



CITY COUNCIL MEETING

ADDENDUM

6:00 pm

Tuesday, October 19, 2004

I. PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

- A. Pledge of Allegiance
- B. [Agenda Request - Robert Pittelli](#) - Spanish Oaks Sidewalk
(Continued from September 7, 2004)
- C. [Agenda Request - Tracy Livingston](#) - Conditional Use Permit for
Wind Meteorological Tower

II. STAFF REPORTS

- A. Junior Baker - Legal
 - 1. [Ordinance No. 13-4](#) - An Ordinance Amending
Regulations on the Sale of Beer
- B. Emil Pierson - Planning
 - 1. [Resolution No. 07-04](#) - Adopting Pre-disaster Hazard
Mitigation Plan
- C. Richard Heap - Engineering
 - 1. Proposed Modification Pressurized Irrigation User Rate

III. OTHER BUSINESS

IV. EXECUTIVE SESSION IF NEEDED - TO BE ANNOUNCED IN MOTION

() indicates support information, if any, will follow at the Council meeting.*

The public is invited to participate in all Spanish Fork City Council Meetings. If you need special accommodation to participate in the meeting, please contact the City Manager's Office at 798-5000.

SPANISH FORK CITY

AGENDA REQUEST FORM

Date of Meeting Requested to Attend: Sept 7, 2004

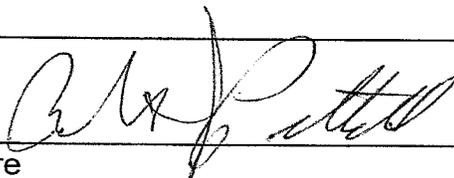
All forms must be completed and returned by NOON the Wednesday before the Council Meeting requested. (Return no later than: _____) Thank you.

Name	<u>Robert J. Pittelli</u>	Phone	
		Number	
Address	<u>Spanish Fork, UT</u>		

Please list the subject and detailed information regarding your request:

SIDE WALK FOR OAKS SUB-DIVISION
POWER HOUSE ROAD up TO GUN CLUB SUB-DIVISION

Signature



Date

8-18-04

Date of meeting requested to attend—**October 19, 2004**

- Subject of your request —**Conditional Use Permit for Wind Meteorological Tower**
- List detailed information regarding your request - **Request permit to erect one or two 60 meter meteorological towers (to measure wind speed). To discuss possible plans for a future wind farm. Perhaps discuss the process of applying for a conditional use permit for 6-8 1.5 MW wind turbines to be placed at the mouth of the canyon. Inform city council of timing of project development. Invite City Council Members on a trip to the Evanston Wind Farm.**

Christine Watson Mikell

IsoTruss Structures

ORDINANCE NO. 13-04

ROLL CALL

VOTING	YES	NO
MAYOR DALE R. BARNEY <i>(votes only in case of tie)</i>		
MATTHEW D. BARBER <i>Councilmember</i>		
PAUL M. CHRISTENSEN <i>Councilmember</i>		
SETH V. SORENSEN <i>Councilmember</i>		
CHRIS C. WADSWORTH <i>Councilmember</i>		
EVERETT KELEPOLO <i>Councilmember</i>		

I MOVE this ordinance be adopted: Councilmember

SECOND the foregoing motion: Councilmember

ORDINANCE 13-04

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING REGULATIONS ON THE SALE OF BEER

WHEREAS, the Utah State Alcoholic Beverage Control Act allows municipalities to regulate the sale of beer, but not any other alcoholic beverages; and

WHEREAS, Spanish Fork City prohibits the sale of beer on Sundays, with the exception of private clubs, although the State allows the sale of other alcoholic beverages on Sundays; and

WHEREAS, the Ordinance restricting the sell of beer on Sundays is more restrictive than neighboring communities, placing Spanish Fork business owners at a competitive disadvantage; and

WHEREAS, in order to place Spanish Fork City merchants on equal footing with merchants in neighboring communities, it is appropriate to amend the licensing requirements concerning the sale of beer;

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained and enacted by the Spanish Fork City Council as follows:

I.

Section 5.12.070 (1)(B) of the Spanish Fork City Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

B. It shall not permit beer, light beer, malt liquor, or malted beverages to be sold during the hours of 12:00 midnight until 6:00 a.m.

II.

Section 5.12.070 (4)(B) of the Spanish Fork City Municipal Code is hereby repealed.

III.

This Ordinance shall take effect 20 day after passage and publication.

PASSED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SPANISH FORK,
UTAH, this 19th day of October, 2004.

DALE R. BARNEY, Mayor

ATTEST:

KENT R. CLARK, City Recorder

RESOLUTION NO. 04-07

ROLL CALL

VOTING	YES	NO
MAYOR DALE R. BARNEY <i>(votes only in case of tie)</i>		
MATTHEW D. BARBER <i>Councilmember</i>		
PAUL M. CHRISTENSEN <i>Councilmember</i>		
EVERETT KELEPOLO <i>Councilmember</i>		
SETH V. SORENSEN <i>Councilmember</i>		
CHRIS C. WADSWORTH <i>Councilmember</i>		

I MOVE this ordinance be adopted: _____

I SECOND the foregoing motion: _____

RESOLUTION NO. 04-07

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MOUNTAINLAND ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000.

WHEREAS, President William J. Clinton signed H.R. 707, the *Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000*, into law on October 30, 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all jurisdictions to be covered by a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency pre-disaster mitigation funds; and

WHEREAS, Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) has been contracted by the State of Utah to prepare a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan covering all of the jurisdictions in the MAG Area; and

WHEREAS, the MAG Executive Council approved MAG Staff to write the plan on February 21st 2002; and

WHEREAS, Spanish Fork City is within the MAG Area; and

WHEREAS, the Spanish Fork City Council is concerned about mitigating potential losses from natural disasters before they occur; and

WHEREAS, the plan identifies potential hazards, potential losses and potential mitigation measures to limit losses; and

WHEREAS, the Spanish Fork City Council has determined that it would be in the best interests of the community, as a whole, to adopt the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan as it pertains to the City;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Spanish Fork City Council as follows:

The attached "Mountainland Association of Governments Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan" be adopted to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000.

This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2004.

DALE R. BARNEY, Mayor

ATTEST:

KENT R. CLARK, City Recorder

G:\CONNIE\ORDBOOK\RES\2004\RES04_07

Mountainland Association of Governments

Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan

2004



Prepared by Mountainland Association of Governments

Executive Summary

Purpose

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

Scope

Utah PDM Planning phase is statewide. The State of Utah will work with all local jurisdictions by means of the seven regional Association of Governments. The Mountainland Association of Governments area, which covers the counties of Summit, Utah and Wasatch, will have a plan completed by November 1, 2004 to give to the Utah Division of Emergency Services. Future monitoring, evaluating, updating and implementing will take place as new incidents occur and or every three to five years and will be included in the local mitigation plans as well. Natural hazards addressed are: Flooding; Wildland Fire; Landslide/Problem Soils; Earthquake; Drought; Severe Weather/Avalanche; and Infestation.

The Counties, Cities and Towns of the three-county Mountainland area are:

Summit County

Coalville, Francis, Henefer, Kamas, Oakley, and Park City.

Utah County

Alpine, American Fork, Cedar Fort, Cedar Hills, Eagle Mountain, Elk Ridge, Genola, Goshen, Highland, Lehi, Lindon, Mapelton, Orem, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Salem, Santaquin, Saratoga Springs, Spanish Fork, Springville, Vineyard, and Woodland Hills.

Wasatch County

Charleston, Heber, Midway, and Wallsburg.

Table of Contents

Part I	4
Introduction.....	4
General Regional Data.....	4
Introduction	5
Part II.....	15
Plan Pre-Requisites.....	15
Part III.....	19
Planning Process	19
Part IV	25
Risk Assessment.....	25
Flooding.....	33
Dam Failure	35
Wildland Fire.....	45
Landslides.....	47
Problem Soils.....	49
Earthquakes.....	51
Severe Weather	53
Drought.....	57
Infestation	59
County Annexes.....	65
Summit County.....	67
Utah County.....	109
Wasatch County.....	175
Part V Plan Maintenance	221
Part VI Additional State Requirements Capability Assessment.....	233
Appendix	249

Part I

Introduction

General Regional Data

Introduction

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

What is Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation is defined as any cost-effective action(s) that have the effect of reducing, limiting, or preventing vulnerability of people, property, and the environment to potentially damaging, harmful, or costly hazards. Hazard mitigation measures, which can be used to eliminate or minimize the risk to life and property, fall into three categories. First; those that keep the hazard away from people, property, and structures. Second; those that keep people, property, and structures away from the hazard. Third; those that do not address the hazard at all but rather reduce the impact of the hazard on the victims such as insurance or grants. This mitigation plan has strategies that fall into all three categories.

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

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

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

The State Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security (DESHS) have identified the following hazards to be analyzed by each county. These hazards include avalanche, dam failure, debris flow, drought, earthquake, flood, flash flooding, infestation, landslide, problem soils, summer storm, tornado, urban and rural fires, and winter storm.

This regional/multi-jurisdictional plan evaluates the impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of natural hazards in a jurisdictional area affected by a disaster. The plan supports, provides assistance, identifies and describes mitigation projects for each annex. The suggestive actions and plan

implementation for local and tribal governments could reduce the impact of future disasters. Only through the coordinated partnership with emergency managers, political entities, public works officials, community planners and other dedicated individuals working to implement this program was it accomplished.

To develop the mitigation plan, The Utah DESHS, based on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Utah League of Cities and Towns, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, chose to use the planning services of the Utah Association of Governments.

Seven regional Associations of Government:

Bear River Associations of Government
Wasatch Front Associations of Government / Wasatch Front Regional Council
Mountainland Associations of Government
Six County Associations of Government
Southeast Utah Associations of Government
Southwestern / Five County Associations of Government
Uintah Basin Associations of Government

Purpose

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

Scope

Utah PDM Planning phase is statewide. The State of Utah will work with all local jurisdictions by means of the seven regional Association of Governments. The *Mountainland Association of Governments*, which covers the counties of Summit, Utah and Wasatch, will have a plan completed by November 1, 2003 to give to the Utah Division of Emergency Services. Future monitoring, evaluating, updating and implementing will take place as new incidents occur and or every three to five years and will be included in the local mitigation plans as well. Natural hazards addressed are: Flooding; Wildland Fire; Landslide/Problem Soils; Earthquake; Drought; Severe Weather/Avalanche; and Infestation.

The Counties, Cities and Towns of the three county Mountainland area are:

Summit County

Coalville, Francis, Henefer, Kamas, Oakley, and Park City.

Utah County

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

Wasatch County

Charleston, Heber, Midway, and Wallsburg.

Authority

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

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

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

Local: Local governments play an essential role in implementing effective mitigation, both before and after disaster events. Each local government will review all damages, losses and related impacts to determine the need or requirement for mitigation action and planning whenever seriously effected by a disaster, or when applying for state or federal recovery assistance. In the counties and cities making up the MAG Region, the local executive responsible for carrying out plans and policies are the County Commissioners/Council Members and City Mayors. Local Governments must be prepared to participate in the post disaster Hazard Mitigation Team process and the pre-mitigation planning as outlined in this document.

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

Introduction to Region

Geography

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

Population

The Mountainland area is comprised of three counties located in north central Utah having a combined population of 413,487 residents. Utah County, with 89% of the district's population (368,536), supports the bulk of the area's business activity which is largely driven by commerce and trade in the Lehi-Orem-Provo-Springville urban area. Just to the northeast of Utah County lies Wasatch County with a 2000 population of 15,215 persons. Heber City (pop. 7,291) is the prominent jurisdiction in the county from a size and business activity standpoint, partially because it is the county seat and lies at the crossroads of Wasatch County's two major highways, 40 and 189. To the north of Wasatch County lies Summit County with a 2000 population of 29,736 persons. Summit County is home to world famous Park City (pop. 7,371) and its ski resorts but also includes a number of smaller rural communities and pockets of unincorporated homes, cabins, farms and working ranches. Over half (58%) of the population in Summit County lives in the unincorporated area. A map of the area appears on the following page.

According to the 2000 Census, the Mountainland area encompasses 5,050 square miles of geography but, as discussed earlier, the population is mostly confined to incorporated areas.

Population Distribution in the Mountainland Region

	% Urban	%Rural	%Farm
Summit County	28.8	71.2	2.8
Wasatch County	47.4	52.6	1.8
Utah County	92.9	7.1	0.6
Mountainland Region	87.8	12.1	0.7

Source: *2001 Utah Agricultural Statistics*, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report, State of Utah, 2001, p. 31. (2000 Census information will be available in the late fall of 2002.)

The resident population of the Mountainland Area has increased steadily since the last census was taken. The region, in 2000, showed an overall population of 413,487 residents, nearly 90% of which live within the boundaries of Utah County. With an annual growth rate of over 2.5% projected through the year 2020 for the region, the area ranks high in population growth compared to almost anywhere else in the United States. An interesting statistic generated by the State of Utah suggests that annual employment growth for the region hovers right at 3% for the same time period, suggesting a possible decrease in the already low unemployment rate, or a significant increase of in-migrating workers to fill the jobs becoming available. A third scenario could be a change in the mix of those in the workforce to include a number from the ranks of those not currently seeking employment, like the elderly, or possibly spouses not now working. Chances are good that the actual reason for the change will be a combination of all three possibilities.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Mountainland Counties, 2000 (most recent available)						
	White	Black	Amer. Indian Aleut, Eskimo	Asian or Pac. Isle	Hispanic	% Minority Pop
Summit	27,299	72	91	298	2,406	10.5
Utah	340,388	1,096	2,206	6,039	25,791	10.3
Wasatch	14,549	33	65	60	775	6.4
Region	382,236	1,201	2,362	6,397	28,972	10.2

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Mountainland Region Population By County and Multi-County District 1980-2030

MCD/ County	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	AARC 2000- 2030
Mountainland	236,827	289,197	413,487	482,023	567,921	650,065	701,258	792,953	2.19%
Summit County	10,198	15,518	29,736	35,162	41,988	49,462	56,001	68,474	2.82%
Utah County	218,106	263,590	368,536	428,156	503,039	573,608	615,480	689,586	2.11%
Wasatch County	8,523	10,089	15,215	18,705	22,894	26,995	29,777	34,893	2.81%

Sources: <http://www.governor.state.ut.us/projections/EDPT3.pdf>;

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

2002 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Notes: AARC is average annual rate of change. 1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census modified age, race and sex (MARS) populations; 2000 populations are April 1 U.S. Census summary file 1 (SF1) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Economy

The economy of the area could be characterized as moderate in some sectors, but with several real concerns and challenges to be addressed. The first is the fact that the region has a very low per capita income level. Large families and low pay scales make for a somewhat unique situation which forces skilled labor out of the area, or in many cases, a second wage earner (usually the spouse) takes a low paying, low skill job to help make ends meet. There is a sense that underemployment is a related problem, although trying to measure underemployment is difficult and the usual data providers do not disseminate the numbers if they are tracked. The sense of home and community is strong in Utah and many seem willing to find alternate, less fulfilling employment rather than moving out of state for better positions.

Another challenge to the economy is the uneven distribution of businesses within the district. Utah County mostly drives the region's labor statistics, especially within the Provo-Orem geographical area; however, other parts of the district don't share much in this business boom. Smaller outlying communities in Summit and Wasatch County, and even southern Utah County, may be struggling to find new business growth and don't share in the prosperity of the sales activity and tax distribution of their neighbors. In other words, the district may experience a 4.9% unemployment rate, but a small rural town might struggle with a 10% or higher rate, taking little comfort in knowing the region is doing so well! With 57% of all labor force non-agricultural jobs showing up in the service and retail trade sectors, there is plenty of cause for concern in the future when the demand for such services could wane because personal spending is curtailed. The regional economy has moved forward in many important ways since district designation twenty-two years ago, but further diversification and balance in the types of jobs available within the region would certainly better stabilize the economy to some extent so that in a downturn, large layoffs and reductions in lower paying jobs would not affect so many workers.

The University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research publishes a report summarizing the economies of each of Utah's twenty-nine (29) counties. Excerpts of that study are shown in each county's section of the Plan to direct some focus on the economic growth that each Mountainland county has experienced in recent years. It shows a fairly substantial rise in income and sales in each case although there may be some signs of slowing, especially in Utah County, where new residential construction seems to be tapering off compared to preceding years. Some slowing of the region economy is likely to occur during the following decade, especially with the events of 9/11, the tech stock bust, corporate corruption and war with Iraq.