



**PAYSON CITY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

As Adopted ~~January 5~~May 4¹⁸, 2022

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INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared and compiled by the Payson City Development Services Department. This document is to assist developers in understanding the current procedures for the review and approval of development/ construction projects within the City. The review process may require multiple reviews and approvals.

These include the Concept Plan Approval, Preliminary Plan Approval, and Final Plan Approval. In addition to the previously mentioned reviews and approvals, developments may also require review and approvals for annexation and rezone requests.

This document includes a TABLE OF CONTENTS that directs the user to a specific topic and page; a process to guide the developer through the review and approval process; and information required to be included in the submittal process.

All drawings shall be saved in the datum NAD 83, Utah State Plane, Central Zone, US Survey Foot, NAVD 88. The items contained in the document have been prepared as a supplement to the adopted subdivision ordinances and standards, and are provided as an aid to the Developer.

The use of this document will allow the Developer to more closely comply with adopted standards. This document is not intended to fully represent the current adopted subdivision ordinance, construction standards and drawings, master plans, or other City requirements. The Developer shall be responsible to comply with all of the adopted ordinances and standards of Payson City.

SECTION 1: GENERAL IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENTS**1. GENERAL**

- a. This section defines the general requirements for public improvements within Payson City.
- b. The improvements shall include all the improvements of a public need, but not limited to streets, striping and signage, culinary water, sanitary sewer, pressurized irrigation, drainage, street lighting, and storm drainage.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- a. CONTRACTOR shall refer to the person or persons actually performing the construction work.
- b. CUSTOMER shall refer to any individual requiring utility services (power, water, sewer, pressurized irrigation, etc.)
- c. DEVELOPER shall refer to the contractor, property owner or agent as applicable.
- d. CITY ENGINEER shall refer to the Payson City Engineer or an authorized representative.
- e. OWNER shall refer to subdividers, developers, contractors or others responsible for the project within Payson City.

3. CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

- a. Complete and detailed construction plans and drawings of improvements shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.
- b. No construction shall start until plans have been reviewed and approved by the City Engineer, and other appropriate City officials.
- c. The following instructions are for the purpose of standardizing the preparation of drawings to obtain uniformity in appearance, clarity, size and style.
 - i. One (1) set of construction plans and an electronic copy shall be submitted to the Development Services Department for review and returned to the Owner/ Contractor for corrections. When all corrections have been made and the plans approved, four (4) revised final sets shall be provided to the City Engineer:
 1. One copy for the Contractor
 2. One copy for the Developer
 3. One copy for the City Engineer
 4. Once copy for the City Inspector
- d. The plans and designs shall meet the Payson City Design Guidelines, and standard

technical specifications and drawings hereinafter outlined.

- e. At the completion of the Project, the Developer shall also provide a set of As-Built drawings in AutoCAD format by electronic disk or flash drive. Required As-Built drawings must be delivered before Final Acceptance is awarded and Bond returned.

4. UTILITY DISCLAIMER

The locations, materials, slopes, flow line, rim elevations, and sizes of the existing underground or overhead utilities are shown as accurately as possible, but due to the age of the infrastructure and reporting errors the sizes and locations of the utilities shown on the Payson City GIS map are approximate and should not be used for design purposes. The owner and contractor of a development project are responsible for contacting Blue Stakes to locate all the existing utilities and performing pot holes to field verify the sizes, materials, and depths of the existing utilities prior to construction and ordering the correct materials to prevent errors in design sizes, materials, slopes, flow lines, and rim elevation shown on the GIS map. Failure to verify the sizes and ordering the building the wrong sized pipe or structure is the responsibility of the owner or contractor.

The engineering design of an open channel, pipe system, storm drainage detention/retention system, etc. should include hydraulics and hydrology calculations. Failure to comply with these requirements constitute Unprofessional Conduct under the Utah State Division of Professional Licensing rules and regulations.

5. PLAN SUBMITTAL - GENERAL

- a. North arrow.
- b. Scale bar.
- c. Consistent letter, stationing and numbering that reads left to right on the page and does not overlap with other text or leaders.
- d. Title block, located along the right side of each sheet to include:
 - i. Project title.
 - ii. Project location or address.
 - iii. Date drawn.
 - iv. Engineer, surveying, architect name, address, and phone number.
 - v. Professional Engineer stamp box with signature and date.
 - vi. Sheet number box.
 - vii. Stamp plans "PRELIMINARY – NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION" until plans are approved.
- e. Existing property lines and easements.
- f. Construction notes with a reference to a Payson City or APWA Standard Detail.
- g. Plans must be stamped, signed, and dated by a Utah Licensed Professional.
- h. Call 811 Before You Dig or Blue Stake of Utah symbol.

6. TITLE SHEET

- a. Project name.
- b. Vicinity map.
- c. Drawing index table.
- d. Abbreviation table.
- e. Type of building information.
- f. Type of construction information.
- g. Type of occupancy information.
- h. Number of stories.
- i. If the proposed building will include automatic fire sprinklers or not.
- j. Required and provided parking stalls calculation table.
- k. Required and provided ADA stalls calculation table.
- l. Required and provided VAN ACCESSIBLE ADA stalls calculation table.
- m. Contact list:
 - i. Developer.
 - ii. Architect.
 - iii. Civil Engineer.
 - iv. Geotechnical Engineer.
- n. Benchmark information.
- o. Basis of bearing information.

7. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

- a. Site plan view showing proposed improvement using a solid line.
- b. Site plan view showing existing features using a gray scale or dashed line.
- c. Site plan view showing phased or future improvements using a solid faded line.
- d. Property boundary with bearings and distances.
- e. Basis of bearing information.
- f. Existing and proposed public utility easements.
- g. Existing and proposed survey monuments.
- h. Parking lot dimensions including width and length.
- i. Parking lot driving aisle dimension.
- j. Location of proposed building (s) measured from two property corners.
- k. Building width and length dimension.
- l. Driveway width.
- m. Driveway location based on street stations.

- n. Location of proposed street lights.
- o. Location of proposed fire hydrants.
- p. Location of proposed garbage enclosure or dumpster/s.
- q. Parking lot pavement cross sections based on the soil report recommendations.
- r. Location and dimension of proposed commercial signs.
- s. Traffic signing and striping.
- t. Parking stalls striped using a four inch (4") solid white line.
- u. ADA parking stall striped using a four inch (4") solid blue line.
- v. ADA sign location.
- w. Existing and proposed curb and gutter.
- x. Existing and proposed sidewalks.
- y. Existing and proposed striping and signing.
- z. Location of mail box or CBU.
- aa. Construction notes with a reference to the APWA or Payson City standards.

8. GRADING AND DRAINAGE

- a. Layout of the subdivision or site plan.
- b. Table including the following information:
 - i. Landscaping area in square feet and acres.
 - ii. Roof area in square feet and acres.
 - iii. Gravel area in square feet and acres.
 - iv. Road area in square feet and acres.
- c. Existing and proposed contour lines.
- ~~d.~~ Existing and proposed contour labels.
- ~~d-e.~~ Show daylight line (proposed contour line matches existing contour line).
- ~~e-f.~~ Size, material, slope, and length of proposed storm sewer lateral/s.
- ~~f-g.~~ Size, material, slope, and length of the existing and proposed storm sewer main lines.
- ~~g-h.~~ Size, material, and type of construction of the proposed and existing storm sewer manholes.
- ~~h-i.~~ Size and location of the existing and proposed storm sewer inlets.
- ~~i-j.~~ Size, material, and type of pretreatment device.
- ~~j-k.~~ Manhole type and diameter.
- ~~k-l.~~ Manhole flow line and rim elevation.
- ~~l-m.~~ Plan view showing drainage sub-basins and the piping system.
- ~~m-n.~~ Plan and profile sheets: vertical scale 1" = 2'; 1" = 4'.
- ~~n-o.~~ Benchmark information as measured on the field (not assumed).

~~e-p.~~ Location of existing and proposed utilities including pipe crossings.

~~p-q.~~ Drainage calculations showing the following:

~~i.~~ Pre- and Post-construction discharge rates

~~ii.~~ Cumulative peak flow calculations for each drainage sub-basin.

~~iii.~~ Capacity calculations for each segment of the pipe system.

~~iv.~~ Detention storage volume calculations.

~~v.~~ HGL elevations.

~~vi.~~ Orifice plate size calculations.

~~vii.~~ Size orifice plate to restrict outlet flow to pre-construction discharge rate or 0.2 CFS/ac, whichever is lower.

~~q-r.~~ Construction notes with a reference to the APWA or Payson City standards.

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9. CULINARY WATER AND PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION

- a. Layout of the subdivision or site plan.
- b. Size, material, and location of proposed individual or master water meters.
- c. Size, material, and location of proposed water laterals.
- d. Size, location, material, and type of joint of the proposed and existing water mains.
- e. Size, location, material, and type of joint of the proposed and existing water isolation valves and major valves including pressure reducing valves.
- f. Location of existing and proposed fire hydrants.
- g. Location of existing and proposed blow offs and air vacs.
- h. Location, type of joint, material and size of proposed bends with thrust blocks.
- i. Plan and profile sheets: vertical scale 1" = 2'; 1" = 4'.
- j. Benchmark information as measured on the field (not assumed).
- k. Location of existing and proposed utilities including pipe crossings.
- l. Construction notes with a reference to the APWA or Payson City standards.

10. SANITARY SEWER

- a. Layout of the subdivision or site plan.
- b. Location of nearest public drinking well if within a wellhead protection zone.
- ~~c.~~ Existing and proposed contour lines.
- ~~d.~~ Existing and proposed contour labels.
- ~~e.~~ Show daylight line (proposed contour line matches existing contour line).
- ~~f-c.~~ Size, material, slope, and length of proposed sanitary sewer lateral.
- ~~g-d.~~ Size, material, slope, and length of the existing and proposed sanitary sewer main lines.

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- ~~h~~e. Size, material, and type of construction of the proposed and existing sanitary sewer manholes.
- ~~i~~f. Size and location of the existing and proposed sanitary sewer cleanouts.
- ~~j~~g. Size, material, and type of grease traps, sand traps, monitoring box, etc.
- ~~k~~h. Manhole flow line and rim elevation.
- ~~i~~i. Plan and profile sheets: vertical scale 1" = 2'; 1" = 4'.
- ~~m~~j. Benchmark information as measured on the field (not assumed).
- ~~n~~k. Location of existing and proposed utilities including pipe crossings.
- ~~o~~l. Construction notes with a reference to the APWA or Payson City standards.

11. POWER AND LIGHT

- a. Site plan view showing proposed improvement using a solid line.
- b. Site plan view showing existing features using a dashed line.
- c. Site plan view showing phased or future improvements using a solid faded line.
- d. Street names and/ or numbers.
- e. Location of power line trench ~~2-feet~~one foot (1') behind the sidewalk.
- f. Minimum two feet (2') separation between communication and power line conduits.
- g. Location of existing and proposed street lights.
- h. Location of existing and proposed transformer boxes.
- i. Location of splice boxes.
- j. Location of sectionalizers.
- k. Location of switches.
- l. Location of recorded and proposed utility easements.
- m. Location of power poles ~~and~~ guy wires.
- n. Construction notes with a reference to the Payson City standards and the NESC.
- o. Add a note: "Trenching two feet (2') behind the sidewalk and four feet (4') to the top of conduit for primary from final grade."

12. FIRE AND RESCUE

- a. Site plan view showing proposed improvement using a solid line.
- b. Site plan view showing existing features using a dashed line.
- c. Site plan view showing phased or future improvements using a solid faded line.
- d. Street names and/or numbers.
- e. Type of building information.
- f. Type of construction information.
- g. Type of occupancy information.

- h. Number of stories above grade plane.
- i. Building height above grade plane.
- j. If the proposed building will include automatic fire sprinklers or not.
- k. Location of existing and proposed fire lines.
- l. Location of the Fire Control Room (required for fire sprinklers).
- m. Location of existing and proposed fire hydrants.
- n. Fire lane.
- o. Fire truck turning envelope.
- p. Fire flow demand calculations.
- q. Snow removal storage areas.
- r. Traffic calming devices (speed bumps, chicanes, etc.)
- s. Emergency vehicle turn around area according to IFC Appendix D.

13. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

- a. Existing and proposed contour lines.
- b. Existing and proposed storm drain features.
- c. Delineated Jurisdictional Wetlands.
- d. Structural Best Management Practices.
- e. Non-Structural Best Management Practices.
- f. Certification statement stamped, signed and dated by a Licensed Professional.

14. PLAN AND PROFILE

- a. Horizontal and vertical scale.
- b. Typical road cross sections.
- c. Road centerline stations (major every one hundred ~~feet~~ (100') and minor every fifty feet (50')).
- d. Horizontal curves information based on a twenty~~-~~five (25) mph design speed.
- e. Horizontal curve design according to AASHTO guidelines.
- f. Profile major grid every five (5) or ten (10) feet.
- g. Profile minor grid every one (1) or two (2) feet.
- h. Profile elevation labels.
- i. Plan view showing street and underground utilities layout.
- j. Existing ground profile shown using a dashed line.
- k. Proposed road profile shown using a solid line.
- l. Proposed road slopes in percentage.
- m. Sheet match-line information including station and following page numbers.

- n. Proposed vertical curves length and K value according to AASHTO guidelines.
- o. Proposed water line and pressurized irrigation including main sizes, type of joint, materials, size; location, type, material, and type of joint of isolation valves; fire hydrants assembly with location of water valve and pipe size; blow-offs location and size; PRV stations; water laterals location and dimension; and meter sizes.
- p. Proposed sanitary sewer lines sizes, materials, slopes; elevation of rim, invert in and invert out; sewer lateral location, size, and material; pressure sewer lines and lift stations.
- q. Proposed storm drain system including culverts, open channels size, slope, material; manhole location, size, and material; elevation on rim, flow line in and flow line out; curb inlets; end sections with rip-rap; detention basins and irrigation ditches.
- r. Solved underground utility crossings (check water and storm drainage crossings).

15. DETAIL SHEET

- a. Each set of plans shall be accompanied by separate detail sheets.
- b. Detail sheet shall include all current Payson City Standards Engineering Details plus any special or specific construction details required for the project.

16. ADDITIONAL REPORTS AND FORMS

- a. Based on the type of applications, the following reports may be required:
 - i. Title report.
 - ii. Geotechnical report.
 - iii. Drainage report.
 - iv. Traffic Impact Study.
 - v. Approved Jurisdictional Delineation by the USACE.
 - vi. Sensitive Land Overlay report.
 - vii. Project Notification Form.
 - viii. Land Disturbance Permit.
 - ix. Notice of Intent for Construction Activities.
 - x. Notice of Intent for Industrial Activities.
 - xi. Dewatering Permit from the Utah State Division of Water Quality.
 - xii. Engineering Cost Estimation.
 - xiii. Conveyance of Water Rights to Payson City.
 - xiv. Payment of inspection and material testing fees.
 - xv. Utilities Notification form.

17. INSPECTION, TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL

- a. All construction work involving the installation of improvements in Payson City shall be subject to City inspections and testing as outlined in the quality control section of each specification.
- b. Request for inspection:
 - i. Request for inspections shall be made to the Public Works Secretary by the person responsible for the construction.
 - ii. Notice shall be given forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the work starting.
 - iii. Any work shall be inspected prior to being backfilled or covered.
- c. Construction completion inspection:
 - i. A final inspection shall be made by the Public Works Director, or a designee upon receipt of a request by the owner after all the construction work is completed.
 - ii. Any faulty or defective work shall be corrected by the persons responsible for the work within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of the City Engineer's Inspection Report defining the faulty or defective work.
- d. Quality Control Testing:
 - i. Material testing shall be conducted by an independent laboratory, approved by the Public Works Director, at the owner's expense. Material testing and inspection fees must be paid in full before requesting a pre- construction meeting.
 - ii. All testing shall comply with the current ASTM, AASHTO, AWWA or Public Drinking Water Regulation standards and shall meet the minimum testing requirements as outlined in the specifications.
 - iii. Personnel performing test shall have the appropriate certifications to perform such tests.
 - iv. The cost of any and all re-testing required to bring materials into specification shall be borne by the owner.
 - v. The time and locations of all test shall be approved by the Public Works Director's office.
 - vi. If determined necessary by the Public Works Director or a designee, additional material testing can be required.
- e. Test report:
 - i. Written test results will be required for review by the Public Works Director after each portion of the work (i.e. pipeline construction, earthwork, curb, gutter and

sidewalk, roadway construction, etc.)

18. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

- a. Before final inspection, the Contractor shall provide a complete set of as-built drawings that includes all items specified on the construction drawings.
- b. The as-built drawings shall show all improvement dimensions as constructed in the field.
- c. The as-built drawings shall be submitted on a flash drive saved on AutoCAD and Adobe Acrobat format.
- d. No bond retainer shall be released until as-built drawings are received by the Public Works Director.

19. GUARANTEE OF WORK

- a. The Owner shall warrant and guarantee that the improvements provided for hereunder, and every part thereof, will remain in good condition for a period of **one (1) year** after the date of the acceptance of the project by the City. Payson City Standard Detail PB 1 illustrates the process for posting performance guarantee bonds.
- b. The Owner shall make all the necessary repairs and maintain the improvements and every part thereof in good condition during the specified time at no cost to the City.
- c. The guarantee hereby stipulated shall extend to and include, but shall not be limited to:
 - i. Road base.
 - ii. Asphalt or concrete pavement.
 - iii. All pipes.
 - iv. Pipe joints.
 - v. Valves.
 - vi. Manholes.
 - vii. Backfill
 - viii. Curb
 - ix. Gutters
 - x. Sidewalks
 - xi. Striping and signage.
- d. Whenever, in the judgment of the Public Works Director, said work shall be in need of repair, maintenance, or reconstruction, written notice shall be served upon the Owner and thereupon the Owner shall undertake and complete such repairs in a timely manner.

- e. If the Owner fails to do so within thirty (30) days from the date of the service of such notice, the Public Works Director shall have such repairs made and the cost of such repairs shall be paid by the Owner including any additional expenses incurred by the City.

20. TRAFFIC CONTROL AND ROAD CLOSURES

- a. The Contractor shall provide and maintain all necessary signs and barricades needed for traffic control according to the MUTCD guidelines, latest edition.
- b. All necessary precautions shall be taken to protect the work and to safeguard the public.
- c. Street road closures shall be approved by the City Engineer or his designee.
- d. Sidewalk closures shall include a walkable path for people with disabilities.

21. SURVEY MONUMENTS

- a. Standard survey control monuments shall be installed in all streets to be dedicated for public use.

22. PRE CONSTRUCTION MEETING

- a. All work completed in the right of way shall use a qualified contractor.
 - i. Contractor shall be licensed in accordance with state laws.
 - ii. The City may refuse a contractor from public works construction for any of the following reasons from the past 5 years:
 - 1. Failure to pay suppliers or subcontractors on previous work.
 - 2. Poor communication.
 - 3. Threatening or intimidating communications.
 - 4. Willful and deceptive efforts to perform defective or substandard work.
 - 5. Defective or substandard work on previous projects.
 - 6. Unethical acts.
 - iii. Contractor shall have proper insurance.
 - 1. Liability: One million dollars (\$1,000,000) per person, two million dollars (\$2,000,000) per event.
 - 2. Workers Compensation Insurance.
- b. A preconstruction meeting is required on all development or public works construction projects.
- c. Verify the following:
 - i. Land Disturbance Permit has been issued
 - ii. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is approved and UPDES NOI has been

issued.

~~ii-iii.~~ SWPPP BMPs are installed and approved.

~~iii-iv.~~ Other necessary permits have been obtained.

~~iv-v.~~ Conveyance of water rights to Payson City has been completed.

~~v-vi.~~ Payment of inspection and material testing fees has been completed.

~~vi-vii.~~ Payson Fire Department Review approval letter signed.

~~vii-viii.~~ When applicable, developer agreements are signed and executed.

~~viii-ix.~~ When applicable, final plat application is approved.

~~ix-x.~~ When applicable, performance guarantee bond has been posted.

- d. Attendance is required by contractor project manager, site supervisor(s), design engineer, consultants, significant subcontractors, significant suppliers, Public Works Director, Development Engineer, and City Inspectors.
- e. Discuss the following topics:
 - i. Site supervisors and 24-hour contacts.
 - ii. Compliance with OSHA guidelines.
 - iii. Coordination.
 - iv. Schedule.
 - v. Required material testing submittals.
 - vi. Geotechnical issues.
 - vii. Survey issues.
 - viii. Coordination of inspections.
 - ix. Specifications & standards.
 - x. Request for partial and final bond releases.

23. IMPROVEMENTS SEQUENCE

- a. City improvements shall be installed in the following sequence, unless otherwise directed by the Public Works Director:
 - 1. Rough grading
 - 2. Sanitary Sewer
 - 3. Culinary Water
 - 4. Pressurized Irrigation
 - 5. Storm Sewer
 - 6. Dry Utilities (In Public Right Of Way)
 - 7. Sub Base
 - 8. Curb and Gutter

9. Road Base
 10. Asphalt
 11. Dry Utilities (In Easements)
 12. Sidewalks and Trails
 13. Manholes and Valve Collars
 14. Survey Monument
 15. Street Signs
 16. Street Lights
 17. Clean Up
- b. Contractors and Developers shall ensure that all the improvement items previous to paving the road are installed, inspected, surveyed, and approved by the City Inspector.
 - c. No road cut permits will be issued on new City streets for **five (5) years** from the date the street was accepted by the City.
24. UPDES STORMWATER PERMIT
- a. A UPDES (Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit from the State of Utah is required for all projects that disturb greater than 1 acre or are less than one (1) acre and part of common plan of development or sale that is greater than 1 acre.
25. BUILDING PERMITS
- a. No building permit shall be issued for a subdivision until:
 - i. Road base is placed, graded, compacted, and approved on the entire road surface.
 - ii. Curb and gutter is in place.
 - iii. Street signs are installed.
 - iv. All underground utilities are in place, accepted, and functional.
 - v. Fire hydrants are installed and in full operation.
 - vi. It is reasonable to expect the subdivision improvements to be completed prior to the occupancy of the buildings.
26. CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
- a. A developer shall not sell any portion of an approved development without informing the prospective buyer or builder that occupancy may not be obtained until all permanent improvements are installed and approved by the City.

SECTION 2: SURVEYING

1. SURVEYING STANDARDS

- a. All surveying of property lines and construction surveying for the locating of construction improvements shall be conducted under the direct supervision of a Utah Professional Licensed Surveyor (PLS).

2. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

- a. Payson City maintains all of its data in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) Utah Central Zone State Plane (U.S. Feet) coordinate system, also known as the Grid System.
- ~~b.~~ b. All construction data shall be provided to Payson City in this coordinate system.
- ~~b-c.~~ c. ~~Surveyors shall not develop a local coordinate system.~~
- ~~e-d.~~ d. There should be at least two principal corners in a subdivision plat and possibly more for uniquely shaped subdivisions with the intent of providing state plane data to define the major extents of the subdivision.

3. VERTICAL CONTROL

- a. All vertical data shall be in accordance with the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).
- b. Surveyors shall not develop a local vertical datum.

4. SURVEY MONUMENTS

- a. Monument classifications shall be as follows:
 - i. Class I – When within pavements use ring and lid per APWA Plan No. 274. Outside of paved roadways may use monument cap and base per APWA Std. Plan No. 272.
 - ii. Class II – 18” #5 Rebar and aluminum or plastic cap stamped with PLS number driven flush to pavement surface or within 2” of ground surface.
 - iii. Class - III a metal plug drilled and set into the back of curb at the projected property line.

5. SURVEY MONUMENT INSTALLATION

- a. Subdivision or Property Corner Monuments shall be set at:
 - i. All angle points in survey boundary (Class II).
 - ii. All points of tangency and points of curvature on and along survey boundary (Class II).

- iii. All Lot corners.
 - iv. Three hundred foot (300') intervals, unless otherwise approved. If line of sight is not obtainable within a three hundred foot (300') interval, then monuments will be required to be closer together unless otherwise approved by the City Surveyor.
 - v. When it is not possible to set a property corner fronting the street a Class III monument will be set.
- b. Section Corner replacements shall be Class I monuments. Any Section Corner replacement will be done under the supervision of the City or County Surveyor. Monuments must be set prior to the final acceptance of the improvements.
- c. Where hard rock or other physical obstructions are encountered, monument length sufficient to resist removal may vary within reasonable limits.

6. EASEMENTS

- a. All plats shall show the existing and proposed easements. When easements are to be provided for a lot of record, a Word document containing the easement legal description and exhibit map shall be provided to the City. The legal description must be tied to a Section Corner and include a basis of bearing. City Staff will review the legal description and (upon acceptance) will insert it into a formatted City Easement and provide the applicant with a signature copy of the Easement. After the Easement is signed and notarized the applicant will return the Easement to the City for recording at the Utah County Recorder's Office.

7. PLATS

- a. Subdivisions: All subdivision plats shall be in accordance with the Payson City Subdivision Ordinance.
- b. Right of Way Dedication: All roadways to be dedicated shall have a plat prepared in accordance with the standards for subdivision plats as defined in the City's subdivision ordinance.

8. CONSTRUCTION SURVEYING

- a. All public improvements shall be installed based on construction survey stakes placed under the direction of a Utah Professional Licensed Surveyor.
- b. Survey stakes for the construction of streets shall be installed at an interval no greater than one hundred feet (100').
- c. Fire hydrants shall not be installed without survey stakes to establish the finished

grade and the exact location of the hydrant to prevent improperly depressed or elevated hydrants.

- d. All curb returns shall be installed based on a radius point provided by the surveyor.

SECTION 3: CULINARY WATER

1. WATER DESIGN STANDARDS

- a. All water system installation and design must conform to Payson City Water System Master Plan and the Utah State Administrative Rules for Public Drinking Water System R309-510.

2. HYDRAULIC DESIGN CRITERIA

- a. Payson City may use a hydraulic model to verify that the required fire flow and water demand for the development are available in accordance with Payson City level of service requirements and Utah State Division of Drinking Water requirements. The proposed water system may need modifications to comply with the requirements per the hydraulic model analysis.
- b. The minimum fire flow shall be two thousand (2,000) gallons per minute (gpm).
- c. The fire flow may be increased as determined by the Fire Chief and based on the size of the proposed building (s), type of building, type of occupancy, and type of construction.
- d. The normal minimum operating pressure in all parts of the system shall be forty (40) psi.
- e. The anticipated maximum operating pressure of the system shall be one hundred to one hundred twenty (100 – 120) psi.
- f. The proposed water system shall be designed to conform to the pressure zones shown on the Payson City Water Master Plan. The developer is responsible for installing pressure reducing valves at pressure zones boundaries within or adjacent to the development.

3. CULINARY WATER PIPE SIZE AND TYPE

- a. Minimum allowable main line size is eight inches (8”) in diameter.
- b. Pipe type shall be PVC pipe (C-900) for water lines less than or equal to twelve (12”), or High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE).
- c. Horizontal clearance between a water main and sewer lines shall be a minimum of ten feet (10’) edge to edge per Utah Administrative Code R317-3-2 and R309- 550.
- d. Minimum cover required shall be forty-eight inches (48”) to top of pipe.
- e. The culinary water main lines shall be installed on the North and West side of the street.
- f. The culinary water main lines shall be installed eighteen feet (18’) from the property line.

- g. All unused water service line shall be abandoned at water main line.

4. CULINARY WATER VALVES

- a. Water valves shall be located at all intersections and shall equal number of legs.
- b. Water valves shall be placed at intervals not to exceed eight hundred feet (800').
- c. Water valves shall be placed within ten feet (10') of the upstream and downstream ends of casing pipes.
- d. Blow-offs shall be placed at the ends of water lines and at low points in the system.
- e. All valves larger than twelve inches (12") shall be butterfly design. Valves twelve inches (12") and smaller shall be gate valves.
- f. Direct bearing thrust blocks shall be comply with APWA Standard Plan 561.
- g. Cover collar for water valve box shall comply with APWA Standard Plan 574.
- h. Water valve frame and cover shall comply with APWA Standard Plan 502 or 503 respectively.
- i. Install an approved backflow prevention device as per Payson City Standard Drawings or APWA Standard Drawings (latest edition).
- j. Air-vacuum valve stations shall be placed at high points on transmission lines and at other locations as required for proper system operations.
- k. Pressure reducing valves stations shall be placed at pressure zone boundaries as shown in the Payson City Water Master Plan.

5. CULINARY WATER LATERALS AND METERS

- a. Minimum size water service line and meter for residential use is ~~¾"-1"~~ ¾"-1" diameter ~~for residential connections~~ according to APWA-Payson City Standard Plan W-4551. All unused water service lines shall be abandoned at water main line.
- b. The water service line and meter for commercial, industrial, and manufacturing should be calculated based on the water demand and number of automatic sprinkler heads.

6. FIRE HYDRANTS

- a. Fire hydrant maximum spacing shall be five hundred feet (500') in residential areas and at the end of all dead-end lines.
- b. Fire hydrants maximum spacing shall be three hundred feet (300') in commercial, industrial, and manufacturing areas.
- c. Fire Hydrant installation shall comply with APWA-Payson City Standard Plan ~~511-W-1~~ 511-W-1.
- d. Valves are required at main lines for all fire lines and fire hydrants.

- e. The location and the number of fire hydrants must be approved by the Payson City Fire Chief.

7. EASEMENTS

- a. Minimum twenty foot (20') public utility easements (PUE) shall be provided for all public water mains installed outside of the street right of way.

SECTION 4: PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION**1. GENERAL**

- a. Designed in accordance with all culinary water system requirements with the following exceptions:
 - i. Design pressures should be ten (10) psi lower than the culinary water system in the same pressure zone unless otherwise approved. The typical minimum operating pressure in all parts of the system shall be forty (40) psi.
 - ii. The pipe material shall be colored purple, or a discrete color different from the culinary water main.
 - iii. There shall be no cross connection between secondary and culinary water systems.
 - ~~iii.~~ iv. Culinary water is not to be used for irrigation purposes.
- b. Shall be installed at a minimum depth of thirty inches (30”) and generally installed above the culinary water line.

SECTION 5: SANITARY SEWER**1. SEWER DESIGN STANDARDS**

- a. All sanitary sewer installation and design shall comply with the Payson City's Wastewater Collection System Master Plan, and R317-3-2.

2. HYDRAULIC DESIGN CRITERIA

- a. Sewer lines shall be designed to maintain a flow velocity of two feet per second (2 fps) during peak flows.
- b. Where design velocities are projected to be greater than fifteen feet per second (15 fps), the sewers and manholes shall be protected against displacement by erosion and impact.
- c. Sanitary sewers shall be designed to carry the peak discharge as specified below:
 - i. Laterals and collector mains: 400 gallons/ capita/ day
 - ii. Interceptor and outfall mains: 250 gallons/ capita/ day
- d. Minimum Manning's "n" value is 0.012.
- e. Buoyance of sewers shall be considered and flotation of the pipe shall be prevented with appropriate construction where high groundwater conditions are anticipated.

f. Velocity Calculations for gravity sewers:

Manning's Equation (Gravity):

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} \times (R_H)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times S^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Where: V = velocity in feet/second
 n = coefficient of roughness (Manning), n = 0.013
 S = slope of energy grade line, ft/ft
 R_H = hydraulic radius, ft
 = $\frac{\text{cross-sectional area of flow (ft}^2\text{) or diameter (in.)}}{\text{wetted perimeter}} \quad 48$

Manning's Equation (Gravity):

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} \times (R_H)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times S^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Where: V = velocity in feet/second
n = coefficient of roughness (Manning), n = 0.013
S = slope of energy grade line, ft/ft
R_H = hydraulic radius, ft

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$$C = \frac{\text{cross-sectional area of flow (ft}^2\text{)}}{\text{wetted perimeter}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{diameter (in.)}}{48}$$

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After: 12 pt, No bullets or numbering

- g. The evaluation criteria for sanitary sewer pipelines as pipelines vary by pipe size:
 - A. Pipeline capacity 12 inch in diameter and smaller: Peak flow in the pipe must be less than fifty (50) percent of the full flow pipe capacity.
 - B. Pipeline capacity 15 inch in diameter and larger: Peak flow in the pipe must be less than seventy five (75) percent of the flow pipe capacity.
- h. Design Peak Hourly Flow is the largest volume of flow to be received during a one hour period expressed as a volume per unit time.
- i. Peak Hour Factor must be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Peak Hour Flow} = \frac{18 + \sqrt{P}}{4 + \sqrt{P}} \quad \text{Peak Hour Flow} = (18 + \sqrt{P}) / (4 + \sqrt{P})$$

In which P equals population in thousands

3. SANITARY SEWER PIPE SIZE AND TYPE

- a. Minimum main line size shall be eight inches (8") in diameter.
- b. Minimum depth of a sewer main, to top of pipe, will be not less than forty-eight (48") below subgrade of roadway.
- c. Sanitary sewers shall be designed of sufficient depth to permit sewer laterals from basements to be connected. Exceptions may be granted in subdivisions or areas in which no basements are to be constructed. A note shall be made on the plat to prohibit basements in these areas.
- d. Allowable sanitary sewer main pipe material for all projects shall be green PVC SDR 35, or High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE).
- e. Horizontal clearance to any culinary water line shall be at least 10 feet (10') edge to edge per R309-550 and R317-3-2.
 - i. Any other utility crossing the sewer main shall do so as close to a right angle as possible.
 - ii. For waterline crossings, the water shall be a minimum of eighteen inches (18") above the sewer.
- f. Unless otherwise accepted and approved by the City Engineer, the minimum slopes shall be the following:
 - i. Eight inch (8") sewer lines: 0.40%
 - ii. Ten inch (10") sewer lines: 0.28%

- iii. Twelve inch (12") sewer lines: 0.22%
- iv. Fifteen inch (15") sewer lines: 0.15%
- v. Eighteen inch (18") sewer lines: 0.12%
- vi. Twenty-one (21") and larger sewer lines: 0.10%

g. Sewer main lines shall be located along the centerline of the road.

4. SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES

- a. Sewer manholes shall be installed:
 - i. At a maximum spacing of four hundred feet (400').
 - ii. At all changes in grade, size or alignment, and at all intersections with other main lines.
 - iii. At the end of main lines (no cleanouts allowed).
 - iv. Manholes are required on laterals six inches (6") or larger at the intersection with a sewer main line twelve inches (12") in diameter or less.
- b. Sewer manholes shall be sized based on the following:
 - i. Manholes shall conform to APWA Standard Plan 411.
 - ii. Five foot (5') diameter for sewers under twelve inches (12") diameter.
 - iii. Five foot (5') diameter for sewers twelve inches (12") diameter and larger, or when three (3) or more pipes intersect the manhole.
 - iv. Six foot (6') diameter manholes requires at three way manholes, 90° bends, over fifteen inches (15") and eighteen inches (18") pipes, manholes over fifteen feet (15') deep, and in manholes with over one foot (1') drop in manhole.
 - v. Six foot (6') diameter manholes required for pipes twenty four inches (24") and greater, at three (3) way manholes, where the deflection exceeds ninety degrees (90°), and where height of manhole exceeds sixteen feet (16').
- c. Sanitary sewer thirty inches (30") frame and cover shall conform to APWA Standard Plan 402.
- d. Sanitary sewer cover collar for sanitary sewer manhole shall comply with ~~APWA~~ Payson City Standard Plan ~~413SD-3~~.
- e. Manholes shall be placed within ten feet (10') of the upstream and downstream ends of casing pipes.

5. SANITARY SEWER LATERALS

- a. Minimum sanitary sewer lateral size for residential land use shall be four inches (4") in diameter.
- b. Minimum sanitary sewer lateral size for commercial, industrial and manufacturing

land uses shall be 6 inches (6") in diameter.

- c. Lateral size shall be based on the number of fixture units in the residence and slope of lateral. Up to ninety (90) fixture units shall be allowed per each four inch (4") lateral set at a two percent (2%) slope.
- d. No roof drains, storm drains, foundation drains, or sub-drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system.
- e. The minimum slope for a four inch (4") lateral shall be 2.00%.
- f. The minimum slope for a six inch (6") lateral shall be 1.00%.
- g. Connection of sanitary sewer laterals shall be at 2:00 and 10:00 o'clock.
- h. Cleanouts shall be required every 100 feet (100') and at angle points.
- i. Pretreatment will generally be required for each use producing a sewer load different from a standard residential unit. Grease traps shall conform to APWA Standard Plan 441.
- j. All unused sewer laterals shall be abandoned at the main line.
- k. Sanitary sewer lateral connections shall comply with APWA-Payson City Standard Plan 43+SS-3.
- l. All sanitary sewer design must comply with the Payson City Standards or as approved by the City Engineer.
- ~~m. All unused sanitary sewer service line shall be abandoned at sewer main line~~

6. EASEMENTS

- a. Minimum twenty foot (20') wide public utility easements (PUE) are required for all publicly owned and maintained sewer main lines located on private property.
- b. Sewer easements shall extend ten feet (10') beyond dead end manholes.

7. SEWAGE LIFT STATIONS

- a. Sewage lift stations, where required, shall be designed to conform to all requirements of the State Administrative Rules, and shall be approved by the City Engineer.
- b. Velocity of force main shall never be less than three feet per second (3 fps).
- c. Air relief valves may be required to prevent air lock. Air vent shall be filtered to prevent odor with an approved device.
- d. No segment of force main shall have zero slope.
- e. Force main shall be installed with tracer wire.
- f. Lift stations shall be built where required to pump sewage from low elevation areas into an existing or proposed gravity system.
- g. Lift stations shall be enclosed in a permanent structure as approved by the City

Engineer.

- h. Lift station enclosures shall be sized adequately to accommodate all the required pumps, wet wells, all required plumbing items, electrical equipment, and all the appurtenant items, as approved by the City Engineer.
- i. Equipment for a SCADA system shall be provided inside the lift station. The SCADA system shall be compatible to the City's system and shall be approved by the City Engineer or his designee.
- j. Property for lift stations shall be deeded to the City, if it will be owned and maintained by the City, or the Home Owner Association, or Business Owner Association, if maintained by a private entity.
- k. Lift stations shall be provided with standby power systems as required by State Code.

SECTION 6: STORM DRAIN**1. DRAINAGE PLAN:**

- a. All system installation and design must conform to Payson City's Storm Water Master Plan.
- b. Surface drainage shall be designed as such that all drainage is addressed within own project boundaries and not adversely affect other properties.
- c. Provide protection to the project from natural drainage ways such as existing drainage irrigation.
- d. Identify all existing storm drain and irrigation features within and adjacent to the project boundaries.
- e. Projects within a delineated wetlands or high groundwater table zone, must meet and address those conditions as part of the project including, but not limited to the following:
 - i. Provide minimal building elevations based on groundwater table depth elevation.
 - ii. Provide the high groundwater table elevation measured during spring season.
- f. Identify public and private drainage systems.
- g. Provide overall pre-development and post-development pervious and impervious surface area measurements.

2. HYDRAULIC DESIGN CRITERIA:

- a. The design of a storm drainage system should have as its objective the design of a balance between the maximum allowable discharge rate and downstream receiving system's capacity.
- b. All drainage studies shall use rainfall data published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- c. The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Data Server is located at the following link:
http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/sa/ut_pfds.html

Duration	Frequency (inches/hour)					
	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year	100 Year
5 min	1.97	2.72	3.38	4.42	5.35	6.42
10 min	1.50	2.08	2.58	3.36	4.07	4.89
15 min	1.24	1.71	2.13	2.78	3.36	4.04
30 min	0.83	1.15	1.43	1.87	2.27	2.72
60 min	0.52	0.71	0.89	1.16	1.40	1.68
120 min	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.66	0.79	0.94
3 hours	0.24	0.31	0.37	0.47	0.55	0.65
6 hours	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.27	0.31	0.35
12 hours	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
24 hours	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12

Duration	Frequency (inches)					
	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year	100 Year
5 min	0.16	0.23	0.28	0.37	0.45	0.54
10 min	0.25	0.35	0.43	0.56	0.68	0.82
15 min	0.31	0.43	0.53	0.70	0.84	1.01
30 min	0.42	0.58	0.72	0.94	1.14	1.36
60 min	0.52	0.71	0.89	1.16	1.40	1.68
120 min	0.64	0.84	1.02	1.31	1.57	1.87
3 hours	0.73	0.93	1.11	1.40	1.64	1.94
6 hours	0.94	1.15	1.34	1.60	1.84	2.11
12 hours	1.20	1.44	1.66	1.96	2.18	2.44
24 hours	1.51	1.80	2.04	2.38	2.64	2.88

- d. Piped systems are to be designed using a twenty-five (25) year, twenty four (24) hour storm event.
- e. Retention or detention basins are to be designed using a one hundred (100) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm event.
- f. The storm water drainage system shall be separated and independent of the sanitary sewer system.
- g. Storm drainage system shall be design~~ed~~ using the Rational Method or other methods approved by the City Engineer. Hillside developments must also use the TR-55 method to analyze the drainage channels from above the development.
- h. A copy of the storm drainage calculations shall be submitted along with the construction plans.

- i. The drainage calculations should include the Hydraulic Grade Line (HGL) elevation.
- j. Inlets shall be provided so that surface water is not carried across or around any street intersections.
- k. When calculations indicate that curb capacities are exceeded, catch basins shall be used to intercept flow.

3. RETENTION OR DETENTION PONDS:

- a. Retention or detention basins are to be designed using a one hundred (100) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm event.
- b. As part of the design consideration, a geotechnical study with a percolation rate is required to determine infiltration rates and the highest ground water table elevation.
- ~~c.~~ Percolation test must show ~~that~~ the capability of draining the pond within ~~twenty-four~~ ~~seventy-two~~ (2472) hours. Percolation test must be performed at the lowest anticipated pond elevation.
- ~~d.~~ A sump may be required to facilitate infiltration and get through clay or other slow infiltrating soil layers. A geotechnical boring is required to determine the depth of soils that will allow percolation.
- ~~e-e.~~ Over excavation of native clays and installation of free draining material may be required.
- ~~d-f.~~ The floor of a detention basin must be at least of one foot (1') above the highest elevation of the groundwater table.
- ~~e-g.~~ In order to control erosion and sedimentation, the detention pond shall be landscaped with grass sod or rock on all the slopes and the bottom of the facility.
- ~~f-h.~~ The maximum design depth for a storm drain detention basin shall be three feet (3') with an additional one foot (1') for free board to the top of the spillway.
- ~~g-i.~~ The storm drain basin shall be designed with a minimum 5:1 (horizontal to vertical) slope.
- ~~h-j.~~ Provide a minimum fifteen foot (15') wide maintenance access area to the hydraulic related features. Include a vehicle maintenance turnaround area.

4. STORM DRAIN PIPE SIZE AND TYPE:

- a. The storm drain pipe shall be located on the North and West side of the street.
- b. The storm drain pipe shall be located four-and-one-half feet (4.5') from the Top Back of Curb (TBC).
- c. The minimum depth shall be eighteen inches (18") measured from the bottom of the road base to the top of the pipe.

- d. The minimum vertical separation between a storm drain pipe and other utilities shall be twelve inches (12").
- e. The minimum public storm drain main pipeline diameter is fifteen inches (15") and twelve inches (12") for laterals collecting runoff from one storm drain inlet.
- f. All public storm drain lines within public rights-of-ways shall be reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), unless approved by the City Engineer. High density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe is not permitted for storm drain usage in the public right-of-way.
- g. A storm drain manhole is required for accesses at all pipe transitions including changes in direction, elevation, slope, and pipe size.
- h. The minimum slope for a storm drain pipe is 0.40 percent.
- i. All storm drain pipe must have a video from a camera truck performed by a third party and the lines and structures cleaned, before City acceptance.

5. STORM DRAIN MANHOLES:

- a. Storm drain manholes spacing shall not exceed four hundred feet (400').
- b. The construction of the storm drain manholes shall comply with the APWA Standard Plan 411.
- c. Storm sewer thirty inches (30") frame and cover shall conform to APWA Standard Plan 402.
- d. Storm sewer cover collar for storm sewer manhole shall comply with APWA-Payson City Standard Plan 443SD-3.

6. STORM DRAIN INLETS:

- a. A minimum of twelve inches (12") of separation from flow line of outlet pipe to the floor of the inlet box is required.
- b. Inlet boxes shall be the drop back hood type of inlet box and comply with APWA Standard Plan 315.1 or 315.2.
- c. Inlet boxes should be placed at a distance of no more than four hundred feet (400') of street curb and gutter.
- d. A double inlet type of boxes shall be installed at low points of vertical curves, downgrade cul-de-sacs or dead-end streets and in areas with steep slopes.
- e. The use of combination inlet type of structures is discouraged and allowed as approved by the City Engineer.

7. CULVERTS

- a. The minimum culvert size is eighteen inches (18") inches in diameter.
- b. Trash racks shall be used where the City determines that there is a high risk of severe

blockages.

8. OPEN CHANNELS

- a. Located within a dedicated right of way, drainage easement or equivalent.
- b. Convey a twenty-five (25) year twenty-four (24) hour storm event with a minimum freeboard of one foot (1').
- c. Line with rock or other similar erosion control if velocities are expected to exceed two feet per second (2 fps).
- d. No side slopes steeper than 2H: 1V.

9. HEADWALLS

- a. For any culvert entrance or exit a headwall and concrete apron shall be required to control erosion.
- b. Staked rock with a concrete apron may be used for concrete pipe culverts.

10. EASEMENTS

- a. Minimum twenty-foot (20') wide public utility easements (PUE) are required for all publicly owned and maintained storm sewer main lines located on private property.
- b. Storm drainage easements shall extend ten feet (10') beyond dead end manholes.

11. PRIVATE LOT DRAIN CONNECTION:

- a. Lot drains shall use type SDR35 and the color white PVC for all piping.
- b. Lot drains shall be 4 inch diameter minimum.
- c. A back flow prevention device may be required on lot drain lines as determined by the City.

12. WATER QUALITY:

- a. A pretreatment device is required prior to all connections onto a City system, into an underground detention or retention basin system, which include Class V Injection wells or sumps.
 - i. Pretreatment device must meet manufacturer design requirements and the following criteria:
 1. Remove floatable contaminants.
 2. Filter sediments.
 3. Filter hydrocarbons.
- b. Pretreatment ~~manhole structure~~ shall comply with Payson City Standard ~~Detail Plan 343SD-1~~.
- c. Submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activity.

- d. Provide a Storm Drainage System Maintenance Agreement for all components of the proposed private drainage system.
 - i. The party responsible for executing the maintenance agreement, i.e., homeowners or business association, property owner, etc.
 - ii. Extent of the maintenance activities to be performed.
 - iii. Frequency of the proposed recordkeeping and reporting of performed maintenance and inspection activities.
 - iv. Provide easements to Payson City to access and inspect temporary and permanent storm water controls.

SECTION 7: GRADING**1. GRADING**

- a. All site grading ~~of~~ shall comply with the grading requirements of this section, current zoning and subdivision ordinances, and Appendix J of the International Building Code (IBC), latest edition.

2. STREETS

- a. Streets should be designed to match natural grade as much as practical within design requirements.
- b. When the design centerline of new streets exceeds two percent (2%) grade, the streets shall be tabled across intersections at a grade that does not exceed two percent (2%) for the consideration of ADA compliant crosswalks.

3. CUTS & FILLS

- a. Imported fill material shall meet the requirements of the geotechnical report.
- b. Fill material shall not include organic, frozen or other deleterious materials. No rock or similar irreducible material greater than twelve inches (12") in any dimension shall be included in fills.
- c. Cut or fill slopes shall be located within the boundaries of the lots and shall not cross into an adjacent parcel.
- ~~d.~~ Elevation changes between two adjacent parcels exceeding four feet (4') in height shall use a 2H:-1V slope or a retaining wall.
- ~~d.e.~~ Retaining Walls greater than four feet (4') in height require design by a structural engineer. Retaining wall plans and details shall be stamped and signed by the structural engineer responsible for the design.

4. SUBDIVISION LOTS

- a. Drainage across property lines shall not exceed that which existed prior to grading.
- b. Excess or concentrated drainage shall be contained on site or directed to an approved drainage facility. Erosion of the ground in the discharge area shall be prevented by installation of non-erosive down drains or other devices.

SECTION 8: EROSION CONTROL**1. GENERAL**

- a. Necessary measures shall be taken to prevent erosion due to drainage at all points in new projects.
- b. During grading and construction, the developer shall control all potential storm runoff so that eroded soil and debris cannot enter any downstream water course or adjoining property.
- c. All drainage that leaves a new project shall be adequately addressed to mitigate all erosion on adjacent properties.
- d. Erosion mitigation shall be permanent unless otherwise approved.

2. UPDES PERMIT

- a. All new construction that disturbs one acre of land or more shall obtain a UPDES Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities (Permit #UTR300000) before construction begins.
- b. The permit requires the operator, typically the contractor, to control and eliminate storm water pollution sources through the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- c. The permit also requires inspection of the BMP controls either:
 - i. At least once every seven (7) calendar days, or
 - ii. At least once every fourteen (14) days and within twenty-four (24) hours of the end of a storm event of one half inch (0.5") or greater.

3. SWPPP

- a. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared and submitted to the Development Services Department for review before the contractor can obtain the UPDES permit.
- b. The plan shall include, among other things:
 - i. Possible sources of storm water pollutants
 - ii. Selection of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutant impacts.
 - iii. A SWPPP template that addresses all of the information required in the SWPPP can be obtained from the State of Utah Division of Water Quality web site: <http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/stormwatercon.htm>

4. PERMITTING PROCESS

- a. The Operator prepares a SWPPP in accordance with the UPDES Permit.
- b. The Operator Submits SWPPP to City for review.
- c. Once the City has reviewed the SWPPP, the operator applies for the UPDES Permit by completing the Notice of Intent (NOI) form. The form can be completed online at: <https://secure.utah.gov/stormwater/main.html>
- d. Construction may commence only after:
 - i. The SWPPP has been reviewed by the City
 - ii. The NOI has been submitted
 - iii. The Operator has attended a pre-construction meeting with designated City personnel to review and discuss the SWPPP, and
 - iv. All other applicable permits have been obtained from the City.
- e. Once construction has been completed and the site stabilized, the contractor shall complete the Notice of Termination (NOT) form and submit to the Division of Water Quality.

SECTION 9: STREET IMPROVEMENTS

1. STREET

- a. All streets within Payson City shall be designed structurally to conform to the Payson City Transportation Master Plan, AASHTO and MUTCD guidelines.

2. DEFINITIONS

- a. For the purposed of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

"AASHTO guidelines" means the engineering and development standards published by AASHTO in the current edition titled "A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets."

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"ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)" means the minimum standards set forth in the Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 144, July 26, 1991, regarding the accessibility to places of public accommodation and commercial facilities by persons with disabilities.

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"Alley" means a private right-of-way that is primarily designed to serve as an access to a garage from the rear or side of those properties whose principal frontage is on a public street.

"Arterial" means generally a five-lane road with signalized streets that serve primarily through-traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function.

"Clearview" means that portion of the corners at intersections where obstructions are limited to two feet in height in order to preserve a safe sight distance for motorists entering intersections.

"Collector street" means streets providing land access and traffic circulation service within residential, commercial and industrial areas. They enable moderate quantities of traffic to move efficiently between local streets and the arterial major street network.

"Corner lot" means a lot abutting on two intersecting or intercepting streets, where the interior angle of intersection or interception does not exceed one hundred thirty-five degrees.

"Curb ramps" means a short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to a curb.

"Decision sight distance" means the distance required for a driver to detect an unexpected or otherwise difficult-to-perceive information source or hazard in a roadway environment that may be visually cluttered, recognize the hazard or its threat potential,

select appropriate speed and path, and initiate and complete the required safety maneuver safely and efficiently.

"Developed parcel" means those land uses other than agricultural.

"Driveway" means an access constructed within and adjoining a roadway, private or public street, connecting the roadway with adjacent property and intended to be used in such a way that the access into the adjacent property will be complete and will not cause the blocking of any sidewalk border area or roadway.

"In-Fill development" means the development of vacant or partially developed parcels which are surrounded by or in close proximity to areas that are substantially or fully developed and are no larger than an acre and a half. Any in-fill development shall have pedestrian access to a public sidewalk.

"Local streets" means streets primarily providing access to immediately adjacent properties. Through movement may be possible but is not encouraged.

"Private roadway" means a roadway in private ownership which is controlled and maintained by the owners and not the city.

"Public roadway" means a roadway which has been dedicated, deeded or otherwise conveyed to public use. Public roadways are owned and maintained by the city.

"Roadway" means the entire width between the boundaries of any highway, street or road which is used for vehicular traffic. The terms "roadway," "highway," "street" and "road" are used interchangeably in this chapter.

"Ramp" means a walking surface which has a running slope greater than 1:20.

"Sight distance" means the same as stopping sight distance.

"Stopping sight distance" means the minimum sight distance required that will allow motorists traveling at or near the design speed to stop before reaching a stationary object in its path.

"Sidewalk" means a facility provided for pedestrian movement, usually segregated from vehicular traffic by a curb or provided on a separate right-of-way.

3. ~~STREET~~ STREET WIDTHS

- a. Proposed street shall have the minimum width for the rights of way. The width is measured from lot line to lot line.
- b. Street widths shall comply with the street classifications as defined by the Payson City

Transportation Master Plan.

5.4. ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

Type	ROW Width	Minimum CL Radius	Curb Radius	Pavement Width	Park-strip Width	Sidewalk Width
RESIDENTIAL	60'	100'	25'	34'	6'	5'
COLLECTOR	76'	200'	30'	50'	6'	5'
ARTERIAL	98'	500'	35'	72'	6'	5'
MH ZONES	Varies	100'	25'	24'	6'	5'
INFILL LOTS	Varies	100'	25'	26'	6'	5'
A-5-H	Varies	100'	25'	20'	6'	5'

Type	Maximum Grade	Minimum Grade	Curb & Gutter	Pavement Thickness	Road Base Thickness	P.U.E. Width
RESIDENTIAL	10%	0.5%	2'	3.5"	8.0"	10'
COLLECTOR	10%	0.5%	2'	5.0"	8.0"	10'
ARTERIAL	10%	0.5%	2'	5.0"	10.0"	10'
MH ZONES	10%	0.5%	2'	3.5"	8.0"	10'
INFILL LOTS	10%	0.5%	2'	3.5"	8.0"	10'
A-5-H	10%	0.5%	2'	Gravel	8.0"	10'

- The City Engineer may authorize a new perimeter street, ~~and the Developer may be~~ required to improve half ~~of~~ the street width plus ten feet (10') ~~of a new perimeter street~~ and dedicate the entire required street right-of-way width.
- The pavement cross section for a public right of way should be based on a CBR value obtained from lab results and recommended by a Geotechnical Engineer. The CBR value shall be calculated from soil samples taken from the project location, not assumed or estimated.

6.5. ROAD DESIGN

- Sidewalks in areas of high pedestrian traffic shall require greater width as determined by the City Engineer.
- Minimum curb return turning radius may increase based on the type of traffic and design vehicles and should be designed according to the AASHTO Design Guidelines, latest edition.

7.6. GEOMETRIC DESIGN

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- a. Streets shall be designed to provide adequate stopping sight distance in accordance with the AASHTO guidelines.
- b. A vertical curve shall be provided in all changes in grade where the algebraic difference is one percent (1%) or greater.

c. The minimum K values for vertical curve design are:

<u>Street Designation</u>	<u>Design Speed (mph)</u>	<u>K-Value (min)</u>
<u>Local/Residential</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Collector</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Arterial</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>29</u>

~~e. ——— shall be calculated using a twenty-five (25) mph design speed for local roads, thirty (30) mph for collector roads, and thirty five (35) mph for arterial roads.~~

8.7. INTERSECTIONS

- a. Street intersection centerline offsets shall be no less than one hundred fifty feet (150').
- b. Street intersection horizontal alignment shall be as near to ninety degrees (90°) as possible +/- ten degrees (10°) maximum.
- c. The grade of an intersecting street shall not exceed two percent (2%) and have a fifty foot (50') long tangent minimum.
- d. Intersections should be sloped at an angle no greater than two percent (2%) to accommodate pedestrian crossing. It may necessary to "table" an intersection in new construction areas.
- e. Intersections should not be located on the interior of, or near, sharp curves. Intersections should be located a sufficient distance from all curves to provide proper sight distance for vehicles on the intersecting road or driveway and on the through road.
- f. New intersections with more than four (4) "legs" are generally not permitted.
- g. When designing local road networks, block lengths without an intervening connector street shall not exceed eight hundred feet (800') in length unless previous approval has been obtained from the City Engineer. Cul-de-sacs are not considered an intervening connecting street.

9.8. CUL-DE-SACS

- a. Cul-de-sac shall not exceed **five hundred feet (500')** in length measured from edge of cross street to center of cul-de-sac.
- b. The turnaround radius (at property line) shall not be less than fifty-five feet (55') for

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residential areas and sixty five feet (65') for commercial and industrial areas.

- c. Paved cul-de-sacs with curb and gutter and sidewalk will be required on the permanent end of any city street.
- d. A fire hydrant and street light will be required at the end of the cul-de-sac.

~~10.9.~~ SIGNS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

- a. All street name and traffic control signs and pavement markings required on the street system within a project or as a result of the project, shall be installed at the developer's expense in accordance with the standard drawings and MUTCD standards.
- b. A signing plan should be submitted with the engineering drawings, however, additional signing and traffic control may be added to the project as determined by the City's Representative.
- c. Street signs installation shall comply with the APWA Standard Plan 292 and Payson City Standard ~~Detail R-11~~ Plan ST-5.
- d. Public road signs shall use green background with white letters.
- e. Private road signs shall use blue background with white letters.

~~11.10.~~ PAVEMENT

- a. All streets and parking lots, public or private, shall be surfaced to grade, with asphalt concrete pavement, to the required minimum width and thickness in accordance with these specifications.
- b. All streets require a slurry seal coat to be installed no sooner than six (6) months after completion yet prior to release of the warranty bond.

~~12.11.~~ CURB & GUTTER/ SIDEWALK/ WATERWAY

- a. Curb & Gutter shall be placed on each side of developed streets.
- b. A twenty-four inches (24") Type E curb & gutter shall be used on all streets. See APWA Plan 205 for design guidelines.
- c. Sidewalk shall be placed on each side of developed streets.
- d. Sidewalks shall be five feet (5') in width except where other widths are deemed appropriate by the City Engineer and comply with the latest Americans with Disabilities Act requirements (ADA).
- e. A maximum grade of five percent (5%), or two percent (2%) greater than the existing/proposed street grade, whichever is less, shall be required as measured along the running length of a meandering sidewalk.

- f. Whenever any sidewalk connects with any trails, paths and/or other sidewalks that are larger or smaller in width, a transitional area will be required for design and safety standards.
- g. Sidewalks shall be six inches (6") in thickness at all locations, ~~to include drive approaches.~~ See ADA Ramp details in this specification for thickness of different portions of the ramp.

~~13.12.~~ 13.12. PLANTER STRIPS

- a. Planter strips of a minimum six feet (6') in width shall be used in all street cross sections except as determined by the City Engineer. See Payson City Standards and Specifications for design guidelines.
- b. Must be landscaped with at least fifty percent (~~50~~30%), by area of matured plant, of live vegetation.
- c. Shall not be filled with any impervious material unless approved by the Public Works Director.
- d. Shall be sloped at a minimum of two percent (2%) and a maximum of ten (10%).

~~14.13.~~ 14.13. TRAILS

- a. Shared use trails shall be installed in accordance with the Transportation Master Plan.
- b. Provide a ten foot (10') wide trail with two and a half inches (2.5") of asphalt over four inches (4") of road base.
- c. Meandering trails and sidewalks shall be carefully laid out on the construction plans as follows:
 - i. Distance between inflection points of meander shall be typically spaced two hundred (200') to three hundred feet (300').
 - ii. In no case shall the distance be less than one hundred feet (100') unless necessary to avoid an obstacle as approved by the City.
 - iii. Meander should not curve at a radius less than two hundred feet (200') unless necessary to avoid an obstacle as approved by the Public Works Director.
 - iv. Additional easements may be required for the placement of meandering sidewalk or trail along the rights-of-way.
 - v. All pedestrian trails and sidewalks shall conform to ADA standards.

~~16.~~15. CURB SIDE MAILBOXES

- a. All roadside mail boxes should be installed in accordance with applicable postal standards in the following locations:
 - i. In areas where the sidewalk is next to the curb, install boxes eighteen inches (18") behind the sidewalk so as to not encroach into the sidewalk.
 - ii. In areas where a planter strip is provided, install mail boxes within the strip, provided no part extends into the sidewalk or beyond the back of the curb.
 - iii. In rural areas where no barrier curb is installed, install boxes a minimum clear zone of ten feet (10') from the traveled way should be provided.

~~b.~~ All mailboxes shall be handicap accessible.

~~b.c.~~ Location of Cluster Box Unit (CBU) style mailboxes must be approved by the US Postal Service. Approval letter from the local Postmaster is required before project approval.

~~17.~~16. TRANSITIONS & TAPERS

- a. All streets shall transition with tapers set at a ratio of no less than 15:1.
- b. The transition taper area may be installed as a temporary asphalt section with no less than three inches (3") of asphalt over eight inches (8") of road base.

~~18.~~17. CROSS-GUTTERS

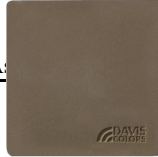
- a. No cross gutters shall be allowed across major collector or major and minor arterial streets.
- b. On commercial and industrial streets, cross gutters are generally not allowed and require approval by the City Engineer for their use.
- c. The City Engineer may prohibit construction of cross gutters on any street deemed necessary.

~~19.~~18. CONCRETE COLOR

- a. If the Developer chooses to color required curb, gutter, sidewalk, crosswalks, or trails, the color shall be either Davis – Sunset Rose, or Davis 641 – Yosemite Brown.



Sunset Rose



Yosemite Brown

20.19. SECOND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

~~a. A second street access is required under the following conditions:~~

~~a. Second access spacing must comply with the International Fire Code, Appendix D.~~

~~i.b. City Engineer approval is required for a second access point onto a road owned and maintained by Payson City.~~

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21.20. ACCESS MANAGEMENT

- a. Access to corner lots should be from the lesser-classified road at the greatest distance possible from the intersection.
- b. Accesses should be aligned directly with existing access on opposite side of parcel.
- c. Where it is not feasible to align driveways, major driveways on opposite side of the street should not be offset less than one hundred feet (150').
- d. Where commercial lots are not large enough to allow access on opposite sides of the street to be aligned, the center of driveways not in alignment should be offset a minimum of two hundred fifty feet (250') on all collector streets, and three hundred feet (300') on arterial streets.
- e. Greater distances may be required if needed for left-turn storage lanes.
- f. Clear sight distance shall be provided for drivers entering or leaving all accesses onto local streets according to AASHTO Guidelines.
- g. For corner residential lots, one (1) access on each frontage may be permitted if it is determined by the City Engineer that two (2) driveways are needed to provide safe access for traffic entering and leaving the lot because of site distance and geometric design considerations.
- h. For corner residential lots, the approved driveway must be located as far from the intersection as possible.
- i. Double frontage residential lots will only have one (1) access onto the lesser classified roadway unless approved by the City Engineer.
- j. Circular driveways are considered one (1) access.
- k. Single-family residential driveways shall have a maximum curb cut of forty feet (40').
- l. Circular driveways should have a maximum curb cut of twenty feet (20') per side.
- m. Right-turn deceleration lanes:
 - i. ~~Minimum requirements for installation of a~~ right-turn deceleration lane is

~~required~~ on a collector or arterial road ~~of speed limit thirty-five (35) mph or less that is thirty-five (35) mph or less is with a traffic volume of~~ fifty (50) vehicles per hour (vph).

- ii. ~~A right-turn deceleration lane is required. For all roads with a speed limit greater than thirty-five (35) mph, and a right-turn traffic volume of twenty five (25) vehicles per hour (vph) or more, would require a right turn deceleration lane.~~
- iii. Taper lengths and storage lengths of these lanes shall comply with AASHTO's Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets.
- iv. Based upon safety and operational studies, median treatments such as Two-Way-Left-Turn Lanes (TWLTL) and Raised Non-Transferable medians may be required on arterial streets, as determined by the City Engineer and the Transportation Master Plan.
- v. New access locations created by development shall be unified whenever possible to create the fewest number of access points onto arterials or major collectors.
- vi. Joint use or shared access agreements shall be required where necessary.

22.21. TRAFFIC STUDY

- a. A Traffic Impact Study may be required based on the size, location, and type of proposed project.
- b. Items considered in a Traffic Impact Study shall include:
 - i. A study of existing traffic conditions.
 - ii. A traffic analysis of the existing traffic conditions plus the number of trips, according to the ITE Trip Generation Manual, generated by the proposed development.
 - iii. Traffic analysis on adjacent signalized intersections.
 - iv. On-site and off-site improvement analysis, conclusions, and recommendations.

23.22. PRIVATE ROADS AND ALLEYS

- a. DESIGN: A roadway within a residential development may be designated as a private road or private alley, provided the street meets the following ~~standards~~:
 - i. Private roads are only allowed for infill development or parcels with physical barriers and are not allowed for all other green field development. A physical barrier is Interstate 15, railroad tracks, the Highline Canal and/or natural streams. A subdivision of 5 acres or more in size will not qualify for private roads no matter what barrier exists on the property.

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- ii. Private roads may be permitted to access single family attached and multi-family land uses.
- iii. Private roads must not create a conflict with a public road grid system.
- iv. Each private road shall have a minimum of thirty-two-foot (32') wide drivable surface if Low Impact Development (LID) storm drain is used and there are less than 1,000 vehicle trips per day on the road based on a traffic study.
- v. If these conditions are not met then the minimum asphalt width is thirty-four-feet (34') of asphalt.
- ~~vi. Infill lots shall follow the table below.~~
- ~~vi.~~
- vii. All private roads shall be finished with asphalt or concrete pavement. Gravel roads are ~~not only permitted for any land use, except as indicated in the table above in the A-5-H zone.~~
- viii. A Geotechnical Study must determine the asphalt or concrete pavement thickness.
- ix. All private roads shall include a five-foot (5') wide and six-inch (6") thick concrete sidewalk adjacent to the private street excluding private alleys.
- x. All private roads shall include a two-foot (2') wide concrete curb and gutter or reinforced concrete waterway, excluding private alleys.
- b. Parking shall be permitted adjacent to and accessing both sides of the private street, including 90-degree parking.
- c. Turnaround, such as cul-de-sacs or hammerheads, are required for private roads exceeding one hundred and fifty feet (150') measured from the right of way line of the public street.
 - i. Turnarounds, such as cul-de-sacs or hammerheads, shall meet the Payson City Fire Department requirements.
 - ii. No parking at any time shall be permitted at turnarounds, cul-de-sacs, or hammerheads.
 - iii. The maximum length of a private road is two hundred fifty feet (250').
 - iv. Additional fire hydrants along the private road shall meet the Payson City Fire Department requirements.
- d. MAINTENANCE: The maintenance of the private road in the development shall be the responsibility of the Home Owner Association (HOA), Business Owner Association (BOA), Property Management Company (PMC), or home owner of the private road. A functioning organization that pays fees to maintain the roadway and private utilities must be set up to have private roads and utilities. The management organization is responsible for:
 - i. Street lights located within a private road.
 - ii. Snowplowing of private roads.
 - iii. Asphalt pavement maintenance.

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- iv. Landscaping maintenance.
- v. Garbage collection: If the HOA chooses City collection of garbage, the garbage collection trash enclosure or individual garbage cans shall be located at the entrance of the proposed private road and as approved by the City Engineer. The HOA may contract with a private collection company as per Payson City Code.
- e. EASEMENTS: All private roads shall include a public utility easement (PUE) for streets, including a public sanitary sewer, culinary water, and pressurized irrigation pipe system.
 - i. The construction of the underground public utilities located within a private road shall meet Payson City Standards and Design Guidelines.
 - ii. The construction of the underground public utilities located within a private road requires posting a performance guarantee bond and payment of inspection and material testing fees.
 - iii. Private roads require the recordation of a shared access easement and road maintenance agreement recorded at the Utah County Recorder's Office.

Type	ROW Width	Minimum CL Radius	Curb Radius	Pavement Width	Park-strip Width	Sidewalk Width
Private Road	48'	100'	25'	34'/ 32'	-	5'
Private Alley	26'	100'	25'	26'	-	
Infill Lots	Varies	100'	25'	26'	-	5'

Type	Maximum Grade	Minimum Grade	Curb & Gutter	Pavement Thickness	Road Base Thickness	P.U.E. Width
Private Road	10%	0.5%	2'	3.5"	8.0"	10'
Private Alley	10%	0.5%		3.5"	8.0"	10'
Infill Lots	10%	0.5%	2'	3.5"	8.0"	10'

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SECTION 10: POWER AND LIGHT**1. REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW PROJECTS**

- a. Conduit, wiring, and streetlights shall be installed at the Developer's expense in all new and proposed project areas.
- b. Those project areas will be lighted in accordance with a written plan that addresses intersections, public facilities, trails, and crosswalks.
- c. Developer may purchase their own materials for the project. A copy of the material bids must be submitted to the Development Services Department before they are purchased to be sure they meet Payson City Standard Technical Specifications.
- d. Developer has the option of purchasing all the materials from the Payson City Power Department.

2. TRENCHING

- a. The Developer is required to do all the trenching, installation of conduits, set transformers sleeves, hand holes, etc.
- b. The Developer is required to supply and install all secondary wires, connections.
- c. Payson City will set the transformers, pull primary wires, terminate high voltage equipment and energize the system.

3. STREET LIGHTS

- a. Street lights that are in the right of way are set by the contractor and wired to power sources.
- b. Light fixtures and poles will be purchased from the Payson City Power Department.

4. TRENCH AND CONDUITS

- a. Trench located ~~two feet~~ one foot (21') behind the sidewalk and within a Public Utility Easement.
- b. Trench located four feet (4') deep minimum measured from the top of the conduit to the final grade.
- c. Warning tape placed two feet (2') above power conduit.
- d. All 90° bends need to be PVC or fiberglass thirty-six inches (36") sweeps ~~PVC or fiberglass~~.
- e. Road crossing sleeves for power are seventy feet (70') minimum and need to be in line two feet (2') back of sidewalk.
- f. Communication equipment is located on a different property corner other than power.

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- g. Electrical conduit is gray schedule forty (40) PVC.
- h. Communication conduit use a color other than gray.
- i. ~~Gravel~~ One inch (1") minus aggregate must be installed under all electrical sleeves and equipment with at least six inches (6") around them.
- j. The Developer is responsible for all secondary wires, conduits, and connections.
- k. The Developer is required to set transformer box four inches (4") to six inches (6") above grade. Hand holes to be placed one inch (1") to two inches (2") above final grade.
- l. The Developer is required to supply all secondary wires and connections. Payson City will set transformers, pull primary wire, terminate high voltage equipment, and energize the system.
- m. Conduit inside all equipment and sleeves need to be two inches (2") above the inside gravel base with Bell end couplings.
- n. One 5/8" x 8' ground rod installed in transformers and sectionalizers.
- o. Two 5/8" x 8' ground rods installed in switches in opposite corners four inches (4") above inside base grade.

SECTION 11: GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION**1. MINIMUM INFORMATION REQUIRED**

- a. Project plan showing boring locations
 - i. Boring logs shall include the following:
 1. Elevation
 2. Drill or backhoe type
 3. Samples
 4. Field tests
 - ~~5.~~ 5. Groundwater level fluctuations
 - ~~5-6.~~ 6. Depth to gravel layer
 - ii. Laboratory Test – Performance in general accordance with ASTM
 1. Sieve analysis
 2. Atterberg Limits
 3. CBR values (not assumed but calculated via lab test)
 4. Direct Shear
 5. Consolidation
 6. Identify soils according to USCS
 7. Moisture density curve (s)
 - iii. Engineer Analysis and recommendations
 1. Foundations and retaining walls:
 - a. Allowable bearing capacity
 - b. Lateral loads friction coefficients
 - c. Settlement
 - d. Drainage – backfill of trenches information
 - e. Seismic loading
 2. Pavements
 - a. Traffic load analysis including construction heavy traffic
 - b. Subgrade support value (CBR value calculated in the lab)
 - c. Concrete and/ or asphalt pavement thickness
 3. Special considerations
 - a. Site preparation
 - b. Expansive soils
 - c. Collapsible soils
 - d. Slope stability
 - e. Rock fall

- f. Shallow ground water level
 - i. Foundation drainage
 - ii. Construction of basements
 - g. Surcharge/ preloading
 - h. Identification of geologic hazards
 - b. The number and depth of borings/pits for each specific project shall be determined by the geotechnical engineer. However, as a minimum, the depth should be deeper than any anticipated excavation (cuts, foundations, utilities, etc.). The boring should be deep enough to encounter a gravel layer suitable to allow infiltration.
 - c. The number of borings shall be determined by the geotechnical engineer/geologist and shall be compatible with the complexity/simplicity of the geology, subsurface conditions and the type of project.
 - d. Following the construction of the utilities in the street(s) within the project and prior to the final paving of the street(s), the Developer must submit written documentation from the consulting Geotechnical Engineer, the Design Engineer and the Contractor, indicating that each have received and read the Geotechnical Report and have incorporated the recommendations into the design and construction of the project.
- 2. USE OF FILTER FABRIC FOR STREET CONSTRUCTION
 - a. Normal woven or non-woven filter fabric is a viable material to use when a separation layer is needed over a soft subgrade and beneath granular fill. These materials provide some minor reinforcing for supporting loads, but primarily act to prevent the movement of many fines up into the overlying crushed base or other clean granular material.
 - b. If reinforcement of soft subgrade is desired, a geo-grid should be designed for the intended purpose.
- 3. FLOWABLE FILL
 - a. Utility excavations and subsequent backfill are the source of many problems for paved streets. It is extremely difficult to nearly impossible to place the utility, and backfill the trench, so that some subsequent differential settlement does not occur at the pavement surface. Costs associated with supplying, placing in lifts and compacting conventional backfill materials is high and results are unsatisfactory to marginal. Therefore, “flowable fill” is a preferential backfill alternative for utility installations beneath paved streets where hydraulic equipment is difficult to use such as a trench narrower than thirty-six inches (36”).

4. TRENCHLESS TECHNOLOGY

- a. Trenchless technology/directional drilling is encouraged for many utilities placed beneath streets without making a pavement utility cut. This procedure should be used whenever feasible.

SECTION 12: GARBAGE CONTAINERS**1. SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF THE WASTE USED FOR THE CONTAINER**

- a. The specific weight tells how much weight there is in a given volume.
 - i. For regular trash, an average specific weight number is about one hundred fifty (150) pounds per cubic yard.
 - ii. For specific commercial uses dealing with metals, an average specific weight number is about two hundred twenty-five (225) pounds per cubic yard.
- b. An average trash generation of three (3) pounds per person per day.
- c. An average number of people per residential unit is three (3) people per unit.
- d. The estimated weekly trash generation is based on seven (7) days per week.

2. CALCULATE THE TOTAL WASTE PER WEEK

- a. Multiply the average trash generation times seven (7) days per week and divide by the specific weight. For example:

$$(3 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{person}} / \text{day} \times 7 \text{ days}) / 150 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{CY}} = 0.14 \frac{\text{CY}}{\text{person}} / \text{week} \quad (3 \text{ pounds/person per day} \times 7 \text{ days}) / 150 \text{ pound/cubic yard} = 0.14 \text{ cubic yards per person per week}$$

3. VOLUME OF WASTE

- a. Multiply the number of units per three (3) people per unit.
- b. Multiply the total number of people by total waste per week. For example:-

A fifty (50) unit residential development:

$$(50 \text{ units} \times 3 \frac{\text{people}}{\text{unit}}) \times 0.14 \text{ CY} = 21 \frac{\text{CY}}{\text{week}}$$

$$(50 \text{ units} \times 3 \text{ people/unit}) \times 0.14 \text{ cubic yard} = 21 \text{ cubic yards per week}$$

4. NUMBER OF DUMPSTERS

- a. Dumpsters vary in sizes. The most common sizes are four (4), six (6) and eight (8) cubic yards.
- b. Divide the volume of waste by the size of the dumpster. Examples:

$$21 \text{ cubic yards of waste per week} / 6 \text{ cubic yard} = 3.5 \text{ dumpster ... use 4}$$

$$21 \frac{\text{CY}}{\text{week}} / 6 \text{ CY} = 3.5 \text{ dumpsters} \rightarrow \text{Use 4}$$

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~~21 ^{CY}
week~~ ~~cubic yards of waste per week~~ / 8 ~~cubic yard~~ ^{CY} = 2.6 dumpsters → Use 3...
~~use 3~~

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5. DUMPSTER SIZES

- a. Dimensions for a four (4), six (6) and eight (8) front loading dumpster:

Four (4) cubic yard dumpster dimension



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Six (6) cubic yard dumpster dimension



Eight (8) cubic yard dumpster dimension



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SECTION 13: PARKING FACILITIES

1. MINIMUM STANDARDS:

- a. Parking facilities shall be designed to conform to the following minimum standards:
 - i. Parking Space Dimensions. The minimum size of a standard parking space shall be nine (9) feet wide and eighteen (18) feet long.
 - ii. Enclosed garages shall have an interior dimension of at least twenty (20) feet wide and twenty (20) feet long.
- b. Driveways/Drive Aisles. Driveways providing access to parking facilities shall have the following dimensions:
 - i. Nonresidential Uses. When fire apparatus access is required, the minimum driveway width shall be twenty (20) feet for one-way traffic and twenty-six (26) feet for two-way traffic. Otherwise the minimum driveway width for a one-way driveway shall be fourteen (14) feet. Where one-way drives exist, directional signs and arrows shall be provided.
 - ii. Residential Uses (Two Units or Less). The minimum width shall be eighteen (18) feet.
 - iii. Residential Use (Three to Five Units). When fire apparatus access is required, the minimum driveway width shall be twenty (20) feet for one-way traffic and twenty-six (26) feet for two-way traffic. Otherwise the minimum width for a driveway shall be twenty (20) feet.
 - iv. Residential Uses (More than Five Units). The minimum width shall be twenty (20) feet for one-way traffic and twenty-six (26) feet for two-way traffic. Where one-way drives exist, directional signs and arrows shall be provided.
 - iv. Residential Uses (All). In a residential zone, no portion of the required front yard area shall be developed or used for vehicular off-street parking other than that

portion occupied by the driveway. The standard curb cut for ~~the a~~ driveway ~~shall not exceed~~ is twenty-four (26~~24~~) feet in width. ~~However, t~~The driveway curb cut may be widened ~~out~~ to accommodate a recreational vehicle parking pad. ~~The maximum curb cut allowed is not to exceed an additional ten forty (1040) feet.~~

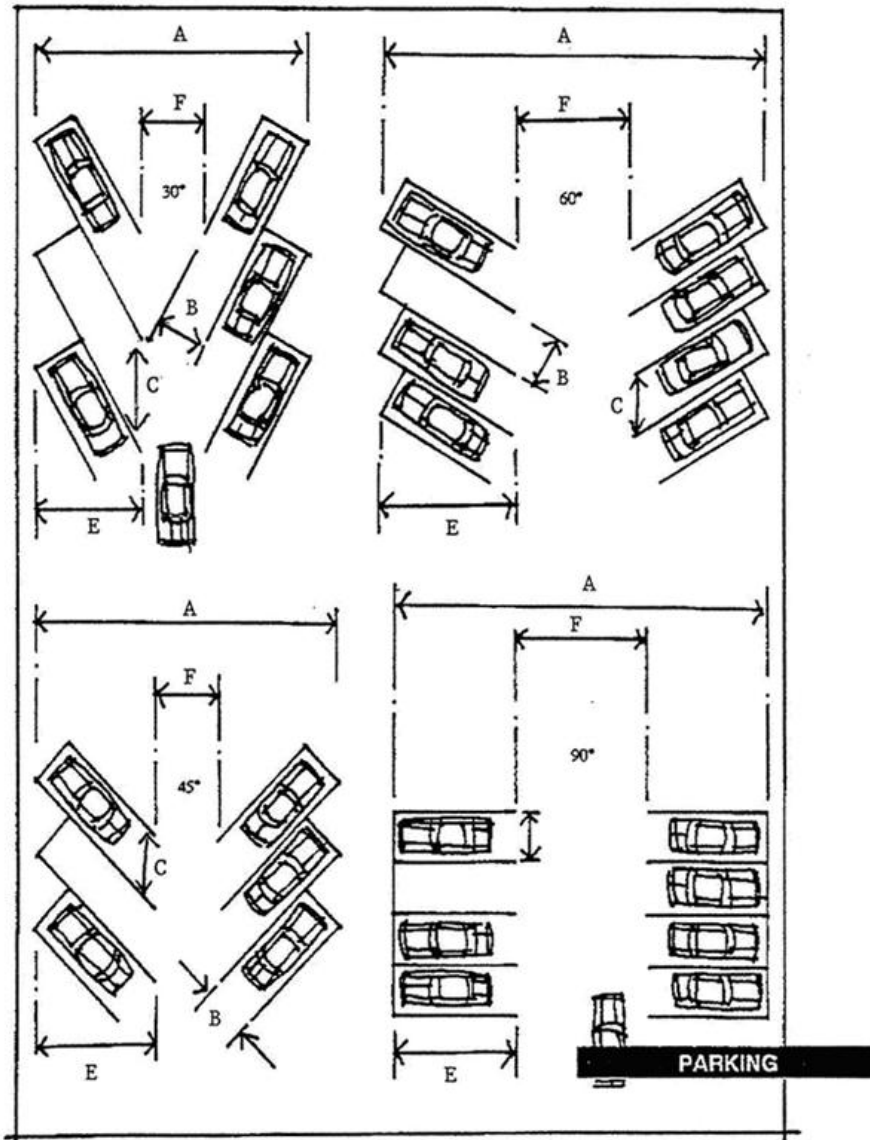
2. LIMIT ON RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAYS. For all residential uses, the driveway must lead directly to a garage, carport or other approved parking facility. The length of driveway between the sidewalk (or curb if there is no sidewalk) and the garage foundation wall or carport supports must be a minimum of twenty five (25) feet to accommodate a parked vehicle. The number of permitted driveways shall be one per one hundred and fifty feet (150) of lot frontage, or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total of two driveways. For circular driveways, one hundred (100) feet of frontage is required. A maximum of one driveway will be allowed on Collector and Arterial roadways.
3. PAVING. All required parking spaces, recreational vehicle storage areas, material storage areas and associated driveways shall be paved in accordance with the design and construction specifications established by the City Engineer.
4. STRIPING. All required vehicle parking spaces shall be clearly marked with white paint or other easily distinguishable material.
5. ACCESS AND MANEUVERING. Safe and adequate ingress and egress shall be provided to and from a street, ~~highway~~. Egress on to a public street shall be in a forward direction with maneuvering permitted in the public right-of-way.
6. TURNAROUND. Any required garage, carport or parking space located more than one hundred fifty (150) feet from the street or highway from which access is taken, and served by a driveway or aisle less than twenty feet wide, shall ~~have~~ an adjacent vehicle turnaround area as required by the adopted fire code.
7. LIGHTING. Lighting of outdoor parking areas shall be designed and maintained in a manner to prevent glare or direct illumination from intruding into any adjacent properties.
8. DRAINAGE. All areas used for the movement, parking, loading of vehicles shall be graded to convey surface water consistent with the water quality management plan requirements (if applicable). Drainage shall not be permitted across the surface of walkways or driveways.

Commented [S51]: Delete from have on and add: be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with the International Fire Code.

9. **PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING.** All landscape areas shall include tree, shrub and groundcover plantings. All landscape areas shall be consistent with the city's water conservation program. The following landscape provisions shall apply to all unenclosed parking facilities:
- The planting plans shall incorporate the use of drought tolerant plants to reduce water demand. A variety of plantings and hardscape should be selected and provided appropriately for their intended use. A minimum of five (5) feet of landscaped area shall be maintained along the perimeter of a parking area.
 - Wherever a screen wall is provided and is set back from the lot line, the open area between the wall and the lot line shall be landscaped with an appropriate material which shall be continuously maintained.
 - A minimum of one (1) tree per four (4) parking spaces shall be provided. Each tree shall be at least 1½ inch caliper and shall be of a species that provides a broad canopy. Shade trees must be dispersed as to provide a 50% tree canopy coverage of the parking lot within twenty (20) years of planting.
 - The interior of all parking lots shall include landscaped planters. These planters shall have an inside dimension width of five (5) feet and shall have a length equal to the length of the adjoining parking spaces. These planters shall be placed at both ends of each row of parking spaces. Planter areas shall contain at least one (1) tree and a combination of appropriate shrubs and groundcover or mulch or both. There shall be an additional landscaped planter area adjoining each tenth parking space, except that when there are more than fourteen (14) and less than twenty spaces, one (1) additional planter shall be centered in the row.
 - In parking areas where more than four (4) parking stalls exist without a circulation aisle, one stall shall include a continuous planting strip measuring five (5) feet in width, minimum inside dimension.
 - All landscaping shall be maintained and shall be irrigated by an automatic sprinkling system connected to the pressurized irrigation system.
10. **WHEEL STOPS.** Securely fixed wheel stops, at least six (6) inches in height shall be placed to prevent vehicles from overhanging a public right-of-way, a pedestrian walkway which would not meet disabled accessibility requirements, and adjacent to walls, fences and buildings.
11. **MAINTENANCE:** All parking lots and structures shall be maintained and kept free of garbage and debris. Striping of parking stalls shall be kept in a manner that allows each stall to be identified. Potholes, cracks, and other damage to the surface shall be repaired in a timely manner.

Table 13.1
Parking Space Dimensions

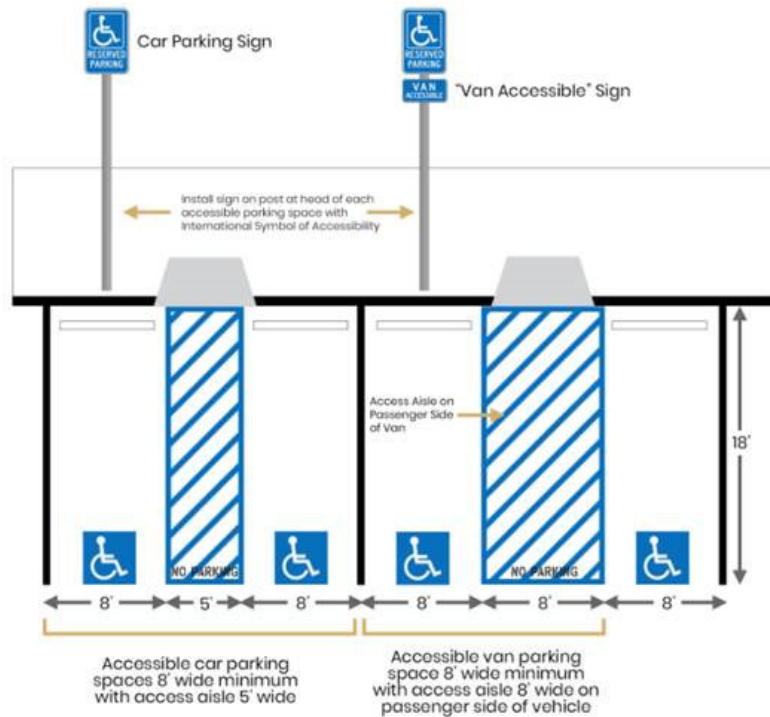
Regular Size Parking Spaces						
Dimension Indicator	Description	Angle				
		0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
	Overall module width					
A1	One-way	35.0	49.0	56.0	59.0	60.0
A2	Two-way	40.0	55.0	60.0	63.0	60.0
B	Stall width	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
C	Stall width parallel to aisle or curb	22.0	18.0	12.5	10.4	9.0
D	Length of parking stall	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
E	Stall depth to wall or curb	10.0	17.5	20.0	20.5	18.0
	Aisle width					
F1	One-way	15.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	24.0
F2	Two-way	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	24.0
F3	Fire Apparatus Accessible	26.0	-	-	-	26.0
Parking Spaces for the Disabled						
	Overall module width					
A1	One-way	43.0	57.0	62.0	64.0	60.0
A2	Two-way	48.0	63.0	67.0	68.0	60.0
B	Stall width	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
C	Stall width parallel to aisle or curb	23.0	28.0	19.8	16.2	14.0
D	Length of parking stall	23.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0
E	Stall depth to wall or curb	14.0	21.5	23.0	23.0	18.0
	Aisle width					
F1	One-way	15.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	24.0
F2	Two-way	20.0	-	-	-	24.0
F3	Fire Apparatus Accessible	26.0	-	-	-	26.0



12. ADA ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES: The minimum number of accessible parking spaces required depends on the total number of parking spaces in the lot, as seen in the table below. Furthermore, one of every six accessible parking spaces, or fraction of six, must be “van-accessible.” For example: A parking lot with 400 total spaces needs eight accessible spaces, and two of those eight spaces must be van-accessible.

Total Number of Parking Spaces in Parking Facility (Lot or Garage)	Minimum Total Number of Accessible Parking Spaces Required	Minimum Number of Van Accessible Sparking Spaces
1 - 25	1	1
26 - 50	2	1
51 - 75	3	1
76 - 100	4	1
101 - 150	5	1
151 - 200	6	1
201 - 300	7	2
301 - 400	8	2
401 - 500	9	2
501 - 1000	2% of total	1/6 of total ADA stalls required
1001 and over	20, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000	1/6 of total ADA stalls required

13. ADA PARKING STALL DIMENSIONS: ADA standard car parking stalls and van-accessible parking stalls shall be designed using the following minimum dimensions:



14. ADA PARKING STALL LOCATION: ADA parking stalls must be located on the shortest accessible route of travel to an accessible facility entrance. Where buildings have multiple accessible entrances with adjacent parking, the accessible parking spaces must be dispersed and located closest to the accessible entrances.

SECTION 14: OUTDOOR LIGHTING**1. SCOPE:**

- a. The purpose of this Chapter is to regulate the placement, orientation, distribution patterns and fixture types of outdoor lighting installed in the City. It is the intent of the City to encourage lighting that provides safety, utility and security while preventing glare on public ways, protecting the enjoyment of private property rights, conserving energy resources and reducing atmospheric light pollution.

2. OUTDOOR LIGHTING PLANS

If a proposed development, except developments limited to one- and two-family dwellings, involves the installation or alteration of outdoor lighting fixtures, an outdoor lighting plan shall be submitted and shall include the following information:

- a. A site plan, drawn to a scale of one (1) inch equaling no more than forty (40) feet, showing the location, height, manufacturer, model, lamp type, lumen output and wattage of each outdoor lighting fixture in relationship to buildings, streets and parking areas.
- b. An iso-lux plan showing the levels of illumination, in foot-candles, that would result at ground level from the lighting installation.
- c. A certification that the lighting fixtures to be installed are fully shielded, cut off type fixtures that will not allow light dispersion or direct glare to shine above a ninety (90) degree horizontal plane from the base of the fixture.
- d. A certification that the exterior lighting will comply with the maintained horizontal illuminance recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- b. All outdoor lighting shall be turned off after business hours, except for essential security lighting.
- c. Lighting of signs, buildings and displays shall be directed downward. Uplighting shall be prohibited; provided that in landscaped areas uplighting may be allowed if approved by the Design Review Committee (DRC).
- d. Electrical service to outdoor lighting fixtures shall be underground unless fixtures are mounted directly on utility poles.

4. EXEMPTIONS

The following types of outdoor lighting shall be exempt from the provisions of this Chapter:

- a. Holiday lighting during the months of November, December and January. Such lighting shall not create dangerous glare on adjacent streets or properties.
- b. Temporary lighting, including but not limited to circuses, fairs, carnivals and civic uses, for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days unless otherwise approved by the Development Services Department.
- c. Lighting associated with agricultural operations.
- d. Construction or emergency lighting, provided that such lighting is temporary and is discontinued immediately upon completion of the construction work or abatement of the emergency circumstances necessitating such lighting.
- e. Roadway lighting.

5. PARKING LOT LIGHTING

Parking lots should be illuminated adequately for security and safety, but such illumination shall be controlled to prevent glare and avoid decreasing the visibility of neighboring properties. Parking lot lighting shall not be used to draw attention to a business.

- a. The maximum height of parking lot lighting shall be as follows:
 - i. Twenty (20) feet in a residential zone,
 - ii. Twenty five (25) feet for a commercial, industrial or public facility use abutting a residential use or zone, and
 - iii. Fifty (50) feet for a commercial, industrial, or public facility use not abutting a residential use or zone.
 - iv. Height shall be measured from the ground surface being illuminated to the bottom of the lighting fixture.
- b. Parking lot lighting fixtures designed to portray an historic period or architectural style are encouraged. If such fixtures are not “cut off” or shielded fixtures, the maximum initial lumens generated by each fixture shall not exceed two thousand (2000) (equivalent to a one hundred fifty (150) watt incandescent bulb). The height of such lighting fixtures shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet.
- c. Parking lot lighting shall be designed so the minimum illumination at grade level is between two-tenths (.2) and three-tenths (.3) foot-candles in residential zones and

between three-tenths (.3) and five-tenths (.5) foot-candles in commercial, industrial and public facility zones. The ratio of average parking lot illumination to minimum parking lot illumination shall not exceed four to one (4:1).

- d. Except as modified elsewhere in this Subsection, lighting fixtures shall be shielded where necessary to prevent direct illumination of adjoining properties, with the exception of light needed to illuminate an adjoining public right-of-way.

6. LIGHTING OF GASOLINE STATION/ CONVENIENCE STORE CANOPIES

Gasoline station and convenience store canopies shall provide adequate lighting for customers but lighting shall not be so intense as to be as an attention device for the business, as provided in this Section.

- a. Lighting fixtures in the ceiling of canopies shall be fully recessed in the canopy.
- b. Light fixtures shall not be mounted on the top or fascia of such canopies.
- c. The fascia of such canopies shall not be illuminated, except for approved signage.
- d. Areas around gasoline pump islands and under canopies shall have a minimum illumination at grade level between one (1) and five and one-half (5 1/2) foot-candles. The ratio of average illumination to the minimum illumination at grade in the areas around the gasoline pumps shall not exceed four to one (4:1).

7. LIGHTING OF EXTERIOR SALES/ DISPLAY AREAS

The following provisions apply to businesses such as automobile, heavy equipment and recreational vehicle dealerships and other businesses, such as building material stores, which rely on outdoor display of merchandise.

- a. Areas designed for parking or passive display of merchandise shall be lighted in accordance with the standards for parking lots in Section 14.5 Payson City Design Guidelines, above.
- b. Light fixtures shall be shielded, cut off type fixtures located, mounted and aimed so that direct light is not cast onto adjoining streets or properties.
- c. Light fixtures shall be installed at a height not to exceed twenty-five (25) feet.
- d. Exterior display/sales areas shall be designed so that the minimum illumination at grade level is between one (1) and five (5) foot-candles. The ratio of average sales/display area lighting to minimum sales/display area lighting shall not exceed four to one (4:1).

9. LIGHTING OF OUTDOOR SPORTS OR PERFORMANCE FACILITIES

- a. The lighting plans to be submitted with the development plan shall be prepared by a qualified lighting designer, experienced in lighting such facilities. The plan shall demonstrate that the location, selection, and aiming of the lighting fixtures will focus light on the playing or performing areas, minimize glare and visibility from neighboring areas, minimize sky glow and promote energy efficiency.
- b. A dual lighting system shall be provided. The primary system shall be adequate for the sports or performing event. The primary system shall be shut off within forty-five (45) minutes of the conclusion of the event. The secondary system shall be designed to facilitate the exiting of patrons, clean up and maintenance.

10. SECURITY LIGHTING

Adequate lighting shall be provided to protect persons and property and to allow for the proper functioning of surveillance equipment as provided in this Section.

- a. Security lighting plan shall utilize shielded fixtures. Floodlights shall not be permitted.
- b. Vertical features, such as walls of a building, may be illuminated for security to a height of eight (8) feet above grade.
- c. Security lighting poles shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height in residential zones and twenty-five (25) feet in height in commercial, industrial or public facility zones.
- d. Security lights intended to illuminate a perimeter, such as a fence line, shall be allowed only if regulated by a motion detection system that triggers the lighting when an intruder moves to within five feet of the perimeter.
- e. The average horizontal grade level or vertical surface illumination of security lighting in residential zones shall not exceed one-half (1/2) foot-candle. The average horizontal grade level illumination of security lighting in commercial, industrial or public facility zones shall not exceed one and one-half (1 1/2) foot-candles.

11. LIGHTING FACADES

Lighting of building facades is discouraged, except for approved security lighting. Government buildings, church buildings, historic buildings and significant or contributing buildings within historic districts shall be exempt from this requirement.

- a. Lighted facades shall not exceed an illumination of five (5) foot-candles on a vertical surface.
- b. Light fixtures shall be shielded and directed downward.

12. ILLUMINATION OF SIGNAGE

- a. Externally illuminated signs shall be served by light fixtures that are shielded and directed downward. The average level of illumination on the sign face shall not exceed three (3) foot-candles and the ratio of average to minimum illumination shall not exceed two to one (2:1).
- b. Internally illuminated signs should be designed with light lettering or symbols on a darker background. If fluorescent lighting tubes are utilized, they shall be spaced on at least twelve (12) inch centers and be mounted at least three and one-half (3 1/2) inches from the sign face.

SECTION 15: TRAILS**1. SCOPE:**

- a. This article establishes the minimum requirements for the design of Multi-Use Paths within the City of Payson. Multi-use paths shall be placed where so indicated on the City of Payson ~~Future and Existing Trails and Parks plan, in the Payson Master Transportation Plan,~~ as well as all other Payson area-specific plans.

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2. DEFINITIONS:

- a. Trails and Separated Shared-use Paths: The terms shared use paths, multiple-use paths, and trails are interchangeable within Payson City. A trail or shared use path shall refer to a City owned right-of-way (or permanent easement) that allows non-motorized travel with, or without access to the adjacent properties.
- b. Bicycle Lanes: Shall refer to on-street lanes, a minimum of four feet (4') wide, designated by paint or barriers, dedicated for the use of people on bicycles.
- c. Sidewalks – Shall refer to a hard-surfaced path adjacent to a street, a minimum of five feet (5') wide, dedicated for the use of people walking.
- d. Neighborhood Pathways: Shall refer to short links between neighborhoods, adjacent businesses, parks, and other points of interest. In cul-de-sacs, strategically placed paths (between two lots) can link bicyclists and pedestrians to local destinations without requiring long, indirect routes that tend to inhibit walking or bike riding.
- e. Non-standard or Temporary Pathways – Shall refer to the use of existing improvements such as sidewalks or roadway shoulders for trail routes and may be used only after all other options have been exhausted. Such solutions are temporary expedients.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

- a. These standards are based on recommendations of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), as set forth in the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999; and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2009 Edition (MUTCD 2009), and other sources. Should any of these design standards come into conflict with published national standards, follow those in the current AASHTO Guide and MUTCD.
- b. Separation of Facilities
 - i. When two-way shared-use paths are located adjacent to a roadway, wide separation between the two facilities demonstrates to both the bicyclist and the motorist that the path functions as an independent facility. Safety and comfort of the trail user are both critical considerations – a trail located next to high speed traffic diminishes safety and creates discomfort for the patron that reduces trail use.
 - ii. A minimum horizontal separation of six feet (6') between the trail edge of pavement and roadway edge of pavement is required. Ideally, this buffer area will be lined with shade trees or other vertical and native and/or drought-tolerant landscaping that acts as a barrier. Where the trail runs parallel to a high-speed facility (greater than or equal to 40 mph), wider separation is recommended.
 - iii. When this is not possible, a suitable physical barrier is required. Such barriers serve both to prevent path users from making unwanted movements between the path and

the highway shoulder and to reinforce the concept that the path is an independent facility. Where used, the barrier should be a minimum of forty-two inches (42") high, to prevent bicyclists from toppling over it. A barrier between a shared-use path and adjacent roadway should not impair sight distances at intersections, and not be a hazard to trail users or errant motorists.

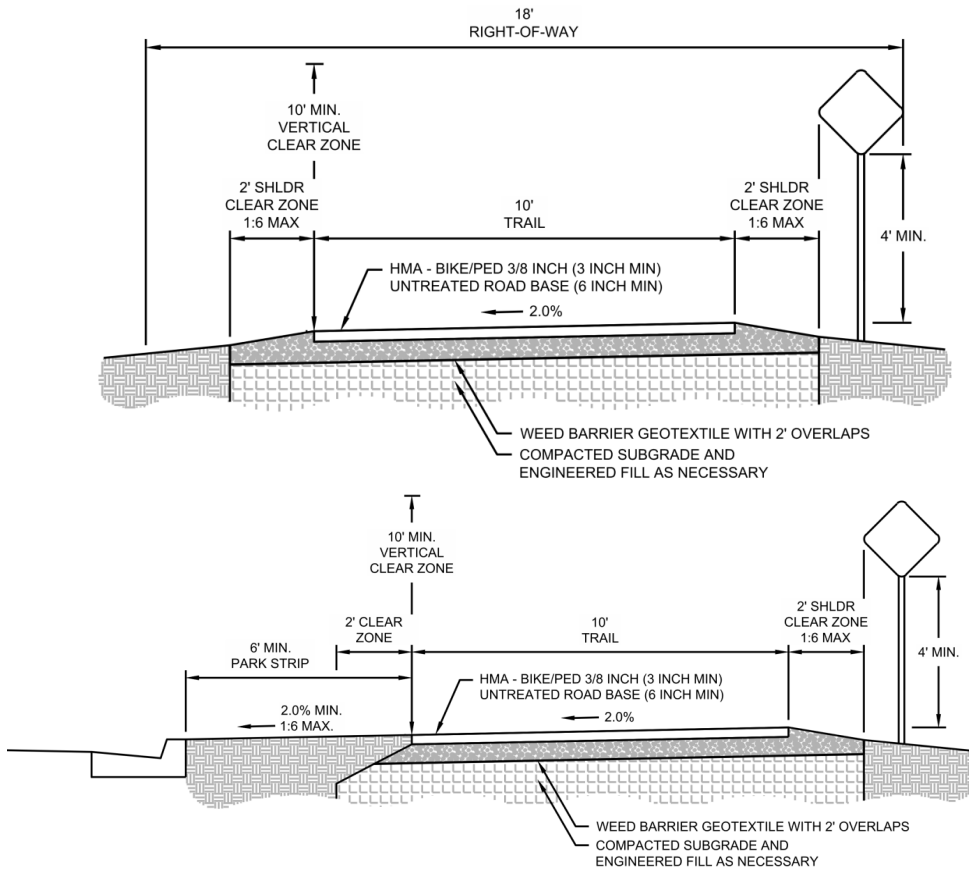
- iv. Trails should not be located along roadsides where sidewalks are typically provided. Typically, sidewalks are not good candidates for use as trails since they tend to be too narrow to accommodate multiple services and are also frequently interrupted. Where good trail design is not possible due to frequent interruptions or lack of suitable separation from roadways, a combination of bicycle lanes and sidewalks may be more appropriate.

c. Trail Widths

- i. *Right of Way* - A minimum right of way width of eighteen feet (18') wide shall to be deeded to the City to accommodate the trail, shoulders, and signage. The trail right-of-way is meant to always provide public access along the trail. If the right-of-way cannot be deeded to the City based on extenuating circumstances, then a permanent easement needs to be granted that runs with the property to maintain public access in perpetuity. Neighborhood trail connectors should also follow the same cross section, widths, and standards outlined in this document even if part of a private development connection to the trail system.
- ii. *Paved Shared-Use Trails* - Minimum useable surface width shall be ten feet (10') for two-way, shared-use trails in most instances. Constrictions to eight feet (8') may be designed in certain situations, such as restricted physical space between a roadway and building or vertical drop-off. All such constrictions should be less than one hundred feet (100') in length, and have smooth rather than abrupt transitions. Appropriate signage shall be installed to warn users of changes in trail width.
- iii. *Natural surface paths* - Such paths in backcountry or rural settings shall be a minimum of two feet (2') wide where only pedestrian use is anticipated. A minimum width of four feet (4') is recommended where multiple uses are anticipated, or where the path is adjacent to a paved urban trail. Where path usage levels are anticipated to be similar to paved trails, natural surface paths shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') wide.
- iv. *Neighborhood Pathways* - Short connecting paths of five hundred feet (500') or less, minimum six feet (6') in width.
- v. *Shoulders and clear zones* - At a minimum, a two-foot (2') wide horizontal clear zone, from which all lateral obstructions such as trees, signs, fences, etc, are to be removed shall be provided on either side of the path. Within this clear zone, a two-foot (2') wide graded area on either side of the trail with a cross-slope no greater than a 1V:6H shall be provided. A vertical clear zone of ten feet (10') is also required, free of obstructions such as tree limbs, overhangs, etc. The horizontal and vertical clear zones together create a trail envelope free of obstructions and other hazards.

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4. TRAIL SURFACES:

- a. Asphalt surfacing shall be preferred for trails in the City. If circumstances dictate that a concrete trail would be preferable, then it must be approved by the City Engineer or their appointee.
- b. Design Loads—While loads will be substantially less than highway loads, trails shall be designed to sustain, without damage, occasional wheel loads from emergency and maintenance vehicles.
- c. Subgrade Identification – Trail projects shall be required to identify the existing subgrades along the proposed trail route prior to construction. A geotechnical report completed by a licensed, professional geotechnical engineer must be completed for all trail projects to analyze soil conditions and recommend a pavement design unless waived

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by the City Engineer or designee. Naturally occurring clay soils, peat, and high silt content sandy soils have been identified as having typically insufficient strength for proper pavement construction at minimum thickness.

- d. Asphalt Surface Trail - Asphalt surface trails shall be built with a minimum three (3) inches bituminous surface course of PG 64-34, DM-1/2, 50 blow (APWA 32.12.05) on top of six inches (6") of untreated road base--minus ¾-inch aggregate size. Subgrade soil should be compacted to a minimum of ninety-five percent (95%) maximum density at optimum moisture (AASHTO T 99 standard) and base course must be compacted to ninety-five percent (95%) of maximum density at optimum moisture as determined by the AASHTO T180 or ASTM D 1557 or as determined by a licensed, professional geotechnical engineer and approved by the City Engineer or designee.

i. General Specifications for Asphalt Work

1. Ensure that asphalt paving machines and handwork must be able to form the smooth curves, width changes, surface pitch, and superelevation required.
2. Ensure that both the subgrade and the base must be dry and free of frost and ice when asphalt work is done.
3. Scarify the surface of the subgrade to a minimum depth of six inches (6"), adjust the moisture condition as needed, then compact the soil.
4. Apply a root inhibitor or lay geotextile beneath the asphalt to prevent roots from heaving the surface.
5. Extend base course a minimum of two feet (2') beyond the minimum paved surface width. Compact the shoulder and slope it away from the asphalt at a maximum 1V:6H slope.
6. Ensure that the finished asphalt surface is smooth and free of obvious imperfections. Where asphalt meets concrete or other hard surfaces, the joint must be smooth and even across both surfaces. Asphalt joints are to be butt rather than taper.
7. Feather the edge of pavement with base course or native soil to avoid any sharp drops from the trail edge.

- e. Concrete Surface Trail - Concrete Surface Trails shall be constructed with a minimum four-inch (4") slab thickness on four-inch (4") base course, with transverse saw-cut joints every ten feet (10') and a medium transverse broom finish. Finished slabs shall be flush with ground surface.

i. General Specifications for Concrete Work

1. Cross-slope, superelevation, grade and weed barrier geotextile fabric requirements for concrete trails are the same as for asphalt trails.

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ii. Materials

1. Concrete – 4000 psi at twenty-eight (28) days, 6±1% entrained air. Aggregate shall be both coarse and fine with maximum coarse aggregate size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inch, conforming to the Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregate, ASTM C33. Air entraining agents shall conform to ASTM C260.
 2. Cement – Cement shall conform to standard specification for Portland Cement, ASTM C150, Type I or II, or ASTM 175 for Air-Entraining Portland Cement, Type IA or IIA.
 3. *Water* – Water used for mixing shall be clean and free from injurious amounts of oil, acids, alkali, salt, or organic substances harmful to concrete.
 4. *Curing Compounds* – Liquid membrane curing compounds shall conform to ASTM C309.
 5. *Preformed Filler* – Expansion joint material shall be non-extruding preformed joint filler conforming to ASTM D1751.
 6. *Joint Sealer* – Joint sealer shall conform to ASTM D3405.
- f. Natural Surface Trail – Trails using natural surfacing materials should be designed to provide facilities for as many users as possible. Surface type shall be provided as indicated in the Payson City *Non-Motorized Trails System Plan*. Compacted dirt, crushed stone and crusher fines are acceptable in appropriate aggregates and size.
- i. Large rocks, roots or stumps, and other obstacles to users shall be removed and all organic material scarified within the path envelope unless the trail is planned specifically for single-track mountain bike use.
 - ii. Crushed stone paths shall have a minimum compacted depth of four inches (4”) of crushed stone–limestone, sandstone, or crushed rock—with an aggregate mix and passing a screen of no more than three-fourths inch (3/4”). No rounded aggregate shall be used. Path surfaces of untreated base course are discouraged, due to the typical inclusion of soils in base course materials that render them prone to rutting and displacement in wet conditions.

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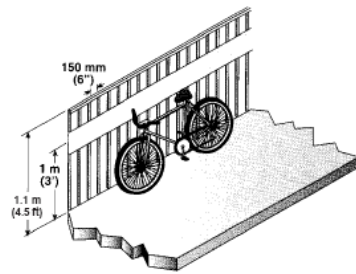
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5. STRUCTURES:

- a. All overpasses, underpasses, and bridges shall have a minimum clear width the same as that of the approach trail, plus the minimum two-foot (2') wide horizontal clear zone. Bridge or underpass approaches shall be aligned along the path to allow clear sight lines across or through the entire structure, and to avoid forcing trail users to make abrupt turns, climbs, or descents to access the structure.
- b. Widths and clearances—The minimum clear width of the bridge surface shall be no narrower than the approach path. A preferred width of fourteen feet (14') provides an additional clear width of two feet (2') on each side of a ten-foot (10') traveled portion of a bridge that is to be used by both cyclists and pedestrians. A vertical clearance of ten feet (10') shall be maintained.
- c. Design loads—When a bridge is wide enough to permit access by emergency vehicles, the design live load of the bridge shall accommodate such vehicles.

- d. Railings—Railings on both sides of a multi-use path structure shall be a minimum of forty-two inches (42") high. Additional height tends to obstruct the view of path users and should be avoided if appropriate. Smooth ten-inch (10") wide horizontal rub rails shall be attached to the inside of the railings at a handlebar height of three feet (3') above the bridge deck surface. Openings in the handrail shall be no wider than six inches (6") to prevent young children from falling through the handrail.



i. Railing with "rub-rail"
Adapted from Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (1995)

- e. Bridge entrances—At each entrance to the bridge, the handrails as described above shall extend a minimum of eight feet (8') beyond the end of the bridge and splayed outward at fifteen-degree (15) angles to the pathway.
- f. Decking—If decking that does not provide a smooth and continuous surface is to be used (such as wood decking) it shall be laid at no less than forty-five degrees (45) to the direction of travel along the bridge to prevent gaps that may develop in the decking from trapping bicycle wheels. Where possible, decking shall be laid ninety degrees (90) to the direction of travel. On all bridge decks, bicycle-safe expansion joints shall be used. Decking materials that become slippery when wet shall be avoided. All screws or bolts shall be countersunk flush with the deck surface.
- g. All structures, including underpasses, shall maintain the minimum clear zone or envelope throughout.
6. DRAINAGE:
- Trails shall have continuous cross slopes of two percent (2%) to provide for proper drainage, and be accessible to wheelchairs where wheelchair use is possible. Crowned surfaces are not usually wheelchair-friendly.
 - Ditches, swales, interceptor swales, and/or closed drain systems shall properly drain water away from the trail surface and clear zones. Open drainage features shall be located outside the trail envelope.
 - Drainage grates shall be located outside of the trail envelope. However, if placement inside the envelope is necessary, the grate shall be of bicycle safe design and emplaced flush with the trail pavement surface.

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7. DESIGN SPEED:

- a. Paved trail design speed shall be to twenty-five (25) miles per hour to safely accommodate bicycle use; higher design speeds for multi-use paths are discouraged. Unpaved trails may be designed to a fifteen (15) miles per hour speed.

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8. MINIMUM CURVE RADII FOR PAVED TRAILS:

Design Speed	Minimum Radius
12mph	36 feet
20mph	100 feet
25mph	156 feet
30mph	225 feet

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- a. Where reduced curve radii must be used because of limited right-of-way, topographical, or other considerations, standard curve warning signs and supplemental pavement markings shall be installed as per the *MUTCD 2009 or the most current edition*. Wider pavement can also be used to offset the effects of reduced curve radii.
- b. Superelevation—Superelevation or pavement banking on curves may be required. Refer to *AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*, 1999, pp 37-46 for design recommendations.

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9. GRADES:

Grade	Maximum Length
6%	800 feet
7%	400 feet
8%	300 feet
9%	200 feet
10%	100 feet

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- a. Grades on trails shall be kept to a minimum, under five percent (5%), in order to best serve all non-motorized users. Steeper grades may be used only over short distances.
- b. Grades shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on straight sections, or five percent (5%) on curves. Where a path must curve on a grade, provide longer than normal sight lines and a transition zone at both top and bottom of the grade.
- c. Grades shall not exceed three percent (3%) with crushed stone or other unpaved surfaces for bicycle handling, drainage, and erosion reasons. If this is not feasible, appropriate drainage and erosion mitigation measures should be utilized. Refer to International Mountain Bicycling Association's publication *Building Better Trails* for design guidelines.

- d. Signs warning of steep grades must be provided at the top of sections with grades higher than five percent (5%), or where users cannot see the bottom of the grade.



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10. SIGHT DISTANCE:

- a. Adequate sight distances shall be maintained for the higher speed users, usually considered to be bicyclists. Use the guidelines provided in the *AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999*, pp 40-46.

11. TRAIL-ROADWAY INTERSECTIONS:

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- a. Long sections of trail without road crossings or driveways are most desirable. At a bare minimum, 1320 feet (1/4 mile) between such interruptions should be planned and maintained throughout.
- b. Intersections between trails and roadways shall be carefully designed to maintain the safety of users and motorists. Refer to *AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999* for design recommendations.
- c. Controlling motorized vehicle access may be required at trail/roadway intersections. All such intersections shall be signed with the MUTCD standard sign R5-3.

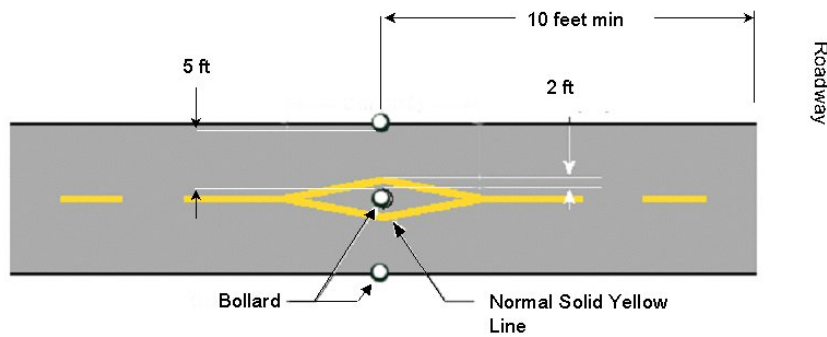


R5-3

- i.
- d. Lockable, removable bollards shall be used if more aggressive measures are needed. Posts or bollards shall be set back beyond the clear zone on the crossing roadway or be of a breakaway design. The post shall be permanently retro-reflectorized for nighttime visibility and painted a bright color for improved daytime visibility. Striping an envelope around any post within the travel way of a paved trail is recommended. See *MUTCD 2009, Part 9, Traffic Controls for Bicycle Facilities*, page 9C-3.



- i. **Bollard Design**—Three and one-half-inch ($3\frac{1}{2}$ ") diameter galvanized steel, rounded top, painted traffic yellow with retro-reflectORIZED obstruction marking. Top of bollard should be between three feet (3') and four feet (4') above paved surface



- ii. **Bollard Placement and Pavement Markings**
- iii. An appropriate number of bollards shall be placed across the trail to inhibit motorized access. Placement should be such that "travel lanes" on the trail are unobstructed and do not force users to detour out of the normal line of travel. Separation between bollards shall be five feet (5') to allow trail user access while not allowing automobiles.
- iv. Where the desire for ATV use of the trail can be reasonably anticipated, the separation between bollards may be reduced to a maximum of forty-eight inches (48") to discourage such vehicular access. Appropriate obstruction marking and signing should be placed as needed when bollards intrude into the pathway surface.

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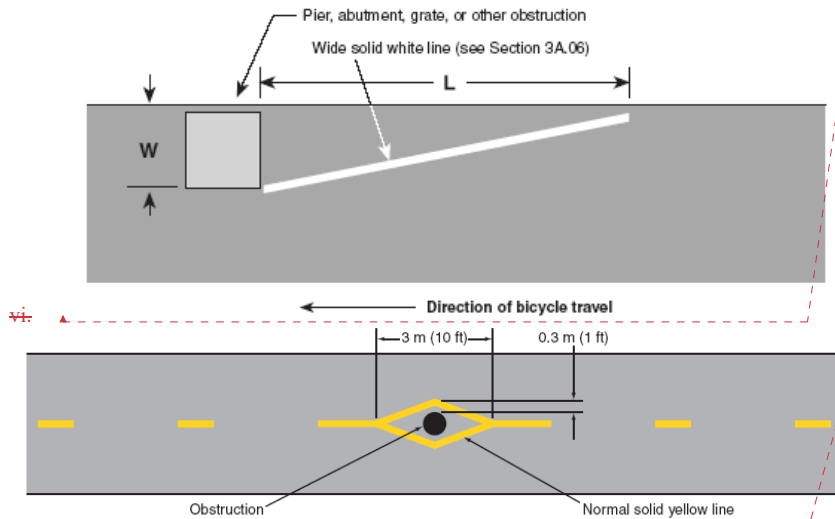
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Figure 9C-8. Example of Obstruction Pavement Marking

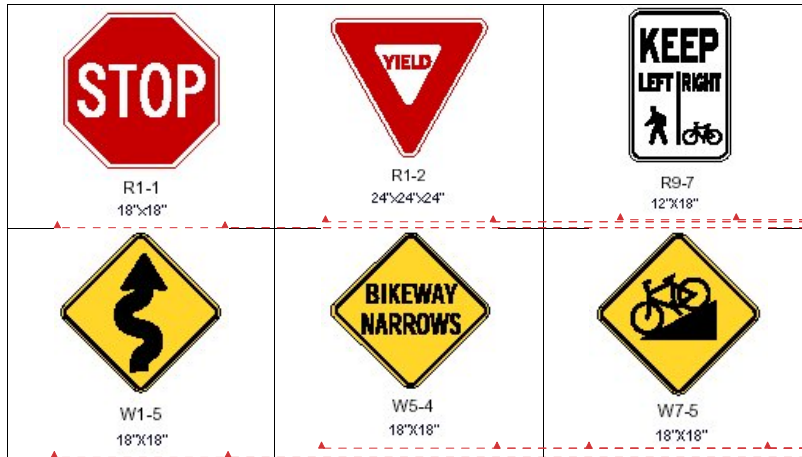
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12. SIGNAGE AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS:

- a. All appropriate and necessary signage and pavement markings are to be provided according to the *MUTCD 2009 or the most current edition*. See Part 9, *Traffic Controls for Bicycle Facilities*.
- b. Sign placements shall follow MUTCD regulations. Signs should be placed no closer than two feet (2') from the trail edge of pavement, and no farther than six feet (6'). The bottom edges of signs shall be between four feet (4') and five feet (5') vertically from the trail surface. These requirements facilitate access by users while maintaining the envelope. Signs for a trail shall be scaled down to recommended sizes.
- c. Striping of bicycle lanes on the roadway in tandem with sidewalks for pedestrians can be provided to link two sections of separated pathway or to extend a route where needed. Proper signage should also be provided. Multiple or frequent transitions from trail to bike lanes/sidewalks are not recommended due to safety and usability problems. Refer to the *AASHTO Guide for Developing Bicycle Facilities, 1999*.

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d. Sample Signage

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13. ACCESSIBILITY:

- a. Title II and Title III of The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 require all new construction and alterations to be accessible to all Americans, including those with disabilities. The US Access Board publishes *ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)* that must lawfully be applied to new construction in both the private and public sectors. While these guidelines do not yet specifically address trails, the following provisions can and should be applied:
 - i. Accessible Routes (ADAAG 4.3)
 - ii. Parking (ADAAG 4.6) - will usually apply to trailheads
 - iii. Curb Ramps (ADAAG 4.7)
 - iv. Ramps (ADAAG 4.8)

SECTION 156: PAYSON CITY STANDARD DETAILSSee attached

Description	Drawing Number
1 Overhead Services 200 Amps Max. (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0002
2 Underground Services 200 Amps Max. (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0003
3 Primary Underground Services Larger than 200 Amps Multiple Metered Units (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0004
4 Secondary Underground Service Larger than 200 Amps and up to 400 Amps. Multiple Meters (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0005
5 Underground Services 200 Amps Maximum (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0006
6 Primary Underground Service Larger than 200 Amps Dedicated Transformer. Single Metered Unit. (Single and Three Phase)	02-50-0007
7 Secondary Underground Service Larger than 200 Amps. Single Meter. (Single Phase)	02-50-0008
8 Precast or Cast In Place Pad for Three Phase Transformer 750— 1000 kVA.	02-50-0009
9 Precast or Cast In Place Pad for Three Phase Transformer 0— 500 kVA.	02-50-0010
10 Cast In Place Pad for Three Phase Transformer 1500—2500 kVA.	02-50-0011
11 Pad Switch Sleeve	02-50-0012

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