activity that would strip slopes of essential top soil.
- Incorporating economic development activity restrictions in high-risk areas.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Earthquake

Overview

Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates suddenly release tension built up over decades of strain. The Wasatch Fault has a strong earthquake about every 300 years and we are "due" for another. While some scenic homes are built directly on a fault, the way a building is constructed and the stability of soils underneath are a large factor in its resilience. Pre-1990's brick homes are usually unreinforced and very brittle, posing a great risk to occupants during a quake.

Liquefaction occurs when loose soils such as those at the mouth of a canyon or near a lake begin to act like a liquid when subject to prolonged shaking.

Utah County is particularly susceptible to earthquakes and their secondary hazards due to its situation between (or in many cases, on top of) the fault line and Utah Lake's unstable soils. While Summit and Wasatch counties may see some damage due to shaking and certainly a few landslides, Utah County is certain to have mass movement along the bench and liquefaction in the numerous homes (and utilities) built near the lake in addition to the normal collapse of chimneys and broken glass from an earthquake magnitude 5.0 and above. Fires are also common following earthquakes in urbanized areas as gas lines break, electrical shorts occur, and response capabilities of firefighters are overwhelmed by the number of incidents and possibly damaged streets and water lines.

Profile

Frequency	Low: Events above 3.0 on the Richter scale are rare. Minor events (below 3.0) occur every month, but generally aren't felt.
Severity	High (up to 7.0)
Location	Multiple faults throughout the county with the primary Wasatch Fault along the mountain benches.
Seasonal Pattern	None
Duration	1 to 6 minutes excluding aftershocks.
Speed of Onset	Seconds
Probability of Future Occurrences	93% probability that an earthquake Magnitude 5 or higher will occur somewhere along the Wasatch Front in the next 50 years

Losses	2.4 deaths annualized; 32 injuries annualized	\$24,000,000 losses annualized
--------	---	--------------------------------

Development Trends

Although Utah County faces rapid development, new buildings are designed to withstand earthquakes much better than pre-1990s structures. Many of the older multi-story unreinforced masonry structures, where immediate deaths often occur, are city buildings and schools that are being rebuilt to seismic standards.

Envision Utah recently looked at different growth scenarios and what percentage of Utah County would be affected by a seismic event. Their analysis found that focusing development west of the lake will result in greater losses than working toward infill development.

As people move to Utah from areas without disasters, they will need to be educated on the simple things that homeowners can do to reduce the impacts of an earthquake in their homes, such as securing heavy furniture and having flexible piping.

History

There have been few events of note in recorded history within Utah County, but a 2020 event in Magna, Salt Lake County, gave the state a glimpse of what could happen. The State of Utah has also put a few earthquake scenarios through its HAZUS software, yielding loss estimates and maps of potential damages on the Wasatch Front.

Magna Earthquake: Days after the US shutdown to slow the COVID 19 pandemic, a 5.7 earthquake struck Magna township in Salt Lake County. The most noticeable damages occurred in multi-story building such as the brick façade of a large commercial building, but several mobile homes were condemned and the Utah Department of Public Safety estimates \$70-100 million in public structure and infrastructure damage. Fortunately, no one was injured or killed and the public facilities were insured.

Earthquakes

Location	Magnitude	Date
Santaquin/Goshen	VI-VII	2-Oct-00
Elberta, Utah County	3.8	4/6/1980
Elberta, Utah County	5	5/24/1980
Lindon, Utah County	4.7	2/20/1981

Diamond Fork Campground, Utah County	3.2	5/6/1994
Payson Lakes Campground, Utah County	3.3	7/6/1995
Near Strawberry Reservoir, Utah County	3	1/5/1998
Goshen, Utah County	3	1/23/2010
Rocky Ridge, Juab/Utah County	3.2	7/5/2011
Rocky Ridge, Juab/Utah County	3.6	7/22/2011
Thistle, Utah County	3.7	2/4/2012
Bluffdale	3.2	11/25/2016
Bluffdale	3.7	2/15/2019

*United States Geological Survey: earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search

Mitigation

Strategies include restricting building on known fault lines or steep slopes, requiring geotechnical studies for buildings on problem soils, retrofitting critical infrastructure, educating homeowners on retrofitting options and securing items to the wall, requiring large/reinforced foundations or piers in liquefaction areas, and many more. See **Utah Earthquake Safety** or FEMA's **Strategies Handbook** for more details.

Severe Weather

Overview

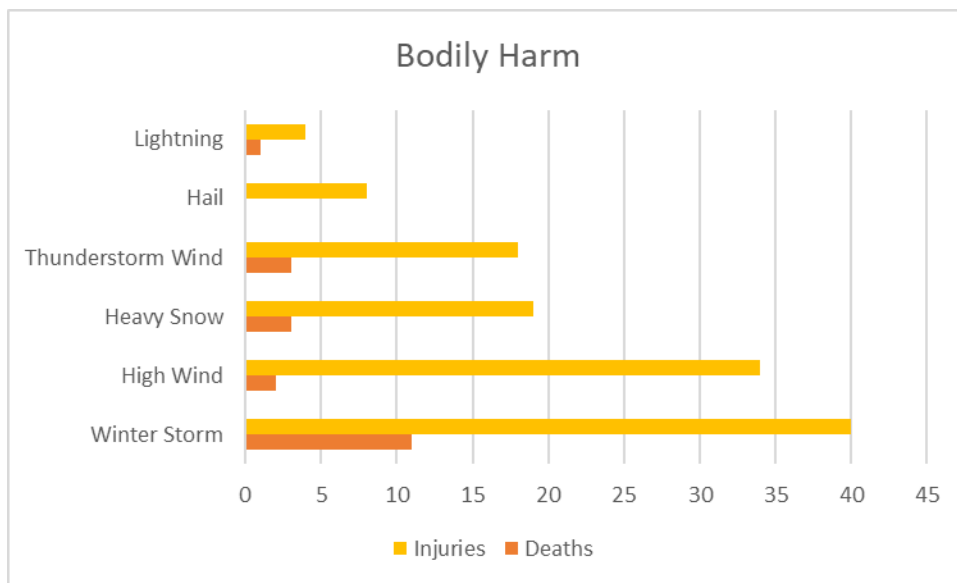
Utah County’s mountainous terrain makes it particularly susceptible to Severe Weather, especially Winter Weather. Add to the topography those who seek snowy slopes for recreation and disaster can ensue, as seen in the table below. Avalanches, typically a voluntary risk, have caused the most deaths in Utah County. Winter weather has caused the most injuries. Wind is responsible for the most monetary damages of any type of severe weather. These numbers will only increase as the population grows, though crop damages should decrease as agricultural land is converted to urban.

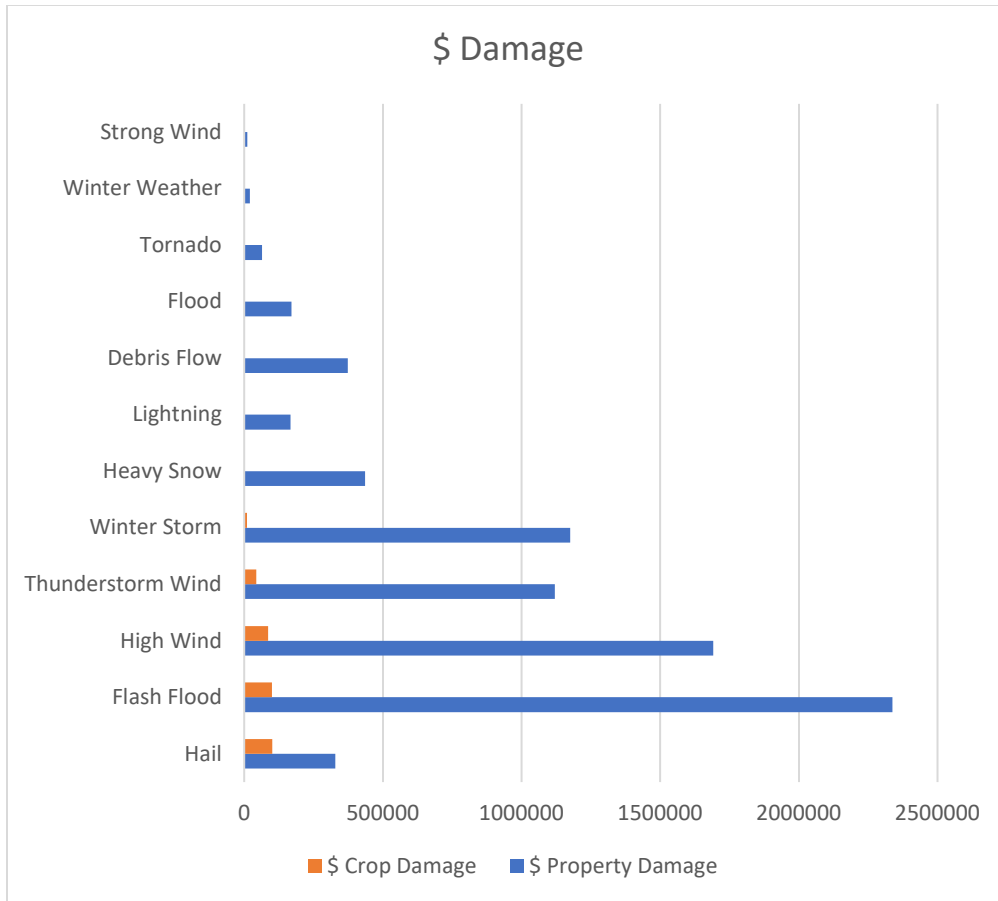
Profile

Frequency	Frequent Multiple events happen each year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Region wide with some locations more frequent due to geography.
Seasonal Pattern	All year depending upon the type of event.
Duration	Seconds to Days
Speed of Onset	Immediate
Probability of Future Occurrences	Highly probable. Winter Weather and Hail have the highest probability of occurrence of all-weather hazards facing Utah County.

History

Row Labels	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Property Damage	\$ Crop Damage
Blizzard	0	0	0	0
Cold/wind Chill	0	0	0	0
Debris Flow	0	0	374000	0
Flash Flood	0	0	2338000	100000
Flood	0	0	170000	0
Hail	0	8	329000	101200
Heavy Snow	3	19	435500	400
High Wind	2	34	1691100	85800
Ice Storm	0	0	0	0
Lake-effect Snow	0	0	0	0
Lightning	1	4	166500	0
Strong Wind	0	0	11000	0
Thunderstorm				
Wind	3	18	1119600	44000
Tornado	0	0	64530	0
Winter Storm	11	40	1175000	10000
Winter Weather	0	0	20000	0
Grand Total	20	123	7894230	341400





Mitigation

For buildings: Adopt and enforce building codes related to roof snow loads and wind speeds. Require CO monitors.

For Infrastructure: Install redundancies in power lines, lightning protection and surge protection on critical infrastructure, and snow sheds over roadways.

For everyone: Educate homeowners on protecting water pipes during cold weather and travelling safely. Encourage participation in emergency alerts.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Community Damage Assessment and Mitigation

Overview

Each jurisdiction represented by this plan has participated in the creation of its contents and given local input into their individual mitigation goals and priorities. Listed below are the damage assessments for each of the participating jurisdictions followed by an update of the community's mitigation strategies from the 2017 plan, after which are the strategies, the community wishes to pursue in the course of this plan. Damage assessments were calculated using the methodologies mentioned in the Methods section. Strategies were developed by each community. The subsequent county and city strategies reflect the advancement of local and regional goals and continue the community's vision for the security and prosperity of the region. These goals include:

- Reducing the impact of natural hazards on life, property, and preserving the environment
- Minimizing damage to infrastructure and services and protecting their ability to respond
- Preventing potential hazards from affecting area or mitigating its effects
- Increasing public awareness, capabilities and experience
- Ensuring the safety of citizens and visitors
- Enabling cooperation between citizens and emergency and public services
- Maintaining cooperation with, and adherence to, FEMA guidelines
- Developing zoning and other plans that decrease development in hazardous areas

The guiding factor in prioritizing mitigation strategies for local communities was the principle that mitigation should provide the ***greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, after considering resources, staffing, and other constraints***. Probability of occurrence, past events, and damage estimates compiled during the risk assessment in this plan were heavily considered. Overall, each community individually considered their own capabilities, staffing, and resources as they prioritized their own mitigation strategies.

Utah County

Loss Estimates

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	42,431	\$12,287,233	123.53	154.17	72.92
Fire Risk High	27,140	\$9,154,898	90.42	335.63	70.75
Fire Risk Moderate	18,775	\$5,605,592	75.31	285.05	78.31
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	910	\$229,828	5.72	30.92	1.73
Landslide	1,377	\$473,143	36.29	59.68	9.07
Liquefaction Moderate to High	70,362	\$20,556,665	272.45	409.51	180.53
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	2,459	\$597,467			

Utah County spends a great deal of time and money on wildland fire mitigation. It protects critical infrastructure such as waterways (Provo Canyon), airports, and evacuation routes. Wildfire has threatened water resources recently and triggered debris flows on de-vegetated slopes. We are also aware of the need to protect our resources from terrorism and have plans for doing so. The County Health Department is crucial for educating residents about preparing for natural disasters and improving the health of citizens at large so they are individually more resilient. We know that a large earthquake is likely in the next few decades and are building to code, gradually retrofitting and constantly educating to mitigate its damage. Utah County is one of the fastest-growing counties in the nation and we reduce the risk of fire to new buildings and infrastructure in an ever-expanding area with codes and guidelines for fire-hardened homes, seismic soundness, and adequate evacuation routes.

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
--------	--------	----------	----------	------	---------	----------------

Participation in FFSL's Cooperative Wildfire System program, including brush removal, education, and a host of other prevention measures	Fire	High	Ongoing	55k/yr	Utah County, cities/towns	Utah County and participating cities
Replace roofs and targeted chipping program in Sundance	Fire	High	1-3 yrs	30k for chipping	Utah County, homeowners	Utah County
Perscribed burns in Hobble Creek	Fire	High	Ongoing	TBD	Utah County	Utah County
Install/improve the exit out the east end of Springdell in cooperation with UDOT on the Upper Dell dirt road across USFS property in both directions i.e. up Provo Canyon to the east or west to Squaw Peak Road) or the Lower Dell road that would exit onto Provo Canyon Road.	Fire	Mod	2-4 yrs	TBD	Utah County, UDOT	Utah County, UDOT, Springdell residents
Create and improve dipping sites near Covered Bridge	Fire	High	1-3 yrs	TBD	Utah County, DNR	Utah County, DNR
Educate on water conservation and good watering practices	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	TBD	Utah County	Utah County, Utah State
Evacuation planning, especially for inhabited canyons	Fire, All	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Utah County	Utah County, community
Construct an additional detention basin at the southeast end of Mapleton	Flood, debris flow	High	1-2 yrs	300k	Utah County, Grants, Mapleton	Utah County

Avalanche controls, including snow sheds and fences, in Provo Canyon	Avalanche, winter weather	High	Ongoing	TBD	UDOT, Utah State	UDOT
Purchase more chipping machines	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs	\$65k each	Utah County	Utah County
Retrofit Historic Courthouse	Earthquake	Mod	5-10 yrs	10 million	Utah County, BRIC, other grants	Utah County
Update community wildfire protection plan	Fire	Mod	1 yr	Staff time	Utah County	Utah County
Participate in updating FIRMs for Utah Lake	Flood	Mod	1-3 yrs	Staff time	FEMA	FEMA

2017 Strategies Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Cost	Completed?
Wildfire	Fuel Mitigation plan with AF canyon	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Flooding/ Drought	Highline Canal Retrofit	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Water Conservancy District	Local Government, Water Conservancy District	In Progress
Flooding	Canal assessment with Provo City	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local government, Provo City	In progress
Terrorism	Natural Resource Protection	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, grants	Local government	Yes

All Hazards	Implement Early Notification System	High	1 year	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
-------------	-------------------------------------	------	--------	-----	------------	------------------	-----

Alpine

Loss Estimates

Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	789	\$429,868	0.00	0.08	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	552	\$241,710	0.09	0.55	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	8	\$4,805	0.00	0.02	0.00
Landslide	5	\$2,433	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	829	\$201,953			

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Alpine's chief concern is the increased probability of post-fire debris flows on de-vegetated hills along its east side. There is very little land left to develop and no new buildings planned in high-risk fire areas with the hillside ordinance.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party
Require geotechnical reports for any proposed development on problem soils or steep slopes	Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Developer	Local gov, Developer

Restructure water rates	Drought	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Educate residents on disaster preparedness and promote the Great Utah Shake Out	Earthquake, All	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Maintain foothill trails as access roads for vegetation maintenance and fire response	Fire	High	Ongoing	10k	Local gov	Local gov
Improve drought restrictions plan	Drought	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners on firewise practices, especially defensible space	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Not necessary, none built before 2000
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, ongoing
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	Ongoing	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes

Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	Ongoing	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Drought	Identify drought assessment criteria. Notify residents of drought conditions.	Medium	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes

American Fork

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	5,777	\$1,711,775	18.75	9.52	6.99	
Fire Risk High	418	\$277,078	3.61	0.58	0.39	
Fire Risk Moderate	707	\$299,228	2.20	1.43	1.94	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	19	\$2,923	0.39	0.01	0.00	
Landslide	180	\$55,588	0.49	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	2,973	\$1,091,471	17.28	8.59	6.39	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	4,584	\$1,213,659				

Statement of Vulnerabilities: The main vulnerability identified by American Fork is the cross-section of the American Fork River. Through the core of American Fork, the river goes through a series of culverts, many of which may be sized too small. This poses a flooding risk to many surrounding homes and businesses. This is something that we as a city are studying with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility
--------	--------	----------	----------	------	-------------------	----------------

Install secondary water metering	Drought	High	2 yrs.	9 million	Bureau of Reclamation, Local Cash	Local Gov
Improve outflow and grades for the debris basin	Flood	High	1-2 yrs.	250k	Debris Basin board (American Fork, Highland, and Cedar Hills)	Debris Basin board (American Fork, Highland, and Cedar Hills)
Repair and expand culverts on American Fork River	Flood	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Adopt 2021 NFIP maps and update ordinances	Flood	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local Gov
Inventory historic City Hall for possibility of earthquake retrofits	Earthquake	Mod	2-5 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Complete an environmental assessment for the watershed and a plan to better assess the vulnerabilities and determine a procedure to mitigate flooding issues.	Flood	High	2-3 yrs.	400k	Local gov, NRCS	Local gov, NRCS

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flood	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, most buildings are new. City Hall should be checked.

Landslide, Drought	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Flood	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Somewhat
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, coordination efforts fell through

Cedar Fort

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	45	\$9,671	0.85	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	83	\$14,398	0.23	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	90	\$11,672			

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Past fires near Cedar Fort have presented a significant risk and future fire could reach the town itself, affecting community assets like the fire station and school building. Increased efforts to clear brush on the hillsides have

proven difficult. The only real development pressure comes from land on the east side that property owners request be annexed into Eagle Mountain.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility
Participate in Utah County Chipping program to reduce fuels	Fire	High	Ongoing	Volunteer hours	Local gov, Utah County	Local gov
Educate firewise principles such as defensible space during the 24th of July celebration and in the water bill.	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Encourage participation in CERT.	All	Mod	Once every 4 years	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Earthquake	Provide CERT classes	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Fire Department, Local Government	No
Wildfire	Fuel Thinning	High	2 years	Minimal	BLM, DNR, SITLA	BLM, DNR, SITLA	Yes, as needed
Wildfire	Education (Pamphlets at 24 July Celebration, notices in Water Bill)	High	Yearly	Minimal	Local Cash, Forest Service	Local Government, Forest Service	Yes, with Fire Department

Cedar Hills

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.22	0.13	0.00
Fire Risk High	1,156	\$363,034	0.18	3.34	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	164	\$51,781	0.00	0.08	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.14	0.00	0.00
Landslide	100	\$29,644	0.00	0.77	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	208	\$59,572	NA	NA	NA

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Cedar Hills City lies on the Wasatch Front and within close proximity to the Wasatch fault line. The fault line runs north-south along the foothill interface. While no homes or development are immediately on the fault line, major culinary and irrigation water transmission lines do cross a known fault zone. Due to the potential hazard, the city has installed earthquake valving at the upper supply tanks and modified piping to include an upgraded supply line with locked joint pipe. Regarding wildland fire, many homes are in the Wildland Urban Interface. Cedar Hills is improving the access road that serves as a fire break and improving the codes for any development in the WUI.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility
Install secondary water metering	Drought	High	2 yrs.	2.5 million	Bureau of Reclamation, Local Cash	Local Gov
Improve Wildland Urban Interface development standards with defensible space, roofing materials, etc.	Fire	High	1yr	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov

Encourage xeriscaping and Central Utah Water Conservancy District's localscapes	Drought/Fire	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Improve maintenance roads and Bonneville shoreline trail used as a firebreak and access points for fire response vehicles	Fire	High	Ongoing	5k	Local Gov/American Fork Fire Dept	Local Gov
Clear ditches and remove dead vegetation	Flood, Fire	Mod	Ongoing	15k	Local Gov	Local Gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding	Storm Water/ Ditch System Cleaning	Medium	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Earthquake	Participate in Great Shakeout	High	1 Year	N/A	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, in progress
Landslide	Update landslide mapping with UGS and USGS.	Medium	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grant	Local Government, USGS, UGS	No, coordination efforts fell through
Drought	Identify drought assessment criteria. Notify residents of drought conditions.	Medium	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes

Central Utah Water Conservancy District

Due to the sensitive nature and complexity of CUWCD assets, they performed an independent risk analysis to create and prioritize the following mitigation strategies. Contact Blake Buehler of CUWCD for more information.

Vulnerabilities: The future development of the CUWCD water system will mainly be with a strong emphasis on water conservation, planning of needed additional regional water supply facilities, and incorporation of natural hazard mitigation. The District will also continue in its current efforts to address and incorporate natural hazard mitigation (i.e., seismic upgrades/standards, lightning protection, backup power, wildfire – both direct and indirect effects, etc.) into future design and

construction projects whether they are for new facilities or for capital replacement projects. The following proposal is to help fulfill said efforts.

Priority	Mitigation Package: Facilities	BCR	Mitigation Description	Outside Contractor	In-House	CUWCD O&M	CUWCD CRP	CUWCD CIP	FEMA Grant	Timeline	Package Subtotal
1	Alpine Aqueduct Reach 1 Resiliency Project (Earthquake & Landslide): <i>Alpine Reach 1</i>	-	New Construction	X			X		X	1-3 Years	\$39.4 million
2	DACRWTP Pkg #1 (Tornado): <i>LOX & Vaporizers, Ozone Transformers, Substation</i>	>100	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X		X	1-3 Years	\$248,649
3	DACRWTP Pkg #2 (Lightning): <i>Operations Bldg., Filter Bldg., FW & WWW Bldg., Rec Bldg., Pump Bldg.</i>	>100	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X		X	1-3 Years	\$159,564
4	DACRWTP Proj #3 (Earthquake): <i>15 MG Reservoir</i>	14.8	Structural Retrofit	X			X		X	1-3 Years	\$3,304,211
5	Olmsted Proj #2 (Avalanche): <i>Olmsted Diversion</i>	>100	Structural Retrofit	X			X		X	1-3 Years	\$231,088

6	CWP Pkg #1 (Earthquake): <i>Geneva Wells & Pony Express PS</i>	22.9	Nonstructural Retrofit	X	X	X	X		X	3-5 Years	\$2,210
7	Alpine Pkg #1 (Earthquake): <i>Alpine Reach 3, North Branch Pipeline</i>	3.3	Nonstructural Retrofit	X	X	X	X		X	3-5 Years	\$21,329
9	CWP Pkg #2 (Lightning): <i>Geneva Wells</i>	>100	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X	X	X	3-5 Years	\$359,974
10	CWP Pkg #3 (Lightning): <i>Pony Express PS</i>	37.9	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X	X	X	3-5 Years	\$716,408
14	Olmsted Pkg #6 (Earthquake & Landslide): <i>Olmsted Diversion, Olmsted Bifurcation Reservoir</i>	-	Geological Investigation	X			X			6-10 Years	\$80,212
15	Diamond Fork Pkg #1 (Landslide): <i>Spanish Fork & Sixth Water Flow Control Structures, Sixth Water Aqueduct, Diamond Fork Pipeline</i>	-	Geological Investigation	X			X			6-10 Years	\$505,952

17	General Pipeline #1 - Stockpile Materials	-	Material Stockpiling		X	X	X			6-10 Years	\$755,950
18	General Pipeline #2 - Training	-	Training	X	X	X				6-10 Years	\$19,538

Eagle Mountain

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	3,679	\$919,235	4.10	7.22	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	1,774	\$388,039	2.54	9.57	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.69	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	94	\$54,568	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Eagle Mountain's primary concern is wildland fire and the large-scale evacuations it might trigger. The Kiowa Valley subdivision is particularly at risk due to single-lane roads leaving the subdivision and main thoroughfares (SR73, Pioneer Crossing, and Porter's Crossing) would be overwhelmed. More people recreating in the hills also increases fire likelihood. Eagle Mountain works with the Kern River Pipeline and others to maintain firebreak trails. Eagle Mountain is attracting a great deal of development throughout. Because most development is recent, buildings and infrastructure are largely up to seismic and fire code, but new residents require education on water conservation, firewise practices, and

evacuation plans. The city would like to attract businesses and a hospital, in particular, to become less dependent on other commercial areas of the county.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Install backup generator at well house	All	High	2-3 yrs.	300k	Local gov	Local gov
Upgrade backup generator at City Hall	All	High	2 yrs.	200k	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Educate homeowners in WUI about firewise principles and notify at-risk residents	Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners on good watering practices, how to reduce water use, and encourage xeriscaping	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Educate on earthquake preparedness, including Be Ready, CERT, yearly Shakeout drill, and monthly emergency meetings	Earthquake, All	Moderate	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Require multiple ways in/out of all new subdivisions	Fire, all	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Developer	Developer, Local gov
Maintain fire access roads that serve as Bike and OHV trails	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov, OHV and Mountain Biking groups	Local gov, OHV and Mountain Biking groups
Maintain Kern River Pipeline firebreak and tree trimming	Fire, flood	Mod	Ongoing	None	Kern River Pipeline Co	Kern River Pipeline Co

Achieve Firewise Community Status	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Encourage hospital to be built in city limits	All	Mod	5-10 yrs.	Unknown	Intermountian Healthcare, MountainStar Healthcare	Private Healthcare organization, Local gov encouragement
Update Emergency Operations Plan with a focus on evacuation routes and inform citizens	Fire, Earthquake	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding	Join NFIP community/participation.	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No, no special flood hazard area
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, all built after 1990
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, ongoing for drought
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, through CERT

							teams, Shakeout, Be Ready program, and monthly training meetings
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Efforts fell through

Elk Ridge

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	582	\$175,465	1.64	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk Moderate	167	\$46,436	0.17	0.14	0.00	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	199	\$44,625	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Though a second evacuation road has been constructed since 2016, infrastructure is insufficient to handle a major disaster. As growth occurs developers will be required to install proper infrastructure, which should improve the overall situation. Loafer Canyon is a particular concern with its older roads and continual maintenance of debris basins.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Encourage water conservation through education & tiered water rates	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Complete seismic evaluation of City Hall and Pump Houses, get estimates for retrofiting	Earthquake	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Conduct yearly disaster drills	All	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, Fire Dept
Construct new Canyon View Road to provide another evacuation route	All	High	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Developers, Local gov	Developers, Local gov
Chipping program in Wildland Urban Interface	Fire	High	Ongoing	Volunteer-hour match	Local gov, citizens, Utah County	Local gov, Utah County
New Firetruck	Fire	Mod	2-3 yrs.	1 million	Local gov	Local gov
Well-maintained trail on S side serving as firebreak road to be installed as development occurs	Fire, Debris Flow	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Developers, Local gov	Developers, Local gov
Fire Chief must sign off on all plans in WUI, including requirements for fire hydrant proximity, defensible space, and building materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Geotechnical study required for all new development in hazard areas	All	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers	Developers, Local gov
Bury power lines, especially those that may cause fires	All	Mod	Ongoing	\$700k/mile	Local gov, developers	Local gov

2017 Goals Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation. Promote educating our current residents on flooding risks. upgrade infrastructure	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No SFHA
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, not enough staff time
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices. seek assistance for upgraded fire suppressing equipment	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA	Yes - education Upgraded equipment still needed
Landslide	Create infrastructure that will eliminate/prevent future erosion of the dugway.	Extremely high	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, FEMA	Yes, ongoing
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood mapping and provide to future residents and promote NFIP participation. Promote educating our current residents on flooding risks. upgrade infrastructure	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No SFHA
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, ongoing

Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
----------	---	------	--------	---------	--------------------	------------------	-----

Fairfield

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	2	\$728	0.69	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	10	\$1,217	1.28	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	55	\$11,249	3.25	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	36	\$5,607	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Fairfield has only moderate liquefaction and fire risk and only a small handful of new buildings each year. The Utah County fire marshal approves any permits for new construction. There are no city buildings and neighbors look out for each other. The biggest problem is probably winter weather. The only real development pressure comes from land on the east side that property owners request be annexed into Eagle Mountain.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	------	---------	----------------

Encourage residents to participate in Utah County's Emergency Notification System	All	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov, Utah County	Local gov, Residents
Make sure neighbors know who has backup generators and trucks sufficient for snow removal	Winter weather, all	Mod	Ongoing	None	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No critical buildings
All Hazards	Add texting to Emergency Notification System	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes

Genola

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	1	\$118	0.19	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	31	\$6,571	0.74	0.05	0.06	
Fire Risk Moderate	39	\$7,973	0.41	0.00	0.00	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	408	\$92,407	7.11	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	214	\$32,681	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Genola needs a second source of water to provide redundancy for drought and fire. Fires burn Goshen Hill on the East side of town almost every year, resulting in lower fuel loads and less intense fires. Since the town uses septic and propane, development pressure is limited.

Mitigation Strategies	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Fire Marshal must approve new development, including 1 hr. fire resistant construction, appropriate landscaping & defensible space, sprinklers, and 2 ingress/egress routes	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local Fire Dept
New buildings must submit a geotechnical/soil feasibility study to the County to account for liquefaction and problem soils	Liquefaction	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov, Developers	Local gov, Developers
Build a second well and water tank on north end of town	Drought, Fire	High	2 yrs.	1 million	Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners in debris flow areas about risk during permitting process	Debris flow	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Bring gas lines to town so propane isn't the only source of heating	All	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, gas company, grants	Local gov
Work with Utah County to manage vegetation in high fire risk areas	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	5k	Utah County, local gov	Utah County, local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
--------	--------	----------	----------	----------------	---------------------------	-------------------	------------

Earthquake	Upgrade City Office Building	High	4 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Educate homes in Landslide/ Debris Flow areas on risk	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Flood	Adopt new FEMA flood plains, participate in NFIP	Med	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, FEMA	Local Government, FEMA	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk	Medium	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, not many houses in fire risk
Flood	Adopt new FEMA flood plains, participate in NFIP	Med	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, FEMA	Local Government, FEMA	Yes

Goshen

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	63	\$9,070	0.28	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	26	\$3,816	0.02	0.04	0.00	
Fire Risk Moderate	206	\$28,384	0.07	0.11	0.00	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	253	\$33,989	1.19	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	241	\$28,614	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Though the Fire Department was built post-1990 and the church was retrofitted in about 2010, many older homes are in the liquefaction area. We only build 2-3 homes a year, so we don't have development pressure on those problem soils. Reliance on septic tanks keep lot sizes large and limits potential growth.

Mitigation Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Support Fix-the-Bricks	Earthquake	Moderate		0	FEMA	Utah County
Collect spring water and measure output	Drought	High	1 year	350k	CDBG	Local Gov
Bring natural gas to city	All	High	2 years	11 mil	State	State/Dominion Energy
New Water Tank and replace most distribution lines	Drought	High	2 years	4 million	USDA	USDA/Local Gov
Display hazard maps in city hall	All	Moderate	1 year	0	NA	MAG/Local Gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No Special Flood Hazard Area
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Not necessary, no critical facilities build pre-1990
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, very little fire risk in or immediately near Goshen.
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No SFHA
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes

Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, very little fire risk in or immediately near Goshen.
----------	---	------	---------	---------	--------------------	------------------	--

Highland

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	215	\$97,681	0.99	0.42	0.00
Fire Risk High	2,028	\$804,729	3.16	3.95	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	1,361	\$483,444	1.48	1.19	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	32	\$14,448	0.37	0.43	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	1,012	\$266,520	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Highland is particularly concerned about flooding and debris flow following fires. With more land developed, there are more impervious surfaces and increased runoff. This will continue with development pressure on Highland's agricultural and open space. The American Fork River and debris basin also need attention to mitigate flooding and fire.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	------	---------	----------------

Complete installation of secondary water meters	Drought	High	4-5 yrs.	Several million	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Upgrade debris basin structure	Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	200k	Highland, American Fork & Alpine	Highland, American Fork & Alpine
Educate residents on disaster preparedness, in particular earthquakes and winter weather	All	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Cut native grasses in fire hazard areas of City owned property by July of each year.	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	10k	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Wildfire	Create maintenance plan to cut native grasses in fire hazard areas of City owned property by July of each year.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, most development is post-1990 and relatively safe.
Drought	Educate Residents on water conservation practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes

Extreme Temperatures	Educate property owners about freezing pipes.	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Severe Winter Weather	Educate residents on winter weather preparedness.	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Multiple Hazards	Update Emergency Operations Plan	High	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, Public Safety District	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Maintain drainage ways.	Med	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, coordination efforts fell through
Landslide	Review Development standards for issues with hillside development.	Med	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	No, deemed unnecessary

Lehi

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	3,778	\$934,606	5.94	12.15	6.09	
Fire Risk High	6,245	\$2,357,674	11.83	11.36	9.70	
Fire Risk Moderate	3,830	\$1,189,356	3.61	8.20	1.75	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	157	\$35,459	1.01	1.39	0.71	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.06	0.08	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	8,795	\$2,177,717	11.70	35.31	7.28	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	2,867	\$1,730,698	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Lehi faces development pressure along the northern the Wildland Urban Interface and near Jordan River. Flood Insurance Rate Maps around Utah Lake and Dry Creek are being updated, which will clarify where development can and shouldn't occur. Drought has strained Lehi's water resources, necessitating restrictions.

Mitigation Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Winter preparedness bulletins	Winter weather	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Repair and replace water distribution systems to control leakage and pressure problems, especially downtown	Drought	High	Ongoing	Moderate	Local gov	Local gov, Public Works Water
Reduce water consumption, offer rebate programs for fixtures and equipment	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	CUWCD, Local Gov	CUWCD, Local gov
Install secondary meters on 1/4 acre or greater properties	Drought	High	1-3 yrs.	2k/installation	Local gov, Water Division grants	Local gov
Clear ditches and remove dead vegetation	Flood, Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Require developers to provide site-specific environmental information to identify possible on and off-site methods for mitigating impacts	Liquefaction, Flood, Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Developers	Developers, Local gov
Work with FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers to update FIRMs on Utah Lake and study choke points on Dry Creek	Flood	High	1-2	Staff time	FEMA	FEMA, Army Corps of Engineers

Consider a Critical Lands Overlay in the Wildland Urban Interface and some waterways	Fire, Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Encourage maintenance of existing vegetation and retain natural drainage, i.e., debris flow basins	Debris flow	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Bury power lines to prevent damage	Severe weather	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers, Local gov	Developers, Local gov
Provide inspections and maintenance operations to prune trees throughout the city to prevent damage to homes, power, and other cables	Severe weather, Earthquake, Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov, Public Works
Improve outflow of Dry Creek and rehab Dry Creek dam	Flood, Fire	High	2 yrs.	Complete in 2022	NRCS, BRIC, Local gov	NRCS, Local gov
Expand pipes under Lehi Elementary	Flood	Mod	TBD	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Build a new city hall and library to seismic standards	Earthquake	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Develop trails along Traverse Mountain to connect to Draper, providing fire access and limiting development in WUI	Fire	Mod	2-3 yrs.	Public works	Local gov	Local gov
Consider a "Flip the Strip" program to reduce water use in parking strips	Drought	Mod	2-3 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, CUWCD	Local gov
Participate in the Utah Shakeout, provide community preparedness classes and maintain a Community Emergency Response Team	Earthquake, all	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Result
Winter Weather	Winter preparedness bulletins	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Fire Department, Local Government	Yes
Drought	Repair water distribution systems to control leakage and pressure problems	High	Ongoing	Mod	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Drought	Reduce water consumption, offer rebate programs for fixtures and equipment	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government, Water Conservation Program	Water Conservation Program	Yes, rebates through CUWCD
Drought	Retrofit showers and toilets, increase meter efficiency and maintenance, promote leak detection and repair programs	Med	4 years	Mod	Local Government	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Earthquake	Seismic Building Retrofitting Program	High	4 years	TBD	FEMA's Project Impact	FEMA, Local Government	No, too difficult for city to administer
Flood	Manage activities affecting water and the land to prevent degradation and minimize risks to life and property	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes, upgrading and maintaining ditches
Flood	Requiring developers to provide site-specific environmental information to identify possible on and off-site methods for mitigating impacts	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Developers	Developers	Yes
Flood	Implement strategies for flood mitigation outlined in the City's Critical Areas Regulations	Med	Ongoing	TBD	Local Government	Local Government	Yes, flood ordinances were updated

Landslide	Control development in sensitive areas through Hillside and Grading ordinance	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Encourage maintenance of existing vegetation and retain natural drainage	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Snow Storms	Bury power lines to prevent damage	High	4 years	Moderate	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Winter Weather & Fire	Provide inspections and maintenance operations to prune trees throughout the city to prevent damage to homes, power, TV and telephone lines	Med	Ongoing	TBD	Local Government	Local Government	Yes

Lindon

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	1,512	\$676,801	12.08	8.38	4.39	
Fire Risk High	290	\$206,955	0.81	5.28	2.26	
Fire Risk Moderate	399	\$145,370	1.10	2.54	0.12	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	27	\$7,215	0.00	2.45	0.00	
Landslide	8	\$5,684	0.00	0.48	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	869	\$534,599	14.00	10.02	5.60	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	1,196	\$568,465	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Lindon's chief concerns are wildland fire in the foothills and having adequate water infrastructure that could survive and earthquake. Lindon works with Utah County to educate residents, manage fuels, and maintain firebreak trails. There are a few homes that would benefit from seismic retrofits as well as the Canberra water tank. Development pressure is mostly toward the lake and every new building must mitigation for liquefaction.

Mitigation Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Adopt new 2021 NFIP maps and update city code	Flood	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local Gov
Educate pre-1980 URM's of low-cost retrofits, like strapping water tanks, flexible pipes, etc.	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local Gov
Support bringing the Fix-the-Bricks program to Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local Gov
Install secondary water meters on 2400 unmetered connections	Drought	Mod	5-10 yrs.	4 million	Local gov	Local gov
Update stormwater management plan with PG to address PG discharge	Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Lindon, Pleasant Grove cities
Educate homeowners in WUI about firewise principles	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Improve fire breaks adjacent for Forest Service land	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	7.5k	Local gov	Local gov
Maintain ponds for Pleasant Grove to use in fire emergencies	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	10k	Local gov	Local gov
Construct more debris flow basins	Flood	Low	20 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Study Canberra water tank for seismic soundness	Earthquake	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Install generators for booster station & wells	All, earthquake	High	2 yrs.	430k	BRIC grant, local gov	Local gov

Construct additional well	Drought	Mod	2 yrs.	1.5 million	Local gov	Local gov
Provide dumpsters for spring and fall yard waste	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	500k	Local gov	Local gov
Encourage teleworking on poor air quality days	Air quality, Climate change	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation. Ditch improvements. Annual dam inspections (Dry Canyon, Squaw Hollow)	High	Ongoing	Moderate	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Follow and apply current building codes adopted by City.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices. Fire suppression required in homes on steep slopes.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Debris Flow	Construct / Install debris flow basins in inventoried hazard areas.	Medium	5 years	High	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Restrict development in hazard areas, maintain storm drainage facilities, update ordinances.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation. Avoid hazard areas (faults), Canberra tank fault study.	High	3 years	Moderate	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Debris Flow	Maintain debris flow basins. Monitor wildfire and landslide areas.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes

Mapleton

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	5	\$1,546	0.00	0.02	0.00
Fire Risk High	12	\$4,766	0.81	8.30	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	247	\$243,027	0.79	9.48	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	6	\$765	0.00	0.01	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.04	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	2,901	\$1,101,786	5.37	9.20	0.46
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	1,063	\$424,672	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Mapleton lacks a stormwater outfall and cannot obtain a discharge permit for Hobble Creek due to Springville's high water table. The city relies on detention ponds and stormwater storage vaults, but high water accumulation events could result in flooding. The city is implementing innovating design and technology to better capture rain on-site, such as bioswales, rain gardens, and improved storage vaults. Maple Mountain has a high likelihood of catching fire, which could move into the WUI and cause secondary hazards such as flooding and mudslides.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Educate residents on good watering practices and how to conserve during a drought	Drought	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Educate residents on wildfire mitigation, such as defensible space and roof materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov

Participate in the yearly Shakeout drill	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Create a mountain biking trail along the fire break road to improve maintenance and access	Fire, Mudslide	Mod	2-3 yrs.	Included in new development	Developers	Local gov, Developers
Exchange density in other areas for development on hillside	Fire, Mudslide	High	Ongoing	0	Local gov	Local gov
Strengthen city code to require more fire-mitigating principles in WUI	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Require development in the floodplain elevate homes	Flood	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Developers	Local gov, Developers
Create localscapes/xeriscape demonstration garden	Drought	Low	2-4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Support bringing the Fix-the-Bricks program to Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	2-5 yrs.	Unknown	BRIC grants	Utah State or Utah County

2017 Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes

Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, Ether Hollow

Nebo School District

Vulnerabilities: Nebo has a handful of older elementary schools that could be retrofitted or rebuilt to current seismic code. Nebo has already bonded to rebuild some of the larger schools. It is important that schools are prepared to serve as evacuation centers. Also, Turf fields are increasingly expensive and the quality of artificial grass makes a transition attractive. A great deal of development is occurring in Nebo School District and new schools are being built to accommodate it.

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Look for opportunities to retrofit or rebuild schools built before seismic code, including Spanish Fork and Payson Jr High, Santaquin, Goshen, Sage Creek, Cherry Creek, and Park Elementaries.	Earthquake	High	Ongoing	TBD	Nebo School District, BRIC grants	Nebo School District
Replace grass on sports fields with artificial turf in all 5 high schools	Drought	High	2 yrs.	1 mil/field	Nebo School District	Nebo School District
Replace or build Spanish Fork, Payson, and Springville high schools up to current building code	Earthquake	High	2024, 2025, and 2026	Tens of millions	Nebo School District	Nebo School District

Ensure high schools have the capability to serve as evacuation centers, including emergency power and water	All	High	Ongoing	A few thousand	Nebo	Nebo School District
Salem City has two canals that run through our city limits. We are concerned about breaches and the issues associated with that. We are also aware of the area and the risk of earthquakes, as we are on a major fault line. To the east of our city is the mountain range, knowing issues with fires and mudslides.	Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Orem

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	1,492	\$404,918	2.43	4.42	0.00
Fire Risk High	597	\$291,838	4.35	12.34	4.34
Fire Risk Moderate	254	\$74,252	0.27	0.05	2.10
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	11	\$2,781	1.12	0.72	0.00
Landslide	21	\$8,331	0.09	3.16	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	3,019	\$1,046,381	17.25	11.47	17.97
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	15,720	\$3,947,009	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Orem's most pressing hazard is the potential for wildland fire along the east bench with associated secondary hazards such as mudslides. Though the gun range fire in 2020 cost 4 million, it could have done much more damage had circumstances been different. An earthquake would cause widespread damage to Orem. Orem is considering rebuilding the City Center, which does not meet current seismic requirements, in addition to ongoing citizen education and yearly drills. There are also critical facilities on the East Bench fault lines that would be disrupted in an earthquake, such as the Salt Lake Aqueduct and Central Utah Water lines. Orem is working with Central Utah to relocate their pipes to a safer location.

Mitigation Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Relocating CUWCD's 10' water pipes on the east bench to avoid fault lines	Earthquake	Mod		millions	CUWCD	CUWCD
Retrofit wastewater facilities on Carterville and Geneva to meet current building code	Flood	Mod	2-5 yrs.	4 million	Local gov	Local gov
Require geotechnical studies for new construction in the foothills and in the Southwest annexation area	Landslide, Liquefaction	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Developer	Developer
Citywide yearly emergency drill, CERT team, staff participation in Shakeout drill	Earthquake	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Rebuild City Center to withstand major earthquake	Earthquake	Mod	5-10 yrs.	23 million	Local Gov, grants	Local Gov
Encourage Fix-the-Bricks program serving Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	BRIC grants	Utah State or Utah County
Firewise Education	Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov/Fire Dept
Maintain fire break and remove vegetation along the east bench with a focus near the gun range	Fire	High	Ongoing	2-3k	Local gov	Local gov

Participate in County-led chipping program	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Utah County	Local gov, Utah County
Exemplify good water use on city facilities during drought, i.e., xeriscaping, focus on trees and shrubs, watering turf grass at night	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Install water re-use facility for Sleepy Ridge golf course and Lakeside Sports Park	Drought	High	3 yrs.	5 million	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes, ongoing
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Landslide	Public education on correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, in Hillside Ordinance
Flooding/Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, Ongoing

Wildfire	Promote FIREWISE landscaping to resident's living in vulnerable areas of the city	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, Ongoing
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, efforts fell through

Payson

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	1,057	\$178,637	1.65	0.61	0.00	
Fire Risk High	1,199	\$275,117	2.68	2.47	0.95	
Fire Risk Moderate	1,339	\$246,738	1.94	1.43	2.23	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	330	\$83,145	0.79	0.02	0.48	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.09	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	2,487	\$560,660	15.44	7.54	8.51	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	2,694	\$562,128	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Payson City currently has two areas of the City that have been designated as flood plains by FEMA. When a new home or structure is requested to be constructed in one of the flood plain areas, we require that the applicant meet certain requirements to be able to construct a building in the flood plain. Homes and structures were built before today's current standards existed and Payson City does all that it can in a large rainfall event to protect these structures from getting flooded. Payson City also has a few subdivisions that have only one evacuation route and due to the hillside development, that they were constructed on this is a concern that we deal with if there ever is a need to evacuate. We also have one development that has an earthquake fault line running through it, with one existing home sitting directly on the fault

line. This has been addressed with the home owner but is a concern in a large earthquake. Also concerning is a high-pressure gas line that crosses the fault.

Mitigation Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Continue monthly preparedness meetings	All	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Promote the Utah Shakeout and share family preparedness booklet	Earthquake, All	Mod	Ongoing	1k	Local gov	Local gov
Support Fix-the-Bricks expanding to Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	4 yrs.	TBD	Grants	TBD
Upgrade Water Treatment Plant and oxidation ditch	Drought, all	High	by 2024	23 million	Local gov	Local gov
Hire more personnel for Fire Marshal	Fire, all	High	1-2 yrs.	80k	Local gov	Local gov
Protect water sources with regular channel cleaning, silt fence	Fire, Flood	High	Ongoing	10-15k	EWP/NRCS	NRCS, Local gov
Complete design phase for upsizing culverts in Dry Creek	Flood	Mod	2 yrs. design, 4 yrs. to construct	TBD	NRCS, Local gov	NRCS, Local gov
Culvert cleaning in high snowpack years	Flood	Mod	Ongoing	Volunteer hours	Local gov, Volunteers	Local gov
Tiered water rate program	Drought	High	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Install pressure irrigation pond	Drought, Flood	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, grants	Local gov
Install water tank	Drought, Fire	Mod	3 yrs.	500k	Local gov	Local gov
Drill a new well	Drought	High	1 yr.	1.5 million	Local gov	Local gov
Install water metering	Drought	High	1 yr.	5.3 million	Local gov	Local gov

Any development in Wildland Urban Interface must have defensible space, clustered homes, etc.	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Highline Canal Retrofit	Earthquake	High	5-10 yrs.	150 million	Pipeline Company	Pipeline Company
Participate in County Chipping Program	Fire	High	Ongoing	30k	Local gov, Volunteers, State Fire program, Utah County	Local gov, Utah County
Participate in Utah County Emergency Notification System	All	Mod	Ongoing	6k	Local gov	Local gov, Utah County

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes

Pleasant Grove

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles

Dam Failure	5,915	\$1,504,596	6.36	0.70	2.59
Fire Risk High	637	\$170,120	0.19	2.54	0.01
Fire Risk Moderate	1,185	\$389,306	0.49	0.31	0.03
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	24	\$7,557	0.00	1.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	3,437	\$1,026,021	6.04	0.92	2.86
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	3,902	\$904,610	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Pleasant Grove's main concerns are fire and drought. An uptick of recreational activity in the foothills makes fires more likely and an increasing population requires new sources/better use of water. Pleasant Grove has a varied stock of homes and some older properties could use earthquake retrofitting. There is development pressure in formerly agricultural land toward the lake. Slope requirements prohibit much more development in the foothills.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Adopt new 2021 NFIP maps and update city code	Flood	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local Gov
Support bringing the Fix-the-Bricks program to Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Install generator for well pump	All, earthquake	Mod	2-3 yrs.	300k	Local gov	Local gov
Require metering on all new development	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	None	Local gov, developers	Local gov, developers
Install water meter on all buildings	Drought	Mod	5-10 yrs.	millions	Local gov	Local gov
Update Stormwater Master Plan with Lindon	Flood	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Lindon, Pleasant Grove cities

Implement chipping program	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	8k	Local gov, Utah County	Pleasant Grove
Maintain fire access roads	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	10k	Local gov	PG Fire department, hillside property owners
Include firewise principles in WUI code	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Construct new well	Drought	High	2 yrs.	4.5 million	Local gov	Local gov
Provide dumpsters for spring and fall yard waste	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	30k	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Earthquake	Study on vulnerabilities of Critical Facilities	High	3 years	\$20,000	FEMA, Local Government	Local Government	No, mostly newer critical buildings
Fire	Install emergency generator to pump water for fire prevention.	High	5 years	1 million	FEMA, Local Government	Local Government	Not yet, limited resources
Dam Failure	Upgrade Battle Creek and Grove Creek dams to conform to seismic standards	High	2 years	TBD	North Utah County Water Conservancy District	North Utah County Water Conservancy District	Upgraded Battle Creek, Grove Creek yet to come.
Drought	Public education on correct watering practices	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Require geotechnical reports for proposed structures in landslide-prone areas, conform to Hillside ordinance	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Flooding	Update storm water master plans to reduce flooding in developing areas	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	No, limited resources

Provo

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	16,883	\$5,531,865	36.42	41.71	32.05
Fire Risk High	652	\$364,479	0.94	29.04	0.20
Fire Risk Moderate	227	\$76,906	0.60	4.20	0.69
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	48	\$23,058	0.47	9.80	0.25
Landslide	290	\$108,752	0.00	4.46	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	19,338	\$6,140,581	40.33	48.54	49.49
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	15,358	\$4,386,424	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Regarding drought, Provo's water distribution division utilizes dozens of local springs to supplement wells, such as Provo Canyon springs supplying water to the treatment facility. Some of the old lines lie below the Provo River Bed and current policy does not allow construction on the river to move and replace those lines for access. Provo needs enhanced water storage capacity for long-term droughts. Provo's position between Utah Lake and the Wasatch Mountain range creates a challenge for large-scale evacuations, as does Provo River, the Union Pacific Rail Line, and Interstate 15. West of I-15, residents have limited routes for evacuation. There are 2 exits with underpasses and 3 other underpasses to the east side, all of which would bottleneck during a large evacuation. The Wasatch Fault is located on Provo's east bench. There are slow moving landslides occurring in neighborhoods that impact residents and infrastructure. These slides are being monitored by the Utah Geological Survey and there are considerations for planning. Provo Airport is a Part 139 FAA Certified airport. It is growing and will increase traffic and the need for emergency response. Vegetation between the airport and Utah Lake is difficult to manage.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Adopt a Conservation and Resilience section of the general plan that addresses emissions, wildland preservation and resiliency to disasters.	All, Climate Change	Mod	1 yr.		Local gov	Local gov
Complete design for and construct/rehab levees around the Provo River and Provo Airport	Flood	High	2-5 yrs.	50 million	Local Gov, BRIC and other grants	Local Gov, FEMA
Implement <i>Ready Set Go</i> program, including education on defensible space and a chipping program	Fire	High	Ongoing	50k	Local Gov	Local Gov
WUI Program? See Chris email	Fire					
Encourage a statewide Fix-the-Bricks program	Earthquake	High	1-2 yrs.	minimal	FEMA, Utah State	FEMA, Utah State Gov
Continue with Aquifer Storage and Recovery, including a water treatment plant and infiltration in Rock Canyon	Drought	High	1-2 yrs.	80 million	Local Gov, WIFIA, ARAP, BRIC, Water Smart program, Water Resources Board and Drinking Water Board State revolving loans	Local Gov
Deepen wells	Drought	High	1-2 yrs.	300k	Local Gov	Local Gov
Tree Trimming	Severe weather,	High	Ongoing	??	Provo Power	Provo Power

	wind, earthquake					
Provo Delta Restoration Project	Flood	Mod	3 yrs.	51 million	State of Utah, Western Area Power Administration, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and federal appropriations.	CUWCD, US Dept of Interior, Utah Reclamation, Mitigation, and conservation commission, June Sucker Recovery Program
Hillside Management in Carterville, Grandview, and Slate Canyon areas	Fire	Mod	1yr	??	Local Gov	Local Gov
Participate in the Provo River Levee Analysis and Mapping Process (LAMP) to identify potential improvements to levee system	Flood	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov, Grants	Local Gov
Replace vulnerable areas of large diameter pipe	Flood/Dam Failure	High	Ongoing	CIP	Local Cash	Local Gov
Replace city buildings to meet seismic code	Earthquake	High	1 yr.	69 million	Local Cash, Grants	Local gov

2017 Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funds	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes/recertify every 5 years

Flooding/ Dam Failure	Review existing ordinances related to flood plain hazards to identify needed revisions, if any.	High	1 - 2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Participate in the Provo River Levee Analysis and Mapping Process (LAMP) to identify potential improvements to levee system.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, Others?	Ongoing, almost complete
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Replace vulnerable areas of large diameter pipe.	High	5 years	CIP	Local Cash	Local Government	Ongoing
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on Ready Set Go practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Ongoing
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, through new Hillside Ordinance
Landslide	Review existing ordinances related to slide area hazards to identify needed revisions, if any.	High	1 2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, through new Hillside Ordinance
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Participate in the Provo River Levee Analysis and Mapping Process (LAMP) to identify potential improvements to levee system.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Replace vulnerable areas of large diameter pipe.	High	5 years	Identified in CIP	Local	Local Government	Yes/Ongoing
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, with CERT, Shakeout drill
Wildfire	Incorporate Ready Set Go landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Restrict use of fireworks at highly vulnerable areas.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Review existing ordinances related to slide area hazards to identify needed revisions, if any.	High	1-2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, with new Hillside Ordinance

Drought	Promote water saving programs.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
---------	--------------------------------	------	--------	---------	--------------------	------------------	-----

Salem

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	188	\$41,205	0.04	1.02	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	990	\$255,991	0.58	0.78	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	17	\$3,452	0.02	0.00	0.00
Landslide	27	\$7,392	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	639	\$167,356	2.61	2.06	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	886	\$188,562	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Salem City has two canals that run through our city limits. We are concerned about breaches and the issues associated with that, especially post-earthquake flooding. We are keenly aware of the fire risk with resulting debris flow damage since the Bald Mountain fire. Many people are moving to and building in Salem. New homes are expected on the East side of town and we need codes that address hazards in the area and for developers to participate in mitigation projects such as water retention basins.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	------	---------	----------------

Pipe Salem Canal and build trail on top	Flood	High	1-3 yrs.	60 million	CUWCD, Local Gov, MAG, Salem Canal Irrigation Company, Division of Water Resources	CUWCD, Salem City, Salem Canal Company
Build detention basin coming out of Loafer Canyon	Flood, Debris Flow	High	3-4 yrs.	500k land, TBD construction	Salem, Elk Ridge, Woodland Hills, NRCS	Salem, Elk Ridge, Woodland Hills
Update codes and ordinances to guide development in hazard-prone areas	All	High	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Build water retention basin at the base of Maple Canyon	Flood, Debris Flow	Mod	3-4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Developers	Local gov, Developers
Hire code enforcement officer	All	Mod	1 yr.	50k/yr.	Local gov	Local gov
Participate in Great Utah Shakeout and educate citizens on earthquake safety	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Green Waste dumpsters for Spring-Fall	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	5k	Local gov	Local gov
Incentives for water-use reduction such as Flip-the-Strip, Localscapes, Smart Meters, etc.	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Unknown	CUWCD	CUWCD, Local gov
Build independent Public Safety Building	Earthquake, All	High	3-4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Construct new water tanks as development occurs	Drought, Fire	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Developers	Local gov, Developers

Pipe Highline Canal	Flood, Drought	Mod	10-15 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Highline Canal Company, grants	Local gov, Highline Canal Company
Require any new water retention basins to be entirely xeriscaped	Drought, Flood	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Developers	Developers
Educate citizens on emergency preparedness through City Calendar printed and shared with all homes	All	Mod	Ongoing	A few thousand	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Flooding/ Canal Breach	Coordinate efforts with Salem Canal, Strawberry Highline Canal and bureau of reclamation	High	Ongoing	TBD	State and Federal	BOR, Salem Canal Highline Canal, local government	Ongoing
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	In Progress, getting cost estimate for separate Public Safety building
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, Ongoing
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, Ongoing
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes

Flooding/Canal Breach	Coordinate efforts with Salem Canal, Strawberry Highline Canal and bureau of reclamation	High	Ongoing	TBD	State and Federal	BOR, Salem Canal Highline Canal, local government	Ongoing
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	In progress
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	Med	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	In progress

Santaquin

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	1,718	\$321,873	4.85	0.76	0.88	
Fire Risk High	930	\$208,811	1.85	4.62	1.16	
Fire Risk Moderate	1,243	\$257,246	2.27	2.25	1.08	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	57	\$10,546	0.00	0.08	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.20	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	848	\$143,262	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Santaquin faces several vulnerabilities due to local geology, proximity to wildlands, and past development policies. These vulnerabilities include homes which have been built along the eastern border of the town (US Forest Service boundary) which are at risk for wildfires, landslides, and debris flow impacts. These same homes are also built

in close proximity to a fault line. Santaquin has adopted hillside development standards to address future development in these areas. There is also a large quantity of hazardous materials that pass through Santaquin on the railroad and State Routes.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Work with Utah County and NRCS to rebuild Santaquin Debris Flow Basin	Flood	High	4 yrs.	20 million	NRCS, Utah County, Santaquin	NRCS, Utah County, Santaquin
Complete final design of 6 debris basins on the east bench currently threatening homes and a charter school	Debris flow, flood	Mod	3-5 yrs.	9.1 million	NRCS	NRCS, Santaquin responsible for land acquisition
Install backup generators for Public Safety/Admin building	All	High	2 yrs.	250k/generator	BRIC grants, Local gov	Local gov
Build new City Hall with Emergency Ops Center	All	High	2-4 yrs.	6 million	Local gov	Local gov
Perform seismic study of pre-1990 water tanks and drinking-water wells	Earthquake	Mod	2-4 yrs.	\$25k	Local gov, BRIC grants	Local gov
Retrofit historic 1900s museum	Earthquake	Low	TBD	6 million	Local gov	Local gov
Conduct yearly chipping program	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	\$15k	Utah County, Local gov, Forest Service	Utah County, Local gov, Forest Service
Review and adopt new IBC code for the WUI, including specification of WUI zones	Fire	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Fire Marshal must approve new development, including 1 hr. fire resistant construction, appropriate	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local Fire Dept

landscaping & defensible space, sprinklers, and 2 ingress/egress routes						
Allow and encourage xeriscaping	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Drill another drinking well	Drought	Mod	20 yrs.	\$1.5 million	Local gov	Local gov
Construct a second fire station with a ladder truck	Fire	Mod	5-10 yrs.	\$8 million	Local gov	Local gov
Educate homeowners on wildfire risk and home hardening by sharing literature	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local Fire Dept
Participate in the Shakeout Drill	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Continue to work with Summit Creek Management Group to construct runoff capture and recharge areas	Flood	High	Ongoing	\$15k/yr.	Local gov & Developers	Local gov & Developers

2017 Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No Special Flood Hazard Area
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, few critical facilities build pre-2000
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, Ongoing

Flooding/ Dam Failure	Continue to work with Summit Creek Management Group to construct runoff capture and recharge areas	High	Ongoing	\$1,500,000	Local, Private, Grants	Private Irrigation Company	Yes, Ongoing
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No Special Flood Hazard Area
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, Ongoing
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, with Hillside Ordinance
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, with NRCS

Saratoga Springs

HAS THEIR OWN PLAN, INDEPENDENTLY CREATED AND ADOPTED

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	237	\$47,094	0.12	1.19	0.00
Fire Risk High	4,797	\$1,259,118	3.81	13.19	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	937	\$235,667	2.28	6.90	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	10	\$1,195	0.05	1.06	0.00
Landslide	7	\$1,521	0.00	0.03	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	6,283	\$1,633,749	19.98	7.81	0.00

Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	127	\$103,907	na	na	na
---------------------------------	-----	-----------	----	----	----

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Saratoga Springs' highest priority hazards are 1) Wildfire 2) Debris Flow and 3) Severe Storms. The recent Dump Fire and subsequent evacuations underscored the importance of fuel reduction and fire breaks to avoid large-scale evacuations on the few routes in and out of the city. There are several master-planned developments in progress throughout the city. These new developments will follow the most recent code and zoning requirements, making them relatively safe. The city works extensively to ensure adequate drainage and retention basins in new development.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Conduct fuel reduction projects on undeveloped lands adjacent to City boundaries, where such lands pose a wildfire hazard to the city. This will be done cooperatively with the BLM, DNR, and private land owners.	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	100,000	BRIC, HMGP, FMA, DNR	Local gov
Construct fire breaks along or near certain boundaries of the city. This may be done in cooperation with trail development projects,	Fire	High	4 yrs.	300000		
Reduce fuels on undeveloped lands that are in close proximity to City owned infrastructure, such as wells and pump stations.	Fire	High	4 yrs.	100000	BRIC, HMGP, DNR	Local gov
Conduct public education programs, in cooperation with other agencies, such as BLM and DNR to promote fire safe practices on public lands.	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	TBD		
Perform a detailed hazard assessment of other potential debris flow areas	Debris Flow	High	1 yr.	100,000		

Implement other debris flow hazard mitigation projects, if warranted by the hazard assessment	Debris Flow	Mod	4 yrs.	1000000		
Consider further zoning restrictions as an alternative to debris flow mitigation projects	Debris Flow	Mod	2 yrs.	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Consider purchasing and installing additional emergency generators. These generators would serve critical facilities.	All, Flood	Mod	1-2 yrs.	400,000	PDN, HMGP	Local gov
Consider the installation of gravel drains at buried vaults, use of flexible piping (such as HDPE piping), SCDA upgrades, and earthquake-triggered shut-off valves around certain infrastructure	Earthquake, Flood	Mod	4 yrs.	Minimal	TBD	Local gov
Coordination of Water Savings Projects Occurs with Local and Regional Water Management Entities, including CUWCD and Local Canal Companies	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov, CUWCD	Local gov
Installations of berms around low lying sewer lift stations or well pump houses	Flood	Mod	4 yrs.	500,000	BRIC, HMGP	Local gov
Construction of additional drainage culverts under transportation infrastructure	Flood	Mod	TBD	TBD	Local gov, UDOT	Local gov
As new culinary water storage tanks, pump stations, and well houses are built, the designs may integrate further seismic, fire, and flood protection into the buildings and equipment. • As new sources are developed, more stringent source protection plans can be integrated to protect against specific hazards identified in the multi-hazard mitigation plan for the specific source locations.	All, Flood	High	4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, developers	Local gov

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As new transmission lines are designed and constructed (in high hazard areas) mitigation measures may be incorporated into the design. An example would be transmission lines that will be servicing areas (that have been identify as high risk for wildfire) could have additional fire protection and flow capacity, and fire hydrants placed more frequently than in low hazard areas. 						
<p>System improvements near undeveloped areas of the town and near areas identified as high risk for wildfire can have fire protection uses designed into the system, such as the utilization of green strips and defensible space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open channel ditches can be sized for flood control in high hazard flood areas. 	Fire	Mod	4 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
<p>Sewer Systems: As lift stations, pump stations, and wastewater treatment plants are improved, additional seismic, fire, and flood protections may be integrated to help protect against unforeseen natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As waste water systems are inspected and repairs are made in high-risk areas, such as areas identified to have the potential for liquefaction, seismic protection factors may be incorporated as identified by the plan. 	All, liquefaction	Mod	5 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
<p>Storm Drains: Culverts in areas that are identified as debris flow basins can be sized appropriately to pass debris without clogging, or have protections</p>	Debris flow, flood	Mod	6 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov

placed on them to prevent damage from debris flow. • Open channel storm drain channels can be sized to help channel flood flows in areas identified as high hazard for floods.						
Transportation: Culverts in areas that are identified as debris flow basins can be sized appropriately to pass debris without clogging, or have protections placed on them to prevent damage from debris flow. • Roads in areas identified as high hazard for wildfire can be designed and laid out as fire breaks.	Debris flow, flood, fire	Mod	7 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Berm construction at Lift Stations	Flood	Mod	4 yrs.	500,000	BRIC, HMGP	Saratoga Springs
Design and construction of seismic retrofit measures for existing facilities	Earthquake	Mod	2 yrs.	100,000	PDN, HMGP	Saratoga Springs
Retrofit design and construction of vulnerable below grade utilities	Earthquake, all	Mod	4 yrs.	1.5 mil	BRIC, HMGP	Saratoga Springs
Cooperation with other entities to construct canal lining or piping projects	Drought	Mod	4 yrs.	TBD	WS	Saratoga Springs

2017 Strategy Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding	Promote NFIP participation	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local cash, grants	Local Gov, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local cash, grants	Local gov	No, mostly new buildings

Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local cash, grants	Local gov	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 yr.	TBD	Local cash, grants	Local gov, UGS	Yes
Flooding	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate into general plans and ordinances	High	2 yrs.	TBD	Local cash, grants	Local gov, FEMA, UDHS	Partial: 1.5 of 3 detention basins built
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation	High	1 yr.	Minimal	Local cash, grants	Local gov, UGS, USGS	Partial: Info on website and social media, starting CERT
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk	High	1 yr.	Minimal	Local cash, grants	Local gov	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 yrs.	Minimal	Local cash, grants	Local government, UGS, USGS	Partial: Some hillside stabilized through construction efforts

Spanish Fork

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	503	\$200,435	2.31	6.84	4.39	
Fire Risk Moderate	1,304	\$348,125	2.81	4.18	1.79	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	3	\$380	0.00	0.09	0.01	
Landslide	16	\$3,669	0.00	0.33	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	5,757	\$1,490,565	25.55	26.03	9.25	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	3,585	\$874,641	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: We focus on homes surrounding Spanish Fork River. There is pressure to develop in the 100 yr. floodplain where agricultural land is abundant. Our main waterline runs below the Crab Creek Slide, which will eventually move onto the line itself. Many older homes are located in high-liquefaction areas.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Chipping Program	Fire	Moderate	3 years	10k	Local Gov, County	Local Gov, County
Identify properties for LeRay McAllister Critical Land Preservation	Flood	Moderate	Ongoing	Staff time	LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund	Local Gov
Support Fix-the-Bricks	Earthquake	Moderate		0	FEMA	Utah County
Replace Library	Earthquake	High	1 yr.	TBD, several million	Local Gov	Local Gov
New Fire & EMS Station	All	High	2 yr.	Multiple millions	Tax raise	Local Gov
Stabilize at-risk sections of the riverbank	Flood	Mod	5 yrs.	250k	NRCS Grant, Local Gov	Utah County/Local Gov
Water metering and online portal to view water use	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Millions	Local Gov	Local Gov
Free Smart Controllers for private landscaping	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	60/unit	Local Gov, CUWCD	Local Gov, CUWCD
Extensive river clearing in high-snowpack years	Flood	High	Ongoing	10-15k	Local Gov	Local Gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Flooding	Remove debris from riverine areas	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Fire	Yearly Inspections from Fire Marshal, FIREWISE education	High	Yearly	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
HAZMAT	Fire dept. HAZMAT certified	High	1 Year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on correct watering practices and retaining measures	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation through CERT, ShakeOut	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Landslide	Public education on correct watering practices and retaining measures	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	Med	2 years	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes

Springville

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	3,506	\$801,793	7.65	10.36	4.58	
Fire Risk High	260	\$90,150	0.72	4.26	2.25	
Fire Risk Moderate	656	\$192,114	0.95	4.77	2.85	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	147	\$33,075	0.00	5.93	0.05	
Landslide	120	\$25,047	0.17	0.58	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	5,757	\$1,490,565	21.27	39.84	24.15	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	4,045	\$1,013,790	na	na	na	

With the promulgation of new FIRMs, 200+ homes now sit in the 100 yr. floodplain due to potential for flooding caused by 2 Union Pacific Railroad bridges. We are pursuing various grants to build levees and dikes to protect those homes. The entire west side of our town (west of 400 west) is designated as a high liquefaction potential area. This is a high growth area and all new buildings are required to submit a geotechnical study and mitigate individual properties with large-spread footings, elevating buildings, and prohibiting basements where necessary.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Protect 200+ homes in the newly-designated floodplain by building levees and dikes in the Spring Creek Area	Flood	High	4-5 yrs.	24 million	NRCS and BRIC grants, Local gov	Local Gov
Participate in the Utah Lake FIRM update	Flood	Mod	2-3 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov, FEMA	Local gov
Require development west of the freeway to elevate homes out of the floodplain and submit geotechnical studies	Flood, Liquefaction	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Developers	Local gov, Developers
Rebuild Springville High School to seismic standards	Earthquake	High	5 yrs.	30 million	Nebo School District bonding	Local gov
Train new Emergency Coordinator	All	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Outfit more staff with short-wave radios	Earthquake	Mod	1-2 yrs.	??	Grants	Local gov
Educate developers and remodelers on low-cost seismic retrofits	Earthquake	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Educate residents on good watering practices and how to conserve during a drought	Drought	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov

Educate residents on wildfire mitigation, such as defensible space and proper roof materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Participate in the yearly Shakeout drill	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Retrofit 60" water pipe coming from Strawberry Reservoir	Earthquake	Mod	??	??	CUWCD, BRIC	CUWCD
Support bringing the Fix-the-Bricks program to Utah County	Earthquake	Mod	2-5 yrs.	Unknown	BRIC grants	Utah State or Utah County
Add joints to 24" penstock that brings water from Hobble Creek where it crosses the fault	Earthquake	Mod	5-10 yrs.	TBD	CUWCD	CUWCD

2017 Strategies Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes, ongoing
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes, ongoing

Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update NFIP 100-Year Flood Plain and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, Shakeout
Wildfire	Recommend FIREWISE landscaping practices to developments or homes within areas at risk. Educate new home owners of these practices.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes

Vineyard

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.29	2.89	0.00	
Fire Risk High	303	\$110,191	1.45	3.06	2.02	
Fire Risk Moderate	184	\$49,068	0.83	2.46	1.10	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	2,418	\$789,322	4.67	9.18	9.98	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	125	\$123,886	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Although 90%+ of buildings were constructed after 2000, liquefaction would affect most of the town, potentially destabilizing the four sections of road that traverse the railroad and making evacuation difficult for residents on the developing west side of town. Critical infrastructure is built on piers that extend down to the bedrock, but homes depend on each builder's geotechnical survey. Previously fire-prone areas have been developed and no homes are located in the floodplain. Vineyard is home to many young families, first-time home buyers, and out-of-state landlords who are less familiar with the area or involved with town issues. Awareness and education, especially of evacuation plans, will need to be continuous.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Install grinders in 3 sewer lift stations	Flood	High	3-5 yrs.	150k	NFIP, Local Gov	Local Gov
Develop evacuation plan and share with the public	All	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Bolster fund for replacement and updates of infrastructure via utility bill and impact fees	All	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Seismically retrofit Vineyard Connector bridge	Earthquake	Mod	2-5 yrs.	200k	UDOT, Local Gov, BRIC grant	UDOT, Local Gov
Require geotechnical studies for large buildings and frontrunner station	Earthquake	High	Ongoing	\$2,000/lot	Developers, Local Gov	Developers, Local Gov
Construct a 6-million-gallon water tank with pump station and future expansion	Drought	High	2 yrs.	5 million	Local Gov	Local Gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Earthquake	Build overpasses to be usable after earthquake. Overpasses	High	5-10 years	\$10 million	Local Government, FEMA grants, MAG	Local Government, MAG	Partly, new Center St

	are the main access across railroad.						overpass is earthquake safe
Earthquake	Develop evacuation plan	High	1-3 years	\$50,000	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
All Hazards	Share disaster planning via city Social Media platforms	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	No, messaging for liquefaction is unusual
All Hazards	Maintain fund for timely replacement and updates of infrastructure via utility bill	High	Ongoing	\$4/household per month	Utility fees	Individual/ Local Government	No, but should happen next year
All Hazards	Interactive parcel map including hazard information	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	No, doesn't make sense for liquefaction, geotechnical study already required
Earthquake	Build overpasses to be usable after earthquake. Overpasses are the main access across railroad.	High	5-10 years	\$10 million	Local Government, FEMA grants, MAG	Local Government, MAG	Partly
Liquefaction	Geotechnical study in town center area for potential tall buildings and frontrunner station	High	1-3 years	\$200,000	Local Government, FEMA grants, developers	Local Government	Ongoing, city center buildings are new or not yet built
Earthquake/ Liquefaction	All building permits require geotechnical study including site visit to be in accordance with earthquake standards	High	Ongoing	\$2,000 per lot	Builder/ Individual	Builder/ Individual	Yes
Earthquake	Develop evacuation plan	High	1-3 years	\$50,000	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
All Hazards	Share disaster planning via city Social Media platforms	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	No

All Hazards	Maintain fund for timely replacement and updates of infrastructure via utility bill	High	Ongoing	\$4/household per month	Utility fees	Individual/ Local Government	No, should happen within a year
All Hazards	Interactive parcel map including hazard information	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Not practical

Woodland Hills

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	398	\$147,917	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	11	\$5,431	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	3	\$869	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	81	\$21,256	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Woodland Hills' chief concern is managing wildfire and having enough funding to upkeep current infrastructure. There are many homes in the WUI and limited roads for getting in and out of town. Evacuations in a recent nearby fire brought this reality to a point. Woodland Hills works with Utah County and others to educate homeowners, manage fuels, and plan response. If the city had more money, it would bury powerlines, bring water lines up code, and purchase a firetruck. Lack of local sales tax and a desire to keep property taxes low means there is a limited budget devoted to maintenance. There is some development pressure in the hills and more in the canyon above Woodland Hills. Large lot requirements and wastewater requirements limit how much can be built.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Chipping program in Wildland Urban Interface	Fire	High	Ongoing	50k/volunteer labor	Local gov, citizens, Utah County	Local gov, Utah County
New Firetruck	Fire	Mod	2-3 yrs.	500k	Local gov	Local gov
Fire Chief must sign off on all plans in WUI, including requirements for fire hydrant proximity, defensible space, and building materials	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Construct avalanche basin above main water tank to reroute and protect tank and downhill homes	Avalanche	Mod	3-5 yrs.	3 million	Local gov, BRIC and other grants	Local gov
Geotechnical study required for all new development in hazard areas	All	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers	Developers, Local gov
Replace 30% of water lines, bringing up to current seismic standards	Fire, Flood, Drought	High	5 yrs.	3.2 million	Local bond	Local gov
Participate in Utah Shakeout	Earthquake	Mod	Yearly	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Week-long Fire Expo to educate residents on fire safety	Fire	High	Yearly	Minimal	Local gov	Local gov, Utah County
Create dipping ponds for helicopters to use in fire suppression	Fire	Mod	2-3 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Utah County, grants	Local gov, Utah County
Bury power lines, especially those that may cause fires	All	Mod	Ongoing	\$700k/mile	Local gov, developers	Local gov
Create Watershed Operations Program	Flood, Drought, Fire	Mod	2-5 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Strategy Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Potential Funding	Responsibility	Completed?
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Partly, water lines being replaced.
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Somewhat
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, coordination efforts fell through

Contacts

See Part III: Process for a complete accounting of participation

Position	Name	Phone	Email	Small Meeting	Group Meeting
Alpine	Shane Sorensen	801-420-2962	ssorensen@alpinecity.org	6/17/2021	Yes
American Fork Engineer	Scott Sensanbaugher	801-763-3060	ssensanbaugher@afcity.net	6/14/2021	Yes
American Fork Public Works/Engineer	Ben Hunter	801.854.5930	bhunter@afcity.net	6/14/2021	
Cedar Hills City Council	Mike Geddes		mgeddes@cedarhills.org		
Cedar Hills City Manager	Chandler Goodwin		cgoodwin@cedarhills.org	6/14/2021	
Cedar Hills Emergency Manager	Laurie Petersen	801-785-9668 x104	lpetersen@cedarhills.org		
Cedar Hills/AF Fire	Aaron Brems	801-763-3045	abrems@americanfork.gov	6/14/2021	
Eagle Mountain Engineer	Greg Stone		gstone@emcity.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Eagle Mountain Fire Chief	Chris Trusty		ctrusty@emcity.org		Yes
	Embret Fossum		efossum@UFA-SLCO.org	6/22/2021	

Eagle Mountain Planning	Tayler Jensen	(801) 789-6615	tjensen@emcity.org		
Eagle Mountain Primary	Jeff Weber		jweber@emcity.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Elk Ridge City Manager	Royce		royce@elkridgecity.org	7/8/2021	
Elk Ridge Fire Chief Primary	Seth Waite		firechief@elkridgecity.org		
Elk Ridge Public Works Director	David Gene	801.423.2300	davidj@elkridgecity.org		
Fairfield	Chianne Barnson	435-231-4027	chybarnson_fairfieldtown@yahoo.com		
Fairfield Mayor	Brad Gurney	801-874-8386	mayor@fairfieldtown.org	12/17/2020	
Genola	Chris Steele	801-754-5300	gcpw@rburst.com		
Genola Planning & Zoning			genolapz@gmail.com		
Genola Town Clerk	Lucinda Daily	801.754.5300	Genolaclerk@gmail.com	7/29/2021	Yes
Goshen	Steven Staheli		goshentown@gmail.com	6/9/2021	
Highland Finance Director	Tyler Bahr			6/17/2021	
Highland Mayor	Rod Mann				Yes
Highland Planning	Nathan Crane	801-756-5751x3	ncrane@highlandcity.org	6/17/2021	
Highland Planning	Joann		joann@highlandcity.org		
Highland Planning	Erin Wells	801-772-4566	erin@highlandcity.org		
Lehi City Council	Paige Albrecht				Yes
Lehi Emergency Management	Scott DaBell		sdabell@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes

Committee director					
Lehi Emergency Management Committee director	Scott Sampson	385-201-2268	ssampson@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Engineering	Ross Dinsdale		rdinsdale@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	
Lehi Environmental Sustainability	Todd Munger		tmunger@lehi-ut.gov		Yes
Lehi Planning	Kim Struthers	385-201-2521	kstruthers@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Planning	Mike West			7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Planning				7/26/2021	
Lindon Administration (secondary)	Adam Cowie	801-785-5043	acowie@lindoncity.org	6/15/2021	Yes
Lindon Emergency Manager (primary)	Kelly Johnson		kjohnson@lindoncity.org	6/15/2021	Yes
Mapleton Planner	Brian Tucker	801-806-9108	btucker@mapleton.org	6/30/2021	Yes
Mapleton Public Works	Steven Lord	(801) 489-6253	slord@mapleton.org	6/30/2021	
Mapleton Ready	Derek Haynie	(801) 491-1111	derek@mapletonready.org		
Mayor Cedar Fort	David Gustin	801.768.2147	mayor@cedarfort.town	12/17/2020	
Orem Emergency Manager	Heath Stevenson	801-229-7146	hmstevenson@orem.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Orem Engineer	Sam Kelly	801-229-7328	srkelly@orem.org	6/22/2021	
Payson Planner	Jill Spencer	801-465-5233	jills@payson.org	6/14/2021	Yes
Payson Public Works/Engineer	Travis Jockumsen		travisj@payson.org	6/14/2021	Yes

Payson Facilities Manager	Steve Spencer	801.404.6473		6/14/2021	
Payson City Fire Chief	Scott Spencer	801-465-5252	scotts@payson.org	6/14/2021	
Pleasant Grove Community Development	Daniel Cardenas		dcardenas@pgcity.org		
Pleasant Grove Engineering	Marty Beaumont	801-785-2941	mbeaumont@pgcity.org		Yes
Pleasant Grove Engineering	Aaron Wilson		awilson@pgcity.org	6/15/2021	Yes
Pleasant Grove Fire Chief	Andrew Engermann		aEngemann@pgcity.org		
Provo	Melissa McNalley		MMcNalley@provo.utah.gov	6/10/2021	
Provo Airport	Donavon Cheff				Yes
Provo EM	Chris Blinzinger	801-404-6368	cblinzinger@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Provo Planner	Robert Mills	801-852-6407	rmills@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Provo Stormwater Engineer	Jared Penrod		jpenrod@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Salem	Bruce Ward		brucew@salemcity.org		
Salem	Greg Gurney		ggurney@salemcity.org		Yes
Santaquin	Jason Bond	801-754-1011 ex 223	jbond@santaquin.org	7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin	Jon Lundell				Yes
Santaquin EM	Chris Lindquist	(801)754-1940	clindquist@santaquin.org	7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin Engineer	Jason Lidet			7/26/2021	

Santaquin Engineer	Norm Beagley			7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin Fire Chief	Ryan Lind	(801)754-1940		7/26/2021	
Saratoga Fire	Spencer Kyle	801-766-9793	skyle@saratogaspringscity.com		
Saratoga Planning	David Stroud	801.766.9793x4	dstroud@saratogaspringscity.com		
Saratoga Springs Engineer		801-766-9793x5			
Spanish Fork	Jered Johnson	801-804-4575	jjohnson@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork	Travis Warren			6/9/2021	Yes
Spanish Fork Economic Development	Dave Anderson	801-804-4586	danderson@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	Yes
Spanish Fork Emergency Manager	Trevor Sperry	801.804.4768	tsperry@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	
Spanish Fork Floodplain Engineer	John Little		jlittle@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork Public Works	Chris Thompson	801-804-4556	cthompson@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork Public Works	Marlo		msmith@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	
Springville EM	JoAnna Larsen	801-635-5776	em@springville.org		Yes
Springville emergency prep mtgs			EM@springville.org		

Springville Engineer	Jeff Anderson	801-491-2719	janderson@springville.org	6/30/2021	
Springville Head Building Official-secondary	Jason Van Ausdal	801-491-7832	JVanausdal@springville.org		
Springville Planner	Laura Thompson		lthompson@springville.org		
Vineyard	George Reid		Georger@vineyardutah.org	6/7/2021	Yes
Vineyard Engineer	Nassim			6/7/2021	Yes
Vineyard Planner	Morgan Brimm	385-248-7029	morganb@vineyardutah.org		
Vineyard Planner	Briam Perez	385-329-1730	briamp@vineyardutah.org	6/7/2021	
Vineyard Public Works	McDermott, Kinsli	801-226-1929	kinslim@vineyardutah.org		
Woodland Hills	Corbett Stephens	801-857-0788	works@woodlandhills-ut.gov	7/8/2021	
Woodland Hills	Jodie Stones	801-423-1962	recorder@woodlandhills-ut.gov		
Woodland Hills	Greg Northup		fire@woodlandhills-ut.gov		
Others					
WUI Coordinator	Dax Reid	801-678-1655	daxreid@utah.gov	6/30/2021	Yes
Utah County Fire Warden FFSL	Josh Berg	385-254-8010	jberg@utah.gov	6/30/2021	
County Commissioner	Bill Lee		WilliamL@utahcounty.gov		
	Thomas SAKIEVICH		Thomas@utahcounty.gov		
			AmeliaP@utahcounty.gov		
Health Dept Emergency	Ryan Strabel	801.851.7525	ryanst@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	

Response Coordinator					
BOR	Dale		dthamilton@usbr.gov		
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Mike Whimpey		mwhimpey@cuwcd.com		
CUWCD	Blake Buehler	801.226.7133	blake@cuwcd.com	12/8/2021	
CUWCD	Chris Elison			12/8/2021	
CUWCD	Cort Lambson			12/8/2021	
CUWCD	KC Shaw			12/8/2021	
Alpine School District	Frank Pulley		frankpulleyjr@alpinedistrict.org		
Alpine School District	Kimberly Bird		kbird@alpinedistrict.org		
Alpine School District	Mike Browning		mbrowning@alpinedistrict.org		
Nebo Risk Management	Kathy Carling	801-354-7474	kathy.carling@nebo.edu	7/20/2021	
Utah Co. Emergency Manager	Peter Quittner	801-404-6050	peterq@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	
Utah County Emergency management	Allison Jester/Janeen Olson		AllisonJ@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	
Provo Airport	Heather	8018526715	hrollins@provo.org		

Utah County Emergency Management			ryanst@utahcounty.gov		
Utah County Temporary employees	Emily, Lindsey, James			6/30/2021	
Provo School District Facilities Director	Mark Wheeler	801-374-4923			
MAG's TAC				Presented 7/26/2021	
Utah County Emergency Manager Monthly Meeting				Presented 10/26/2021	

Part 7 Wasatch County Profiles and Mitigation

Background

Area: 1,191 square miles; *county seat:* Heber City; *origin of county name:* from the Wasatch Mountains

Heber Valley, one of several back valleys in the Wasatch Mountains, is often called Utah's Switzerland because of the rugged beauty of Mount Timpanogos located to the west, its climate, and a large population of Swiss that settled in Midway. The county's highest peaks top 10,000 feet, and over half of the land is 7,500 feet above sea level. The climate zone, classified as undifferentiated highlands, offers cool summers and very cold winters. The average annual precipitation is about sixteen inches.

The county is divided into two watersheds--the Colorado and the Great Basin drainage systems. Because of its annual precipitation and its location between the Uinta and Wasatch mountains, Heber Valley has sufficient water. Flowing from the east are Daniels, Lake, and Center creeks. From the north and northeast is the Provo River. From the west Snake Creek drains a central portion of the Wasatch Mountains. Two additional sources of water are man-made: the Ontario Drain Tunnel west of Keetley drains many of the Park City mines, and the Weber/Provo diversion canal diverts water from the Weber across the Kamas prairie in Summit County to the Provo River in Wasatch County.

Prior to the 1850s, Heber Valley was an important summer hunting ground for the Timpanogos Utes living around Utah Lake. The first white men to visit the county were members of the Dominguez-Escalante expedition in 1776. They skirted Heber Valley, traveling down Diamond Fork to Spanish Fork Canyon and then into Utah Valley. Fifty years later fur trappers entered the county. In 1824 and 1825 Etienne Provost from Taos, New Mexico, trapped beaver in the Uinta and Wasatch mountains. About the same time, William Henry Ashley and members of his fur company from St. Louis also hunted and trapped for beaver in the county.

The first settlers came into Wasatch County from Utah Valley in the spring of 1859 and located a short distance north of present Heber City at the London or John McDonald

Spring. That same year, Midway and Charleston were also settled. In 1862 the territorial legislature created Wasatch County, which then included all of the Uinta Basin. Wasatch in Ute means "mountain pass" or "low pass over high range." Heber City, named for Mormon Apostle Heber C. Kimball, was selected as the county seat.

The county produces hay, dairy products, sheep and cattle. During the early 1900s, after the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad completed a line into the county from Provo, Heber City became an important shipping terminal for wool and sheep. In 1922 the Union Pacific Railroad constructed a spur from Park City to the mines west of Keetley. Lead, zinc, and silver ore were shipped from these mines on this railroad spur. Today neither railroad line is in full operation, and other economic activities are more important to the county than transportation and mining.

Strawberry Reservoir (completed in the 1910s), Deer Creek Reservoir (completed in the 1940s), and Jordanelle Reservoir (completed in the 1990s), together with sparkling streams and beautiful mountain scenery, have made Wasatch a popular recreation area. (Source: Utah Historical Encyclopedia. Craig Fuller, Author)



Economy

Wasatch County, though still largely rural in nature, has seen its economy grow, particularly as a destination for recreation. Heber City and Midway, the two largest cities in the county, have both seen a number of new developments add vitality and tax base to their communities.

Population

The following table shows historic and future projections for population:

	2020 Census	2030	2040	2050
MAG Total	712,471	960,578	1,197,730	1,429,516
Summit County	42,145	50,558	57,983	63,097
Utah County	636,235	861,852	1,080,082	1,297,515
Wasatch County	34,091	48,168	59,665	68,904

Select Area Wasatch County

Demographics Wasatch County

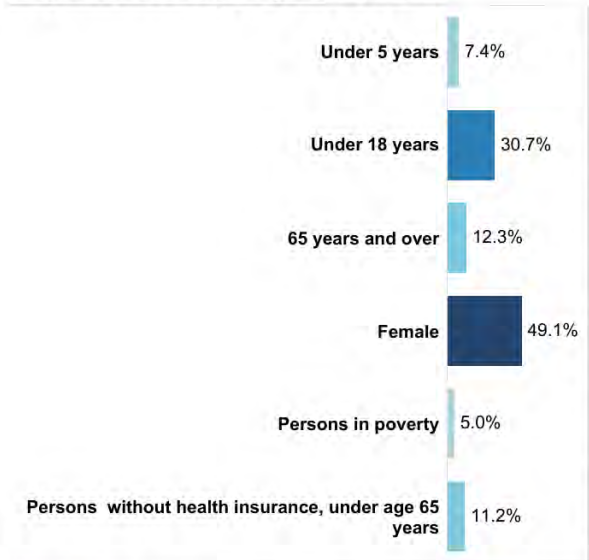
In Wasatch County, about a third of residents are children under the age of 18, with 10% of the population over the age of 64. The average travel time to work is 24 minutes as many residents commuting to surrounding counties for jobs.



2019 Race and Ethnicity

White, not Hispanic/Latino	83.2%
Hispanic/Latino***	13.7%
Two or More Races	1.7%
Asian	1.0%
Black/African American	0.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.2%

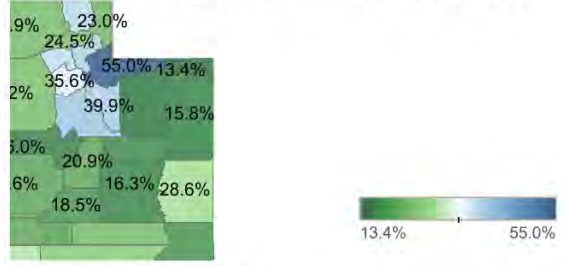
Population Shares, 2015-2019



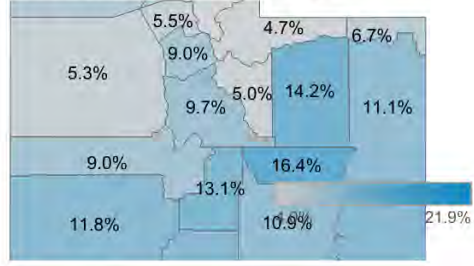
Other Facts

Households, 2015-2019	9,879
Housing units, July 1, 2019	14,322
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	419,900
Persons per household, 2015-2019	3
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	24
Veterans, 2015-2019	1,019
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	233
Women-owned firms, 2012	940

Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2015-2019*



Persons Below Poverty, 2019



Updated 7/13/2021 8:10:38 PM
 * Population 25 years and older. ** Population 5 years and older. *** Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race; also included in applicable race category. **** Civilian Population 16 years and older.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau. For more information: <http://www.census.gov>

Hazards Compared

Hazard Matrix

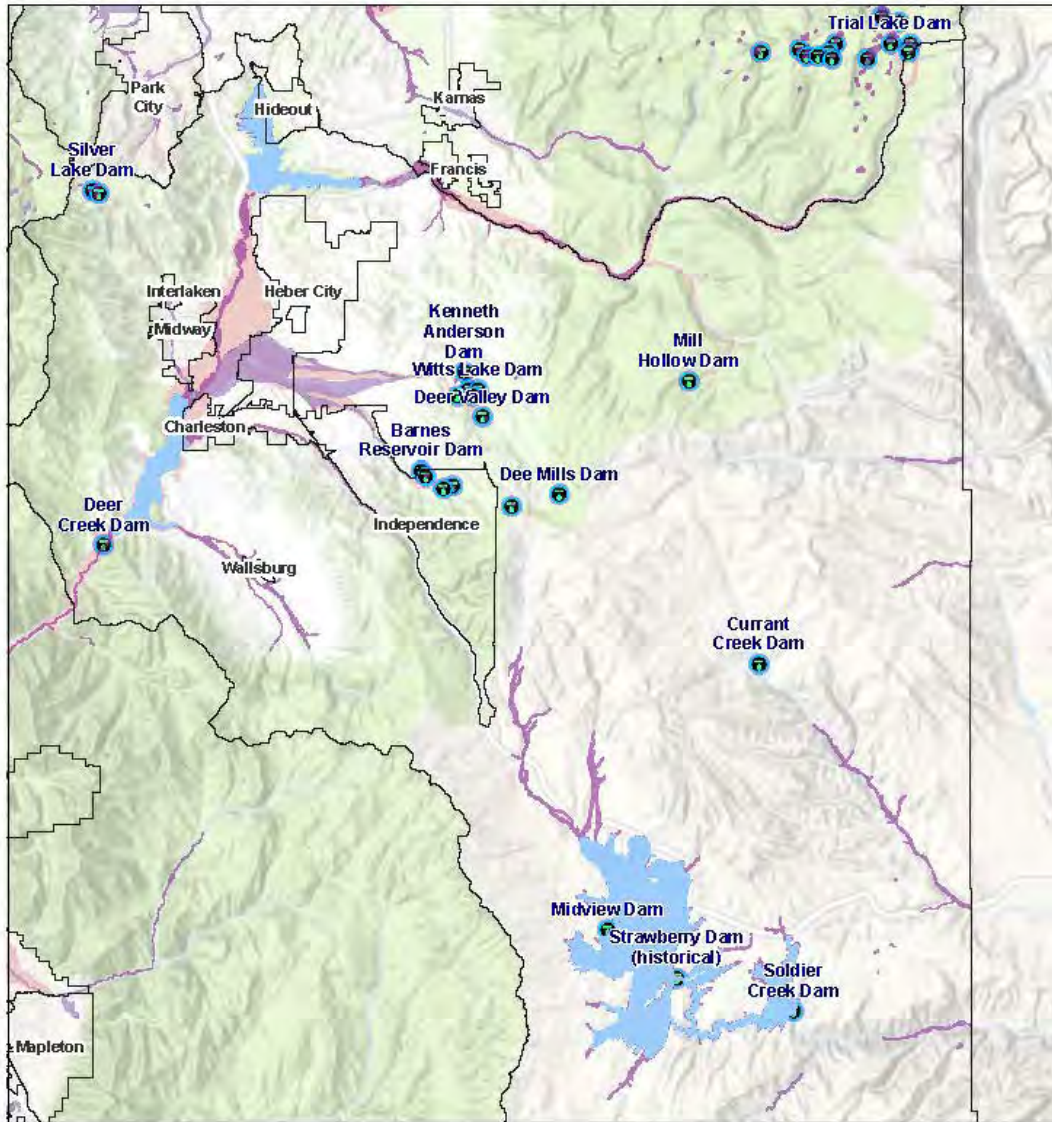
Probability	Highly Likely	Hail	Winter Weather, Avalanche		
	Likely		Drought, Lightning, Wind		
	Possible		Flood, Landslide		
	Unlikely		Tornado	Earthquake, Dam Failure	
		Negligible	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic

Hazard	Years in Record	Yearly Probability	Deaths Annualized	Injuries Annualized	\$ Losses Annualized	Source
Avalanche	23	161	1.8	0.7	\$2,800	NOAA
Drought, Moderate	2018	10	NA	NA	NA	National Integrated Drought Information System
Earthquake	50	1	NA	NA	\$548,000	HAZUS Salt Lake City 7.0 Scenario
Floods	24	25	0	0	\$2,080	NOAA/SHELDUS
Hail	24	38	0	0	\$274	NOAA/SHELDUS
Landslides	51	6	0	0	\$735,211	SHELDUS
Lightning	24	13	0.04	0	\$600	NOAA
Wildfires	6	300			\$1,163,000	FFSL and BLM with cost of fighting fire
Wind	24	83	0	0.1	\$9,200	NOAA (High Wind, Strong Wind and Thunderstorm Wind)

Winter Weather	24	158	0.44	2.16	\$41,654	NOAA (Blizzards/ Heavy Snow/Winter Storm/Winter Weather)
Tornadoes	70	1	0	0	\$0	NOAA
Air Quality is unhealthy	4	25				PurpleAir monitor, unhealthy for sensitive groups
*Probability: Total events/Years in record						

Flooding/Dam Failure

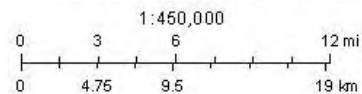
Flood Hazards in Wasatch County



12/29/2021

USA Flood Hazard Areas

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Dams
- Dam Failure



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasys/elsn, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Although Utah is considered a dry desert state, flooding does occur. Most floods have occurred either from snow melt or severe thunderstorms. Oftentimes flooding is increased by soils that are more impervious due to either wildfire or drying out. Floods occur on a regular basis in Wasatch County.

Profile

Frequency	Some flooding happens within Wasatch County on a regular basis.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Primarily along streams, rivers and along the shores of Deer Creek and Jordanelle Reservoirs.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring time due to snow melt. Isolated events throughout the year due to severe weather (microburst).
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	Sudden to 12 hours
Probability of Future Occurrences	High - for delineated floodplains there is a 1% chance of flooding in any given year.

Development Trends

As development occurs on the bench areas of Heber Valley, along the shore of Deer Creek and Jordanelle Reservoirs, or along river and stream corridors more homes will be in danger of floods. Communities need to make developers and homeowners aware of the danger as well as contribute to mitigation actions. Cities should review every development to ensure that it is in compliance with NFIP guidelines.

The following table identifies the communities in Wasatch County with their NFIP Status.

Jurisdiction	Floodplain	Map Date	Floodplain Admin

Charleston	Participating in NFIP See https://charlestantown.utah.gov/charleston-land-use-ordinances/ for flood-related ordinances	2012	Mayor Kozlowski
Hideout	Not participating in NFIP, doesn't have any 100-yr floodplain within city limits. Town Code does require building outside of 100-yr floodplains and floodways, open space requirements, and grading/drainage plans. See https://hideoututah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Title-11-Zoning-Regulations.pdf for more information		Mayor Rubin and Jan McCosh, Town Administrator
Midway City	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as well as Midway City Floodplain Overlay zones and a Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone that provides additional protection for streambeds and other flood-prone areas (Chapter 16.14) Any residential construction within 50 feet of a delineated flood zone shall have the lowest floor elevated 18 inches above the base flood elevation as shown on the FIRM and no construction is allowed within 50 feet of a floodplain in large-scale subdivisions.	2012	Michael Henke, City Planning Administrator
Independence	Not participating in NFIP. Independence has 1 building in the 100-yr floodplain.		n/a
Interlaken Town	No Special Flood Hazard Area		n/a
Wallsburg	NOT participating in NFIP, has 4+ buildings in the floodplain as of 2012. City code acknowledges FEMA's Flood Insurance Study for Wallsburg and prohibits building in the floodway. Wallsburg also has a Floodway Corridor map and requires a permit for building on Sensitive Lands, within 20 feet of a riparian area, or on any land with historic flooding. See https://wallsburg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Wallsburg-Code-Chap5.pdf for specifics.	2012	n/a
Heber City	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as well as a Sensitive Lands Ordinance 17.34.010 Sensitive Lands	2012	Russel Funk, City Engineer

	<p>Development Prohibited. New subdivisions and new development shall avoid the following areas: Natural slopes over thirty percent (30%) grade; each lot must have a contiguous building area that is a minimum of five thousand (5,000) square feet at or below thirty percent (30%) natural grade; Avalanche tracks; Fault lines, scarps, landslides, rock-fall and mudflow areas; and Stream beds, canals, ditches, flood channels, areas of springs, seeps and surface water.</p> <p>Development Discouraged. The following hazard areas should be avoided by new subdivisions and new development and developer shall provide mitigation for such hazards when they apply. The city may require a notice of such hazard and required mitigation to future property owners in a development agreement, subdivision plat or other device. Alluvial-fan-flood debris flow, collapsible soils, and shrink-swell soils. Mitigation techniques shall follow the advisement of a qualified Geotechnical Engineer. Shallow ground-water. Mitigation techniques should include the installation of a foundation drain and sump pump, prohibition of basements, or the advisement of a qualified Geotechnical Engineer. 100-year flood zones. Mitigation techniques shall follow the procedures of Chapter 18.109 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Culinary Water Source Protection. Mitigation techniques shall follow the advisement of the source delineation report, current engineering practice, and/or applicable state statutes.</p>		
Daniel	Participating in NFIP and has a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance specifying the duties of the floodplain administrator, permit procedures, general standards, subdivision standards, etc. See http://danielutah.org/code-and-ordinances/	2012	Ryan Taylor, Town Engineer
Wasatch County	Participating in NFIP, has a Flood Damage Prevention section in its code covering Administration responsibilities, permits, standards for buildings and subdivisions, variances, flood prevention, etc.	2012	Doug Smith

Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties

There are no repetitive loss properties in Wasatch County (FEMA, 2021).

History

Significant Flooding Events

<i>Location/Extent</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Damages</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Details</i>
Strawberry, upper Price, upper San Rafael, Ogden, Weber, Provo, and Jordan Rivers; Blacksmith Fork, and Spanish Fork; upper Muddy and Chalk Creeks.	04/28/1952 - 06/11/1952	2	\$8.4 million	National Water Summary 1988-89- - Hydrologic Events and Floods and Droughts: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper	Melting of snowpack having maximum-of-record water content for Apr. 1. Disaster declared.
Heber City	Feb-62	0	Thousands	Wasatch Emergency Manager & Wasatch Newspaper	Warm weather and rain cause snowmelt, flooding on Heber Main St
Northern Utah, Deer Creek Dam	01/29/1963 - 02/02/1963	1		Richardson, Peck and Green, "Heavy Precipitation Storm in Northern Utah January 29 to February 2, 1963" U.S. Weather Bureau	Record-breaking precipitation and runoff, damage in Heber valley and Daniels Canyon, RR tracks washed out S of Midway. Little Deer Creek Dam failed due to extensive foundation seepage.

Lower Duchesne and Jordan Rivers and tributaries (including Spanish Fork) ...Great Salt Lake and tributaries between Ogden and Salt Lake City.	04/10/1983 - 06/25/1983	0	\$621 million	National Water Summary 1988-89- - Hydrologic Events and Floods and Droughts: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper	Rapid melting of snowpack having maximum-of-record water content for June 1. Disaster declared by President.
Beaver River; Red Butte Creek; Spanish Fork; Jordan River.	04/17/1984 - 06/20/1984	1	\$41 million	National Water Summary 1988-89- - Hydrologic Events and Floods and Droughts: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper	Runoff from greater than average snowpack for Apr. 1 and spring precipitation.
Wasatch County	2/12/1986	0.9	\$74,866	Spatial Hazard Event and Losses Database	Heavy rains and snow (SHELDUS divides the damages and fatalities by the number of counties involved, hence the 0.9 deaths)
Wasatch County	8/1/2005		\$1,993,482.00		FEMA Disaster Declaration 1598
Wallsburg	8/22/2018	0	0	NOAA	Heavy rain caused a large debris flow over the Dollar Ridge Fire burn scar. The nearby Strawberry River saw a peak flow of 2000 cfs.

*FEMA has paid Heber, Midway, and Wasatch County a total of \$39,288.90 for 9 Flood Insurance claims since 1978

Dams

Although Wasatch County has had only one lethal dam failure event in 1963, it does have some high-risk

dams. Each has its own Emergency Action Plan and is inspected regularly. See waterrights.utah.gov DamView for more information.

Name	Miles to first downstream town	Town name
Center Creek No 1	8	Center Creek
Center Creek No 2	11	Center Creek
Center Creek No 3	5	Center Creek
Deer Valley	10	Heber City
Dutch Canyon Dam	0	Midway
Jones	9	Heber City
Lindsay Lower	8	Heber City
Mill Hollow	15	Woodland
Wasatch County Lake Creek Debris Basin	4	Heber City
Witt Lake	8	Heber City

Mitigation

Strategies include:

Incorporate flood mitigation into local planning by developing a floodplain management plan, mitigating hazards during planning, establishing a “green infrastructure” program to link greenways, and obtaining easements for water retention and drainage

Form partnerships to support floodplain management such as a regional watershed council or citizen committee to discuss issues and recommend projects.

Limit or restrict development in floodplain areas by providing incentives to develop elsewhere, protecting buffers around water resources, limiting impervious surfaced within developed parcels, or prohibiting development in the floodplain.

Adopt and enforce building codes and development standards such as the International Building Code and increasing “freeboard” requirements aka the number feet above base flood elevation that new building must have.

Improve stormwater management planning by completing stormwater drainage studies and master plans, regulating development in upland areas to reduce runoff, and encouraging low impact development techniques.

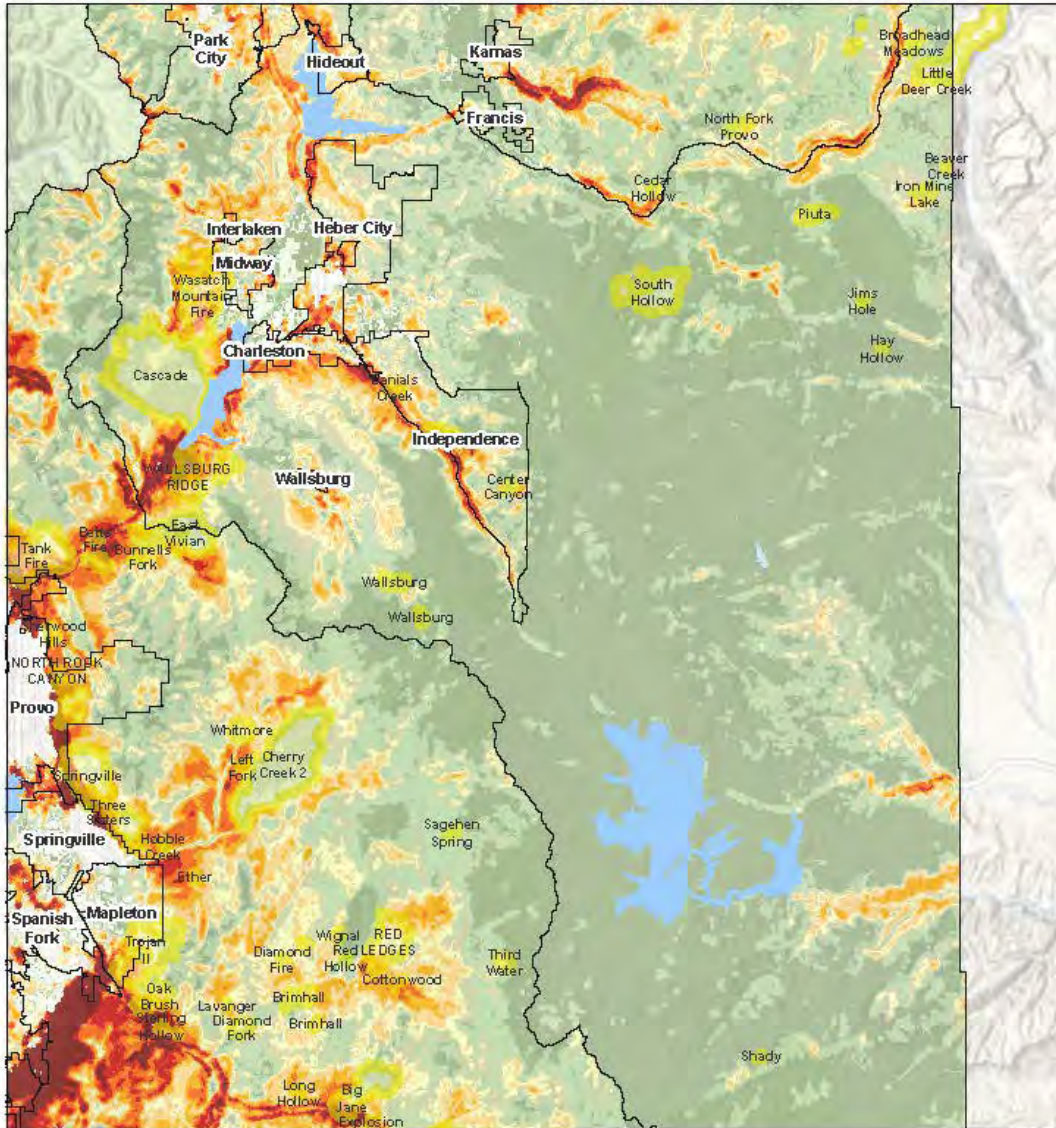
Adopt policies to reduce runoff such as more trees, on-site retention for stormwater and firefighting, and encouraging porous pavement and vegetation in parking areas.

Use natural systems such as preserving wetlands and riverbanks, restoring vegetation, acquire open space in targeted areas, and offer density bonuses to developers for leaving flood-prone areas vacant.

Protect and enhance infrastructure and critical facilities by elevating roads and bridges, floodproofing water treatment facilities, stabilizing shoulders and embankments, installing backup generators, expanding culverts, and require new critical facilities be built outside the floodplain.

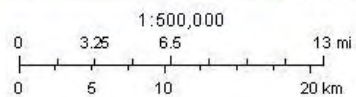
Wildland Fire

Fire Hazards in Wasatch County



12/29/2021

Pre-2015 Wildland Fires



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasyrielsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Fire is a natural part of every ecosystem, but decades of wildland fire suppression during a historically cooler time period resulted in a buildup of fuels (vegetation) and development in wildfire-prone areas. With the 2010's megadrought, increased outdoor recreation, development pressure particularly along the Wasatch back (Wasatch and Summit counties), and climate change, the likelihood of damaging fire is increasing.

Though we have more assets in high-risk areas, the technology for early warning and fire-hardened homes has also advanced. This combined with better planning and enforcement can improve protection of assets already in place.

Profile

Frequency	Multiple wildland fires occur in Wasatch County Every year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Hillsides and mountainous areas, open grass and rangelands.
Seasonal Pattern	Summer and fall depending on weather conditions.
Duration	A few hours to a few weeks depending upon conditions
Speed of Onset	1 to 48 hours
Yearly Probability of Future Occurrences (# past events/years in record)	High Major Fires: 17% (300 acres and larger) Large Fires: 33% (50 acres and larger)

Development Trends

As development occurs on the bench areas of Wasatch County more homes will be in danger of wildfire. Communities need to make developers and homeowners aware of the danger. Cities should also require firebreaks and access roads along urban/wildland interfaces. Although development brings homes closer to areas of potential wildfire, it also brings water and access for firefighters closer to the urban fringe. Firewise community development principles, such as not storing firewood near homes, installing fire resistant roofing and cleaning debris from rain gutters will reduce potential losses.

History

Following are a few of the most significant since 2016. More than half of fires are human caused and even relatively small fires, if near critical facilities, can be quite costly. Fortunately, no lives have been lost and few structures destroyed in the past decade.

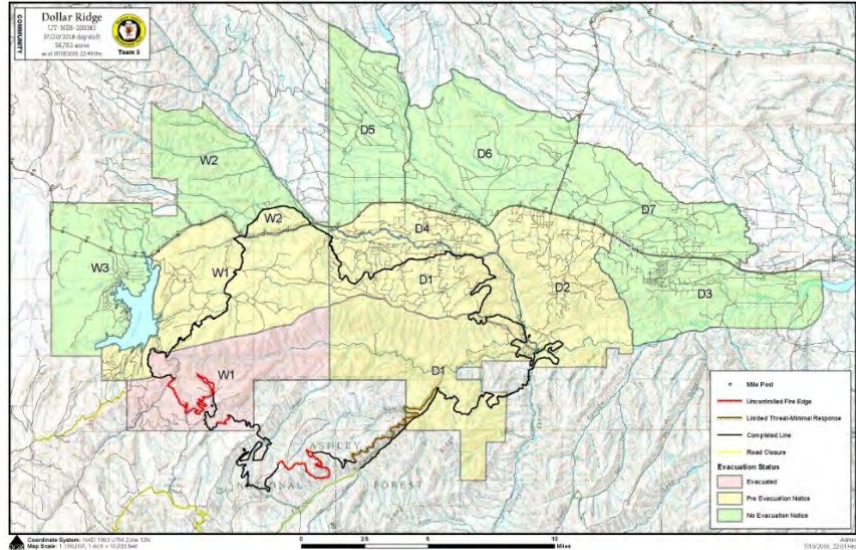
Incident Name	Start Date	\$ Fighting Fire	Acres	Fire Cause	Specific Cause
Upper Provo	July 31, 2020	\$2,798,447	480	Human	Default
Willow Creek	June 6, 2018	\$816,531	1,301	Natural	Lightning
Big Hollow	July 16, 2020	\$611,385	438	Human	Fire Arms Use
Saddle	May 12, 2020	\$535,651	683	Human	null
Red Ledge	July 9, 2016	\$412,331	290	Natural	Lightning
Deer Creek	July 11, 2018	\$338,426	380	Human	Exhaust/ Carbon Particle
Twin Peak	August 26, 2016	\$302,382	40	Natural	Lightning
Badger	June 29, 2016	\$238,731	43	Natural	Lightning
Beaver Canyon	June 24, 2017	\$206,679	43	Human	No Permit
Dry Hollow	October 5, 2020	\$181,644	19	Human	Default
Soldier Hollow	June 23, 2017	\$144,541	28	Undetermined	Other Small Equipment
Big Hollow	July 5, 2019	\$135,448	77	Human	Fire Arms Use
Deer Creek	September 14, 2019	\$121,032	57	Human	Uncontrolled/ Unattended

The Dollar Ridge Fire

On July 1, 2018 the Dollar Ridge Fire began just east of Strawberry Reservoir, eventually destroying 74 homes, 131 camp trailers and 81 utility trailers, 25 vehicles and 158 sheds or

agricultural buildings. Evacuation orders were in place for multiple days. Over 800 firefighters were involved in the operation, as were 2 Utah National Guard Black Hawk helicopters. The cost of fighting the wildfire was 18+ million dollars.

All told, the fire burned approximately 70,000 acres within the Strawberry River watershed downstream of Soldier Creek Dam. The twenty-mile reach of Strawberry River was severely impacted by erosion, mud and debris flows, and flooding as a result of the fire, diminishing



water quality and fish populations downstream. Several severe flash flood events along the Strawberry River damaged the Timber Canyon and Strawberry River roads and rerouted the river channel into and across the roadways in several places. Projects to remediate water quality in the area are 20+ million dollars, partly paid for by FEMA and NRCS. (Utah DWR Regional Advisory Council Meetings July/August 2021)

Communities At Risk

The following list consists of communities throughout Utah that have been determined by wildland fire officials to be at risk from wildland fire. The “Overall Score” represents the sum of multiple risk factors analyzed for each community. Examples of some risk factors are fire history, local vegetation, and firefighting capabilities. The Overall Score can range from 0 (No risk) to 12 (Extreme risk). This score allows Utah’s fire prevention program officials to assess relative risk and create opportunities for communications with those communities on the list. Bolded communities are those with a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

Community Name	Overall Score	Community Name	Overall Score
Brighton Estates	11	Currant Creek	9
Cloud Rim	11	Jordanelle State Park Communities	9
Diamond Bar X	11	Pine Hollow	9

Heber Valley Camp	11	Wolf Creek Ranches	9
K&J Subdivision	11	40 Dam Acres	8
Oak Haven	11	Bench Creek Ranches	8
Soapstone	11	Camp Piuta	8
Soldier Hollow	11	Daniels Summit	8
Soldier Summit	11	Hideout	8
Timberlakes	11	Independence	8
Tuhaye Subdivision	11	Soldier Creek	8
Big Hollow	10	Square Mtn Estates	8
Big Pole Estates	10	Wallsburg	8
Deer Crest	10	Bryants Fork	7
Greenerhills	10	Canyon Meadows	7
Interlaken	10	Strawberry Valley	7
Lake Creek Farms	10	Heber City	6
Storm Haven	10	Midway	6
Swiss Mountain	10	Charleston	4
Alpine Meadows	9		

*Bolded Communities have developed a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan with FFSL

Mitigation

Strategies include limiting development in the Wildland Urban Interface, fuel management, prescribed burns, hardening buildings against fire with appropriate shingles, vent covers to prevent embers entering home, maintaining an emergency water supply and appropriate water pressures, using appropriate plantings around homes, and much more. See wildfirerisk.org or FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

The FFSL has also helped communities develop Community Fire Plans. According to the FFSL, the purpose of community fire planning is to:

- Empower communities to organize, plan, and take action on issues impacting

community safety

- Enhance levels of fire resistance and protection to the community
- Identify the risks of wildland/urban interface fires in the area
- Identify strategies to reduce the risks to homes and businesses in the community during a wildfire

Landslide

Overview

Landslides are common natural hazards in Utah that often occur when the pull of gravity becomes greater than the cohesion of soil. Land movement can occur without warning and can result in destructive, costly outcomes. Various types of landslides in Utah are debris flows, slides, and rockfalls.

Steep slopes, mountainous terrain, rock types, and narrow, debris-choked canyons all contribute to our region’s susceptibility to landslide hazards. Wildfire can remove stabilizing vegetation and increase landslide risk. Many hillslopes are prone to mass movement, particularly where development has taken place on existing landslides or where grading has modified a slope and reduced its stability. Therefore, historical landslides, prehistoric landslides, and steep slopes prone to mass movement must be thoroughly investigated prior to development activities, along with regional groundwater and landscape and other irrigation activities. Excessive irrigation can easily cause a neighbor near or on a slope to lose their home from a landslide by elevating the groundwater table.

Profile

Frequency	Movement occurs nearly every year.
Severity	Moderate: several structures have been condemned.
Location	Along most benches and hillsides.
Seasonal Pattern	Spring when ground saturation is at its peak.
Duration	Minutes to years.
Speed of Onset	Seconds to days.
Probability of	Specific data is unavailable. However, terrain and topography make

Future Occurrences	the probability of future occurrences relatively high.
--------------------	--

Development Trends

As development continues on the foothills of the Heber Valley, more houses may be in danger of landslides. Increased analysis and geotechnical reports should become an integral part of the development and building process. An emphasis should also be put on ensuring proper drainage is developed. Reseeding wildfire areas, cuts and fills must also be a priority.

Part of Wasatch County’s success comes from the tourism sector, especially Wasatch Mountain State Park and surrounding resorts. Multi-million-dollar homes are also located on slopes with picturesque views, with more on the way.

The Utah Interagency Technical Team (IAT) has worked with Wasatch County since 1999 due to extensive landslide complexes identified by the Utah Geological Survey in the Timber Lakes area and also in several mountain communities on the west side of the Heber Valley. In one such area of Timber Lakes, more than 200 homes are in a Landslide Study Area of the UGS. Thus, the UGS has completed “Landslide Investigation of Timber Lakes Estates, Wasatch County, Utah: Landslide Inventory and Preliminary Geotechnical-Engineering Slope Stability Analysis.” These reports can be obtained from the UGS.

History

Landslide/Debris Flow

Location	Date	Damages	Source
Wasatch	12/27/1964	\$500	SHELDUS database
Wasatch	1/1/1983	\$8,603,666.52	SHELDUS database
Wasatch	1/1/1984	\$1,471,256.97	SHELDUS database

**Spatial Hazard Event and Losses Database*

Note that only damaging events of a large magnitude are recorded by most databases

Mitigation

Nearly all recent landslides have occurred as reactivations of pre-existing landslides. Some strategies include:

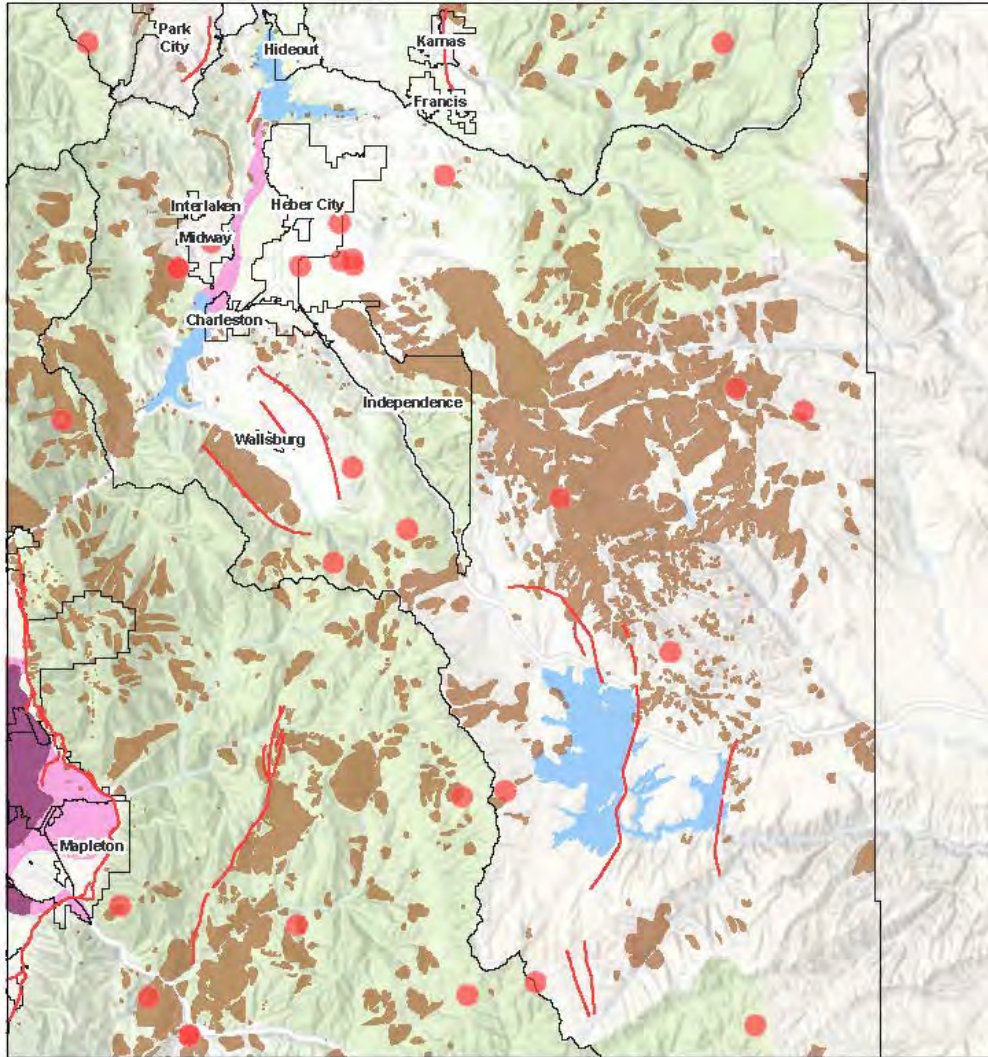
Prohibit building on steep slopes, require thorough investigations and geotechnical studies for buildings in areas prone to landslides, and prevent over-irrigating. The use of very-low water xeriscape landscaping and/or smart irrigation controllers that adjust the amount of water applied to landscapes based on weather, plant/turf, and soil data, can significantly reduce the amount of excess water that percolates through the soil as groundwater and save money.

- Creating a plan to implement reinforcement measures in high-risk areas.
- Defining steep slope/high-risk areas in land use and comprehensive plans and creating guidelines or restricting new development in those areas.
- Creating or increasing setback limits on parcels near high-risk areas.
- Locating utilities outside of landslide areas to decrease the risk of service disruption.
- Restricting or limiting industrial activity that would strip slopes of essential top soil.
- Incorporating economic development activity restrictions in high-risk areas.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

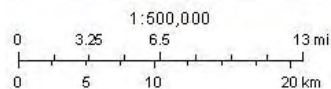
Earthquake and Landslide

Earthquake Hazards in Wasatch County



12/29/2021

- Earthquake Faults
- Historic Earthquakes
- Landslide
- Liquefaction Moderate
- High



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Incent P. Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasys, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user

MAG

Overview

Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates suddenly release tension built up over decades of strain. The Wasatch Fault has a strong earthquake about every 300 years and we are "due"

for another. While some scenic homes are built directly on a fault, the way a building is constructed and the stability of soils underneath are a large factor in its resilience. Pre-1990's brick homes are usually unreinforced and very brittle, posing a great risk to occupants during a quake.

Development Trends

Due to Wasatch County's populated areas being mostly outside of the Wasatch Fault zone the severity of a potential earthquake is thought to be lower. Recent development trends have been to build on steeper slopes and benches which can lessen the potential for liquefaction but increase susceptibility to earthquake triggered landslides. Ultimately, new construction in the area equals more structures that are susceptible to earthquakes. Each construction project should be thoroughly reviewed for resistance to ground shaking and other earthquake related hazards.

Profile

Frequency	Low -Events above 3.0 on the Richter scale are rare. Minor events (below 3.0) occur every month, but generally aren't felt.
Severity	High (up to 5.0)
Location	Multiple faults throughout the county particularly around Wallsburg.
Seasonal Pattern	None
Duration	1 to 6 minutes excluding aftershocks.
Speed of Onset	Seconds
Probability of Future Occurrences	93% probability that an earthquake Magnitude 5 or higher will occur somewhere along the Wasatch Front in the next 50 years, though effects would be diminished in Wasatch County.
Losses	\$538,000 annualized

Development Trends

As development occurs in Wasatch County, more buildings and people will be in danger from earthquakes. However, newer buildings will be built to better standards, which will

actually rate of damage. It is interesting to note that when most residential structures are engineered, out of the three categories of design criteria; seismic zone, wind shear and snow load; the design criteria for wind shear over-rules the other criteria.

History

There have been few events of note in recorded history within Wasatch County, but a 2020 event in Magna, Salt Lake County, gave the state a glimpse of what could happen. The State of Utah has also put a few earthquake scenarios through its HAZUS software, yielding loss estimates and maps of potential damages on the Wasatch Front.

Magna Earthquake: Days after the US shutdown to slow the COVID 19 pandemic, a 5.7 earthquake struck Magna township in Salt Lake County. The most noticeable damages occurred in multi-story building such as the brick façade of a large commercial building, but several mobile homes were condemned and the Utah Department of Public Safety estimates \$70-100 million in public structure and infrastructure damage. Fortunately, no one was injured or killed and the public facilities were insured.

Recorded Earthquakes magnitude 3.0 or greater since 1950: Wasatch County

Earthquakes

Location	Magnitude	Date
12 miles northeast of Strawberry Reservoir	3.9	8/17/1963
Near Heber	3.8	10/1/1972
Near Heber	3.2	10/2/1972
Near Heber	3	12/24/1972
Deer Creek Reservoir	3.4	8/5/1973
South of Heber	3.4	8/19/1973
W of Hanna, Wasatch County	3.2	4/9/1988
SE of Wallsburg, Wasatch County	3.2	7/19/1999
E of Heber, Wasatch County	3	12/10/2000

Near Currant Creek Peak, Wasatch County	3	11/17/2003
Near Strawberry Reservoir, Wasatch County	3.5	6/11/2006
5km S of Francis, Wasatch County	3.2	3/14/2014
15 km E of Independence	3.7	6/9/2021

**United States Geologic Survey Earthquake Archives*

Mitigation

Strategies include restricting building on known fault lines or steep slopes, requiring geotechnical studies for buildings on problem soils, retrofitting critical infrastructure, educating homeowners on retrofitting options and securing items to the wall, requiring large/reinforced foundations or piers in liquefaction areas, and many more. See **Utah Earthquake Safety** or FEMA's **Strategies Handbook** for more details.

Severe Weather

Overview

Wasatch County’s mountainous terrain makes it particularly susceptible to Winter Weather. Add to the topography those who seek snowy slopes for recreation and disaster can ensue, as seen in the table below. Avalanches, typically a voluntary risk, have caused the most deaths in Wasatch County. Winter Weather has caused the most injuries and property damage while Wind is responsible for the most crop damages of any type of severe weather. Wasatch County government actively emphasizes household accountability and preparation as individuals from less rural settings move into the area.

Development Trends

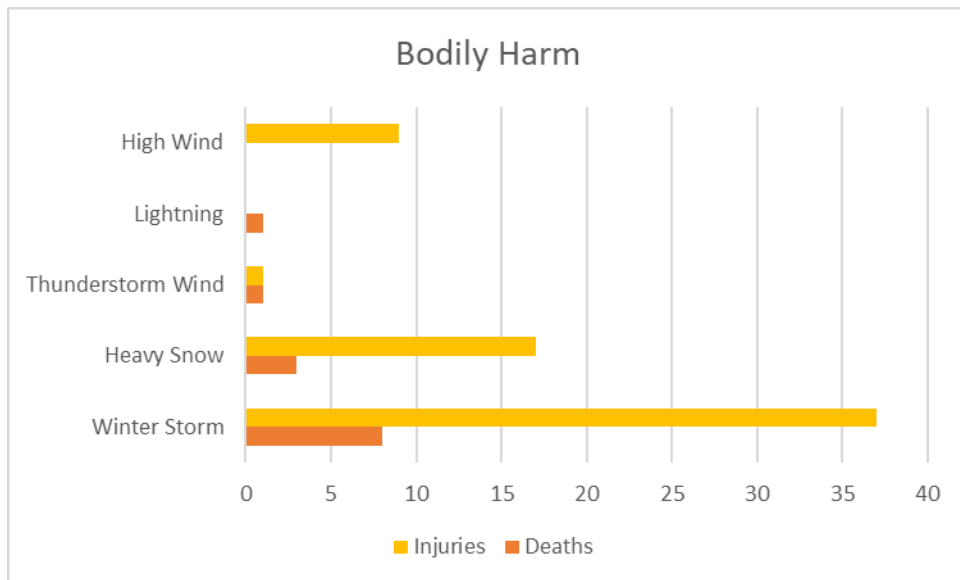
Rapid growth, particularly in the recreation sector, likely means more people will put themselves at risk for avalanches and it will take time for those migrating from less snowy areas to get used to travelling in the winter conditions.

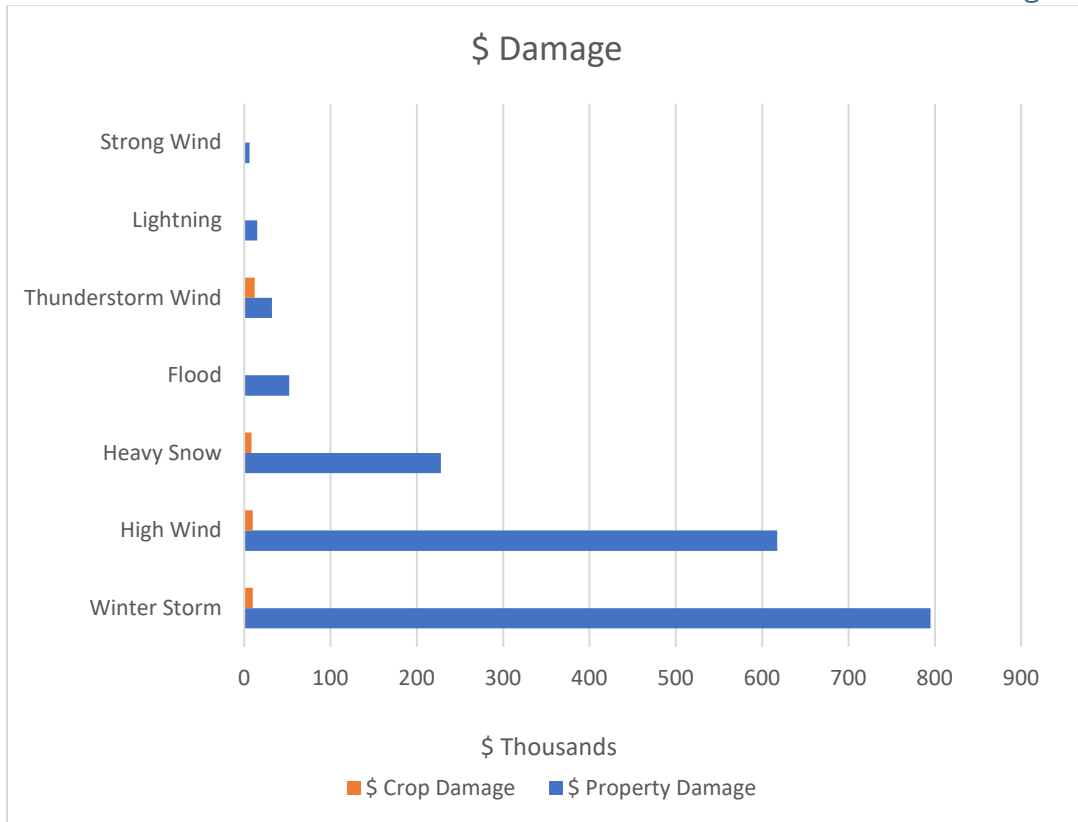
Profile

Frequency	Frequent Multiple events happen each year.
Severity	Moderate
Location	Region wide with some locations more frequent due to geography.
Seasonal Pattern	All year depending upon the type of event.
Duration	Seconds to Days
Speed of Onset	Immediate
Probability of Future Occurrences	Highly probable. Winter Weather and Avalanche have the highest probability of occurrence of all-weather hazards facing Utah County.

History

Row Labels	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Property Damage	\$ Crop Damage
Blizzard	0	0	0	0
Cold/wind Chill	0	0	0	0
Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
Flood	0	0	52000	0
Hail	0	0	0	0
Heavy Snow	3	17	227750	8600
High Wind	0	9	617600	10000
Lightning	1	0	15000	0
Strong Wind	0	0	6200	0
Thunderstorm				
Wind	1	1	32000	12000
Winter Storm	8	37	795000	10000
Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	13	64	1745550	40600





Mitigation

For buildings: Adopt and enforce building codes related to roof snow loads and wind speeds. Require CO monitors.

For infrastructure: Install redundancies in power lines, lightning protection and surge protection on critical infrastructure, and snow sheds over roadways.

For everyone: Educate homeowners on protecting water pipes during cold weather and travelling safely. Encourage participation in emergency alerts.

See FEMA's [Strategies handbook](#) for a more complete list.

Damage Assessment and Mitigation

Overview

Listed below are the damage assessments for each of the participating jurisdictions followed by an update of the community's mitigation strategies from the 2017 plan, after which are the strategies, the community wishes to pursue in the course of this plan. Damage assessments were calculated using the methodologies mentioned in the Methods section. Strategies were developed by each community with assistance from MAG as requested. The subsequent county and city strategies reflect the advancement of local and regional goals and continue the community's vision for the security and prosperity of the region. These goals include:

- Reducing the impact of natural hazards on life, property, and preserving the environment
- Minimizing damage to infrastructure and services and protecting their ability to respond
- Preventing potential hazards from affecting area or mitigating its effects
- Increasing public awareness, capabilities and experience
- Ensuring the safety of citizens and visitors
- Enabling cooperation between citizens and emergency and public services
- Maintaining cooperation with, and adherence to, FEMA guidelines
- Developing zoning and other plans that decrease development in hazardous areas

The guiding factor in prioritizing mitigation strategies for local communities was the principle that mitigation should provide the ***greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, after considering resources, staffing, and other constraints***. Probability of occurrence, past events, and damage estimates compiled during the risk assessment in this plan were heavily considered. Overall, each community individually considered their own capabilities, staffing, and resources as they prioritized their own mitigation strategies.

Wasatch County

Hazard	Loss Estimates				
	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	3,457	\$1,010,273	10.11	1.83	12.91
Fire Risk High	1,885	\$889,640	16.93	14.65	6.04
Fire Risk Moderate	3,779	\$1,589,447	45.44	30.36	4.94
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	123	\$33,693	4.67	2.87	1.43
Landslide	1,165	\$376,379	1.83	12.28	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	2,036	\$506,405	na	na	na

Vulnerabilities: Wasatch County faces significant wildfire risk, especially with mountainous terrain that makes firefighting difficult. The secondary effects of fire, such as debris flows, clog channels and have the potential to cause flooding. The Dollar Ridge fire in 2018 required extensive and expensive work on Strawberry Reservoir.

The county is also concerned about hazardous materials being trucked through population centers.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party
Adopt 2021 NFIP maps and update ordinances	Flood	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Lake Creek evacuation road/fire break at Timber Lakes	Fire, All	High	3 yrs.	1 million	Local Gov	Local Gov
Dollar Ridge Emergency Watershed Protection - Strawberry Reservoir erosion mitigation, bank armoring, debris removal	Flood, Fire	High	1 yr.	6 million	Wasatch and Duchesne	Wasatch and Duchesne counties

						counties, NRCT grant	
Reduce auto dependency by providing Transit and Paratransit	Climate Change, Air Quality	Mod	Ongoing			Local Gov, State grants	Local gov
Chipping and tree trimming program focusing on NE county	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	300k		BRIC, Local Gov	State Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator, Local Gov
Educate homeowners on proper burn techniques and when burning is permitted	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time		BRIC, Local Gov	State Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator, Local Gov
Disaster education through social media	Drought, all	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time		Local Gov	Local Gov
Flood controls for Lake Creek and Center Creek flood channels	Flood	Mod	5-10 yrs.	44 million		Heber, Wasatch, Independence, Grants	Heber, Wasatch, and Independence
Monitor air quality and discuss in County Air Quality Committee	Climate Change, Air Quality	Mod	Ongoing	\$200/monitor		Wasatch County Health Department, cities and towns, MAG	Local gov

2017 Update

Protecting Current Residents and Structures (Wasatch County)

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Reinforce stream and canal banks & remove debris to prevent flooding	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes, and Ongoing
Earthquake, Flood, Fire, Severe Weather	Education	Med	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes, and ongoing
Flood	Encourage NFIP Participation	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes, and ongoing

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Floods	Prohibit building in the floodplain or manipulating floodplain without consent	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes

Central Utah Water Conservancy District

Due to the sensitive nature and complexity of CUWCD assets, they performed an independent risk analysis to create and prioritize the following mitigation strategies. Contact Blake Buehler of CUWCD for more information.

Vulnerabilities: The future development of the CUWCD water system will mainly be with a strong emphasis on water conservation, planning of needed additional regional water supply facilities, and incorporation of natural hazard mitigation. The District will also continue in its current efforts to address and incorporate natural hazard mitigation (i.e., seismic upgrades/standards, lightning protection, backup power, wildfire – both direct and indirect effects, etc.) into future design and construction projects whether they are for new facilities or for capital replacement projects. The following proposal is to help fulfill said efforts.

Priority (out of 18)	Mitigation Package: Facilities	BCR	Mitigation Description	Outside Contractor	In-House	CUWCD O&M	CUWCD CRP	CUWCD CIP	FEMA Grant	Timeline	Cost
8	Strawberry Pkg #2 (Lightning): <i>Current Creek Dam</i>	9.1	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X			6-10 Years	\$49,311
11	Strawberry Pkg #4 (Lightning): <i>Vat Diversion</i>	10.2	Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X		X	6-10 Years	\$43,613
12	WCWEP Proj #1 (Earthquake): <i>Office Bldg. & Maintenance Bldg.</i>	0.01	Structural & Nonstructural Retrofit	X			X			6-10 Years	\$228,774
13	Strawberry Pkg #5 (Earthquake): <i>Currant Tunnel, Vat Diversion</i>	0.003	Nonstructural Retrofit	X	X	X				6-10 Years	\$12,328
16	Strawberry Pkg #6 (Landslide): <i>Currant, Stillwater, & Vat Tunnels</i>	-	Geological Investigation	X			X			6-10 Years	\$262,187
17	General Pipeline #1 - Stockpile Materials	-	Material Stockpiling		X	X	X			6-10 Years	\$755,950

18	General Pipeline #2 - Training	-	Training	X	X	X				6-10 Years	\$19,538
----	--------------------------------	---	----------	---	---	---	--	--	--	------------	----------

Charleston

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	142	\$54,666	2.37	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	7	\$3,221	0.16	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	58	\$15,830	1.17	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	27	\$6,923	0.49	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	157	\$58,373	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Charleston is concerned about fire in the south part of town and hopes to direct development along the I-89 corridor rather than in those hazard-prone areas.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party
Work with Wasatch County to adopt enhanced fire ordinances, especially during the fire season	Fire	High	Yearly	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, Wasatch County

Adopt Flood Insurance Rate Maps as FEMA updates them and incorporate into codes and ordinances	Flood	High	As updated	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, FEMA
Work with Gravel quarry to divert floods from quarry and property through yearly culvert cleaning	Flood	High	Ongoing	None	Gravel Quarry	Local gov, Gravel Quarry
Encourage development along the I-89 corridor rather than in fire-prone southern Charleston	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Remove vegetation around Daniel's Creek Bridge	Flood	Mod	Ongoing	2-5k	Local gov	Local gov
Consider a Wildland Urban Interface code	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Look into backup generator for City Hall	All	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Local gov, Grants	Local gov
Post fire and flood maps in Town Hall	Fire, Flood	Mod	1 yr.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, MAG
Trim trees along major roads	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	2-5k	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Remove vegetation around Daniels Creek Bridge	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, UTA	Local Government, UTA	Yes, ongoing
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Work with Gravel quarry to divert floods from quarry and property	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Gravel Quarry	Local Government, Gravel Quarry, Daniel Creek Tributary	Yes, ongoing

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Remove vegetation around Daniels Creek Bridge	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, UTA	Local Government, UTA	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Work with Gravel quarry to divert floods from quarry and property	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Gravel Quarry	Local Government, Gravel Quarry, Daniel Creek Tributary	Yes

Daniel

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	49	\$8,930	0.37	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk Moderate	67	\$17,433	0.49	0.00	0.00	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	17	\$5,262	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	287	\$74,764	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: The recent Storms Haven annexation has brought 50+ residents into city boundaries. That subdivision has no fire protection and needs a new water tank and expanded culverts. The city works closely with Wasatch County and Central Utah Water Conservancy District to plan for fire protection and improved water systems. There is also development pressure in the 100 yr. floodplain, particularly from out-of-town buyers who don't realize they cannot build in the floodplain.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding Source	Responsible Party
Work with CUWCD to expand water tank for annexed Stormhaven	Fire, Drought	High	2-5 yrs.	3.5 million	CUWCD, Local gov, grants	CUWCD, Local gov
Expand culverts and implement erosion control along Daniel Creek in the Stormhaven section	Flood	High	1-3 yrs.	TBD	Local cash, grants	Local gov
Rebuild bridge at Big Hollow Road	Flood	High	4 yrs.	50k	Local cash, grants	Wasatch County, Local gov
Create early-warning system for Daniel residents independent of County system	All	High	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
New development must elevate structures above base flood level	Flood	High	Ongoing	0	Developers	Developers, Local gov
Utah County Fire Chief must sign off that any development in Wildland Urban Interface meets requirements such as defensible space, distance to fire hydrants, interior fire suppression, etc.	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Developers, Local gov	Developers, Local gov, Wasatch County
Examine existing water tank for seismic soundness, build new tank	Earthquake, Fire, Drought	High	2-5 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Build wellhouse to move instrumentation inside	All	Mod	2-5 yrs.	500k	Local gov, grants	Local gov

5 acre/lot minimum in town, 160 acres/lot on hillside due to lack of wastewater system	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	0	Local gov	Local gov
Install sewer system that ties into Twin Creeks line 2 miles away	All	Mod	5-10 yrs.	\$5 million	Local gov, bonds, grants	Local gov
New development is required to turn water shares over to city	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	0	Developers, Local gov	Developers, Local gov
Ensure that realtors have informed buyers when they purchase land in the 100 yr. floodplain	Flood	Mod	Ongoing	0	Local gov	Local gov
Maintain open space and farming areas, allow urban farming	Climate Change, Air Quality	Mod	Ongoing	Depends on parcel cost	Local gov, Farming grants	Local gov

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party
Fire/Landslide	Work with CUWCD to expand water tank, plant vegetation to prevent erosion on nearby slopes	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government, CUWCD
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Expand culverts and implement erosion control along Daniel Creek	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government
Severe Weather, Landslides	Move instrumentation inside and underground	Med	4 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government
Flooding	Rebuild bridge at Big Hollow Rd	High	4 years	\$33,000	Local Cash	Local Government

Flooding	Maintain/Reinforce Canals	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government
Severe Weather, Landslides	Move instrumentation inside and underground	Med	4 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Expand culverts and implement erosion control along Daniel Creek	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government
Fire/Landslide	Work with CUWCD to expand water tank, plant vegetation to prevent erosion on nearby slopes	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash	Local Government, CUWCD

Heber City

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	2,240	\$581,598	3.04	3.45	0.56	
Fire Risk High	502	\$158,801	1.73	0.36	0.09	
Fire Risk Moderate	789	\$274,785	1.17	1.41	1.59	
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	5	\$960	0.07	0.23	0.00	
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	1,615	\$380,464	na	na	na	

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Heber city is concerned about future annexations in fire and landslide-prone areas.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	----------------	---------------------------	-------------------

No-burn days during fire and inversion seasons	Climate Change, Air Quality	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Adopt 2021 NFIP maps and update ordinances	Flood	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Adopt sensitive lands overlay	Landslide, Fire, Flood	High	1 yr.	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Sensitive Lands ordinance	All	High	1 yr.	Minimal	Local Gov	Local Gov
Re-route truck traffic away from Main St	Hazardous Materials spill	High	5-10 yrs.	TBD, EIS underway	UDOT, Local Gov	UDOT, Local Gov
Lawn requirements, allow more xeriscaping	Drought, all	Mod	2018	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov
Tree trimming	Flood, Fire	Mod	Ongoing		Local Gov	Public Works
Flood controls for Lake Creek and Center Creek flood channels	Flood	Mod	5-10 yrs.	43 million	Heber, Wasatch, Independence, Grants	Heber, Wasatch, and Independence
Education, including Ready program event on Main St, Red Ledges outreach	All	Mod	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Gov	Local Gov
Education through social media	Drought, all	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local Gov	Local Gov

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party	Completed?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Improve and construct drainage and flood control infrastructure.	High	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	CUP, Local Government	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory and upgrade public buildings and critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Grants	FEMA	No - cost prohibitive

Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	Medium	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Medium	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
All	Promote the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Improve and construct drainage and flood control infrastructure.	Medium	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	CUP, Local Government	Yes, ongoing
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes
Landslide	Adopt ordinances that avoid development of areas prone to landslides.	Medium	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes, hillside ordinance
All	Promote Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Yes

Hideout

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	47	\$31,752	1.10	1.61	0.00	
Fire Risk Moderate	141	\$74,516	1.54	0.93	0.00	

Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Hideout's largest risk is wildfire and we do not currently have mitigating zoning or building codes in place. We need to adopt better requirements to prevent the spread of wildland fire and educate existing residents on firewise practices.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party
Educate homeowners on firewise practices such as having defensible space	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov, Wasatch County	Local gov, Wasatch County
Update code to protect against wildfire in new development, including multiple evacuation routes, defensible space, fire-resistant building materials, etc.	Fire	High	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Participate in an emergency notification system such as Summit County's Code Red Alerts	All	High	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov, Summit County
Require geotechnical studies for new construction	Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov, Developers	Local gov, Developers
Assess town and HOA landscaping requirements to permit more xeriscaping without allowing noxious weeds	Drought, Noxious weeds	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Study water and sewer systems for deficiencies and determine if/where backup generators are needed	Flood, all	Mod	1-2 yrs.	5-10k	Local gov	Local gov
Work with Summit County to determine if there are slopes where a wildfire might trigger debris flows	Debris Flow	Mod	2-3 yrs.	TBD	Local gov,	
Completing an inventory of locations where critical facilities, other buildings, and infrastructure are	Landslide/ Earthquake	Moderate	1-2 yrs.	5-10k	Local gov	Local gov

vulnerable to landslides and determine any action required.						
Consider ways to reduce air pollution such as EV charging stations in new developments and prohibiting wood burning on poor air quality days.	Climate Change	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?
Seismic	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Not necessary. Almost everything built after 2000
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	Medium	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, lack of staff to initiate
Landslide	Completing an inventory of locations where critical facilities, other buildings, and infrastructure are vulnerable to landslides and determine any action required.	Med	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Partly complete, will finish with Infrastructure committee and TO engineering
Earthquake	Evaluate necessity to implement additional building codes for Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	2 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Fire Department, UGS, USGS	Not necessary, most of town and all critical facilities built after 2000
Wildfire	Implement Wildfire Urban Construction ordinance.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Not yet, lack of staff

Landslide	Determine if current vulnerable areas dictate a need to implement additional town ordinances or building codes based on planned buildings or facilities.	Med	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Not yet, working on firewise ordinances
-----------	--	-----	---------	---------	--------------------	------------------	---

Independence

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	17	\$2,608	0.20	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	0	\$0	1.70	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	9	\$1,659	1.80	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	1	\$80	0.10	0.00	0.00
Landslide	18	\$11,075	0.60	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Independence would like to pave the main road leading to the National Forest and keep it open year-round for fire management and recreation. Preserving open space and limiting development in the wildland-urban interface are very important for mitigating fires and keeping the natural beauty and recreation opportunities that make Independence an attractive place to live. Clustering development along main roads is part of this effort. Independence does not currently have a water system, sewer system, or critical facilities. It will be important to plan for these as development occurs to ensure sufficient quality water.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party
---------------------	--------	----------	----------	----------------	-------------------	-------------------

Rewrite codes and ordinances to include sensitive lands, hillsides, ridgelines, and wildland-urban interfaces	All	High	2-3 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Work with Wasatch County to adopt enhanced fire ordinances, especially during the fire season	Fire	High	Yearly	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, Wasatch County
Adopt Flood Insurance Rate Maps as FEMA updates them and incorporate into codes and ordinances	Flood	High	As updated	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov, FEMA
Flood controls for Lake Creek and Center Creek flood channels	Flood	Mod	5-10 yrs.	45 million	Heber, Wasatch, Independence, Grants	Heber, Wasatch, and Independence
Pave main road to national forest and open year-round	Fire, All	Mod	2-3 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Trim trees along major roads	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	10k/yr.	Local gov	Local gov
Cluster development to preserve open space	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Plan for city-owned water and sewer system as development occurs or work with adjacent special service districts to do so	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Work with youth groups on fire mitigation activities	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Educate residents on low-cost retrofit options when they come in for remodeling permits	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party	Completed?
Fire	Partner with youth organizations to establish zones for fire safety	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Fire	Tree trimming/clearing project	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes, ongoing

Protecting Future Residents and Structures

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	
Flooding	Encourage NFIP participation, follow FEMA recommended floodplain ordinance	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	Yes
Fire	Adopt Wildland Fire Urban Interface Code	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Government	Local Government	No - in progress

Interlaken

Loss Estimates						
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles	
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fire Risk High	13	\$6,038	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Fire Risk Moderate	99	\$22,124	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Interlaken has had several close calls with fire in the past decade. There is currently only 1 road in and out of town, but developers will be required to build 3-4 more routes with subdivisions in the near future. Interlaken would also like a robust emergency notification system including a siren. The town's topography amplifies sound and past fires have started close enough to town that quick notification is essential.

Interlaken has ongoing vegetation removal, firewise code, and other requirements that should mitigate fire.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Cost	Funding source	Responsible Party
Remove green waste	Fire	High	Biannual	6k and ~200 volunteer hours	Wasatch County, Local gov	Wasatch County, Local gov
No open fires at any time, sprinklers required in new construction and remodels	Fire	High	Ongoing	0	Interlaken	Interlaken
Maintain calling tree as well as participate in Wasatch County's emergency notification system	All	High	Ongoing	0	Interlaken	Interlaken
Require sufficient roads for evacuation with new development	Fire, All	High	2-4 yrs.	0	Developers	Developers
Sensitive lands overlay requires Geotech survey for >25% slope	Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	0	Interlaken, Developer	Interlaken, Developer
1/2-acre lot minimum with 30' setback puts fewer homes in WUI	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	0	Interlaken	Interlaken

Require annexed land to come with water rights sufficient for development	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	0	Interlaken	Interlaken
New construction must submit landscaping without large turf areas	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	0	Interlaken	Interlaken
Maintain firewise community status	Fire	Mod	Ongoing	Staff Time	Interlaken	Interlaken
Purchase a siren loud enough for entire town to hear	All	Mod	1-2 yrs.	5k	Local gov, Grants	Local gov
Assign block captains and town officials to manage traffic in the event of an evacuation	Earthquake	Mod	Ongoing	0	Local gov	Local gov
Update 2002 Emergency Response Plan	All	Mod	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Interlaken	Interlaken

2017 Update

Action	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party	Completed?
Develop an emergency response plan for wildfires	Wildfire	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government, residents	No, but did become a Firewise community
Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping recommendations into local ordinances in applicable areas	Wildfire	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes
Require slope stability analyses for susceptible areas in local land use codes	Landslide	Medium	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash	Local Government	Yes

Midway

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles

Dam Failure	362	\$120,354	1.29	0.46	0.00
Fire Risk High	238	\$71,769	0.27	0.09	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	1,075	\$307,450	0.98	0.47	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	10	\$885,791	0.08	0.12	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	720	\$167,393	na	na	na

Statement of Vulnerabilities: Wildland Fire is Midway's biggest vulnerability. Though Midway has few homes in high-risk areas, cabins in Wasatch County land nearby are cause for concern. Midway monitors water tanks on County land for use in fire suppression. There are 300-400 homes on the west side that need a second access route.

There is canyon flooding not identified in the NFIP. Midway is working to upgrade roads and culverts to mitigate impacts.

Midway has several older buildings that could be destroyed in an earthquake, including the Town Hall and Community Center.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Responsible Party
Promote NFIP participation	Flood	High	Ongoing	minimal	Local gov	Local gov
Enforce floodplain ordinance that requires a 50' setback from new development	Flood	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Complete Seismic evaluation of the Town Hall, Community Center, and generators	Earthquake	High	1-2 yrs.	TBD	Midway City	Midway City
Fire district must approve site plans, requiring defensible space, appropriate plantings and construction materials in new development	Fire	High	Ongoing	Staff time	Midway city	Midway City

Install secondary water meters on springs and wells to monitor input and new development	Drought	High	1-2 yrs./ongoing	Unknown	Midway Irrigation company (private company), developers	Irrigation company, developers
Create and maintain backcountry trails that can serve as fire access roads in Wasatch Mountain State Park and new hillside development	Fire	Mod	5	TBD	Wasatch Mountain State Park, Wasatch County, Midway, Developers, grants	Wasatch Mountain State Park, Wasatch County, Midway, Developers, grants
Participate in Shakeout and yearly County Disaster Drills	Earthquake, all	Mod	Yearly	Minimal	Midway City	Midway City, Wasatch County
Carbon date well water to find regeneration rate	Drought	Mod	1 yr.	133,000	Midway City	Midway City
Require that new subdivisions give secondary water rights to Midway City	Drought	Mod	Ongoing	0	Midway City	Midway City
Educate residents on localscapes	Drought, Fire, Climate Change	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Midway City	Midway City

2017 Update

Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Responsible Party	Completed?	If not, why not?
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No	Lack of information
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities, esp. City Hall, for seismic standards.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No	Talked about, in progress

Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices by passing out information on 24 July.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No	Lack of information
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Low	Ongoing	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	No	Limited staff
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	No	Maps updated, need to be incorporated
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation by providing information at 24 July activities.	Med	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No	Need more information

Wallsburg

Loss Estimates					
Hazard	# Buildings	Building value (thousands)	Major Road Miles	Transmission Miles	Railroad Miles
Dam Failure	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk High	42	\$6,276	0.25	0.00	0.00
Fire Risk Moderate	31	\$3,590	0.51	0.00	0.00
Flood 1% Yearly Probability	4	\$701	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landslide	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquefaction Moderate to High	0	\$0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earthquake (Pre-1990 buildings)	96	\$11,519	na	na	na

Vulnerabilities: Wallsburg's most pressing concern is constructing a new water tank to with necessary connections to serve current and future residents. The old tank leaks and will not be sufficient for coming development. We have a water management plan underway that will identify infrastructure needs for culinary water and stormwater management.

The second biggest concern is having a safe, well-functioning Town Hall. The current building isn't up to seismic safety standards, is oversized, lacks a backup generator, and isn't energy efficient. A well-constructed, right-sized building will enable ongoing town functioning and serve as an evacuation site in the event of a disaster.

The few structures located in the 100 yr. floodplain are aware of their risk and have insurance when applicable. Wallsburg also has a park on a section of floodplain, protecting it from future development.

Because Wallsburg is surrounded by well-kept fields, Wildland Fire is not as great a priority as it is in the rest of the county. We will look into adopting some for fire-resistant homes.

Mitigation Strategy	Hazard	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Funding	Responsibly
Install a new water tank and connecting pipes for current and future residents	Drought	High	1-3 yrs.	2-3 million	ARPA, CDBG, Rural Water Users grants or loans with Local match	Local gov
Complete water management plan	Flood, Drought	High	1 yr.	30k	Local gov	Local gov
Get an engineer's estimate on the cost to retrofit Town Hall for seismic safety and/or remodel entirely for improved emergency efficiency and improved functionality	Earthquake, All	Mod	3-5 yrs.	TBD	Local gov	Local gov
Consider adopting codes and ordinances similar to Wasatch County for improved fire resiliency i.e., no shingle roofs, defensible space, etc.	Fire	Mod	1-2 yrs.	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov

Prohibit building on slopes >30% and require additional mitigation for proposed buildings on steep slopes		Landslide	Mod	Ongoing	Staff time	Local gov	Local gov
Provide dumpsters for bulk waste		Fire	Mod	Ongoing	10k	Local gov	Local gov
2017 Update							
Hazard	Action	Priority	Timeline	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Responsible Party	
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Promote NFIP participation.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Inventory current critical facilities for seismic standards.	High	3 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	Partly, as part of Town Hall reroofing project
Wildfire	Educate homeowners on FIREWISE practices.	High	Ongoing	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, County Fire	Yes
Landslide	Public education on and correct watering practices and retaining measures in susceptible areas.	Med	1 year	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS	Yes
Flooding/ Dam Failure	Update Flood and Inundation mapping and incorporate them into general plans and ordinances.	High	2 years	TBD	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, FEMA, UDHS	Yes
Earthquake	Promote earthquake awareness and preparation.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	Yes
Wildfire	Incorporate FIREWISE landscaping requirements into local ordinances within areas at risk.	High	1 year	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government	No, fire not a high priority

Landslide	Coordinate and update landslide mapping within the area with UGS and USGS.	High	3 years	Minimal	Local Cash, Grants	Local Government, UGS, USGS	No, efforts fell through
-----------	--	------	---------	---------	--------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------

Contacts and Participation

See Part III: Process for a complete accounting of participation

Position	Name	Phone	Email
Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin	801-718-4628	kmcmullin@summitcounty.org
Summit County Planner	Ray Milliner	435-336-3118	rmilliner@summitcounty.org
Summit Co Fire Marshal	Mike Owens	435-940-2520	mowens@pcfd.org
Summit Co Public Works	Derrick Radke	435-336-3970	dradke@summitcounty.org
Henefer Planner	Robert Richins	435-336-5365	henefertown@allwest.net
Henefer Mayor	Kay Richins	801.599.8003	henefermayor@gmail.com
Park City Emergency Manager	Mike McComb	435-615-5185	mike.mccomb@parkcity.org
Coalville Mayor	Trevor Johnson	435-336-5981	mayor@coalvillecity.org
Coalville	Niki Sargent	435.659.6941	niki.sargent@coalvillecity.org
Coalville Public Works	Zane Deweese	435-336-5980	zane.deweese@coalvillecity.org

Coalville Public Works	Kyle Clark		
Coalville Wastewater Treatment	Sam Adams		
Oakley		435-783-5734	oakley@oakleycity.com
Oakley Planner	Stephanie		stephanie@oakleycity.com
Oakley	Amy Rydalch		amy@oakleycity.com
Oakley City	Kelly Kimber		kelly@oakleycity.com
Francis/Kamas	Scott Kettle	435-654-2226	skettle@horrocks.com
		cell: 801-360-9735	
Francis Public Works		435-783-6236	lthomas@francisutah.org
Francis Planner	Katie Henneuse	435-783-6236	khenneuse@francisutah.org
WUI Coordinator	Travis Wright	385-505-4030	tdwright@utah.gov
Park City Fire District	Ashley Lewis		
North Summit Fire District	Ian Nelson		
FFSL /County Fire Warden	Bryce Boyer		
N Summit School District	Kristy		kbraithwaite@nsummit.org
S Summit School District	Kip Bigelow		kbigelow@ssummit.org

S Summit School District	Kathy Carr		kathy.carr@ssummit.org
S Summit School District Superintendent	Greg Maughan		greg.maughan@ssummit.org

Part 8 Adoption and Maintenance

Plan Adoption

Example Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MOUNTAINLAND ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000.

WHEREAS, President William J. Clinton signed H.R. 707, the *Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000*, into law on October 30, 2000.

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all jurisdictions to be covered by a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency pre-disaster funds,

WHEREAS, Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) has been contracted by the State of Utah to prepare a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan covering all of the jurisdictions in the MAG Area, and

WHEREAS, the MAG Executive Council approved MAG Staff to write the plan on October 25, 2018, and

WHEREAS, _____ City is within the MAG Area, and

WHEREAS, the _____ City Council is concerned about mitigating potential losses from natural disasters before they occur, and

WHEREAS, the plan identifies potential hazards, potential losses and potential mitigation measures to limit losses, and

WHEREAS, the _____ City Council has determined that it would be in the best interest of the community as a whole to adopt the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan as it pertains to the City, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE _____ CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The attached "Mountainland Association of Governments Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan" be adopted to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000.

This Resolution shall be effective on the date it is adopted.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

Community Adoption Status

Community	No Action	Completed / Not yet adopted	Completed and adopted
Alpine			
American Fork			
Cedar Fort			
Cedar Hills			
Charleston			
Coalville			
Daniels			
Eagle Mountain			
Elk Ridge			
Fairfield			
Francis			
Genola			
Goshen			
Heber			
Henefer			
Hideout			
Highland			
Independence			
Interlaken			
Kamas			
Lehi			
Lindon			

Mapleton			
Midway			
Oakley			
Orem			
Park City			
Payson			
Pleasant Grove			
Provo			
Salem			
Santaquin			
Saratoga Springs			
Spanish Fork			
Springville			
Summit County			
Utah County			
Vineyard			
Wallsburg			
Wasatch County			
Woodland Hills			

Plan Maintenance

Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

MAG will keep the plan available on its website and feature the Risk maps and a place to comment on the Pre-Disaster Mitigation landing page. MAG will also feature hazard maps at its annual Open House, where each city presents its long-range plan.

Biennial Reporting

Every 2 years MAG will contact each jurisdiction to see how the mitigation strategies are progressing and if the plan needs to be modified. The results will be shared with the Executive Council. Look forward to learning about our progress in 2024 and 2026.

Revisions and Updates

Periodic revisions and updates of the Plan are required to ensure that the goals and objectives for the MAG Region are kept current. More importantly, revisions may be necessary to ensure the Plan is in full compliance with Federal regulations and State statutes. This portion of the Plan outlines the procedures for completing such revisions and updates.

Five (5) Year Plan Review

Every 5 years MAG will conduct a comprehensive update of the Plan, accounting for development, changes in vulnerability, and new mitigation capabilities. Typically, the same process that was used to create the original plan will be used to prepare the update.

Plan Amendments

An amendment can be initiated by the Executive Council, either at its own initiative or upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, Community Development Director, Mayor of an affected community or the State Department of Emergency Services and Homeland Security. New requirements, information, needs, or errors in the original plan could trigger an amendment. All entities affected by an amendment (city, school district, water district, etc.) will be informed of the amendment and given an opportunity to comment. The proposed amendment will also be posted on MAG's website for public comment.

In determining whether to recommend approval or denial of a Plan amendment request, the Executive Council should consider the following:

- There are errors or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs during the preparation of the Plan; and/or
- New issues or needs have been identified which were not adequately addressed in the Plan; and/or
- There has been a change in information, data or assumptions from those on which the Plan was based.
- The nature or magnitude of risks has changed.

- There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies.

Upon receiving the recommendation of the Executive Director or his/her designee, the Executive Council will hold a public hearing. The Executive Council will review the recommendation (including the factors listed above) and any oral or written comments received at the public hearing. Following that review, the Executive Council will take one of the following actions:

1. Adopt the proposed amendment as presented.
2. Adopt the proposed amendment with modifications.
3. Refer the amendment request back to the Executive Director for further consideration.
4. Defer the amendment request for further consideration and/or hearing.
5. Reject the amendment request.

Implementation through Existing Programs

Process

Incorporating the risk analysis and strategies from this plan into General, Capital Improvement, Water Management Plans, etc. will strengthen all plans. It is the responsibility of elected representatives to make those changes at the recommendation of their staff, but MAG will provide resources and be available to collaborate with those groups.

Administrative

Project administration is purely a function of project size and complexity, for given jurisdictions within the planning area. Jurisdictions have self-funded or received state and federal funding for numerous projects in the past. The larger the project the more

administration resources are needed. Local jurisdictions with current staff could administer small projects or request county or state assistance. Larger projects would most likely still be managed “in-house” but would require additional staff be hired and may request state technical assistance.

Funding Sources

Although all mitigation techniques will likely save money by avoiding losses, many projects are costly to implement. The MAG jurisdictions will continue to seek outside funding assistance for mitigation projects in both the pre- and post-disaster environment. This portion of the Plan identifies the primary Federal and State grant programs for MAG jurisdictions to consider, and also briefly discusses local and non-governmental funding sources.

Federal

The following federal grant programs have been identified as funding sources which specifically target hazard mitigation projects:

Title: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Agency: FEMA

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) will support states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency.

75% Federal share with 25% local match; 90% Federal 10% local match for "small and impoverished communities"

Title: Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMA) provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 USC 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.

FMA is a pre-disaster grant program, and is available to states on an annual basis. This funding is available for mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation measures only, and is based upon a 75% Federal share/25% non-Federal share. States administer the FMA program and are responsible for selecting projects for funding from the applications submitted by all communities within the state. The state then forwards selected applications to FEMA for an eligibility determination. Although individuals cannot apply directly for FMA funds, their local government may submit an application on their behalf.

Title: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) was created in November 1988 through Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The HMGP assists states and local communities in implementing long-term mitigation measures following a Presidential disaster declaration.

To meet these objectives, FEMA can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs of each project. The state or local cost-share match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or materials may also be used. With the passage of the Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Assistance Act of 1993, federal funding under the HMGP is now based on 15% of the federal funds spent on the Public and Individual Assistance programs (minus administrative expenses) for each disaster.

The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property, so long as the projects in question fit within the state and local governments overall mitigation strategy for the disaster area, and comply with program guidelines. Examples of projects

that may be funded include the acquisition or relocation of structures from hazard-prone areas, the retrofitting of existing structures to protect them from future damages; and the development of state or local standards designed to protect buildings from future damages.

Eligibility for funding under the HMGP is limited to state and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations or institutions that serve a public function, Indian tribes and authorized tribal organizations. These organizations must apply for HMPG project funding on behalf of their citizens. In turn, applicants must work through their state, since the state is responsible for setting priorities for funding and administering the program.

Title: Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program, Section 406

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA's Public Assistance Program, through Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, provides funding to local governments following a Presidential Disaster Declaration for mitigation measures in conjunction with the repair of damaged public facilities and infrastructure. The mitigation measures must be related to eligible disaster related damages and must directly reduce the potential for future, similar disaster damages to the eligible facility. These opportunities usually present themselves during the repair/replacement efforts.

Proposed projects must be approved by FEMA prior to funding. They will be evaluated for cost effectiveness, technical feasibility and compliance with statutory, regulatory and executive order requirements. In addition, the evaluation must ensure that the mitigation measures do not negatively impact a facility's operation or risk from another hazard.

Public facilities are operated by state and local governments, Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations and include:

- Roads, bridges & culverts
- Draining & irrigation channels
- Schools, city halls & other buildings
- Water, power & sanitary systems
- Airports & parks

Private nonprofit organizations are groups that own or operate facilities that provide services otherwise performed by a government agency and include, but are not limited to the following:

- Universities and other schools
- Hospitals & clinics
- Volunteer fire & ambulance
- Power cooperatives & other utilities
- Custodial care & retirement facilities
- Museums & community centers

Title: Natural Resource Conservation Grants

Agency: US Department of Agriculture

The USDA administers Natural Resource Conservation grants and provides crop insurance. The Federal crop insurance program is designed to provide a robust and reliable farm safety net, regardless of the size and scope of natural disasters. USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) works closely with Approved Insurance Providers (AIPs), who sell and service the policies that producers purchase, to ensure efficient loss adjustment and prompt claims payments, even in times of major disasters.

Title: SBA Disaster Assistance Program

Agency: US Small Business Administration

The SBA Disaster Assistance Program provides low-interest loans to businesses following a Presidential disaster declaration. The loans target businesses to repair or replace uninsured disaster damages to property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible, along with non-profit organizations.

SBA loans can be utilized by their recipients to incorporate mitigation techniques into the repair and restoration of their business.

STATE PROGRAMS

Title: Emergency Management Performance Grants

Agency: Utah Department of Emergency Management

The EMPG program provides federal grants to states to assist state, local, territorial and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. This grant is available to all counties, cities, tribes, and public institutions of higher learning that have an emergency management program and a paid part-time or full-time emergency manager. The grant provides financial assistance and technical expertise. EMPG provides funds to supplement pre-established local emergency management programs in building capabilities to implement the [National Preparedness System](#) and support the National Preparedness Goal.

Title: Community Impact Board

Agency: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah's Community Development Office builds local capacity to help communities become self-reliant, self-determined and prepared for the future. Programs managed by the office work closely together to provide funding for infrastructure alongside tools and resources to help communities with coordination, training, research and analysis, planning and technical assistance.

The Office provides Community Impact Board grants and Community Development Block Grants.

Title: Historic Building Certification

Agency: Utah State Historic Preservation Office

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program is designed to promote historic preservation at the local level. This is a federal program through the National Park Service and administered by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Qualified local governments become "certified" and thereby qualify to receive matching grants from the SHPO

Title: Board of Water Resources

Agency: Utah Division of Natural Resources

The [Board of Water Resources](#) appropriates funds to improve safety and water efficiency, develop new water projects, and refurbish aging infrastructure. Private or public water service providers can apply. Low-interest rates and repayment terms tailored to the project

area's affordability guidelines are available for qualifying projects. To be eligible for funding, a project cannot be routine operation and maintenance, cannot be sponsored by a developer or an individual/family and cannot be for a domestic water system where less than half of the residents live in the service area year-round. All other water projects will be considered for funding.

LOCAL

Local governments depend upon local property taxes as their primary source of revenue. These taxes are typically used to finance services that must be available and delivered on a routine and regular basis to the general public. If local budgets allow, these funds are used to match Federal or State grant programs when required for large-scale projects.

Title: Community Development Block Grants

Agency: US Department of Housing and Urban Development

The community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides grants to local governments for community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people. The CDBG program also provides grants for post-disaster hazard mitigation and recovery following a Presidential disaster declaration. Funds can be used for activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and for the redevelopment of disaster areas.

Title: Various

Agency: County Fire Departments

County fire departments are involved in outreach and education, enforcing fire-related laws, approving plans, and conducting mitigation efforts such as controlled burns and fuel thinning.

See your county's fire department for program information and how to match funding for projects.

Title: Transportation Improvement Program

Agency: Mountainland Association of Governments

MAG plans for and funds transportation-related projects that could include evacuation routes, seismic upgrades for structures, and fire break trails.

MAG also facilitates other projects that require coordination across boundaries and provides land-use planning and other assistance for smaller localities.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Another potential source of revenue for implementing local mitigation projects are monetary contributions from non-governmental organizations, such as private sector companies, churches, charities, community relief funds, the Red Cross, hospitals, Land Trusts and other non-profit organizations.

Continued Public Involvement

Throughout the planning process, public involvement has been and will be critical to the development of the Plan and its updates. On a yearly basis the plan will be profiled at MAG's Annual Open Houses, which are held in the fall of every year. There are typically 400 to 500 local citizens who attend the Open Houses. The plan will also be available on the MAG website to provide additional opportunities for public participation and comment.

Mountainland Association of Governments staff has been designated by its Executive Council as the lead agency in preparing and submitting the Mountainland Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan, which includes coverage for all incorporated cities and counties within the three-county region, i.e., Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties. The strategy of the Association of Governments in preparing the plan is to use available resources and manpower in the most efficient and cost-effective manner to allow our cities and counties continued access to data, technical planning assistance and FEMA eligibility. In addition, the AOG will reach out to non-profits, public agencies, special needs organizations, groups and individuals in allowing them input and access to the plan. With limited resources, however, it becomes difficult to both identify and to individually contact the broad range of potential clients that may stand to benefit from the plan. This being the case, we have established the following course of action:

STEP 1. The AOG will publicly advertise all hearings, requests for input and meetings directly related to the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan process. Executive Council meetings where plan items are discussed and where actions are taken will not receive special notifications as they are already advertised according to set standards. All interested parties are welcome and invited to attend such meetings and hearings as they are public and open to all. Advertisement will be done according to the pattern set in previous years, i.e., the AOG will advertise each hearing and request for input at least seven days (7) in advance of the activity and will publish notices of the event in the Provo Herald, the Wasatch Wave and the Summit County Bee. The notices will advertise both the hearing and the means of providing input outside the hearing if an interested person is unable to attend.

STEP 2. The AOG has offered additional help to participating jurisdictions depending on their desires, whether it be hosting a booth at a local event, presenting to City Council, or preparing educational materials.

STEP 3. Comments, both oral and written, will be solicited and accepted from any interested party. Comments, as far as possible, will be included in the final draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan; however, the AOG reserves the right to limit comments that are excessively long due to the size of the Plan.

STEP 4. Specific to risk assessment and hazard mitigation, needs analysis, and capital investment strategies, the AOG will make initial contact and solicitation for input from each incorporated jurisdiction within the region. All input is voluntary. Staff time and resources do not allow personal contact with other agencies or groups; however, comments and strategies are welcomed as input to the planning process from any party via regular mail, FAX, e-mail, phone call, etc. In addition, every public jurisdiction advertises and conducts public hearings on their planning, budget, etc. where most of these mitigation projects are initiated. Input can be received from these prime sources by the region as well.

STEP 5. The final draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be presented to the Mountainland Executive Council at its regularly scheduled monthly meeting for adoption and approval. Executive Council policies on adoption or approval of items will be in force and adhered to. This document is intended to be flexible and in constant change so

comments can be taken at any time of the year for consideration and inclusion in the next update. Additionally, after FEMA approval of the Plan, the Plan will be promulgated for each local jurisdiction for adoption by resolution.

STEP 6. The following policies will guide AOG staff in making access and input to the Hazard Mitigation Plan as open and convenient as possible:

A. Participation: All citizens of the region are encouraged to participate in the planning process, especially those who may reside within identified hazard areas. The AOG will take whatever actions possible to accommodate special needs of individuals including the impaired, non-English speaking, persons of limited mobility, etc.

B. Access to Meetings: Adequate and timely notification to all area residents will be given as outlined above to all hearings, forums, and public meetings.

C. Access to Information: Citizens, public jurisdictions, agencies and other interested parties will have the opportunity to receive information and submit comments on any aspect of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and/or any other documents prepared for distribution by the Association of Governments that may be adopted as part of the plan by reference. The AOG may charge a nominal fee for printing of documents that are longer than three pages.

D. Technical Assistance: Residents as well as local jurisdictions may request assistance in accessing the program and interpretation of mitigation projects. AOG staff will assist to the extent practical, however, limited staff time and resources may prohibit staff from giving all the assistance requested. The AOG will be the sole determiner of the amount of assistance given all requests.

E. Public Hearings: The AOG will plan and hold public hearings at the request of participating organizations according to the following priorities: 1- Hearings will be conveniently timed for people who might benefit most from Mitigation programs, 2- Hearings will be accessible to people with disabilities (accommodations must be requested in advance according to previously established policy), and 3- Hearings will be adequately publicized. Hearings may be held for a number of purposes or functions including to: a-

identify and profile hazards, b-develop mitigation strategies, and c-review plan goals, performance, and future plans.

Part 9 Resources and Capabilities

Capabilities

What follows is a description of the organizational, technical and political capacity of the Mountainland Region to implement hazard mitigation strategies and goals. The best plan will do nothing to improve hazard mitigation efforts in the region without sufficient implementation capacity and capability; particularly local level capacity (town, city and county government). The purpose of this section is to analyze gaps and potential capability weaknesses for local level jurisdictions in the region.

Local Organizational and Technical Capability

Not all communities in the MAG region have full time professional staff. In many cases a limited tax base means that hiring full time professional staff in the smaller cities and towns is financially unobtainable. Often these smaller communities rely on local volunteers or elected and appointed officials to perform many of the tasks normally handled by professional staff. It's not uncommon to have a volunteer city council person or planning commissioner assigned the task of emergency management, grant writing or long-range planning. Professional staff at MAG (and each of the three counties to some degree) help provide some technical and planning assistance to these smaller communities. This regional assistance is often limited by staffing capacity and funding. As funding allows, some communities are able to contract for professional services from private consultants.

Each jurisdiction's technical and staffing capabilities are described in their **Community Capabilities Assessment** in the **Appendix**.

State and Regional Hazard Mitigation Resources MAG District	
Agency/Group	Description
Utah Division of Emergency Management	Training, technical assistance and funding.

Utah League of Cities and Towns	Training, technical assistance and planning assistance
Utah Geologic Survey	Technical assistance, plan review
Mountainland Association of Governments	Technical assistance, plan review, GIS and Community Development Block Grants.
Local Health Departments	Emergency preparedness and response. Homeland security planning.
Local Chapters of the American Red Cross	Training, emergency preparedness and response.
Utah Association of Conservation Districts	Technical assistance and planning assistance.

Policy and Program Capability

All thirty-six jurisdictions in the MAG Region have an adopted General Plan. Most Plans have a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

The state of Utah maintains a philosophy of local responsibility for hazard mitigation. State agencies still provide an integrated network of support, services, and resources for hazard mitigation activities. As demonstrated during past disasters, these agencies are well organized in their delivery and coordination of services. The following is a review of State departments with disaster responsibilities describing their existing and planned mitigation programs.

An evaluation of the laws, regulations, authorities, policies, and programs used in Utah to mitigate hazards demonstrate that they work exceptionally well, as evidenced by the massive amount of mitigation accomplished in Utah, the few numbers of disasters, and the limited nature of those emergencies that do occur. According to the Utah SHMT, the only changes that could be considered by the Legislature might be ones that parallel the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which would integrate pre-disaster mitigation considerations into the code of various state agencies.

Resources

Utah Division of Emergency Management

For Associated state laws see “Authority” in this plan’s Introduction.

Capabilities of DESHS Hazard Mitigation Program

Prepare, implement, and maintain programs and plans to provide for preventions and minimization of injury and damage caused by disasters.

Identify areas particularly vulnerable to disasters.

Coordinate hazard mitigation and other preventive and preparedness measures designed to eliminate or reduce disasters.

Assist local officials in designing local emergency actions plans.

Coordinate federal, state, and local emergency activities.

Coordinate emergency operations plans with emergency plans of the federal government.

Through the State Hazard Mitigation Program, the following occurs:

- Provides a state coordinator for hazard mitigation, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer.
- Provides a central location of the coordination of state hazard mitigation activities.
- Provides coordination for the Federal Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program.
- Provide for coordination of Project Impact.
- Provide coordination for Comprehensive Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan development, implementation, and monitoring.
- Provide for interagency coordination
- Provide development of procedures for grant administration and project evaluation.
- Provide State Hazard Mitigation Team assistance to local governments.
- Provide for development of specific hazard mitigation plans, such as drought and wildfire.
- Provide for local hazard and risk analysis.
- Provide for development of SHMT mitigation recommendations following disasters.

Utah Department of Agriculture

The Utah Department of Agriculture administers programs serving the state's large agricultural sector. The department's response role during and after a disaster period has been to coordinate damage reports for funding needs and provide loan and recovery program information and assistance to disaster victims. This service is provided for flood, drought, insect infestation, fire, livestock disease, and frost.

Assistance During Drought Disasters:

A damage reporting network coordinated through the existing County Emergency Board was established during the drought disaster of 1996. Each county agent assembled damage reports in his area and transmitted them through a computer network based at Utah State University. The individual damage reports from each county were recapped in the Department of Agriculture and formed the basis of documentation for an appeal to the legislature for additional funds to mitigate the damage.

Loans Handbook

The department has prepared a handbook listing the types of loans available for flood damage to agriculture, the funding requirements, and application procedures. This includes loans from both state and federal sources. There are three loan programs operated by the agriculture department, all of which can be used for flood damage: 1) Rural Rehabilitation Loan Program (federally funded and operated by the state); 2) Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program (state funded); and 3) Emergency Loan Program (state funded).

Soil Conservation Program

The Department of Agriculture also administers the ongoing Soil Conservation Program. In each of the state's thirty-nine soil conservation districts, three unpaid, elected supervisors offer technical assistance and consultation on watershed protection. The state offers limited technical and planning assistance through a staff member. The program works cooperatively with the federal Soil Conservation Service which provides most of the technical assistance. The ongoing program is not regulatory, but is directed at improved water use and soil conservation.

Disaster Easements:

Because of the similarity between past events the department is now working on a permanent hazard mitigation concept known as "Disaster Easements", which may have widespread agreements with irrigation companies, water districts, or water users associations for the purpose of routing flood water through town.

Monitoring Ground Water Quality:

The Department also monitors groundwater quality of private individuals' wells and springs throughout the State.

Non-Point Source Pollution:

The Department's Non-Point Source Pollution Program focuses on flood prevention through reduction of erosion, vegetating streams, and restoring "natural stream structure" The Department also monitors drought conditions, which are a precursor to wildfire.

Department of Community and Economic Development

Community Impact Board

The Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund Board provides loans and/or grants to state agencies and sub-divisions of the state, which may be socially or economically impacted by mineral resource development of federal lands.

Permanent Community Impact Fund:

The Permanent Community Impact Fund provides loans and/or grants to state agencies and subdivisions of the state, which are or may be socially or economically impacted, directly or indirectly, by mineral resource development on federal lands.

Under the Federal Mineral Lease Act of 1920, leaseholders on public land make royalty payments to the federal government for the development and production of non-metalliferous minerals. In Utah, the primary source of these royalties is the commercial production of fossil fuels on federal land held by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Since the enactment of the Minerals Lease Act of 1920, a portion of these royalty payments, called mineral lease payments, have been returned to the state in an effort to help mitigate the local impact of energy and mineral developments on federal lands.

Funding Options:

The Board has the option of funding projects with loans and/or grants. The Board's preferred financing mechanism is an interest-bearing loan.

Loan Requirements:

In providing financial assistance in the form of a loan, the Board may purchase an applicant's bonds only if the bonds are accompanied by legal opinion of recognized

municipal bond counsel to the effect that the bonds are legal and binding under applicable Utah Law.

The Board may purchase either a taxable or tax-exempt bond. The board may purchase taxable bonds if it determines, after evaluating all relevant circumstances, including the applicant's ability to pay, that the purchase of the taxable bonds is in the best interest of the state and the applicant.

Grants

Grants may be provided only when the other financing mechanisms cannot be utilized, where no reasonable method of repayment can be identified, or in emergency situations regarding public health and/or safety.

Community Development Block Grant:

The Community Development Block Grant, or CDBG program, provides funding from the federal government's Department of Housing and Urban Development or HUD, to small cities and counties in the State of Utah.

Utah Division of State History

The Utah State Historical Society, Utah's Division of State History, was founded in 1897 on the 50th anniversary of the first settlement in the Salt Lake Valley by the Mormon Pioneers. The Society became a state agency in 1917, now housed in the historic Rio Grande Depot since 1980. The Division stimulates archaeological research, study; oversees the protection and orderly development of sites; collects and preserves specimens; administers site surveys; keeps excavation records; encourages and supports the preservation of historic and pre-historic sites and publishes antiquities records. The Division also issues archaeological permits and consults with agencies and individuals doing archaeological work.

Preserving and Sharing Utah's Past

The mission of the State Division of History is "preserving and sharing Utah's past for the present and the future."

State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO)

The SHPO administers the Section 106 process (national Historic Preservation Act) in Utah. The SHPO also serves on the Utah State Hazard Mitigation Team, providing guidance on historical and cultural preservation regulations.

Historic properties include districts, buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, archeological sites, and traditional cultural properties that are included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are not just “old buildings” or “well-known historic sites, but places important in local, state, or national history. Facilities as diverse as bridges and water treatment plants may be considered historic.

Utah Geological Survey (UGS)

The Utah Geologic and Mineral Survey is the principal state agency concerned with geologic hazards. Through years of study, the UGS has developed considerable information on Utah’s geologic hazards. When geologic events occur or threaten to occur, the UGS is consulted by other state agencies, local governments, and private organizations for assistance in defining the threat from natural hazards. The UGS works in partnership with other agencies, such as DESHS, in relating the threats from natural hazard to the communities at risk.

Functions:

The functions of the UGS include the following:

- Evaluation of individual geological hazards;
- Participation on local government and state agency technical teams;
- Prediction of the performance on individual slides once they began to move;
- Coordination and awareness of research efforts undertaken by other agencies;
- Provide information on status of individual geologic hazards;
- Reconnaissance reports on status of hazards statewide;
- Advise Division of Water Rights on geologic hazards associated with dam sites; and
- Provide geologic information for use during planning of remedial actions.

Laws/authorities/policies of the Utah Geological Survey for conducting mitigation

Utah Code Annotated Chapter 73 Geological and Mineral Survey Section 68-73-6 Objectives of Survey

(e) Determine and investigate areas of geologic and topographic hazards that could affect the safety of, or cause economic loss to, the citizens of this state; (f) assist local and state government agencies in their planning, zoning, and building regulations functions by

publishing maps, delineating appropriately wide special earthquake risk areas, and, at the request of state agencies, review the siting of critical facilities:

Utah State Office of Education (USOE) Rule R277-455 Standards and Procedures for building plan review

R277-455-4 Criteria for Approval

To receive approval of a proposed building site, the local school district must certify that:

Staff of the Utah Geologic Survey have reviewed and recommended approval of the geologic hazards report provided by the school district's geotechnical consultant.

Division of Water Resources

Mitigation Functions

The Division's role of planning, funding and constructing water projects serves as both active and passive hazard mitigation against drought and flood situations throughout the state. The various State water plans contain brief summaries of flood threat and risk for each drainage.

The Division is one of seven agencies in the State Department of Natural Resources. The eight-member Water Resources Board, appointed by the governor, administers three state water conservation and development funds. They are:

Revolving Construction fund – This fund started in 1947 with 1 million legislative appropriations to help construct irrigation projects, wells and rural culinary water systems. Additional appropriations have been added to this fund.

Conservation and Development Fund – This fund was created in 1978 with the sale of 25 million in general obligations bonds. Money was added to this fund with bond sales in 1980 and 1983. The C & D Fund generally helps sponsor and finance larger multi-purpose dams and water systems.

Cities Water Loan Fund – Established with an initial legislative appropriation of 2 million dollars in 1974, and with continued appropriations, this fund provides financing to help construct new culinary water projects for cities, towns, improvement districts, and special service districts.

Construction Funds: In addition to overseeing these three construction funds, the Division also manages the State funds appropriated each year for renovation and reconstruction of unsafe dams. As the funding arm of the state for water resource projects the Division works closely with Water Rights, the Regulatory arm of the state charged with jurisdiction over all private and state-owned dams.

Water Resource Planning: The Division is also charged with the general water resource planning for the state. The State Water Plan is a process that is coordinated to evaluate existing water resources in the state, determine water-related issues that should be confronted and recommend how and by whom issues can be resolved. The plan identifies programs and practices of state and federal agencies, water user groups and environmental interests and describes the state's current, future, and long-term water related needs. The plan is continually updated using current hydrologic databases, river basin simulations, water supply and demand models and water related land use inventories. Revisions reflect the latest water conservation and development options concerning water rights, water transfers, population, zoning, and many other complex issues for the next 50 years in the state's major river basins.

Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands

The Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands utilizes the principles of stewardship and ecosystem management to assist non-federal landowners in management of their natural resources. The agency provides wildland fire protection for non-federal landowners commensurate with risk; and optimizes the benefits from ecosystem based, multiple-use management of resources held in the public trust. Wildfires are managed from six area offices 1) Bear River Office, 2) Northeast Area, 3) Wasatch Front Area, 4) Central Area, 5) Southwest Area, and 5) Southeast Area.

The Division operates under the authority of the Utah Code Annotated 65-A-3-1 through 10.

The Flame-n-Go's (pronounced Flamingoes): In 1978 the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands and the Utah State Prison signed a cooperative agreement establishing Utah's first volunteer, inmate wildland fire hand-crew. The inmates named themselves the "Flame-N-Go's" and designed a logo that has become well known in the wildland fire fighting community.

All Flame-N-Go's are carefully screened for the program. They must complete rigorous training and sign a yearly contract committing themselves to preserving Utah's natural resources and building responsible lives.

The Flame-N-Go's are divided into three crews, each of which can respond to fires anywhere in the United States. A twenty-man type II handline crew is the backbone of the group, responding to each assignment with all tools and equipment needed to do battle on the fireline. An Engine Strike Team, (five fire engines, outfitted with men and equipment) is ready to respond when needed as an Engine Strike Team or a Type II Handline Crew. The

Hotshot crew is trained to tackle the most dangerous fires in the most rugged terrain. All crews during peak fire season are on 24-hour call to respond within an hour's notice. These crews respond to an average of 50 fires per year and typically spend 45,000 hours fighting fires each season. At least one Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands supervisor and two Department of Corrections staff accompany each crew.

Each year, Flame-N-Go's are put through at least 80 hours of extensive training including classroom work and practical field exercises. Safety, individual, and team skills, and professionalism are stressed.

National Fire Plan: The Division administers the State responsibilities of the National fire Plan, a current emphasis of the U.S. Congress, which also addresses hazard and risk analysis and hazard mitigation.

Living With Fire Committee: The Division works in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and various other entities tasked with suppressing wildland fires on the "Living with Fire" program promoting wildland fire mitigation.

Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation

The goal of the Division of Parks and Recreation is to enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors of our state through parks, people, and programs. They are responsible for protecting, preserving, and managing many of Utah's natural and heritage resources.

Hazard and Risk Analyses: The Division develops hazard and risk analyses for the State Parks as part of the park resource management plans. The Utah Division of Emergency Management produced one analysis for Snow Canyon State Park in Washington County.

Non-Motorized Trail Program: The Recreational Trails Act of 1991 charged Utah State Parks and Recreation with coordinating the development of a statewide network of non-motorized trails. The Non-Motorized Trail program makes state and federal funds available on a 50/50 matching basis to any federal, state, or local government agency, or special improvement district for the planning, acquisition, and development of recreational trails.

Grants from State Parks Boards: The council advises the Division of Parks and Recreation on non-motorized trail matters, reviews requests for matching grant fiscal assistance, rates and ranks proposed trail projects and along with State Park's staff provides recommendations for funding to the State Parks Board.

Riverway Enhancement Program: In 1986, the Utah Legislature passed a bill which established the Riverway Enhancement Program. The program makes state funds

available on a 50/50 matching basis to state agencies, counties, cities, towns, and/or special improvement districts for property acquisition and/or development for recreation, flood control, conservation, and wildlife management, along rivers and streams that are impacted by high density populations or are prone to flooding. Public outdoor recreation should be the primary focus of the project.

Utah Division of Water Rights

The Division of Water Rights is the state agency that regulates appropriation and distribution of water in the State of Utah. It is an office of public record. The Utah State Engineer's Office was created in 1897. The State Engineer's Office is the chief water rights administrative officer. A complete "water code" was enacted in 1903 and was revised and reenacted in 1919. This law, with succeeding complete reenactments of State statutes, and as amended, is presently in force mostly as *Utah Code, Title 73*. In 1963, the name was changed from State Engineer's office to the Division of Water Rights.

All water in Utah is public property. A water right is a right to the use of water based upon 1) quantity, 2) source, 3) priority date, 4) nature of use, 5) point of diversion, and 6) physically putting water to beneficial use.

Regulate Dams: The State engineer has the authority to regulate dams for the purpose of protecting public safety. Dams are classified according to hazard, size, and use. The dam inventory gives the identification, location, construction parameters, and the operation and maintenance history of the dams in Utah.

Stream Alterations Program: The Utah state Engineer's Office administers a Stream alterations program with the purpose of regulation activities affecting the bed or banks of natural streams. The State Engineer's working definition of a natural stream is any natural waterway in the state, which has flows of sufficient duration to develop a characteristic ecosystem distinguishing it from the surrounding environments. Any individual planning an activity that will affect a natural stream must first obtain a Stream Alterations Permit from this office.

Most proposals reviewed by the State, are covered by General Permit 40, which authorizes the state to have its Stream Alteration Permit fulfill the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for most activities. General permit 40 does not apply in some instances and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Individual Permit is required. Projects requiring this additional permit include those involving wetlands, threatened or endangered species, properties listed on the National Historic Register, stream relocation, or the pushing of streambed material against a stream bank.

Dam Safety Program: The Dam Safety Section of the Division of Water Rights was established under Chapters 73-5a 101 thru 73-5a 702 including chapters 73-2-22 for Flood Control and the Chapter 63-30-10 Waiver of Immunity of the Utah Code and Rules R655-10 thru R655-12-6A. The program basically has jurisdiction over all private and state-owned dams in the state during design, construction, operation, and decommissioning. This involved periodic inspections according to hazard classifications, inventory maintenance, design, and construction approval and systematic upgrade of all the high hazard structures to current dam safety Minimum Standards and creation of Emergency Action Plans for High Hazard dams. Since 1991, detailed dam reviews have been undertaken by the staff and by private consulting firms. Since 1995, the State Legislature has provided 3-4 million dollars per year to finance 50 % of the instrumentation, investigations, and design and 80 to 90 % of the construction costs of retrofitting and upgrading deficient dams, starting with the worst dams in the most hazardous locations.

The impetus for this dam safety program has been in reaction to dam failures, both in Utah and in other states, including the Teton Dam in Idaho and the Trial Lake Dam in Summit County and the Quail Creek Dam near St. George Utah. Since the establishment of our Minimum Standards program, we have fostered the repair of dozens of dams and have not had a catastrophic failure since.

Future recommendations include continuation of the funding for dam upgrades for all the high hazard dams, and then the moderate hazard dams, continued annual inspections for maintenance items and dangerous deficiencies, upgrading EAP, and hazard assessment to reflect downstream development. Inclusion of the scanned design drawings and inundation maps from the EAP studies is being considered for our web page for public information and emergency access. Possible expansion of the program to cover canals and dikes has been considered.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

It is the mission of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to serve people of Utah as trustee and guardian of the State's wildlife. Regulates hunting, fishing and trapping, and promotes recreational, educational, scientific and aesthetic enjoyment of wildlife.

Wildlife Habitats and Hazards: Wildlife species and/or their habitats are frequently exposed to hazards. These may be either natural or human influenced (i.e., drought, flood, fire, wind, snow, wetland drainage, water diversions, hazardous material spills, improper/illegal chemical use, earthquake, and other land or water construction/development). Impact resulting either directly or indirectly, from individuals or an accumulation of several hazards, may cause but not be limited to: decreased water supply, stream/lake

channel/basin morphology change, riparian/upland vegetation loss or degradation, and impairment of water quality. These in turn have a varying influence, in the extreme causing death or at a minimum temporary stress, on wildlife populations and their habitats. Hazards mentioned may affect a fairly large geographic area or be very localized in nature.

While the Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) is charged with the management of wildlife, they do not have regulatory authority over water appropriations, water quality, development, or land management; except as allowed or occurring on properties they own. Therefore, when hazards occur, outside DWR property, DWR is limited to be a participating influence only through comments to the other regulatory agencies or individuals.

DWR management of wildlife is carried out largely through regulation of taking control, disturbance and/or possession of wildlife, and introduction or movement of species. However, there are numerous non-regulatory means (i.e., conservation agreements, memorandum of understanding, contract, lease agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) by which DWR interacts with other agencies, groups and individuals, to have an influence on wildlife and/or their habitat.

Hazard Areas of Commentary Interaction

While not being able to control/regulate many of the elements necessary for the benefit of wildlife; DWR provides technical comments for the maintenance, protection, and enhancement of wildlife and/or habitats for various value reasons. It is too extensive list all the areas of comment; however, the following are examples of fairly frequent concern:

- Stream Channel Alteration Permit Applications
- Water Rights Filings
- Energy and Mineral Exploration and Extraction Applications
- Federal Agency land management plans
- Wastewater Discharge Permit Applications
- Hydroelectric plant licensing or regimenting
- Urban and rural development project planning
- Utility transmission line style and locations
- Wetland alteration
- Federal land management planning
- Highway constructions

The Utah Division of Drinking Water

The Division of Drinking Water's Mission Statement is to "protect the public against waterborne health risks through assistance, education, and oversight". The Division acts as the administrative arm of the Utah Drinking Water Board. It implements the rules, which they adopt. As such, it is engaged in a variety of activities related to the design and operation of Utah's public drinking water system. The Utah Drinking Water Board is an 11-person board appointed by the Governor. It is empowered by Title 19, Chapter 4 of the Utah Code to adopt rules governing the design, operations, and maintenance of Utah's "public drinking water system".

Safe Drinking Water Act: There is a Federal Safe Drinking Water Act which applies to all public drinking water systems in the country. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has given Utah "primacy" for enforcing the federal act within its boundaries. To qualify for this Utah's laws and rules governing public drinking water systems must be at least as strict as the federal law.

Sanitary Surveys: The Division performs sanitary surveys on the water systems, which is a compliance action that identifies system deficiencies.

Emergency Response Plans: The Division of Drinking Water requires water utilities to prepare emergency response plans under the State Safe Drinking Water Act, Utah Code Section 19-4. The Division operates according to DDW Rules: R309 gives them authority to administer actions: R309-301 through R309-104 and R309-113, R309-150, R309-301, and R309-211.

Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

The Tier II Chemical Inventory report, required by the Federal Emergency Planning and community Right-to-Know Act, requires facilities to submit lists of hazardous chemicals present on site. These reports are computerized and the information is provided to local emergency planning committees, the general public, and others for contingency planning purposes. To implement the Federal law, the State operates under Utah State Code, Section 63-5-5. The Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste requires that hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facilities prepare an emergency response plan as required by regulations authorized by the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Act, Utah Code Section 19-6.

Other Agency programs are regulatory in nature requiring proper use or disposal of hazardous substances or pollutants. For example, the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste regulates the disposal of hazardous waste, the Division of Radiation Control

regulates the proper usage and disposal of radioactive materials. As such there is a threat mitigation nature to these programs.

Utah Division of Water Quality

The Utah Division of Water Quality protects, maintains, and enhances the quality of Utah's surface and underground water for appropriate beneficial uses; the Division of Water Quality regulates discharge of pollutants into surface water, and protects the public health through eliminating and preventing water related health hazards which can occur as a result of improper disposal of human, animal, or industrial wastes while giving reasonable consideration to the economic impact.

Water Quality Fund and Wastewater Treatment Project Fund: The Division Manages the Water Quality Revolving Fund that can be used by local governments for water quality projects and a Wastewater Treatment Project Fund.

Abating Watershed Pollution: Federal and State regulations charge the Division with "preventing, controlling, and abating" watershed pollution. Other state and local agencies have similar responsibilities. The Watershed Approach forms partnerships with these groups to pool resources and increase the effectiveness of existing programs. For each watershed management unit, a watershed plan will be prepared. The watershed plan addresses management actions at several spatial scales ranging from those that encompass a watershed management unit to specific sites that are tailored to specific environmental conditions. Ground water hydrologic basins and eco-region areas encompassed within the units will also be delineated.

State Revolving Fund Program: In 1987, Congress replaced the Construction Grants Program with the State Revolving Fund Program. Rather than provide direct grants to communities, the federal government provides each state with a series of grants, then each state contributes a 20 percent state match. Grants from the federal government are combined with state funds in the Water Quality Project Assistance Program (WQPAP) and are used to capitalize a perpetual source of funds to finance water quality construction control activities at below market interest rates. Projects eligible for WQPAP financing include such traditional activities as construction of wastewater treatment plants and sewers. The program also will finance non-traditional water quality-related activities such as agricultural runoff control, landfill closures, contaminated industrial property (Brownfield) remediation, stream bank restoration, and wellhead protection.

Part 10 Methods

Hazard Profile Methodology

Each hazard profile relied on the following criteria to create meaningful comparisons between hazards.

Standards from FEMA IS 235: Emergency Planning Course

Potential magnitude (Percentage of the community that can be affected):

Catastrophic: More than 50%

Critical: 25 to 50%

Limited: 10 to 25%

Negligible: Less than 10%

Frequency of Occurrence

Highly likely: Near 100% probability in next year

Likely: 10 -100% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 10 years.

Possible: 1 - 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in next 100 years.

Unlikely: Less than 1% probability in next 100 years

Standards we modified to fit our region

Severity (our definition) per incident

Catastrophic: Many lives, a great deal of property

Critical: Multiple lives lost, but mostly property loss.

Limited: Some property loss, less than 3 lives lost.

Negligible: Some property, no life lost.

Mitigation Prioritization

The guiding factor in prioritizing mitigation strategies for local communities was the principle that mitigation should provide the ***greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, after considering resources, staffing, and other constraints.*** Probability

of occurrence, past events, and damage estimates compiled during the risk assessment in this plan were heavily considered. Overall, each community individually considered their own capabilities, staffing, and resources as they prioritized their own mitigation strategies.

Hazard Selection and Analysis

Identified Hazards

Numerous hazards face the Mountainland region; everything from grasshopper infestation to solar flares. In the interest of creating a plan that is a resource instead of a burden, MAG selected natural hazards whose impact is significant according to the history of the region. Hazards were identified through input from city officials, researching past disasters and Geographic Information System (GIS) data. The table below indicates several hazards, their main source of information, and why each was selected or not selected for this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Hazard	Map Availability	Reasons Selected	Sources
Flood	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Frequent Hazard • Historically Highest Cost • Readily available data • Successful Mitigation 	FEMA Floodplain maps & HAZUS software
Wildland Fire	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Data • Current Development Patterns Increase likelihood • Potential Loss of Life • 90% Human Caused 	West Wide Wildfire Assessment, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
Earthquake	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Potential Impacts • Public Awareness • Need for Preparation • Possible High Cost 	United States Geological Survey (USGS), University of Utah, HAZUS Provo-Orem Scenario
Drought	Daily maps available, but scale and variability are inappropriate for county-level maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Potential • Public Awareness • Historic Data • Current Condition • Growing Population Increases demands • Successful mitigation through planning 	US Drought Monitor, Utah Division of Water Resources, National Integrated Drought Information System

Mass Movement (Landslide & Debris Flow)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Past Disasters • High Cost of Homes in Areas at Risk • Often Triggered by Other Hazards 	Utah Geological Survey
Avalanche	Coordinates Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Awareness • Relatively High Death Count in Every County 	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Utah Avalanche Center
Severe Weather	Scale and variability are inappropriate for county-level maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Frequency • Public Awareness • Successful Mitigation • Historic Data 	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Dam Failure	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Potential Impacts • Public Awareness • Need for Preparation • Possible High Cost 	Utah Division of Water Rights, Army Corps of Engineers
Infestation	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Data • Public Awareness • State Database 	Utah Extension Office, US Department of Agriculture
Radon Gas	Yes, but varies greatly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Awareness • Second Leading Cause of Cancer 	Utah Department of Air Quality
Air Quality and Climate Change	Yet, but not appropriate at a city level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High profile • Air Quality affects all residents 	Kem C Gardner Policy Institute
Tornado	Coordinates available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Data • Because there is nothing above an F1 (up to 112 mph winds), only cursory information provided • Weather events often unsuitable for mapping due to large geographic extent 	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Volcano	Yes	<p>NOT SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No eruptions in Mountainland counties in written history • Little mitigation possible for Super volcano eruptions such as Yellowstone 	United States Geological Survey (USGS)
Terrorism	No	<p>NOT SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not suitable for this Plan, which will be public knowledge • Cities, Police Departments, and Emergency Managers have independent plans with specific objectives 	Utah Department of Public Safety

Infectious Disease	No	NOT SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a Natural (non-human cause) Hazard • City Emergency Managers have independent plans 	Center for Disease Control (CDC)
Hazardous Material Spill	No	NOT SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a Natural (non-human cause) Hazard • City Emergency Managers have independent plans 	City and County Emergency Managers
Solar Flare	No	NOT SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little prevention/ pre-disaster mitigation possible other than education • More appropriate for Disaster Response 	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Space Weather Prediction Center

Links to GIS Data used in this Plan

Data Type	Original Layer	SOURCE	LINK	DATE ACCESSED/ CREATED
<i>Natural Hazards</i>				
Wildfire Area	BLM Utah Fire Perimeter (Polygons)	BLM, 2018	https://www.blm.gov/basic/programs-gis-utah-data-management-fire	12/1/2019
Wildfire Locations	Wildfire History 1980-2016 (Points)	Federal Wildland Fire Occurrence Data, USGS	https://wildfire.cr.usgs.gov/firehistory/data.html	12/1/2019
Wildfire Potential	Wildfire Potential	USFS, 2018	https://www.fs.usda.gov/rds/archive/catalog/RDS-2015-0046-2	7/7/1905
Liquefaction Potential	Utah State University 1994 Study	Liquefaction Potential Map for Central Utah Complete Technical Report, UGS, 1994	https://digitallibrary.utah.gov/awweb/main.jsp?flag=collection&smd=1&cl=all_lib&lb_document_id=37305&tm=1558538200102	12/1/2019
Dams	Dams	Utah Division of Water Resources, 2017	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0ByStjVZ7c7mNmZwYjN4ZFZpaFE	12/1/2019
Earthquake Epicenter	Earthquake Locations 1850-2018	University of Utah	http://quake.utah.edu/regional-info/earthquake-catalogs	12/31/2019
Dam Inundation	Dams	Utah Division of Water Rights	https://opendata.gis.utah.gov/datasets/utahDNR::daminundation	
Faults	Quaternary Faults	UGS, 2019	https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/quaternary-faults/	3/2/2020

Landslide Susceptibility	Landslide Susceptibility	UGS, 2007	https://geology.utah.gov/hazards/info/maps/#tab-id-6	3/2/2020
Jordanelle Dam Failure	US Geological Survey 1991	UGS, 1991		
<i>Facilities and Infrastructure</i>				
Airports	Airports	Utah AGRC, 2018	https://gis.utah.gov/data/transportation/air/	12/14/2018
Bridges	UDOT Structures	UDOT, 2018	https://data-uplan.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/f128fb58ce9f4e68bb06b27d46572109_0	12/14/2018
Culverts	UDOT Structures	UDOT, 2018	https://data-uplan.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/f128fb58ce9f4e68bb06b27d46572109_0	12/14/2018
Electrical Transmission Lines	Electrical Transmission Lines	HIFLD, 2018	https://hifld-geoplatform.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/electric-power-transmission-lines	5/2/2018
EMS Facilities	EMS	Utah AGRC, 2013	https://gis.utah.gov/data/health/health-care-facilities/	12/14/2018
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Local Emergency Operations Centers	HIFLD, 2018	https://hifld-geoplatform.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/local-emergency-operations-centers-eoc	5/16/2019
Emergency Site	National Shelter System Facilities	HIFLD, 2018	https://hifld-geoplatform.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/national-shelter-system-facilities	5/16/2019
Fire Stations	Fire Stations	Utah AGRC, 2013	https://gis.utah.gov/data/society/public-safety/	12/14/2018
Health Care Facilities	Health Care Facilities	Utah AGRC, 2017	https://gis.utah.gov/data/health/health-care-facilities/	12/14/2018
Interstate	Roads	Utah AGRC, 2019	https://gis.utah.gov/data/transportation/roads-system/	5/3/2019
Law Enforcement Station	Law Enforcement	Utah AGRC, 2013	https://gis.utah.gov/data/society/public-safety/	12/14/2018
Major Local Road	Roads	Utah AGRC, 2019	https://gis.utah.gov/data/transportation/roads-system/	5/3/2019
Railroad	Railroads	Utah AGRC, 2017	https://gis.utah.gov/data/transportation/railroads/	5/17/2019

Schools	Schools	Utah AGRC, 2017	https://gis.utah.gov/data/society/schools-libraries/	12/14/2018
Underpass	UDOT Structures	UDOT, 2018	https://data-uplan.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/f128fb58ce9f4e68bb06b27d46572109_0	12/14/2018

MAG collected data and compiled research on nine hazards: dam failure, earthquake, infestation, flooding, landslide, severe weather, drought, and wildfire. Research materials came from a variety of agencies including DES, AGRC, USGS, USACE, UGS, UFFSL, county GIS, city GIS, County Assessors, and County Emergency Managers. Historical data used to define historic disasters was researched through local newspapers, interviewing staff, local knowledge derived through committee meetings, historic state publications, Utah Museum of Natural History, and recent and historic scientific documents and studies.

Vulnerability Methodology

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were used as the basic analysis tool to complete the hazard analysis for this plan. The goal of the vulnerability study is to estimate the number of structures and infrastructure vulnerable to each hazard and assign a dollar value to this built environment. For most hazards a comparison was made between digital hazard data and the Regional Inventory.

Regional Inventory

In order to determine the possible extent of damage caused by potential events, a regional inventory was developed. This regional inventory is a compilation of residential, commercial, and critical facilities, their locations and their values. In addition, future development was identified and included in the analysis using general plans and demographic projections.

Residential and Commercial Buildings- Parcel, assessor, and building permit data from each of the three counties were analyzed and added to determine current numbers, locations, and values of housing units.

Critical Facilities* – GIS data, local knowledge and parcel data were used to identify Critical Facilities within the region. Critical Facilities for the purpose of this plan are defined as Schools, Fire, Police, Hospitals, and Emergency Operation Centers.

*It was determined by the planning committee that critical infrastructure facilities such as water, sewer and power structures be left out of this plan in order to minimize their vulnerability to outside threats (terrorism). Most of the jurisdictions have been advised by security experts to limit the public exposure of these facilities. Since MAG often shares data, it did not offer to do any analysis that would require housing sensitive data on its servers.

All the analysis takes place within the spatial context of a GIS. With the information available in spatial form, it is a simple task to overlay the natural hazards with the regional inventory to extract the desired information. However, some of the hazards identified are not isolated to specific locations within the region or spatial data is unavailable and are therefore discussed at a regional level.

In terms of hazard mapping presentation in this document, simple, letter size maps were created for each city to provide a graphical illustration of location. Larger maps can be plotted out upon request. A web-based data manipulation and maps application was also created as a planning tool, to allow interested persons within Utah, Wasatch and Summit Counties in Utah select a certain jurisdiction and view the various hazards on maps as well as the assessment data. The application has been available on the Mountainland AOG Website since the creation of the data.

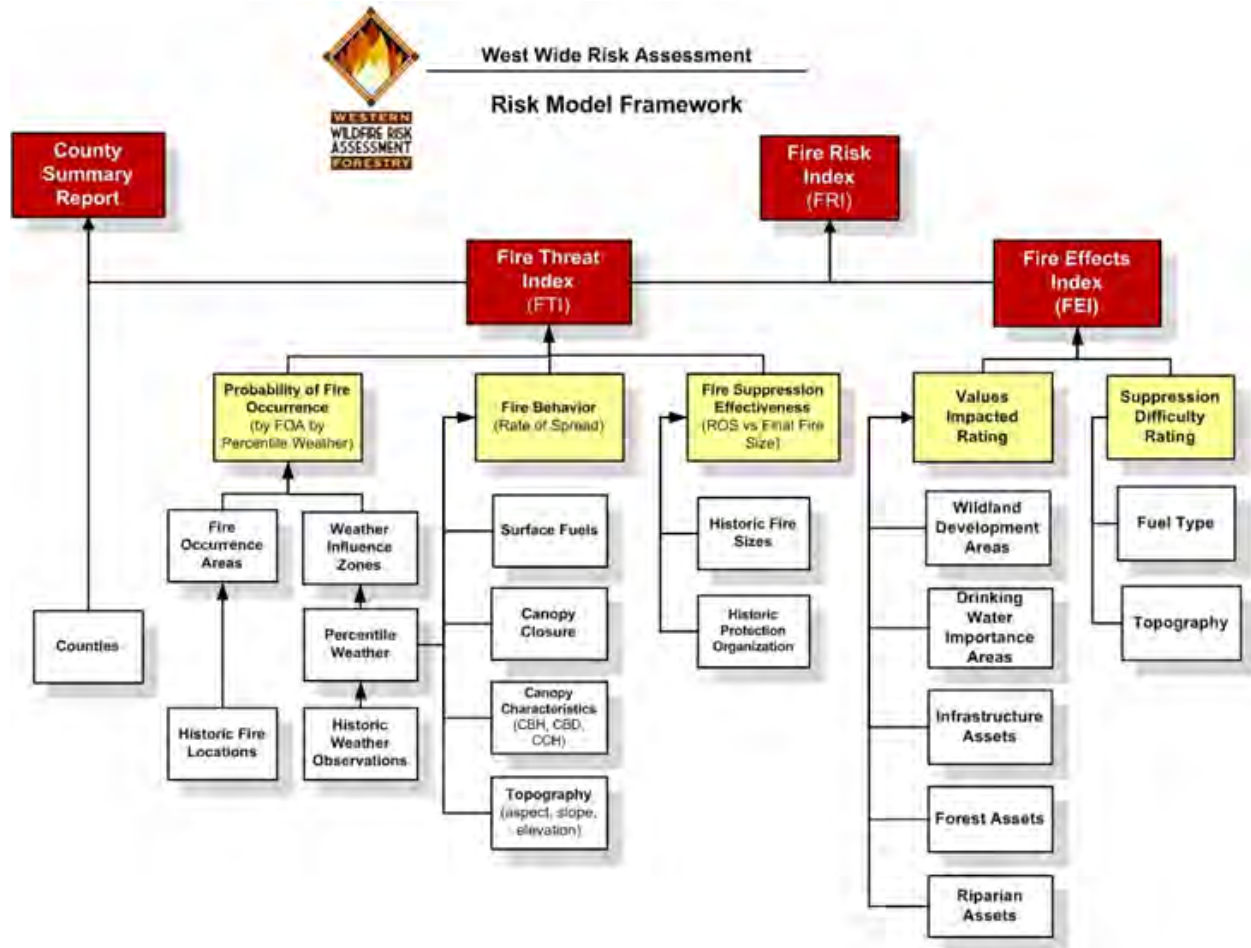
This information should not take the place of accurate field verified mapping from which ordinances need to be based off of. Owners of critical facilities should, and in most cases do, have detailed pre-hazard mitigation plans for their specific facilities.

Processing Hazard Layers

Fire

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service provided locations, both area and point, of historic fires from 1918-2014. All variations of the data since the 2014 analysis have used the 2014 baseline conditions (vegetation, elevation, etc.). The Fire Threat Index was created by an in-depth assessment by the Council of Western State Foresters and the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition. It is derived from the Fire Threat Index (likelihood of an acre burning) and the Fire Effects Index (potential losses). The online map shows the fine Fire Risk Index, combining both Fire Effects (potential losses) and Fire Threat (likelihood of an acre burning). When determining the buildings at risk, however, only the Fire Threat Index was used in

order to focus on the assets the city is responsible for and not those of the Forest Service, BLM, gas company, etc.



The categories for the Fire Indices are relative to the risk and effects in each county. Being an index, the final numbers do not represent a concrete value but are rather used to categorize the land into percentages of risk, as seen in the table following.

Fire Index Breakdown

	Category	% Range	Cat. %
	1	0 - 32.9%	32.9%
	2	33.0 - 63.5%	30.5%
	3	63.5% - 70.0%	6.5%
	4	70.0 - 77.5%	7.5%

Lowest 70%

	5	77.5 - 85.5%	8.0%	Highest 30% used to determine at risk buildings
	6	85.5 - 92.5%	7.0%	
	7	92.5 - 96.5%	4.0%	
	8	96.5 - 98.5%	2.0%	
	9	98.5 - 100.0%	1.5%	

The findings of any calculation using the Fire Risk Index at a home-by-home scale are not to be used in creating a plan for that individual home. The Fire Indices have a 30-meter resolution best suited for local plans, not household ones.

These are the steps we took to manipulate the data to our needs.

Using the Fire Threat Index and Fire Risk Index

- 1) Import Utah-specific symbology from WWA, and apply it to classified values.
- 2) Using the Reclassify Raster tool, change the index values to values 1-9
- 3) Use the Raster to Polygon tool in order to overlay the data on the regional inventory to produce loss estimates
- 4) For better map display, use a low-pass filter to eliminate salt-and-pepper

Flood

MAG used FEMA's FIRMS, many of which have been updated since the 2017 plan, to determine areas at risk. As with other hazards, MAG intersected the 1% annual chance floodplain shapefiles downloaded from FEMA with building values to create a risk estimate.

Dams

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided dam information for all Federal dams in Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties. Utah Division of Water Rights includes a Dam Inventory consisting of dam points, hazard level, first downstream town, and notes from the latest inspections. Utah Division of Water Rights also has shapefiles of some dam inundation extents. Both were used wherever possible. Jordanelle and Deer Creek dam failure extents come from a 1994 study by the Bureau of Reclamation. There exist 2012 maps showing extent and depth, but these are carefully kept by the Bureau of Reclamation for safety purposes. The BoR is reviewing its sharing policies and MAG hopes to use more recent data in the next plan update.

The primary purpose of the inundation maps is for warning and evacuation in the event of a dam failure or a large reservoir release. Values chosen to approximate physical characteristics such as dam failure breach parameters, channel roughness coefficients, etc., are based on assumptions and are used to produce best estimates of the downstream inundation. Thus, actual inundation, were it to occur, could be greater or less than that indicated on the inundation maps.

Deer Creek/Jordanelle Dam Study

For this study, the results of the one-dimensional National Weather Service (NWS) DAMBRK model performed by the Denver Office was used to obtain the dam break flows from both Jordanelle Dam to Deer Creek Dam and from Deer Creek Dam to the mouth of Provo Canyon. However, the terrain beyond the mouth of Provo canyon is an alluvial fan, which unlike the narrow, confined canyon, is a broad, flat plain. A two-dimensional model is more appropriate for this type of terrain. It provides a more accurate depiction of the topography and allows for the water to spread and follow multiple drainage paths. The modeling tools used for the Orem/Provo areas utilized the Danish Hydraulic Institute's MIKE 21 two-dimensional hydrodynamic flow model. MIKE 21 is a 2-D finite difference model that simulates unsteady 2-D flows in (vertically homogeneous) fluids using the Saint Venant equations. ARCINFO GIS software is used as both a pre and post processor for the MIKE 21 model. Data used for the Deer Creek Dam models came from 7.5 minute, 10-meter resolution, digital elevation models (DEM) prepared by Land Info Inc., of Aurora, Colorado. The 10-meter data was then resampled at 30-meter cell size for use in the MIKE 21 models. The 10-meter elevation data appeared to be satisfactory for this study however for a more detailed study of the metropolitan area a better resolution of elevation data is recommended.

Landslides

All counties include a simple landslide-susceptibility map consisting of all slopes 30% and over. Additional datasets from the Utah Geological Survey show areas of past landslides, debris flow, and alluvial-fan deposition in the Holocene epoch (everything since Earth's last "ice age"). As with other hazard methodologies, the simple and effective spatial methodology was to overlay these data sets with the regional inventory within GIS to produce loss estimates.

Earthquake

Building construction seems to be the biggest factor in whether or not a building is destroyed during an earthquake. Since builders were not aware of earthquakes along the Wasatch Front until the 1970s and appropriate codes were not fully implemented until about 1990, we determined \$ building losses by calculating the building values (improvement values) for all buildings constructed before 1990. HAZUS model runs from the state aggregate at county, not city, level.

Building Analysis Methodology

Each county provided parcel data with building and tax information. Parcels were determined to be either Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Educational, Public, Religious, or Null (parcels without buildings). Next, a manual sampling comparing satellite data was performed to find areas of misclassification. Not every parcel was checked because going through tens of thousands of parcels was not feasible for this project.

After checking for accuracy, the parcel polygons were converted to points. I then looked at the parcel points (heretofore called building points) with the hazard layers and moved building points on the edges of any hazard to the buildings which they represented while editing any points I found to be in error (i.e.: an agricultural building misclassified as residential). At this point I was confident that most building points were classified correctly and located with their respective hazard areas.

Identifying Buildings at Risk

To determine the number of buildings at risk, MAG selected all buildings within a city's boundary then intersected those with each hazard. MAG ran a report for each city's hazard with the improvement value of the parcel, aka the building value without the land, and the acreage, meaning the acreage of the parcel on which the at-risk building sets. Some hazards were straightforward, but others required a categorical intersection with the building points.

Central Utah Water Conservancy District

Potential Losses Methodology

The potential losses to CUWCD and its customers from a natural hazard event were determined for each of the critical facilities/assets using predicted damage states. The two components used to account for the potential loss at each facility were: 1) estimated physical damage to CUWCD assets, 2) estimated loss of water service function.

The baseline damage state for each facility/asset was determined from the identified risks/hazards in the 'Potential Economic Loss Hazards Events (2021)' table. The table below provides a summary of the general damage state definitions and associated expected damage and range of estimated physical loss values.

General Damage State Definitions

Damage State	Expected Damage	Estimated Loss
None	No damage	0%
Light	Architectural damage, light and easily repairable; minimal disruption of use; meets Immediate Occupancy performance criteria	5%
Light-Moderate	Limited damage with some localized structural damage potentially leading to short-term business/operational interruption	15%
Moderate	Substantial structural damage, but with minimal potential for localized collapse; structure likely to be closed/inoperable until critical repairs are completed; meets Life Safety performance criteria	30%
Moderate-Severe	Severe structural damage, possibly including partial collapse and critical economic loss; structure likely to be closed/inoperable for an extended period	50%
Severe	Severe structural damage leading to partial or total structural collapse and major economic loss; repair may not be feasible or economically reasonable	70%
Complete	Catastrophic damage and complete loss or failure	100%

Avoided loss-of-function impacts (i.e., economic impacts of loss of water service) were determined in accordance with the FEMA BCA standard utility loss of service values and Sections 6.3 and 6.4.2 of FEMA's *What is a Benefit? (2001)* document. The economic impacts of loss of water service are estimated based on three levels of loss of service: 1) complete loss of potable water service, 2) potable water service that is 'unsafe for drinking', and 3) complete loss of secondary water service.

Part 11 Appendix

Contacts and Participation

Position	Name	Phone	Email	Small Meeting	Group Meeting
Summit County Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin	801-718-4628	kmcmullin@summitcounty.org		Yes
Summit County Planner	Ray Milliner	435-336-3118	rmilliner@summitcounty.org	18 August	
Park City Fire District Marshal	Mike Owens	435-940-2520	mowens@pcfd.org	March 9 2022	
Summit Co Public Works	Derrick Radke	435-336-3970	dradke@summitcounty.org		Yes
Summit Co Manager's Office	Janna Young				Yes
Summit Co	Glenn Wright				Yes
Summit Co Environmental Health	Spencer Smith				Yes
Henefer Planner	Robert Richins	435-336-5365	henefertown@allwest.net		
Henefer Mayor	Kay Richins	801.599.8003	henefermayor@gmail.com	Aug 11	
Park City Emergency Manager	Mike McComb	(435) 615-5185	mike.mccomb@parkcity.org	March 9 2022	
Coalville Mayor	Trevor Johnson	435-336-5981	mayor@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville	Niki Sargent	435.659.6941	niki.sargent@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville Public Works	Zane Deweese	435-336-5980	zane.deweese@coalvillecity.org		
Coalville Public Works	Kyle Clark			Oct 28	Yes
Coalville Wastewater Treatment	Sam Adams			Oct 28	Yes
Oakley		435-783-5734	oakley@oakleycity.com		
Oakley Planner	Stephanie		stephanie@oakleycity.com		
Oakley	Amy Rydalch		amy@oakleycity.com	Aug 16?	
Oakley City	Kelly Kimber		kelly@oakleycity.com		Yes
Francis/Kamas	Scott Kettle	435-654-2226	skettle@horrocks.com	June 14	Yes

		cell: 801-360-9735			
Francis Public Works		435-783-6236	lthomas@francisutah.org	June 14	
Francis Planner	Katie Henneuse	435-783-6236	khenneuse@francisutah.org	June 14	Yes
WUI Coordinator	Travis Wright	385-505-4030	tdwright@utah.gov		
Park City Fire District	Ashley Lewis	(435) 940-2503	alewis@pcfd.org		Yes
North Summit Fire District	Ian Nelson				Yes
FFSL /County Fire Warden	Bryce Boyer				Yes
N Summit School District	Kristy		kbraithwaite@nsummit.org		
S Summit School District	Kip Bigelow		kbigelow@ssummit.org	19 July	Yes
S Summit School District	Kathy Carr		kathy.carr@ssummit.org	19 July	Yes
S Summit School District Superintendent	Greg Maughan		greg.maughan@ssummit.org		

Utah County Contacts for Hazard Mitigation Plan					
Position	Name	Phone	Email	Small Meeting	Group Meeting
Northern					
Mayor Cedar Fort	David Gustin	801.768.2147	mayor@cedarfort.town	12/17/2020	
Alpine	Shane Sorensen	801-420-2962	ssorensen@alpinecity.org	6/17/2021	Yes
Saratoga Fire	Spencer Kyle	801-766-9793	skyle@saratogaspringscity.com		
Saratoga Planning	David Stroud	801.766.9793x4	dstroud@saratogaspringscity.com		
Saratoga Springs Engineer		801-766-9793x5			
Lehi Engineering	Ross		rdinsdale@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	

Lehi Planning	Kim Struthers	385-201-2521	kstruthers@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Emergency Management Committee director	Scott DaBell		sdabell@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Emergency Management Committee director	Scott Sampson	385-201-2268	ssampson@lehi-ut.gov	7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Planning	Mike West			7/7/2021	Yes
Lehi Environmental Sustainability	Todd Munger		tmunger@lehi-ut.gov		Yes
Lehi Planning				7/26/2021	
Lehi City Council	Paige Albrecht				Yes
Cedar Hills Emergency Manager	Laurie Petersen	801-785-9668 x104	lpetersen@cedarhills.org		
Cedar Hills City Manager	Chandler Goodwin		cgoodwin@cedarhills.org	6/14/2021	
Cedar Hills/AF Fire	Aaron Brems	801-763-3045	abrems@americanfork.gov	6/14/2021	
Cedar Hills City Council	Mike Geddes		mgeddes@cedarhills.org		
American Fork Public Works/Engineer	Ben Hunter	801.854.5930	bhunter@afcity.net	6/14/2021	
American Fork Engineer	Scott Sensanbaugher	801-763-3060	ssensanbaugher@afcity.net	6/14/2021	Yes
Fairfield	Chianne Barnson	435-231-4027	chybarnson_fairfieldtown@yahoo.com		
Fairfield Mayor	Brad Gurney	801-874-8386	mayor@fairfieldtown.org	12/17/2020	

Eagle Mountain Primary	Jeff Weber		jWeber@emcity.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Eagle Mountain	Greg Stone		gstone@emcity.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Eagle Mountain Fire Chief	Embret Fossum		efossum@UFA-SLCO.org	6/22/2021	
Eagle Mountain Engineer	Chris Trusty		ctrusty@emcity.org		Yes
Eagle Mountain Planning	Tayler Jensen	(801) 789-6615	tjensen@emcity.org		
Highland Planning	Nathan Crane	801-756-5751x3	ncrane@highlandcity.org	6/17/2021	
Highland Planning	Joann		joann@highlandcity.org		
Highland Planning	Erin Wells	801-772-4566	erin@highlandcity.org		
Highland Finance Director	Tyler Bahr			6/17/2021	
Highland Mayor	Rod Mann				Yes
Central					
Orem Engineer	Sam Kelly	801-229-7328	srkelly@orem.org	6/22/2021	
Orem Emergency Manager	Heath Stevenson	801-229-7146	hmstevenson@orem.org	6/22/2021	Yes
Provo EM	Chris Blinzinger	801-404-6368	cblinzinger@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Provo Stormwater Engineer	Jared Penrod		jpenrod@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Provo Airport	Donavon Cheff				Yes
Provo	Melissa McNalley		MMcNalley@provo.utah.gov	6/10/2021	
Provo Planner	Robert Mills	801-852-6407	rmills@provo.org	6/10/2021	Yes
Lindon Administration (secondary)	Adam Cowie	801-785-5043	acowie@lindoncity.org	6/15/2021	Yes

Lindon Emergency Manager (primary)	Kelly Johnson		kjohnson@lindoncity.org	6/15/2021	Yes
Vineyard	George Reid		Georger@vineyardutah.org	6/7/2021	Yes
Vineyard Public Works	McDermott, Kinsli	801-226-1929	kinslim@vineyardutah.org		
Vineyard Planner	Morgan Brimm	385-248-7029	morganb@vineyardutah.org		
Vineyard Planner	Briam Perez	385-329-1730	briamp@vineyardutah.org	6/7/2021	
Vineyard Engineer	Nassim			6/7/2021	Yes
Spanish Fork Economic Development	Dave Anderson	801-804-4586	danderson@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	Yes
Spanish Fork Public Works	Chris Thompson	801-804-4556	cthompson@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork Public Works	Marlo		msmith@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	
Spanish Fork Emergency Manager	Trevor Sperry	801.804.4768	tsperry@spanishfork.org	6/9/2021	
Spanish Fork	Jered Johnson	801-804-4575	jjohnson@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork Floodplain Engineer	John Little		jlittle@spanishfork.org		
Spanish Fork	Travis Warren			6/9/2021	Yes
Mapleton Planner	Brian Tucker	801-806-9108	btucker@mapleton.org	6/30/2021	Yes
Mapleton Ready	Derek Haynie	(801) 491-1111	derek@mapletonready.org		
Mapleton Public Works	Steven Lord	(801) 489-6253	slord@mapleton.org	6/30/2021	
Springville Engineer	Jeff Anderson	801-491-2719	janderson@springville.org	6/30/2021	

Springville emergency prep mtgs			EM@springville.org		
Springville Planner	Laura Thompson		lthompson@springville.org		
Springville Head Building Official-secondary	Jason Van Ausdal	801-491-7832	JVanausdal@springville.org		
Springville EM	JoAnna Larsen	801-635-5776	em@springville.org		Yes
Pleasant Grove Community Development	Daniel Cardenas		dcardenas@pgcity.org		
PG Engineering	Marty Beaumont	801-785-2941	mbeaumont@pgcity.org		Yes
PG Fire Chief	Andrew Engermann		aEngemann@pgcity.org		
PG Engineering	Aaron Wilson		awilson@pgcity.org	6/15/2021	Yes
Southern					
Goshen	Steven Staheli		goshentown@gmail.com	6/9/2021	
Salem	Bruce Ward		brucew@salemcity.org		
Salem	Greg Gurney		ggurney@salemcity.org		Yes
Payson City Fire Chief	Scott Spencer	801-465-5252	scottsp@payson.org	6/14/2021	
Payson Facilities Manager	Steve Spencer	801.404.6473		6/14/2021	
Payson Planner	Jill Spencer	801-465-5233	jills@payson.org	6/14/2021	Yes
Payson Public Works/Engineer	Travis Jockumsen		travisj@payson.org	6/14/2021	Yes

Santaquin	Jason Bond	801-754-1011 ex 223	jbond@santaquin.org	7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin EM	Chris Lindquist	(801)754-1940	clindquist@santaquin.org	7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin Fire Chief	Ryan Lind	(801)754-1940		7/26/2021	
Santaquin Engineer	Jason Lidet			7/26/2021	
Santaquin Engineer	Norm Beagley			7/26/2021	Yes
Santaquin	Jon Lundell				Yes
Genola	Chris Steele	801-754-5300	gcpw@rburst.com		
Genola Planning & Zoning			genolapz@gmail.com		
Genola Town Clerk	Lucinda Daily	801.754.5300	Genolaclerk@gmail.com	7/29/2021	Yes
Elk Ridge Public Works Director	David Gene	801.423.2300	davidj@elkridgecity.org		
Elk Ridge Fire Chief Primary	Seth Waite		firechief@elkridgecity.org		
Elk Ridge City Manager	Royce		royce@elkridgecity.org	7/8/2021	
Woodland Hills	Corbett Stephens	801-857-0788	works@woodlandhills-ut.gov	7/8/2021	
Woodland Hills	Jodie Stones	801-423-1962	recorder@woodlandhills-ut.gov		
	Greg Northup		fire@woodlandhills-ut.gov		
Others					
WUI Coordinator	Dax Reid	801-678-1655	daxreid@utah.gov	6/30/2021	Yes
Utah County Fire Warden FFSL	Josh Berg	385-254-8010	jberg@utah.gov	6/30/2021	
County Commissioner	Bill Lee		WilliamL@utahcounty.gov		

	Thomas SAKIEVICH		Thomas@utahcounty.gov		
			AmeliaP@utahcounty.gov		
Health Dept Emergency Response Coordinator	Ryan Strabel	801.851.7525	ryanst@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	
BOR	Dale		dthamilton@usbr.gov		
CUWCD	Mike Whimpey		mwhimpey@cuwcd.com		
Alpine School District	Frank Pulley		frankpulleyjr@alpinedistrict.org		
	Kimberly Bird		kbird@alpinedistrict.org		
	Mike Browning		mbrowning@alpinedistrict.org		
Nebo Risk Management	Kathy Carling	801-354-7474	kathy.carling@nebo.edu	7/20/2021	
Utah Co. Emergency Manager	Peter Quittner	801-404-6050	peterq@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	
Utah County Emergency management	Allison Jester/Janeen Olson		AllisonJ@utahcounty.gov	6/30/2021	
Provo Airport	Heather	8018526715	hrollins@provo.org		
Utah County Emergency Management			ryanst@utahcounty.gov		
Utah County Temporary employees	Emily, Lindsey, James			6/30/2021	

Provo School District Facilities Director	Mark Wheeler	801-374-4923			
MAG's TAC				Presented 7/26/2021	
Utah County Emergency Manager Monthly Meeting				Presented 10/26/2021	
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Mike Whimpey		mwhimpey@cuwcd.com		
CUWCD	Blake Buehler	801.226.7133	blake@cuwcd.com	12/8/2021	
CUWCD	Chris Elison			12/8/2021	
CUWCD	Cort Lambson			12/8/2021	
CUWCD	KC Shaw			12/8/2021	

Wasatch Contacts for Hazard Mitigation Plan						
Position	Name	Phone	Email		1st Small Mtgs	Draft Presentation Oct 13
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Derek Burton		derek@cuwcd.com	5 May email		13 Oct
Central Utah Water GIS	David Pritchett		dave@cuwcd.com	5 May email		

Charleston Mayor	Brenda Kozlowski		mayorkozlowski@gmail.com	5 May email	8/25/2021	
CUWCD	Roger Pearson					13 Oct
Daniel	Eric Bunker	435-647-6086	ericbunker@danielutah.org	5 May email	7/7/2021	
Daniel Councilmember	Mary Duggin					13 Oct
FEMA	Daniel Webb					13 Oct
Heber City	Brad Mumford		bmumford@heberut.gov	5 May email		
Heber City Administrator	Matt Brower					13 Oct
Heber City EM	Lt. Jeremy Nelson	435-657-7915	jnelson@heberut.gov	5 May email	6/15/2021	
Heber City Mayor	Keleen Potter					13 Oct
Heber City Planner	Jamie Baron	435-657-7914	jbaron@heberut.gov	5 May email	6/15/2021	13 Oct
Heber City Planning Director	Tony Kohler	435-657-7900	tkohler@heberut.gov	5 May email		13 Oct
Hideout	Jamie?		jmccosh@hideoututah.gov	5 May email		
Hideout	Lynnette Shindurling	435-659-4739	alutes@hideoututah.gov	12 May email	8/4/2021	
Independence	Jodi Hoffman		jhoffman@xmission.com	5 May email		
Independence	Lauren Boldger		independenceut@gmail.com	5 May email	8/25/2021	13 Oct
Interlaken Clerk	Bart Smith	206-851-2053	interlakenclerk@gmail.com	5 May email	8/27/2021	

Interlaken Engineer			APays@TO-Engineers.com	5 May email		
Interlaken Mayor	Greg Harrigan	435-714-0909	interlaken.mayor@gmail.com	5 May email	8/27/2021	
Midway	Michael Henke	435-654-3223 x4	mhenke@midwaycityut.org	5 May email	7/7/2021	
Midway Councilmember	Luke Robinson					13 Oct
Midway Councilmember	Steve Dougherty					13 Oct
Wallsburg	Rylee Allen		rylee_b@hotmail.com	5 May email		
Wallsburg	Celeni Richins	435-654-8608	celenirichins@gmail.com	5 May email	8/23/2021	
Wasatch Co GIS	Ivan Spencer	435-657-3194	ispencer@wasatch.utah.gov	5 May email	6/15/2021	
Wasatch County	Lewis Hastings	435-657-3262	lhastings@wasatch.utah.gov	5 May email		13 Oct
Wasatch County Councilmember	Kendall Crittenden					13 Oct
Wasatch County Emergency Manager	Jeremy Hales	(435) 657-3544	EM@wasatch.utah.gov	5 May email	6/15/2021	
Wasatch County School District	Shawn Kelly	435.654.0280	shawn.kelly@wasatch.edu	July 13 call		
Wasatch County Sheriff's Office	Jeremy Hales	435-657-1098	jhales@wasatch.utah.gov	5 May email		
WUI Coordinator	Travis Wright	385-505-4030	tdwright@utah.gov	5 May email		

Other Contacts	Name	Cell	Email	Emailed all in Nov '19	Type of Involvement
State Mitigation Specialist	Eric Martineau	801-946-4022	emartineau@utah.gov		
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Mike Whimpey		mwhimpey@cuwcd.com	Sep 27 email	Hosted Central Utah County Mitigation meeting
Wasatch County Fire District		435-940-9636	admin@wasatchcountyfiredistrict.com		
North Utah County Water Conservancy District	John Jacobs	801-756-7039	john.nucwcd@gmail.com		
Weber Basin Water Conservancy District	Sherrie Mobley	801-771-1677	smobley@weberbasin.com		
Kamas Valley Conservation District	Wendell Stembridge	435-783-2595			
FFSL- Wasatch & Summit	Ken Ludwig		kenludwig@utah.gov		
Roads	Richard Nielsen	801-851-8601	richardjn@utahcounty.gov		
Utah Floodplains Manager (previous)	Kathy Holder	801-538-3332	kcholder@utah.gov		
Utah Floodplains Manager (current)	Angelia Crowther		acrowther@utah.gov		Provided NFIP and other floodplain information
Alpine School District Risk Manager	Kim Walker	801-610-8085	kwalker@alpinedistrict.org		
Nebo School District Risk Manager	Kathy Carling	801.354.7433	kathy.carling@nebo.edu		
Provo School District Facilities Director	Mark Wheeler	801-374-4923	markwh@provo.edu	5 May email	

Park City Fire District	Ashley Lewis				Attended Summit County Draft Presentation Meeting
Wasatch School District	Jill	435-654-0280			
Duchesne County Emergency Manager	Mike Lefler	435-738-1184	mlefler@duchesne.utah.gov		
Tooele County Emergency Management	Bucky Whitehouse	435-833-8100	bwhitehouse@tcem.org		
Salt Lake County Emergency Services		385-468-7092	emergencyserv@slco.org		
Morgan County Emergency Services	Ian Nelson	801-845-4048	lnelson@morgan-county.net		
Juab Planning & Zoning		435-623-3400	glenng@co.juab.ut.us		
Uinta Wyoming Emergency Management	Kim West	307-783-0327			
Sweetwater Wyoming Emergency Management	Judy Roderick	307-922-5370	roderickj@sweet.wy.us		
Sanpete/ Central Utah Public Health Emergency Response	Zacharia Kearney		ZKearney@utah.gov		
Provo Airport		8018526715		4 June phone message	Joined Provo's small group meeting
Rocky Mountain Power Electric Safety			publicsafety@rockymountainpower.net	4 June email	Spoke at Utah County Emergency Manager's Meeting

RMP Tree Pruning			vegetationmgmtpacor@pacificcorp.com	4 June email	
UTA Emergency Manager		8017433882	Sheldon Shaw	4 June phone message	
Chief Mecham	801-743-7103				
Captain Keith Bevan	801-743-7143				
Structural Engineers Association of Utah			Dallin.Pedersen@bhbengineers.com		Presented at Springville Contractor meeting on Seismically Sound Buildings
Structural Engineers Association of Utah			Chris.Hofheins@bhbengineers.com		Presented at Springville Contractor meeting on Seismically Sound Buildings
FEMA Mitigation Specialist-Field Integration Team	(303) 513-4415 (cell)		brandon.webb2@fema.dhs.gov		Spoke at Draft Luncheons
UVU Risk Management					Attended Utah County Emergency Manager's Meeting
BYU Risk Management					Attended Utah County Emergency Manager's Meeting

Code Examples

Air Quality

8.06.010 Purpose And Scope for Heber City

1. PURPOSE: In order to protect Heber City's citizens and their health, safety and welfare, this ordinance incorporates the Envision 2050 General Plan ideas on "Clean Air: Options for Residential and Business Land Uses" (pg. 32). It incorporates air quality solutions in the "Utah Roadmap: Positive Solutions on Climate and Air Quality" and "Utah Climate and Clean Air Compact" developed and adopted in 2020 for Utah. Heber City is known nationally and internationally for its incomparable mountain views with beautiful open space and agricultural vistas, its pristine environmental quality, and its clean air. Yet Heber City faces unique geographic features that lead to inversions, degraded air quality, other environmental concerns, as well as growth pressures. This ordinance will maintain the citizens' commitment to protecting the health of their families, school children, and protecting the quality of our natural environment. The Heber City Council will adopt an air quality slogan as desired. Initially the city slogan is: "I Care About Heber Air."
2. SCOPE: The City Manager and other administrators are responsible for establishing programs to implement this policy at their respective departments and locations. The City will establish an Energy Management Steering Committee to ensure best practices are evaluated and implemented for all City owned and operated facilities. Such Committee can develop annual Energy Management Plans for city departments and help administer this ordinance.

8.06.030 Anti-Idling

1. City anti-idling signage shall include the current city slogan. When businesses with drive-thru's or other idling/pick-up/delivery areas renew their annual business license such business will receive the initial set of anti-idling signage and install it in areas to be approved by the Planning Office, unless the private property owner:
 1. Has a private business posts a sign provided by or acceptable to the city informing its customers and the public of the city's time limit for idling vehicle engines.
 2. Or already has anti-idling signage previously installed with current city slogan.
- B. Drivers while operating a vehicle within city limits should not idle vehicles, except for the following kinds of idling:
1. Idling while stopped:
 - a. For an official traffic control device; b. For an official traffic control signal; c. At the direction of a police officer;

2. Idling as needed to operate heaters or air conditioners where the temperature is below thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) or above ninety degrees Fahrenheit (90°F), as measured at the Heber City Airport or determined by the National Weather Service, for the health or safety of a driver or passenger, including service animals.
3. Idling for the minimum amount of time required for the operation of defrosters or other equipment to clear the windshield and windows to provide unobstructed views and ensure visibility while driving.
4. Idling as needed for emergency vehicles to operate equipment.
5. Idling as needed to ascertain that a vehicle is in safe operating condition and equipped as required by all provisions of law, and that all equipment is in good working order, either as part of the daily vehicle inspection, or as otherwise needed.
6. Idling as needed for testing, servicing, repairing, installation, maintenance, or diagnostic purposes.
7. Idling for the period recommended by the manufacturer to warm up or cool down a turbocharged heavy-duty vehicle.
8. Idling as needed to operate auxiliary equipment for which the vehicle was primarily designed or equipped, other than transporting goods, such as: operating a transportation refrigeration unit (TRU), lift, crane, pump, drill, hoist, ready mixed equipment, except a heater or air conditioner.
9. Idling as needed to operate a lift or other piece of equipment designed to ensure safe loading and unloading of goods or people.
10. Idling to recharge a battery or other energy storage unit of a hybrid electric vehicle.
11. Idling as needed for vehicles that house K-9 or other service animals.
12. Idling by on duty police officers as necessary for the performance of their official duties.

8.06.040 Open Wood Burning Stoves And Fireplaces

No open wood burning stoves or open wood burning fireplaces are allowed within new development. EPA certified wood burning stoves/devices, and wood burning,

natural gas, or propane fire pits & devices are allowed within residential, commercial, mixed-use, or industrial development.

8.06.050 Air Quality Monitoring

A. City or its designees will install and maintain IOT air monitors. City website will provide links to IOT air quality monitoring websites. Actual locations will be determined with collaboration between the Wasatch County Health Department and City.

8.06.060 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

A. In annexation agreements, Master Development agreements, or zone changes the City Council may negotiate for EV-Ready Outlets or Level 1 chargers to be included in garages for condominiums, townhouses, duplexes, and single-family homes to allow for charging of hybrid and electric vehicles.

B. In annexation agreements, Master Development agreements, or zone changes the City Council may negotiate for Level 2 charging stations within mixed use or residential parking garages at a potential rate of 1 for every 8 units.

C. In annexation agreements, Master Development agreements, or zone changes the City Council may negotiate for two or more Level 2 charging stations for every 100 stalls. For park & ride or central transportation areas, the City may negotiate for Level 3 charging stations.

D. Minimum Parking Requirements. An electric vehicle charging station space may be included in the calculation for minimum required parking spaces that are required pursuant to other provisions of the code.

E. Location and Design Criteria.

Where provided, parking for electric vehicle charging purposes is required to include the following:

Clearance. Charging station equipment mounted on pedestals, light posts, bollards, or other devices shall be a minimum of twenty-four inches clear from the face of curb.

Charging Station Equipment. Charging station outlets and connector devices shall be no less than thirty-six inches or no higher than forty-eight inches from the top of surface where mounted, and shall contain a retraction device and/or a place to hang permanent cords and connectors sufficiently above the ground or paved surface.

Charging Station Equipment Protection. When the electric vehicle charging station space is perpendicular or at an angle to curb face and charging equipment, adequate equipment protection, such as wheel stops or concrete-filled steel bollards, shall be used.

Location. Placement of a single electric vehicle charging station is preferred at the beginning or end stall on a block face.

Signage. Each charging station space shall be posted with signage indicating the space is only for electric vehicle charging purposes. Days and hours of operations shall be included if time limits or tow away provisions are to be enforced. Signage shall include: A phone number or other contact information shall be provided on the charging station equipment for reporting when the equipment is not functioning, or other problems are encountered.

F. Location and Design Criteria.

Maintenance. Charging station equipment shall be maintained in all respects, including the functioning of the charging equipment. Damaged or unusable EV Chargers should be repaired as soon as possible.

Electricity Charges. When payment is required charging station owners should ensure that such payments can be made using an established national network with NFC (near-field communication technology) payments. For DC charging, in addition, the EVSE should provide a card reader to accept credit card payments. Actual EV charges should be comparable to average regional EV charges.

Accessibility. Where charging station equipment is provided within an adjacent pedestrian circulation area, such as a sidewalk or accessible route to the building entrance, the charging equipment shall be located so as not to interfere with accessibility requirements for sidewalks, trails, other parking stalls. In new development, the EV charging parking stalls will be next to handicapped parking stalls.

Lighting. Where charging station equipment is installed, adequate site lighting is required for use of charging station during nighttime hours per dark sky compliance standards.

8.06.070 Radon Air

The City encourages property owners to complete radon testing in all commercial, industrial, mixed-use, and residential development. The City also encourages radon mitigation design in all developments. The City and the Wasatch County Health

Department can provide radon mitigation design, radon risk maps and health facts, availability on radon test kits, and radon engineering guidelines to building permit applicants.

8.06.080 Fugitive Dust

City will require dust control measures for any development or other activity which includes the sifting of dirt or rocks, or any other nuisance or pollution dust-generating activities by requiring the use of daily watering using water trucks, tarping, fencing, etc. See City Code 8.04.030.17 & 17.38.080.I.

8.06.090 Other Air Quality Initiatives

- A. The City can encourage new HOA CC&R's to use electric based landscaping and snow removal equipment instead of combustion-based engine equipment.
- B. City can show business locations of Tier 3 (or higher) gasoline businesses on city website.
- C. The City can promote the County Air Quality Website on city website and promote other information regarding air quality; such as smog ratings of vehicles, a city air quality toolbox, etc.
- D. The City can identify and negotiate Park & ride lots for future mass transit & other transportation needs in future annexations or Master Development Agreements, etc.
- E. The City can conduct emissions inventories to identify point sources of city vehicle, industry, and other area sources. The City can ensure City vehicles use Tier 3 or higher gasolines and create a Zero Emission Vehicle Program, thus lowering pollution emissions.
- F. The City can set city goals to reduce city-generated CO2 emissions according to 2030 and 2050 goals in The Utah Roadmap standards, pg. 10.
- G. The City can conduct energy audits for city buildings and set goals on how to make city buildings achieve 'net zero' ratings. The City can promote energy efficiency within development and redevelopments.
- H. The City can allow solar farming on city buildings or city property or join interlocal or public/private partnerships for solar farming. The City can promote geothermal and solar options for city and citizen use.
- I. The City can recognize business and private buildings within Heber City that meet or use energy efficient requirements, such as energy star, LEED requirements, etc.

The City can specifically negotiate for 'net zero' and/or LEED standards buildings in new development.

J. The City can encourage the use of evergreen trees and plants on private property because such trees and plants provide the highest filtration of particulates.

Flood Damage Prevention

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

Sections:

[9.20.010 Findings of fact.](#)

[9.20.020 Purpose.](#)

[9.20.030 Methods for reducing flood losses.](#)

[9.20.040 Definitions.](#)

[9.20.050 General provisions.](#)

[9.20.060 Designation of the Public Works Director.](#)

[9.20.070 Duties and responsibilities of the Public Works Director.](#)

[9.20.080 Permit procedures.](#)

[9.20.090 Appeal procedure.](#)

[9.20.100 Variance procedure.](#)

[9.20.110 General standards.](#)

[9.20.120 Specific standards.](#)

[9.20.130 Floodways.](#)

[9.20.140 Violation - Penalty.](#)

9.20.010 Findings of fact.

(A) The flood hazard areas of Syracuse City are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(B) These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are

inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-010.]

9.20.020 Purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of Syracuse, Utah, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

- (A) To protect human life and health;
- (B) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (C) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (D) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (E) To minimize damage to the public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in special flood hazard areas;
- (F) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of special flood hazard areas so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- (G) To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a special flood hazard area; and
- (H) To ensure that those who occupy a special flood hazard area assume responsibility for their actions. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-020.]

9.20.030 Methods for reducing flood losses.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

- (A) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in excessive increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities;
- (B) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (C) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of channel flood waters;
- (D) Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and

(E) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-030.]

9.20.040 Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

“Alluvial fan flooding” means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

“Apex” means a point on an alluvial fan or similar land form below which the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.

“Appurtenant structure” means a structure which is located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Appurtenant structures should constitute a minimal investment, may not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential. Examples of appurtenant structures are detached garages, carports, storage sheds, pole barns and hay sheds.

“Area of shallow flooding” means a designated AH, AO, or VO zone with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

“Base flood” means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

“Base flood elevation” means the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. Base flood elevations (BFEs) are shown on flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) and on the flood profiles.

“Basement” means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

“Breakaway wall” means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

“Critical feature” means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

“Development” means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials located within the special flood hazard area.

“Elevated building” means:

(1) A nonbasement building which is:

(a) Built, in the case of a building in Zones A1 – 30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1 – 30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the floor of the water; and

(b) Adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood.

(2) In the case of Zones A1 – 30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, “elevated building” also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters.

“Existing construction” means, for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. “Existing construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures.”

“Existing manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

“Expansion to existing manufactured home park or subdivision” means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

“Flood” or “flooding” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or
- (3) Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in subsection (2) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

“Flood elevation study” means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

“Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)” means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the City.

“Flood insurance study” means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the flood boundary floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

“Flood protection system” means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a “special flood hazard” and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

“Floodplain” or “floodprone area” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of “flooding”).

“Floodplain management” means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

“Floodplain management regulations” means any state law or City ordinance, including Syracuse City zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances such as this floodplain ordinance, etc., which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

“Floodproofing” means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

“Functionally dependent use” means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

“Highest adjacent grade” means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

“Historic structure” means any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) Individually listed on the state register as promulgated by the Utah Division of State History; or
- (4) Individually listed on a local inventory or historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (a) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or (b) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

“Hydrodynamic loads” means forces imposed on structures by flood waters due to the impact of moving water on the upstream side of the structure, drag along its sides, and eddies or negative pressures on its downstream side.

“Hydrostatic loads” means loads or pressures resulting from the static mass of water at any point of floodwater contact with a structure. They are equal in all directions and always act perpendicular to the surface on which they are applied.

“Levee” means a manmade structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

“Levee system” means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

“Lowest floor” means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building’s lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

“Manufactured home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle.”

“Manufactured home park or subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

“Mean sea level” means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community’s flood insurance rate map are referenced.

“New construction” means, for purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of the City’s initial FIRM, or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, “new construction” means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

“New manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

“Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle which is: (1) built on a single chassis; (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

“Regulatory floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

“Special flood hazard area” means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

“Start of construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The “actual start” means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading or filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the “actual start of construction” means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

“Structure” means a walled and roofed building, including gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

“Substantial damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

“Substantial improvement” means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local Code Enforcement Official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) Any alteration of a “historic structure”; provided, that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure.”

“Variance” means a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter in accordance with Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

“Violation” means failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this chapter.

“Water surface elevation” means the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-040.]

9.20.050 General provisions.

(A) Lands to Which This Chapter Applies. This chapter shall apply to all special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of Syracuse City.

(B) Basis for Establishing the Special Flood Hazard Areas. The special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled “The Flood Insurance Study for the City of Syracuse,” dated June 18, 2007, with an accompanying flood insurance rate map (FIRM), is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. The flood insurance study and FIRM are available for inspection at the City offices located at 1979 West 1900 South, Syracuse, Utah, 84075.

(C) Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered unless the modification fully complies with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

(D) Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(E) Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(F) Warning and Disclaimer of Liability. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the special flood hazard areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free

from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of Syracuse City or any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result in reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. [Ord. 21-30 § 1 (Exh. A); Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-050.]

9.20.060 Designation of the Public Works Director.

The Public Works Director or his or her designee (hereinafter referred to as the “Public Works Director”) is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this chapter and relevant provisions of [44](#) C.F.R. (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management, and performing all other duties as provided herein. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-060.]

9.20.070 Duties and responsibilities of the Public Works Director.

Duties of the Public Works Director shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Permit Review.

(1) Review and approve or deny all applications for floodplain development permits required by this chapter.

(2) Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied.

(3) Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, [33](#) U.S.C. [1334](#)).

(4) Review all development permits to determine whether proposed building sites, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.

(5) Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. Except as provided in SCC [9.20.130](#), no development shall be permitted within a floodway.

(B) Use of Other Base Flood Data. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with SCC [9.20.050](#)(B), Basis for Establishing the Special Flood Hazard Areas, the Public Works Director shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a federal, state, or other source as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development is administered in accordance with SCC [9.20.120](#), Specific standards.

(C) Information to Be Obtained and Maintained.

(1) Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement; provided, that in any V1 – 30, VE, and V Zones, the actual elevation to be obtained and recorded is that of the bottom of the lowest structural member of the floor (excluding piling and columns) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.

(2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:

(a) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure has been floodproofed.

(b) Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in SCC [9.20.080](#).

(3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter.

(D) Alteration of Watercourses.

(1) Notify adjacent communities, the Utah State Division of Water Rights, and the Utah State Division of Water Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit copies of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

(E) Interpretation of FIRM Boundaries. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the special flood hazard areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in SCC [9.20.090](#).

(F) Construction When No Regulatory Floodway Has Been Designated. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Public Works Director must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1 – 30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

(G) Application for Conditional FIRM Revision. The Public Works Director shall review applications for conditional FIRM revisions in accordance with SCC [9.20.130](#), Floodways. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-070.]

9.20.080 Permit procedures.

A floodplain development permit ("permit") shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any special flood hazard area established in SCC [9.20.050\(B\)](#). Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the City and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. The Public Works Director may require certification of any of these requirements by a professional engineer, architect, or surveyor as he or she deems necessary.

(A) Specific Requirements. The applicant must provide the following information:

- (1) The elevation in relation to the mean sea level of the lowest floor (including the basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
- (2) The elevation in relation to the mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be floodproofed;
- (3) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of this chapter; and
- (4) A description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development.

(B) Approval or Denial. Approval or denial of a permit by the Public Works Director shall be based on the provisions and intent of this chapter and the following relevant factors:

- (1) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (2) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (3) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (4) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (5) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (6) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
- (7) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
- (8) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

(9) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;

(10) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management plan for that area; and

(11) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-080.]

9.20.090 Appeal procedure.

(A) Any person adversely affected by a final decision of the Public Works Director made in the administration or interpretation of this chapter may, within the time provided herein, appeal that decision to the City Council by alleging that there is error in any such final order requirement, decision, or determination made by the Public Works Director in the administration or interpretation of this chapter. Appeals filed hereunder shall be in writing and shall be filed with the City Recorder within 30 days of the decision which is appealed. The appeal shall include any required City appeal forms and shall set forth, at a minimum: the name, address and telephone number of the appellant; the decision being appealed; the grounds for appeal; and a description of the alleged error in the decision or determination of the Public Works Director. Only decisions of the Public Works Director applying this chapter may be appealed to the City Council as provided herein. Appeals may not be used to waive or modify the terms or requirements of this chapter.

(B) After the appeal application is deemed complete, the City Recorder shall schedule the matter to be heard by the City Council. Prior to the appeal hearing, the City Recorder shall transmit all papers constituting the record of the decision or action being appealed to the City Council and the appellant. The City Council shall review the record of the decision or action of the Public Works Director and provide the appellant an opportunity to be heard regarding the appeal. In reviewing the appeal, the City Council shall consider and review all relevant technical evaluations and the specific factors set forth in SCC [9.20.080\(B\)](#). The City Council shall decide the matter in accordance with the standard of review set forth in subsection (C) of this section.

(C) The City Council may affirm or reverse the decision of the Public Works Director, in whole or in part, or may remand the administrative decision to the Public Works Director. The City Council is also authorized to impose additional conditions as part of its determination of the appeal as necessary to conform with the purposes and intent of this chapter. The City Council shall review the administrative decision of the Public Works Director for correctness in determining whether there is substantial evidence in the record to support the order, decision, or determination. The appellant shall have the burden of proving that an error has been made. The City Council shall issue a written decision.

(D) A record of all appeals shall be maintained by the City in accordance with the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act, Section [63G-2-101](#), et seq., Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. [Ord. 21-30 § 1 (Exh. A); Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-090.]

9.20.100 Variance procedure.

(A) The Syracuse City Council is hereby designated to hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

(B) The applicant shall have the right to a hearing before the Syracuse City Council on the question of whether or not the request for the variance fulfills the variance requirements of this chapter. The City Council shall render a decision denying the variance, granting the variance, or granting the variance with conditions.

(C) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Syracuse City Council may appeal such decision to the court of competent jurisdiction.

(D) The City shall maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to the Public Works Director. The Public Works Director shall report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

(E) In passing upon applications for a variance, the City Council shall consider all technical evaluations, those specific factors established in SCC [9.20.080](#)(B), the intent and purpose of this chapter, and the following conditions:

(1) Due to the dangers caused by flooding to human life and property and the costs and hardship caused thereby, only under limited circumstances may variances be granted in Syracuse City. Variances shall only be issued upon:

(a) A showing of good and sufficient cause;

(b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and

(c) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to human life and public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

(2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure. Variances may be issued for the

reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this chapter.

(3) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(4) Variances shall only be issued when a determination has been made that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

(5) Variances issued for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use may only be granted provided the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

(6) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased risk to life and property and an increase in premium rates for flood insurance, which may be substantial and will be commensurate with the risk of construction below the base flood level. Insurance rates may amount up to as high as \$25.00 for \$100.00 of insurance coverage. This notice shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions as required in subsection (D) of this section.

(7) All variances shall include a condition that the applicant sign an assumption of risk and waiver of liability agreement, in a form acceptable to the City, absolving Syracuse City of any and all liability in the event flood damage occurs to that portion of a structure for which the variance is granted. This agreement shall be recorded in the office of the Davis County recorder, shall run with the land, and shall be binding upon all future owners thereof.

(F) The Syracuse City Council may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary and which fulfill the criteria of the variance provisions of this chapter. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-100.]

9.20.110 General standards.

In all special flood hazard areas the following standards are required:

(A) Construction Materials and Methods.

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

(B) Anchoring. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure and capable of resisting the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

(C) Utilities.

(1) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

(2) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters.

(3) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(D) Subdivision Proposals.

(1) All subdivision proposals (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage in accordance with the purposes and intent of this chapter.

(2) All subdivision proposals (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) shall meet the permit requirements of SCC [9.20.080](#) and all applicable provisions of this section and SCC [9.20.120](#).

(3) All subdivision proposals (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

(4) All subdivision proposals (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(5) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) which contain at least 50 lots or five acres (whichever is less), if not otherwise provided by SCC [9.20.050](#)(B), Basis for Establishing the Special Flood Hazard Areas, or

SCC [9.20.070](#)(B), Use of Other Base Flood Data. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-110.]

9.20.120 Specific standards.

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in SCC [9.20.050](#)(B), Basis for Establishing Special Flood Hazard Areas, or SCC [9.20.070](#)(B), Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following provisions are required:

(A) Residential Construction.

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood elevation, with certification provided to the Administrator by a registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor.
- (2) Require within any AO Zone on the City's FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the City's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (3) Require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures within Zones AH and AO.

(B) Nonresidential Construction.

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - (a) Be floodproofed so that below the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - (b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
 - (c) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or land surveyor that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this subsection. Such certifications shall be provided to the Public Works Director and include the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed.
- (2) Require within any AO Zone on the City's FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures: (a) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in

feet on the City's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified) or (b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in subsection (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section.

(3) Require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures within Zones AH and AO.

(C) Openings in Enclosures Below the Lowest Floor. For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(1) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;

(2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and

(3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices; provided, that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(D) Manufactured Homes.

(1) All manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement and capable of resisting the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over the top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces. Specific requirements may be:

(a) Over the top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the manufactured home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations, with manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side;

(b) Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points, with manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side;

(c) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds; and

(d) Any additions to the manufactured home be similarly anchored.

(2) All manufactured homes or those to be substantially improved which are proposed to be located on sites (a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (b) in a new

manufactured home park or subdivision, (c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred “substantial damage” as the result of a flood, shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Within Zones A1 – 30, AH, and AE, such manufactured homes must be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement;

(b) Within Zones A1 – 30, AH and AE, such manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions that are not subject to the provisions in subsection (D)(2)(a) of this section must be elevated so that either:

(i) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation; or

(ii) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(E) Recreational Vehicles.

(1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1 – 30, AH, and AE must either: (a) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, (b) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (c) meet the permit requirements of SCC [9.20.080](#) and the elevation and anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces of subsection (D)(2)(a) of this section.

(2) A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-120.]

9.20.130 Floodways.

Located within special flood hazard areas established in SCC [9.20.050](#)(B) are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development are prohibited unless the following requirements are met:

(A) Certification by a registered professional engineer or land surveyor is provided demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, performed in accordance with standard engineering practice, that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

(B) All fill, new construction, and substantial improvements, or other development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of SCC [9.20.110](#) and [9.20.120](#).

(C) The Public Works Director may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided the Public Works Director has applied for and been granted a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA, under the provisions of [44](#) CFR Chapter 1, Section [65.12](#), of the National Flood Insurance Regulations. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-130.]

9.20.140 Violation – Penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, violating or causing or permitting the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine, or by imprisonment in the Davis County jail, or by both as provided by law. Such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed to be guilty of a separate offense for each day during which any portion of any violation of this chapter is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable as herein provided. [Ord. 07-17 § 1 (Exh. A); Code 1971 § 9-4-140.]

Capabilities Assessments

Location	Do you have any maps, documents, or plans related to hazards?	Describe building, zoning, ordinances, or other tools to address natural hazards and/or regulate construction in hazard-prone areas	Does your community have the following administrative and technical capabilities?	Which education or outreach programs exist that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information?	Should any of these capabilities be expanded or improved to reduce risk?
----------	---	---	---	--	--

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Alpine	Flood maps, Lone Peak Emergency Response doc, CIP and stormwater plans, geologic maps showing potential areas or debris flow, landslide and rockfall areas; and fault maps.	Hillside Protection and Wildland Urban Interface ordinances, floodplain ordinance, current building codes. Require studies to verify if potential hazards are really there and to what extent for new developments. If hazards are present, our code requires mitigation measures to be designed and installed. We also require acknowledgement by homeowners, prior to obtaining a building permit, that they are building in an area with potential hazards, especially in areas where development occurred prior to the city having a sensitive lands ordinance.	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Contract with Lone Peak, Emergency Manger works with Fire Chief	Ongoing public education or information program	I think our staffing is adequate.
American Fork City	Yes. We have the FIRM maps and we keep them updated.	Sensitive Lands Ordinance, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, floodplain management ordinances	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance	Ongoing public education or information program	We always could use more resources, but we are routinely

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
			programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Public Information Officer		adding new staff and capabilities.
Cedar Fort	no	zoning ordinances limiting construction on steep slopes and in mountain foothills	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission		sure
Cedar Hills	Maps locating natural fault lines and flood hazard areas	Hillside development is regulated to require geotechnical studies, slope stability studies, and zoning ordinances dictate slopes for cut and fill areas.	Community Planner, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission	Ongoing public education or information program	I operate as the Emergency Manager, but need to coordinate with American Fork Fire and Rescue on EM efforts in the Cedar Hills community.
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Yes; available upon request	We work with cities and counties to address water quality and infrastructure concerns within hazard-prone areas	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Communications (SCADA), operations and maintenance staff	Ongoing public education or information program, Public-private partnership initiatives	
Charleston	Flood maps adopted, CIP, wildland protection	Hillside ordinance, follow FEMA floodplain regulations	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer,		Yes, as Charleston grows

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
			Planning Commission, Wasatch county - warning systems & emergency management		
Coalville	Culinary Water Master Plan, general plan: Parks, Open Space and Environment section	Building codes related to fire and steep slopes, open space preservation goals especially in hazardous areas, flood hazard reduction code, sensitive lands ordinance preventing building within 100' of floodplain.	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission	Ongoing public education or information program	
Daniel	Yes, fire, FIRM, geological (faults, landslide, slope)	160 acres/lot in fire-prone areas, 100 yr. floodplain new development must elevate structures, Wasatch County Fire must sign off on all homes in WUI	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Warning systems, Emergency Manager with County	County-wide CERT, educational flyers with water bill, website has newsletter	Emergency notification text system for Daniel, not just through the County
Eagle Mountain	Hazard Maps through GIS department available on website, part of emergency operations plan, Stormwater management plan	Multiple ingress/egress in subdivisions, roofing materials, some defensible space, Geotech reports for development on hillsides	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Volunteer preparedness committee	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No
Elk Ridge	Work with County and MAG	WUI ordinance	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on	No

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
			and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission, County Emergency Manager, hire building official, County GIS	environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program	
Fairfield	no	zoning ordinances limiting construction on steep slopes and foothills	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission		
Francis City	In our General Plan, we have an earthquake map, fire risk index, past fires map and flood map.	Our city code address building in flood hazards and other sensitive lands.	Community Planner, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission	Ongoing public education or information program	Not right now. Potentially as the city grows.
Genola	NFIP maps	Geotechnical and soils studies for new development, Critical lands overlay, JUB does hydraulic analysis for culinary water	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission, MAG helps with General Plan, JUB & Franson does engineering, part of regional fire dept, agreement with Santaquin for police	Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
Goshen	No		Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Planning Commission, Fire Chief, Hazard date from MAG		No

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Heber City	Wasatch County Personal Emergency Preparedness Pamphlet	Hillside overlay, sensitive lands, floodplain (buildings must be above base flood level), wildfire ordinance	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator through the county, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Firewise Communities certification, Public-private partnership initiatives	In-house GIS, more staff for wildfire maintenance monitoring
Henefer	Gas line mapping and evacuation plan, lots of local knowledge on Dominion Energy, Capital Improvements Plan	Multiple ingress/egress, State building codes, no new buildings in the floodplain, newly subdivided land must have grinders on sewer system	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Councilmember is EM, Summit warning system and HAM radios, some hazard data for gas lines	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, May be a firewise community	Need to bolster emergency preparedness
Hideout	No	Geotechnical studies in proposed annexation area, NFIP requirements, State building codes	Community Planner, Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission		Need to be part of Summit County's emergency alert system, getting a Public Works director, update code for fire mitigation
Highland	FIRM, general plan includes	Building regulations, some environmentally sensitive lands,	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data	Ongoing public education or information program,	

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
	environmentally sensitive lands, Emergency Operations Plan (Long Peak), Stormwater management, dam safety plan (debris basin), CWPP (Lone Peak)	FIRMS, natural drainage requirements	and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Work with Lone Peak for emergency operations, esp. fire	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	
Independence	Wildland Urban Interface map, flood maps	WUI ordinance, revamping code in 1-3 yrs.	Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Planning Commission, Town administrator, clerk and mayor, County Sheriff and Fire	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc.	As development occurs
Interlaken	Slope study map that highlights sensitive slope areas, Emergency Response Plan from 2002	Fire standards for new construction remodels, Geotech studies required for slopes	Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission, Interlocal agreement with Wasatch County Fire, contract with TO engineering	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Firewise Communities certification	Improve warning system with siren
Kamas	Yes, in our General Plan we have a fire risk and historic fire map. Also, a potential landslide map.	We have a sensitive land overlay zone.	Community Planner, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission		Not at this time
Lehi City	Flood Map, General plan environmentally sensitive areas. Debris Management Plan,	Ordinances, International Building Code, Urban wild land interface. Overlay zones	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access	Mutual aid agreements to be renewed,

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
			programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, Public-private partnership initiatives	Additional Staff, Maintenance,
Lindon City	Yes. Environmental features map for sensitive areas (3 identified) with fault lines, conserved wetlands, flood zones, and streams. Ordinances, listed below. EOP describing potential hazards that could affect Lindon City with Appendices including FEMA HAZUS models, Utah quaternary fault and fold map (USGS), moderate and high hazard dams with quaternary fault overlay, Tier II Hazardous Materials, emergency declaration and evacuation orders, and zoning maps. Adopted the FEMA	Established Sensitive Area Districts Ordinance; Flood hazard area standards (raising lowest floor level above flood plain); steep slope ordinance regulates building and grading on steep slope areas; seismic & wind load building code standards for structures.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Board of Adjustments Commission, Historic Preservation Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, CERT, Block Captain System	I think we're doing well in terms of personnel. Perhaps we could look at additional wildland fire hazard risk reduction strategies.

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
	FIRM maps as part of our ordinances;				
Mapleton City	No	Flood plain ordinance	Community Planner, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program	
Midway	We have a chapter in our General Plan devoted to sensitive land and protection of those areas. Included in the chapter are several sensitive land maps that include slope, wetlands, FEMA flood zones, ridgelines, etc. The Midway Land Use ordinance also protects sensitive land.	The Midway Land Use ordinance also protects sensitive land including slopes, wetlands, FEMA flood zones, etc.	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission		This will need to be assessed.
Nebo School District	Emergency Plans, Sheltering Plans, Evacuation Plan	Schools have higher standard for building	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, State Risk of Utah insures buildings, School Board	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Oakley	Sensitive lands, water usage, and geological maps available on website and in plan.	Sensitive lands, State building codes, fire marshal approve site plans in sensitive areas, engineering review	Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program	A specific emergency manager
Orem	Emergency Management Plan, City Communication Plan, Fire Risk Maps, Flood Maps from Dam Break, MAG maps	Hillside ordinance	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk. Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, Firewise Communities certification, Public-private partnership initiatives	No
Park City Municipal Corporation	Yes - Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Community Wildfire Protection Plan, multiple GIS products, NFIP flood zone maps	Adopting a wildland-urban interface code in order to create home hardening/fire resistant communities.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, Firewise Communities certification, Public-private partnership initiatives	

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Payson	FEMA maps on Payson website, GIS person can find maps on county GIS system	Wildland Urban Interface area, geotechnical reports required for development, city informs developers of mapped hazards, floodplain maps, international building codes, a sensitive lands ordinances and hillside development to interact with the native landscape and help buffer between the two as well as flood plain requirements.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Education upon request for schools, clubs, church, etc.	All could be expanded, especially hiring a Fire Marshal
Pleasant Grove	NO	WE HAVE A HILLSIDE ORDINANCE ADDRESSING SENSITIVE LANDS PRONE TO GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission		WORKING ON GETTING A MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT
Provo City	FEMA FIRMS; Slide-prone areas & known fault zones shown on our GIS	Ordinances/guidelines for flood zones, fault zones, debris-prone areas along frontal canyons, and sensitive lands.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Ongoing public education or information program, Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Public-private partnership initiatives	Yes - plan to create levee/river maintenance plan this year
Salem	Watershed operations plan, Emergency Operations Plan in progress	Slope and floodplain ordinances, but all should be updated and improved	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program,	Code enforcement officer

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
				Natural disaster or safety related school programs	
Santaquin City	Yes. Plans from EWP NRCS work performed. Also, Supplemental Environmental Assessment Plans for east bench of Santaquin and in the lower area of Santaquin Canyon.	Hillside overlay zones, wetland area restrictions, etc.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Hazard Data and Information, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Ongoing public education or information program	Yes.
Saratoga Springs	yes, GIS	Flood and Grading Ordinances	Hazard Data and Information, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission		Yes, the Emergency Manager needs to be a full-time position
South Summit school district	Emergency Response Plan	Follow ordinances in each jurisdiction, also State Board of Education standards.	Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Chief Building Official, School Board, mutual aid with YMCA and others, i.e., for evacuation center	Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Better define emergency manager's responsibilities
Spanish Fork	Yes	Flood and Fire zoning, current building codes for seismic, etc.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs	

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Springville City	NFIP Maps are being updated and final maps will be adopted in June 2020. 280 structures are entering the floodplain with this update. We have fault lines, high liquefaction areas, high potential for debris and landslides and the FEMA flood plain on layers on our City GIS Map.	Hill Side Overlay prevents development on slopes greater than 25%. Floodplain development ordinance.	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs	
Summit County	Engineering dept posts hazard maps (such as floodplain maps) online as does GIS dept. Summit County Emergency Management Plan, Summit County Community Wildland Preparedness Plan 2019, UFFSL UWRAP Wildland Fire Reports - https://wildfirerisk.utah.gov	Follow the IBC, Critical lands regulations, wildland urban interface requirements, Fire dept. and sewer advisory committees must approve site plans. Fire sprinkler & building material requirements Summit County Development Codes: https://www.summitcounty.org/828/Development-Codes	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, Firewise Communities certification, Public-private partnership initiatives	Strengthen WUI Codes, increase Community Involvement. Everything is dependent on resources.
Utah County	EWP, CWPP, EOP (not yet promulgated), Watershed	Require defensible space, etc. for new construction,	Emergency Manager, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access	No

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
	Operations, various evacuation plans.		Aid Agreements, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Firewise Communities certification	
Vineyard	Draft evacuation plan (Chris)	Comply with state building code, 90+% of building less than 10 yrs. old	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission, Mutual aid w/Orem, County warning system	Ongoing public education or information program, Jr. Building Inspectors program	Amplification of Emergency Manager position & GIS, strengthen maintenance and prevention program
Wallsburg	CIP	Can't build on slopes >30%, slope management. Follow Wasatch County's requirements for slope.	Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission, Wasatch Co: Emergency Manager, GIS Coordinator, Warning System MAG: Community Planner		Educate planning commission on building requirements
Wasatch County	CWPP (community wildland protection program), Emergency Action Plan,	Hillside ordinance, floodplain,	Emergency Manager, Community Planner, Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Floodplain Administrator, Civil Engineer, GIS Coordinator, Planning Commission	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Firewise Communities certification, Public-private partnership initiatives	

	Maps and Plans	Codes and Ordinances	Admin and Technical	Education and Outreach	Ways to Improve
Woodland Hills	Yes, Geostrategy hazard maps used in all new construction	WUI, require geotechnical studies, required fire permits, fire hydrant ordinance for new construction	Warning systems/services, Hazard Data and Information, Maintenance programs to reduce risk, Mutual Aid Agreements, Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, Planning Commission, LEI engineering contracted for planning & engineering, County EM & GIS	Citizen or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency prep, access and functional needs populations, etc., Ongoing public education or information program, Natural disaster or safety related school programs, Firewise Communities certification	Yes, fire dept needs more \$



STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 3, 2022
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Stacey Child, Parks and Recreation Director
SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION TO ACCEPT AND APPROVE STAFF AND PAR BOARD RECOMMENDATION FOR THE USE OF THE 2022 UTAH COUNTY MUNICIPAL RECREATION GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$16,199.35 AND AUTHORIZE STAFF TO SUBMIT THE APPLICATION AS PRESENTED.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve a resolution to authorize Mayor Packard to sign the 2022 Utah County Municipal Recreation Grant application in the amount of \$16,199.35.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Springville City has the opportunity to apply for the 2022 Utah County Municipal Recreation Grant. This grant is for the amount of \$16,199.35 and is due May, 10, 2022. The Springville PAR Board is recommending to City Council that the grant funds be used to build a Hammock Park in one of our existing parks.

BACKGROUND

Utah County is currently accepting grant applications from municipalities for recreation. In order to be eligible for funding, "a project must involve the development or construction of tourism, recreation, or cultural, and/or convention facilities. All projects must be for publicly owned or operated facilities." The available amount that Springville City is eligible for the year 2022 is \$16,199.35.

On April 26, 2022, the PAR Board voted to recommend to the City Council that this year's grant funds be used to create a Hammock Park in one of our beautiful city parks.

The hammock park would be designed to promote recreation and invite individuals and groups of all ages who love the great outdoors and hammocking, as well as those who enjoy the challenge of a slack line. To further promote Springville and the "Art City", the tops of the poles would be works of art. A local artist will be invited to carve the tops of several of the poles with different custom art installations.

DISCUSSION

2022 grant allocations:

Hammock Poles (15-25 Feet Tall)	12 @ \$1,000.00 Per Pole	\$ 12,000.00
Art Work (\$400.00 per pole)	6 @ \$ 400.00 Per Pole	\$ 2,400.00

Hardware (\$100.00 per pole)	12 @ \$ 100.00	Per Pole	\$ 1,200.00
Wood Water Proofing/Sealer	12 gallons @ \$ 50.00		\$ 600.00

TOTAL: \$ 16,200.00

FISCAL IMPACT

The total cost of these projects will not exceed the allotted \$16,199.35, in County Recreation Grant Funds.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2022 Utah County Application
2. Photo of a Hammock Park



RESOLUTION #2022-XX

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN UTAH COUNTY AND THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE, UTAH REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 2022 UTAH COUNTY MUNICIPAL RECREATION GRANT.

WHEREAS, Utah County is appropriating TRCC Funding “restaurant tax” in the form of a Grant;

WHEREAS, the City has been awarded funds for projects of development or construction of facilities;

WHEREAS, it is the mutual benefit of both Utah County and Springville City to enter into an agreement providing for the parties’ joint efforts to administer the 2022 Municipal Utah County Recreation Grant, and;

WHEREAS, an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement, in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, has been prepared to define the joint election administration and responsibilities.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Springville, Utah:

1. The Interlocal Cooperation Agreement attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is hereby approved.
2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the Agreement substantially the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, with such minor changes and modifications as may be recommended by the City’s legal counsel.

This resolution shall take effect immediately, as allowed by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 03rd day of May, 2022.

Matt Packard, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

2022 Municipal Utah County Recreation Grant Application



STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2022
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Patrick Monney, Director of Administrative Services
SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION FOR CONSENT TO
MEMORIALIZE THE FUNDING OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY TIER 2
HYBRID PENSION LEGISLATION FROM 2020

RECOMMENDED MOTIONS

Motion to approve Resolution No. ____ that approves the Employer Election to Pick-Up Member Contributions for Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Hybrid pension plans.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020 the State of Utah passed legislation that mandated a 2.27% increase in Public Safety employees Tier 2 Hybrid pension to Utah Retirement Systems (URS). This mandate was to place the burden on the employees (thus deducting 2.27% from their paycheck) to fund the pension increase. State Legislation provided an option for individual cities to pass their own resolution to burden the increase on the city and not the employee, if local legislative bodies elected to.

Springville legislative body was informed of the issue initially in the April 28, 2020 Budget Planning Meeting, but no resolution or direction was given at that time.

Since the state mandated legislation was made into law, Springville City has burdened the 2.27% increase and has not burdened the employee with the increase. URS needs a resolution from Springville City to memorialize their decision to either continue to pay for the pension increase in behalf of the employee, or to now deduct the 2.27% from each of the Public Safety employees who have elected to participate in the Tier 2 Hybrid pension fund.

The cost to the city is approximately \$25,000 per year.

BACKGROUND

In 2011, the Utah pension program was in financial trouble and URS created a second-tier pension program for cities to have their employees participate in. This second tier, or Tier 2 option allowed for two choices for the employees. One choice was for employees

to place 100% of their pension benefit under the direction of URS and allow URS to manage the growth of the fund, or the second option was a Tier 2 Hybrid option that allowed for a defined percentage of the employee's pension to be managed by URS and a second defined percentage of the employee's pension to be managed through a 401(k) through URS. This hybrid option allowed for the employee to manage a portion of their pension's investments through the 401(k)-investment strategy (where the employee could select the funds their money was invested in).

An additional issue that had to be addressed was the vesting of the URS pension for an employee approaching retirement. Under the original Tier 1 plan, a regular state employee after 30 years of service was considered fully vested and able to draw 60% of their highest three years of pay from the URS fund for retirement. A Public Safety employee was able to draw 50% of their highest three years of income after 20 years of vesting - also considered fully vested). To help with the recovery of the total URS Pension fund, the state legislators passed into law the Tier 2 plan that now pushed out the minimum vesting from 30 years of service for a regular employee to 35 years of service for the same 60% and for a Public Safety employee 20 years of service to 25 years of service for the same 50%. However, lobbyists that represent the Public Safety sector of employees, lobbied for an increase of the 50% to something like 52%. These lobbyists were satisfied that the additional increase could be passed along to the employee, and not mandated to the city.

Currently according to URS, 70 to 75% of the cities in Utah have elected through resolution to burden the increase to the city, and not the Public Safety employee. Springville has yet to pass resolution either way.

DISCUSSION

There are two attachments. 1st, the email thread of the discussion between Patrick Monney and James Hammer with URS concerning Springville's current situation and second, minutes from the April 28, 2020 Budget Planning meeting where the issue was first brought to the attention of the City Council.

ALTERNATIVES

FISCAL IMPACT

If the council votes to have the city burden the cost of the 2.27%, the City will need to continue to add an additional \$25,000 per year to the pension budget for Public Safety employees that elect the Tier 2 Hybrid pension option.

Attachments: Email and Minutes



MINUTES
Springville City Council Budget Planning Meeting - APRIL 28, 2020

Notice was given of an all-electronic meeting to minimize the potential spread of COVID-19, and as authorized by Utah Governor Gary Herbert's Executive Order #2020-05, the Springville City Council conducted an all-electronic Budget Planning Meeting beginning at 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 28, 2020. There was no public access to the Springville City Council chambers. Those desiring to join the meeting did so electronically.

MINUTES OF THE BUDGET PLANNING MEETING OF THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL HELD ON TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 2020 AT 12:30 P.M. ELECTRONICALLY

Presiding and Conducting: Mayor Richard J. Child

Elected Officials in Attendance Electronically:

Liz Crandall
Craig Jensen
Patrick Monney
Matt Packard
Mike Snelson

City Staff in Attendance Electronically: City Administrator Troy Fitzgerald, Assistant City Administrator/City Attorney John Penrod, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director, City Recorder Kim Crane, Operations Manager Rod Oldroyd, Building and Grounds Director Bradley Neel, Public Safety Director Craig Martinez, Recreation Director Corey Merideth, Community Development Director Josh Yost, Public Works Director Brad Stapley, and Library Director Dan Mickelson.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Child welcomed everyone and called the Budget Planning meeting to order at 4:00 PM.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

1) Welcome - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator

City Administrator Fitzgerald welcomed all in attendance. He reviewed the recent information from Utah Governor Gary Herbert regarding the COVID19 restrictions. He provided information on the preparation of the FY2021 budget with all of the uncertainty because of the virus. An overview was given of the guidelines for opening up to the public. It was expected the Governor would be issuing an order in the next few days regarding public guidelines. Social distancing guidelines will be in place with restrictions of numbers in groups. Masks will likely be required for some time. Returning to normal anytime soon was not likely. Symptom checking will be required of the public and employees. It was unclear what would be required. Under the orange risk, guidelines it requires gyms and fitness centers to stay closed and varies widely by city, some cities are opening pools and recreation centers with restrictions, while others are not opening.

Administrator Fitzgerald asked the council to weigh in on when they want to open and how in regards to Bartholomew Park, Civic Center, Library, Museum, and CRC. A discussion was raised about who would enforce social distancing and the interpretation of strict or permissive.

Administrator Fitzgerald explained the supply of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) would need to be discussed and how much. He expressed some part-time employees are making more on unemployment than working and asked would they come back. Opening up facilities would involve more training and requirements for cleaning

Councilmember Monney commented staff would need to look at closing parks when they are full to help with social distancing. He expressed it would be very difficult to make sure everything is cleaned and sanitized anytime items are touched.

Administrator Fitzgerald reported opening the library would involve rearranging the furniture for social distancing and may take up to a week to gear up for the opening. The regulations could be a nightmare to navigate.

Councilmember Packard expressed it could be a day to day decision for the Mayor and City Administrator regarding operations. He observed it may be living the spirit of the order and not the letter.

Administrator Fitzgerald remarked in some areas we could rely on the citizens to help and make them aware of what is required.

Councilmember Snelson suggested putting information together for the public regarding what the city is doing.

2) Budget Foundation/Utah Leads Together v2.0 - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator

Administrator Fitzgerald explained there were no dollars in the budget for PPE, disinfectant, signs, to follow the guidelines, in part because of the requirements for the CARES Act, however, the city needs to have items budgeted in order to spend the funds. A review of the economic phased timeline from urgent, to stabilization and recovery, could go into 2022.

Administrator Fitzgerald stated some challenges with the budget are if the city opens the CRC sooner, they will need to cut more from the budget. Several facility budgets have been trimmed, and services would need to be cut because of increased expenses.

Councilmember Packard asked what would happen if the CRC did not open, because of the cost. Administrator Fitzgerald remarked staff will need to come up with some innovative ways to approach reopening.

Director Riddle commented according to the Governors guidelines it was recommended to keep gyms and fitness centers closed. It doesn't make sense to open up with the expense required. However, most other cities are going to open.

Mayor Child asked about the CRC season passes. Administrator Fitzgerald explained the passes were being honored by extending them at the end.

Mayor Child expressed it would be difficult to stay closed, with pressure from other cities being open.

Administrator Fitzgerald commented staff was looking at the economics of the situation, with the trepidation of do we keep the CRC open or layoff, police officers.

Councilmember Snelson expressed the need to inform citizens as to why the decisions were being made.

Administrator Fitzgerald reported they would keep an eye on sales tax revenues, and economics of the situation.

3) Budget Summary Sheet - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator

Administrator Fitzgerald provided information on the budget forecast with sales tax down 7%, development down 20%, the CRC, and Programming down 25%. In reviewing the budget summary total revenues were down overall by 4.5% or about \$1.5 million in the budget.

4) **Revenues - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator**

Administrator Fitzgerald reviewed the projected revenues and shortfalls of the budget.

5) **Reserves - Bruce Riddle, Assistant City Administrator/Finance Director**

Director Riddle provided an overview of the cash reserve status. He explained existing capital projects are in process and are included in the reserves, breaks or stops can be put into place if the city is in dire need, currently, the budget does dip into the reserves a small amount.

Councilmember Snelson asked about the philosophy of keeping the golf course in the enterprise fund rather than the general fund. Director Riddle explained the golf course was a money-making entity. Councilmember Snelson asked if it would be easier to fund repairs and needs at the golf course using the general fund. Director Riddle expressed to have it be self-sustaining, it would need to operate as a business. Administrator Fitzgerald expounded if the golf course is making money the funds can be kept for its own benefit.

6) **Wages and Benefits - Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator**

Administrator Fitzgerald explained currently there were no raises budgeted, the only benefit going up was medical insurance by approximately 7%, with some negotiating to bring the cost down, and it would be covered in the budget

Administrator Fitzgerald reported on Public Safety Pensions. In 2011 the Utah pension program was in trouble and created a second tier. Last year they discovered an inequality in the public safety tier. They fixed it by having the employee pay for it and decreasing their pay. The budget proposes that the City pays all of the changes. Currently, the city pays for all pensions for all Tier I and Tier II pensions except the 2.27%, the cost would be significant of approximately \$50,000.

7) **Fees**

Administrator Fitzgerald reported there were no fee changes. He provided information on fees needing to be increased because of general operations.

Councilmember Jensen commented the yard waste recycling area does need some help, they are very busy and receiving a lot of green waste.

Mayor Child commented on the need to explore the fee for green waste so that it is not dumped on the side of the road because they don't want to pay the fee.

Councilmember Jensen asked what the status was on the Fire Department. Administrator Fitzgerald stated the money was in the budget to build out the fire station. Part of the issue was impact fees and they need to be updated. Zions is working on the plan and the city was waiting for the study to be completed.

Councilmember Packard asked about enterprise funds being down, such as electrical and water. Administrator Fitzgerald explained they looked at the models and forced them down 5% in most revenue classifications, assuming there would be economic challenges over the first part of the fiscal year. Currently, Power was up 2.6% and next month it may be relaxed.

Councilmember Packard asked about having tripwires in the budget. Administrator Fitzgerald explained safeguards have been incorporated into the budget.

Councilmember Snelson asked about the budget being the same as it was previously for fireworks and the float. Administrator Fitzgerald reported the expenses for Art City Days were for FY2021 and is for Art City Days next year.

Councilmember Monney expressed he would like to have something in the budget for a celebration in September and the council could look at it later. Administrator Fitzgerald said they would review it and see what may be in other events.

Councilmember Packard asked about possible purchases of capital items. Administrator Fitzgerald conveyed if it made sense to purchase a piece of equipment and the dollars were there to go ahead with the purchase or if a property becomes available to hold for the future.

Administrator Fitzgerald reported on the safeguards put into place in the budget.

Mayor Child expressed his appreciation with staff and commented they have done well with the circumstances.

Councilmember Packard agreed staff has done the best with the information available.

Administrator Fitzgerald reported staff was working to maintain the city service level. He stated unless there were more questions tomorrow's budget meeting could be canceled.

Council was in agreement to cancel tomorrow's budget meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

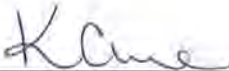
COUNCILMEMBER SNELSON MOVED TO ADJOURN THE BUDGET PLANNING MEETING OF THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL AT 6:12 P.M.

COUNCILMEMBER MONNEY SECONDED THE MOTION, ALL VOTED AYE.

This document constitutes the official minutes for the Springville City Council Work/Study meeting held on Tuesday, April 28, 2020.

I, Kim Crane, do hereby certify that I am the duly appointed, qualified, and acting City Recorder for Springville City, of Utah County, State of Utah. I do hereby certify that the foregoing minutes represent a true and accurate, and complete record of this meeting held on Tuesday, April 28, 2020.

DATE APPROVED: May 19, 2020



Kim Crane, CMC
City Recorder

Patrick Monney

From: James D. Hammer <James.Hammer@urs.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2022 3:49 PM
To: Patrick Monney
Cc: Heather Penni
Subject: RE: Springville City - 2.27% - Tier 2 Hybrid Pension Change (2020)
Attachments: MEMS-50 Employer Election to Pick-Up Member Contributions Tier 2 PS and FF.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Patrick,

Please see answers to your questions below in red:

1. How many cities chose through local legislative action to have the city burden the 2.27% vs. having the employee burden the expense (25%, 50% . . .)? Do you have the names of those cities?

I can't provide names for confidentiality reasons, but I can tell you that roughly 70-75% of employers providing public safety and firefighter system coverage "pick up" the member contributions in some form, whether partly or all.

2. Since Springville has been paying it without legislative resolution, if the city brings this to council in the next few weeks and they approve having the city burden the increase, how do we correct the past contributions that should have come from the employees? AND, is it too late to have legislative action to see if the city would like to pick up this contribution in the employees' behalf?

My understanding is that the pickup election can only be applied moving forward and cannot be backdated. Therefore, the employees would need to cover prior contributions. However, having brought similar matters up with our administrative staff before, I'm sure they would recommend that you consult with a tax attorney on how best to manage past contributions.

3. If the legislative body does not choose to pay for this contribution and we start having the employee pay it, do we need to go back and make that retroactive and have the employees reimburse the city for the amount that was paid in their behalf, or can we call it good and start from a certain date going forward having the employee pay for the benefit?

Because the pickup election is prospective only, you will need to make payroll deductions moving forward until the city votes in favor of picking up the contributions, if they ever decide to do so. We will need to record the past contributions as employee-paid because there has been no pickup election made and employee payment is the default election. As I mentioned earlier, I suspect you will need to do some type of reconciliation to collect from the employees for the past contributions, however this is where you will need to consult with a tax attorney on the proper course of action with the past contributions.

If the city decides to pick up the member contributions, please complete the attached form and return it to us, along with your formal resolution, ordinance, or minutes supporting the election.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Thank you,

James Hammer
Employer Services Director
[Utah Retirement Systems](#)
801-366-7786 | F: 801-245-7786

Trust, Commitment, Value, Innovation, Excellence

*This message may contain confidential information and is intended only for the recipient named. If you are not the named recipient, do not disseminate, distribute, or copy this email. Please notify the sender immediately by email if you have received this email by mistake and delete it from your system.

From: Patrick Monney <Pmonney@springville.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2022 3:01 PM
To: James D. Hammer <James.Hammer@urs.org>; Larry Williams <Larry.Williams@urs.org>; Christene Bonilla <Christene.Bonilla@urs.org>; Kylee Weaver <Kylee.Weaver@urs.org>
Cc: Heather Penni <Hpenni@springville.org>
Subject: [External] Springville City - 2.27% - Tier 2 Hybrid Pension Change (2020)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of URS. Do not click links or open attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Good afternoon URS team.

I'm Patrick Monney here with Springville City. As one of my responsibilities as the Director of Administrative Services, I manage HR. I believe all of you on this thread are aware of our situation with the Public Safety URS contribution for Tier 2 Hybrid option that was passed in 2020. We currently have 20 employees in our Public Safety division that have chosen the Tier 2 Hybrid option with URS. As of this time, our city has been paying for their 2.27% benefit. However, there was no formal legislative resolution back in 2020 to give directive from the legislative body to the city staff on how to memorialize this action. At the same time this was taking place, our payroll software provider, Caselle, had made a change in their code that automatically selected to have the city burden the expense without notification of the said programming change. In other words, by default of the software, the city picked up this amount instead of passing the mandated 2.27% employee contribution along to the public safety employees who had selected the Tier 2 Hybrid option (as mandated by the legislation from the state).

We are in urgent need of the following questions answered to help us in our move forward.

1. How many cities chose through local legislative action to have the city burden the 2.27% vs. having the employee burden the expense (25%, 50% . . .)? Do you have the names of those cities?
2. Since Springville has been paying it without legislative resolution, if the city brings this to council in the next few weeks and they approve having the city burden the increase, how do we correct the past contributions that should have come from the employees? AND, is it too late to have legislative action to see if the city would like to pick up this contribution in the employees' behalf?
3. If the legislative body does not choose to pay for this contribution and we start having the employee pay it, do we need to go back and make that retroactive and have the employees reimburse the city for the amount that was paid in their behalf, or can we call it good and start from a certain date going forward having the employee pay for the benefit?

We are receiving notifications from URS on a regular basis (every payroll) that states we need to change the accounting on our side to reflect that the employee is making the contribution of the 2.27% instead of the city (which is how the contribution is currently funded).

Please respond ASAP so we can have clear direction on how to settle this and move forward correctly.

Thank you!

PATRICK MONNEY
Director of Administration
pmonney@springville.org
801.491.7864
springville.org



RESOLUTION #2022-XX

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE “EMPLOYER ELECTION TO PICK-UP MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS, TIER 2 PUBLIC SAFETY AND FIREFIGHTER.”

WHEREAS, in or around 2020, Utah law regarding Tier 2 public safety and firefighter member contributions into the Utah Retirement Systems (“URS”) was amended, requiring an increased member contribution amount of ___ in order to provide Tier 2 public safety and firefighter employees a more equitable 25-year vesting percentage to other URS tiers; and

WHEREAS, as part of increasing the amount of the contributions, Utah law required public safety and firefighter personnel to pay for the new increase, unless the city elected to pick-up the member contributions; and

WHEREAS, over 75% of cities have reported picking up the member contributions; and

WHEREAS, Springville City values its public safety and firefighter personnel and the amazing job they do for the City and want to stay competitive in retaining public safety and firefighter employees; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that electing to pick-up Springville City’s public safety and firefighter employees’ member contributions is in the best interest of the City’s residents and helps to maintain the City’s health, safety and public welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL:

SECTION 1. Approval. The City Council approves moving forward with the “Employer Election to Pick-up Member Contributions, Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter,” and approves the Mayor to execute the form attached as Exhibit A and any other documents necessary for the City to pick-up Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter contributions.

SECTION 2. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its approval and execution.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 03rd day of May 2022.

Matt Packard, Mayor

Attest:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

Exhibit A

(Employer Election to Pick-Up Member Contributions -
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter)



Utah Retirement Systems
 PO Box 1590
 Salt Lake City, UT 84110-1590
 801-366-7318 | 800-753-7318
 www.urs.org

Employer Election to Pick-Up Member Contributions Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter

Instructions:

1. This form is designed to notify Utah Retirement Systems (URS) of an Employer's formal election to "pick-up" retirement contributions.
2. This form and accompanying documentation must be returned to URS for processing.
3. A pick-up election is subject to federal law, resulting in tax and legal consequences, including limitations about the ability to modify or revoke the election. For information regarding employer pick-up contributions, please refer to federal law and guidance, including Internal Revenue Code Section 414 and IRS Revenue Ruling 2006-43.
4. An Employer should consult its legal, financial, and tax advisors if it has any questions concerning the consequences of Member contribution "pick-ups" and submitting this form.

SECTION A » EMPLOYER INFORMATION		
Employer Name	Employer Number	Date
Desired Effective Date: _____ (The effective date must be after the date that the pick-up election was formally adopted as provided in the attached documentation.)		

SECTION B » PICK-UP AMOUNT(S)
<p>The above-named Employer certifies that it has taken formal action to provide that the contributions on behalf of its covered employees in the following URS System, although designated as employee contributions, will be paid by the employer in lieu of employee contributions. (Please check the box and fill in the portion of employee contributions picked-up for each class of employees below. For example, mark "ALL" for a pick-up of all employee contributions for that system or a percentage of salary for a pick-up of a portion of employee contributions.)</p> <p><u>Please also attach written documentation to this form that provides evidence that the Employer formally elected to prospectively pick-up specified employee contributions.</u> (For example, ordinance, resolution, governing body meeting minutes, etc.)</p> <p>Note: If you are picking-up contributions for both public safety and firefighter employees, check both boxes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System, with the following pick-up election that will be paid by the Employer in lieu of employee contributions for members serving as a Public Safety Officer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ALL _____ (this includes any potential future increases to employee contributions); OR <input type="radio"/> _____% of salary. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System, with the following pick-up election that will be paid by the Employer in lieu of employee contributions for members serving as a Firefighter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ALL _____ (this includes any potential future increases to employee contributions); OR <input type="radio"/> _____% of salary.

SECTION C » CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE
<p>I acknowledge and certify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I represent and have the authority to sign and submit this form on behalf of the participating employer; • That Employer has taken all appropriate and necessary actions to make a formal Employer pick-up regarding employee contributions on behalf of its employees; • The election to pay for the Employee contributions shall constitute an Employer pick-up of designated contributions pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 414; • From and after the date of the pick-up election, an Employee may not: 1) have a cash or deferred election right with respect to designated Employee contributions; 2) be permitted to opt out of the pick-up; or 3) have the option of choosing to receive or receiving the contributed amounts directly instead of having them paid by the Employer to the specified system/plan; • In order for contributions to be considered paid by the employer, and therefore not subject to Social Security and Medicare tax (FICA), the Employer contributions: 1) Must be mandatory for all Employees covered by the retirement system; and 2) Must be a salary supplement and not a salary reduction—In other words, the Employer must not reduce employee salary to offset the amount designated as employee contributions; • Future modifications to this Employer election may be disallowed or limited; • The election authorized to be taken by the foregoing is not contrary to any governing provisions of the Employer; • I understand that URS is not providing the Employer legal, financial, or tax advice relating to making a "pick-up" election or submitting this form; and • The information provided on this form and attached documentation is correct and can be relied upon by URS.

Printed Name of Employer Representative (Binding Official)	Signature of Binding Official	Title
--	-------------------------------	-------



STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 28, 2022

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: John Penrod, City Attorney

SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION THAT ALLOWS THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE DOCUMENTS TO ADJUST THE BOUNDARY LINES TO BACK OF SIDEWALK WITH THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 561 EAST AARON AVE.

Recommended Motion: Motion to approve Resolution No. ___ that authorizes the Mayor to execute the necessary documents to adjust the boundary line between the right-of-way and the property at 561 East Aaron Ave to the back of sidewalk.

Executive Summary: The boundary line between the right-of-way and the property located at 561 East Aaron Ave does not line up with back of sidewalk. The City appears to own approximately 200 square feet of property that is located north of the sidewalk into the property that the property owners have been taking care of for decades. The property owners own approximately 175 feet of property that goes beyond the back of sidewalk and into the City's right-of-way. The purpose of this item is to determine whether the City Council wants to clean up the property lines between the right-of-way and the property located at 561 East Aaron Ave.

Focus of Action: The focus of action is to sign documents to clean up the property line between the right-of-way and 561 East Aaron Ave.

Background: John Jacobson, an owner of the property located at 561 East Aaron Ave, is in the process of cleaning up his property boundary lines. Mr. Jacobson's south boundary line does not match up with back of sidewalk. There is approximately 200 square feet that the City owns that runs into the property Mr. Jacobson and his family have been utilizing for decades and approximately 175 square feet of property that Mr. Jacobson owns that is located across the sidewalk. Here's a picture that shows the location of the boundary issue:



Discussion: Mr. Jacobson is requesting to exchange properties with the City in order to line up his south boundary line with the back of sidewalk similar to his neighbors' properties. The below picture highlights the properties to be exchanged.



Alternatives: The City Council could choose not to approve the resolution and provide direction, if any, for how the Council wants to move forward with this issue.

Fiscal Impact: None.

John Penrod
City Attorney

Attachments: Proposed Resolution

RESOLUTION #2022-XX

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE EXECUTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS BETWEEN SPRINGVILLE CITY AND JOHN E. AND MARSHA T. JACOBSON TO ADJUST THE JACOBSONS SOUTH BOUNDARY LINE TO BACK OF SIDEWALK.

WHEREAS, John and Marsha Jacobson (“Jacobson’s”) own property located at 561 East Aaron Ave, Springville, Utah (the “Property”); and

WHEREAS, the Property’s south boundary line does not match up with back of sidewalk similar to the Jacobson’s neighbors’ properties; and

WHEREAS, Jacobson’s desire to clean up their south boundary line so that it does follow the back of sidewalk; and

WHEREAS, after considering Jacobson’s desires regarding their south boundary line, the City Council finds that executing quit claim deeds and any other necessary documents with the Jacobson’s to clean up the boundary line along the right-of-way adjacent to the Property is in the best interests of all parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL:

SECTION 1. Approval. The Mayor is authorized to execute a quit claim deed and any other necessary documents to clean up the boundary line between the Property and the right-of-way adjacent to the Property.

SECTION 2. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its approval and execution.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 03rd day of May 2022.

Matt Packard, Mayor

Attest:

Kim Crane, City Recorder



STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 27, 2022
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Brandon Graham, Distribution Superintendent
SUBJECT: SPANISH FORK POWERLINE PURCHASE

Recommended Motion:

Recommend a motion to sell 21 spans of single-phase power line to Spanish Fork City that has been annexed into their city limits boundary, for the amount of \$49,304.92

Executive Summary:

Spanish Fork City recently annexed the property south of 400 south and north of the Spanish fork airport. Springville City has a single-phase power line that feeds 3 homes and the Rocky Mountain Large Animal Vet Clinic. We took inventory of the line and came up with a value of \$72,039.47. After taking a depreciation of 2.5% over 22 years, the current depreciated value is \$49,304.92.

Focus of Action:

Sell 21 spans of single-phase power line to Spanish Fork City for the sum of \$49,304.92.

Background:

In the late 1980's Springville power purchased the line from Rocky Mountain Power that fed the 3 houses in the area. In 2000 the line was extended to feed the Rocky Mountain Large Animal Vet Clinic. Recently this area has been annexed into the Spanish Fork City limits. There are some large commercial customers have that have started construction and this has allowed Spanish Fork Power to extend their power system into the area and feed these existing customers.

Discussion:

Spanish Fork Power and Springville Power agreed that we would depreciate the whole line at 2.5% over 22 years for the materials portion of the total cost of the buyout. By



using this agreed upon depreciation the value remaining in the materials is found by this formula

Materials $41,335.55 * 55\% = \$18,600.99$

After meeting on sight with Spanish Fork Power staff labor and equipment was determined at current wages and equipment rates. Which will not be depreciated

Labor= \$22937.92

Equipment= \$7766.00

Total=\$49304.92

Alternatives:

Not sell the line.

Fiscal Impact:

\$49,304.92 into the Electric enterprise fund revenues

Brandon Graham

Brandon Graham

Attachments:

Springville City Surplus Property Form

Power Facility Buyout Agreement

Inventory of Facilities

Map of powerline

POWER FACILITY BUYOUT AGREEMENT

This Power Facility Buyout Agreement is made between Spanish Fork City (“Spanish Fork”) and Springville City (“Springville”) so that Spanish Fork may compensate Springville for power lines, equipment, and labor belonging to Springville, which will be purchased by Spanish Fork following the annexation of unincorporated area into the city limits of Spanish Fork City.

RECITALS

WHEREAS Spanish Fork has annexed a portion of unincorporated Utah County into the Spanish Fork City limits, known as the J-6 Annexation;

WHEREAS Springville has provided electric power to the customers located within the J-6 Annexation and adjacent to their distribution line along 4000 South (Utah County) and 800 West (Utah County);

WHEREAS Utah state law allows annexing municipalities to serve areas within their city limits with electric power, but only after compensating the existing provider for their costs of facilities in the annexed area and those installed to serve the annexed area; and

WHEREAS Springville has conducted an inventory of its facilities, including the costs of installation and has provided an estimate to buyout their facilities (a copy of the inventory of facilities is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT A**);

AGREEMENT

1. Spanish Fork shall pay Springville the sum according to Exhibit A, less depreciation on materials of 2.5 percent per year for 22 years ($\$41,335.55 - \$22,734.55(55\% \text{ depreciation}) = \$18,601$ (material)] + $\$22,937.92$ (Labor) + $\$7,766$ (Equipment) = Total= $\$49,304.92$, to compensate Springville for its electric facilities, including equipment and labor costs, for a distribution line and associated facilities from approximately 400 South (Springville) to 4192 South 800 West (Utah County address) along 800 West (Utah County), also known as 1150 West (Spanish Fork), including along 4000 South (Utah County) from 800 West (Utah County) to approximately 500 West (Spanish Fork) (“Facilities”). A map showing the alignment of the Facilities to be purchased by Spanish Fork is attached as Exhibit B. Spanish Fork is purchasing the Facilities associated with the orange line, while Springville is retaining the facilities associated with the red line on Exhibit B.

2. Payment shall be made within 30 days of each city council approving this agreement.
3. Springville shall grant and convey to Spanish Fork title to the distribution lines, service lines, poles, transformers, and other facilities physically located along 800 West and 400 South, which are extended to serve the property within the J-6 Annexation. Springville warrants that it has good and marketable title to said facilities. Springville agrees that the Facilities include all electric power facilities needed to serve customers within the J-6 annexation and those served by the Springville distribution line whether or not such facilities are expressly mentioned in Exhibit B.
4. Each city's electric utility crews shall cooperate with each other to make a smooth transition, such that any customers will be inconvenienced as little as possible. Springville customers who are served by the Facilities shall be transferred within 180 days of payment.
5. Once the transition is made, Spanish Fork shall be responsible for the maintenance, customer service, and any other obligations related to the facilities purchased.
6. This agreement represents the entire agreement between the parties concerning the buyout of this specific electric line and related facilities. This document supersedes all prior agreements, representations, negotiations, and understandings between the parties.
7. Any amendment to this agreement shall be in writing, executed by both parties hereto.
8. This agreement is binding upon the respective successors and assigns of the parties hereto.
9. In the event of a breach of this agreement, the non-breaching party shall be entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs in enforcing the terms of this agreement.
10. Each party represents that it has signed this agreement with the approval of its governing body and has authority to sign this agreement.

DATED: _____, 2022.

SPANISH FORK CITY:

MIKE MENDENHALL, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tara Silver, City Recorder

SPRINGVILLE CITY:

MATT PACKARD, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

Inventory of Facilities



INVOICE

City of Springville

110 S Main Street
 Springville, UT 84663
 Office: (801) 489-2750
<https://www.springville.org/power/>

Description: 4000 S 800 W - SPANISH FORK
 POWER LINE INVENTORY

BILL TO
Test Print
 none
 none
 none, none none

Invoice Number: INV-00127190
Invoice Date: September 27, 2021
Due Date:
Division: Electric
Task: New Construction
 (ID:173638)

Date	Item Description	Quantity	Sale Price	SubTotal
Material Section				
9/27/2021	45' Wood Pole, Class 3 - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$936.00	\$19,656.00
9/27/2021	24" RIDGE PIN W/ 1" NYLON THREAD - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$13.00	\$273.00
9/27/2021	C-NECK INSULATOR (TOP GLASS) - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$2.85	\$59.85
9/27/2021	SAGGER BRACKET - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$5.25	\$110.25
9/27/2021	#4 - 336 DEADEND SHOE, SPRING LOADED 1 BOLT - Caselle: 306	8.00	\$10.79	\$86.32
9/27/2021	5/8" X 14" UPSET BOLT - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$4.15	\$87.15
9/27/2021	25 KVA 120/240 POLE XFMR - Caselle: 306	3.00	\$1,128.00	\$3,384.00
9/27/2021	75 KVA 120/240 PAD XFMR - Caselle: 306	1.00	\$2,390.00	\$2,390.00
9/27/2021	#2 ACSR (SPARROW) - Caselle: 306	25405.28	\$0.20	\$5,081.06
9/27/2021	8' GROUND ROD - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$9.95	\$208.95
9/27/2021	#6 SOLID BARE COPPER (315') - Caselle: 306	1260.00	\$0.31	\$390.60
9/27/2021	CHANCE 100 AMP CUTOOUT POLYMER - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$68.74	\$274.96
9/27/2021	ANDERSON SMALL HOT TAP - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$8.30	\$33.20
9/27/2021	8 - 2/0 STIRRUP W/ #4 BAIL - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$10.30	\$41.20
9/27/2021	CLOVERLEAF FIBERGLASS STAND OFF - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$28.26	\$113.04
9/27/2021	OHIO BRASS 9KV RISER ARRESTER w/ ARM BRACKET - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$38.75	\$155.00
9/27/2021	WILCOR 18" RISER STAND OFF - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$19.50	\$78.00
9/27/2021	KADDIS BIRD CAPS (KE1180 GR) - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$6.00	\$24.00
9/27/2021	TYCO CUTOOUT COVER - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$26.95	\$107.80
9/27/2021	1/0 RISER COLD SHRINK (3M 7652-S-4 OR TYCO) - Caselle: 306	1.00	\$62.00	\$62.00
9/27/2021	1/0 STINGER - Caselle: 306	1.00	\$7.50	\$7.50
9/27/2021	#6 COPPER SOLID INSULATED - Caselle: 306	30.00	\$0.49	\$14.70
9/27/2021	3/8 GUY WIRE (250' HAND COILS) - Caselle: 306	200.00	\$0.33	\$66.00

Date	Item Description	Quantity	Sale Price	SubTotal
Material Section				
9/27/2021	GUY WIRE STRAIN INSULATOR, CLS 2 (JOHNNY BALLS) - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$1.95	\$7.80
9/27/2021	3/8 PREFORM - Caselle: 306	12.00	\$2.30	\$27.60
9/27/2021	3/8 AUTO DEADEND - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$13.50	\$54.00
9/27/2021	14" TWIST IN ANCHOR PLATE - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$60.72	\$242.88
9/27/2021	1" X 7" ANCHOR ROD (THREADED BOTH END) - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$24.25	\$97.00
9/27/2021	T-BIRD FOR FIBERGLASS ANCHOR INSULATING ROD - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$6.88	\$27.52
9/28/2021	15 KV DEAD END POLYMER - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$9.33	\$37.32
9/28/2021	Drain Rock - Caselle: 306	21.00	\$25.00	\$525.00
9/28/2021	3" WEATHER HEAD - Caselle: 306	3.00	\$32.75	\$98.25
9/28/2021	WILCOR 12" RISER STAND OFF - Caselle: 306	9.00	\$14.50	\$130.50
9/28/2021	3" UNISTRUT CLAMP RIGID - Caselle: 306	9.00	\$1.40	\$12.60
9/28/2021	IMC 3" - Caselle: 306	90.00	\$25.00	\$2,250.00
9/28/2021	SECONDARY CABLE 4/0 URD TRIPLEX	321.00	\$1.39	\$446.19
9/28/2021	10 % Contingency (Resolution 97-12) - Caselle: 306	1.00	\$3,757.78	\$3,757.78
9/28/2021	MISC PARTS AND MATERIALS	1.00	\$916.53	\$916.53
Material Total:				\$41,335.55

Labor Section				
9/28/2021	Work hours	80.00	\$83.17	\$6,653.60
9/28/2021	Work hours	80.00	\$74.02	\$5,921.60
9/28/2021	Work hours	80.00	\$40.28	\$3,222.40
9/28/2021	Work hours	80.00	\$49.20	\$3,936.00
9/28/2021	Work hours	16.00	\$86.94	\$1,391.04
9/28/2021	Work hours	24.00	\$42.64	\$1,023.36
9/28/2021	Work hours	16.00	\$49.37	\$789.92
Labor Total:				\$22,937.92

Equipment Section				
9/28/2021	BUCKET TRUCK - Caselle: 306	8.00	\$330.00	\$2,640.00
9/28/2021	LINE TRUCK - Caselle: 306	8.00	\$330.00	\$2,640.00
9/28/2021	SINGLE REEL TRAILER - Caselle: 306	2.00	\$148.50	\$297.00
9/28/2021	FOREMAN SERVICE TRUCK - Caselle: 306	8.00	\$137.50	\$1,100.00
9/28/2021	CABLE PULLER - Caselle: 306	2.00	\$247.50	\$495.00
9/28/2021	POLE TRAILER - Caselle: 306	4.00	\$148.50	\$594.00
Equipment Total:				\$7,766.00

10% Contingency per (Resolution 97-12) has been added to Materials, Labor, and Equipment. Impact, Meter, and Temporary power fees will not have this continaencv added.

Invoice Total: \$72,039.47
Discount Rate: 0.0000 % \$0.00

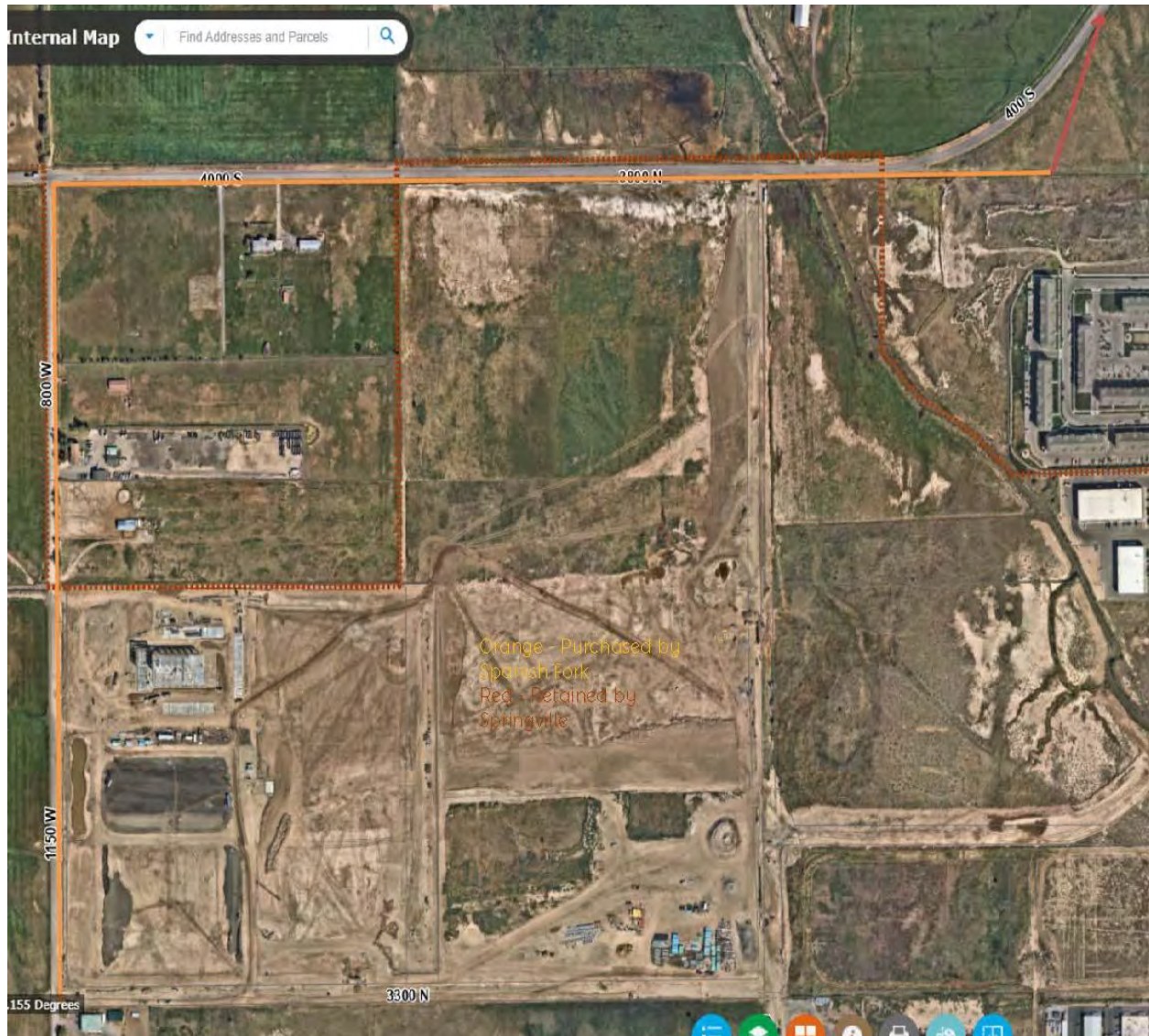
Date	Item Description	Quantity	Sale Price	SubTotal
	<p>THIS ESTIMATE IS FOR ELECTRICAL IMPACT, METER, AND EXTENSION FEES ONLY. ADDITIONAL FEES MAY BE CHARGED BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT. ELECTRIC FEES MAY BE ADJUSTED IF A SIX (6) MONTH PERIOD HAS PASSED FROM THE DATE SHOWN ON THIS FORM.</p>		Pre-Tax Total Tax Rate: 0.0000 %	\$72,039.47 \$0.00
			Shipping Rate	\$0.00
			Amount Due:	\$72,039.47

EXHIBIT B

Map of Facilities

Orange - Purchase by Spanish Fork

Red - Retained by Springville





**Springville City
Surplus Property Form**

This form is to be used to notify the City Administrator whenever there is a permanent change in the location of City-owned personal property or whenever an item is lost, stolen, or proposed to be placed on the surplus property list for disposal.

Date 04/22/2022	Department Electric Distribution	Contact Brandon Graham	Phone (801) 489-2733
--------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

Items to be Transferred to Surplus Property List

	Qty.	Description	Condition	Tag #	Location	Estimated Value	Proposed Method of Disposal (e.g. auction, scrap, etc.)
1	21	21 spans of single phase line	poor/fair		400 south	\$49,304.92	Sell to Spanish Fork
2		see attached inventory list					
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Authorizations

Department Director Signature 		City Administrator Signature		Mayor Signature (Items over \$5,000)	
Printed Name Leon Fredrickson	Date 4-22-22	Printed Name	Date	Printed Name	Date



STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 03, 2022

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Kim Crane, City Recorder

SUBJECT: ANNEXATION PETITION FOR THE SUNTANA PROPERTY, 55 ACRES
PROPOSED TO BE ANNEXED INTO SPRINGVILLE CITY

RECOMMENDED MOTION

A Motion to Approve Resolution #2022-XX and accept the Annexation Petition for further study regarding the Suntana Property.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES/FOCUS OF ACTION

Should the City Council accept the proposed Suntana Annexation Petition for further consideration as required by Utah Code Annotated (U.C.A.) §10-2-405?

BACKGROUND

Springville City has submitted an annexation petition proposing that their property, which is currently unincorporated, be annexed into the City's municipal boundary. A map of the Suntana property can be found as an attachment to the Resolution that accompanies this Staff report. The requirements put into place for filing an annexation petition with the City by U.C.A. §10-2-403 have been followed and the petition now comes to the City Council for approval or denial.

CITY COUNCIL REVIEW CRITERIA

According to Springville City Code 11-3-305, the review criteria to be followed by the City Council and the Planning Commission for an annexation petition consists of the following:

CITY COUNCIL MEMORANDUM

- (1) Whether the City desires to annex additional land.
- (2) Whether the City has the capability of supplying adequate municipal services to the area proposed for annexation, such as water, sewer, police, fire, and street maintenance.
- (3) Whether the water rights to be conveyed, if any, pursuant to Springville City Code Section 11-3-107 produce a sufficient quantity of water.
- (4) Whether the proposed annexation is consistent with the City's General Plan.
- (5) What conditions, if any, should be attached to proposed annexations that are necessary for proper implementation of the General Plan.
- (6) Whether all required fees have been paid.

DISCUSSION

Staff believes the proposed annexation is supported by an analysis of the annexation according to the above-listed review criteria. Annexing the Suntana property is consistent with the City's General Plan and including the property within Springville's boundaries should not place an undue burden on City resources. Springville City Code 11-3-307 does not require water rights to be tendered at the time of annexation so such water rights if any, should not hinder the proposed annexation. The Suntana property seems to be a natural fit for the City. The proposed annexation will also undergo additional analysis of the stated review criteria with the Planning Commission as part of the process of further considering the acceptability of this Petition.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

At this time, it is proposed that the City Council accept the proposed Suntana Annexation Petition for further consideration. Accepting the proposal does not obligate the City Council to later approve the Annexation, but does initiate the formal review process that is to be done by the City Recorder with the assistance of the City Attorney. Staff supports Council approval of the Resolution for further consideration of this Petition.

ALTERNATIVES

Decline the annexation petition.

Kim Crane
City Recorder

CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION #2022-XX

A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION THE PETITION FOR ANNEXATION OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF UTAH STATE CODE TITLE 10, CHAPTER 2, PART 4 UCA, AS AMENDED.

WHEREAS, on April 18, 2022, the owners of certain real property (petitioners) filed a petition with the City Recorder of Springville City, Utah County, State of Utah requesting that such property be annexed to the municipality of Springville City; and

WHEREAS, said petition complies with all of the requirements of Utah State Code Title 10, Chapter 2, Part 4 UCA, as amended; and

WHEREAS, said petition now appears before the City Council of Springville City, Utah County, State of Utah, pursuant to Utah State Code Section 10-2-405(1) as the appropriate municipal legislative body to accept or deny the petition for further consideration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of Springville City, Utah County, State of Utah, that the Suntana Annexation Petition, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby accepted for further consideration under the provisions of Utah State Annexation Law and is hereby referred to the City Recorder for a review pursuant to Utah State Code Section 10-2-405(2) UCA, as amended.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall take effect immediately, as allowed by law.

ADOPTED AND PASSED by the City Council this 03rd day of May, 2022.

Matt Packard, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

Suntana Annexation Petition



Petition for Annexation

Name of Annexation: Santana Racewly

Approximate Address of Subject Property: 1800 West 1600 South, Springville

A legal description of the Subject Property must be submitted electronically to the City Recorder. You may attach a hard copy of the legal description to this Petition, if available, but an electronic submission must be received.

Petitioner respectfully represents the following:

- 1. This Petition meets the requirements of Utah Code Annotated (U.C.A.) § 10-2-403(2), that call for the following steps to be taken before this Petition is filed, specifically:
 - A. Petitioners have filed the notice of intent as required by U.C.A. § 10-2-403(2)(a) with the City Recorder and sent a copy of the notice to each affected entity as defined in U.C.A. § 10-2-401(1)(a), and
 - B. The City has received a copy of the notice that Utah County is required to send by U.C.A. § 10-2-403(2)(b) and a certificate from Utah County indicating that the notice has been mailed to the parties listed in section (2)(b)(i)(A).

PLEASE NOTE: Sections 1A and 1B require the sending of two separate notices and these notices must be sent before the City can accept any Petition for Annexation. Please review U.C.A. § 10-2-403(2) in order to meet these prerequisites for filing your Petition.

- 2. The Subject Property meets the requirements that must be met for a contiguous, unincorporated area to be annexed into a municipality as stated in U.C.A. § 10-2-402.
- 3. The Petition contains the signatures required by U.C.A. § 10-2-403(3)(b).
- 4. The Petition is accompanied by:
 - A. An accurate and recordable map, prepared by a licensed surveyor in accordance with U.C.A. § 17-23-20, of the area proposed for annexation; and
 - B. A copy of the notice sent to affected entities as required above in Section 1A of this Petition and a list of the affected entities to which the notice was sent.
- 5. This Petition designates the following signers of the petition as sponsors, one of whom is designated as the Contact Sponsor, with the mailing address of each sponsor being indicated:

Print Clearly (Contact Sponsor = CS, Sponsor = S)

Petitioner(s)	Address	Email and Phone
CS <u>Springville City</u>	<u>110 S. Main, Springville</u>	<u>jpenrod@springville.org</u> <u>(801) 489-2703</u>
S		
S		
S		
S		

6. This Petition does not propose the annexation of all or part of an area proposed for annexation to a municipality in a previously filed petition that has not been denied, rejected, or granted.
7. On the date of this Petition being filed, the Petition sponsors shall deliver or mail a copy of the Petition to the Utah County clerk.
8. If annexed, the petitioners request the property be zoned commercial. Making this request does not ensure that the property will be zoned as requested.
9. This petition meets any and all requirements for an annexation petition as stated in U.C.A. § 10-2-403 and all other related and relevant sections of the Utah Code Annotated.

Wherefore, the Petitioners hereby request that this petition be considered at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the municipal legislative body that is at least 14 days after the date the petition was filed; that a resolution be adopted accepting this Petition for annexation for further consideration; and that the governing body take such steps as required by law to complete the annexation herein petitioned.

DATED this 18th day of April, 2022.

Signatures to follow:

CS _____
 S _____
 S _____
 S _____
 S _____

NOTICE:

- There will be no public election on the annexation proposed by this petition because Utah law does not provide for an annexation to be approved by voters at a public election.
- If you sign this petition and later decide that you do not support the petition, you may withdraw your signature by submitting a signed, written withdrawal with the Springville City Recorder. If you choose to withdraw your signature, you shall do so no later than 30 days after Springville City receives notice that the petition has been certified. (UCA (10-2-403(3)(d)))

MAP

Notice of Intent to File a petition for Annexation (highlighted in RED)

Parcel #26:049:0051, #26:050:0042, #26:050:0041, and # 26:050:0040





STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 26, 2022
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Bruce Riddle, Finance Director
SUBJECT: SPRINGVILLE CITY FY 2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET

RECOMMENDED MOTION

The Finance Department recommends that the City Council approve a RESOLUTION BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023 AND SET A PUBLIC HEARING FOR ADOPTION OF THE FINAL BUDGET ON JUNE 21, 2022, AT 7:00 P.M.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As required by State Code, the City Council needs to adopt a Tentative Budget, which has been presented in preliminary form in an April 14, 2022 budget retreat. The Tentative Budget needs to be made available for public inspection and then considered for adoption as a Final Budget after a public hearing, which is intended to be held on June 21, 2022.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES/FOCUS OF ACTION

The Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities (Utah Code 10-6-111) requires that Springville City adopt a tentative budget in the first regular Council meeting in May for the ensuing year. Additionally, state statute (Utah Code 10-6-118) requires the city to adopt a final budget on or before June 22 of each fiscal period.

BACKGROUND

The City Council held a budget retreat on April 14, 2022 where budget materials previously distributed were presented and discussed. As a result of the discussion of the budget retreat a few changes were made to the tentative budget document that was presented at the retreat. This amended version of the tentative budget reflects the following changes:

- Anticipated ARPA allocation was added to grant revenues.
- Transfers from the General Fund to the Golf Fund and Capital Improvement Fund were added to accommodate new projects added by Council at the budget retreat
- Approximately \$600k in one-time money was programmed per Council direction for a variety of projects, which are explained in the attached budget memorandum.
- After further consideration given market conditions, a FT Police Dispatcher position was added and PT hours were reduced accordingly.

- A data entry error was discovered related to the debt service schedule in the Sewer Fund. This error has been corrected and the new budget reflects an additional \$100k in interest payments to be made.

A number of other line items were affected as these items were added because of the interplay of transfers and cost allocations and those corrections have been made.

The tentative budget will be made available for public review for at least 10 days prior to the adoption of the Final Budget, which is scheduled during a public hearing on June 21, 2022.

DISCUSSION

The Tentative Budget document is attached for reference to this report. The document includes a budget message from Administrator Fitzgerald as well as budget summaries and detail.

ALTERNATIVES

The Council can provide additional direction on items in the Tentative Budget; however, the Council is required by State statute to adopt a Final Budget no later than June 21, 2022.

FISCAL IMPACT

Details of the estimated revenues and expenditures are included in the documents distributed to the Council.

RESOLUTION #2022-xx

A RESOLUTION BY THE SPRINGVILLE CITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023 AND SET A PUBLIC HEARING FOR ADOPTION OF THE FINAL BUDGET ON JUNE 21, 2022, AT 7:00 P.M.

WHEREAS on May 3, 2022, the Budget Officer submitted a tentative budget to the City Council; and

WHEREAS the City Council desires to adopt the tentative budget as required by State law; and

WHEREAS the City Council desires to make the tentative budget available for public review and comment at least ten days prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS the City Council desires to set a public hearing for June 21, 2022, at 7:00 p.m. to receive additional public input on the budget.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE, UTAH, as follows:

1. The City Council hereby adopts the tentative budget attached as Exhibit "A."
2. The City Council will conduct a public hearing to accept comments and consider adoption of the final budget for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 on June 21, 2022, at 7:00 p.m.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 3rd day of May 2022.

Matt Packard, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kim Crane, City Recorder

EXHIBIT A

THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023



To: Mayor Packard and the City Council
 Date: May 6, 2021
 From: Troy Fitzgerald, City Administrator
 Re: Tentative Budget - Public Review

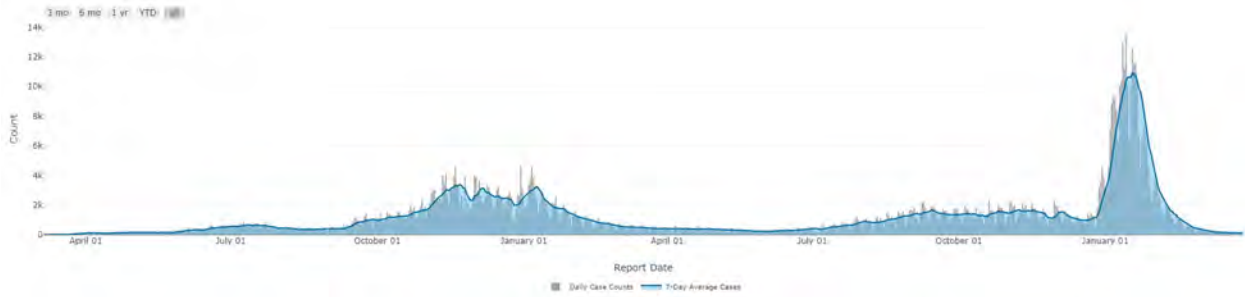
I. INTRODUCTION

The calendar year of 2021 was a banner year for the economy of Utah. *Forbes* reported that Utah was ranked number 1 for best economy. Articles from *U.S News & world Report* and *WalletHub* echoed the same news. Within Utah, Utah County leads the way.



Economic Insights | Central Bank | Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data | Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

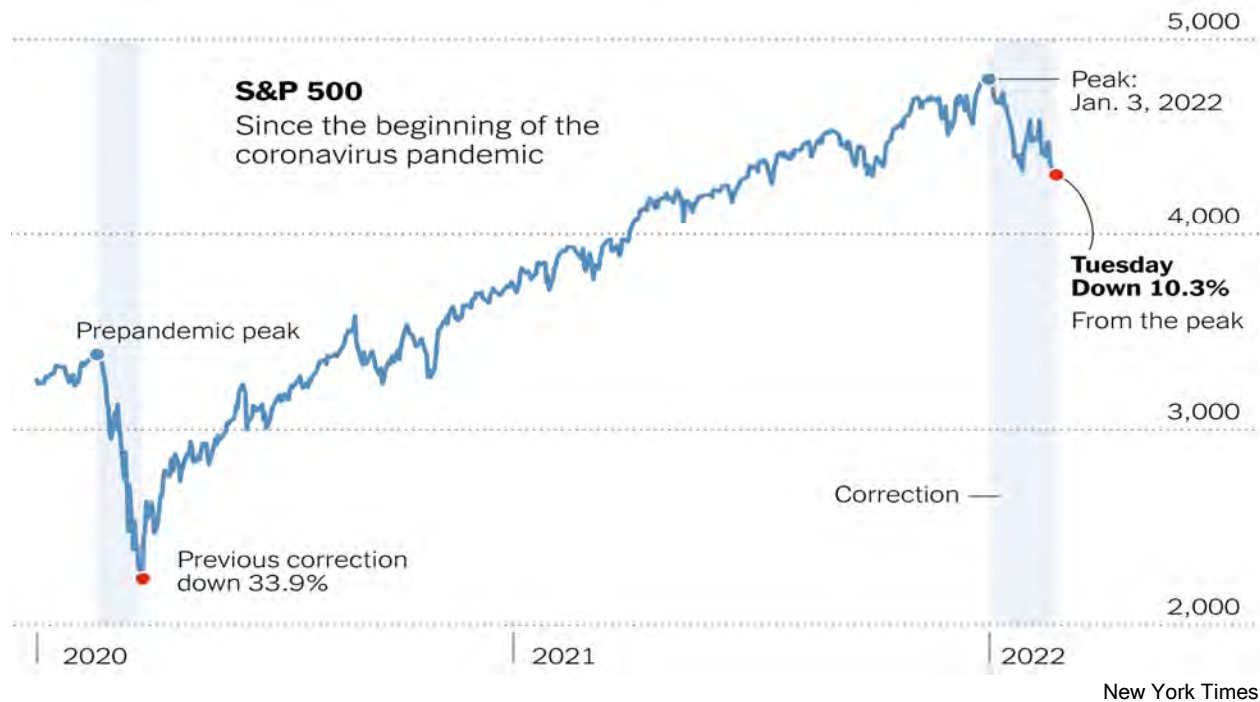
With these headlines, budgeting should be a breeze. However, that breeze may actually be significant headwinds heading our way. As the City Council met in January COVID-19 was peaking with its highest wave yet.



Coronavirus.utah.gov

While this wave abated another appears poised to crash on our Eastern shores. This variant appears to be less deadly, yet, its interruptions to the economy continue to be real.

As Directors completed their operational budget submissions more news came across the air waves. Russia had invaded Ukraine. Supply chain issues, inflation, war, COVID-19 and continued bad news sent markets downward.



New York Times

After significant internal debate, a tentative budget has been created assuming that our economy will remain hot through fiscal 2023. In reality, our economy has been white hot for the past twelve months. World and national events could conceivably derail what is happening here. We find that unlikely and we join the consensus finding of the *2022 Economic Report to the Governor* which states:

The consensus forecast predicts another year of substantial economic expansion in Utah in 2022. The most pressing internal risks will be growth-driven challenges

like a limited labor supply, increasing costs, and housing affordability. Declining fertility, air quality, and water challenges will also add pressure. COVID-19 and inflation pose additional downside risks. Utah's fundamental advantages—a youthful demographic profile, economic diversity, a stable fiscal and regulatory environment, crossroads of the west location, global connections, and social cohesion—will continue to influence the state's economic position in 2022 and beyond. As long as major risks to the national expansion are not realized, Utah's economy will once again be among the best in the nation.

The attached Springville City Fiscal Year 2023 Tentative Budget has a dizzying array of capital projects. Employee growth to match community growth continues to happen as well. Conservative budgeting of operations with a careful eye towards inflationary pressures can be found as well. Highlights can be found in the Executive Summary below with details on the pages that follow.

As always, it is impossible to condense all that is happening in a several hundred page budget in a few pages. Behind these hundreds of pages are hundreds and hundreds of pages of detail. Every effort is made to make what the City does as transparent as possible. At the time of this writing, minor adjustments were still being made to the actual budget document. As a result, minor differences between this document and specific numbers within the Tentative Budget may exist.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bulleted Highlights from the Budget:

- More than \$30,000,000 in capital projects included across all funds.
- General Fund revenues up 7% due to growth and inflationary fee adjustments.
- One-time money from the Google Fiber project and use of C-Fund reserves add almost another \$1,000,000 to revenues shown.
- Almost \$4,000,000 in capital grants and another more than \$2,500,000 fire SAFER grant impact the General Fund significantly as well. These projects will not occur without grant funding.
- Standard merit increases of 3% are funded. High performers can earn a slightly higher merit increase.
- Benefits are flat and funded. Most pension accounts went down 0.5%.
- Dollars were inserted into the budget for targeted grade reviews. If any positions are significantly out of market (more than 5% from target,) Human Resources has dollars to address the imbalance.
- Four new full-time employees (Police, Dispatch, Treasury and Water) and more than 10,000 additional part-time hours are budgeted to meet growth. This is in addition to the four mid-year full-time additions added to help with growth.

- Fire changes are funded through SAFER grant revenues. If this grant is received, we anticipate adding 12 full-time fire personnel mid-year with some reduction in part-time hours.
- Inflationary rate increases in utilities are budgeted. This will result in the average home seeing increases of about \$10.50 per month.
- With rate increases, Springville utilities will still be the cheapest in Utah County for the average home owner.
- All directors were extremely conservative with operational cost increases.
- Golf will pay \$1,000,000 of the irrigation project over time. The balance was paid with cash from Capital Reserves of the General Fund.
- PAR Tax dollars will be received, but not allocated in the tentative budget.
- All funds are balanced and sustainable with recurring revenues so long as fees and taxes increase with inflation.
- No property tax increase is included in the tentative budget. This creates a \$200,000 imbalance with the statement above.

III. REVENUES

Springville City is in the midst of significant growth. The local economy is robust. Inflation is significant. A new tax is in effect. These factors combine to show large growth in anticipated revenues for the City's General Fund.

Before we dive in, let me share a word of caution. The Mayor has shared his thoughts on budgeting with all of us. We must remain focused on recurring revenues for recurring costs. This is excellent advice. Care must be taken to not simply rely on top line numbers without looking, at least somewhat, at the detail beneath.

Our General Fund Summary shows revenue growth of over 11.3% in the General Fund. By removing three numbers, this drops to just over 7%. 7% revenue growth is significant. We anticipate over \$2,000,000 in increased revenue due to growth and inflation. Inflation also results in the need for increased fees which drives some of this revenue growth.

What are the other three numbers? \$450,000 is anticipated in road cut fees associated with Google Fiber. Over \$400,000 is placed in revenue from the utilization of C-Road Reserves for streets projects. Another small amount in one-time money is under the line 'utilize fund balance' to bring forward capital and operational dollars that exist today, but that are not being spent in the current budget. For example, we will not finish our General Plan and other consultant projects in the current budget year, but we will need to finish paying them in the next budget year.

Each of three numbers above are one-time numbers. They won't be back next year. Thus, 7% revenue growth is a better number to put in mind than the 11.3% on the page.

Taxes are forecast to be up just over 8%. Virtually all of this is in our sales tax forecast. This makes sense. Growth of about 2% and inflation of 7% (with more likely this year) would indicated that we could, perhaps, push this forecast more. As the Council knows we budget expenses accurately and revenues conservatively.

Property taxes are budgeted up 1.4% from growth. Due to strong revenues elsewhere, we are not recommending a property tax increase this year. This is not a sustainable model unless you purposefully add needed revenues in other taxes and fees. An inflationary increase of property tax would generate an additional \$200,000 annually this year. The compounding effect of **not** doing this is huge.

Our current growth indicates that we need to add one police officer per year to maintain our service level. The first year of new police officer with salary, vehicle, uniforms, computers and more is about \$200,000. Do we just skip this need?

With the complex budget that we have, a variety of revenues land outside of the revenues tab. PAR Tax income and impact fees are examples. The forecast is to receive \$550,000 in PAR tax in the coming year. None of these dollars are currently programmed.

IV. GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROJECTS

This memorandum often focuses on operation adjustments. This year, those are few. Throughout (including the Enterprise Funds,) there is a massive focus on capital projects. Over \$11,000,000 of capital projects are programmed into the General Fund alone. A listing of capital projects, facilities projects and Vehicle and Equipment projects (some of which are for enterprise funds) are in separate charts below. There are also impact fee projects scheduled with yet another chart. Finally, there is a small chart indicating the Council's allocation of remaining one-time funds. In the actual budget these will be found scattered to a variety of places. Most fall within General Fund capital.

Capital Projects

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
CAPITAL PROJECTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURES		<u>BUDGET</u>

CITY ENGINEER		
45-4185-new	OFFICE SPACE EXPANSION	40,000
45-4185-new	HOBBLE CREEK AND MAPLETON LATERAL TRAILHEAD	607,000
45-4185-new	FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT - ENG. DESIGN	1,000,000
POLICE DEPARTMENT		
45-4210-605	NEW OFFICER VEHICLES	58,000
45-4210-800	800 MEGAHERTZ RADIO SYSTEM	17,500
45-4210-new	FACILITY SECURITY SYSTEM UPGRADES	45,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT		
45-4420-704	GOURNEY AUTO LOAD SYSTEM	23,000
STREETS AND "C ROADS"		
45-4410-101	NEW EQUIPMENT	182,000
45-4410-273	INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS	800,000
45-4410-275	UDOT TRAFFIC SIGNAL BETTERMENT	10,000
45-4410-276	1200 W ROAD EXTENSION	50,000
45-4410-643	C ROAD MAINTENANCE	490,531
45-4410-701	1200 WEST ROADWAY	2,067,000
45-4410-932	MILL AND OVERLAY	300,000
45-4410-new	TRAFFIC SIGNAL INFRASTRUCTURE	37,500
45-4410-new	1200W 400 S INTERSECTION	250,000
45-4410-new	1275 W CENTER ST CUL-DE-SAC	125,000
45-4410-new	SAFE WALKING ROUTES ASPHALT	275,000
PARKS DEPARTMENT		
45-4510-107	MEMORIAL PARK ADA ACCESS	23,540
45-4510-762	PICNIC TABLES & PARK BENCHES	20,000
45-4510-765	ASPHALT MAINTENANCE FOR TRAILS	10,000
45-4510-new	MEMORIAL PARK TENNIS COURTS	75,061
45-4510-new	SMART SYSTEM IRRIGATION CLOCKS	178,000
CANYON PARKS		
45-4520-749	CANYON PARKS SPRINKLING SYSTEM	5,000
45-4520-NEW	CANYON PARKS PICKNIC TABLES-JOLLY'S	9,000
45-4520-NEW	JOLLEY'S RANCH ROAD PAVEMENT	195,130
CLYDE RECREATION CENTER		
45-4550-new	CRC COMP POOL WINDOW TINT	40,000
45-4550-new	CRC WIBIT ADDITION	7,500
45-4550-new	CRC SQUAT RACKS	11,500
RECREATION DEPARTMENT		

45-4560-706	BLEACHER & DUGOUT SHADE	35,000
45-4560-813	AQUATIC AND ACTIVITIES CENTER	19,000
45-4560-NEW	MOBILE ROBOT REC FIELD LINE MARKER	21,650
CEMETERY		
45-4561-111	EVERGREEN SECTIONS M & N DEVELOPMENT	55,000
PUBLIC ARTS		
45-4562-700	PUBLIC ARTS PROJECTS	75,000
LIBRARY		
45-4580-NEW	EXPAND ADULT COLLECTION SHELVING	8,500
45-4580-NEW	PATIO FURNITURE/SPACE DEVELOPMENT	14,000
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		7,180,412

Facilities

Overhead Door Operator Replacements (as many as possible)	7,000
Replace clubhouse stair tread covering	4,000
Overhead Door Operator Replacement	2,500
Office Roof Replacement	18,000
Rust removal from pool beams	5,000
Roof replacement	35,000
Gallery LED lighting - purchase remaining lights to change over all galleries	30,000
Replace restroom and changing room doors (swollen water damage)	25,000
Restroom room floor replacement - ongoing yearly	12,000
Replace root top unit on west side addition	10,000
Clubhouse window replacement - ongoing yearly	18,000
Chiller recirculating pumps	8,000
Drywall repair behind the slide tower - FRP panels?	15,000

CRC carpet replacement on the mezzanine - damaged by alcohol spill	9,000
Russian gallery air handler	8,000
Upgrade Radiant Tube Heaters	12,000
Interior and exterior painting	20,000
Carpet tile replacement	20,000
BECs System Update/Replacement	6,000
Splash pad pump replacements - life questionable because flooded	18,000
Furniture replacements as needed	5,000
	287,500

Vehicles & Equipment

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		<u>BUDGET</u>
	ADMINISTRATION	
	CAR - FLEET	30,000
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	117,300
	CITY ENGINEER	
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	33,000
	PUBLIC SAFETY	
	PATROL	112,000
	FIRE/EMS	280,000
	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	144,400
	STREETS	
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	271,156
	PARKS	
	TRUCK(S)	40,100
	CANYON PARKS	
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	10,000
	RECREATION & CRC	
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	9,360

	LIBRARY	
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	10,000
	WATER	
	SERVICE TRUCK	89,000
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	45,000
	SEWER	
	REPLACEMENT VEHICLES	240,000
	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	100,000
	ELECTRIC	
	NEW VEHICLES	265,000
	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	10,000
	VACTOR	560,000
	SWEEPER	45,000
	SOLID WASTE	
	GARBAGE TRUCK	310,000
	GOLF	
	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	60,000
	TOTAL	2,781,316

Impact Fee Projects

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
GL Acct	Line Description	BUDGET
STREETS IMPACT FEE CAPITAL PROJECTS		
46-7000-001	STREET OVERSIZING PROJECTS	250,000
46-9000-NEW	1750 W ROUNDABOUT	900,000
PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEE CAPITAL PROJECTS		
46-NEW	LAND ACQUISITION	250,000
PARK IMPACT FEE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		
46-6000-new	COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	148,000
46-6000-new	COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL SYSTEM	416,000
TOTAL IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		
		1,964,000

One-Time Money Expenditures

Senior Citizen Sidewalk Repair	\$ 10,000
Senior Citizen Programing	\$ 20,000
Community Park funds	\$250,000
950 W sidewalk	\$180,000
Bus Stop Shelters	\$ 50,000
Memorial Park Tennis Court Repair	\$120,000

V. GENERAL FUND NEW PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL

This year most new programs involved a personnel component. Thus, we have combined wages, benefits and programs under a single heading.

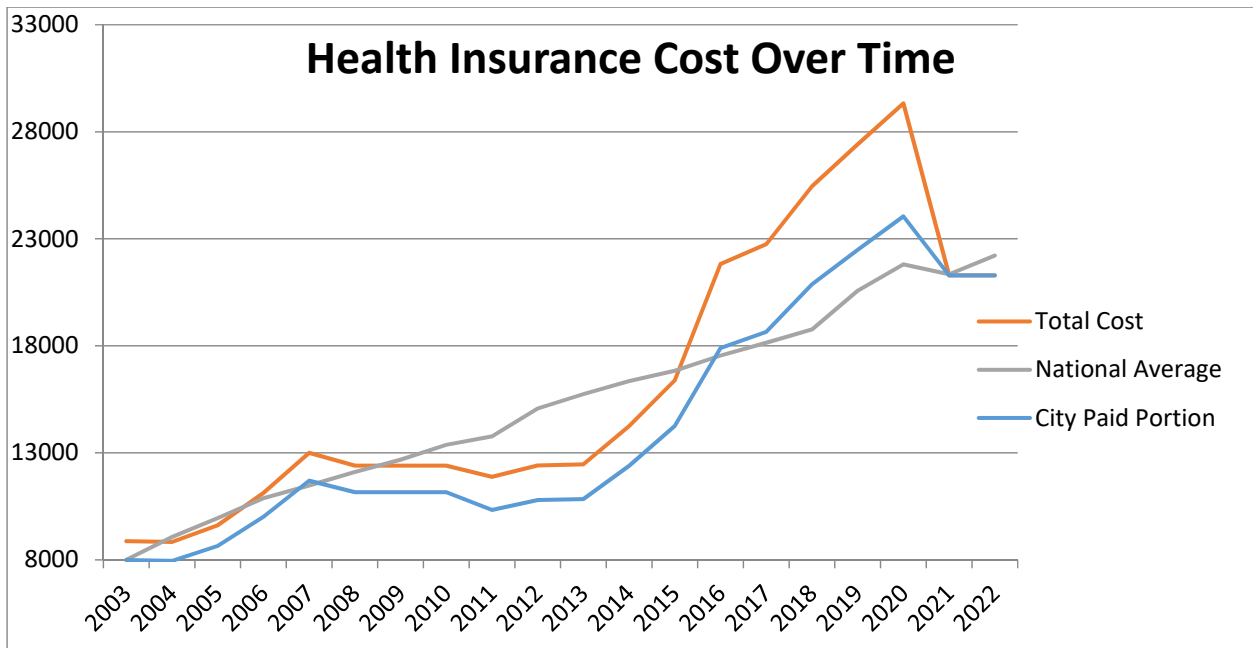
A. *Raises*

Utah County just announced a record low unemployment number. Finding, training and retaining great employees continues to be a challenge. Aggressive action by the City Council in the last year has certainly helped and Springville's positioning in the municipal market is good. The Tentative Budget has funded standard raises for employees in the coming year. This means employees performing and progressing at a standard rate can earn a 3% merit increase. High performers can earn slightly more in merit increases.

B. *Benefits*

Generally, benefits are flat this year. This is incredible news. To make it even better, pension costs for most employees are down 0.5%. Hopefully, this trend continues.

For the first time in several years, our health insurance costs are below reported national averages. This can be seen in the chart below. Last year we moved all employees to different versions of High Deductible/Health Savings Plans. This resulted in savings to both the city and the employees. No benefit changes are recommended this year.



C. New Employees

The size and growth of the City means that new employees could be justified almost everywhere. We have tried to balance these demands and keep up with growth wherever we can. Four new full-time employees are in the budget along with close to 10,000 additional part-time hours--that is until you come to the Fire Department.

We are planning for 12 new full-time firefighters through a SAFER grant award. As we did last year. We are awaiting this award before placing this item formally into the budget. We anticipate making this change in early 2023. There will again be significant reductions in our part-time budget for Firefighters when this happens. We are currently budgeting for more than 26,500 hours of part-time employee support. The SAFER Grant application provides for a team of six employees 24-hours per day.

Here is a chart detailing these proposed adjustments by department and division.

Department	Title	FT/PT	Hours	Notes
Administration	Office Assistant I/II	PT	1040	Dedicated Passport
Cemetery	Intern	PT	500	Grant Funded
Court	Clerk	PT	300	
Dispatch	Dispatcher I/II	PT	1000	
Dispatch	Dispatcher I/II	FT	2080	Equal PT hours reduced
Facilities	Maintenance	PT	1040	Focus on CRC PM
Fire	Misc Firefighter Positions	FT	34944	SAFER Grant funded

Legal	Victim Advocate	PT	260	
Legal	Office Assistant I/II	PT	1040	Inc hours or new hire
Library	Lead Assistant Librarian	PT	1040	
Library	Assistant Librarian	PT	500	Graphics hours
Museum	Outreach Educator	PT	1040	Includes 500 carry forward from FY2022
Museum	Head Rental Host	PT	190	Added
Museum	Rental Host	PT	700	
Police	Police Officer I/II	FT	2080	
Police	Office Assistant I/II	PT	1040	
Treasury	Customer Service Rep	FT	2080	PT Hours reduced
Wastewater	Office Assistant I/II	PT	260	Additional Hours
Water	Water Supervisor	FT	2080	

D. *Market Analysis*

With the speed at which the market has been moving, we thought it wise to place some dollars within the payroll lines to address market inequities, *if they exist*. The Council has been aggressive at funding both merit increases and grade adjustments over the past twelve months. Human Resources will complete their annual market review. If any positions meet a target of being more than 5% out of range from our direct competitors, there will be flexibility to address this problem during the budget year.

E. *New Programs*

Most requests this year were focused on maintaining service levels through our growth. Some additional programs were suggested that have been funded. These include license plate readers in Police and additional programs in Recreation including an Outdoor Adventure Camp. There were also small adjustments to public art programs and the Springville United effort.

New tax dollars for the PAR Tax are included in the budget. Significantly, *no new programs are budgeted*. In discussion with Councilmembers working with the new PAR Board, it was determined that we needed to give the Board time to get up and functioning. Whenever recommendations are forthcoming, the budget can be amended as directed by the Council.

Routinely programs and capital projects in the General Fund cannot be funded through the standard budget process. Some projects and programs that could be covered by PAR Tax did not receive funding through the General Fund. These projects and programs should be considered through PAR Tax funding.

VI. GENERAL FUND OPERATIONS

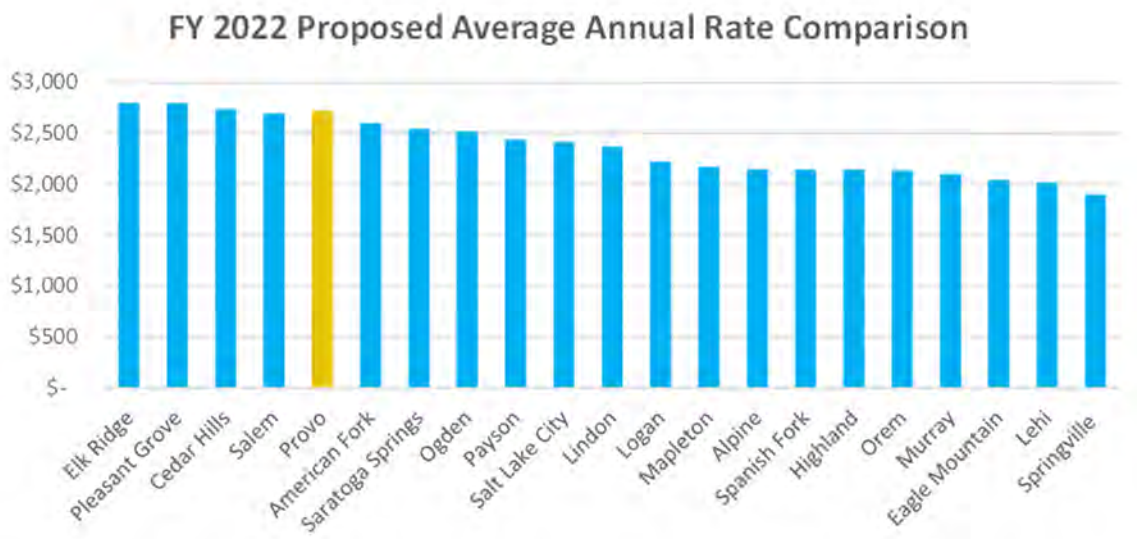
Directors are to be commended for their diligence and detail in operation budgeting this year. More than 500 individual lines were reviewed in more than 25 general fund division. Less than five percent of the lines were adjusted in any way by the budget review. Behind each single line is another spreadsheet that often contains many lines of detail.

Changes in operational budget lines went up an estimated \$100,000. This is well below inflation. Directors carefully weighed inflationary effects on their operations. In some cases, these increases are large. In others, inflation has a much lower impact. This is yet another indication of careful and thoughtful budgeting.

VII. ENTERPRISE FUND FEE ADJUSTMENTS

Inflation has been a challenge for everyone. Increasing costs place a burden not only on the city, but its residents as well. For over a decade, the City has committed to increasing its rates commensurate with inflation to avoid large increases in a single year. This methodology is being put to the test with a huge jump in inflation over the past year.

Springville City continues to have the lowest utility rates around. To illustrate this point, here is a graph prepared by the City of Provo. This graph can be found on page 24 of the fiscal year 2022 budget document.



As we analyze our systems, it can be said that CPI is everything. If we fail to keep up with escalating costs, the effects can be catastrophic. Our current 20-year model for the water department shows a fund balance of just over \$1,400,000 during the fiscal 2027 budget year (five years forward) assuming we move forward with forecasted rate increases. Simply removing just this year's requested rate increase moves the fund to a forecast balance of *negative \$3,580,000!* This is a \$5,000,000 move with only skipping a single rate increase.

Requested rate increases are set forth below. The increases on our three largest utilities are still below inflation for one, three and ten year averages.

Utility	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	10y Ave	3y Ave	
Power	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	0.8%	1.7%	
Residential Water	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	9.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	10.0%	3.1%	4.3%	
Commercial Water	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.0%	9.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	10.0%	3.3%	4.3%	
Secondary Water		Started in 2017		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	10.0%	2.2%	4.3%	
Wastewater - Industrial	0.0%	1.5%	4.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	7.0%	2.5%	4.0%	
Wastewater - Other	0.0%	1.5%	6.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	7.0%	2.4%	3.3%	
Storm Water	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.5%	0.0%	12.0%	7.0%	3.5%	6.3%	
Solid Waste	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.20%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.4%	7.0%	2.0%	2.8%	
Recycling	Started i	1.5%	0.0%	8.7%	16.0%	0.0%	2.5%	10.0%	1.4%	7.0%	5.2%	6.1%	
Average of Big 3 (Power, Water, Wastewater-Residential)	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	1.0%	3.5%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%	2.3%	7.0%	2.1%	3.1%	
Inflation - CPI-U	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	7.5%			2.23%	3.7%	
CPI-U West Region	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	2.8%	3.3%	2.8%	1.6%	8.1%			2.73%	4.2%	
							Inflation on Calendar years						
							Residential only						

The estimated impact of these rate increases is \$10.50 per month on an average home. Assuming no one else raises rates, we will still be the cheapest provider around. By the way, everyone else is raising rates.

As you know, labor costs are escalating dramatically. Energy costs are rising dramatically as well. Without raising rates, our utilities will lose money.

VIII. ENTERPRISE FUND CAPITAL PROJECTS

As is the case with the General Fund, the Enterprise Funds are recommending a host of capital projects. In virtually all cases, these projects are being partially funded with reserves. With our 'pay as you go' attitude, many of these projects have been planned for some time. Reserves have been accumulated to pay for them. In all cases, each enterprise fund has a minimum of 30% operating reserves left in place *and additional*

funds beyond that. In some cases, the projects you see may be reserving funds for future projects as well.

In addition to the Capital Projects set forth below, most funds also have vehicle and equipment replacement happening in the Vehicle and Equipment Fund. Each enterprise fund transfers money from their fund to the Vehicle and Equipment Fund for these purchases.

A. *Water Fund*

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
WATER FUND		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION		
51-6900-100	NEW VEHICLE	32,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - CULINARY WATER		
51-6190-890	GENERAL WATERLINE REPLACEMENT	195,000
51-6190-903	BURT SPRING RENOVATION	679,857
51-6190-new	WELL VFDs AND POWER UPDATES	234,702
51-6190-new	JURDS SPRINGS ELECTRICAL UPDATE	52,450
51-6190-new	300 S MAIN TO 400 E WATER MAIN	771,180
51-6190-new	200 N 400 E TO 1170 E SERVICES	347,420
51-6190-new	425 W 400 N TO WHITEHEAD PIPE REPLACEMENTS	283,990
51-6190-new	300 S MAIN TO 400 E PIPE REPLACEMENT	65,000
51-6190-new	1200 W 250 N UTILITY CROSSING (CULINARY)	25,551
51-6190-new	1200 W 250 N UTILITY CROSSING (SECONDARY)	25,551

51-6190- new	NEW EQUIPMENT	45,000
51-6190- new	400 S WELL #2 SPARE PUMP	65,000
TOTAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED		2,822,701
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		
51-6800- 002	SECONDARY PIPE OVERSIZING	1,524,260
51-6800- 032	OVERSIZING OF CULINARY WATER L	250,349
51-6800- 035	400 SOUTH WELL	
51-6800- 037	LOWER SPRING CREEK TANK #3	250,000
51-6800- NEW	MP #15 2450 W CENTER UPSIZING	678,028
TOTAL IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		2,702,637
TOTAL WATER CAPITAL PROJECTS		5,525,338

The fund plans to use more than \$2,000,000 in unrestricted fund reserve and about \$700,000 in secondary water impact fee reserves to balance its budget.

B. Sewer Fund

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
VEHICLES & EQUIP-WASTE WATER		
52-6150- 224	PUMP REPLACEMENT	105,000
CAPITAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED		
52-6190- 244	TRICKLE FILTER PUMP REPLACEMENT	110,000
52-6190- 245	SAND FILTER REHABILITATION	413,000

52-6190-825	GENERAL SEWER REPAIRS	262,500
52-6190-838	DIGESTER MIXERS	303,000
52-6190-843	1200 E SEWER LINE IMPROVEMENTS	100,000
52-6190-844	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY	50,000
52-6190-new	STM-AEROTORS VFD REPLACEMENT	27,500
52-6190-new	PRESSURE LINE JUNCTION BOX REPLACEMENT	282,000
52-6190-new	STM-AEROTORS PUMP REPLACEMENT	62,000
52-6190-new	WRF AEROTOR CHAINS & SPROCKETS	625,000
52-6190-new	WRF SKID STEER	14,571
52-6190-new	SEWER/STORM WATER EASEMENT MACHINE	46,800
52-6190-new	DIVISION PICKUP TRUCK	30,000
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		
52-6800-003	WEST FIELDS OVERSIZE/EXTENSION	30,000
52-6800-121	LAND/ROW/EASEMENTS	270,000
TOTAL SEWER CAPITAL PROJECTS		2,731,371

This fund plans to use more than \$1,000,000 in unrestricted fund reserve to balance its budget. This is less than the more than \$1,000,000 coming from the sale of property in the current budget year.

C. Power Fund

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
53-6050-001	NEW DEVELOPMENT EQUIP. & MATER	350,000

53-6050-002	NEW DEVELOPMENT TRANSFORMERS	300,000
53-6050-009	STREET LIGHTS R & R	7,500
53-6050-011	EECBG LED STREET LIGHT UPGRADE	35,000
53-6150-040	AMR METERING SYSTEM	300,000
53-6150-047	CAT 20K HOUR REBUILD RESERVE	20,000
53-6150-051	BAXTER SUBSTRATION BATTERY BAN	25,000
53-6150-238	STREET REPAIRS	3,000
53-6150-244	WHPP CG CAT GENERATION PROJECT	4,400,000
53-6150-271	SUBSTATION TRANSFORMER SINKING	500,000
53-6150-273	HOBBLE CREEK CANYON COMMUNICAT	15,000
53-6150-276	UPPER AND LOWER BARTH. ROOF RE	20,000
53-6150-277	WHPP AIR HANDLERS	85,000
53-6150-279	WHPP SWITCHGEAR ENGINE BREAKER	48,000
53-6150-282	KNIGHT SUB 600 AMP BREAKER	20,000
53-6150-283	BAXTER SUB T-2 RADIATOR GASKET	10,000
53-6150-NEW	UPGRADE TO 103 CIRCUIT CONDUCTOR 1600 S, SR51 TO 950W (#5)CFP/IFFP 59%	104,976
53-6150-NEW	NORTH SUBSTATION-CIRCUIT BREAKER 504 ADDITION	100,000
53-6150-NEW	OUTDOOR MATERIALS STORAGE FACILITY (ROCK, SAND, ETC.)	16,000
53-6150-NEW	PULLING WIRE BREAKAWAY TAKE-UP REEL	12,000
53-6150-NEW	BASTER SUBSTATION POTENTIAL TRANSFORMERS	30,000
53-6150-NEW	EOC WAREHOUSE SHELVING	10,000

53-6150-NEW	1600 S UDOT ROAD PROJECT OVERHEAD LINE RELOCATION	95,000
53-6150-NEW	LOWER B HYDRO UPS REPLACEMENT FOR GEN CONTROLS & COMMUNICATIONS	21,000
53-6150-NEW	LOWER B HYDRO VOLTAGE REGULATOR REPLACEMENT & ENGINEERING	20,000
53-6150-NEW	TRANSPORT TRAILER - BACKHOE EQUIPMENT	40,000
53-6800-009	T&D CIRCUIT RENEWAL & REPLACEMENT	287,740
	SUBTOTAL - OPERATIONS FUNDED	6,875,216
<u>IMPACT FEE FUNDED PROJECTS</u>		
53-6800-NEW	NEW SUBSTATION NEAR CENTER ST.&1500W CIP/IFFP #9 - 100% IMPACT FEE	1,373,100
53-6800-NEW	UPGRADE TO 103 CIRCUIT CONDUCTOR 1600 S, SR51 TO 950W (#5)CFP/IFFP 41%	73,497
53-6800-NEW	IFFP (10) CAPACITOR BANKS-DISTRIBUTION	10,000
	SUBTOTAL - IMPACT FEE FUNDED	1,456,597
	TOTAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL PROJECTS	8,331,813

This fund plans to use \$4,700,000 in unrestricted reserve balance and over \$800,000 in impact fee reserve funds to complete projects. The primary drive of the use of unrestricted reserves is a more than \$6,000,000 project at the Whitehead Power Plant for additional generation at the plant. More than \$2,000,000 of this was saved last year.

D. Storm Water Fund

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
STORM WATER		<u>BUDGET</u>
CAPITAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED		
55-6050-new	GENERAL STORM WATER REPAIRS	50,000

55-6050- new	PW PROJECT SD IMPROVEMENTS	100,000
55-6080- new	SEWER/STORM WATER EASEMENT MACHINE	31,200
55-6080- new	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY	50,000
TOTAL		231,200
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		
55-6800- 001	DRAINAGE PIPELINES OVERSIZING	122,000
TOTAL		122,000

This fund proposes to use approximately \$60,000 in unrestricted reserves.

E. Solid Waste Fund

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
SOLID WASTE		
CAPITAL, OTHER		
57-6024- 040	NEW GARBAGE CANS	83,014
57-6024- 041	RECYCLING CANS	27,390
57-6050- new	PROPERTY ACQUISITION	400,000
57-6050- 010	NEW VEHICLES	310,000

This fund plans to use over \$600,000 of unrestricted reserves.

F. Golf Fund

		FY2023
		TENTATIVE
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
GOLF CAPITAL PROJECTS & EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT		

58-6080-216	NEW EQUIPMENT	11,000
58-6080- new	GOLF COURSE FENCING	225,000
TOTAL GOLF COURSE CAPITAL AND EQUIPMENT		236,000

This fund does not plan to use reserves to fund capital projects. This is notable. The Golf Fund now has its 30% unrestricted reserves in place due to extraordinary play during the COVID-19 Pandemic. It is also able to directly pay for significant capital reserves beyond Vehicle and Equipment for the first time in years.

IX. ENTERPRISE FUND OPERATIONS

In line with the General Fund, Enterprise Funds carefully reviewed and submitted detailed budgets for their operations. Multiple changes-up and down-can be found within the budget. Each has been reviewed. Some changes have been made, but very little of note is worth mentioning at this level with one significant exception.

In the Golf Fund, a \$1,000,000 internal loan has been established in accordance with discussion in the last budget year. Golf is borrowing funds to pay for its irrigation system. It will pay this loan back over the course of the next twenty years. It should be noted that the vast majority of this project is being paid for by the General Fund in cash reserves. We believe that this amount is sustainable for the golf course while still allowing the fund to pay for other needed capital improvements to keep the course attractive and functioning well.

X. CONCLUSION

Annually it is a challenge to provide sufficient detail in written form to give the City Council enough information to make meaningful input into the budget without overwhelming everything with too much to consider. To me, this is the year of the project. Over \$30,000,000 in capital expenditures are proposed in the attached budget documents. This is a stunning number when no large building project is being proposed. \$30,000,000 of community investment for the long-term benefit of the community. Astounding.

Careful attention was paid to recurring versus one-time funding. Despite the huge capital number, recurring expenses should be sustainable with recurring revenues.



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Budget Summaries

Fund	Beginning Fund Balance	Revenues	Transfers In	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Contribution To (Appropriation Of) Fund Balance	Ending Fund Balance
General Fund							
Taxes		17,179,000					
Licenses & Permits		1,209,865					
Intergovernmental		4,273,342					
Charges for Services		4,290,521					
Fines & Forfeitures		391,500					
Miscellaneous		1,635,059					
Special Revenue		164,125					
Administrative Fees, Contributions & Transfers			6,288,078				
Legislative				192,729			
Administration				1,354,683			
Information Systems				592,483			
Legal				847,771			
Finance				718,915			
Treasury				518,482			
Building Inspections				679,927			
Planning and Zoning				762,981			
Public Works Administration				371,651			
Engineering				1,671,291			
Police				5,062,028			
Dispatch				1,002,539			
Fire				1,960,918			
Court				381,719			
Streets				1,797,551			
Parks				1,536,073			
Canyon Parks				252,318			
Art Museum				1,241,832			
Swimming Pool				1,908,754			
Recreation				1,223,426			
Cemetery				302,967			
Arts Commission				97,396			
Library				1,309,313			
Senior Citizens				142,974			
Payment to MBA Fund				404,165			
Utilize General Fund Balance						-49,780	
Utilize C Road Reserves						-427,890	
Increase C Road Reserves				0			
Utility Payment to Electric Fund				540,351			
Utility Payment to Water Fund				82,049			
Utility Payment to Sewer Fund				79,533			
Utility Payment to Storm Water Fund				20,990			
Transfer to Debt Service Fund					1,347,338		
Transfer to RDA Fund					15,000		
Transfer to Capital Improvements Fund					3,257,904		
Transfer to Capital Improvements Fund (C Road Reserves)					427,890		
Transfer to Vehicle Fund					1,244,426		
Transfer to Facilities Fund					1,453,907		
	10,953,340	29,143,411	6,288,078	27,057,809	7,746,466	-477,670	10,475,669
Special Revenue and Fiduciary Funds							
Special Improvement District Fund	7,717	0	0	0	0	0	7,717
Special Revenue Fund	5,035,405	2,633,375	0	2,514,000	0	-895,500	4,139,905
Cemetery Trust Fund	1,310,897	195,846	0	0	0	195,846	1,506,743
Redevelopment Agency Fund	745,686	475,000	15,000	490,000	0	90,000	835,686
Special Trusts Fund	556,512	0	0	25,000	0	-25,000	531,512
	7,656,217	3,304,221	15,000	3,029,000	0	-634,654	7,021,563



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Budget Summaries

Fund	Beginning Fund Balance	Revenues	Transfers In	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Contribution To (Appropriation Of) Fund Balance	Ending Fund Balance
Debt Service Funds							
Municipal Building Authority	3,244	404,165	0	404,165	0	0	3,244
Debt Service Fund	140,650	0	1,347,338	1,347,338	0	0	140,650
	143,894	404,165	1,347,338	1,751,503	0	0	143,894
Capital Improvement Funds							
General CIP Fund	6,734,121	4,449,890	3,685,794	7,707,794	0	427,890	7,162,011
Community Theater CIP Fund	15,819	0	0	0	0	0	15,819
	6,749,940	4,449,890	3,685,794	7,707,794	0	427,890	7,177,830
Internal Service Funds							
Central Shop	0	426,201	0	413,075	13,126	0	0
Facilities Maintenance			1,770,809	1,770,809	7,027	-7,027	-7,027
Vehicle Replacement Fund	4,836,528	0	2,116,275	2,781,316	0	-665,041	4,171,487
	4,836,528	426,201	3,887,084	4,965,200	20,153	-672,068	4,164,460
Enterprise Funds							
Electric	23,403,969	32,069,568	0	34,207,069	3,358,148	-5,495,649	17,908,320
Water	6,957,932	6,932,849	0	8,757,444	1,200,924	-3,025,519	3,932,413
Sewer	7,242,324	5,677,271	92,000	5,734,977	1,114,292	-1,079,998	6,162,326
Storm Drain	3,158,422	2,200,779	0	1,001,617	905,702	293,459	3,451,881
Solid Waste	4,058,578	2,970,331	0	2,245,572	724,759	0	4,058,578
Golf	722,407	2,337,416		2,133,729	203,687	0	722,407
	45,543,632	52,188,214	92,000	54,080,407	7,507,512	-9,307,706	36,235,926
Total - All Funds	75,883,551	89,916,103	15,315,295	98,591,714	15,274,131	-10,664,208	65,219,343

Notes

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

3-Yr. Consolidated Fund Summary

Fund	Revenues and Other Sources of Financing			Expenditures and Other Uses of Financing		
	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023 Budget
General Fund						
Taxes	15,792,545	15,878,212	17,179,000			
Licenses & Permits	1,219,769	1,174,000	1,209,865			
Intergovernmental	4,222,932	2,136,612	4,273,342			
Charges for Services	3,825,540	4,031,385	4,290,521			
Fines & Forfeitures	360,854	457,000	391,500			
Miscellaneous	913,122	969,125	1,635,059			
Special Revenue	110,380	92,175	164,125			
Administrative Fees, Contributions & Transfers	2,594,804	5,957,206	6,765,748			
Legislative				118,339	211,089	192,729
Administration				929,306	1,246,462	1,354,683
Information Systems				478,710	533,820	592,483
Legal				611,970	811,751	847,771
Finance				554,203	648,802	718,915
Treasury				408,659	467,239	518,482
Building Inspections				451,874	606,912	679,927
Planning and Zoning				364,130	730,886	762,981
Public Works Administration				309,582	545,020	371,651
Engineering				795,116	1,531,270	1,671,291
Police				3,989,335	4,746,263	5,062,028
Dispatch				846,780	896,169	1,002,539
Fire				1,490,655	1,893,196	1,960,918
Court				315,685	340,915	381,719
Streets				1,213,929	1,613,337	1,797,551
Parks				1,017,757	1,349,021	1,536,073
Canyon Parks				333,025	168,638	252,318
Art Museum				684,890	847,034	903,037
Art Museum - POPS				325,423	320,499	338,796
Swimming Pool				1,697,922	1,822,788	1,908,754
Recreation				966,283	1,043,193	1,223,426
Cemetery				273,787	281,556	302,967
Public Arts				13,090	58,000	97,396
Library				1,082,861	1,233,082	1,309,313
Senior Citizens				96,832	115,106	142,974
Transfers				9,628,136	7,459,794	9,978,440
	29,039,946	30,695,715	35,909,160	28,998,280	31,521,842	35,909,160
Special Revenue and Fiduciary Funds						
Special Improvement District Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Revenue Fund	2,587,824	2,967,375	3,528,875	576,028	537,100	3,528,875
Cemetery Trust Fund	125,839	1,606,500	195,846	0	0	195,846
Redevelopment Agency Fund	305,089	520,000	490,000	192,253	0	490,000
Special Trusts Fund	0	1,506,800	25,000	0	38,600	25,000
	3,018,752	6,600,675	4,239,721	768,281	575,700	4,239,721
Debt Service Funds						
Municipal Building Authority Fund	394,870	397,134	404,165	394,784	397,134	404,165
Debt Service Fund	1,857,824	1,618,888	1,347,338	1,857,144	1,618,888	1,347,338
	2,252,694	2,016,022	1,751,503	2,251,928	2,016,022	1,751,503



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

3-Yr. Consolidated Fund Summary

Fund	Revenues and Other Sources of Financing			Expenditures and Other Uses of Financing		
	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023 Budget
Capital Improvement Funds						
General CIP Fund	2,945,563	5,015,125	7,707,794	5,262,459	12,721,539	7,707,794
Community Theater CIP Fund	72	0	0	0	0	0
	2,945,635	5,015,125	7,707,794	5,262,459	12,721,539	7,707,794
Internal Service Funds						
Central Shop	348,228	512,799	426,201	371,200	571,056	426,201
Facilities Maintenance			1,770,809	986,512	1,049,535	1,770,809
Vehicle Replacement Fund	1,355,048	1,905,155	2,781,316	1,096,085	3,387,379	2,781,316
	1,703,276	2,417,954	4,978,326	2,453,797	5,007,970	4,978,326
Enterprise Funds						
Electric	31,999,701	32,124,305	37,565,217	29,002,616	42,677,628	37,565,217
Water	6,556,232	12,052,253	9,958,368	4,392,841	12,969,981	9,958,368
Sewer	5,331,571	5,399,773	6,849,269	4,741,928	9,154,743	6,849,269
Storm Drain	1,781,196	1,976,347	2,259,332	1,084,164	4,476,870	2,259,332
Solid Waste	1,979,717	2,147,124	2,970,331	1,733,505	2,146,803	2,970,330
Golf	1,417,567	4,909,880	2,337,416	912,215	4,923,431	2,337,416
	49,065,984	58,609,682	61,939,933	41,867,268	76,349,456	61,939,932
Total - All Funds	88,026,287	105,355,173	116,526,438	81,602,014	128,192,528	116,526,436



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2022
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

G.F. Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE¹ 10,953,340

	TOTAL BUDGET			
	FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET	FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET	FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)	% CHANGE
REVENUES & TRANSFERS IN				
Taxes	15,878,212	17,179,000	1,300,788	8.2%
Licenses & Permits	1,174,000	1,209,865	35,865	3.1%
Intergovernmental	2,136,612	4,273,342	2,136,730	100.0%
Charges for Services	4,031,385	4,290,521	259,136	6.4%
Fines & Forfeitures	457,000	391,500	(65,500)	-14.3%
Miscellaneous	969,125	1,635,059	665,934	68.7%
Administrative Fees, Contributions & Transfers	5,957,206	6,765,748	808,542	13.6%
Special Revenue	92,175	164,125	71,950	78.1%
Total General Fund Revenues	30,695,715	35,909,160	5,213,445	17.0%

EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS OUT

	Total Budget			
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Legislative	211,089	192,729	(18,360)	-8.7%
Administration	1,246,462	1,354,683	108,221	8.7%
Information Systems	533,820	592,483	58,663	11.0%
Legal	811,751	847,771	36,020	4.4%
Finance	648,802	718,915	70,113	10.8%
Treasury	467,239	518,482	51,243	11.0%
Court	340,915	381,719	40,804	12.0%
Transfers	7,459,794	9,978,440	2,518,646	33.8%
Subtotal	<u>11,719,872</u>	<u>14,585,221</u>	<u>2,865,349</u>	<u>24.4%</u>
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>				
Police	4,746,263	5,062,028	315,765	6.7%
Dispatch	896,169	1,002,539	106,370	11.9%
Fire & EMS	1,893,196	1,960,918	67,722	3.6%
Subtotal	<u>7,535,628</u>	<u>8,025,485</u>	<u>489,857</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>				
Public Works Administration	545,020	371,651	(173,369)	-31.8%
Engineering	1,531,270	1,671,291	140,021	9.1%
Streets	1,613,337	1,797,551	184,214	11.4%
Subtotal	<u>3,689,627</u>	<u>3,840,493</u>	<u>150,866</u>	<u>4.1%</u>
<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>				
Building Inspections	606,912	679,927	73,015	12.0%
Planning and Zoning	730,886	762,981	32,095	4.4%
Subtotal	<u>1,337,798</u>	<u>1,442,907</u>	<u>105,109</u>	<u>7.9%</u>



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2022
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

G.F. Summary

	TOTAL BUDGET			
	FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET	FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET	FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)	% CHANGE
<u>COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>				
Parks	1,349,021	1,536,073	187,052	13.9%
Canyon Parks	168,638	252,318	83,680	49.6%
Art Museum	1,167,533	1,241,832	74,299	6.4%
Recreation	1,043,193	1,223,426	180,233	17.3%
Swimming Pool	1,822,788	1,908,754	85,966	4.7%
Cemetery	281,556	302,967	21,411	7.6%
Public Arts	58,000	97,396	39,396	67.9%
Library	1,233,082	1,309,313	76,231	6.2%
Senior Citizens	115,106	142,974	27,868	24.2%
Subtotal	<u>7,238,917</u>	<u>8,015,054</u>	<u>776,137</u>	10.7%
Total - General Fund	<u>31,521,843</u>	<u>35,909,160</u>	<u>4,387,318</u>	13.9%
Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>(826,128)</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>826,126</u>	
Estimated Ending Fund Balance		10,475,669		
Nonspendable				
Prepaid Expenses				
Inventory		17,782		
Endowments				
Restricted for				
Impact Fees				
Class C Roads		1,966,069		
Transportation Sales Tax		672,610		
Joint Venture				
Museum Donations		2,103		
Debt Service				
Capital Projects				
Assigned for				
Community Improvements				
Unassigned		7,817,105		
State Compliance Fund Balance Level (35% max.)		26.8%		

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Revenues

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
Taxes						
10-3100-110	GENERAL PROPERTY TAX - CURRENT	3,895,690	3,923,113	3,504,271	3,978,000	54,887
10-3100-115	PRIOR YEARS' PROPERTY TAX-DELINQUENT	406,583	596,000	38,034	430,000	(166,000)
10-3100-120	PROPERTY TAXES ON AUTOS	271,165	363,000	114,543	227,000	(136,000)
10-3100-125	ENERGY USE TAX	2,228,833	2,050,000	1,021,053	2,232,000	182,000
10-3100-130	SALES TAXES	7,592,706	7,494,099	2,664,409	8,775,000	1,280,901
10-3100-131	FRANCHISE TAX REVENUE	252,570	371,000	118,464	294,000	(77,000)
10-3100-134	INNKEEPER TAX	93,204	86,000	48,812	108,000	22,000
10-3100-160	TELEPHONE SURCHARGE TAX	242,697	204,000	80,621	213,000	9,000
10-3100-161	MUNICIPAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX	137,924	132,000	42,923	112,000	(20,000)
10-3100-162	SALES TAX - TRANSPORTATION	671,174	659,000	237,117	810,000	151,000
	Total - Taxes	15,792,545	15,878,212	7,870,247	17,179,000	1,300,788
Licenses & Permits						
10-3200-210	BUSINESS LICENSES	100,261	79,000	56,796	110,600	31,600
10-3200-215	TEMPORARY USE PERMIT FEES	525	1,000	215	600	(400)
10-3200-220	STATE SURCHARGE-BUILD PERMITS	11,346	11,000	3,511	10,868	(132)
10-3200-221	BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION	1,106,594	1,079,000	348,530	1,086,847	7,847
10-3200-227	DOG LICENSE FEES	75	-	15	75	75
10-3200-228	ALARM PERMIT FEE	375	1,000	120	375	(625)
10-3200-229	NONCONFORMITY PERMIT FEE	593	3,000	180	500	(2,500)
	Total - Licenses & Permits	1,219,769	1,174,000	409,367	1,209,865	35,865
Intergovernmental						
10-3300-301	MUSEUM POPS GRANT	321,312	301,312	-	361,312	60,000
10-3300-302	OTHER MUSEUM GRANTS	109,000	63,000	20,000	67,000	4,000
10-3300-356	"C" ROAD FUND ALLOTMENT FROM STATE	1,448,404	1,396,000	438,733	1,500,000	104,000
10-3300-358	STATE LIQUOR ALLOTMENT	39,487	40,000	42,823	45,000	5,000
10-3300-359	FEDERAL GRANTS	-	-	1,971,130	1,971,130	1,971,130
10-3300-360	GENERAL GRANTS	1,979,005	17,000	32,950	20,800	3,800
10-3300-361	POLICE GRANTS	10,909	5,000	34,991	7,000	2,000
10-3300-364	LIBRARY GRANTS	14,461	37,800	18,930	8,600	(29,200)
10-3300-370	MOUNTAINLANDS - SR CITIZENS	18,968	12,000	3,172	9,000	(3,000)
10-3300-372	STATE EMS GRANTS	8,055	6,000	-	6,000	-
10-3300-373	FIRE GRANTS	-	10,500	9,830	10,500	-
10-3300-380	NEBO SCHOOL DIST-RES OFFICER	102,628	98,000	-	105,000	7,000
10-3300-390	FIRE CONTRACTS	53,636	20,000	5,156	30,000	10,000
10-3300-394	TASK FORCE OVERTIME REIMBURSE	12,952	20,000	6,927	20,000	
10-3300-395	DUI OVERTIME GRANT REIMBURSEME	34,914	37,500	3,853	37,500	
10-3300-396	VICTIMS ADVOCATE GRANT	19,201	20,000	5,865	22,000	2,000
10-3300-398	SHARED COURT JUDGE-MAPLETON	50,000	52,500	52,500	52,500	-
	Total - Intergovernmental	4,222,932	2,136,612	2,646,859	4,273,342	2,136,730
Charges for Services						
10-3200-222	PLAN CHECK FEE	512,117	572,000	64,069	414,721	(157,279)
10-3200-223	PLANNING REVENUES	56,877	38,000	29,821	67,500	29,500
10-3200-225	OTHER LICENSE PERMITS	12,400	9,500	5,650	15,000	5,500
10-3200-231	PUBLIC WORKS FEES	27,931	59,000	8,383	299,000	240,000
10-3400-456	AMBULANCE FEES	711,941	677,000	286,238	650,000	(27,000)
10-3400-510	CEMETERY LOTS SOLD	127,078	106,000	55,939	137,600	31,600
10-3400-520	SEXTON FEES	125,160	127,000	66,370	135,800	8,800
10-3400-525	PLOT TRANSFER FEE	2,004	1,000	845	1,500	500
10-3400-560	DISPATCH SERVICE FEE	87,418	89,635	45,020	90,000	365
10-3400-571	LIMITED LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT	85,910	78,000	20,210	75,000	(3,000)
10-3400-590	MUSEUM PROGRAM FEES	33,905	37,750	10,726	33,900	(3,850)
10-3600-626	YOUTH SPORTS REVENUE	270,850	291,000	111,721	318,000	27,000
10-3600-627	ADULT SPORTS REVENUE	22,020	20,000	28,910	32,000	12,000
10-3600-628	SWIMMING POOL REVENUES	1,317,516	1,489,000	689,565	1,529,000	40,000
10-3600-629	SWIMMING POOL REV - TAX EXEMPT	196,417	164,000	64,045	177,000	13,000
10-3600-630	CRC CHILD CARE	12,112	19,500	9,978	19,500	-
10-3600-632	STREET TREE FEES	105,000	150,000	21,700	175,000	25,000
10-3600-638	UTILITY CUSTOMER CONNECTION ADMIN FEE	43,295	40,000	23,790	45,000	5,000
10-3600-840	CONTRACT SERVICES	75,590	63,000	42,723	75,000	12,000



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Revenues

GL Acct	Line Description	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2023
		ACTUAL	BUDGET	MIDYEAR	TENTATIVE	VS FY2022
				ACTUAL	BUDGET	INC/(DEC)
	Total - Charges for Services	3,825,540	4,031,385	1,585,701	4,290,521	259,136
Fines & Forfeitures						
10-3200-232	FORFEITURE OF COMPLETION BONDS	1,850	4,000	-	2,000	(2,000)
10-3500-511	COURT FINES	307,496	400,000	162,681	320,000	(80,000)
10-3500-512	COURT FINES FROM OUTSIDE ENTITIES	4,365	7,000	1,423	5,000	(2,000)
10-3500-517	MISCELLANEOUS RESTITUTIONS	979	4,000	782	1,500	(2,500)
10-3500-518	PARKING FINES	12,306	-	8,045	18,000	18,000
10-3600-618	LIBRARY FINES	33,858	42,000	22,946	45,000	3,000
	Total - Fines & Forfeitures	360,854	457,000	195,877	391,500	(65,500)
Miscellaneous						
10-3600-301	MUSEUM STORE SALES	33,800	38,000	25,919	44,000	6,000
10-3600-333	ART MUSEUM RENTALS-EXEMPT	475	1,500	-	500	(1,000)
10-3600-334	BOOK SALES	123	250	10	50	(200)
10-3600-361	INDIVIDUAL MUSEUM CONTRIBUTION	10,127	55,000	6,547	20,000	(35,000)
10-3600-362	CORPORATE MUSEUM CONTRIBUTIONS	2,407	9,700	1,716	41,400	31,700
10-3600-363	FOUNDATION MUSEUM CONTRIBUTION	45,500	54,300	16,599	88,000	33,700
10-3600-500	MISC POLICE REVENUE	5,504	-	13,435	8,000	8,000
10-3600-610	INTEREST INCOME	48,727	115,000	123,298	100,000	(15,000)
10-3600-612	INTEREST C-ROADS	21,518	51,000	3,003	7,000	(44,000)
10-3600-614	CEMETERY TRUST INTEREST	3,088	9,000	369	2,000	(7,000)
10-3600-619	RENTS & CONCESSIONS EXEMPT	-	500	-	500	-
10-3600-620	RENTS & CONCESSIONS	186,743	115,000	42,935	180,000	65,000
10-3600-622	ART MUSEUM RENTALS	64,700	75,000	47,255	104,950	29,950
10-3600-624	LEASE REVENUES	50,573	38,000	59,315	75,000	37,000
10-3600-625	LIBRARY RENTALS REVENUE	17,836	17,000	11,795	25,000	8,000
10-3600-633	LIBRARY COPY FEES	1,417	2,000	1,114	2,000	-
10-3600-NEW	USED LIBRARY BOOK SALES	-	-	-	11,000	11,000
10-3600-634	UTILITY BILLING LATE FEES	86,028	94,000	33,190	67,000	(27,000)
10-3600-639	STREET CUT FEES	33,640	-	12,556	450,000	450,000
10-3600-670	SENIOR CITIZENS-GENERAL REVENUE	2,915	2,000	-	2,000	-
10-3600-690	SUNDRY REVENUES	119,155	100,000	176,225	150,000	50,000
10-3600-694	WITNESS FEES	130	250	19	250	-
10-3600-697	STREET SIGNS INSTALLATION FEE	7,800	10,000	300	12,159	2,159
10-3600-698	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY REVENUES	-	-	1,186	-	-
10-3600-702	PARKING FEES -BARTHOLOMEW PARK	31,893	36,000	32,528	38,200	2,200
10-3600-703	C R C VENDING MACHINE REVENUES	6,916	7,300	4,607	7,800	500
10-3600-834	MISC. POLICE O/T REIMBURSEMENT	10,710	8,000	3,854	8,000	-
10-3600-836	SWIMMING POOL RETAIL SALES	17,996	16,900	8,095	17,000	100
10-3600-837	ENGINEERING PROJECT REIMBURSEM	750	500	250	500	-
10-3600-838	MISC. DONATIONS/TICKETS SALES	2,286	750	183	750	-
10-3600-850	EMPLOYEE FITNESS CENTER FEES	664	500	286	500	-
10-3600-853	CITY FACILITY RENTAL EXEMPT	-	500	20	500	-
10-3600-854	CITY FACILITY RENTALS	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
10-3600-855	PASSPORTS FEES	56,835	53,625	30,055	100,000	46,375
10-3600-856	PASSPORTS PHOTOS	10,725	11,550	7,317	25,000	13,450
10-3600-857	FIELD HOUSE RENTALS	32,142	45,000	41,858	45,000	-
	Total - Miscellaneous	913,122	969,125	705,840	1,635,059	665,934
Special Revenue						
10-3900-700	ART CITY DAYS - CARNIVAL	39,712	32,000	-	35,000	3,000
10-3900-701	ART CITY DAYS-BABY CONTEST	-	100	-	-	(100)
10-3900-702	ART CITY DAYS-BALLOON FEST	5,000	1,500	-	3,500	2,000
10-3900-703	ART CITY DAYS-BOOTHS	17,770	15,000	-	23,500	8,500
10-3900-704	ART CITY DAYS - FUN-A-RAMA	3,740	3,500	-	3,500	-
10-3900-708	ART CITY DAYS-B/B 3-ON-ON	380	500	-	500	-
10-3900-709	ART CITY DAYS-GENERAL ACCT	26,718	-	-	25,000	25,000
10-3900-712	ART CITY DAYS - PARADE	1,650	2,000	-	2,000	-
10-3900-714	ART CITY DAYS-SOFTBALL TOURNEY	1,926	-	1,000	5,000	5,000
10-3900-720	HOLIDAY VILLAGE	-	13,425	16,475	15,000	1,575
10-3900-725	ART FESTIVAL	-	-	2,394	25,125	25,125
10-3900-804	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTIONS	500	-	-	-	-



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Revenues

GL Acct	Line Description	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2023
		ACTUAL	APPROVED BUDGET	MIDYEAR ACTUAL	TENTATIVE BUDGET	VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)
10-3900-807	HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMM	9,100	-	-	12,500	12,500
10-3900-816	CERT/EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	150	-	-	(150)
10-3900-823	YOUTH COURT REVENUES	2,485	4,000	1,420	2,000	(2,000)
10-3900-832	YOUTH CITY COUNCIL REVENUES	1,379	-	290	1,500	1,500
10-3900-850	MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS	20	20,000	21,090	10,000	(10,000)
	Total - Special Revenue	110,380	92,175	42,669	164,125	71,950
Subtotal Revenues Before Transfers In		26,445,142	24,738,509	13,456,559	29,143,411	4,404,902
Administrative Fees, Contributions & Transfers						
10-3800-831	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM WATER	-	717,520	358,758	685,766	(31,754)
10-3800-832	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM SEWER	-	539,248	269,622	550,510	11,262
10-3800-833	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM ELECTRIC	-	735,389	367,692	760,707	25,318
10-3800-834	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM SOLID WASTE	-	322,522	161,262	270,362	(52,160)
10-3800-835	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM GOLF	-	76,504	38,250	79,205	2,701
10-3800-837	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN-ELECTRIC	1,834,119	1,888,684	944,340	2,008,152	119,468
10-3800-838	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE FROM STORM WATER	-	629,056	314,526	734,199	105,143
10-3800-843	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN-WATER	310,813	346,677	173,340	364,493	17,816
10-3800-844	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN-SEWER	290,330	305,049	152,526	327,281	22,232
10-3800-845	OPERATING TRANSFER IN-SOLID WASTE	80,675	87,152	43,578	96,593	9,441
10-3800-847	OPERATING TRANSFER IN-STORM WATER	78,867	97,901	48,948	106,029	8,128
10-3800-849	TRANSFER IN - PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	197,904	98,952	279,781	81,877
10-3800-850	TRANSFER FROM OTHER FUNDS	-	13,600	-	-	(13,600)
	TRANSFER IN - SPECIAL TRUSTS FUND				25,000	25,000
	UTILIZE C ROAD RESERVES				427,890	427,890
	UTILIZE ART GRANT RESTRICTED RESERVES					-
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE				49,780	49,780
	Total - Contributions & Transfers	2,594,804	5,957,206	2,971,794	6,765,748	808,542
Total General Fund Revenues		29,039,946	30,695,715	16,428,353	35,909,160	5,213,445



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Legislative

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4120-110	MAYOR AND COUNCIL SALARIES	58,188	87,515	24,580	95,204	7,689
10-4120-130	MAYOR AND COUNCIL BENEFITS	4,296	8,562	1,903	9,309	747
10-4120-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	-	630	-	674	44
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	62,484	96,707	26,483	105,187	8,480
OPERATIONS						
10-4120-200	BUSINESS MEALS	1,781	3,500	2,276	5,000	1,500
10-4120-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	200	-	200	-
10-4120-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	4,547	6,000	475	6,000	-
10-4120-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	64	200	60	200	-
10-4120-245	YOUTH COUNCIL	5,139	6,000	291	6,000	-
10-4120-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	-	670	-	670	-
10-4120-310	LEAGUE OF CITIES AND TOWNS	39,824	80,000	30,749	50,000	(30,000)
10-4120-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	1,309	2,200	1,886	1,900	(300)
10-4120-540	CONTRIBUTIONS	500	15,000	-	15,000	-
10-4120-550	UNIFORMS	-	612	-	672	60
10-4120-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	2,690	-	-	1,900	1,900
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	55,855	114,382	35,738	87,542	(26,840)
	TOTAL LEGISLATIVE	118,339	211,089	62,220	192,729	(18,360)



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Administration

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	FY2021 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2022 APPROVED <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2022 MIDYEAR <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2023 TENTATIVE <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2023 VS FY2022 <u>INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4130-110	SALARIES	400,593	436,359	202,015	542,350	105,991
10-4130-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES	73,954	87,119	26,792	121,429	34,310
10-4130-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	203,316	233,451	104,277	254,861	21,410
10-4130-140	OVERTIME PAY	46	525	-	525	-
10-4130-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	45,675	40,000	16,596	43,000	3,000
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	723,584	797,454	349,679	962,165	164,711
OPERATIONS						
10-4130-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	857	1,500	433	1,500	-
10-4130-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS	8,686	5,750	3,576	6,050	300
10-4130-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	600	-	600	-
10-4130-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	4,009	9,350	1,133	9,715	365
10-4130-237	OFFICE EXPENSE - PASSPORTS	4,378	6,200	2,533	6,500	300
10-4130-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	10,075	9,000	3,167	15,000	6,000
10-4130-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	647	7,000	16	8,000	1,000
10-4130-242	ANNUAL BUDGET RETREAT	894	6,000	-	6,000	-
10-4130-243	CITY NEWSLETTER	11,648	13,000	4,223	14,000	1,000
10-4130-250	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	122	750	416	750	-
10-4130-251	FUEL	730	3,000	354	3,750	750
10-4130-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
10-4130-253	CENTRAL SHOP	3,221	9,853	1,814	4,859	(4,994)
10-4130-254	MAINTENANCE - FLEET VEHICLES	-	500	-	500	-
10-4130-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	1,864	13,000	2,295	15,500	2,500
10-4130-260	UTILITIES	5,872	5,600	1,602	6,600	1,000
10-4130-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	4,256	4,035	1,225	3,324	(711)
10-4130-270	DEFENSE/WITNESS FEES	71,208	85,000	32,018	90,000	5,000
10-4130-310	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SER	23,366	60,000	37,849	31,000	(29,000)
10-4130-312	PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN	11,212	29,500	1,891	29,500	-
10-4130-321	VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	-	500	-	500	-
10-4130-322	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	6,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	-
10-4130-323	SUPERVISOR TRAINING	1,466	15,000	4,067	15,000	-
10-4130-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	12,307	12,500	11,576	11,600	(900)
10-4130-540	COMMUNITY PROMOTIONS	15,248	24,000	6,335	24,000	-
10-4130-550	UNIFORMS	611	1,020	-	1,120	100
10-4130-611	WELLNESS PROGRAM	-	2,000	-	2,500	500
10-4130-620	ELECTIONS	62	40,000	-	-	(40,000)
10-4130-621	INNOVATIONS	-	20,000	-	20,000	-
10-4130-699	APPROPRIATED CONTINGENCY	4,154	50,000	-	50,000	-
10-4130-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	2,765	4,050	3,114	3,150	(900)
10-4130-781	HOLIDAY DECORATIONS	60	300	736	1,500	1,200
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	205,722	449,008	126,372	392,518	(56,490)
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	929,306	1,246,462	476,052	1,354,683	108,221



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Information Systems

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	FY2021 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2022 APPROVED <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2022 MIDYEAR <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2023 TENTATIVE <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2023 VS FY2022 <u>INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4132-110	SALARIES & WAGES	224,653	252,872	114,597	278,552	25,680
10-4132-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES				-	-
10-4132-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	119,655	122,326	56,332	128,617	6,291
10-4132-140	OVERTIME PAY	96	-	44	-	-
10-4132-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	693	840	209	899	59
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	345,098	376,038	171,183	408,068	32,030
OPERATIONS						
10-4132-200	BUSINESS LUNCH	160	300	169	300	-
10-4132-220	ORDINANCES & PUBLICATIONS				-	-
10-4132-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	856	6,000	-	6,000	-
10-4132-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	3,765	4,000	4,286	4,000	-
10-4132-245	WEBSITE MAINTENANCE	10,450	12,757	2,406	17,298	4,541
10-4132-250	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE				-	-
10-4132-252	LICENSING AGREEMENTS	25,494	32,963	35,260	53,064	20,101
10-4132-260	UTILITIES	913	825	300	920	95
10-4132-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONES	7,184	9,383	5,019	10,290	907
10-4132-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT	39,927	47,399	30,181	43,366	(4,033)
10-4132-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	1,309	1,600	1,886	1,900	300
10-4132-550	UNIFORMS	205	408	-	448	40
10-4132-570	INTERNET ACCESS FEES	18,766	20,340	7,510	21,480	1,140
10-4132-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	24,452	21,507	9,463	24,550	3,043
10-4132-720	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	132	300	(93)	800	500
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	133,612	157,782	96,388	184,416	26,634
	TOTAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	478,710	533,820	267,571	592,483	58,663



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Legal

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4135-110	SALARIES	263,504	367,432	192,142	371,426	3,994
10-4135-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES	97,605	105,759	52,630	133,874	28,115
10-4135-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	165,805	197,852	96,334	206,661	8,809
10-4135-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	668	1,076	1,007	1,292	216
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	527,582	672,119	342,113	713,253	41,134
OPERATIONS						
10-4135-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	154	350	-	750	400
10-4135-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS	2,959	5,250	1,090	5,500	250
10-4135-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	500	-	1,000	500
10-4135-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	2,658	9,700	806	9,700	-
10-4135-237	TRAINING MATERIALS	428	6,500	-	2,000	(4,500)
10-4135-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	2,116	1,000	1,841	1,000	-
10-4135-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	1,211	1,750	-	1,750	-
10-4135-250	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE				-	-
10-4135-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	4,596	6,200	145	8,050	1,850
10-4135-260	UTILITIES	822	750	270	850	100
10-4135-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	1,181	1,118	682	1,309	191
10-4135-310	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SER	33,821	70,000	36,691	67,500	(2,500)
10-4135-311	COMMUNITIES THAT CARE GRANTS	244	2,800	-	2,800	-
10-4135-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	1,802	5,100	2,597	2,600	(2,500)
10-4135-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	9,380	10,000	3,889	10,000	-
10-4135-550	UNIFORMS	572	714	569	784	70
10-4135-551	SAFETY PROGRAM	9,126	10,000	3,500	10,000	-
10-4135-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	1,854	2,025	300	2,050	25
10-4135-720	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	8,287	-	-	-	-
10-4135-731	YOUTH COURT EXPENSES	3,177	5,875	530	6,875	1,000
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	84,388	139,632	52,908	134,518	(5,114)
	TOTAL LEGAL	611,970	811,751	395,020	847,771	36,020



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Finance

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4140-110	OFFICE SALARIES	285,823	325,884	157,793	351,997	26,113
10-4140-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES	16,156	19,653	8,709	41,391	21,738
10-4140-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	102,504	123,444	51,505	130,949	7,505
10-4140-140	OVERTIME PAY	23	-	2		
10-4140-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	463	945	547	1,112	167
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	404,968	469,926	218,556	525,450	55,524
OPERATIONS						
10-4140-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	66	250	68	250	
10-4140-220	ORDINANCES & PUBLICATIONS	4,014	5,425	542	6,080	655
10-4140-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	750	176	750	-
10-4140-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	890	5,800	1,170	6,450	650
10-4140-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	16,212	22,100	11,673	21,600	(500)
10-4140-241	POSTAGE-MAILING UTILITY BILLS	43,945	47,000	15,583	49,500	2,500
10-4140-245	UTILITY BILL PRINTING/STUFFING	12,199	15,500	5,081	15,000	(500)
10-4140-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	-	250	-	250	-
10-4140-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	720	500	429	454	(46)
10-4140-260	UTILITIES	1,370	1,500	450	1,500	-
10-4140-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	963	1,716	886	2,271	555
10-4140-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	65,289	72,500	42,365	82,500	10,000
10-4140-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	1,964	3,500	2,829	2,900	(600)
10-4140-550	UNIFORMS	269	510	-	560	50
10-4140-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	1,037	1,075	-	2,900	1,825
10-4140-720	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	297	500	-	500	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	149,235	178,876	81,253	193,465	14,589
	TOTAL FINANCE	554,203	648,802	299,809	718,915	70,113



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Treasury

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4145-110	OFFICE SALARIES	73,284	86,450	40,092	146,109	59,659
10-4145-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	81,340	97,497	37,120	54,542	(42,955)
10-4145-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	57,606	59,702	28,081	89,973	30,271
10-4145-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	681	710	472	746	36
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	212,911	244,359	105,765	291,369	47,010
OPERATIONS						
10-4145-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	250	-	100	(150)
10-4145-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	-	1,250	-	750	(500)
10-4145-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	839	2,500	58	2,500	-
10-4145-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	-	-	3,974	-	-
10-4145-242	POSTAGE	3,340	5,500	1,597	5,000	(500)
10-4145-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES	178,710	187,000	100,715	195,000	8,000
10-4145-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	-	-	-	-	-
10-4145-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	4,748	10,000	-	6,000	(4,000)
10-4145-260	UTILITIES	1,370	1,225	450	1,375	150
10-4145-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	308	268	134	266	(2)
10-4145-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	2,607	10,000	1,100	10,000	-
10-4145-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	1,475	1,500	2,125	2,200	700
10-4145-550	UNIFORMS	393	612	-	672	60
10-4145-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	1,362	2,025	-	1,250	(775)
10-4145-720	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	597	750	-	2,000	1,250
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	195,748	222,880	110,152	227,113	4,233
	TOTAL TREASURY	408,659	467,239	215,917	518,482	51,243



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Building Inspections

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4160-110	OFFICE SALARIES	227,507	282,158	130,281	341,007	58,849
10-4160-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	38,476	63,464	25,396	72,533	9,069
10-4160-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	146,996	172,984	71,572	198,201	25,217
10-4160-140	OVERTIME PAY	2,045	-	66		
10-4160-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	644	1,208	840	1,517	309
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	415,669	519,814	228,155	613,258	93,444
OPERATIONS						
10-4160-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	-	300	-	200	(100)
10-4160-220	ORDINANCES & PUBLICATIONS	111	4,500	939	5,250	750
10-4160-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	500	-	500	-
10-4160-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	3,102	9,975	4,959	12,300	2,325
10-4160-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	795	3,200	601	2,300	(900)
10-4160-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES					-
10-4160-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES				225	225
10-4160-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	1,318	5,100	481	1,000	(4,100)
10-4160-251	FUEL	1,615	3,600	637	4,800	1,200
10-4160-253	CENTRAL SHOP	2,664	3,669	434	3,495	(174)
10-4160-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	6,223	9,000	6,221	9,000	
10-4160-260	UTILITIES	1,827	1,650	600	1,875	225
10-4160-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	3,324	3,831	1,363	2,853	(978)
10-4160-270	REMIT BLDG PERMIT FEES TO STAT	9,653	6,500	1,811	8,125	1,625
10-4160-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVICES	-	30,000	-	10,000	(20,000)
10-4160-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	1,418	1,500	2,044	2,100	600
10-4160-550	UNIFORMS	672	1,173	238	1,546	373
10-4160-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	3,484	2,600	35	1,100	(1,500)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	36,205	87,098	20,360	66,668	(20,430)
	TOTAL BUILDING	451,874	606,912	248,515	679,927	73,015



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Planning & Zoning

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4165-110	OFFICE SALARIES	201,871	219,902	102,796	302,885	82,983
10-4165-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES				-	-
10-4165-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	115,930	116,157	58,106	174,953	58,796
10-4165-140	OVERTIME PAY	-	500	101	500	-
10-4165-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	352	630	544	899	269
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	318,153	337,189	161,547	479,238	142,049
OPERATIONS						
10-4165-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	-	200	21	80	(120)
10-4165-220	ORDINANCES & PUBLICATIONS	695	2,000	76	740	(1,260)
10-4165-225	MEMBERSHIP, DUES, PUBLICATIONS	1,209	1,060	40	1,560	500
10-4165-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	200	-	200	-
10-4165-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	692	6,030	315	3,210	(2,820)
10-4165-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	3,128	4,150	1,787	4,648	498
10-4165-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	-	800	-	800	-
10-4165-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES				99	99
10-4165-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	276	500	26	300	(200)
10-4165-252	HISTORICAL PRESERVATION GRANT	18,140	-	-	25,000	25,000
10-4165-253	CENTRAL SHOP	387	-	88	-	-
10-4165-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	9,545	8,420	750	9,605	1,185
10-4165-260	UTILITIES	1,827	1,650	600	1,850	200
10-4165-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	639	556	280	553	(3)
10-4165-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	5,939	363,000	32,908	230,000	(133,000)
10-4165-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	1,746	2,800	2,515	2,600	(200)
10-4165-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	-	-	-	-
10-4165-550	UNIFORMS	139	306	-	448	142
10-4165-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	1,615	2,025	969	2,050	25
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	45,977	393,697	40,374	283,743	(109,954)
	TOTAL PLANNING	364,130	730,886	201,921	762,981	32,095



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Public Works

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4180-110	OFFICE SALARIES	185,943	342,047	124,967	225,302	(116,745)
10-4180-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES					
10-4180-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	106,391	169,908	60,538	113,388	(56,520)
10-4180-140	OVERTIME PAY	-	250	20	250	-
10-4180-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	200	630	-	449	(181)
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	292,535	512,835	185,525	339,390	(173,445)
OPERATIONS						
10-4180-220	ORDINANCES & PUBLICATIONS	471	1,000	-	1,000	-
10-4180-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	650	-	650	-
10-4180-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	3,297	9,070	5,208	9,090	20
10-4180-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	432	700	196	700	-
10-4180-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	3,798	800	610	1,000	200
10-4180-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	61	500	-	500	-
10-4180-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	2,175	2,000	-	2,000	-
10-4180-260	UTILITIES	411	500	135	500	-
10-4180-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	679	1,361	331	1,287	(74)
10-4180-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	3,915	10,000	3,012	10,000	-
10-4180-330	CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS	571	3,000	-	3,000	-
10-4180-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	873	1,450	1,258	1,300	(150)
10-4180-550	UNIFORMS	199	204	-	224	20
10-4180-551	PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT				60	60
10-4180-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	166	950	1,896	950	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	17,048	32,185	12,644	32,261	76
	TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	309,582	545,020	198,169	371,651	(173,369)



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

City Engineer

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4185-110	OFFICE SALARIES	422,675	563,248	198,689	874,006	310,758
10-4185-120	PART-TIME SALARIES	5,964	35,990	13,510	39,209	3,219
10-4185-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	259,777	328,059	110,529	466,002	137,943
10-4185-140	OVERTIME PAY	684	1,000	-	1,000	
10-4185-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	578	1,706	638	2,500	794
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	689,678	930,003	323,366	1,382,717	452,714
OPERATIONS						
10-4185-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	-	200	78	200	-
10-4185-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS	254	1,000	75	1,000	-
10-4185-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	400	-	400	-
10-4185-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	3,539	18,565	1,776	22,840	4,275
10-4185-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	451	525	-	700	175
10-4185-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	5,163	8,230	2,770	13,250	5,020
10-4185-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	2,965	6,910	3,220	8,546	1,636
10-4185-251	FUEL	4,505	13,040	3,578	20,752	7,712
10-4185-253	CENTRAL SHOP	3,666	7,620	2,660	6,563	(1,057)
10-4185-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	1,659	9,750	637	5,350	(4,400)
10-4185-260	UTILITIES	411	375	135	500	125
10-4185-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	3,892	4,684	2,587	5,682	998
10-4185-300	LICENSING AGREEMENTS	37,700	45,254	28,419	56,035	10,781
10-4185-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	32,860	475,200	89,077	135,200	(340,000)
10-4185-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	2,836	2,825	4,087	4,100	1,275
10-4185-550	UNIFORMS	1,635	1,789	576	2,455	666
10-4185-551	PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT				-	-
10-4185-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	3,901	4,900	6,209	5,000	100
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	105,438	601,267	145,883	288,574	(312,693)
	TOTAL ENGINEERING	795,116	1,531,270	469,250	1,671,291	140,021



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Police

GL ACCT	LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2023
		ACTUAL	APPROVED BUDGET	MIDYEAR ACTUAL	TENTATIVE BUDGET	VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)
PERSONNEL						
10-4210-110	PAYROLL - POLICE	1,996,695	2,280,389	968,533	2,446,823	166,434
10-4210-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	66,263	125,928	25,733	156,116	30,188
10-4210-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	1,325,056	1,501,340	629,555	1,579,271	77,931
10-4210-140	OVERTIME PAY	61,366	60,000	37,438	60,000	-
10-4210-141	OVERTIME PAY-LIQUOR TAX ACTIVI	6,526	10,000	622	10,000	-
10-4210-142	OVERTIME PAY - REIMBURSABLE	29,190	37,500	9,455	37,500	-
10-4210-143	OVERTIME PAY - HOLIDAYS	21,438	36,000	20,233	36,000	-
10-4210-144	OVERTIME PAY - TASKFORCE	4,573	20,000	-	20,000	-
10-4210-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	1,965	8,107	301	9,012	905
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	3,513,072	4,079,264	1,691,870	4,354,720	275,456
OPERATIONS						
10-4210-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	1,241	800	96	1,300	500
10-4210-220	PERIODICALS & PUBLICATIONS	250	100	-	100	-
10-4210-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	29,294	66,209	11,019	54,699	(11,510)
10-4210-237	EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENTS	731	7,062	-	-	(7,062)
10-4210-238	CERT	1,789	2,000	259	2,000	-
10-4210-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	7,514	9,000	6,373	10,000	1,000
10-4210-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES-OFFICE EQUIP	9,121	12,000	4,592	9,000	(3,000)
10-4210-243	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	1,969	2,000	1,410	5,200	3,200
10-4210-245	OPERATION SUPPLIES-FIREARMS	22,126	26,500	13,010	35,500	9,000
10-4210-249	EQUIP. MAINT.-MISCELLANEOUS	1,091	1,000	145	1,000	-
10-4210-250	EQUIPMENT MAINT. - FUEL	57,457	55,302	33,671	80,952	25,650
10-4210-251	EQUIP. MAINT.-VEHICLE REPAIR	20,109	25,000	4,092	27,500	2,500
10-4210-252	EQUIP. MAINT.-MAINT. AGREEMENT	63,524	130,345	115,659	138,987	8,642
10-4210-253	CENTRAL SHOP	33,493	63,136	13,849	46,712	(16,424)
10-4210-254	EQUIP. MAINT.-RADIO PAGERS	796	1,500	434	1,500	-
10-4210-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	500	7,540	-	10,300	2,760
10-4210-256	ANIMAL CONTROL - SUPPLIES	8,313	10,750	-	10,750	-
10-4210-257	ANIMAL CONTROL - SHELTER	60,355	71,648	30,971	80,293	8,645
10-4210-260	UTILITIES	10,959	1,000	3,597	11,000	10,000
10-4210-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	29,197	29,299	14,205	30,500	1,201
10-4210-266	SUPPLIES-LIQUOR TAX ACTIVITY	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
10-4210-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	14,954	22,700	10,363	18,604	(4,096)
10-4210-313	NARCOTICS TASK FORCE	11,255	12,000	11,255	12,000	-
10-4210-314	INVESTIGATION	530	1,700	33	1,700	-
10-4210-317	K-9 PROGRAM	-	13,600	-	20,000	6,400
10-4210-336	GRAFFITI CONTROL	-	500	-	500	-
10-4210-342	GENERAL GRANTS	10,909	5,000	2,280	5,000	-
10-4210-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	18,286	32,000	24,096	24,100	(7,900)
10-4210-512	YOUTH PROGRAMS	1,466	2,000	177	2,000	-
10-4210-550	UNIFORMS - CLOTHING	25,761	28,458	20,037	33,242	4,784
10-4210-551	UNIFORMS - EQUIPMENT	6,645	-	-	10,120	10,120
10-4210-552	UNIFORMS - CLEANING	4,979	3,000	1,721	3,900	900
10-4210-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	21,648	22,850	11,879	17,850	(5,000)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	476,262	666,999	335,225	707,308	40,309
	TOTAL POLICE	3,989,335	4,746,263	2,027,095	5,062,028	315,765



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Dispatch

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4211-110	PAYROLL -DISPATCH	414,059	447,585	203,252	530,245	82,660
10-4211-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES	58,134	89,280	31,131	74,755	(14,525)
10-4211-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	255,434	249,474	119,627	288,286	38,812
10-4211-140	OVERTIME PAY	26,529	7,500	30,640	7,500	-
10-4211-143	OVERTIME-HOLIDAYS	15,909	15,000	8,608	15,000	-
10-4211-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	994	2,086	683	2,340	254
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	771,058	810,925	393,941	918,125	107,200
OPERATIONS						
10-4211-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	5,352	8,160	2,376	8,160	-
10-4211-237	EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENTS				-	-
10-4211-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES	4,219	2,500	839	2,500	-
10-4211-242	GRANT EXPENDITURES	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
10-4211-252	EQUIP. MAINT.-MAINT. AGREEMENT	58,961	59,860	22,788	59,860	-
10-4211-254	EQUIP. MAINT.-RADIO PAGERS	620	2,000	-	2,000	-
10-4211-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	3,897	3,950	5,615	5,700	1,750
10-4211-550	UNIFORMS - CLOTHING	295	1,224	-	1,344	120
10-4211-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	2,378	5,550	3,564	2,850	
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	75,721	85,244	35,181	84,414	1,870
	TOTAL DISPATCH	846,780	896,169	429,122	1,002,539	109,070



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Fire & EMS

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4220-110	PAYROLL - FULL TIME	354,751	451,962	179,453	624,010	172,048
10-4220-120	PAYROLL- PART TIME	131,042	355,549	57,952	153,962	(201,587)
10-4220-121	PAYROLL - VOLUNTEER	330,274	252,492	177,780	253,860	1,368
10-4220-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	248,021	306,099	114,550	337,929	31,830
10-4220-140	OVERTIME PAY	9,759	1,000	10,274	1,000	-
10-4220-143	OVERTIME PAY - HOLIDAYS	8,749	5,000	10,495	5,000	-
10-4220-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	144	4,854	-	4,745	(109)
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,082,741	1,376,956	550,504	1,380,506	3,550
OPERATIONS						
10-4220-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
10-4220-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	-	200	-	200	-
10-4220-220	MAGAZINES & PUBLICATIONS	205	330	31	330	-
10-4220-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	5,435	20,915	308	19,090	(1,825)
10-4220-237	TRAINING MATERIALS	2,870	4,750	460	4,900	150
10-4220-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	8,586	8,510	1,428	9,380	870
10-4220-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES	11,011	34,355	10,824	31,605	(2,750)
10-4220-242	GRANT EXPENDITURES	2,862	10,500	9,808	10,500	-
10-4220-244	AMBULANCE SUPPLIES	71,266	77,310	37,853	81,949	4,639
10-4220-245	BILLING FEES	81,928	81,469	31,887	81,469	0
10-4220-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	18,775	32,180	1,684	35,280	3,100
10-4220-251	FUEL	11,430	16,584	8,801	16,584	-
10-4220-253	CENTRAL SHOP	36,688	41,502	17,145	43,387	1,885
10-4220-254	EQUIP. MAINT.-RADIO PAGERS	5,546	4,960	260	5,730	770
10-4220-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	12,657	17,850	5,015	16,550	(1,300)
10-4220-256	EQUIPMENT MAINT - VEHICLE REPAIR	17,159	19,000	14,227	20,000	1,000
10-4220-260	UTILITIES	7,653	8,000	1,335	8,500	500
10-4220-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	5,390	8,351	3,274	8,898	547
10-4220-310	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	20,462	24,260	2,744	33,085	8,825
10-4220-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	29,641	32,000	32,488	32,500	500
10-4220-512	YOUTH PROGRAMS	865	2,500	-	2,500	-
10-4220-550	UNIFORMS	54,833	57,989	4,802	63,674	5,685
10-4220-551	UNIFORMS - TURNOUTS				40,000	40,000
10-4220-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	2,651	2,725	1,629	4,300	1,575
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	407,914	516,240	186,002	580,412	64,172
	TOTAL FIRE	1,490,655	1,893,196	736,507	1,960,918	67,722



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Municipal Court

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4250-110	JUSTICE & CLERK SALARY	172,725	159,444	69,767	164,864	5,420
10-4250-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	43,302	37,095	23,620	46,624	9,529
10-4250-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	76,628	69,751	36,228	87,556	17,805
10-4250-140	OVERTIME PAY	206	-	66	-	-
10-4250-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	236	592	-	665	73
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	293,096	266,882	129,681	299,711	32,829
OPERATIONS						
10-4250-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	27	-	39	-	-
10-4250-220	PUBLICATIONS AND LAW BOOKS	2,567	3,000	2,527	3,300	300
10-4250-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	57	1,500	479	1,800	300
10-4250-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	7,686	10,000	4,327	10,000	-
10-4250-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE				-	-
10-4250-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	1,252	2,000	1,307	2,000	-
10-4250-260	UTILITIES	3,653	3,250	1,199	3,800	550
10-4250-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	747	648	323	648	0
10-4250-270	DEFENSE/WITNESS FEES				-	-
10-4250-271	WITNESS/JURY FEES	796	4,600	56	5,000	400
10-4250-310	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3,038	45,000	5,035	50,000	5,000
10-4250-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	1,257	1,500	1,811	1,900	400
10-4250-550	UNIFORMS	-	510	-	560	50
10-4250-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	1,511	2,025	304	3,000	975
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	22,589	74,033	17,406	82,008	7,975
	TOTAL COURT	315,685	340,915	147,087	381,719	40,804



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Streets

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4410-110	PAYROLL - STREETS DEPARTMENT	472,717	553,248	264,654	599,174	45,926
10-4410-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME	-	-	328	18,965	18,965
10-4410-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	293,971	339,584	162,968	370,628	31,044
10-4410-140	OVERTIME PAY	5,753	7,000	2,115	7,000	-
10-4410-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	75	2,100	1,886	2,359	259
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	772,517	901,932	431,951	998,127	96,195
OPERATIONS						
10-4410-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE					-
10-4410-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	1,050	2,240	-	2,390	150
10-4410-241	TRAFFIC ENGINEERING (SIGNS)	37,614	40,985	15,141	55,863	14,878
10-4410-242	STOCKPILE - GRAVEL	8,575	30,000	7,439	40,081	10,081
10-4410-243	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	12,693	17,100	6,913	17,955	855
10-4410-244	NEW SUBDIVISION SIGNS	13,110	10,000	-	12,159	2,159
10-4410-250	EQUIPMENT OPERATION EXPENSES	24,953	21,700	14,492	42,729	21,029
10-4410-251	FUEL	31,309	45,717	29,260	82,992	37,275
10-4410-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE	10,592	21,950	1,180	23,048	1,098
10-4410-253	CENTRAL SHOP	45,365	68,174	17,894	53,105	(15,069)
10-4410-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	-	4,420	-	4,380	(40)
10-4410-260	UTILITIES	3,800	3,640	792	4,000	360
10-4410-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	2,854	3,631	648	3,631	0
10-4410-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	-	13,500	-	26,500	13,000
10-4410-330	CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS	3,769	4,500	277	4,500	-
10-4410-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	6,890	7,500	8,361	8,400	900
10-4410-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	9,170	9,166	-	(9,170)
10-4410-512	TRAFFIC LIGHT MAINTENANCE	6,234	5,000	9,785	5,000	-
10-4410-550	UNIFORMS	5,053	6,528	1,488	8,960	2,432
10-4410-551	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	3,796	3,900	1,657	4,803	903
10-4410-610	BRIDGE MAINTENANCE	10,030	12,500	287	12,500	-
10-4410-620	OTHER SERVICES	13,137	23,100	3,927	23,900	800
10-4410-625	SPECIAL REPAIRS	5,215	6,500	3,989	6,500	-
10-4410-630	SNOW REMOVAL	10,752	30,000	12,076	24,720	(5,280)
10-4410-640	STREET MAINTENANCE	81,509	90,800	13,716	108,500	17,700
10-4410-650	SIDEWALKS - CURB & GUTTER	49,660	150,000	104,164	150,000	-
10-4410-653	PAINT MAINTENANCE	52,437	59,200	6,798	68,859	9,659
10-4410-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWA	360	950	-	3,150	2,200
10-4410-720	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	166	18,700	17,967	800	(17,900)
10-4410-770	BACKHOE (ANNUAL TRADE-IN)	491	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	441,412	711,405	287,418	799,424	88,019
	TOTAL STREETS	1,213,929	1,613,337	719,368	1,797,551	184,214



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Parks

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4510-110	PAYROLL - PARKS DEPARTMENT	352,428	356,283	169,956	347,044	(9,239)
10-4510-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	58,238	18,187	18,456	19,636	1,449
10-4510-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	208,862	188,926	93,182	188,385	(541)
10-4510-140	OVERTIME PAY	2,624	4,300	1,646	4,300	-
10-4510-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	796	1,365	10	1,236	(129)
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	622,949	569,061	283,249	560,601	(8,460)
OPERATIONS						
10-4510-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	280	601	113	681	80
10-4510-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS				-	-
10-4510-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE				-	-
10-4510-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	4,095	14,420	3,355	6,810	(7,610)
10-4510-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	6,759	16,550	1,651	16,996	446
10-4510-243	SHADE TREE EXPENDITURES	60,661	161,200	156,470	156,500	(4,700)
10-4510-244	TREE REPLACEMENT	8,524	11,200	9,105	13,750	2,550
10-4510-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	19,572	22,375	6,270	14,665	(7,710)
10-4510-251	FUEL	12,531	14,850	7,506	9,300	(5,550)
10-4510-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE	-	750	-	750	-
10-4510-253	CENTRAL SHOP	29,410	68,371	7,749	31,283	(37,088)
10-4510-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	2,875	6,500	2,940	-	(6,500)
10-4510-260	BUILDING & GROUNDS	67,550	69,925	28,317	25,725	(44,200)
10-4510-261	PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE	1,466	17,500	-	17,040	(460)
10-4510-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	948	3,099	456	2,611	(488)
10-4510-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECH. SERVICES	161,751	349,181	188,102	654,061	304,880
10-4510-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	9,620	9,700	12,111	12,200	2,500
10-4510-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	-	1,365	-	-
10-4510-550	UNIFORMS	2,925	5,738	785	2,100	(3,638)
10-4510-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	1,543	-	375	3,000	3,000
10-4510-781	HOLIDAY DECORATIONS	4,299	8,000	6,872	8,000	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	394,808	779,960	433,543	975,472	195,512
	TOTAL PARKS	1,017,757	1,349,021	716,792	1,536,073	187,052



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Canyon Parks

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4520-110	PAYROLL -FULL TIME (CANYON)	134,367	66,787	151,840	52,790	(13,997)
10-4520-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME (CANYON)	47,644	28,392	69,732	72,449	44,056
10-4520-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	75,186	33,920	87,325	44,451	10,530
10-4520-140	OVERTIME	563	419	2,500	2,500	2,081
10-4520-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	169	10	1,236	873	862
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	257,929	129,529	312,633	173,063	43,533
OPERATIONS						
10-4520-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	49	108	498	634	526
10-4520-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS				-	-
10-4520-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE				-	-
10-4520-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	445	-	3,225	2,050	2,050
10-4520-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	3,030	889	9,200	9,456	8,567
10-4520-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	10,705	6,607	4,550	4,965	(1,642)
10-4520-251	FUEL	2,897	2,158	2,840	2,954	795
10-4520-253	CENTRAL SHOP	5,238	5,745	16,056	10,101	4,356
10-4520-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	41,483	14,212	41,100	37,300	23,088
10-4520-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	3,028	1,884	3,761	4,104	2,219
10-4520-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV.	2,117	2,703	2,000	2,080	(623)
10-4520-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	3,748	4,727	3,800	4,800	73
10-4520-550	UNIFORMS	1,442	75	2,958	812	737
10-4520-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	915	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	75,096	39,108	89,988	79,255	40,147
	TOTAL CANYON PARKS	333,025	168,638	402,621	252,318	83,680



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Art Museum

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4530-110	PAYROLL - DIRECTORS & CUSTODIA	284,669	324,421	144,757	349,068	24,647
10-4530-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	56,871	92,486	45,782	109,889	17,403
10-4530-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	159,005	160,359	70,893	173,681	13,322
10-4530-140	OVERTIME PAY	240	-	108	-	-
10-4530-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	575	1,630	554	1,840	210
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	501,360	578,896	262,094	634,479	55,583
OPERATIONS						
10-4530-170	MUSEUM INVENTORY	30,507	18,000	11,225	21,000	3,000
10-4530-171	AWARDS	9,619	12,500	3,334	13,200	700
10-4530-172	HONORARIUM	800	2,550	75	3,400	850
10-4530-173	SCHOLARSHIPS	4,150	3,950	-	12,150	8,200
10-4530-174	EXHIBITION GALLERY PAINTING	4,247	7,700	4,780	5,000	(2,700)
10-4530-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	361	1,000	420	1,150	150
10-4530-220	PUBLICATIONS	17,375	9,000	-	21,000	12,000
10-4530-221	HOSTING	1,418	1,500	414	1,500	-
10-4530-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	1,748	4,000	-	4,750	750
10-4530-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	280	4,050	2,045	8,190	4,140
10-4530-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	10,592	11,000	3,178	11,500	500
10-4530-242	POSTAGE AND SHIPPING	2,255	3,700	1,167	4,400	700
10-4530-243	PRINTING	822	1,000	217	1,700	700
10-4530-245	BANK SERVICE CHARGES	744	1,000	587	1,000	-
10-4530-250	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT EXPENSE					
10-4530-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	12,854	10,180	6,604	11,180	1,000
10-4530-260	UTILITIES	12,681	10,000	2,423	13,000	3,000
10-4530-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	6,901	6,057	2,152	4,770	(1,287)
10-4530-310	PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL SERVICE	836	20,000	625	13,500	(6,500)
10-4530-312	MARKETING	10,712	19,892	4,472	16,464	(3,428)
10-4530-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	18,369	18,000	17,624	17,700	(300)
10-4530-512	COMMUNITY PROGRAMS	7,839	29,875	4,394	27,800	(2,075)
10-4530-513	EXHIBITIONS	18,404	51,450	25,081	41,750	(9,700)
10-4530-550	UNIFORMS	788	1,734	163	1,904	170
10-4530-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	4,551	5,000	2,238	5,050	50
10-4530-731	COLLECTIONS MAINTENANCE	4,017	5,000	871	5,000	-
10-4530-760	BUILDING & IMPROVEMENTS	659	10,000	-	500	(9,500)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	183,530	268,138	94,088	268,558	420
	TOTAL ART MUSEUM	684,890	847,034	356,182	903,037	56,003



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Art Museum POPS

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4531-110	OFFICE SALARIES	42,098	89,360	36,049	86,568	(2,792)
10-4531-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	139,691	91,520	44,808	115,496	23,976
10-4531-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	50,806	74,042	26,570	61,658	(12,384)
10-4531-140	OVERTIME PAY	204	-	276	-	-
10-4531-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	732	938	100	1,112	174
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	233,531	255,860	107,803	264,833	8,973
OPERATIONS						
10-4531-172	HONORARIUM	21,899	20,250	4,500	20,050	(200)
10-4531-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	-	200	114	250	50
10-4531-220	PUBLICATIONS	3,348	3,600	-	5,500	1,900
10-4531-221	HOSTING	2,601	4,700	756	4,400	(300)
10-4531-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	43	6,500	123	8,500	2,000
10-4531-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	894	2,000	1,272	5,500	3,500
10-4531-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	6,482	2,000	1,283	1,500	(500)
10-4531-242	POSTAGE	2,995	1,200	402	1,200	-
10-4531-243	PRINTING	2,659	4,750	1,948	5,000	250
10-4531-250	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT EXPENSE				-	-
10-4531-251	FUEL	188	1,500	482	2,500	1,000
10-4531-253	CENTRAL SHOP	565	1,704	233	852	(852)
10-4531-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	8,026	10,150	10,902	12,625	2,475
10-4531-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	37,587	1,085	-	1,085	-
10-4531-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	-	-	-	-	-
10-4531-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	-
10-4531-711	GALLERY PAINTING	4,606	5,000	-	5,000	-
10-4531-731	POPS PROGRAM					
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	91,892	64,639	22,015	73,962	9,323
	TOTAL ART MUSEUM	325,423	320,499	129,818	338,796	18,297



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Clyde Recreation Center

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4550-110	FULL TIME SALARIES	110,487	190,405	70,533	135,284	(55,121)
10-4550-120	PART TIME EMPLOYEES SALARIES	1,011,027	1,025,614	515,618	1,110,296	84,682
10-4550-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	141,141	184,204	82,987	154,680	(29,524)
10-4550-140	OVERTIME PAY	1,187	350	926	350	-
10-4550-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	2,886	8,810	2,626	9,314	504
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,266,728	1,409,383	672,689	1,409,924	541
OPERATIONS						
10-4550-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	380	-	435	-	-
10-4550-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	300	-	300	-
10-4550-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	5,622	8,000	1,931	10,820	2,820
10-4550-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	13,526	10,400	6,867	12,000	1,600
10-4550-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	21,629	25,050	13,187	26,800	1,750
10-4550-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES	62,440	32,000	26,372	50,000	18,000
10-4550-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	31,061	27,675	9,190	52,650	24,975
10-4550-251	FUEL	365	-	129	500	500
10-4550-253	CENTRAL SHOP					
10-4550-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	14,971	13,990	5,267	14,680	690
10-4550-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	186,418	177,400	70,102	196,900	19,500
10-4550-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	2,150	1,860	901	4,310	2,450
10-4550-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	6,144	7,600	586	8,500	900
10-4550-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	22,467	32,760	29,532	29,600	(3,160)
10-4550-550	UNIFORMS	11,213	10,200	5,097	11,200	1,000
10-4550-610	PROGRAMS	28,978	30,700	10,814	43,400	12,700
10-4550-650	PURCHASE OF RETAIL SALES ITEMS	23,404	33,570	5,657	34,320	750
10-4550-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWA	424	1,900	2,253	2,850	950
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	431,194	413,405	188,321	498,830	85,425
	TOTAL SWIMMING POOL	1,697,922	1,822,788	861,010	1,908,754	85,966



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Recreation

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4560-110	PAYROLL - RECREATION	352,485	348,774	175,833	441,329	92,555
10-4560-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	99,660	126,140	49,297	125,086	(1,054)
10-4560-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	212,322	198,918	106,753	251,497	52,579
10-4560-140	OVERTIME PAY	1,192	2,000	1,956	2,000	-
10-4560-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	912	2,240	821	2,567	327
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	666,571	678,072	334,661	822,479	144,407
OPERATIONS						
10-4560-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	44	-	-	-	-
10-4560-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	-	200	-	200	-
10-4560-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	1,690	4,300	1,428	5,000	700
10-4560-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	4,803	2,900	161	4,000	1,100
10-4560-241	RECREATION SUPPLIES	5,025	6,200	2,583	10,000	3,800
10-4560-242	GRANT EXPENDITURES	13,321	17,000	8,255	17,000	-
10-4560-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES	-	18,000	9,331	18,000	-
10-4560-250	EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES & MAINTENA	26,550	29,350	11,818	40,700	11,350
10-4560-251	FUEL	2,082	2,500	1,309	3,000	500
10-4560-253	CENTRAL SHOP	3,732	12,208	2,326	5,924	(6,284)
10-4560-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	-	-	1,422	-	-
10-4560-260	BUILDING & GROUNDS	9,746	11,400	3,538	15,900	4,500
10-4560-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	4,361	4,711	2,389	4,711	0
10-4560-270	OTHER SERVICES	113	-	-	-	-
10-4560-271	YOUTH SPORTS	56,877	90,259	43,116	91,765	1,506
10-4560-272	ADULT SPORTS	1,276	1,250	-	1,300	50
10-4560-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV.	9,967	10,500	6,224	10,500	-
10-4560-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	6,400	5,400	8,397	8,400	3,000
10-4560-540	SMALL RECREATION PROGRAMS	3,412	3,550	497	13,550	10,000
10-4560-541	COMMUNITY EVENTS	5,267	7,500	6,803	7,500	-
10-4560-550	UNIFORMS	3,021	3,593	-	3,946	353
10-4560-560	HOLIDAY VILLAGE	-	13,000	13,503	15,000	2,000
10-4560-700	GENERAL EXPENSE	92,608	61,650	(500)	65,900	4,250
10-4560-704	BALLOON FEST	15,314	18,500	-	18,500	-
10-4560-705	BOOTHES	35	1,600	-	1,600	-
10-4560-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWA	1,499	3,675	449	2,050	(1,625)
10-4560-711	GRAND PARADE	1,891	3,550	-	3,850	300
10-4560-713	QUILT SHOW	403	225	-	450	225
10-4560-719	FLOAT OPERATION	517	500	-	600	100
10-4560-720	FIREWORKS	13,000	15,000	-	15,000	-
10-4560-721	TALENT SHOW	538	1,600	-	1,600	-
10-4560-723	FLOAT DECORATION	16,219	15,000	688	15,000	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	299,712	365,121	123,737	400,946	35,825
	TOTAL RECREATION	966,283	1,043,193	458,398	1,223,426	180,233



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Cemetery

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4561-110	PAYROLL - FULL TIME	118,131	131,054	61,639	147,947	16,893
10-4561-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME	22,355	-	-	6,451	6,451
10-4561-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	71,400	76,008	34,828	81,374	5,366
10-4561-140	OVERTIME PAY	2,706	6,000	1,850	6,000	-
10-4561-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	111	630	10	717	87
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	214,703	213,692	98,328	242,489	28,797
OPERATIONS						
10-4561-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	86	309	193	215	(94)
10-4561-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE					-
10-4561-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	-	2,485	-	2,213	(272)
10-4561-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	3,112	2,150	148	2,255	105
10-4561-250	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8,506	7,000	6,588	4,120	(2,880)
10-4561-251	FUEL	3,830	5,100	2,461	3,600	(1,500)
10-4561-253	CENTRAL SHOP	8,089	21,445	2,656	10,144	(11,301)
10-4561-260	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	28,767	20,078	8,483	22,517	2,439
10-4561-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	2,032	2,649	2,869	2,476	(173)
10-4561-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	194	1,700	175	6,300	4,600
10-4561-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	2,154	2,500	2,942	3,000	500
10-4561-550	UNIFORMS	2,006	2,448	270	2,688	240
10-4561-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				-	-
10-4561-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	308	-	-	950	950
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	59,085	67,864	26,783	60,478	(7,386)
	TOTAL CEMETERY	273,787	281,556	125,111	302,967	21,411



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Public Art

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4562-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	-	25,723	4,103	33,287	7,564
10-4562-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	-	2,323	318	3,024	701
10-4562-140	OVERTIME PAY					-
10-4562-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	-	121	-	130	9
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	-	28,167	4,421	36,441	8,274
OPERATIONS						
10-4532-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES				350	350
10-4562-220	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-	1,800	-	4,500	2,700
10-4562-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	-	500	-	500	-
10-4562-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	200	-	500	300
10-4562-541	COMMUNITY EVENTS	-	30,000	25,687	47,855	17,855
10-4562-620	STATUES MAINTENANCE	2,240	1,500	-	1,500	-
10-4562-630	PERFORMING ARTS	10,850	24,000	-	5,000	(19,000)
10-4562-NEW	COMMITTEE DEVELOPMENT				750	750
10-4562-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE					-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	13,090	58,000	25,687	60,955	2,205
	TOTAL ARTS COMMISSION	13,090	58,000	25,687	97,396	2,205



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Library

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4580-110	PAYROLL - LIBRARIANS	302,838	328,746	164,869	357,373	28,627
10-4580-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	254,198	319,625	148,043	379,347	59,722
10-4580-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	146,461	169,432	77,944	183,152	13,720
10-4580-140	OVERTIME PAY	-	560	69	560	-
10-4580-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	5,232	3,244	691	3,637	393
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	708,729	821,607	391,616	924,069	102,462
OPERATIONS						
10-4580-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	462	920	377	920	-
10-4580-220	ORDINANCES AND PUBLICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-
10-4580-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	-	250	30	250	-
10-4580-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	1,759	12,200	299	12,200	-
10-4580-237	EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT	-	5,700	-	1,850	(3,850)
10-4580-240	OFFICE EXPEND. & CATALOGUE SUP	27,145	22,750	7,967	22,550	(200)
10-4580-241	BOOKS, MEDIA, ETC - ADULT	65,498	105,500	28,729	80,800	(24,700)
10-4580-242	BOOKS, MEDIA, ETC - FINES& RENT	57,592	51,216	26,649	51,557	341
10-4580-243	GRANTS	15,641	8,800	22,532	8,600	(200)
10-4580-245	BOOKS, MEDIA, ETC-CHILDREN&Y/A	42,018	38,850	18,293	40,800	1,950
10-4580-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	5,092	2,600	911	2,600	-
10-4580-252	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	49,000	54,450	21,624	54,600	150
10-4580-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	329	1,100	264	2,300	1,200
10-4580-260	UTILITIES	16,457	25,000	5,260	18,000	(7,000)
10-4580-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	6,288	6,289	2,793	6,318	29
10-4580-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	14,383	13,500	4,500	2,450	(11,050)
10-4580-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	6,524	7,500	9,400	9,500	2,000
10-4580-550	UNIFORMS	2,296	1,800	1,230	2,800	1,000
10-4580-610	LIBRARY PROGRAMS	32,416	29,600	16,429	46,300	16,700
10-4580-651	LIBRARY OPERATED SODA SALES	35	-	10	-	-
10-4580-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	22,122	17,450	6,812	14,850	(2,600)
10-4580-720	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	9,075	6,000	625	6,000	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	374,133	411,475	174,731	385,245	(26,230)
	TOTAL LIBRARY	1,082,861	1,233,082	566,347	1,309,313	76,231



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Senior Citizens

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
10-4610-120	SENIOR CITIZENS-PART TIME WAGE	62,983	75,767	31,456	80,992	5,225
10-4610-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	5,615	6,841	2,932	7,358	517
10-4610-140	OVERTIME PAY					
10-4610-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	262	511	49	547	36
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	68,860	83,119	34,438	88,896	5,777
OPERATIONS						
10-4610-230	TRAVEL, DUES & CONVENTIONS	-	300	-	300	-
10-4610-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	953	1,500	953	2,000	500
10-4610-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	998	3,250	251	3,250	-
10-4610-245	INSTRUCTORS AND OTHER HELP				500	500
10-4610-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	4,611	1,800	-	1,800	-
10-4610-251	FUEL	-	750	-	750	-
10-4610-253	CENTRAL SHOP	305	1,269	65	980	(289)
10-4610-260	UTILITIES	7,270	7,460	2,598	7,500	40
10-4610-262	PROGRAMS	9,670	11,300	2,945	31,500	20,200
10-4610-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE				-	-
10-4610-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	3,019	2,750	3,007	3,100	350
10-4610-550	UNIFORMS	269	408	-	448	40
10-4610-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	878	1,200	-	1,950	750
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	27,973	31,987	9,819	54,078	22,091
	TOTAL SENIOR CITIZENS	96,832	115,106	44,257	142,974	27,868



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Transfers

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
<u>UTILITY EXPENSES</u>						
10-9000-850	TRANSFER TO ELECTRIC FUND	537,569	505,001	252,498	540,351	35,350
10-9000-851	TRANSFER TO WATER FUND	76,681	76,681	38,340	82,049	5,368
10-9000-852	TRANSFER TO SEWER FUND	74,330	74,330	37,164	79,533	5,203
10-9000-853	TRANSFER TO STORM WATER FUND	19,617	19,617	9,810	20,990	1,373
<u>TRANSFERS</u>						
10-9000-845	TRANSFER C ROAD RESERVES TO CIP				427,890	427,890
10-9000-849	TRANSFER PUBLIC ART RESERVES TO	-	75,000	37,500	75,000	
10-9000-870	TRANSFER TO DEBT SERVICE	1,346,895	1,568,888	784,440	1,347,338	(221,550)
10-9000-874	TRANSFER TO CAPITAL IMPRV. FD.	5,283,976	2,179,799	1,089,900	3,257,904	1,078,105
10-9000-875	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES	1,186,139	1,231,436	615,720	1,453,907	222,471
10-9000-new	TRANSFER TO GOLF FUND				850,000	850,000
10-9000-876	PAYMENT TO MBA FUND	394,784	397,134	198,570	404,165	7,031
10-9000-877	TRANSFER TO RDA FUND	9,634	20,000	10,002	15,000	(5,000)
10-9000-881	INC C-ROAD FUNDS RESERVES	-	438,967	-		(438,967)
new	INC TRANSP. SALES TAX RESERVES				72,500	72,500
10-9000-882	TRANSFER TO SID FUND	-	345	-		(345)
10-9000-886	TRANSFER VEHICLE FUND	698,511	837,541	418,770	1,244,426	406,885
10-9000-889	INC PUBLIC ART RESERVES	-	35,055	-	107,386	72,331
	TOTAL TRANSFERS	9,628,136	7,459,794	3,492,714	9,978,440	2,518,646



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Special Improvement Fund

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						7,717
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
21-3100-132	SID PRINCIPAL		-	-	-	-
21-3600-621	SID INTEREST		-	-	-	-
21-3600-622	SID LATE FEES					-
21-3600-690	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE					-
21-3600-700	SID 29 DSRF INTEREST		-	-	-	-
21-3800-815	TRANSFERS/RESERVES UTILIZE RESERVES		-	-		-
	TOTAL REVENUES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURES						
21-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE		-	-		-
21-9000-880	SID BONDS - PRINCIPAL				-	-
21-9000-881	SID BONDS - INTEREST		-	-	-	-
21-9000-885	BOND ADMINISTRATION FEES				-	-
21-9000-886	TRANSFER TO GENERAL CIP					-
21-9000-887	TRANSFER TO SPECIAL REVENUE FUND					-
21-9000-870	TRANSFER TO DEBT SERVICE					-
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE					7,717
	Reserved for:					
	Impact Fees					-
	Class C Roads					-
	Joint Venture					
	Debt Service					7,717
	Capital Projects					-
	Unrestricted					-

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Debt Service Fund

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						140,650
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS						
31-3200-000	PROCEEDS FROM BOND					-
31-3600-620	PREMIUM ON BOND ISSUANCE					-
31-3600-690	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE					-
31-3600-700	INTEREST EARNED SVL TAX 2014 B	679	-	57		-
31-3800-810	TRANSFER IN - GENERAL FUND	1,346,895	1,568,888	784,446	1,347,338	(221,550)
31-3800-811	TRANSFER IN - GOLF FUND	-	50,000	25,002	-	-
31-3800-813	TRANSFER IN-SPECIAL REV FUND	510,250	-	-	-	-
31-3800-814	TRANSFER IN - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND					-
TOTAL REVENUES		<u>1,857,824</u>	<u>1,618,888</u>	<u>809,505</u>	<u>1,347,338</u>	<u>(221,550)</u>
BOND EXPENDITURES						
31-4760-735	INTEREST 2006 SALES TAX BONDS	9,250	-	-	-	-
31-4760-736	PRINCIPAL ON 2006 SALES TAX BONDS	500,000	-	-	-	-
31-4760-803	PRINCIPAL ON 2010 GO BOND	455,000	460,000	-	475,000	15,000
31-4760-804	INTEREST ON 2010 GO BOND	142,507	139,950	69,975	126,150	(13,800)
31-4760-805	PRINCIPAL ON 2016 GO BOND	435,000	455,000	-	475,000	20,000
31-4760-806	INTEREST ON 2016 GO BOND	311,488	289,738	144,869	266,988	(22,750)
31-4760-807	PRINCIPAL ON 2022 STR BOND	-	200,000	-		(200,000)
31-4760-808	INTEREST ON 2022 STR BOND	-	70,000	-		(70,000)
31-4760-910	BOND COST OF ISSUANCE					
31-4760-920	BOND ADMIN FEES	3,900	4,200	300	4,200	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>1,857,144</u>	<u>1,618,888</u>	<u>215,144</u>	<u>1,347,338</u>	<u>(271,550)</u>
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		<u>680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>594,361</u>	<u>-</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						140,650
Reserved for:						
Impact Fees						-
Class C Roads						-
Joint Venture						
Debt Service						140,650
Capital Projects						-
Endowments						
Unrestricted						-

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Community Theater CIP Fund

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						15,819
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUE						
44-3300-360	GRANT REVENUE					-
44-3300-361	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND					-
44-3600-883	DONATIONS					-
44-3600-884	SUNDRY REVENUES	72	-	-		
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE					
TOTAL REVENUES		<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURES						
44-4560-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	-	-	-		-
CAPITAL PROJECTS						
44-6400-001	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS	-	-	-		-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						15,819
Reserved for:						
	Impact Fees					-
	Class C Roads					-
	Joint Venture					
	Debt Service					-
	Capital Projects					-
	Endowments					
	Unrestricted					15,819

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Capital Improvements Fund

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE¹ 6,734,121

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
CAPITAL PROJECTS REVENUES						
45-3600-360	GRANTS	367,332	2,453,326	-	3,947,000	1,493,674
45-3600-601	TRANSFER FROM SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	-	307,000	153,498	-	-
45-3600-610	INTEREST INCOME	44,255	-	5,286	-	-
45-3600-640	PROPERTY SALES	-	-	583,325	-	-
45-3600-642	MISC. CAPITAL REVENUE					
45-3600-650	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND	2,533,976	2,179,799	1,089,900	3,257,904	1,078,105
45-3600-652	TRANSFER FROM C ROAD RESERVES				427,890	
45-3600-653	TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC ART RESERVES	-	75,000	37,500	75,000	
45-3600-702	TRANSFER FROM ELECTRIC FUND					
45-3800-843	UTILIZE CAP FACILITIES RESERVE				-	-
45-3800-883	DONATION FOR BUILDINGS					-
TOTAL FUND REVENUE		2,945,563	5,015,125	1,869,508	7,707,794	2,571,779
CAPITAL PROJECTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURES						
LEGISLATIVE						
45-4120-004	GATEWAY SIGNS	17,823	7,187	-	-	(7,187)
45-4120-005	VETERANS MEMORIAL	-	50,000	-	-	(50,000)
ADMINISTRATION						
45-4130-251	PROPERTY PURCHASES-MISC.	3,002,330	2,000,000	350,615	-	(2,000,000)
45-4130-263	CIVIC CENTER/LIBRARY A/V UPGRADES	-	50,000	5,400	-	(50,000)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS						
45-4132-102	SERVER RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT	-	55,000	58,104	-	(55,000)
BUILDING INSPECTIONS						
45-4160-103	NEW VEHICLES	23,178	-	-	-	-
PLANNING & ZONING						
45-4165-100	PLANNING REVIEW SOFTWARE					-
CITY ENGINEER						
45-4185-104	HANDHELD GPS FOR BLUESTAKE LOC	-	30,000	30,831	-	(30,000)
45-4185-105	NEW VEHICLES	-	55,000	57,260	-	(55,000)
45-4185-new	OFFICE SPACE EXPANSION				40,000	40,000
45-4185-new	HOBBLE CREEK AND MAPLETON LATERAL TRAILHEAD				607,000	607,000
45-4185-new	FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT - ENG. DESIGN				1,000,000	1,000,000
POLICE DEPARTMENT						
45-4210-601	BODY CAMERAS	86,213	-	-	-	-
45-4210-603	LIDAR RADAR GUNS	-	-	-	-	-
45-4210-605	NEW OFFICER VEHICLES	55,498	125,069	14,074	58,000	(67,069)
45-4210-607	GPS AND BAIT BUGGING SYSTEM					-
45-4210-608	OFFICE FURNITURE	16,219	-	-	-	-
45-4210-800	800 MEGAHERTZ RADIO SYSTEM	6,602	30,398	-	17,500	(12,898)
45-4210-801	MOBILE FIELD FORCE EQUIPMENT	-	8,000	6,456	-	(8,000)
45-4210-802	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RECORDS SYSTEM	-	34,945	-	-	(34,945)
45-4210-803	BIKE STORAGE CONTAINER	-	20,000	-	-	(20,000)
45-4210-804	LIVESCAN FINGERPRINT READER					-
45-4210-new	FACILITY SECURITY SYSTEM UPGRADES				45,000	45,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT						
45-4220-102	THERMAL IMAGING CAMERA				-	-
45-4220-103	LIVING QUARTERS FOR STATION 41	40,179	729,821	454,541	-	(729,821)
45-4220-700	NEW EQUIPMENT					-
45-4220-701	FIRE STATION PLANS UPDATE	-	350,000	-	-	(350,000)
45-4220-702	EKG/DEFIBRILLATOR					-
45-4420-703	EXTRICATION EQUIPMENT					-
45-4420-704	GOURNEY AUTO LOAD SYSTEM				23,000	23,000
45-4420-new	HYDRAULIC EXTRICATION TOOLS				-	-
45-4420-new	WEST FIRE SUBSTATION LAND				-	-
45-4420-new	800 MEGAHERTZ RADIO REPLACEMENT				-	-
DISPATCH						
45-4221-new	DISPATCH CONSOLES				-	-



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Capital Improvements Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
STREETS AND "C ROADS"						
45-4410-101	NEW EQUIPMENT				182,000	182,000
45-4410-200	PROPERTY ACQUISITION	619,940	1,384,870	1,600		(1,384,870)
45-4410-273	INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS	75,882	-	-	800,000	800,000
45-4410-274	700 S ROAD CONSTRUCTION					-
45-4410-275	UDOT TRAFFIC SIGNAL BETTERMENT	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
45-4410-276	1200 W ROAD EXTENSION	-	300,000	3,700	50,000	(250,000)
45-4410-643	C ROAD MAINTENANCE	895,894	771,533	216,080	490,531	(281,002)
45-4410-650	SIDEWALKS - CURB & GUTTER	-	285,000	145,381		(285,000)
45-4410-701	1200 WEST ROADWAY	36,039	2,773,671	-	2,067,000	(706,671)
45-4410-800	SHARP TINTIC RR	-	30,000	-		(30,000)
45-4410-881	ROAD RECONSTRUCTION - C ROADS					-
45-4410-932	MILL AND OVERLAY	32,418	355,000	-	300,000	(55,000)
45-4410-new	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY				-	-
45-4410-new	TRAFFIC SIGNAL INFRASTRUCTURE				37,500	37,500
45-4410-new	1200W 400 S INTERSECTION				250,000	250,000
45-4410-new	1275 W CENTER ST CUL-DE-SAC				125,000	125,000
45-4410-new	SAFE WALKING ROUTES ASPHALT				275,000	275,000
45-4410-new	950 W SIDEWALK				180,000	180,000
45-4410-new	BUS STOP SHELTERS				50,000	50,000
PARKS DEPARTMENT						
45-4510-104	PARK MAINTENANCE RESERVE FUND	-	267,050	-	-	(267,050)
45-4510-105	NEW EQUIPMENT					-
45-4510-106	PARKS ROADS AND PARKING LOTS MAINTEN	6,267	30,398	-	-	(30,398)
45-4510-107	MEMORIAL PARK ADA ACCESS				23,540	23,540
45-4510-760	RODEO GRDOUNDS IMPROVEMENTS					-
45-4510-762	PICNIC TABLES & PARK BENCHES				20,000	20,000
45-4510-763	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT				-	-
45-4510-764	NSD DRIVING RANGE ASPHALT (50/50 SPLIT)					-
45-4510-765	ASPHALT MAINTENANCE FOR TRAILS				10,000	10,000
45-4510-766	RODEO GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS					-
45-4510-768	ARTS PARK FENCE					-
45-4510-769	PARKS TREE REPLACEMENT					-
45-4510-770	MEMORIAL BIKE PARK PLAYGROUND	-	115,000	-		(115,000)
45-4510-new	MEMORIAL PARK TENNIS COURTS				120,000	120,000
45-4510-new	SMART SYSTEM IRRIGATION CLOCKS				178,000	178,000
45-4510-new	MUSEUM LANDSCAPING IMPROVEMENTS				-	-
45-4510-new	COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS				250,000	250,000
CANYON PARKS						
45-4520-700	PAVILION & PICNIC TABLES					-
45-4520-701	ROADS AND PARKING LOT MAINTENANCE	-	3,300	-	-	(3,300)
45-4520-740	CANYON PARKS CAPITAL MAINTENANCE RE	-	104,047	-	-	(104,047)
45-4520-748	JOLLEY'S RANCH YOUTH CAMP					-
45-4520-749	CANYON PARKS SPRINKLING SYSTEM				5,000	5,000
45-4520-NEW	CANYON PARKS PICKNIC TABLES-JOLLY'S				9,000	9,000
45-4520-NEW	CANYON PARK RESERVATION PROGRAM				-	-
45-4520-NEW	JOLLEY'S RANCH ROAD PAVEMENT				195,130	195,130
45-4520-NEW	RESTROOM BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS				-	-
ART MUSEUM						
45-4530-700	WEST ENTRANCE ADA COMPLIANCE	-	2,500	-		(2,500)
45-4530-701	THERMOSTAT	11,088	-	-		-
45-4530-703	MAIN FLOOR RESTROOM ADA COMPLIANCE	-	15,000	-		(15,000)
CLYDE RECREATION CENTER						
45-4550-103	COMPETITION POOL ROLLER SHADES					-
45-4550-104	NEW EQUIPMENT	5,779	55,321	44,336		(55,321)
45-4550-105	SPA SPLASH GUARD	21,990	-	-		-
45-4550-106	SECURITY AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT	-	25,000	-		(25,000)
45-4550-107	CRC EXPANSION					-
45-4550-108	CRC COMP POOL SOUND SYSTEM					-
45-4550-new	CRC COMP POOL WINDOW TINT				40,000	40,000
45-4550-new	FIELDHOUSE FITNESS				-	-
45-4550-new	CRC LANE LINES				-	-
45-4550-new	CRC WIBIT ADDITION				-	-



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Capital Improvements Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
45-4550-new	CRC SQUAT RACKS				-	-
RECREATION DEPARTMENT						-
45-4560-702	BACKSTOPS	8,995	-	-		-
45-4560-703	COMMUNITY POOL UPGRADE TO TURF FIELDHOUSE					-
45-4560-704	BATTING CAGES					-
45-4560-705	RESURFACE TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURTS	150,000	-	-		-
45-4560-706	BLEACHER & DUGOUT SHADE	20,328	57,672	1,228	35,000	(22,672)
45-4560-813	AQUATIC AND ACTIVITIES CENTER	67,659	433,036	48,386	19,000	(414,036)



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Capital Improvements Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
45-4560-814	BLEACHER REPLACEMENT					-
45-4560-815	AQUATIC CENTER REGISTRATION SOFTWARE					-
45-4560-706	BLEACHER & DUGOUT SHADE					-
45-4560-707	FIELD LIGHTING					-
45-4560-NEW	STORAGE BUILDING				-	-
45-4560-NEW	MOBILE ROBOT REC FIELD LINE MARKER				21,650	21,650
CEMETERY						
45-4561-103	REBUILD SPRINKLING SYSTEM					-
45-4561-107	CREMATION NICHE MONUMENT - HISTORIC					-
45-4561-109	ASPHALT MAINTENANCE	52,032	-	-	-	-
45-4561-110	NEW EQUIPMENT	10,107	-	-	-	-
45-4561-111	EVERGREEN SECTIONS M & N DEVELOPMEN	-	55,000	-	55,000	-
45-4561-NEW	CEMETERY PROGRAM UPGRADE				-	-
PUBLIC ARTS						
45-4562-700	PUBLIC ARTS PROJECTS	-	75,000	-	75,000	-
LIBRARY						
45-4580-506	TWEEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT					-
45-4580-507	COMPUTER LAB EXPANSION	-	27,000	8,815		(27,000)
45-4580-NEW	EXPAND ADULT COLLECTION SHELVING				8,500	
45-4580-NEW	PATIO FURNITURE/SPACE DEVELOPMENT				14,000	
SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER						
45-4610-NEW	SENIOR CENTER SIDEWALK REPAIR				10,000	
TRANSFERS						
45-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	-	479,000	-		
45-9000-718	TRANSFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	21,721	10,860	11,443	
45-9000-719	TRANSFER TO SPECIAL TRUSTS FUND	-	1,500,000	750,000		
45-9000-901	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES					-
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		<u>5,262,459</u>	<u>12,721,539</u>	<u>2,207,667</u>	<u>7,707,794</u>	<u>(3,056,967)</u>
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		<u>(2,316,896)</u>	<u>(7,706,414)</u>	<u>(338,159)</u>	<u>-</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE					6,734,121	
Reserved for:						
Impact Fees					-	
Class C Roads					-	
Joint Venture					-	
Debt Service					-	
Capital Projects					6,734,121	
Endowments					-	
Unrestricted					-	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Special Revenue Fund Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹					5,035,405	
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
46-3100-new	PAR TAX				550,000	550,000
46-3600-100	INTEREST PARKS IMPACT FEES	14,270	35,000	1,704		(35,000)
46-3600-102	INTEREST PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT	813	4,000	97		(4,000)
46-3600-103	INTEREST STREET TREES PROGRAM	0	-	0		-
46-3600-105	INTEREST STREET IMPACT FEES	-	45,000	-		(45,000)
46-3600-500	PARKS IMPACT FEES	1,405,337	1,578,875	449,240	1,578,875	-
46-3600-600	PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEES	257,284	80,000	205,008	80,000	-
46-3600-700	STREETS IMPACT FEES	780,011	424,500	271,227	424,500	-
46-3600-900	DENSITY BONUS-FEE IN LIEU	130,109	-	29,679		
46-3600-910	UTILIZE PUBLIC SAFETY IMP FEE RESERVE				170,000	170,000
46-3600-911	UTILIZE PARK IMPACT FEE RESERVES					-
46-3600-912	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND					
46-3600-913	TRANSFER FROM ELECTRIC					
46-3600-914	UTILIZE STREET IMPACT FEE RESERVES				725,500	725,500
46-3600-915	TRANSFER FROM SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND				-	
46-3600-916	GRANT REVENUES	-	800,000	-		(800,000)
						-
	Total Revenues	<u>2,587,824</u>	<u>2,967,375</u>	<u>956,955</u>	<u>3,528,875</u>	<u>561,500</u>
EXPENDITURES						
	PARK IMPACT CAPITAL PROJECTS				564,000	564,000
	STREETS IMPACT CAPITAL PROJECTS				1,150,000	1,150,000
	PUBLIC SAFETY CAPITAL PROJECTS				250,000	250,000
	PAR TAX EXPENDITURES	-	-	-	-	-
46-9000-100	TRANSFER TO DEBT SERVICE FUND	510,250	-	-		-
46-9000-400	STREETS IMPACT CAPITAL PROJECT	65,778	-	-		-
46-9000-500	INCREASE PARK IMPACT FEE RESERVES				1,014,875	1,014,875
46-9000-700	INCREASE STREETS IMPACT FEE RES	-	230,100	-		(230,100)
46-9000-701	INCREASE PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEE RES					
46-9000-new	INCREASE PAR TAX RESERVES				550,000	
46-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND					-
46-9000-720	TRANSFER TO CAPITAL PROJ FUND	-	307,000	153,498		(307,000)
46-9000-725	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					-
	Total Expenditures	<u>576,028</u>	<u>537,100</u>	<u>153,498</u>	<u>3,528,875</u>	<u>2,441,775</u>
	SURPLUS/DEFICIT	<u>2,011,796</u>	<u>2,430,275</u>	<u>803,457</u>	<u>-</u>	
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				5,154,780	
	Reserved for:					
	Impact Fees				4,542,421	
	Class C Roads				-	
	Joint Venture				-	
	Debt Service				-	
	Capital Projects				-	
	Endowments				-	
	Unrestricted				612,359	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Special Revenue Detail

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
STREETS IMPACT FEE CAPITAL PROJECTS						
46-4410-001	LAND ACQUISITION - 950 WEST					-
46-7000-001	STREET OVERSIZING PROJECTS	178,426	250,000	-	250,000	-
46-9000-400	STREETS IMPACT CAPITAL PROJECT					-
46-9000-NEW	1750 W ROUNDABOUT				900,000	900,000
TOTAL STREETS IMPACT FEE CAPITAL PROJECTS		<u>178,426</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>
PAR TAX EXPENDITURES						
46-NEW						-
46-NEW						-
46-NEW						-
46-NEW						-
TOTAL PAR TAX EXPENDITURES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEE CAPITAL PROJECTS						
46-NEW	LAND ACQUISITION				250,000	250,000
TOTAL PAR TAX EXPENDITURES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
PARK IMPACT FEE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS						
46-6000-003	TREES & PLANTS					-
46-6000-015	CANYON PARKS TREES					-
46-6000-017	PARKS IMPROVEMENT/COMPLETE PRO	-	3,060,000	-		(3,060,000)
46-6000-024	WAYNE BARTHOLOMEW FAMILY PARK					-
46-6000-new	COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS				148,000	148,000
46-6000-new	COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL SYSTEM				416,000	416,000
TOTAL PARK IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		<u>-</u>	<u>3,060,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>564,000</u>	<u>(2,496,000)</u>



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Central Shop ISF

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
47-3400-441	REVENUE FOR PARTS & SUPPLIES	92,720	249,835	39,088	140,021	(109,814)
47-3400-443	LABOR FEES	250,010	262,964	109,364	286,180	23,216
47-3400-447	BACKHOE CHARGES	5,498	-	21,622		
	TOTAL REVENUES	348,228	512,799	170,073	426,201	(86,598)
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
47-4000-110	PAYROLL - FULL TIME	130,402	133,458	61,805	146,652	13,194
47-4000-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME	23,093	44,575	9,164	43,997	(578)
47-4000-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	128,083	89,562	39,876	93,319	3,757
47-4000-140	OVERTIME PAY	97	1,500	-	1,500	-
47-4000-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	157	666	70	713	47
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	281,832	269,761	110,915	286,180	16,419
OPERATIONS						
47-4000-236	TRAINING AND EDUCATION	200	4,200	-	3,000	(1,200)
47-4000-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	465	3,900	270	1,100	(2,800)
47-4000-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES	8,863	5,200	1,459	7,200	2,000
47-4000-250	PARTS, FILTERS & ETC	52,604	60,000	29,934	65,000	5,000
47-4000-251	FUEL	1,192	5,000	1,193	1,900	(3,100)
47-4000-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	3,532	5,500	3,938	6,200	700
47-4000-260	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	2,551	5,500	-	4,500	(1,000)
47-4000-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	579	974	287	1,057	83
47-4000-510	INSURANCE AND BONDS	853	1,940	1,258	1,300	(640)
47-4000-550	UNIFORMS	2,090	2,448	588	2,688	240
47-4000-551	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					-
47-4000-610	SUNDRY	5,498	-	1,688	2,000	2,000
47-4000-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	-	950	-	950	-
47-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	10,940	15,446	7,728	13,126	(2,320)
47-9000-713	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	-	190,237	44,161	30,000	(160,237)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	89,368	301,295	92,504	140,021	(161,274)
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	371,200	571,056	203,419	426,201	(144,854)
	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(22,972)	(58,257)	(33,346)	-	-



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Facilities ISF

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						1,074,575
<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
47-3600-611	INTEREST	10,500	-	-		-
47-3800-815	TRANSFERS IN	1,478,749	1,528,898	764,448	1,770,809	241,911
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS IN		<u>1,489,249</u>	<u>1,528,898</u>	<u>764,448</u>	<u>1,770,809</u>	<u>241,911</u>
PERSONNEL						
47-4182-110	SALARIES	245,774	270,935	116,872	288,788	17,853
47-4182-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	16,393	-	-	18,885	18,885
47-4182-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	127,617	137,954	63,522	154,647	16,693
47-4182-140	OVERTIME PAY	4,881	2,500	2,384	2,500	-
47-4182-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	473	1,050	11	1,236	186
TOTAL PERSONNEL		<u>395,138</u>	<u>412,439</u>	<u>182,788</u>	<u>466,055</u>	<u>53,616</u>
OPERATIONS						
47-4182-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	505	600	221	600	-
47-4182-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	3,100	40	3,100	-
47-4182-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	320	3,000	530	3,000	-
47-4182-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	221	750	51	750	-
47-4182-241	DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	61,454	82,950	48,848	95,868	12,918
47-4182-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	11,898	6,500	1,270	6,760	260
47-4182-251	FUEL	2,418	3,800	2,753	3,952	152
47-4182-253	CENTRAL SHOP	7,108	6,663	2,768	10,016	3,353
47-4182-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	2,795	12,700	2,565		(12,700)
47-4182-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	34,973	40,300	23,292	41,912	1,612
47-4182-265	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEPHONE	3,826	4,582	1,087	4,582	0
47-4182-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	83,739	91,800	19,764	95,472	3,672
47-4182-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	4,608	3,500	4,867	4,900	1,400
47-4182-550	UNIFORMS	2,130	2,142	1,273	2,352	210
47-4182-551	PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT				-	-
47-4182-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	668	-	19	2,250	2,250
47-4182-752	JANITORIAL SERVICES	374,709	374,709	187,354	442,380	67,671
TOTAL OPERATIONS		<u>591,374</u>	<u>637,096</u>	<u>296,702</u>	<u>717,894</u>	<u>80,798</u>
TOTAL FACILITIES MAINTENANCE		<u>986,512</u>	<u>1,049,535</u>	<u>479,489</u>	<u>1,183,949</u>	<u>134,414</u>
PROJECTS						
47-5000-800	RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT PROJECTS	44,148	499,900	57,823	287,500	(212,400)
47-5000-801	CAPITAL PROJECTS	9,139	-	-		
47-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND				7,027	7,027
INCREASE FUND BALANCE					292,333	
TOTAL PROJECTS		<u>53,287</u>	<u>499,900</u>	<u>57,823</u>	<u>586,860</u>	<u>(212,400)</u>
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		<u>1,039,798</u>	<u>1,549,435</u>	<u>537,312</u>	<u>1,770,809</u>	<u>(77,986)</u>
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		<u>449,451</u>	<u>(20,537)</u>	<u>227,136</u>	<u>0</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						1,366,908
Reserved for:						
Impact Fees						-
Class C Roads						-
Joint Venture						-
Debt Service						-
Capital Projects						1,366,908
Endowments						-
Unrestricted						-

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Vehicle & Equipment Fund

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE¹ 4,836,528

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
48-3600-611	INTEREST	4,290	-	512		-
48-3800-047	TRANSFER FROM CENTRAL SHOP	4,635	9,223	4,614	13,126	3,903
48-3800-048	TRANSFER FROM FACILITIES FUND	6,305	6,223	3,114	7,027	804
48-3800-051	TRANSFER FROM WATER FUND	60,240	44,134	22,068	68,816	24,682
48-3800-052	TRANSFER FROM SEWER FUND	94,341	82,568	41,286	128,324	45,756
48-3800-053	TRANSFER FROM ELECTRIC FUND	174,135	177,084	88,542	282,752	105,668
48-3800-055	TRANSFER FROM STORM WATER FUND	33,080	39,245	19,620	57,090	17,845
48-3800-057	TRANSFER FROM SOLID WASTE FUND	175,642	176,890	88,446	230,240	53,350
48-3800-058	TRANSFER FROM GOLF COURSE	51,309	53,247	26,622	84,474	31,227
48-3800-805	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND	698,511	837,541	418,770	1,244,426	406,885
48-3800-810	TRANSFER FROM CAP PROJ FUND	-	479,000	-		
48-3900-047	SALE OF SURPLUS-CENTRAL SHOP	2,425	-	-		
48-3900-051	SALE OF SURPLUS - WATER					
48-3900-052	SALE OF SURPLUS - SEWER					
48-3900-053	SALE OF SURPLUS - ELECTRIC	-	-	-		
48-3900-055	SALE OF SURPLUS - STORM WATER					
48-3900-058	SALE OF SURPLUS - GOLF COURSE					
48-3900-801	SALE OF SURPLUS - PUBLIC SAFETY	16,433	-	4,100		-
48-3900-802	SALE OF SURPLUS-BLDGS & GROUND					-
48-3900-803	SALE OF SURPLUS - PUBLIC WORKS					-
48-3900-804	SALE OF SURPLUS-RECREATION					-
48-3900-805	SALE OF SURPLUS - ADMIN					
48-3900-806	SALE OF SURPLUS-PLAN & ZONE					
48-3900-807	SALE OF SURPLUS-WATER	-	-	6,400		
48-3900-808	SALE OF SURPLUS -FIRE DEPT					-
48-3900-810	SALE OF SURPLUS-STREETS	-	-	22,956		-
48-3900-811	SALES OF SURPLUS -PARKS	12,227	-	-		-
48-3900-812	SALE/TRADE SURPLUS -SOLID WAST	15,600	-	-		-
48-3900-813	SALE OF SURPLUS-CEMETERY	5,875	-	-		
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE				665,041	665,041
	TOTAL - REVENUES	1,355,048	1,905,155	747,050	2,781,316	1,355,161
EXPENDITURES						
	ADMINISTRATION					
48-4000-800	PICK UP	94,950	-	-		
48-4130-010	CAR - FLEET	-	25,000	-	30,000	5,000
48-4130-020	EMERGENCY REPLACEMENT	-	25,000	-		(25,000)
48-4130-030	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	87,746	103,500	41,686	117,300	13,800
	SUBTOTAL - ADMINISTRATION	182,696	153,500	41,686	147,300	(6,200)
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
48-4160-010	REPLACEMENT VEHICLES					-
	SUBTOTAL - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
	PUBLIC WORKS					
48-4410-013	ROLLER					-
48-4410-014	TRUCK					-
48-4410-015	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	155,700	236,000	1,895		(236,000)
	SUBTOTAL - PUBLIC WORKS	155,700	236,000	1,895	-	(236,000)
	FACILITIES MAINTENANCE					
48-4182-001	REPLACEMENT VEHICLES					-
48-4182-002	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT					-
	SUBTOTAL - FACILITIES MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-	-



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Vehicle & Equipment Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
	CITY ENGINEER					
48-4185-001	REPLACEMENT VEHICLES	-	25,000	-		(25,000)
48-4185-002	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	-	10,000	6,794	33,000	23,000
	SUBTOTAL - FACILITIES MAINTENANCE	-	35,000	6,794	33,000	(2,000)
	PUBLIC SAFETY					
48-4210-021	PATROL	-	8,778	-	112,000	103,222
48-4210-015	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	164,254	405,861	164,940		(405,861)
48-4227-013	FIRE/EMS	6,302	1,379,689	-	280,000	(1,099,689)
48-4227-015	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	-	84,000	-	144,400	
	SUBTOTAL - PUBLIC SAFETY	170,556	1,878,328	164,940	536,400	(1,402,328)
	STREETS					
48-4410-013	VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	229,771	28,000	-		(28,000)
48-4410-015	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT				271,156	271,156
	SUBTOTAL - PUBLIC SAFETY	229,771	28,000	-	271,156	243,156
	PARKS					
48-4510-010	TRUCK(S)	36,867	-	-	40,100	40,100
48-4510-015	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT					-
	SUBTOTAL - PARKS	36,867	-	-	40,100	40,100
	CANYON PARKS					
48-4520-010	1 TON TRUCK					-
48-4520-014	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	12,086	-	-	10,000	10,000
	SUBTOTAL - CANYON PARKS	12,086	-	-	10,000	10,000
	RECREATION & CRC					
48-4560-001	PICKUP	-	-	-		-
48-4560-002	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT				9,360	9,360
	SUBTOTAL - RECREATION	-	-	-	9,360	-
	CEMETERY					
48-4561-001	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	11,600	75,000	-		(75,000)
48-4561-003	1/2 TON TRUCK	-	46,600	23,989		(46,600)
	SUBTOTAL - CEMETERY	11,600	121,600	23,989	-	(121,600)
	LIBRARY					
48-4580-001	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	-	5,000	2,296	10,000	5,000
	SUBTOTAL - LIBRARY	-	5,000	2,296	10,000	5,000
	CENTRAL SHOP					
48-4000-800	PICKUP					-
	SUBTOTAL - CEMETERY	-	-	-	-	-
	WATER					
48-5100-010	SERV ICE TRUCK	-	180,000	-	89,000	(91,000)
48-5100-012	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	117,850	-	-	45,000	45,000
	SUBTOTAL - WATER	117,850	180,000	-	134,000	(46,000)



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Vehicle & Equipment Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
	SEWER					
48-5200-002	REPLACEMENT VEHICLES	24,775	-	-	240,000	240,000
48-5200-003	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	-	30,000	-	100,000	70,000
		<u>24,775</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,000</u>	<u>310,000</u>
	ELECTRIC					
48-5300-015	NEW VEHICLES	-	466,451	219,947	265,000	(201,451)
48-5300-018	NEW EQUIPMENT	69,465	-	-	-	-
48-5300-019	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	45,597	62,000	-	10,000	(52,000)
	SUBTOTAL - ELECTRIC	<u>115,062</u>	<u>528,451</u>	<u>219,947</u>	<u>275,000</u>	<u>(253,451)</u>
	STORM WATER					
48-5500-001	PICKUP	-	-	-	560,000	560,000
48-5500-002	SWEEPER	-	168,500	-	45,000	(123,500)
	SUBTOTAL - STORM WATER	<u>-</u>	<u>168,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>605,000</u>	<u>560,000</u>
	SOLID WASTE					
48-5700-010	GARBAGE TRUCK	268,894	-	-	310,000	310,000
48-5700-011	LEAF COLLECTION UNIT	-	-	-	-	-
	SUBTOTAL - SOLID WASTE	<u>268,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>310,000</u>	<u>310,000</u>
	GOLF					
48-5861-001	SAND PRO	-	-	-	-	-
48-5861-002	UTILITY CART	-	-	-	-	-
48-5861-003	PICKUP	-	-	-	-	-
48-5861-004	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	-	56,000	-	60,000	-
	SUBTOTAL - SOLID WASTE	<u>-</u>	<u>56,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	INCREASE RESERVES:					
48-9000-805	PUBLIC WORKS RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	STREETS RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	WATER RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	SEWER RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	WASTE WATER RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	STORM WATER RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-810	PUBLIC SAFETY RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	AMBULANCE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-815	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	CENTRAL SHOP RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-820	BUILDING & GROUNDS RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	ARBORIST RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-825	RECREATION RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-830	ELECTRIC RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-835	GOLF COURSE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
48-5861-004	REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
48-9000-850	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-
48-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN	-	1,070,000	-	-	-
	SUBTOTAL - INCREASE RESERVE	<u>-</u>	<u>1,070,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	INCREASE FUND BALANCE					
	TOTAL - EXPENDITURES	<u>1,096,085</u>	<u>3,387,379</u>	<u>459,251</u>	<u>2,781,316</u>	<u>(837,479)</u>
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	<u>258,963</u>	<u>(1,482,224)</u>	<u>287,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				4,171,487	



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Vehicle & Equipment Fund

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
	Reserved for:					
	Impact Fees				-	-
	Class C Roads				-	-
	Joint Venture				-	-
	Debt Service				-	-
	Capital Projects				4,171,487	
	Endowments				-	-
	Unrestricted				-	-

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Water Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						6,957,932
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
51-3700-001	SALE OF CULINARY WATER - COMMERCIAL	827,571	826,240	446,235	878,125	51,885
51-3700-002	SALE OF CULINARY WATER - INDUSTRIAL	422,789	435,785	183,104	411,557	(24,228)
51-3700-711	SALE OF CULINARY WATER - RESIDENTIAL	3,808,571	3,784,013	2,010,285	3,853,412	69,399
51-3700-713	SALE OF IRRIGATION WATER	18,260	21,437	(88)	25,725	4,288
51-3700-714	SALE OF IRRIGATION WATER(HIGH	8,849	15,138	-	17,257	2,119
51-3700-716	WATER CONNECTION FEES	97,198	164,000	30,523	237,098	73,098
51-3700-718	P.I. METER FEES	84,625	139,400	10,734	106,725	(32,675)
51-3700-719	SUNDRY REVENUES	1,872	1,500	-	1,500	-
51-3700-720	INTEREST INCOME - WATER					
51-3700-722	INTEREST- WATER BOND	399	2,300	48	2,300	-
51-3700-726	SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL	2,552	500	-	500	-
51-3700-727	WATER IMPACT FEES	529,743	429,330	179,245	367,440	(61,890)
51-3700-729	SALE OF PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION WATER	308,216	317,309	217,606	462,801	145,492
51-3700-730	SECONDARY WATER IMPACT FEES	337,373	279,680	144,960	461,760	182,080
51-3700-742	WATER EXTENSIONS	13,543	7,000	2,300	7,000	-
51-3700-743	CONSTRUCTION WATER USAGE FEE	16,872	12,000	3,000	6,500	(5,500)
51-3700-747	WATER SEWER REV BOND 2008	517	2,500	191	2,500	-
51-3700-749	HYDRANT METER RENTAL FEE	600	-	3,600	4,000	4,000
51-3700-775	GRINDSTONE RESIDENTS PARTICIPATION FEE	-	4,600	-	4,600	-
51-3700-801	INTERNAL SALES	76,681	76,681	38,340	82,049	5,368
51-3700-820	PROCEEDS FROM BONDS	-	5,000,000	-		(5,000,000)
51-3700-831	UTILIZE WATER IMPACT FEES RESERVES					-
51-3700-835	UTILIZE UNRESTRICTED FUNDS RESERVE	-	532,840	-	2,325,519	1,792,679
51-3700-836	UTILIZE SECONDARY WATER IMPACT FEE				700,000	700,000
51-3700-837	GRANT REVENUE					-
51-3700-840	CONTRACT SERVICES					-
TOTAL - REVENUES		6,556,232	12,052,253	3,270,083	9,958,368	(2,093,885)
EXPENDITURES						
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	2,154,887	2,580,244	1,059,190	2,855,547	275,303
	DEBT SERVICE	217,464	218,692	19,096	355,290	136,598
	TRANSFERS	956,886	1,132,183	566,094	1,200,924	68,741
	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	1,060,669	9,026,862	245,936	5,541,607	(3,485,255)
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT					-
	INCREASE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	BAD DEBT	2,935	12,000	327	5,000	(7,000)
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES		4,392,841	12,969,981	1,890,643	9,958,368	(3,011,613)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,163,391	(917,728)	1,379,440	0	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						4,632,413
Reserved for:						
	Community Improvements					505,986
	Investment in Joint Venture					
	Debt Service					90,608
	Designated for Construction					1,374,262
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)					1,555,823
	Unrestricted					1,105,734

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Water Distribution

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
51-5100-110	PAYROLL - WATER	531,576	609,991	287,586	713,716	103,725
51-5100-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	36,966	49,078	18,755	69,904	20,826
51-5100-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	308,304	335,722	153,563	408,844	73,122
51-5100-140	OVERTIME PAY	16,618	16,000	12,433	16,000	-
51-5100-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	1,521	3,268	241	3,834	566
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	894,985	1,014,059	472,578	1,212,298	198,239
OPERATIONS						
51-5100-200	BUSSINESS LUNCHES	66	350	96	350	-
51-5100-220	PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS				-	-
51-5100-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	1,934	2,177	1,165	2,527	350
51-5100-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	5,886	8,130	4,555	14,169	6,039
51-5100-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	1,037	1,252	449	1,252	-
51-5100-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	1,797	2,393	709	2,378	(15)
51-5100-242	MAINTENANCE - EXISTING LINES	232,390	317,600	136,669	327,160	9,560
51-5100-244	WATER METERS	82,997	148,978	25,675	156,680	7,702
51-5100-245	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	73,821	86,388	28,823	89,878	3,490
51-5100-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	15,968	36,800	8,074	43,400	6,600
51-5100-251	FUEL	16,850	19,000	14,932	27,000	8,000
51-5100-253	CENTRAL SHOP	22,484	25,281	7,355	23,739	(1,542)
51-5100-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	-	4,500	-	8,588	4,088
51-5100-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	6,180	12,000	2,356	12,000	-
51-5100-262	PLAT A" IRRIGATION"	878	4,700	4,212	4,700	-
51-5100-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	6,275	7,839	2,036	4,278	(3,561)
51-5100-270	HIGHLINE DITCH O & M	2,221	2,350	598	2,350	-
51-5100-275	WATER SHARES	96,786	121,900	97,143	122,900	1,000
51-5100-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV	190,608	70,072	40,107	85,122	15,050
51-5100-312	S.U.V.M.W.A. EXPENSES	3,156	3,300	3,156	3,300	-
51-5100-330	SERVICE REQUEST	-	5,000	479	5,000	-
51-5100-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	11,702	17,000	13,001	13,100	(3,900)
51-5100-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	25,000	-	25,000	-
51-5100-540	COMMUNITY PROMOTIONS	4,918	9,000	-	9,000	-
51-5100-550	UNIFORMS	7,973	9,241	5,002	10,147	906
51-5100-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					-
51-5100-650	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	312,799	305,000	170,839	320,000	15,000
51-5100-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	2,499	2,025	715	1,900	(125)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,101,224	1,247,276	568,147	1,315,919	68,643
	TOTAL WATER EXPENDITURES	1,996,209	2,261,335	1,040,725	2,528,217	266,882



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Water PI

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
51-5150-110	PAYROLL - WATER	18,775	94,569	-	93,820	(749)
51-5150-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES					-
51-5150-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	8,163	71,346	-	41,451	(29,895)
51-5150-140	OVERTIME PAY	411	2,000	-	2,000	-
51-5150-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION					-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	27,350	167,915	-	137,271	(30,644)
OPERATIONS						
51-5150-220	PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS				-	-
51-5150-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	-	112	-	-	(112)
51-5150-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	345	920	-	3,950	3,030
51-5150-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	-	223	-	223	-
51-5150-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	106	291	-	291	-
51-5150-242	MAINTENANCE - EXISTING LINES	93,114	28,662	8,154	37,865	9,203
51-5150-244	WATER METERS	21,931	91,669	562	95,430	3,761
51-5150-245	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	1,996	4,500	985	3,360	(1,140)
51-5150-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	866	2,050	2,053	2,800	750
51-5150-251	FUEL	2,278	2,500	1,169	2,500	-
51-5150-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE					-
51-5150-253	CENTRAL SHOP	1,438	2,809	1,269	1,705	(1,104)
51-5150-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS				-	-
51-5150-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS				-	-
51-5150-262	PLAT A" IRRIGATION"	69	-	-	-	-
51-5150-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	118	-	-	-	-
51-5150-270	HIGHLINE DITCH O & M				-	-
51-5150-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV	7,120	9,197	2,695	34,197	25,000
51-5150-330	SERVICE REQUEST	-	750	-	750	-
51-5150-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	873	2,000	1,258	1,300	(700)
51-5150-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	960	-	960	-
51-5150-540	COMMUNITY PROMOTIONS	119	500	-	500	-
51-5150-550	UNIFORMS	956	3,851	320	4,228	377
51-5150-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				-	-
51-5150-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE				-	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	131,328	150,994	18,465	190,059	39,065
	TOTAL WATER EXPENDITURES	158,678	318,909	18,465	327,330	8,421



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Water Capital

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
WATER FUND						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION						
51-6900-100	NEW VEHICLE				32,000	32,000
51-6900-101	PI METER ASSEMBLY & INSTALLATION					-
51-6900-102	1200 WEST PI LINE					-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - CULINARY WATER						
51-6190-128	LOWER SPRING CREEK TANK COATING	3,577	-	-		-
51-6190-129	UPPER SPRING CREEK TANK COATING	92,244	295,756	276		(295,756)
51-6190-890	GENERAL WATERLINE REPLACEMENT	402,331	1,544,215	-	195,000	(1,349,215)
51-6190-893	BARTHOLOMEW TANK REPLACEMENT	552,247	-	-		-
51-6190-902	FIREFLOW DEFICIENCIES CORRECTION	-	149,168	-		(149,168)
51-6190-903	BURT SPRING RENOVATION	-	85,000	-	679,857	594,857
51-6190-909	BARTHOLOMEW SPRING REMEDIATION	-	570,662	2,173		(570,662)
51-6190-913	UPPER SPRING CREEK PIPELINE REPLACEM	-	304,258	-		(304,258)
51-6190-915	1200E 900 S TO CREEK	-	140,621	148,460		(140,621)
51-6190-916	1200 W CENTER TO 250 N - CULINARY	-	80,079	-		(80,079)
51-6190-917	1200 W CENTER TO 250 N - SECONDARY	-	58,978	-		(58,978)
51-6190-new	WELL VFDs AND POWER UPDATES				234,702	234,702
51-6190-new	JURDS SPRINGS ELECTRICAL UPDATE				52,450	52,450
51-6190-new	300 S MAIN TO 400 E WATER MAIN				771,180	771,180
51-6190-new	200 N 400 E TO 1170 E SERVICES				347,420	347,420
51-6190-new	425 W 400 N TO WHITEHEAD PIPE REPLACEMENTS				283,990	283,990
51-6190-new	300 S MAIN TO 400 E PIPE REPLACEMENT				65,000	65,000
51-6190-new	1200 W 250 N UTILITY CROSSING (CULINARY)				25,551	25,551
51-6190-new	1200 W 250 N UTILITY CROSSING (SECONDARY)				25,551	25,551
51-6190-new	NEW EQUIPMENT				45,000	45,000
51-6190-new	400 S WELL #2 SPARE PUMP				65,000	65,000
TOTAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED		1,050,400	3,228,737	150,909	2,822,701	(406,036)
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS						
51-6800-002	SECONDARY PIPE OVERSIZING	-	430,294	-	1,524,260	1,093,966
51-6800-032	OVERSIZING OF CULINARY WATER L	-	334,100	-	250,349	(83,751)
51-6800-035	400 SOUTH WELL					-
51-6800-037	LOWER SPRING CREEK TANK #3	10,269	5,033,731	95,027	266,269	
51-6800-NEW	MP #15 2450 W CENTER UPSIZING				678,028	
TOTAL IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		10,269	5,798,125	95,027	2,718,906	1,010,215
TOTAL WATER CAPITAL PROJECTS		1,060,669	9,026,862	245,936	5,541,607	



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Water Other

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
WATER FUND PRINCIPAL						
51-7000-796	SERIES 2008 PRINCIPAL	174,000	179,000	-	149,490	(29,510)
51-7000-new	SERIES 2021 PRINCIPAL				145,000	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL		174,000	179,000	-	294,490	(29,510)
TRANSFERS, OTHER						
51-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	2,935	12,000	327	5,000	(7,000)
51-9000-710	ADMIN FEE DUE GENERAL FUND	562,465	717,520	358,758	685,766	(31,754)
51-9000-712	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT FUNDING	60,240	44,134	22,068	68,816	24,682
51-9000-715	OPERATING TRANSFER TO GENL FUN	310,813	346,677	173,340	364,493	17,816
51-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	23,368	23,852	11,928	25,396	1,544
51-9000-717	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	52,541	26,268	56,454	3,913
51-9000-790	BOND ADMINISTRATION	400	1,500	-	2,500	1,000
51-9000-803	SERIES 2008 INTEREST	43,064	38,192	19,096	58,300	20,108
51-9000-new	SERIES 2021 INTEREST				189,167	
51-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN INCREASE RESERVES	-	40,600	-		-
TOTAL TRANSFERS, OTHER		1,003,285	1,277,016	611,785	1,455,891	30,308



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Sewer Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						7,242,324
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>						
52-3700-726	PREPAID PUNCHCARDS	2,057	2,000	1,017	2,000	-
52-3700-730	SEWER SERVICE FEES - INDUSTRIAL	408,683	427,350	206,789	457,265	29,915
52-3700-731	SEWER SERVICE FEES	3,931,769	3,969,620	2,093,591	4,265,076	295,456
52-3700-732	SEWER SERVICE - PRETREATMENT	189,697	217,400	77,780	232,618	15,218
52-3700-735	INTEREST INCOME	62	1,000	7	1,000	-
52-3700-739	SUNDRY REVENUES	8,567	14,000	2,576	7,500	(6,500)
52-3700-745	SEWER IMPACT FEES	596,428	566,280	216,268	566,280	-
52-3700-747	WATER SEWER REV BOND 2008 INTE	2,068	8,250	763	-	(8,250)
52-3700-749	COMPOST SALES	34,677	49,543	10,770	35,000	(14,543)
52-3700-751	DUMP FEES	23,233	10,000	17,268	31,000	21,000
52-3700-800	DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS					-
52-3700-801	INTERNAL SALES	74,330	74,330	37,164	79,533	5,203
52-3700-812	UTILIZE SEWER IMPACT FEE RESERVES					-
52-3700-813	TRANSFER FROM SOLID WASTE	60,000	60,000	30,000	92,000	
52-3700-835	UTILIZE UNRESTRICTED FUNDS RESERVE				1,079,998	1,079,998
52-3700-840	CONTRACT SERVICES					-
	TOTAL - REVENUES	5,331,571	5,399,773	2,693,994	6,849,269	1,417,496
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>						
	COLLECTIONS EXPENDITURES	398,046	502,262	157,778	541,648	39,386
	WASTE TREATMENT EXPENDITURES	1,037,117	1,335,098	574,061	1,612,804	277,706
	DEBT SERVICE	869,856	872,018	76,384	844,154	(27,864)
	TRANSFERS	864,034	982,682	491,340	1,114,292	131,610
	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	1,529,171	5,230,683	1,150,434	2,626,371	(2,604,312)
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	41,710	225,000	51,328	105,000	(120,000)
	INCREASE IMPACT FEE RESERVES					
	INCREASE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-
	BAD DEBT	1,995	7,000	848	5,000	(2,000)
	TOTAL - EXPENDITURES	4,741,928	9,154,743	2,502,173	6,849,269	(2,305,473)
	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	589,643	(3,754,970)	191,821	(0)	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						6,162,326
Reserved for:						
	Community Improvements					-
	Investment in Joint Venture					-
	Debt Service					362,433
	Designated for Construction					3,809,174
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)					1,486,487
	Unrestricted					504,231

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Sewer Collections

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
SEWER COLLECTIONS EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
52-5200-110	PAYROLL - SEWER COLLECTION	144,960	172,316	73,036	153,056	(19,260)
52-5200-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES				46,552	46,552
52-5200-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	102,826	119,278	31,133	86,879	(32,399)
52-5200-140	OVERTIME PAY	1,641	2,000	489	2,000	-
52-5200-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	300	630	234	927	297
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	249,728	294,224	104,892	289,415	(4,809)
OPERATIONS						
52-5200-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	97	200	79	200	-
52-5200-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	1,153	4,025	1,415	4,175	150
52-5200-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	648	1,100	349	1,100	-
52-5200-241	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	2,333	3,000	1,047	4,200	1,200
52-5200-242	MAINTENANCE - EXISTING LINES	37,674	49,000	3,180	49,000	-
52-5200-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	12,593	14,000	9,812	14,700	700
52-5200-251	FUEL	5,998	9,000	4,236	11,300	2,300
52-5200-253	CENTRAL SHOP	8,132	11,442	2,815	12,104	662
52-5200-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	-	200	-	200	-
52-5200-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	650	912	99	503	(409)
52-5200-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	30,487	46,000	-	89,375	43,375
52-5200-330	CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
52-5200-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	14,219	16,000	11,956	12,000	(4,000)
52-5200-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
52-5200-550	UNIFORMS	1,887	2,209	492	2,426	217
52-5200-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				-	-
52-5200-650	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	32,124	40,000	16,641	40,000	-
52-5200-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	322	950	767	950	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	148,318	208,038	52,886	252,233	44,195
	TOTAL SEWER COLLECTIONS EXPENDITURES	398,046	502,262	157,778	541,648	39,386



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Sewer Treatment

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT						
PERSONNEL						
52-5250-110	PAYROLL - DISPOSAL PLANT	325,668	328,592	184,130	369,764	41,172
52-5250-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	24,321	63,369	20,811	53,884	(9,485)
52-5250-130	EMPLOYEES BENEFITS	196,914	210,978	88,294	204,412	(6,566)
52-5250-140	OVERTIME PAY	7,508	3,000	5,940	3,000	-
52-5250-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	618	1,472	179	1,463	(9)
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	<u>555,029</u>	<u>607,411</u>	<u>299,353</u>	<u>632,523</u>	<u>25,112</u>
OPERATIONS						
52-5250-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	110	200	157	700	500
52-5250-230	MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE					-
52-5250-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	3,770	5,525	2,588	5,525	-
52-5250-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	126	200	187	225	25
52-5250-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES	80,364	217,000	60,328	304,600	87,600
52-5250-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	70,399	105,000	48,379	110,000	5,000
52-5250-251	FUEL	14,382	20,100	10,630	27,250	7,150
52-5250-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE					
52-5250-253	CENTRAL SHOP	5,590	6,998	1,586	9,462	2,464
52-5250-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
52-5250-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	27,914	79,590	8,725	66,850	(12,740)
52-5250-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	3,990	4,542	2,429	5,176	634
52-5250-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	45,423	45,350	23,056	196,850	151,500
52-5250-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	15,522	15,500	13,679	13,700	(1,800)
52-5250-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
52-5250-550	UNIFORMS	3,015	3,682	1,005	4,043	361
52-5250-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					-
52-5250-650	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	209,984	220,000	101,309	230,000	10,000
52-5250-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	1,500	-	649	1,900	1,900
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>482,088</u>	<u>727,687</u>	<u>274,708</u>	<u>980,281</u>	<u>252,594</u>
	TOTAL WWTP EXPENDITURES	<u>1,037,117</u>	<u>1,335,098</u>	<u>574,061</u>	<u>1,612,804</u>	<u>277,706</u>



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Sewer Capital

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
VEHICLES & EQUIP-WASTE WATER						
52-6150-224	PUMP REPLACEMENT	41,710	100,000	51,328	105,000	5,000
52-6150-236	SHOP FOR VACTORS AND TV TRUCK	-	125,000	-	-	(125,000)
52-6150-406	NEW EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL VEHICLES & EQUIP-WASTE WATER		41,710	225,000	51,328	105,000	(120,000)
CAPITAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED						
52-6080-121	LAND/ROW/EASEMENTS	-	545,000	-	-	(545,000)
52-6190-101	WRF TRANSFORMER POWER LINE	-	126,000	-	-	(126,000)
52-6190-102	SPRING HAVEN LIFT STATION	-	-	-	-	-
52-6190-153	SCADA SYSTEM UPGRADE	209,979	172,849	-	-	(172,849)
52-6190-155	PAINTING PROJECT	-	-	-	-	-
52-6190-156	ANOXIC TANK	196,931	-	-	-	-
52-6190-157	DISOLVED AIR FLOATATION (DAF)/THICKENE	610,005	1,109,995	823,008	-	(1,109,995)
52-6190-158	CHEMICAL TREATMENT	222,975	259,025	211,286	-	(259,025)
52-6190-159	OAKBROOK PUMP STATION FIX	1,256	198,744	17,590	-	(198,744)
52-6190-160	NEW DEVELOPMENT REIMBURSEMENTS	-	-	-	-	-
52-6190-161	1120 S 1510 W (SAGGING LINE DEFICIENCY)	-	-	-	-	-
52-6190-162	COMPOST YARD IMPROVEMENTS	-	87,290	-	-	(87,290)
52-6190-163	NEW EQUIPMENT	25,068	-	-	-	-
52-6190-241	LS GENERATOR REPLACEMENT	-	30,000	-	-	(30,000)
52-6190-242	SLUDGE PUMP REPLACEMENT AND GRINDE	-	60,000	30,760	-	(60,000)
52-6190-243	METHANE COLLECTION	-	175,000	-	-	(175,000)
52-6190-244	TRICKLE FILTER PUMP REPLACEMENT	-	103,000	32,349	110,000	7,000
52-6190-245	SAND FILTER REHABILITATION	-	300,000	-	413,000	113,000
52-6190-825	GENERAL SEWER REPAIRS	262,956	250,000	243	262,500	12,500
52-6190-837	SCUM BOXES AND ACTUATORS	-	100,000	11,588	-	(100,000)
52-6190-838	DIGESTER MIXERS	-	257,580	-	303,000	45,420
52-6190-839	OAKBROOK PUMP STATION SPARE PUMP	-	31,200	-	-	(31,200)
52-6190-841	1200 W CENTER TO 250 N SEWER LINE	-	40,000	-	-	(40,000)
52-6190-842	700 N (MAIN TO 450 W) SEWER LINE	-	1,230,000	-	-	(1,230,000)
52-6190-843	1200 E SEWER LINE IMPROVEMENTS	-	100,000	-	100,000	-
52-6190-844	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
52-6190-845	VANGUARD DISINFECTION SYSTEM	-	25,000	23,610	-	(25,000)
52-6190-new	STM-AEROTORS VFD REPLACEMENT	-	-	-	27,500	27,500
52-6190-new	PRESSURE LINE JUNCTION BOX REPLACEMENT	-	-	-	282,000	282,000
52-6190-new	STM-AEROTORS PUMP REPLACEMENT	-	-	-	62,000	62,000
52-6190-new	WRF AEROTOR CHAINS & SPROCKETS	-	-	-	625,000	625,000
52-6190-new	WRF SKID STEER	-	-	-	14,571	14,571
52-6190-new	SEWER/STORM WATER EASEMENT MACHINE	-	-	-	46,800	46,800
52-6190-new	DIVISION PICKUP TRUCK	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS		1,529,171	5,200,683	1,150,434	2,326,371	(2,874,312)
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS						
52-6800-003	WEST FIELDS OVERSIZE/EXTENSION	-	30,000	-	30,000	-
52-6800-121	LAND/ROW/EASEMENTS	-	-	-	270,000	270,000
52-6800-615	SPRING POINT LIFT STATION	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMPACT FEE PROJECTS		-	30,000	-	300,000	-
TOTAL SEWER CAPITAL PROJECTS		1,570,880	5,455,683	1,201,762	2,731,371	



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Sewer Other

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PRINCIPAL						
52-7000-750	SERIES 2008 PRINCIPAL	696,000	716,000	-	605,510	(110,490)
TOTAL PRINCIPAL		<u>696,000</u>	<u>716,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>605,510</u>	<u>(110,490)</u>
TRANSFERS, OTHER						
52-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	1,995	7,000	848	5,000	(2,000)
52-9000-620	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE DUE GENERAL	423,936	539,248	269,622	550,510	11,262
52-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	94,341	82,568	41,286	128,324	45,756
52-9000-715	OPERATING TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	290,330	305,049	152,526	327,281	22,232
52-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	55,427	55,817	27,906	59,550	3,733
52-9000-717	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	51,156	25,578	48,627	(2,529)
52-9000-750	SERIES 2008 INTEREST	172,256	152,768	76,384	236,144	83,376
52-9000-790	BOND ADMINISTRATION	1,600	3,250	-	2,500	(750)
52-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN INCREASE RESERVES	-	242,000	-		-
TOTAL TRANSFERS, OTHER		<u>1,039,885</u>	<u>1,438,856</u>	<u>594,150</u>	<u>1,357,936</u>	<u>161,080</u>



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹		23,403,969				
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
53-3700-700	RESIDENTIAL SALES	10,496,987	10,527,230	6,056,789	11,546,891	1,019,661
53-3700-705	SMALL COMMERCIAL SALES	2,544,132	2,601,760	1,452,723	2,839,959	238,199
53-3700-710	LARGE COMMERCIAL SALES	8,072,731	8,168,550	4,346,022	8,574,102	405,552
53-3700-715	INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	441,742	435,438	262,940	507,767	72,329
53-3700-720	LARGE INDUSTRIAL SALES	5,817,156	5,940,690	3,010,519	5,887,304	(53,386)
53-3700-754	ELECTRIC CONNECTION FEES	270,129	150,000	114,215	150,000	-
53-3700-755	SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL	12,943	10,000	7,131	10,000	-
53-3700-757	SUNDRY REVENUES	58,324	35,000	24,560	40,000	5,000
53-3700-758	PENALTY & FORFEIT	67,947	85,000	36,856	75,000	(10,000)
53-3700-759	INTEREST INCOME	20,769	25,000	2,481	15,000	(10,000)
53-3700-761	ELECTRIC IMPACT FEES	1,468,793	638,500	910,037	638,500	-
53-3700-763	TEMPORARY POWER	74,875	30,000	22,205	30,000	-
53-3700-766	DRY CREEK SUB - MAINT. CONTRACT	158,016	120,000	61,688	120,000	-
53-3700-773	ELECTRIC EXTENSION	780,989	750,000	792,252	750,000	-
53-3700-774	UTILIZE IMPACT FEE RESERVE	-	1,153,512	-	818,097	(335,415)
53-3700-777	POLE ATTACHMENT FEES	77,592	85,500	1,800	85,000	(500)
53-3700-790	UAMPS MARGIN REFUND	512,515	300,000	119,586	250,000	(50,000)
53-3700-801	INTERNAL POWER SALES	1,124,059	1,068,125	556,310	550,045	(518,080)
53-3700-803	UTILIZE UNRESTRICTED RESERVES				4,677,552	4,677,552
53-3700-837	GRANT REVENUE				-	
TOTAL - REVENUES		31,999,701	32,124,305	17,778,112	37,565,217	5,440,912
EXPENDITURES						
	DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT	2,571,823	2,898,893	1,286,024	3,119,701	220,808
	GENERATION DEPARTMENT	1,754,493	2,035,078	950,588	2,198,610	163,532
	DEBT SERVICE					
	TRANSFERS	2,888,191	2,959,875	1,479,936	3,358,148	398,273
	POWER AND FUEL PURCHASES	18,483,707	19,426,219	8,863,726	20,531,945	1,105,726
	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	3,304,365	15,332,563	1,625,863	8,331,813	(7,000,750)
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT					-
	INCREASE OPERATING RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-
	INCREASE IMPACT FEE RESERVE					-
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE FOR RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-
	BAD DEBT	37	25,000	1,702	25,000	-
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES		29,002,616	42,677,628	14,207,839	37,565,217	(5,112,411)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,997,085	(10,553,323)	3,570,273	0	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE		17,908,320				
Reserved for:						
	Impact Fee Projects	3,560,333				
	Investment in Joint Venture					
	Debt Service					
	Designated for Construction	2,928,753				
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)	8,806,807				
	Unrestricted	2,612,428				

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Distribution

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
53-5300-110	PAYROLL - ELECTRIC	1,329,979	1,530,126	704,654	1,665,992	135,866
53-5300-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES				-	-
53-5300-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	720,356	759,249	337,558	786,360	27,111
53-5300-140	OVERTIME PAY	26,851	22,000	20,925	28,000	6,000
53-5300-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	1,602	3,360	918	3,595	235
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	2,078,787	2,314,735	1,064,055	2,483,947	169,212
OPERATIONS						
53-5300-200	BUSINESS LUNCHES	500	750	221	900	150
53-5300-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE				-	-
53-5300-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	4,919	20,800	4,505	20,800	-
53-5300-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	3,780	5,000	1,202	5,000	-
53-5300-241	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	43,387	48,000	13,507	50,750	2,750
53-5300-245	MAINTENANCE EXISTING LINE	7,745	43,000	6,387	45,000	2,000
53-5300-246	SUBSTATION OPERATIONS & MAINTEN	39,827	73,200	28,774	79,000	5,800
53-5300-247	METERING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE	17,635	20,550	9,418	28,450	7,900
53-5300-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	57,732	55,500	15,399	60,500	5,000
53-5300-251	FUEL	22,346	32,400	15,539	47,200	14,800
53-5300-253	CENTRAL SHOP	32,996	43,491	12,901	39,381	(4,110)
53-5300-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	1,849	5,500	675	5,500	-
53-5300-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	21,493	20,400	5,452	22,670	2,270
53-5300-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	5,085	6,120	2,399	5,770	(350)
53-5300-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	186,265	159,400	66,437	168,900	9,500
53-5300-330	EDUCATION/TRAINING	2,432	3,100	1,716	5,500	2,400
53-5300-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	23,815	25,000	23,306	23,400	(1,600)
53-5300-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
53-5300-550	UNIFORMS	9,583	13,872	10,257	15,232	1,360
53-5300-551	SPECIAL OSHA UNIFORMS				-	-
53-5300-610	SUNDRY EXPENDITURES	138	500	100	550	50
53-5300-650	SUVPP PROJECT EXPENSES	6,861	2,500	2,856	6,000	3,500
53-5300-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWA	4,648	1,075	919	1,250	175
53-5300-720	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	493,036	584,158	221,970	635,753	51,595
	TOTAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	2,571,823	2,898,893	1,286,024	3,119,701	220,808



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Generation

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
PERSONNEL						
53-5350-110	PAYROLL - ELECTRIC GENERATION	762,819	914,296	419,405	1,015,241	100,945
53-5350-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	18,048	23,735	9,201	27,505	3,770
53-5350-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	468,145	489,018	226,829	539,587	50,569
53-5350-140	OVERTIME PAY	29,505	28,080	13,842	30,250	2,170
53-5300-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	881	2,651	678	2,837	186
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,279,399	1,457,780	669,955	1,615,420	157,640
OPERATIONS						
53-5350-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	2,000	-	3,000	1,000
53-5350-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	8,145	48,800	1,678	48,800	-
53-5350-240	OFFICE SUPPLIES	5,286	4,600	922	4,600	-
53-5350-241	OPERATION SUPPLIES	89,267	78,500	52,448	85,500	7,000
53-5350-242	MAINTENANCE (WATERWAYS)	6,578	12,000	8,516	12,000	-
53-5350-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	137,264	140,100	40,019	155,100	15,000
53-5350-251	FUEL	1,572	2,000	1,034	3,000	1,000
53-5350-253	CENTRAL SHOP	2,143	6,491	717	2,472	(4,019)
53-5350-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS (SCADA)	8,763	19,000	7,709	19,000	-
53-5350-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	9,288	12,200	622	12,200	-
53-5350-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	18,304	17,377	6,856	17,588	211
53-5350-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECH. SERVICES	25,265	71,500	22,921	71,500	-
53-5350-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	152,151	153,000	132,111	132,200	(20,800)
53-5350-550	UNIFORMS	7,441	6,630	4,350	7,280	650
53-5350-551	FIRE RESISTANT UNIFORMS					-
53-5350-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	3,627	3,100	729	8,950	5,850
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	475,094	577,298	280,633	583,190	5,892
	TOTAL ELECTRIC GENERATION	1,754,493	2,035,078	950,588	2,198,610	163,532



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Capital

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2023
		<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>MIDYEAR</u>	<u>TENTATIVE</u>	<u>VS FY2022</u>
						<u>INC/(DEC)</u>
53-6050-001	NEW DEVELOPMENT EQUIP. & MATER	262,199	452,950	180,228	350,000	(102,950)
53-6050-002	NEW DEVELOPMENT TRANSFORMERS	120,140	295,585	77,192	300,000	4,415
53-6050-009	STREET LIGHTS R & R	1,866	7,500	841	7,500	-
53-6050-011	EECBG LED STREET LIGHT UPGRADE	36,000	35,000	26,240	35,000	-
53-6050-100	NEW VEHICLES	-	42,000	-	-	(42,000)
53-6150-016	SUBSTATION OCB REPLACEMENT	4,307	-	-	-	-
53-6150-026	CFP/IFFP NESTLES/STOUFFER SUB	1,287	744,280	1,801	-	(744,280)
53-6150-040	AMR METERING SYSTEM	154,271	200,000	60,174	300,000	100,000
53-6150-047	CAT 20K HOUR REBUILD RESERVE	-	80,000	-	20,000	(60,000)
53-6150-051	BAXTER SUBSTATION BATTERY BAN	34,432	70,890	26,091	25,000	(45,890)
53-6150-053	COOLING TOWER VFD	4,111	-	-	-	-
53-6150-058	LOWER B HYDRO GEN PROTECT/SYNC	2,546	-	-	-	-
53-6150-238	STREET REPAIRS	4,086	2,500	-	3,000	500
53-6150-244	WHPP CG CAT GENERATION PROJECT	-	2,200,000	-	4,400,000	2,200,000
53-6150-262	IFFP (5) CAPACITOR BANKS-DISTR	-	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
53-6150-264	RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 103 CFP/IF	184,752	-	-	-	-
53-6150-271	SUBSTATION TRANSFORMER SINKING	-	870,000	-	500,000	(370,000)
53-6150-273	HOBBLE CREEK CANYON COMMUNICAT	15,515	15,000	13,591	15,000	-
53-6150-274	WHPP RTU REPLACEMENT	-	17,500	-	-	(17,500)
53-6150-275	WHPP SUBSTATION SWITCH REPLACE	-	8,500	-	-	(8,500)
53-6150-276	UPPER AND LOWER BARTH. ROOF RE	-	40,000	-	20,000	(20,000)
53-6150-277	WHPP AIR HANDLERS	-	177,000	-	85,000	(92,000)
53-6150-278	WHPP AIR COMPRESSOR	25,178	25,000	748	-	(25,000)
53-6150-279	WHPP SWITCHGEAR ENGINE BREAKER	-	70,000	-	48,000	(22,000)
53-6150-280	RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 103 #7 CFP	16,071	259,952	16,010	-	(259,952)
53-6150-281	PORTABLE BATTERY CHARGER	-	11,000	10,806	-	(11,000)
53-6150-282	KNIGHT SUB 600 AMP BREAKER	-	40,000	-	20,000	(20,000)
53-6150-283	BAXTER SUB T-2 RADIATOR GASKET	-	20,000	-	10,000	(10,000)
53-6150-284	BAXTER SUB AC UNIT UPGRADE	-	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
53-6150-285	SUBSTATION SERVEILANCE CAMERAS	-	20,000	-	-	(20,000)
53-6150-286	UPGRADE ACS, RTU, WHPP	-	23,000	-	-	(23,000)
53-6150-287	WHPP STATION 750KW TRANSFORMER	-	21,000	-	-	(21,000)
53-6150-288	WHPP SUB 46KV SUB STRUCTURE PT	-	16,000	-	-	(16,000)
53-6150-289	WHPP EMERGENCY MCC WEST SIDE	-	30,000	-	-	(30,000)
53-6150-290	CFP/IFFP 6 RECONDUCTOR BREAKER	-	112,382	-	-	(112,382)
53-6150-NEW	UPGRADE TO 103 CIRCUIT CONDUCTOR 1600 S, SR51 TO 950W (#5)CFP/IFFP 59%	-	-	-	104,976	104,976
53-6150-NEW	NORTH SUBSTATION-CIRCUIT BREAKER 504 ADDITION	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
53-6150-NEW	OUTDOOR MATERIALS STORAGE FACILITY (ROCK, SAND, ETC.)	-	-	-	16,000	16,000
53-6150-NEW	PULLING WIRE BREAKAWAY TAKE-UP REEL	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
53-6150-NEW	BASTER SUBSTATION POTENTIAL TRANSFORMERS	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
53-6150-NEW	EOC WAREHOUSE SHELVING	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
53-6150-NEW	1600 S UDOT ROAD PROJECT OVERHEAD LINE RELOCATION	-	-	-	95,000	95,000
53-6150-NEW	LOWER B HYDRO UPS REPLACEMENT FOR GEN CONTROLS & COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	21,000	21,000
53-6150-NEW	LOWER B HYDRO VOLTAGE REGULATOR REPLACEMENT & ENGINEERING	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
53-6150-NEW	TRANSPORT TRAILER - BACKHOE EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
53-6800-009	T&D CIRCUIT RENEWAL & REPLACEMENT	430,240	317,445	119,640	287,740	(29,705)
	SUBTOTAL - OPERATIONS FUNDED	1,297,001	6,244,484	533,362	6,875,216	630,732



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Capital

IMPACT FEE FUNDED PROJECTS

53-6800-023	IFFP(16) INSTALL FEEDER 704 (WEST FIELD	60,109	512,176	81,560		(512,176)
53-6800-024	RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 202 CRP/IFFP #4					-
53-6800-025	RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 103 CFP/IFFP #5	128,386	-	-		-
53-6800-026	CFP/IFFP (2A) & (2B) STOUFFER SUBSTATIO	143	153,246	200		(153,246)
53-6800-027	RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 103 CFP/IFFP #7	11,168	180,644	11,125		(180,644)
53-6800-028	ADDITIONAL FEEDER UNDER I-15 @ 1000N	80,315	175,812	153,944		(175,812)
53-6800-029	CFP/IFFP #6 RECONDUCTOR BREAKER 103	-	131,172	-		(131,172)
53-6800-030	CFP/IFFP #9 NEW SUBSTATION 1500 W CEN	-	1,373,100	192,670		(1,373,100)
53-6800-NEW	NEW SUBSTATION NEAR CENTER ST.&1500W CIP/IFFP #9 - 100% IMPACT FEE				1,373,100	1,373,100
53-6800-NEW	UPGRADE TO 103 CIRCUIT CONDUCTOR 1600 S, SR51 TO 950W (#5)CFP/IFFP 41%				73,497	73,497
53-6800-NEW	IFFP (10) CAPACITOR BANKS-DISTRIBUTION				10,000	10,000
	SUBTOTAL - IMPACT FEE FUNDED	2,007,364	9,088,079	1,092,501	1,456,597	(468,526)
	TOTAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL PROJECTS	3,304,365	15,332,563	1,625,863	8,331,813	162,206



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Electric Other

<u>GL ACCT</u>	<u>LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
<u>TRANSFERS, POWER & FUEL PURCHASES, AND RESERVES</u>						
53-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	37	25,000	1,702	25,000	-
53-9000-620	ADMINSTRATIVE FEE DUE GENERAL	724,164	735,389	367,692	760,707	25,318
53-9000-625	SUVPS LINE MAINTENANCE COSTS	436,728	792,670	398,598	799,217	6,547
53-9000-650	PURCHASE - OUTSIDE POWER	17,964,305	18,523,549	8,391,678	19,622,728	1,099,179
53-9000-676	POWER PURCHASES - BLUE MOUNTAIN	-	-	-	-	-
53-9000-700	PURCHASE NATURAL GAS & DIESEL	82,674	110,000	73,450	110,000	-
53-9000-710	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	1,834,118	1,888,684	944,340	2,008,152	119,468
53-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	174,135	177,084	88,542	282,752	105,668
53-9000-713	TRANSFER TO CIP FUND	-	-	-	-	-
53-9000-714	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	61,908	30,954	137,504	-
53-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	155,774	158,718	79,362	169,033	10,315
53-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN	-	870,000	-	-	-
	INCREASE OPERATING RESERVE					-
	INCREASE IMPACT FEE RESERVE					-
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE FOR RESERVE					-
	TOTAL	21,371,935	23,343,002	10,376,318	23,915,093	1,366,495



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Storm Water Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						3,158,422
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
55-3700-700	STORM DRAIN FEES	1,229,593	1,565,680	705,694	1,700,777	135,097
55-3700-719	SUNDRY REVENUES	1,364	-	58,000		
55-3700-720	INTEREST INCOME - STORM DRAIN	9,704	23,250	1,159	5,000	(18,250)
55-3700-727	STORM DRAIN IMPACT FEES	520,918	307,800	269,351	474,012	166,212
55-3700-757	SUNDRY REVENUES	-	60,000	-		
55-3700-800	DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTION					-
55-3700-801	INTERNAL SALES	19,617	19,617	9,810	20,990	1,373
	UTILIZE RESERVES				58,553	58,553
	UTILIZE STORM WATER IMPACT RESERVE					-
TOTAL - REVENUES		<u>1,781,196</u>	<u>1,976,347</u>	<u>1,044,014</u>	<u>2,259,332</u>	<u>342,985</u>
EXPENDITURES						
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	449,876	586,691	177,915	647,417	60,726
	DEBT SERVICE	-	59,400	-	-	(59,400)
	TRANSFERS	422,556	769,723	384,852	905,702	135,979
	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	211,216	3,057,556	71,479	353,200	(2,704,356)
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT					57,090
	INCREASE OPERATING RESERVES					106,029
	INCREASE IMPACT FEE RESERVES	-	-	-	352,012	352,012
	BAD DEBT	516	3,500	163	1,000	(2,500)
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES		<u>1,084,164</u>	<u>4,476,870</u>	<u>634,409</u>	<u>2,259,332</u>	<u>(2,054,420)</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		<u>697,032</u>	<u>(2,500,523)</u>	<u>409,605</u>	<u>0</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						3,510,434
Reserved for:						
	Community Improvements					1,870,282
	Investment in Joint Venture					-
	Debt Service					-
	Designated for Construction					611,927
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)					510,233
	Unrestricted					517,992

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Storm Water Operations

	FY2021 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2022 APPROVED <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2022 MIDYEAR <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2023 TENTATIVE <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2023 VS FY2022 <u>INC/(DEC)</u>	
STORM WATER OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
55-5500-110	PAYROLL-FULLTIME	128,716	129,271	56,948	140,311	11,040
55-5500-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME	-	-	331		
55-5500-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	87,516	78,208	35,498	81,241	3,033
55-5500-140	OVERTIME PAY	180	2,000	360	2,000	-
55-5500-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	276	578	183	618	40
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	216,688	210,057	93,320	224,170	14,113
OPERATIONS						
55-5500-200	BUSINESS LUNCHESES	-	-	93	200	200
55-5500-230	MILEAGE AND VEHICLE ALLOWANCE					-
55-5500-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	452	3,600	270	3,700	100
55-5500-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	134	1,000	-	1,000	-
55-5500-241	MATERIALES & SUPPLIES	2,401	3,750	1,041	3,800	50
55-5500-242	MAINTENANCE-EXISTING LINES	47,639	50,000	124	50,000	-
55-5500-244	MAINTENANCE-DETENTION BASINS	24,232	30,000	12,734	45,000	15,000
55-5500-246	MAINTENANCE-STREET SWEEEEPING	1,524	5,000	1,686	-	(5,000)
55-5500-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	13,566	15,000	15,508	10,500	(4,500)
55-5500-251	FUEL	6,198	10,800	3,896	13,600	2,800
55-5500-253	CENTRAL SHOP	11,568	16,475	10,923	16,324	(151)
55-5500-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	-	300	-	300	-
55-5500-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	2,041	2,111	515	2,111	(0)
55-5500-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV.	15,562	87,700	4,954	101,075	13,375
55-5500-312	STORM WATER COALITION ANNUAL FEE	3,337	4,000	3,251	4,000	-
55-5500-313	SPRINGVILLE IRRIGATION	100,000	125,000	25,000	150,000	25,000
55-5500-330	CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
55-5500-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	2,440	3,500	2,950	3,000	(500)
55-5500-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
55-5500-550	UNIFORMS	2,094	2,448	482	2,688	240
55-5500-551	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					-
55-5500-710	COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	-	950	1,169	950	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	233,189	376,634	84,595	423,247	46,613
	TOTAL STORM DRAIN EXPENDITURES	449,876	586,691	177,915	647,417	60,726



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Storm Capital Other

	FY2021 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2022 APPROVED <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2022 MIDYEAR <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY2023 TENTATIVE <u>BUDGET</u>	FY2023 VS FY2022 <u>INC/(DEC)</u>
STORM WATER					
CAPITAL PROJECTS - OPERATIONS FUNDED					
55-6050-022	SHOP FOR VACTOR AND SWEEPER	-	106,000	-	(106,000)
55-6050-023	DW14 950 W 700 S OBLIGATION	-	60,000	-	(60,000)
55-6050-new	GENERAL STORM WATER REPAIRS			50,000	50,000
55-6050-new	PW PROJECT SD IMPROVEMENTS			100,000	100,000
55-6080-122	SD PIPE 1000 S TO 700 E TO 118	-	716,261	-	(716,261)
55-6080-123	2080 E 800 S DETENTION POND	-	-	-	-
55-6080-124	1200 W STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT	-	40,000	-	(40,000)
55-6080-new	NEW EQUIPMENT			-	-
55-6080-new	SEWER/STORM WATER EASEMENT MACHINE			31,200	31,200
55-6080-new	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY			50,000	50,000
TOTAL		-	922,261	-	(691,061)
IMPACT FEE PROJECTS					
55-6800-001	DRAINAGE PIPELINES OVERSIZING	843	120,000	-	122,000
55-6800-009	IFMP DBW14 (HARRISON and 1200W POND)	209,423	654,377	-	(654,377)
55-6800-011	IFMP DBW19 (HARMER)	950	99,050	-	(99,050)
55-6800-013	IFMP DBW20 (WAVETRONIX POND)	-	200,000	-	(200,000)
55-6800-014	IFMP PW25 (1500 W PIPELINE)	-	400,000	-	(400,000)
55-6800-016	IFMP PW36 (400 N 1200 W PIPELINE)	-	157,468	-	(157,468)
55-6800-019	IFMP DBW15 (1500 W POND)	-	141,900	-	(141,900)
55-6800-020	IFMP DBW16 (700 S 2600 W POND)	-	300,000	71,479	(300,000)
55-6800-021	2080 E 800 S DETENTION POND	-	62,500	-	(62,500)
TOTAL		211,216	2,135,295	71,479	(2,013,295)
TRANSFERS, OTHER					
55-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	516	3,500	163	1,000
55-9000-710	ADMIN FEE PAID TO GENERAL FUND	307,088	629,056	314,526	734,199
55-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	33,080	39,245	19,620	57,090
55-9000-715	OPERATING TRANSFER TO GENL FD	78,867	97,901	48,948	106,029
55-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	3,521	3,521	1,758	3,760
55-9000-717	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	9,150	4,578	4,624
55-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN	-	59,400	-	(59,400)
55-9000-850	TRANSFER TO IMPACT FEE RESERVE				-
TOTAL TRANSFERS, OTHER		423,072	841,773	389,593	906,702
					69,455



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Solid Waste Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹						4,058,578
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
57-3700-757	SUNDRY REVENUES	2886.06	84560	39,110	-	(84,560)
57-3700-770	COLLECTION SERVICE FEES	1,702,744	1,742,536	892,237	1,931,364	188,828
57-3700-771	INTEREST	2,571	11,200	307	11,200	-
57-3700-773	SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL	5	500	137	500	-
57-3700-776	RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICE FEES UTILIZE RESERVES	271,511	308,328	148,389	366,910 660,356	58,582 660,356
TOTAL - REVENUES		<u>1,979,717</u>	<u>2,147,124</u>	<u>1,080,180</u>	<u>2,970,331</u>	<u>162,851</u>
EXPENDITURES						
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	1,125,777	1,406,825	592,100	1,422,668	15,843
	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	57,066	71,455	71,280	820,404	748,949
	TRANSFERS	549,332	664,523	332,268	724,759	60,236
	INCREASE OPERATING RESERVES					-
	BAD DEBT	1,330	4,000	471	2,500	(1,500)
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES		<u>1,733,505</u>	<u>2,146,803</u>	<u>996,119</u>	<u>2,970,330</u>	<u>823,527</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		<u>246,213</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>84,062</u>	<u>0</u>	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE						4,058,578
	Reserved for:					
	Community Improvements					
	Investment in Joint Venture					2,302,250
	Debt Service					-
	Designated for Construction					-
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)					689,482
	Unrestricted					1,066,846

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Solid Waste

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
SOLID WASTE COLLECTIONS OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
57-5700-110	PAYROLL - WASTE UTILITY	209,320	290,405	99,235	329,938	39,533
57-5700-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME				-	-
57-5700-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	142,735	168,585	56,834	173,826	5,241
57-5700-140	OVERTIME PAY	536	4,200	713	4,200	-
57-5700-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	-	1,260	500	1,348	88
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	352,591	464,450	157,282	509,313	44,863
OPERATIONS						
57-5700-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
57-5700-240	SOLID WASTE EXPENSE	602,234	592,262	262,197	591,536	(726)
57-5700-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	855	4,000	439	1,974	(2,026)
57-5700-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	40,252	87,234	22,137	70,473	(16,761)
57-5700-251	FUEL	45,144	49,942	32,905	74,640	24,698
57-5700-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE	-	40,000	75,755	-	(40,000)
57-5700-253	CENTRAL SHOP	54,565	36,862	27,367	57,111	20,249
57-5700-255	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	-	1,000	-	1,311	311
57-5700-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	5,850	7,200	934	3,166	(4,034)
57-5700-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	1,010	1,557	365	1,060	(497)
57-5700-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV.	-	27,800	-	13,100	(14,700)
57-5700-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	3,826	5,700	5,409	4,700	(1,000)
57-5700-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS					-
57-5700-550	UNIFORMS	1,365	1,443	833	1,902	459
57-5700-710	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	684	0	0	-	-
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	755,785	856,000	428,341	821,973	(34,027)
	TOTAL WASTE EXPENDITURES	1,108,376	1,320,450	585,623	1,331,286	10,836



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Solid Waste-Recycling

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
SOLID WASTE RECYCLING OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
57-5750-110	PAYROLL - WASTE UTILITY					-
57-5750-120	PAYROLL - PART TIME					-
57-5750-130	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS					-
57-5750-140	OVERTIME PAY					-
57-5750-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION					-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	-	-	-	-	-
OPERATIONS						
57-5750-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION					-
57-5750-240	RECYCLING EXPENSE	-	50,999	-	56,479	5,480
57-5750-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	84	-	-	-	-
57-5750-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	5,637	16,711	903	16,711	(0)
57-5750-251	FUEL					-
57-5750-253	CENTRAL SHOP	10,900	15,798	4,945	15,684	(114)
57-5750-260	BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	-	599	-	-	(599)
57-5750-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	138	1,360	-	1,360	-
57-5750-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERV.					-
57-5750-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	436	500	629	700	200
57-5750-511	CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS					-
57-5750-550	UNIFORMS	205	408	-	448	40
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	17,400	86,375	6,477	91,382	5,007
	TOTAL RECYCLING EXPENDITURES	17,400	86,375	6,477	91,382	5,007



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Solid Waste Other

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
SOLID WASTE						
TRANSFERS, OTHER						
57-6024-040	NEW GARBAGE CANS	43,392	55,575	55,575	83,014	27,439
57-6024-041	RECYCLING CANS	13,674	15,880	15,705	27,390	11,510
57-6050-new	PROPERTY ACQUISITION				400,000	400,000
57-6050-010	NEW VEHICLES				310,000	310,000
57-9000-150	BAD DEBT EXPENSE	1,330	4,000	471	2,500	(1,500)
57-9000-710	ADMIN FEE DUE GENERAL FUND	215,207	322,522	161,262	270,362	(52,160)
57-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	175,642	176,890	88,446	230,240	53,350
57-9000-713	TRANSFER TO SEWER FUND	60,000	60,000	30,000	92,000	32,000
57-9000-714	TRANSFER TO CIP FUND					
57-9000-715	OPERATING TRANSFER TO GENL FUN	80,675	87,152	43,578	96,593	9,441
57-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	17,808	17,959	8,982	19,155	1,196
57-9000-717	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM	-	1,429	714	16,408	
57-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN RESERVES	-	18,000	-		-
TOTAL TRANSFERS, OTHER		607,728	759,407	404,733	1,547,663	791,276



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Golf Summary

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE¹ 722,407

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021</u>	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2023</u>	<u>FY2023</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>		<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>MIDYEAR</u>	<u>TENTATIVE</u>	<u>VS FY2022</u>
				<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>INC/(DEC)</u>
58-3700-335	SODA POP VENDING MACHINE-GOLF	15	-	-	-	-
58-3700-371	GOLF TAX EXEMPT	15	-	10,500	-	-
58-3700-372	GOLF FEES	947,608	751,000	548,599	1,000,000	249,000
58-3700-374	SUNDRY REVENUES	2,529	-	174	-	-
58-3700-376	ROAD UTILITY REVENUE	753	780	373	780	-
58-3700-378	GOLF CART RENTAL FEES	411,821	310,100	250,970	440,136	130,036
58-3700-379	GOLF RANGE FEES	32,141	20,000	11,700	20,000	-
58-3700-380	PRO SHOP MERCHANT FEE REIMBURS	4,752	4,000	1,310	4,500	500
58-3700-381	ADVERTISING SALES	2,650	8,000	-	5,000	(3,000)
58-3700-700	LEASE REVENUES	15,284	16,000	15,251	17,000	1,000
58-3700-701	GRANT REVENUE					-
58-3700-702	PROCEEDS FROM LOANS	-	3,800,000	-		(3,800,000)
58-3700-883	DONATIONS					-
58-9000-NEW	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND UTILIZE FUND BALANCE				850,000	-
TOTAL - REVENUES		1,417,567	4,909,880	838,876	2,337,416	(3,422,464)
EXPENDITURES						
58-9000-700	INTEREST					
58-9000-710	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE TO GENERAL FUND	61,423	76,504	38,250	79,205	2,701
58-9000-712	TRANSFER TO VEHICLE FUND	51,309	53,247	26,622	84,474	31,227
58-9000-714	TRANSFER TO DEBT SERVICE FUND	-	50,000	25,002		(50,000)
58-9000-NEW	PRINCIPAL ON INTERFUND LOAN				43,246	43,246
58-9000-NEW	INTEREST ON INTERFUND LOAN				15,000	15,000
58-9000-716	TRANSFER TO FACILITIES FUND	36,713	37,595	18,798	40,008	2,413
58-9000-NEW	TRASFER FOR PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM				4,720	4,720
58-9000-720	OPERATING TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					-
	INCREASE FUND BALANCE				850,000	850,000
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	762,770	885,920	419,526	984,763	98,843
	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	-	3,820,165	602,232	236,000	(3,584,165)
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES		912,215	4,923,431	1,130,429	2,337,416	(2,586,015)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		505,353	(13,551)	(291,553)	0	
ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE					1,572,407	
Reserved for:						
	Community Improvements					-
	Investment in Joint Venture					-
	Debt Service					-
	Designated for Construction					
	Working Capital (30% Operating Revenue)				437,375	
	Unrestricted				1,135,032	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Golf Operations

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
GOLF COURSE						
PERSONNEL						
58-5861-110	PAYROLL - GOLF COURSE	222,589	238,226	109,970	263,529	25,303
58-5861-120	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE SALARIES	128,003	144,614	88,276	172,764	28,150
58-5861-130	EMPLOYEES BENEFITS	111,653	134,062	66,261	153,467	19,405
58-5861-140	OVERTIME PAY	1,686	3,500	2,865	3,500	-
58-5861-160	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	619	2,063	84	2,207	144
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	464,549	522,465	267,457	595,467	73,002
OPERATIONS						
58-5861-200	BUSINESS LUNCHESES	116	200	-	200	-
58-5861-230	TRAVEL, DUES & MEETINGS	735	2,000	400	2,000	-
58-5861-236	TRAINING & EDUCATION	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
58-5861-240	OFFICE EXPENSE	2,429	2,200	175	2,200	-
58-5861-241	DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLIES	49,353	58,000	24,939	73,000	15,000
58-5861-245	MERCHANT CREDIT CARD FEES	44,602	33,000	29,532	41,000	8,000
58-5861-250	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	23,768	37,700	15,863	39,700	2,000
58-5861-251	FUEL	5,677	7,463	6,915	10,675	3,212
58-5861-252	VEHICLE EXPENSE	-	200	-	200	-
58-5861-253	CENTRAL SHOP	8,030	25,482	2,423	20,841	(4,641)
58-5861-260	BUILDING & GROUNDS	42,165	64,400	10,885	42,100	(22,300)
58-5861-265	COMMUNICATION/TELEPHONE	6,070	5,285	2,697	5,498	213
58-5861-310	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVI	21,880	10,000	-	35,000	25,000
58-5861-312	PUBLIC RELATIONS	2,135	6,500	1,865	7,000	500
58-5861-510	INSURANCE & BONDS	6,566	7,840	7,920	7,900	60
58-5861-550	UNIFORMS	992	5,064	707	5,561	497
58-5861-650	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	31,582	31,060	15,023	31,060	-
58-5861-651	GOLF OPERATED SODA SALES					-
58-5861-652	GOLF CART LEASE	51,205	64,361	32,726	64,361	-
58-5861-710	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	917	1,700	-	-	(1,700)
	TOTAL OPERATIONS	298,220	363,455	152,069	389,296	25,841
	TOTAL GOLF COURSE EXPENDITURES	762,770	885,920	419,526	984,763	98,843



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Golf Capital Other

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
GOLF CAPITAL PROJECTS & EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT						
58-6080-216	NEW EQUIPMENT				11,000	11,000
58-6080-217	GOLF COURSE IRRIGATION SYSTEM	-	3,820,165	602,232	-	(3,820,165)
58-6080-new	GOLF COURSE FENCING				225,000	225,000
TOTAL GOLF COURSE CAPITAL AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,820,165	602,232	236,000	(3,584,165)

2,820,165 arpa obligation

1,971,130 2022 arpa
- reserved for 2022 cip
1,971,130 need to xfr in 22

1,971,130 2023 arpa
(600,000) reserve for 2023 cip
1,371,130
849,036 balance needed



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Cemetery Trust Fund

	ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹				1,310,897	
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
81-3400-441	CEMETERY LOTS SOLD	124,578	106,000	55,939	137,600	31,600
81-3400-444	INTEREST EARNED ON FINANCINGS	1,261	500	862		(500)
81-3400-new	PRINCIPAL ON INTERFUND LOAN				43,246	43,246
81-3400-new	INTEREST ON INTERFUND LOAN				15,000	15,000
81-9010-100	INTERFUND LOAN	-	1,500,000	-		(1,500,000)
	TOTAL REVENUES	125,839	1,606,500	56,800	195,846	(1,410,654)
EXPENDITURES						
	INCREASE RESERVES				195,846	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	-	-	195,846	-
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	125,839	1,606,500	56,800	-	
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				1,506,743	
	Reserved for:					
	Impact Fees				-	
	Class C Roads				-	
	Joint Venture				-	
	Debt Service				-	
	Capital Projects				-	
	Endowments				1,506,743	
	Unrestricted				-	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Special Trusts Fund

	ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹				556,512
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>					<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
84-3000-301	DONATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR MATCH	-	6,800	109,000	(6,800)
84-3000-314	TREE REPLACEMENT TRUST				
84-3000-304	LUCY PHILLIPS TRUST INTEREST				-
84-3000-331	FINLEY HISTORY				-
84-3000-336	DONATIONS FOR STATUES				-
84-3000-610	FLAG FUND INTEREST EARNINGS				
84-3000-611	GEORGE Q. MORRIS FOUNDATION				
84-3400-337	SPRINGVILLE YOUTH CAMP DONATIO				-
84-3400-340	COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ENDOWMENT	-	1,500,000	750,000	
84-3400-610	INTEREST EARNINGS				-
	UTILIZE FUND BALANCE				25,000
	TOTAL REVENUES	-	1,506,800	859,000	25,000
					(6,800)
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>					
84-4000-013	LUCY PHILLIPS				-
84-4000-030	STATUE EXPENDITURES				-
84-9000-700	TRANSFER TO OTHER FUNDS	-	38,600	-	25,000
	INCREASE FUND BALANCE				-
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	38,600	-	25,000
					-
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	-	1,468,200	859,000	-
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				531,512
	Reserved for:				
	Impact Fees				-
	Class C Roads				-
	Joint Venture				-
	Debt Service				-
	Capital Projects				-
	Special Trusts				531,512
	Unrestricted				-

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Exhibit A

**Fiscal 2022-2023 Pay Scale
Traditional Plan**

PAY GRADE	Hourly Rate			Annual Rate		
	MINIMUM	MIDPOINT	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MIDPOINT	MAXIMUM
1	\$9.18	\$12.23	\$15.29	\$19,084.77	\$25,445.93	\$31,807.10
2	\$10.32	\$13.20	\$16.08	\$21,458.49	\$27,447.32	\$33,436.15
3	\$11.46	\$14.17	\$16.89	\$23,832.22	\$29,477.30	\$35,122.37
4	\$12.60	\$15.18	\$17.77	\$26,205.95	\$31,578.72	\$36,951.49
5	\$13.74	\$16.20	\$18.66	\$28,579.68	\$33,694.43	\$38,809.18
6	\$14.41	\$17.02	\$19.63	\$29,980.18	\$35,409.27	\$40,838.36
7	\$15.14	\$17.89	\$20.65	\$31,489.50	\$37,221.39	\$42,953.28
8	\$15.92	\$18.81	\$21.71	\$33,115.06	\$39,134.50	\$45,153.93
9	\$16.74	\$19.78	\$22.82	\$34,821.91	\$41,145.41	\$47,468.91
10	\$17.59	\$20.79	\$23.99	\$36,582.93	\$43,240.57	\$49,898.20
11	\$18.50	\$22.36	\$26.22	\$38,479.43	\$46,503.79	\$54,528.15
12	\$19.45	\$23.50	\$27.55	\$40,457.20	\$48,878.80	\$57,300.41
13	\$20.45	\$24.72	\$28.98	\$42,543.34	\$51,408.03	\$60,272.72
14	\$21.51	\$26.00	\$30.49	\$44,737.86	\$54,077.19	\$63,416.52
15	\$22.62	\$27.34	\$32.06	\$47,040.74	\$56,857.69	\$66,674.63
16	\$23.79	\$28.76	\$33.73	\$49,479.09	\$59,820.24	\$70,161.38
17	\$25.01	\$30.24	\$35.48	\$52,025.81	\$62,908.42	\$73,791.04
18	\$26.31	\$31.82	\$37.32	\$54,735.09	\$66,177.92	\$77,620.75
19	\$27.66	\$33.45	\$39.24	\$57,542.93	\$69,582.44	\$81,621.94
20	\$29.10	\$35.19	\$41.29	\$60,518.24	\$73,199.30	\$85,880.35
21	\$30.61	\$37.82	\$45.04	\$63,668.56	\$78,675.62	\$93,682.68
22	\$32.19	\$39.78	\$47.38	\$66,953.92	\$82,747.59	\$98,541.27
23	\$33.87	\$41.86	\$49.85	\$70,448.89	\$87,067.27	\$103,685.66
24	\$35.62	\$44.02	\$52.43	\$74,079.32	\$91,569.00	\$109,058.69
25	\$37.48	\$47.29	\$57.11	\$77,953.58	\$98,368.36	\$118,783.13
26	\$39.73	\$49.92	\$60.11	\$82,630.80	\$103,832.84	\$125,034.88
27	\$42.11	\$53.22	\$64.32	\$87,588.64	\$110,687.98	\$133,787.32
28	\$44.64	\$56.73	\$68.82	\$92,843.96	\$117,998.20	\$143,152.43
29	\$47.31	\$60.48	\$73.64	\$98,414.60	\$125,793.85	\$153,173.10
30	\$50.15	\$64.47	\$78.80	\$104,319.48	\$134,107.35	\$163,895.22



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Exhibit A

**Fiscal 2022-2023 Pay Scale
Vanguard Plan**

PAY GRADE	Hourly Rate			Annual Rate		
	MINIMUM	MIDPOINT	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MIDPOINT	MAXIMUM
1	\$9.18	\$12.23	\$15.29	\$19,084.77	\$25,445.93	\$31,807.10
2	\$10.32	\$13.20	\$16.08	\$21,458.49	\$27,447.32	\$33,436.15
3	\$11.46	\$14.17	\$16.89	\$23,832.22	\$29,477.30	\$35,122.37
4	\$12.60	\$15.18	\$17.77	\$26,205.95	\$31,578.72	\$36,951.49
5	\$13.74	\$16.20	\$18.66	\$28,579.68	\$33,694.43	\$38,809.18
6	\$14.41	\$17.02	\$19.63	\$29,980.18	\$35,409.27	\$40,838.36
7	\$15.96	\$18.72	\$21.47	\$33,201.31	\$38,933.20	\$44,665.09
8	\$16.74	\$19.64	\$22.53	\$34,826.87	\$40,846.31	\$46,865.75
9	\$17.56	\$20.60	\$23.64	\$36,533.72	\$42,857.22	\$49,180.72
10	\$18.41	\$21.61	\$24.81	\$38,294.75	\$44,952.38	\$51,610.02
11	\$19.32	\$23.18	\$27.04	\$40,191.24	\$48,215.60	\$56,239.97
12	\$20.27	\$24.32	\$28.37	\$42,169.01	\$50,590.62	\$59,012.22
13	\$21.28	\$25.54	\$29.80	\$44,255.16	\$53,119.85	\$61,984.54
14	\$22.33	\$26.82	\$31.31	\$46,449.67	\$55,789.00	\$65,128.33
15	\$23.44	\$28.16	\$32.88	\$48,752.55	\$58,569.50	\$68,386.44
16	\$24.61	\$29.58	\$34.55	\$51,190.90	\$61,532.05	\$71,873.20
17	\$25.84	\$31.07	\$36.30	\$53,737.62	\$64,620.24	\$75,502.85
18	\$27.14	\$32.64	\$38.14	\$56,446.90	\$67,889.73	\$79,332.56
19	\$28.49	\$34.28	\$40.06	\$59,254.75	\$71,294.25	\$83,333.75
20	\$29.92	\$36.01	\$42.11	\$62,230.05	\$74,911.11	\$87,592.17
21	\$31.43	\$38.65	\$45.86	\$65,380.37	\$80,387.43	\$95,394.49
22	\$33.01	\$40.61	\$48.20	\$68,665.73	\$84,459.41	\$100,253.08
23	\$34.69	\$42.68	\$50.67	\$72,160.70	\$88,779.09	\$105,397.47
24	\$36.44	\$44.85	\$53.26	\$75,791.13	\$93,280.82	\$110,770.50
25	\$38.30	\$48.12	\$57.93	\$79,665.40	\$100,080.18	\$120,494.96
26	\$40.55	\$50.74	\$60.94	\$84,342.62	\$105,544.66	\$126,746.70
27	\$42.93	\$54.04	\$65.14	\$89,300.47	\$112,399.80	\$135,499.14
28	\$45.46	\$57.55	\$69.65	\$94,555.79	\$119,710.02	\$144,864.25
29	\$48.14	\$61.30	\$74.46	\$100,126.42	\$127,505.67	\$154,884.92
30	\$50.98	\$65.30	\$79.62	\$106,031.30	\$135,819.17	\$165,607.04



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Exhibit B

Fiscal 2022-2023 Authorized Position List

Position	Status	Grade	Department	FTE
Mayor	PT	N/A	Legislative	0.50
Council Member	PT	N/A	Legislative	2.50
City Administrator	FT	30	Admin	1.00
Administrative Services Director	FT	25	Admin	1.00
City Recorder	FT	22	Admin	1.00
Human Resource Generalist	FT	14	Admin	1.00
Management Analyst I/II	FT	17/19	Admin	1.00
Office Assistant I/II	PT	7/9	Admin	1.99
Deputy Recorder	PT	11	Admin	0.50
Public Art Coordinator	PT	11	Admin	0.58
Tree Maintenance Worker I/II	FT	9/11	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Parks Maintenance Worker I/II	FT	8/10	Bldgs & Grnds	6.00
Facilities Maintenance Technician I & II	FT	7/9	Bldgs & Grnds	3.00
Buildings & Grounds Director	FT	24	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Facilities Superintendent	FT	19	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Parks Supervisor	FT	15	Bldgs & Grnds	2.00
Cemetery Sexton	FT	15	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Facilities Manager	FT	14	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Executive Secretary	FT	11	Bldgs & Grnds	1.00
Parks Worker	PT	1/3	Bldgs & Grnds	1.99
Camp Host	PT	1	Bldgs & Grnds	0.89
Office Assistant I/II	PT	7/9	Bldgs & Grnds	0.50
Shop Supervisor	FT	17	Central Shop	1.00
Mechanic	FT	11/13	Central Shop	1.00
Office Assistant I/II	PT	7	Central Shop	0.67
Apprentice Mechanic	PT	7	Central Shop	0.50
Executive Secretary	FT	11	Comm. Dev	1.00
Planner I/II	FT	14/16	Comm. Dev.	1.00
Building Inspector I/II/III	FT	14/16/18	Comm. Dev.	3.00
Community Dev. Director	FT	27	Comm. Dev.	1.00
Chief Building Official	FT	21	Comm. Dev.	1.00
Office Assistant I/II	PT	7/9	Comm. Dev.	1.75
Justice Court Judge	FT	23	Court	0.88
Court Clerk Supervisor	FT	14	Court	1.00
Court Clerk I/II	PT	7/9	Court	0.94
Accountant I/II	FT	13/15	Finance	1.00
Financial Clerk I/II	FT	7/9	Finance	2.00
Finance Director/Asst. Administrator	FT	29	Finance	1.00
Treasurer	FT	21	Finance	1.00
Financial Clerk I/II	PT	7/9	Finance	0.50
Lead Customer Service Clerk	PT	11	Finance	0.50
Customer Service Clerk I/II	PT	7/9	Finance	1.88
Golf Pro	FT	21	Golf	1.00
Assistant Golf Professional	FT	11	Golf	1.00
Greens Superintendent	FT	18	Golf	1.00
Assistant Greens Keeper	FT	11	Golf	1.00
Night Waterman	PT	1	Golf	0.51
Maintenance Worker	PT	1	Golf	2.67
Golf Starter	PT	1	Golf	1.94
Rangemaster/Cart Washer	PT	1	Golf	0.36
Custodian Technician I	PT	1	Golf	0.34
Information Systems Manager	FT	22	IS	1.00
Network Administrator	FT	18	IS	1.00
Information Systems Tech. I/II	FT	11/14	IS	2.00
City Attorney/Asst. Administrator	FT	29	Legal	1.00
Assistant City Attorney	FT	22	Legal	2.00
Victim's Advocate	PT	9	Legal	0.63
Office Assistant I/II	PT	7/9	Legal	1.00
Drug Prevention Coordinator	PT	14	Legal	0.50
Library Director	FT	22	Library	1.00
Library Supervisor	FT	17	Library	2.00
Librarian I/II	FT	13/15	Library	2.00
Librarian I/II	PT	13/15	Library	0.50



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Exhibit B

Position	Status	Grade	Department	FTE
Assistant Librarian	PT	9	Library	2.62
Rental Attendants	PT	2	Library	0.19
Lead Clerk	PT	5	Library	0.96
Clerk	PT	1	Library	3.79
Page	PT	1	Library	1.89
Storyteller	PT	1	Library	0.50
Museum Director	FT	22	Museum	1.00
Museum Associate Director	FT	18	Museum	1.00
Museum Curator of Education	FT	18	Museum	1.00
Museum Educator I/II	FT	9/12	Museum	2.00
Assistant Curator	FT	12	Museum	1.00
Executive Secretary	FT	11	Museum	1.00
Outreach Educator	PT	7	Museum	2.47
Museum Fundraiser	PT	10	Museum	0.50
Event Coordinator	PT	8	Museum	0.41
Event Host	PT	2	Museum	0.60
Front Desk Attendant	PT	2	Museum	1.11
Office Assistant I/II	PT	6	Museum	0.14
Power Director	FT	27	Power	1.00
Distribution Superintendent	FT	24	Power	1.00
Generation Superintendent	FT	24	Power	1.00
Line Crew Supervisor	FT	22	Power	2.00
Meter Technician Supervisor	FT	21	Power	1.00
Utility Planner	FT	17	Power	1.00
Substation Lead Worker	FT	21	Power	2.00
Mechanic/Operator Supervisor	FT	20	Power	1.00
Journey Line Worker	FT	20	Power	5.00
Journey Meter Technician	FT	20	Power	1.00
Journey Electrician	FT	20	Power	1.00
Apprentice Line Worker	FT	16	Power	1.00
Apprentice Electrician	FT	16	Power	1.00
Mechanic/Operator	FT	16	Power	5.00
Office Manager	FT	16	Power	1.00
Instrumentation Technician I/II	FT	14/18	Power	2.00
Planner/Inventory Control	FT	11	Power	1.00
Operator Dispatch	PT	8	Power	0.63
Police Officer I/II	FT	14/15	Public Safety	17.00
Public Safety Director/Police Chief	FT	28	Public Safety	1.00
Lieutenant	FT	24	Public Safety	2.00
Fire Chief	FT	25	Public Safety	1.00
Fire Captain	FT	20	Public Safety	3.12
Sergeant	FT	20	Public Safety	6.00
Dispatch Supervisor	FT	17	Public Safety	1.00
Corporal	FT	17	Public Safety	6.00
Assistant Dispatch Supervisor	FT	16	Public Safety	1.00
Office Assistant I/II	FT	7/9	Public Safety	1.00
Executive Secretary	FT	11	Public Safety	1.00
Lead Firefighter	FT	10	Public Safety	0.00
Firefighter/Paramedic	FT	10	Public Safety	1.20
Animal Control Officer	FT	10	Public Safety	1.00
Dispatcher I/II	FT	12/14	Public Safety	6.00
Police Officer I/II	PT	14/15	Public Safety	0.60
Evidence Technician	PT	11	Public Safety	0.50
Dispatcher I/II	PT	12/14	Public Safety	1.93
Crossing Guards	PT	2	Public Safety	2.00
Office Assistant I/II (Fire)	PT	7/9	Public Safety	0.50
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	PT	11	Public Safety	0.50
Fire Inspector	PT	13	Public Safety	0.50
FF & EMT/B, A, P	PT	6/8/10	Public Safety	16.80
Public Works Inspector I/II	FT	15/17	Public Works	3.00
Solid Waste Equip. Operator I/II	FT	9/11	Public Works	4.00
Streets Equipment Operator I/II	FT	9/11	Public Works	6.00
Blue Stake Technician	FT	13	Public Works	1.00
Blue Stake Technician	PT	13	Public Works	0.63
Water Maintenance Tech I/II	FT	9/11	Public Works	7.00



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

Exhibit B

Position	Status	Grade	Department	FTE
Collections Operator I/ II	FT	9/11	Public Works	2.00
Wastewater Operator I/II	FT	9/11	Public Works	2.00
Office Assistant I/II	FT	7/9	Public Works	1.00
Public Works Director	FT	28	Public Works	1.00
Assistant Public Works Director/City Engineer	FT	27	Public Works	1.00
Engineering Supervisor	FT	23	Public Works	1.00
Civil Engineer I/II	FT	17/20	Public Works	1.00
Streets Superintendent	FT	20	Public Works	1.00
Water Superintendent	FT	20	Public Works	1.00
Wastewater and Storm Water Superint.	FT	20	Public Works	1.00
Surveyor I/II	FT	18/20	Public Works	1.00
GIS Analyst	FT	19	Public Works	1.00
Wastewater Plant Manager	FT	18	Public Works	1.00
Streets Supervisor	FT	15	Public Works	1.00
Water Supervisor	FT	15	Public Works	1.00
Wastewater Plant Mechanic	FT	14	Public Works	1.00
Solid Waste Maint. Lead Worker	FT	13	Public Works	1.00
Streets Lead Worker	FT	13	Public Works	2.00
Water Lead Worker	FT	13	Public Works	5.00
Storm/Waste Water Field Supervisor	FT	15	Public Works	1.00
Executive Secretary	FT	11	Public Works	1.00
Storm Water Operator I/II	FT	9/11	Public Works	2.00
Intern	PT	1/2/3	Public Works	0.25
Irrigation Worker	PT	8	Public Works	0.60
Meter Reader	PT	2	Public Works	0.96
Compost Laborer	PT	3	Public Works	1.51
Sewer Pre-treatment Inspector	PT	9	Public Works	0.50
Recreation Coordinator I/II	FT	9/11	Recreation	2.00
Office Assistant I/II	FT	7/9	Recreation	1.00
Recreation Director	FT	24	Recreation	1.00
Recreation Superintendent	FT	20	Recreation	1.00
Aquatics Supervisor	FT	13	Recreation	1.00
Operations Supervisor	FT	13	Recreation	1.00
Recreation Supervisor	FT	16	Recreation	1.00
Recreation Maintenance Worker I/II	FT	8/10	Recreation	1.00
Head Lifeguard	PT	3	Recreation	2.70
Lifeguard	PT	1	Recreation	17.19
Aquatics Manager	PT	7	Recreation	2.70
Front Desk Manager	PT	7	Recreation	0.67
Front Desk Lead Worker	PT	3	Recreation	3.00
Front Desk Attendant	PT	1	Recreation	3.78
Child Watch Lead	PT	3	Recreation	1.03
Child Watch Attendant	PT	1	Recreation	2.61
Aquatic Instructor I/II/III	PT	Unit Pay	Recreation	0.92
Head Aquatics Coach I/II	PT	Unit Pay	Recreation	0.73
Assistant Aquatics Coach	PT	Unit Pay	Recreation	0.33
Fitness Instructor I/II/III/IV	PT	Unit Pay	Recreation	3.30
Sports Officials	PT	Unit Pay	Recreation	2.98
Recreation Specialist	PT	4	Recreation	1.68
Senior Citizen Center Manager	PT	13	Recreation	0.50
Lunch Helper	PT	1	Recreation	0.62
Rental Attendants	PT	2	Recreation	0.09
Driver	PT	1	Recreation	0.22
Receptionist	PT	1	Recreation	0.50
Instructor	PT	2	Recreation	0.50
TOTAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE)				311.48



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

Fiscal 2022-2023 Comprehensive Fee Schedule

<i>Table of Contents</i>	<i>Line #</i>
General Fees	1
Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) Fees	36
Franchise, Sales Tax, and Other Use Fees	82
Public Safety Fees	90
Court Fines	121
City Facility Use Fees	124
Parks	209
Business Licensing	261
Planning & Zoning Fees	314
Public Works Fees	347
Building Fees	377
Art Museum Fees	414
Library Fees	430
Cemetery Fees	445
Recreation Fees	482
Art City Days Fees	539
Clyde Recreation Center	562
Golf Fees	690
Electric Utility Fees	735
Sewer Utility Fees	833
Solid Waste Utility Fees	861
Storm Water Utility Fees	871
Water Utility Fees	874
Plat "A" Irrigation Assessments	962
Highline Ditch Fees	972

Cost Recovery Codes				
Full Recovery	Full		F	85 - 100%
High Recovery	High		H	70 - 90%
Mid-level Recovery	Mid-Level		M	30-70%
Low Recovery	Low		L	1 - 30%
No Recovery	No Recovery		N	0%

Line						
1	General Fees					
2	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code	
3	Filing Fee for An Elective Office	10.00		Resolution No. 99-21	L	
4	Insufficient Funds Fee	20.00		Resolution No. 2020-38	F	
5	Restricted Parking Options:					
6	Application Fee	25.00		Resolution No. 2008-20	L	
7	Sign Installation	95.00	188.95	Per Each Required Sign	Resolution No. 2008-20	F
8	Parking Permits (Valid for up to two (2) years)	10.00		Resolution No. 2008-20	F	
9	New Utility Customer Connection Processing Fee	30.00		Resolution No. 2020-38	F	
10	Utility Account Deposits					
11	Residential: non-owner occupied, renters	150.00				
12	Residential: owner occupied	100.00				
13	Commercial: non-owner occupied, renters	300.00				
14	Commercial: owner occupied	300.00				
15	Youth Court Appearance Fee	35.00			L	
16	Youth Court Participation Fee	25.00			H	
17	Youth Court Conference Fee	75.00			H	
18	Youth Court Conference Fee w/ Transportation	100.00			H	
19	Youth City Council Participation Fee	25.00	30.00		H	
20	Wireless Provider Fees			Resolution No. 2018-36		
21	Application Fees			Resolution No. 2018-36		
22	Collocation of a small wireless facility on existing or replacement utility pole	100.00		Resolution No. 2018-36	F	



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
23	250.00			Resolution No. 2018-36	F
24	1,000.00			Resolution No. 2018-36	F
25			Greater of 3.5% of gross revenue related to small wireless facilities in ROW or \$250 annually for each small wireless facility	Resolution No. 2018-36	F
26	50.00		per year per pole	Resolution No. 2018-36	F
27			All other applicable fees including electrical utility fees and business license fees	Resolution No. 2018-36	
28					
29	Current Rate		Fee set by U.S. Department of State		
30	Current Rate		Fee set by U.S. Department of State		
31	Current Rate		Fee set by U.S. Department of State		
32	Current Rate		Fee set by U.S. Department of State		
33	Current Rate		Fee set by U.S. Department of State		
34	30.00				F
35	10.00			Resolution No. 2020-38	F
36	Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) Fees				
37					
38	0.25		Per page (Single sided)	Resolution No. 2009-01	H
39	0.75		Per page (Single sided)	Resolution No. 2009-01	H
40	24.41		Per Hour	Resolution No. 2020-38	H
41			Eliminate Fee	Resolution No. 2020-38	H
42			Eliminate Fee	Resolution No. 2020-38	H
43	10.00		First 15 minutes and up to 10 pages. Per above rates after that	Resolution No. 2020-38	M
44					
45					
46					
47	5.00				F
48	10.00				F
49	20.00				F
50	25.00				F
51	50.00				F
52	0.04				F
53					
54	10.00				F
55	20.00				F
56	30.00				F
57	35.00				F
58	60.00				F
59	0.05				F
60	60.00		1 hr. minimum; charge in addition to print costs; as time is available at the discretion of the City.		F
61			Subject to disclaimer. Deliverable by email, or CD/DVD (extra fee)		
62					
63					



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
64	50.00				F
65	50.00				F
66	50.00				F
67	500.00				F
68					
69	60.00				F
70	60.00				F
71	60.00				F
72	600.00				F
73					
74					
75	30.00				F
76	100.00				F
77					
78	1,200.00				F
79	6,000.00				F
80	1.00				F
81	2.00				F
82	Franchise, Sales Tax, and Other Use Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
83					
84	1.00%		Applied to all point of sales in Springville City	City Code 6-4-102	F
85	6.00%		Applied to all energy sales within Springville City	Ordinance 15-00	F
86	Variable		Personal individual agreements		
87	3.50%			Ordinance 7-04	F
88	0.65			Resolution No. 04-11	F
89	1.50%			City Code 6-10-101	F
90	Public Safety Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
91					
92	Per SUVASSD			Per County Animal Shelter	
93	Per SUVASSD			Per County Animal Shelter	
94	Per SUVASSD		Per each animal held at the Utah County Animal Shelter	Per County Animal Shelter	
95	15.00			Resolution No. 98-35	H
96	25.00				M
97	Warning		False alarms per calendar year		L
98	50.00		False alarms per calendar year		L
99	75.00		False alarms per calendar year		M
100	100.00		False alarms per calendar year		H
101	200.00		False alarms per calendar year		F
102					
103	10.00				H
104	20.00				H
105	30.00				H
106				Resolution No. 00-22	
107	Per State		Charged in accordance with state statutes		
108					
109	230.00		per hour		
110	50.00		per hour		
111	10.00	15.00		Resolution No. 99-28	H
112	20.00			Resolution No. 99-28	F
113	No Charge			Resolution No. 99-28	



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
114	20.00			Resolution No. 2010-35	F
115	30.00			Resolution No. 2020-02	
116	100.00			Resolution No. 2020-02	
117	55.00			Resolution No. 2020-02	
118	110.00			Resolution No. 2020-02	
119			Fees double after two weeks unpaid and triple on the fourth week unpaid. Fee quadruples on the sixth week unpaid. After six weeks unpaid it will be sent to collections.	Resolution No. 2020-02	
120			The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to reduce Administrative Civil Infractions based upon City Ordinance and policy up to 100% of the infraction fee.	Resolution No. 2020-03	
121	Court Fines				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
122					
123	Per State		City uses State Fines Schedule		
124	City Facility Use Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
125			Subject to Facility Use Policy		
126	first hour / additional hours				
127	50.00/20.00	65.00/25.00	1.5 hour minimum; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	H
128	30.00/12.00	40.00/15.00	Additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	H
129	265.00/40.00	300.00/50.00	Initial 3-hr. block/additional hours; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$45	Resolution 2013-21	H
130					
131	90.00/50.00	150.00/80.00	1.5 hour minimum; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	H
132	65.00/50.00	80.00/60.00	Additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	H
133	400.00/80.00	475.00/100.00	Initial 3-hr. block/additional hours; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$45	Resolution 2013-21	H
134					
135	Free			Resolution 2013-21	
136	60.00	75.00	4 hour block	Resolution 2013-21	H
137	35.00	45.00	3 hour block	Resolution 2020-38	H
138	40.00	50.00	3 hour block	Resolution 2020-38	H
139	60.00	70.00	3 hour block	Resolution 2020-38	H
140	18.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	M
141	22.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	M
142	22.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	M
143	34.00	40.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	H
144		285.00	per day		
145	10.00	20.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	M



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code	
2						
146	Arts Park Stage (ticketed event)	540.00	600.00	per event (8-hour block)	Resolution 2020-38	H
147	Arts Park Stage (non-ticketed event)	230.00	300.00	per event (4-hour block)	Resolution 2020-38	H
148	Class III Use (Commercial/Market) DURING business hours					
149	Arts Shop, Civic Center Multi-use room, Library Multi-use room, Council Chambers, Fire Station Training Room	70.00/30.00	80.00/30.00	1.5 hour minimum; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	F
150	Library Board Room, Civic Center Executive Conference Room, Senior Center Auxiliary Room	45.00/20.00	50.00/20.00	Additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	F
151	Library Upstairs	370.00/55.00	400.00/60.00	Initial 3-hr. block/additional hours; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$45	Resolution 2013-21	F
152	Class III Use (Commercial/Market) AFTER business hours					
153	Arts Shop, Civic Center Multi-use room, Senior Center, Library Multi-use room, Council Chambers, Fire Station Training Room	125.00/70.00	200.00/100.00	1.5 hour minimum; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	F
154	Library Board Room, Civic Center Executive Conference Room,	90.00/70.00	100.00/75.00	Additional cleaning fee for food use: \$20	Resolution 2013-21	F
155	Library Upstairs	560.00/115.00	600.00/120.00	Initial 3-hr. block/additional hours; additional cleaning fee for food use: \$45	Resolution 2013-21	F
156	Class III Use (Commercial/Market)					
157	Park Pavilion (Non-Canyon) - reserved	86.00	108.00	4-hour block	Resolution 2020-38	F
158	Soccer Field*	22.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	F
159	Baseball Field*	30.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	F
160	Softball Field*	30.00	25.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	F
161	Softball Field (with lights)	50.00	40.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	F
162	Park Open Space* (not defined field)	20.00	20.00	per hour	Resolution 2013-21	F
163	Football Field (Lined)		285.00	per day		
164	Arts Park Stage (ticketed event)	1,000.00 plus 10% of ticket revenue		per event (8-hour block)	Resolution 2013-21	F
165	Arts Park Stage (non-ticketed event)	460.00	740.00	per event (4-hour block)	Resolution 2020-38	F
166	Indoor Turf Fieldhouse					
167	Full Facility	55.00		per hour	Resolution 2019-09	H
168	Batting Cages	25.00		per hour	Resolution 2019-04	H
169	Toddler Play Time	1.00		per child	Resolution 2019-04	H
170	Art Museum Rates					
171	Class II Use (Non-Commercial) DURING business hours	first hour / additional hours				
172	Single Gallery, Weekday & Weekend - Recital or Meeting	80.00/50.00	90.00/60.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
173	Single Gallery, Weekday & Weekend - Wedding, Party, or Event		200.00/150.00			
174	Class II Use (Non-Commercial) AFTER business hours					
175	Weekday, Main or Upper Level	1,300.00	1,400.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
176	Weekend, Main or Upper Level	1,500.00	1,600.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
177	Additional Hours, Main or Upper Level	150.00				H
178	Weekday, Garden	1,200.00	1,300.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
179	Weekend, Garden	1,300.00	1,500.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
180	Additional Hours, Garden	150.00				H
181	Class III Use (Commercial/Market) DURING business hours	first hour / additional hours				
182	Single Gallery, Weekday & Weekend - Recital or Meeting	\$100.00/60.00	120.00/75.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
183	Single Gallery, Weekday & Weekend - Wedding, Party, or Event		300.00/100.00			



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
241	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
242	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
243	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
244	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
245	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
246	25.00			Resolution 2020-38	F
247					
248	Campground Use - Resident				
249	23.00	25.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
250	10.00			Resolution 2020-38	H
251	10.00			Resolution 2020-38	H
252	5.00			Resolution 2020-38	H
253	90.00	100.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
254					
255	Campground Use - Non-Resident				
256	30.00	35.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
257	10.00	15.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
258	10.00	15.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
259	5.00	10.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
260	100.00	150.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
261	Business Licensing				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
262					
263	110.00	143.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
264	70.00	60.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
265	26.00	33.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	M
266	44.00	57.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
267	Variable		Annual Standard Fee prorated for part of year	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
268	122.00	158.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
269	70.00	60.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
270	258.00	323.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
271	206.00	31.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
272	28.00	18.00	Plus \$16 Per device/yr. Cap \$350	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
273	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
274	600.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
275	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
276	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
277	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
278	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
279	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
280	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
281	600.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
282	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
283	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
284	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
285	300.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
286	116.00	108.00	Plus \$300 Cash Bond	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
287	112.00	88.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
288	68.00	88.00	Plus \$300 Cash Bond	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
289	15.00	16.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
290	86.00	32.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
291	85.20	28.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
292	1,000.00		Plus \$25 Application Fee & \$500 per individual employee	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
293	500.00		Plus \$50 Application Fee & \$500 per individual employee	Resolution No. 2021-16	F
294	246.00	254.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
295	206.00	170.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
296	110.00	254.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
297	70.00	61.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
298	206.00	254.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
299	206.00	254.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	F
300	750.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
301	750.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
302	1,500.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
303	1,500.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
304	2,500.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
305	2,500.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
306	100.00			Resolution No. 2021-16	F
307	Varies	18.00	Amount due (plus penalties) before inactivation (within one year of inactivity)	Resolution No. 2021-16	
308	Varies	Varies	100% of license fee for first year plus pro rata portion of 125% penalty for actual time without license	Resolution No. 2021-16	
309	18.00	19.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	
310	29.00	37.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	
311	20.00	21.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	
312	45.00	50.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	
313	20.00	22.00		Resolution No. 2021-16	
314	Planning & Zoning Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
315					
316	730.00	813.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
317	790.00	623.00	Plus \$50.00 if the City maps must be updated	Resolution No. 03-11	F
318	740.00	817.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
319	660.00	730.00	Plus \$50.00 if the City maps must be updated	Resolution 2020-38	F
320	660.00	730.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
321	315.00	543.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
322	90.00	101.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
323	575.00	285.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
324	955.00	726.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
325	955.00	667.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
326	878.00	777.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
327	878.00	777.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
328	620.00	722.00	Plus PW-Engineering time at the fully burdened hourly rate	Resolution 2020-38	F
329	15.00			Resolution No. 03-11	M
330	35.00	n/a	remove fee	Resolution 2020-38	F
331	490.00		Plus PW-Engineering time at the fully burdened hourly rate	Resolution 2020-38	F
332	483.00	n/a	remove fee	Resolution No. 03-11	F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
333	115.00	n/a	remove fee Drop DRC review under the Proposed Fee	Resolution No. 03-11	F
334	450.00	481.00	Includes 2 reviews in Proposed Fee	Resolution 2020-38	F
335	290.00	501.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
336	300.00	510.00		Resolution No. 03-11	F
337	825.00	1,347.00	First 5 lots included plus \$38.00 for each additional lot	Resolution 2020-38	F
338	900.00	1,388.00	First 5 lots included plus \$38.00 for each additional lot	Resolution 2020-38	F
339		1,388.00	First 5 lots included plus \$38.00 for each additional lot		
340	1,260.00	1,433.00	First 5 lots included plus \$38.00 for each additional lot. Includes 3 reviews	Resolution 2020-38	F
341	630.00	703.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
342	40.00	45.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
343	1,100.00	1,497.00	Includes 2 reviews in Proposed Fee	Resolution 2020-38	F
344	410.00	500.00	Per Tree		F
345	250.00			Resolution No. 2008-21	F
346					
347	Public Works Fees				
348					
349	50.00		\$50.00 for the first day plus \$40.00 for each day thereafter		F
350	75.00		\$75.00 for the first day plus \$30.00 for each day thereafter		H
351	Hourly		Charged at fully burden hourly rate of staff involved		F
352	Hourly		Charged at fully burden hourly rate of staff involved		F
353	40.00		Two final inspections are included in the initial fee		F
354	500.00		Bond posted at time Excavation permit is pulled; refunded when permit is closed out.		
355					
356	90.00				F
357	155.00				F
358	250.00				F
359	435.00				F
360			TBD at cost of SWPPP Inspector		
361	342.00	377.90		Resolution 2020-38	
362	Street Cut Fees				
363	Collector Roadways				
364	Age of Pavement at Time of Cut (Yrs.)				
365	6.00		\$/SF of roadway cut		F
366	5.46		\$/SF of roadway cut		F
367	4.32		\$/SF of roadway cut		F
368	2.64		\$/SF of roadway cut		F
369	0.78		\$/SF of roadway cut		F
370	Local Roadways				
371	Age of Pavement at Time of Cut (Yrs.)				
372	5.75		\$/SF of roadway cut		F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
373	0 to 5 (Damage Index 0.91)	5.23		\$/SF of roadway cut	F
374	5 to 10 (Damage Index 0.72)	4.14		\$/SF of roadway cut	F
375	10 to 20 (Damage Index 0.44)	2.53		\$/SF of roadway cut	F
376	Over 20 (Damage Index 0.13)	0.75		\$/SF of roadway cut	F
377	Building Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
378	Temporary Connection Fee - Residential	195.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
380	Temporary Connection Fee - Commercial	1,150.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
381	Electrical Extension Fee		Assessed by Electrical Department after review		F
382	Water Meter Fee:				
383	1" Positive Displacement	347.00	381.56	Resolution 2020-38	F
384	1 1/2" Positive Displacement	624.00	653.72	Resolution 2020-38	F
385	2" Positive Displacement	843.00	900.76	Resolution 2020-38	F
386	1" Diameter Pressurized Irrigation Meter	300.00	306.60	Effective April 1, 2016 Resolution 2020-38	F
387	1.5" Diameter Pressurized Irrigation Meter	703.00	745.72	Resolution 2020-38	F
388	2" Diameter Pressurized Irrigation Meter	909.00	967.92	Resolution 2020-38	F
389	Fire Hydrant Meter Deposit	1,600.00	1,760.00	Water usage charged at commercial rate	F
390	Fire Hydrant Meter Rental Charge	200.00		Water usage charged at commercial rate	
391	Plan Check Fee			Assessed by Plans Examiner Resolution No. 97-13	F
392	Building Permit Fee			Assessed by Plans Examiner Resolution No. 2007-06	F
393	Completion Bond			Assessed by Plans Examiner Resolution No. 00-17	
394	Performance Bond			Assessed by Plans Examiner Resolution No. 00-17	
395	Plan Review Deposit			Assessed by Plans Examiner	
396	New Development Tree Planting Fee	325.00		Per Each Street Tree Identified in Approved Landscaping Plan Resolution No. 2010-35	F
397	Impact Fees				
398	Parks & Trails Single Family	3,715.00			F
399	Parks & Trails Multi-Family				
400	Public Safety	160.00			F
401	Transportation/Roads	849.00			F
402	Electric (100 Amp Service)	1,277.00		Fee will vary based on service size measured in number of amps	F
403	1" Culinary Water Impact fee (Detached Single Family Dwelling in PI service boundries)		1,068.00		Ordinance 14-2020 F
404	1" Culinary Water Impact fee(Detached Single Family Dwellings Outside PI service boundries)		2,511.00	Fee includes indoor use component of \$1,068 and an outdoor use component of \$1,443	Ordinance 14-2020 F
405	1" Culinary Water indoor impact fee		1,068.00	Outdoor use will be added as shown below	Ordinance 14-2020 F
406	1.5" Culinary Water indoor impact fee		3,557.00	Outdoor use will be added as shown below	Ordinance 14-2020 F
407	2" Culinary Water indoor impact fee		5,692.00	Outdoor use will be added as shown below	Ordinance 14-2020 F
408	Users requiring larger Culinary Meters will be Individually assessed based on projected water use				Ordinance 14-2020 F
409	Culinary Outdoor Impact fee for all uses other than detached single family dwellings not inside Pressurized Irrigation Service Area		18,838.00	Per Irrigated Acre	Ordinance 14-2020 F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
410		9,624.00	Per Irrigated Acre	Ordinance #15-2020	F
411		1,443.00		Ordinance #15-2020	F
412	1,716.00		Fee will vary based on connection size		F
413	0.162		per square foot of impervious area		F
414	Art Museum Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
415					
416	Curatorial Fees				
417	variable		actual shipping + \$20 handling		F
418	18.00		per entry		M
419	5.00		per day (\$50 max.)		H
420	Education and Programs				
421	12.00	15.00	per person includes materials	Resolution 2020-38	H
422	200.00	250.00	4 days; 4 hrs w/ supplies incl.		M
		50.00	1/2 day; 3 hrs w/supplies		
423	35.00		per individual		
424	25.00		per individual		
425	30.00	20.00	per individual		
	Art Workshop Fees				
427	50.00+materials	55.00+materials			H
428	100.00+materials	110.00+materials			F
429	300.00+materials	320.00+materials			F
430	Library Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
431					
432	110.00		Annual Fee per Family		F
433	1.00				M
434	3.00		Per Book	Resolution 2020-38	M
435	No Charge				
436	No charge				
437	Fines: (Per day charges)				
438	0.10				M
439	1.00				M
440	1.00				M
441	Lamination No longer offered				
442	11.00		includes discovery, story and book club kits		H
443	35.00		Per Session	Resolution 2012-	F
444	Library Facility Rental Fees - See General Fees: Facility Use Fee Section				
445	Cemetery Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
446					
447	Standard Burial Plots (Evergreen or Historic Cemetery):				
448	1,127.00	1,427.00	One-half to be placed in a perpetual care fund	Resolution 2020-38	H
449	1,322.50	1,623.00	One-half to be placed in a perpetual care fund	Resolution 2020-38	H
450	2,100.00	2,400.00	One-half to be placed in a perpetual care fund	Resolution 2020-38	F
451	2,400.00	2,700.00	One-half to be placed in a perpetual care fund	Resolution 2020-38	F
452	Oversized Burial Plots:				
453	1,325.00	1,800.00		Resolution 2020-38	H



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
454	2,450.00	2,800.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
455				Resolution 2020-38	
456	415.00	545.00	First interment	Resolution 2020-38	H
457	210.00	210.00	Second interment	Resolution 2020-38	H
458	590.00	650.00	First interment	Resolution 2020-38	F
459	290.00	300.00	Second interment	Resolution 2020-38	F
460	575.00	725.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
461	490.00	640.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
462	1,160.00	1,300.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
463	955.00	1,100.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
464					
465	400.00	425.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
466	650.00	675.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
467	280.00	300.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
468	315.00	360.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
469	245.00	275.00	In addition to regular fees	Resolution 2020-38	H
470	300.00	400.00	In addition to regular fees	Resolution 2020-38	F
471	390.00	400.00	Fees are in addition to all other Sexton Fees	Resolution 2020-38	H
472	650.00	650.00	Fees are in addition to all other Sexton Fees	Resolution 2020-38	F
473	815.00	815.00	no distinguishment between intact/not intact; Sexton will only expose the vault, within reason. Removal and transport of the vault will be the responsibility of the family.	Resolution 2020-38	F
474	815.00	815.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
475	65.00	95.00	Per hour	Resolution 2020-38	H
476	70.00	150.00	Per hour	Resolution 2020-38	F
477					
478	32.00	45.00	per plot	Resolution 2020-38	H
479	32.00	45.00	per plot	Resolution 2020-38	H
480	35.00	66.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
481	300.00		Difference in price between Resident and Non-Resident burial right in similar plot		F
482					
			Recreation Fees		
483					
484					
485					
486	40.00	45.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
487	40.00	45.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
488	45.00	50.00			M
489	50.00	55.00			M
490	450.00	500.00			M
491	35.00				M
492					
493	40.00	45.00			M
494	40.00	45.00			M
495	55.00	60.00			M
496	55.00	60.00			M
497	65.00	70.00			M
498	70.00				M
499					
500	40.00	45.00			M
501	40.00	45.00			M



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
502	Mustang	55.00	60.00		M
503	Pinto	55.00	60.00		M
504	Pony	65.00	70.00		M
505	Colt	70.00	75.00		M
506	Cub Soccer - 4-5 Years old	40.00			M
507	Soccer (PK - 6th)	45.00			M
508	Soccer (7th - 9th)	50.00			
509	Volleyball	45.00			M
510	Tackle Football(3rd-8th)				
511	Early Registration (May 1st - June 1st)	180.00			H
512	Regular Registration (June 2nd - July 1st)	200.00			H
513	Tackle Football (9th)				
514	Early Registration (May 1st - June 1st)	250.00			H
515	Regular Registration (June 2nd - July 1st)	275.00			H
516	Wrestling	45.00	50.00		M
517	Flag Football (1st - 2nd)	40.00	45.00		M
518	Flag Football (3rd - 9th)	50.00	55.00		M
519	Tennis - Lessons	50.00	55.00		M
520	Tennis - CUTA League	90.00	100.00	Resolution 2020-38	M
521	Hiking Club	40.00			M
522	Track Club	50.00	55.00		M
523	Urban Fishing	25.00	30.00		M
524	Late Registration Fee	10.00			H
525	Non-resident Fee	10.00			H
526	Adaptive Fees	20.00			
527					
528	Adult Programs:				
529	Basketball:				
530	Per Team (9 players)	600.00			H
531	Additional Player Fee	10.00			H
532	Pickleball (per day)	2.00			H
533	Per Team (8 players)	275.00			H
534	Additional Player Fee	10.00			H
535	Adult Co-Ed Volleyball				
536	Per Team (8 players)	275.00			H
537	Additional Player Fee	10.00			H
538	Indoor 5v5 Soccer	500.00			H
539	Art City Days				
540		Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Cost Recovery Code
541	Food Vendor	225.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
542	Arts & Craft Vendor	150.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
543	Commercial Vendor	175.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
544	Prime Location Booth	175.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
545	Non-Profit	70.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
546	Electricity Use	25.00		one 20 amp outlet, add \$10 for additional	Resolution 2022-05 F
547	Late fee for removal of equipment /décor	50.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
548	Parade Route Vendors	25.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
549	Parade Entry:				Resolution 2022-05
550	Commercial Entries	50.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
551	Political Entries	50.00			Resolution 2022-05 F
552	Free Entry for All Others	-			Resolution 2022-05
553	Art City Days Fun Run:				
554	Entry Fee	Cost			Resolution 2022-05 H
555	Late Entry Fee	Cost			Resolution 2022-05
556	Art City Days Rodeo				
557	Per Person	5.00			Resolution 2022-05 H
558	Per Carload	25.00			Resolution 2022-05 H
559	Fun-A-Rama (Youth Day)	5.00		ages 3-12	Resolution 2022-05 M
560	Carnival Wristbands	25.00			Resolution 2022-05 H
561	Basketball 3-on-3 Tournament	25.00			Resolution 2022-05 H
562	Clyde Recreation Center				



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
563	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions		Cost Recovery Code
564	Individual Membership Fees - Resident:				
565	Three Month	85.00	95.00		H
566	Six Month	150.00	160.00		H
567	One Year	270.00	280.00		H
568	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
569	10-Punch Pass	50.00		Resolution 2020-38	
570	Individual Membership Fees - Non-resident:				
571	Three Month	110.00	120.00		F
572	Six Month	195.00	205.00		F
573	One Year	350.00	360.00		F
574	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
575	Family Pass - Resident:				
576	Three Month	150.00	160.00		H
577	Six Month	260.00	270.00		H
578	One Year	465.00	475.00		H
579	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
580	Family Pass - Non-resident:				
581	Three Month	195.00	205.00		F
582	Six Month	340.00	350.00		F
583	One Year	610.00	620.00		F
584	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
585	Adult Couple - Resident:				
586	Three Month	120.00	130.00		H
587	Six Month	210.00	220.00		H
588	One Year	370.00	380.00		H
589	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
590	Adult Couple - Non-resident:				
591	Three Month	155.00	165.00		F
592	Six Month	275.00	285.00		F
593	One Year	485.00	495.00		F
594	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
595	Senior Couple - Resident:				
596	Three Month	85.00	95.00		H
597	Six Month	150.00	160.00		H
598	One Year	260.00	270.00		H
599	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
600	Senior Couple - Non-resident:				
601	Three Month	110.00	120.00		F
602	Six Month	195.00	205.00		F
603	One Year	340.00	350.00		F
604	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
605	Senior Individual - Resident:				
606	Three Month	50.00	60.00		H
607	Six Month	80.00	90.00		H
608	One Year	140.00	150.00		H
609	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
610	Senior Individual - Non-resident:				
611	Three Month	65.00	75.00		F
612	Six Month	105.00	115.00		F
613	One Year	180.00	190.00		F
614	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
615	Youth Individual - Resident:				
616	Three Month	50.00	60.00		H
617	Six Month	80.00	90.00		H
618	One Year	140.00	150.00		H
619	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
620	10-Punch Pass	40.00		Resolution 2020-38	
621	Youth Individual - Non-resident:				
622	Three Month	65.00	75.00		F
623	Six Month	105.00	110.00		F
624	One Year	180.00	190.00		F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
625	Annual Payment Plan Processing Fee	36.00			H
626	Daily Fee:				
627	Adult (18 -59)	5.00			H
628	Youth (3 - 17)	4.00			H
629	Seniors (60+)	4.00			H
630	Other:				
631	Corporate Transferrable Pass (Resident)	1,395.00		Resolution 2020-38	
632	Corporate Transferrable Pass (Non-resident)	1,830.00		Resolution 2020-38	
633	Virtual Day Pass	3.00		Resolution 2020-38	
634	Virtual Month Pass	20.00		Resolution 2020-38	
635	Virtual Annual Pass	120.00		Resolution 2020-38	
636	Big Party Room B(2 hours) + admission	60.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
637	w/food and cleaning				
638	w/food and cleaning				
639	Program Studio (2 hours) + admissions	40.00			F
640	w/food and cleaning				
641	Leisure Pool (2 Hours) + admissions	400.00			F
642	Comp Pool (2 Hours) + admissions	400.00			F
643	Cleaning Fee (Pools and Gymnasium)	100.00			F
644	Lane Rental per hour + admissions	15.00			F
645	Full Facility (2 Hours)	1,400.00			F
646	- Non Refundable Deposit	100.00			
647	1/2 gym rental (2 hours)	75.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
648	Green Zone Flex (2 hrs. + admissions)	90.00	No Food	Resolution 2020-38	
649	Outdoor Pool (2 hrs. + admissions)	450.00		Resolution 2020-38	
650	Fitness Studio or Spin Studio (2 hrs + admissions)	60.00	No Food	Resolution 2020-38	
651	SEALS League with membership	120.00	135.00		M
652	SEALS League without membership	145.00	160.00		H
653	SEALS Year Around w/ Membership	45.00		Resolution 2020-38	
654	SEALS Year Around w/out Membership	50.00		Resolution 2020-38	
655	SEALS Clinic with membership	10.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
656	Water Polo with membership	400.00	Annually	Resolution 2020-38	M
657	Water Polo without membership	60.00			H
658	Non Resident HS Team	Interlocal			
659	Instruction:				
660	Group Lesson with membership	30.00	35.00		L
661	Group Lesson without membership	50.00			M
662	Semi-private Lesson with membership	40.00	45.00		M
663	Semi-private without membership	60.00			H
664	Private Lesson with membership	50.00	60.00		H
665	Private Lesson without membership	70.00	80.00		F
666	Pre School with membership	30.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
667	Pre School without membership	50.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
668	Adult Lesson with membership	50.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
669	Adult Lesson without membership	70.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
670	Lifeguard Training	130.00		Resolution 2020-38	M
671	Tiny Tots with membership	20.00			L
672	Tiny Tots without membership	40.00			M
673	Tumbling with membership	25.00			L
674	Tumbling without membership	45.00			M
675	Ballet with membership	25.00			L
676	Ballet without membership	45.00			M
677	Fitness with membership	20.00			L
678	Fitness without membership	40.00			M
679	Camps with membership	30.00			L
680	Camps without membership	50.00			M
681	Other Fees				
682	Late Fee	10.00			F
683	Child Watch (per hour)	2.00			H
684	Child Watch additional child	1.00			M
685	Child Watch 20 Punch Pass	40.00			M
686	Replacement Pager Fee	50.00			F
687	Late Fee (Child Watch) per minute	1.00			F
688	Replacement Card Fee	5.00			F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
689	Cancellation Fee (monthly billing)	36.00			F
690	Golf Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
691	9 Holes of Play: (All Players)	effective 12/1/2022			
692	Monday-Thursday	16.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
693	Monday-Thursday - Junior	10.00	Under the age of 18	Resolution 2020-38	H
694	Friday-Sunday, Holidays	18.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
695	Friday-Sunday, Holidays - Junior	12.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
696	Youth on Course	5.00	Valid any time M-Th; Valid after 12:00 p.m. F-Su. & Holidays; Must show/have YOC#	Resolution No. 2019-43	M
697	Veteran Rate	16.00	Active and Retired Veterans; Must show military ID; Good 7 Days	Resolution 2020-38	
698	18 Holes of Play: (All Players)				
699	Monday-Thursday	32.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
700	Monday-Thursday - Junior	20.00	Under the age of 18	Resolution 2020-38	H
701	Sunday - Thursday - Twilight	27.00	Played after specified twilight time, typically 2:00 P.m. but subject to change depending on the time of the year; 18 holes only for the rate; play is up to 18 holes	Resolution 2020-38	H
702	Friday-Sunday, Holidays	36.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
703	Friday-Sunday, Holidays - Junior	24.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
704	Youth on Course	10.00	Valid any time M-Th; Valid after 12:00 p.m. F-Su. & Holidays; Must show/have YOC#	Resolution No. 2019-43	M
705	Veteran Rate	32.00	Active and Retired Veterans; Must show military ID; Good 7 Days	Resolution No. 2019-43	
706	Annual Pass (All Players):				
707	5-Day	785.00	Returning purchases receive \$25 discount	Resolution 2020-38	F
708	7-Day	985.00	Returning purchases receive \$25 discount	Resolution 2020-38	F
709	Senior 5-Day	755.00	Returning purchases receive \$25 discount; must be 62 yrs of age at time of purchase	Resolution 2020-38	H
710	Junior 5-Day		Eliminate	Resolution 2020-38	H
711	Corporate Annual Pass	9,800.00	Valid season open to close; Pass is valid for one 4-some per day; Valid Monday-Friday only; Not valid on Holidays; Pass Includes golf carts; All play must be arranged through the company HR department and the golf course; Certain dates/times may not be available due to outside events or weather	Resolution 2020-38	H
712	Punch Cards (All Players):				
713	5-Day	280.00	All punch cards are valid for 12 months from purchase date	Resolution 2020-38	H
714	7-Day	320.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
715					



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
716	280.00	300.00	Active and Retired; Must show military ID; Good 7 days a week	Resolution 2020-38	
717					
		7.00 effective 7/1/22; 8.00 effective 12/1/22		Resolution 2020-38	F
718	6.00				
		11.00 effective 7/1/22; 12.00 effective 12/1/22		Resolution 2020-38	F
719	10.00				
		80.00 effective 7/1/22; 96.00 effective 12/1/22	Card for active multi users on the range		
720					
721					
722	9.00	10.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
723	18.00	20.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
724	160.00	180.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
725	32.00	36.00		Resolution 2020-38	H
726	4.00	5.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
727	8.00	10.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
728			Not available on Holidays	Resolution No. 2019-43	
		36.00 effective 7/1/22; 38.00 effective 12/1/22			
729					
		40.00 effective 7/1/22; 42.00 effective 12/1/22			
730					
	6,600.00	6,900.00 effective 7/1/22; 7,200.00 effective 12/1/22	For Groups up to 100 Players who want the course exclusively for their use; no outside play	Resolution 2020-38	
731					
	11,000.00	11,600.00 effective 7/1/22; 12,200.00 effective 12/1/22	For Groups up to 200 Players who want the course exclusively for their use. On course groups at any given time are 100 max.	Resolution 2020-38	
732					
	7,400.00	7,800.00 effective 7/1/22; 8,200.00 effective 12/1/22	For Groups up to 100 Players who want the course exclusively for their use; no outside play	Resolution 2020-38	
733					
	12,500.00	13,300.00 effective 7/1/22; 13,900.00 effective 12/1/22	For Groups up to 200 Players who want the course exclusively for their use. On course groups at any given time are 100 max.	Resolution 2020-38	
734					
735					
Electric Utility Fees					
736					
737					
738	11.39	14.54		Resolution 2014-14	F
739				Resolution 2014-14	
740	0.080			Resolution 2014-14	F
741	1.035			Resolution 2014-14	F
742	0.097			Resolution 2014-14	F
743	3.106			Resolution 2014-14	F
744	0.120			Resolution 2014-14	F
745					
			Peak demand does not exceed 35 kilowatts in a month		
746					
747	25.88			Resolution 2014-14	F
748				Resolution 2014-14	



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
749	0-500	0.12187		Resolution 2014-14	F
750	501-10,000	0.09431		Resolution 2014-14	F
751	10,001 and above	0.06294		Resolution 2014-14	F
752	Demand Charge per kilowatt	6.419	No charge for the first 5 kilowatts of demand	Resolution 2014-14	F
753					
754	Large Commercial Customers:				
755	Monthly Service Charge	35.000	Peak demand exceeds 35 kilowatts in a month	Resolution 2014-14	F
756	Charges per kilowatt hour used:			Resolution 2014-14	
757	0-10,000	0.1161		Resolution 2014-14	F
758	10,001-100,000	0.0783		Resolution 2014-14	F
759	100,001 and above	0.0707		Resolution 2014-14	F
760	Demand Charge per kilowatt	6.900	No charge for the first 5 kilowatts of demand	Resolution 2014-14	F
761					
762	Interruptible Power Customers:				
763	Monthly Service Charge	35.00		Resolution 2014-14	F
764	Charges per kilowatt hour used:			Resolution 2014-14	
765	0-10,000	0.1161		Resolution 2014-14	F
766	10,001-100,000	0.0783		Resolution 2014-14	F
767	100,001 and above	0.0707		Resolution 2014-14	F
768	Demand Charge per kilowatt	6.900	No demand for loads under 1,800 kilowatts	Resolution 2014-14	F
769			Full demand when loads exceed 1,800 kilowatts	Resolution 2014-14	
770				Resolution 2014-14	
771	Large Industrial Customers:				
772	Monthly Service Charge	55.000	Peak demand exceeds 10,000 kilowatts in a month	Resolution 2014-14	F
773	Charge for all kilowatt hours used	0.0621		Resolution 2014-14	F
774	Demand Charge per kilowatt	9.950	No charge for the first 5 kilowatts of demand	Resolution 2014-14	F
775					
776	Fuel Factor	Based on semi-annual review in accordance with the Resolution	Based on semi-annual adjustment of costs to purchase power and natural gas		F
777	Renewable Energy Block Rates			Resolution 2014-14	
778	Residential per 100 kWh Blocks	1.750		Resolution 2014-14	F
779	Small Commercial per 100 kWh Blocks	1.750		Resolution 2014-14	F
780	Large Commercial per 1000 kWh Blocks	17.500		Resolution 2014-14	F
781	Customer-owned Generation Export Rate	0.040	per kWh	Ordinance #04-2018 Resolution #2017-39	F
782	Commercial Customer-owned Generation Export Rate	0.040	per kWh	Ordinance #04-2018 Resolution #2017-39	F
783	Service Fee to Reconnect Service	40.00			F
784	Shut Off Notice Fee	10.00		Resolution No. 97-9	F
785	Past Due Balance Penalty	1.50%	1.5% of Past Due Balance Each Month		F
786	Additional inspections	50.00	Charge after first two inspections included in building fees		F
787	Tamper Fees:				
788	Cut seal	115.00	130.00	Resolution 2020-38	F
789	Meter damaged	290.00	320.00	Resolution 2020-38	F
790	Locking ring damaged	130.00	145.00	Resolution 2020-38	F
791	Turtle (AMR) device damaged	290.00	320.00	Resolution 2020-38	F
792	After hours scheduled service	490.00	555.00	plus cost of materials Resolution 2020-38	F
793	Damaged junction box	\$ time/material			F
794	Connection Fees				
795	Single Phase				
796	2S Meter Solar	300.00	330.00	Resolution 2020-38	F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
797	585.00	665.00		NEW	F
798	535.00	635.00	Single Family Residence	Resolution 2020-38	F
799	645.00	510.00		NEW	F
800	600.00	630.00		NEW	F
801	275.00	305.00	Multi-Family Ganged Units	Resolution 2020-38	F
802	970.00	1,065.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
803					F
804	325.00	680.00		NEW	F
805	350.00	705.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
806	350.00	605.00		NEW	F
807	325.00	580.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
808	355.00	445.00	With Disconnect Feature	Resolution 2020-38	F
809	1,270.00	1,740.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
810	250.00	290.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
811	465.00	715.00		Resolution 2020-38	F
812	Cost plus			Resolution 2020-38	F
813	375.00	495.00	Conductor provided by customer	Resolution 2020-38	F
814				Resolution No. 97-1	F
815	40.00			Resolution No. 97-1	F
816	as assessed		New construction or system modification requested by customer requires deposit equal to estimate prior to work beginning	Resolution No. 97-1	F
817			100 watt HPS, open head, short arm	Resolution No. 97-1	F
818	\$10.00			Resolution No. 97-1	F
819				Resolution No. 97-1	
820	Cost		Cost of labor and materials at time of request		F
821	Cost		Cost of labor and materials at time of request		F
822	Cost		Cost of labor and materials at time of request		F
823					
824					
825	\$100.00		Each small wireless facility on the same application shall pay fee	Resolution No. 2018-36	F
826	\$250.00		Permitted use described in Section 54-21-204	Resolution No. 2018-36	F
827	\$1,000.00		Permitted use described in Section 54-21-204	Resolution No. 2018-36	F
828					
829	\$0.04		(1) % of all gross revenue related to the provider's use of ROWs for small wireless facilities, or	Resolution No. 2018-36	F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
830					
831					
832					
833					
Sewer Utility Fees					
834					
835					
836					
837					
838					
839					
840					
841					
842					
843					
844					
845					
846					
847					
848					
849					
850					
851					
852					
853					
854					
855					
856					
857					
858					
859					
860					
861					
Solid Waste Utility Fees					
862					
863					
864					
865					
866					
867					
868					
869					



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
870	1.50%		1.5% of Past Due Balance Each Month		F
871	Storm Water Utility Fees				
872					
873	6.50	6.70	Per Equivalent Resident Unit		H
874	Water Utility Fees				
875					
876					
877	13.72	15.09		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
878			Rates apply March to October when water meters	Resolution No. 17-xx	
879	Included in Base		are read monthly	Resolution No. 17-xx	
880	1.00	1.10		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
881	1.32	1.45		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
882	1.64	1.80		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
883	1.95	2.15		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
884	2.22	2.44		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
885	3.01	3.31		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
886	3.43	3.77		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
887	4.22	4.65		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
888	13.72	15.09	Rates apply October to March when meters are not	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
889			read monthly	Resolution No. 17-xx	
890	Included in Base			Resolution No. 17-xx	
891	1.21	1.33		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
892					
893					
894	12.95	14.24		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
895	1.36	1.49		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
896					
897					
898	14.94	16.43		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
899	1.58	1.73		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
900					
901					
902	13.72	15.10		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
903			Rates apply March to October when water meters	Resolution No. 17-xx	
904	Included in Base		are read monthly	Resolution No. 17-xx	
905	1.13	1.24		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
906	1.49	1.64		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
907	1.85	2.03		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
908	2.20	2.42		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
909	2.50	2.75		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
910	3.39	3.73		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
911	3.87	4.26		Resolution No. 17-xx	F
912	4.76	5.24		Resolution No. 17-xx	F



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
913	13.72	15.10	Rates apply October to March when meters are not	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
914		-	Charges per 1,000 gallons of usage per month: read monthly	Resolution No. 17-xx	
915	Included in Base			Resolution No. 17-xx	
916	1.22	1.35	0-5,000	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
917		-	Over 5,000		
918		-	Commercial and Master Meter Customers (Secondary Water Available):		
919	13.27	14.60	Base monthly fee	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
920	1.53	1.68	Charge per 1,000 gallons of usage per month	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
921		-			
922		-	Industrial Customers (Secondary Water Available):		
923	15.31	16.84	Base monthly fee	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
924	1.78	1.96	Charge per 1,000 gallons of usage per month	Resolution No. 17-xx	F
925		-			
926		-	Secondary Water		
927		-			
928		-	Residential Customers		
929	No Fee		Secondary Water Base Monthly Fee	Resolution No. 06-13	
930			Charges per 1,000 gallons of usage based on a 30-day reading period:	Resolution No. 06-13	
931	Included in Base		Rates apply March to October when water meters are read monthly	Resolution No. 06-13	
932	0.91	1.00	0-5,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
933	1.43	1.57	5,001-20,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
934	1.90	2.09	20,001-60,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
935	2.38	2.61	60,001-100,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
936	2.85	3.14	100,001-150,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
937	3.80	4.18	150,001-200,000	Resolution No. 06-13	F
938		-	Over 200,000		
939		-	Commercial and Master Meter Customers:		
940	10.68	11.75	Base monthly fee	Resolution No. 06-13	F
941	1.12	1.23	Charge per 1,000 gallons of usage per month	Resolution No. 06-13	F
942		-			
943		-	Industrial Customers:		
944	12.33	13.56	Base monthly fee	Resolution No. 06-13	F
945	1.30	1.43	Charge per 1,000 gallons of usage per month	Resolution No. 06-13	F
946		-			
947	15.94	17.54	Canyon Water Users Facility Fee per month	Resolution No. 2013-31	F
948			**The tiers above are based on a standard 30-day billing cycle. When actual readings vary from 30 days, the tiers will be adjusted upward or downward by 3.3333% for each day more or less than 30 days between readings.		
949			Miscellaneous		
950	2,541.00	2,356.56	Secondary Water Meter 3"	Resolution 2020-38	
951	3,973.00	2,843.64	Secondary Water Meter 4"	Resolution 2020-38	
952	3,728.00	4,428.52	Secondary Water Meter 6"	Resolution 2020-38	
953	2,453.00	2,777.96	Culinary Water Meter 3"	Resolution 2020-38	
954	2,541.00	4,353.60	Culinary Water Meter 4"	Resolution 2020-38	
955	14,827.00	15,120.00	Culinary Water Meter 8" Fire Flow Meter	Resolution 2020-38	



SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET

Exhibit C

	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
2					
956	200.00	200.00	Plus water charged at commercial rate	Resolution 2020-38	
957	1.50%		1.5% of Past Due Balance Each Month		F
958	50.00	55.00	To cover unmetered water usage during construction		F
959	50.00	55.00			F
960	37.00	38.00			F
961	59.00	59.00	If meter running higher than AWWA standards, customer will not be charged		F
962	Plat "A" Irrigation Assessments				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
963					
964	117.55	129.30	Includes Strawberry User, Irrigation Ticket, and Water Rights Fees	Resolution No. 06-11	M
965				Resolution No. 06-11	
966	120.25	132.28	First Hour	Resolution No. 06-11	M
967				Resolution No. 06-11	
968	14.87		Per each hour above the first hour	Resolution No. 06-11	M
969	5.41	5.95	Irrigation Ticket Fee	Resolution No. 06-11	M
970	5.41	5.95	Water Right Fee per 15 minutes increments over initial 15 extra minutes	Resolution No. 06-11	M
971				Resolution No. 06-11	
972	Highline Ditch Fees				
	Approved Fee	Proposed Fee	Additional Conditions	Reference	Cost Recovery Code
973					
974	51.00				M
975	18.08				M
976	32.50				M



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

MBA Fund

	ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE ¹				3,244	
<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
32-3200-100	MBA PROCEEDS AND BONDS					-
32-3600-600	REVENUES FROM SPRINGVILLE CITY	394,634	397,134	198,570	404,165	7,031
32-3600-610	INTEREST INCOME	236	-	79		-
32-3800-810	TRANSFER FROM OTHER FUNDS					-
						-
	TOTAL REVENUES	394,870	397,134	198,649	404,165	7,031
EXPENDITURES						
32-4800-500	COST OF ISSUANCE					-
32-4800-780	MBA BONDS - INTEREST	97,984	90,334	47,111	82,365	(7,969)
32-4800-781	MBA BONDS - PRINCIPAL	295,000	305,000	305,000	320,000	15,000
32-4900-500	INTEREST PAID					-
32-4900-740	TRANSFER TO CAPITAL IMPRV FUND					-
32-4900-790	BOND ADMINISTRATION FEES	1,800	1,800	-	1,800	-
						-
						-
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	394,784	397,134	352,111	404,165	7,031
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	86	-	(153,463)	-	
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				3,244	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.



**SPRINGVILLE CITY
FISCAL YEAR 2023
TENTATIVE BUDGET**

RDA

ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE¹ 745,686

<u>GL Acct</u>	<u>Line Description</u>	<u>FY2021 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2022 APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2022 MIDYEAR ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY2023 TENTATIVE BUDGET</u>	<u>FY2023 VS FY2022 INC/(DEC)</u>
REVENUES						
61-3800-850	TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS	35,000	20,000	10,002	15,000	(5,000)
61-3800-860	PROPERTY TAXES	243,308	500,000	-	450,000	(50,000)
61-3800-870	PRIOR YEAR'S PROPERTY TAX UTILIZE PROJECT RESERVES	26,781	-	-	25,000	25,000
	TOTAL REVENUES	305,089	520,000	10,002	490,000	(30,000)
EXPENDITURES						
61-5100-220	PUBLIC NOTICES					-
61-5100-315	PROFESSIONAL FEES					-
61-5100-316	PROJECT EXPENSES					-
61-5100-317	INCENTIVES	112,836	520,000	9,634	400,000	(120,000)
	INCREASE RESERVES				90,000	90,000
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	112,836	520,000	9,634	490,000	(30,000)
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	192,253	-	368	-	
	ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE				835,686	
	Reserved for:					
	Impact Fees				-	
	Class C Roads				-	
	Joint Venture				-	
	Debt Service				-	
	Capital Projects				745,686	
	Endowments				-	
	Unrestricted				90,000	

Notes:

1. Estimated Beginning Fund Balance subject FY 2022 Actual results and audit entries.