

2015-2019 Southeastern Utah Economic Development District Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy



Prepared by:

Deborah L. Hatt, Executive Director
The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District
375 S. Carbon Ave
Price, UT 84501
435 637-5444



*This Report Was Prepared Under An Award From The U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration*

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 - Introduction	1
SEUEDD History	1
SEUEDD Board.....	3
SEUEDD CEDS Committee.....	5
SEUEDD/SEUALG Staff	6
Chapter 2 - Regional Profile	7
Jobs, Wages, & General Economy.....	7
Characteristics of Population	11
Summary of History, Geography & Geology of Southeastern Utah.....	15
County Profiles.....	17
Carbon County.....	17
Population/Wages/General Economy	18
Public Lands	21
Transportation.....	21
Education.....	22
Fixed & Wireless Broadband	23
Community Services & Outdoor Recreation.....	25
Emery County	27
Population/Wages/General Economy	28
Public Lands.....	31
Transportation.....	31
Education.....	33
Fixed & Wireless Broadband	34
Community Services & Outdoor Recreation.....	36
Grand County.....	39
Population/Wages/General Economy	40
Public Lands	43
Transportation.....	43
Education.....	45

Fixed & Wireless Broadband	46
Community Services & Outdoor Recreation.....	48
San Juan County	51
Population/Wages/General Economy	52
Public Lands	55
Transportation.....	55
Education.....	57
Fixed & Wireless Broadband	58
Community Services & Outdoor Recreation.....	60
Tribal Lands.....	63
Ute Reservations/Communities.....	63
Utah Navajo Strip.....	64
Chapter 3 - Analysis Of Economic Issues And Opportunities.....	67
Southeastern Utah Economic Development Primary Threats and Weaknesses.....	68
Public Land Ownership	68
Stagnant Population Growth	70
Lack of Infrastructure	71
Insufficient Workforce.....	71
Southeastern Utah Economic Development Primary Opportunities & Strengths	72
Natural & Energy Resources	72
Recreation & Tourism	75
Higher Education	76
Quality of Life	76
SWOT Analysis.....	77
SEUEDD Economic & Business Resources	80
Coordination with the State of Utah’s Economic Development Priorities.....	85
Chapter 4 - Goals And Objectives (Defining Regional Expectations).....	87
SEUEDD Vision and Mission.....	87
SEUEDD Goals, Objectives & Strategies	88

Chapter 5 - Community, Public And Private Sector Participation	91
Chapter 6 - Projects, Programs, Private Investments, And Activities	103
Chapter 7 – CEDS Performance Measures.....	119
Chapter 8 – Business & Community Resiliency & Recovery	121
SEUALG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan	121
Executive Summary	121
Regional Data	128
Business Resiliency & Recovery Strategy	149



CHAPTER 1

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

A. History of the SEUEDD

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District was incorporated in the State of Utah on June 2, 1969 as a non-profit corporation for the purpose of advancing economic development in the member counties; Carbon, Emery Grand and San Juan.

From the original Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE III (Purpose)

The District is being created as a non-profit corporation for the following purposes:

- 1. To perform such economic planning and carry out development activities considered essential and worthy to promote economic growth of the District.*
- 2. To take the necessary measures and actions deemed appropriate to assist in alleviating substantial and persistent unemployment and under employment within the District.*
- 3. To Prepare and develop an overall economic development program for long-range economic development to maximize all available resources aimed at the spirit of cooperation, self-help and the confluence of private and public investment within the District*
- 4. To implement the provisions and entitlements of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, made available by Public Law 8-136 and, and all amendments thereto.*

Updated by-laws for the SEUEDD were adopted in May of 2008 and while the purpose of the District did not change, the purpose was expanded:

The District is created for the following purposes:

1. To implement and carry out the provisions and spirit of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, Public Law 8-136, 89th (hereafter "Act" or "the Act"), and all subsequently enacted legislation related thereto.

2. Specific purposes of the District are to:

- a. Decrease unemployment and underemployment within the District.*
- b. Increase the level of family incomes and standards of living within the District.*
- c. Establish more stable and diversified District economies by attracting new firms and industries and expanding and improving existing industries.*
- d. Improving the District's human environment by:*

(1) Create or facilitate the creation of adequate water facilities, housing, sewage systems, parks, utilities, tourist facilities, transportation facilities, telecommunication, education and such other public infrastructure identified by the District as contributory to the district's growth and economic well-being.

(2) Encourage the formulation of effective community development groups and work in concert with those that exist.

(3) Facilitate coordinated effort among available programs and services designed to improve the regional economic and human environment including programs administered by or available through other Federal and state agencies.

(4) Support the continuation of wise multiple use of the District's natural resources including reasonable development of oil, gas, mineral, water, wildlife and recreational resources.

3. The District is further created for the purpose of incorporating as a non-profit body to provide the organization and staff needed for long-range economic planning and development in the District.

The SEUEDD functioned as a stand-alone agency from 1969 until June 1982, when it formed a partnership with the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments for the purpose of receiving administrative and personnel support. This agreement was updated in May 2010, and provides for the following:

1. While SEUALG will provide accounting services to SEUEDD, all SEUEDD funds shall be accounted for in separate fund balance(s) in the SEUALG accounting system and expended only for purposes authorized by SEUEDD.

2. Pursuant to this Agreement SEUALG will provide staff services including payroll and personnel policy services to all staff assigned to the work program of SEUEDD.

3. Notwithstanding that said personnel detailed to the purposes of SEUEDD shall be SEUALG staff for purposes of payroll and personnel policy compliance, said staff shall be subject to the direction of SEUEDD to such extent as said personnel are paid from funds belonging to SEUEDD.

4. SEUEDD hereby authorizes SEUALG to receive and provide accounting for all SEUEDD funds with the understanding that such funds shall be maintained in a separate fund balance in the name of SEUEDD, or a like distinctive designation, and that such funds shall be expended solely for the purposes of SEUEDD.

5. SEUEDD understands and agrees that SEUALG direct and indirect administrative charges will be assessed to SEUEDD in the same manner and to the same extent that said charges are assessed to all other programs administered or otherwise within the administrative authority of SEUALG.

For over thirty years this partnership has allowed for leveraging of multiple programs and funding opportunities and increased the coordination of planning services. The Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments also provides the cash match for the SEUEDD Planning Partnership Grant.

In 2014 the 7-County Infrastructure Coalition was formed to unite all the counties in eastern Utah for the purpose of addressing the lack of regional infrastructure needed to promote energy and tourism

development between the Uintah Basin and southeastern Utah. Going forward, the SEUEDD will provide support to the Coalition and coordinate planning and project development with the Uintah Basin Economic Development District.

B. Southeastern Utah Economic Development District Board Structure

1. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES (51-65%)

Elected officials and/or employees of a general purpose unit of state, local or Indian tribal government who have been appointed to represent the government

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES*		
NAME	GOVERNMENT	POSITION
Calvin Balch	Blanding City (San Juan County)	Mayor
Gene Ciarus	Grand County	Councilmember (Commissioner)
Joe Piccolo	Price City (Carbon County)	Mayor
Jae Potter	Carbon County	Commissioner
Jeff Horrocks	Emery County	Commissioner
Hilary Gordon	Huntington City	Mayor
Dave Sakrison	Moab City (Grand County)	Mayor
Bruce Adams	San Juan County	Commissioner

2. NON-GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES (35%-49%)

- a. **Private Sector Representatives:** Any senior management official or executive holding a key decision-making position, with respect to any for-profit enterprise (at least one is required)

PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES*		
NAME	COMPANY/ENTERPRISE	POSITION
Charles Delorme	Delorme Travel (Archeological Tours)	Owner/Director
Debra Dull	Rocky Mountain Power (employed by and appointed to board)	Community Develop & Project Manager
Mike McCandless	McCandless Enterprises	Owner Operator
Ken Davey	Eklecticafe (Restaurant)	Owner

- b. **Stake Holder Organization Representatives:** Executive directors of chambers of commerce, or representatives of institutions of post-secondary education, workforce development groups or labor groups (at least one required)

STAKE HOLDER REPRESENTATIVES*		
NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION
Nicole Steele	Dept of Workforce Services	Workforce Dvlp Mgr
Dr. Joe Peterson	Utah State University/CEU Campus	Chancellor

3. **At-Large Representatives (0-14%)**

Other individuals who represent the principal economic interests of the region (No minimum required)

AT LARGE REPRESENTATIVE		
NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION
Tami Ursenbach	Carbon County Economic Development	Director

*CALCULATION OF BOARD REPRESENTATION		
Type of Representative	Number	Percentage
Government	8	53%
Non-Government - Private Sector	4	26%
Non-Government - Stakeholder	2	15%
At Large Representative	1	6%
Totals	15	100%

C. SEUEDD Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee

1. PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES (At Least 51%)

Any senior management official or executive, holding a key decision-making position, with respect to any for-profit enterprise.

PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES*		
Name	Company	Position
Jae Potter	Bridge Realty	Partner/Agent
Hilary Gordon	Gordon Nursery	Owner
Joe Piccolo	Supreme Muffler & Transmission	Owner
Dave Sakrison	Dave's Corner Market	Owner
Mike McCandless	McCandless Enterprises (Ranching & Farm Equipment Sales)	Owner
Tami Ursenbach	Ursenbach Consulting	Owner
Debra Dull	Rocky Mountain Power, Inc.	Community Devlp & Project Mgr
Ken Davey	Eklecticafe (Restaurant)	Owner
Charles Delorme	Delorme Travel (Archeological Tours)	Owner/Director
Bruce Adams	Private Individual/Environment/Land Use, Agriculture	Owner/Operator - Adams Family Ranch

2. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Persons who provide additional representation of the main economic interests of the region. These may include, but are not limited to: public officials, community leaders, and representatives of workforce development boards, institutions of higher education, minority and labor groups, and private individuals

AT LARGE REPRESENTATIVES*		
Name	Area of Interest	Position
Dr. Joe Peterson	Utah State University-Eastern Campus	Chancellor
Nicole Steele	Labor/Workforce Development	Workforce Development Manager, S. E. District - Dept of Workforce Services
Jeff Horrocks	Energy Development, Senior Citizens, Transportation	Emery County Commissioner, Community Volunteer
Gene Ciarus	Public Official/Public Lands, Transportation & Hwy Systems	Grand County Commissioner, Community Volunteer
Calvin Balch	Public Lands, Public Policy	Blanding Mayor, Volunteer

***CALCULATION OF CEDS STRATEGY COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION**

Type of Representative	Number	Percentage
Private Sector	10	66%
At Large (Other)	5	34%
Total	15	100%

EDA FUNDED STAFF

Name	Position
Deborah L. Hatt	Executive Director
Lorraine Berryhill	Admin Assistant (Part-time)
Barbara Fausett	RLF Program Manager (Part-time)

SEUALG SUPPORT STAFF

Name	Position
Mike Bryant	Community and PCIB Planner
Amy Peters	Planner: Transportation, Broadband, CDBG, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plans
Barbara Fausett	Business and Technical Assistance Center Mgr. Housing Program Specialist.
Michele Kelley	Business Manager

CHAPTER 2

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGIONAL PROFILE

A. Jobs, Wages & General Economy¹

Economic growth in southeastern Utah continues on a relatively flat trajectory. The last five years saw modest growth in tourism, some service sectors, and gas and oil extraction. However, this growth was offset by significant declines in the coal mining, construction, and power generation sectors.

As of June 2014, the Southeastern Utah Economic Development District has an average unemployment rate of 5.8%. This compares with the overall state rate of 3.5%. At the height (2010) of the “Great Recession” the District’s average unemployment rate was 9.9%

The table below details the District’s average non-farm employment by sector as of June 2013 and highlights the general shift to lower paying service sector jobs across the District.

Sector	2012	2013	% Chng	No. Chng
Mining	1844	1661	-10%	-183
Construction	1310	1293	-01%	-17
Manufacturing	466	575	23%	109
Trade, Transport, & Utilities	4594	4557	-008%	-37
Information	109	107	-02%	-2
Financial Activities	554	540	-03%	-14
Professional & Business Serv	1242	1076	-13%	-166
Educational, Health & Social Serv	2096	2158	03%	62
Leisure & Hospitality	3876	3870	-0%	-7
Other Services	669	589	-12%	-80
<i>Federal Government</i>	748	699	-6%	-49
<i>State Government</i>	1113	1115	0%	2
<i>Local Government (School Distr)</i>	3946	3716	-6%	-230
Total Government Jobs	5807	5530	-5.8%	-277

¹ Source: All employment, unemployment, labor and wage data is provided by the Department of Workforce Services

The primary economic forces in Southeastern Utah haven't changed much in the last 20 years. Carbon and Emery Counties continue to be dependent on resource extraction (coal mining & oil/gas drilling) while the primary sectors in Grand and San Juan Counties continues to be tourism and travel related services, although, San Juan County is experiencing increased oil production, especially on Reservation lands.

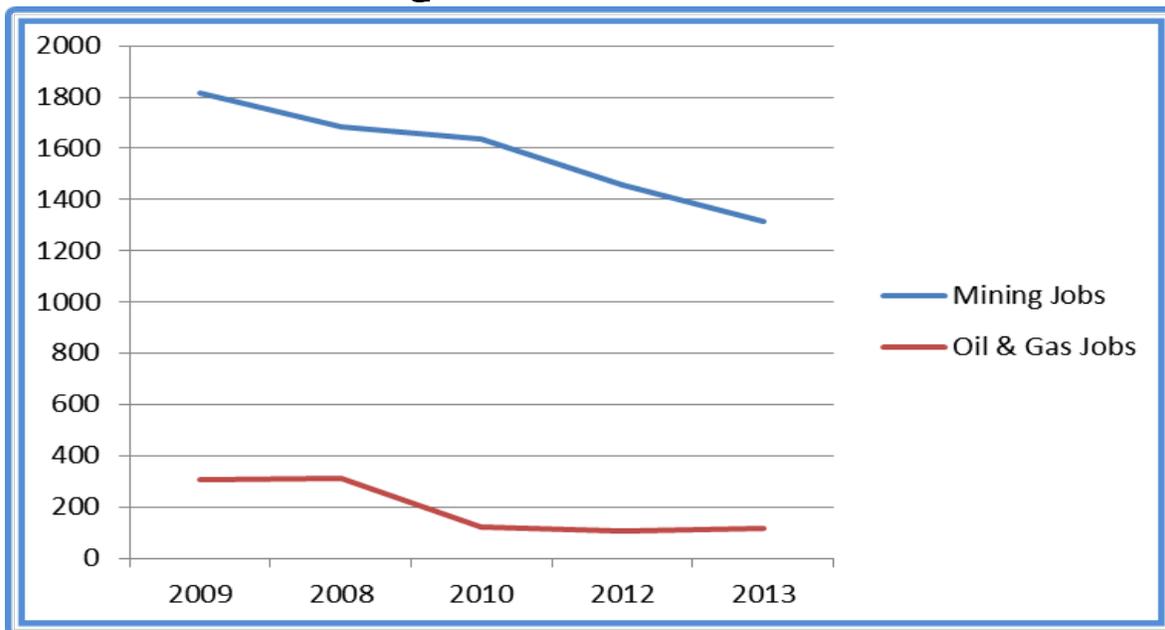
From the publication "2013 Utah Counties in Review"²

CASTLE COUNTRY (Carbon and Emery Counties) "The coal mining industry has been the casualty of progressively declining demand for that resource that supports electricity generation, steel manufacturing, and other industrial-production processes. The fact that the coal industry has been at the heart of the Castle Country economy for over a century underscores the influence the industry has on the region's overall wellbeing. During 2013, the year-over-year change in total nonfarm employment was down 1.5 percent—with mining as one of the major job-loss areas."

And for SOUTHEAST UTAH (Grand and San Juan Counties) "Aggregate nonfarm employment in Southeast Utah grew slightly in 2013. Much of this net job gain appeared in construction, manufacturing, and health and social services. On the other hand, mining employment fell in both Grand and San Juan counties."

Because the market price of natural gas has dropped, production in southeastern Utah has declined over the last five years. However, oil production and jobs in that sector continue to increase in San Juan County. Although, the decline in oil and natural gas production has resulted in fewer jobs in those sectors the decline appears to have bottomed out. The job loss in the coal mining sector continues on a severe downward trend.

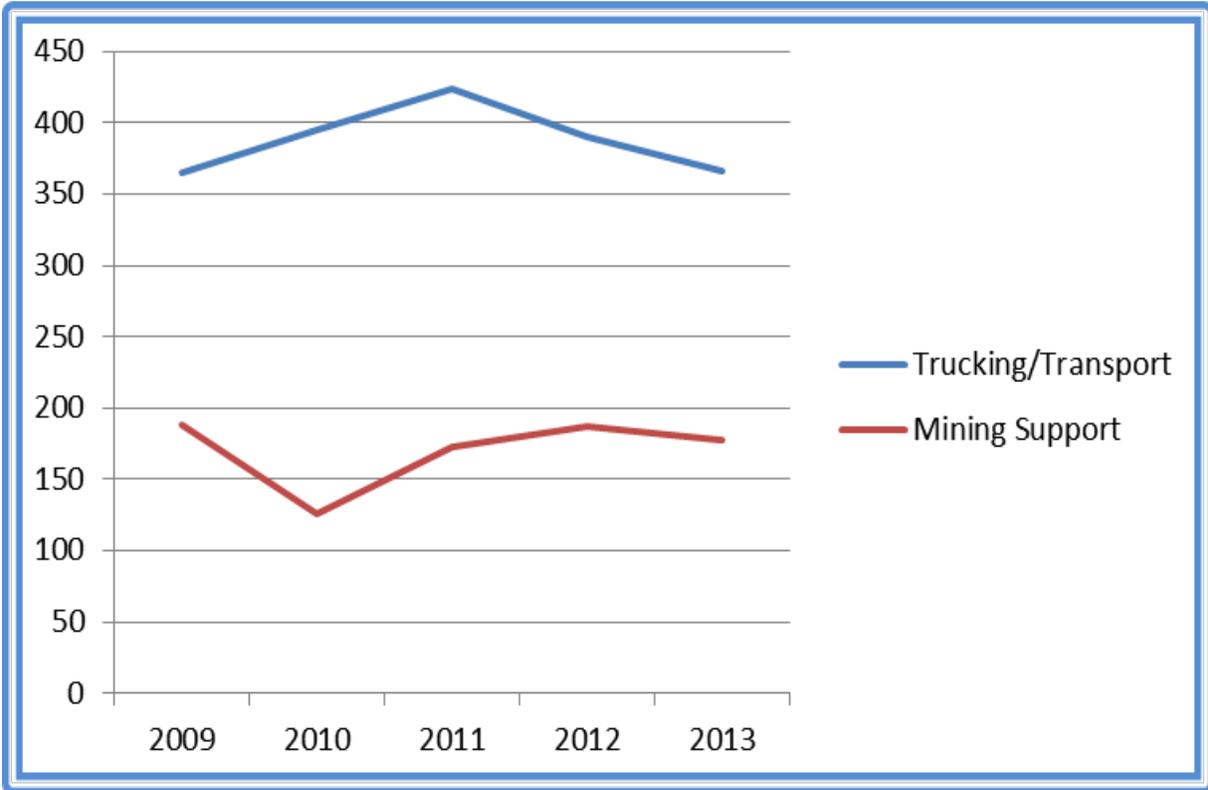
SEUEDD Mining/Extraction Sector Jobs 2009 - 2013



² Source: Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis Division

There have also been declines in the number of jobs in the employment sectors that support mining and oil/gas extraction. However, because much of the oil produced in the Uintah Basin is trucked south to Carbon County for rail transport and storage, and because many of the companies that previously depended on coal mining have transitioned to the oil and gas industries, trucking and transport jobs haven't declined as much one would expect from the drop in coal production.

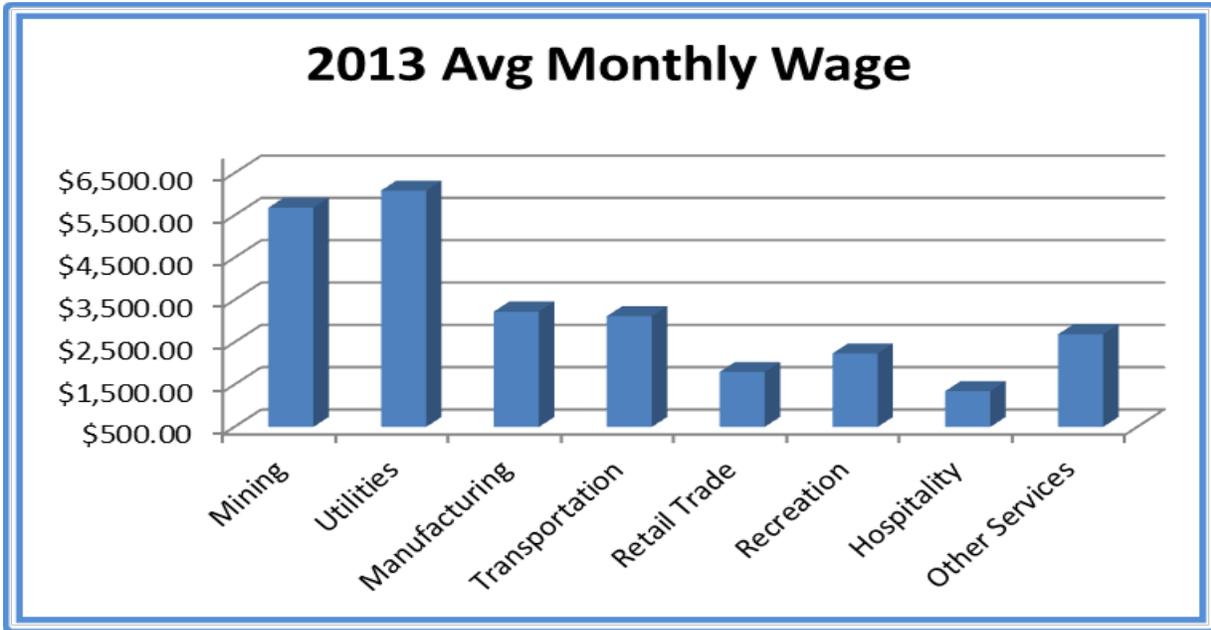
SEUEDD Transportation and Mining Support Sector Jobs 2009-2013



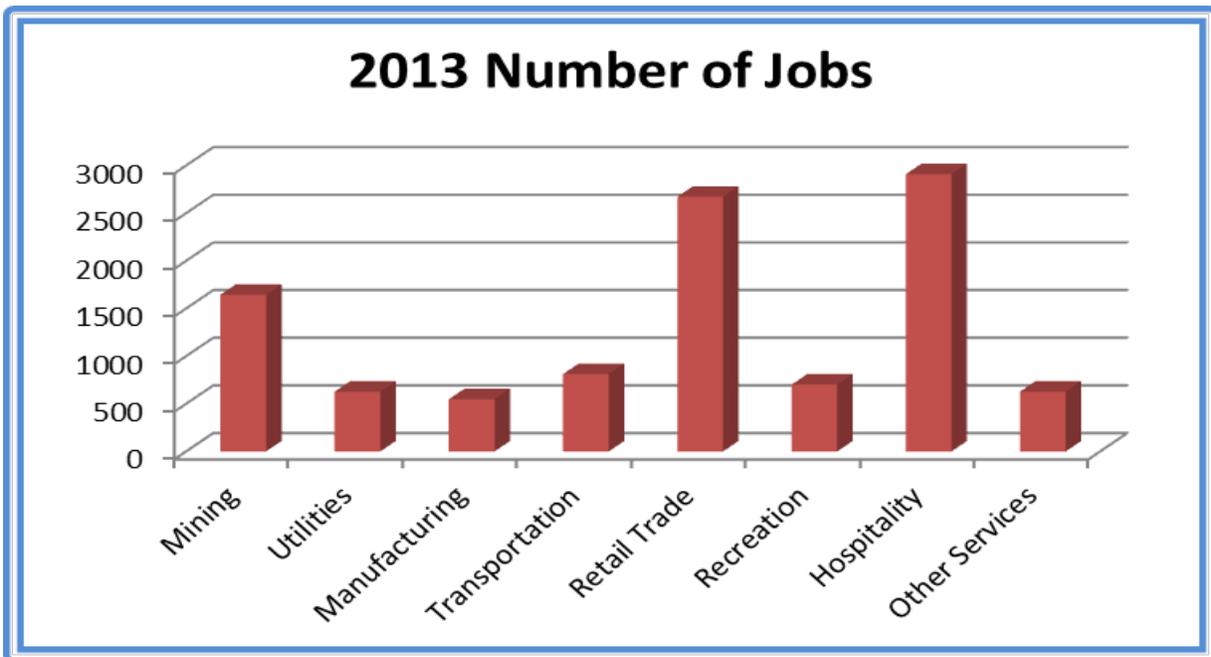
All four counties continue to experience very modest job growth in the hospitality and related service sectors. However, these jobs almost always pay significantly less than base resource extraction jobs, often only offer part-time work, and rarely provide benefits such as paid leave, medical insurance, and retirement plans. Most of the tourism and travel positions such as river or trail guides are also seasonal jobs and employees may experience several months of unemployment each year.

While southeastern Utah job growth in the hospitality and low paying service sectors was a dismal 3% during 2012-2013 year-over, that job growth compares to a -14% for the higher paying sectors such as mining, construction, and professional services.

**Southeastern Utah Economic Development District
2013 Average Monthly Wage & Average Jobs
For Selected Industries**



The Transportation Sector includes warehousing; the Recreation Sector includes arts and entertainment; the Hospitality Sector includes lodging and food services; the Other Services Sector includes clerical and maintenance.



As is true in many regions after the “Great Recession,” in southeastern Utah, there are significantly more very low and lower wage jobs than there are higher paying jobs.

B. Characteristics of Population

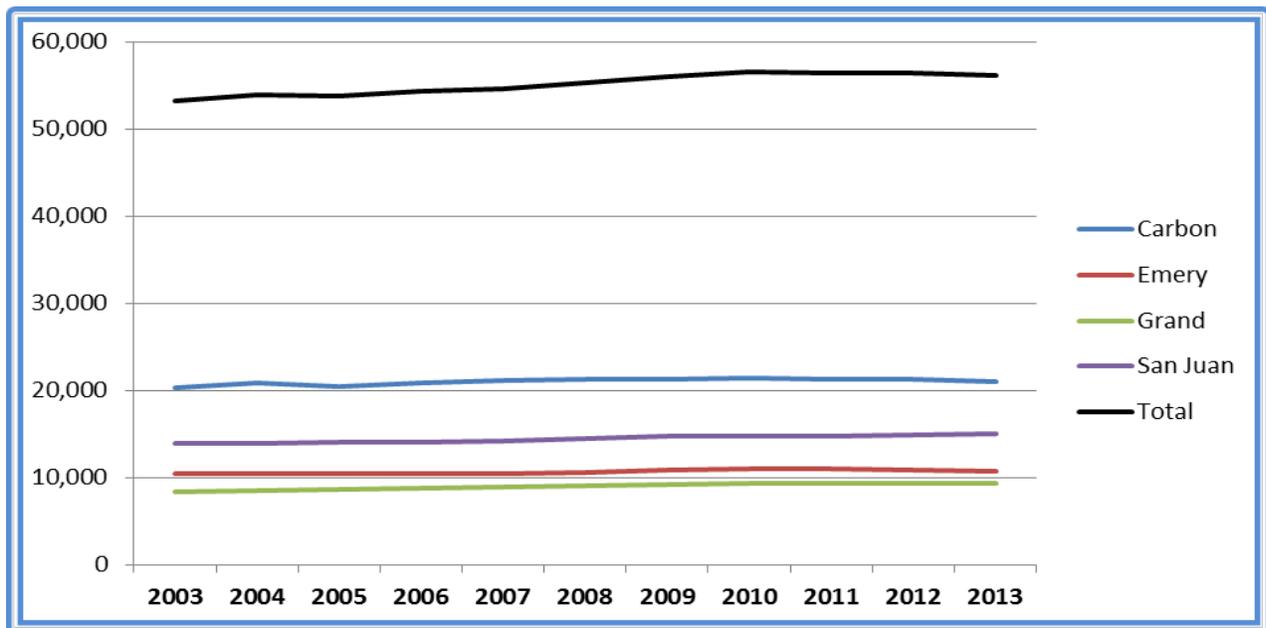
Although, southeastern Utah has always had a native Indian population, as is true of other rural counties in Utah, southeastern Utah was settled by mostly caucasian migrants who came to farm and ranch. The region comprises about 22% of the geographic area of the state but has always been sparsely populated with slightly less than 2% of the total state population, on average.

Population levels and growth in the southeastern Utah District are directly dependent on the local economies and are especially affected by the boom/bust cycles of the mining and extraction industry sectors in all four counties. Carbon and Emery Counties in particular have lost population since the 2010 Census.

SEUEDD Population Growth 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Carbon	21237	21225	21417	21333	21256	20988
Emery	10613	10859	10972	10948	10911	10749
Grand	9075	9207	9313	8293	9347	9360
San Juan	14436	14745	14607	14767	14914	14973
Total	55361	56036	56509	55341	56428	56070

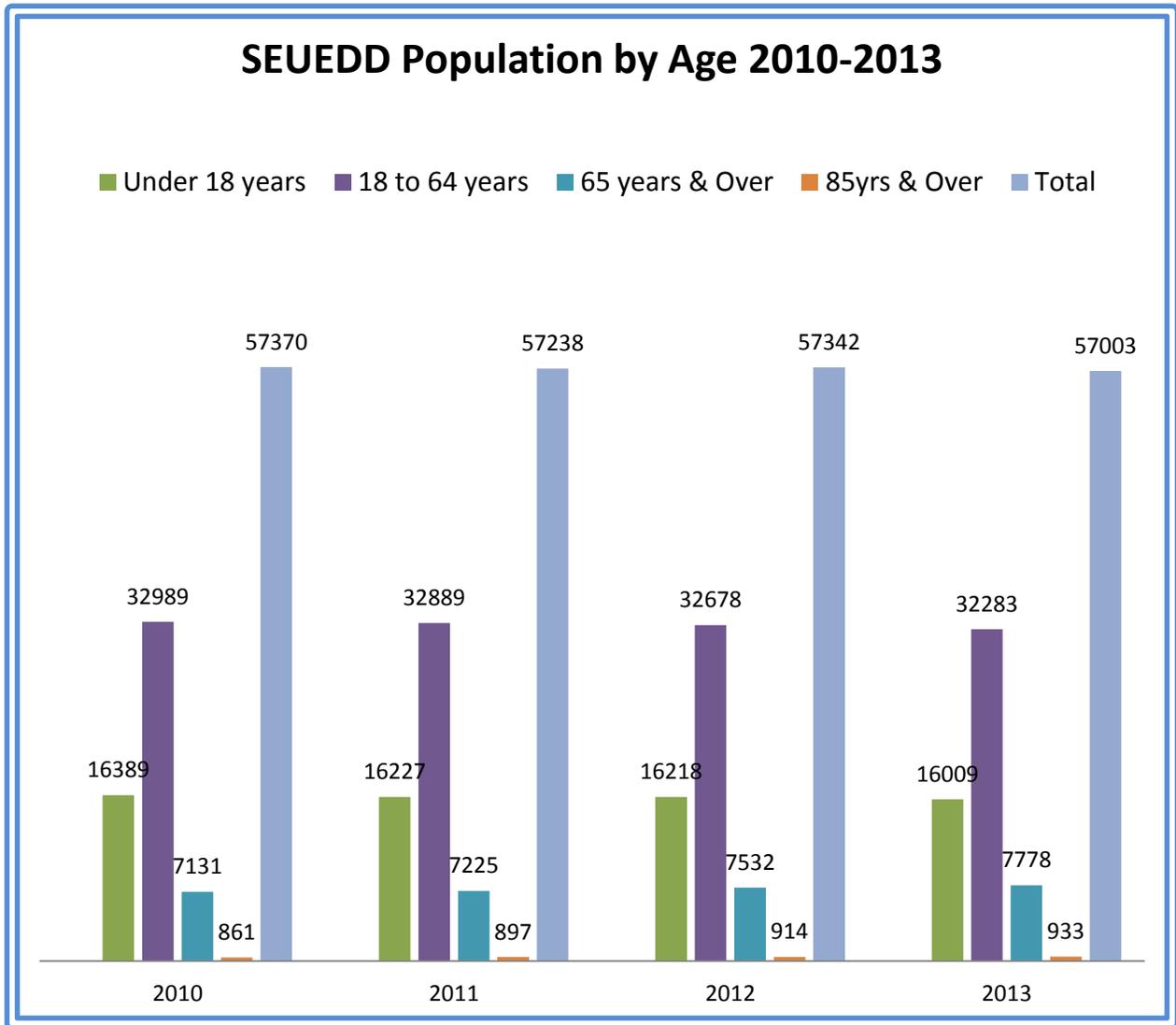
The line graph below demonstrates the flat population growth the region has experienced in the last decade



As can be seen by the population by age chart below, the population in the southeastern Utah District is getting older as the overall population decreases. As a percentage of

population there are fewer children under 18 years of age, fewer workers between the age of 18 years and 64 years and more people over 65 years and 85 years of age.

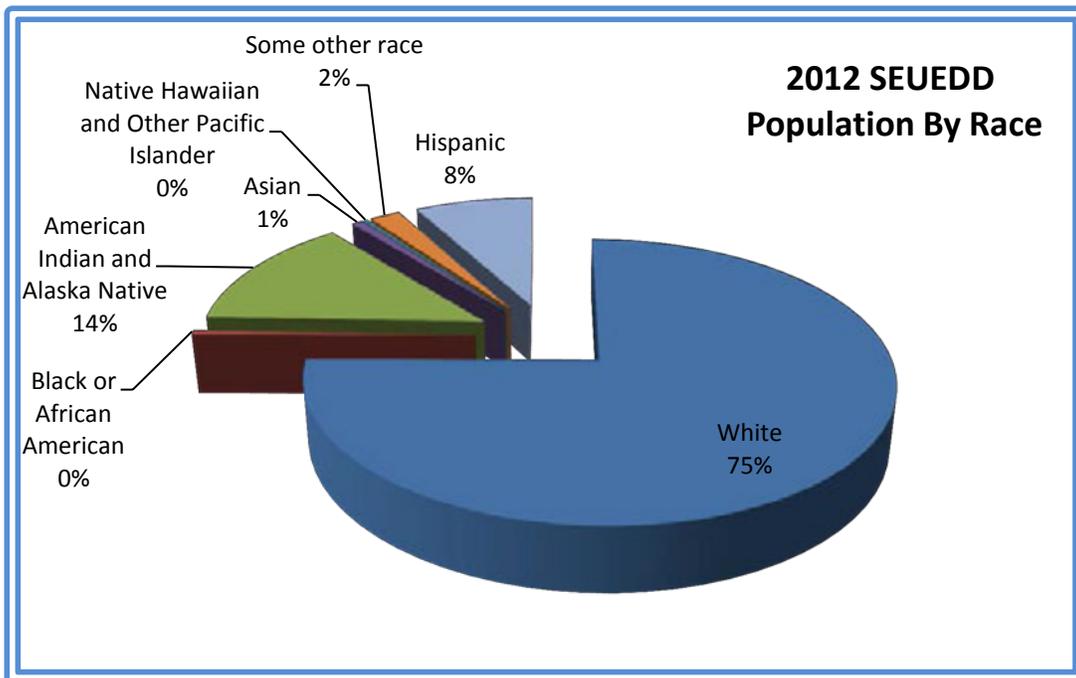
This demographic change is explained by the fact that working age people have out-migrated in order to find jobs. And, because working age people are also the demographic group that forms families and has children, the number of people below the age of 18 has also decreased across the District in the last 5 years.



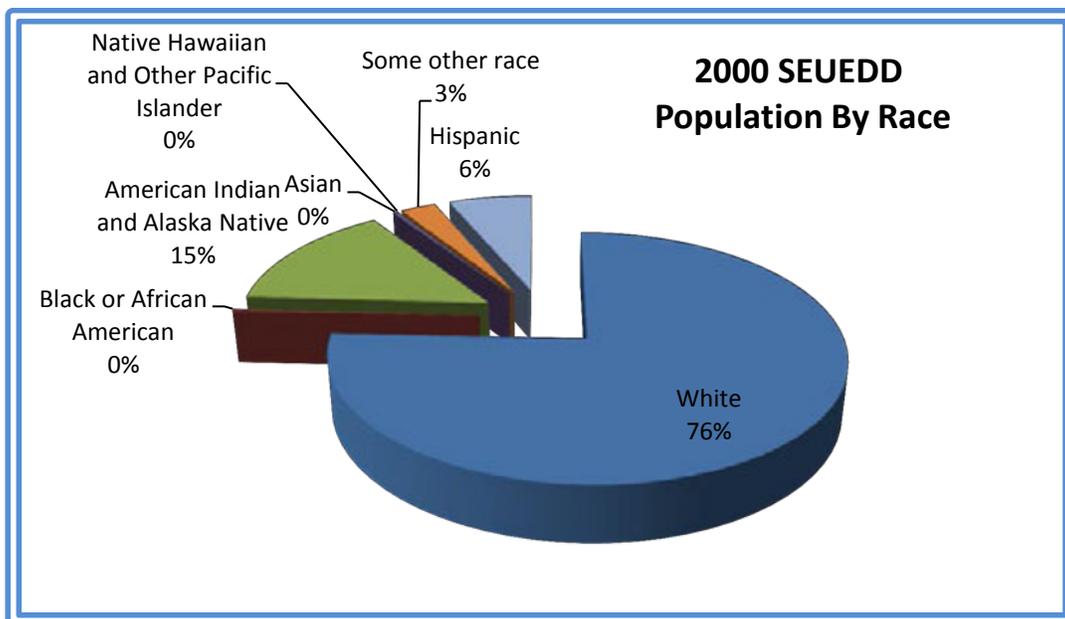
In-migration of young retirees, who are attracted to the District because of recreation opportunities, lower housing costs, and the desire to experience a more rural lifestyle, is also contributing to the overall aging of the District's population.

As is true in most rural areas, southeastern Utah is not a particularly diverse region, racially. The majority of the residents are white, although American Indians are a significant percentage of the population, as are people of Hispanic ethnicity. The racial breakdown

has changed very little since the 2000 Census, although as a percentage of population there are more Hispanic and American Indian residents and fewer white residents.



Source: American Fact Finder, 2012 American Community Survey



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

C. Summary of the History/Geography/Geology of Southeastern Utah

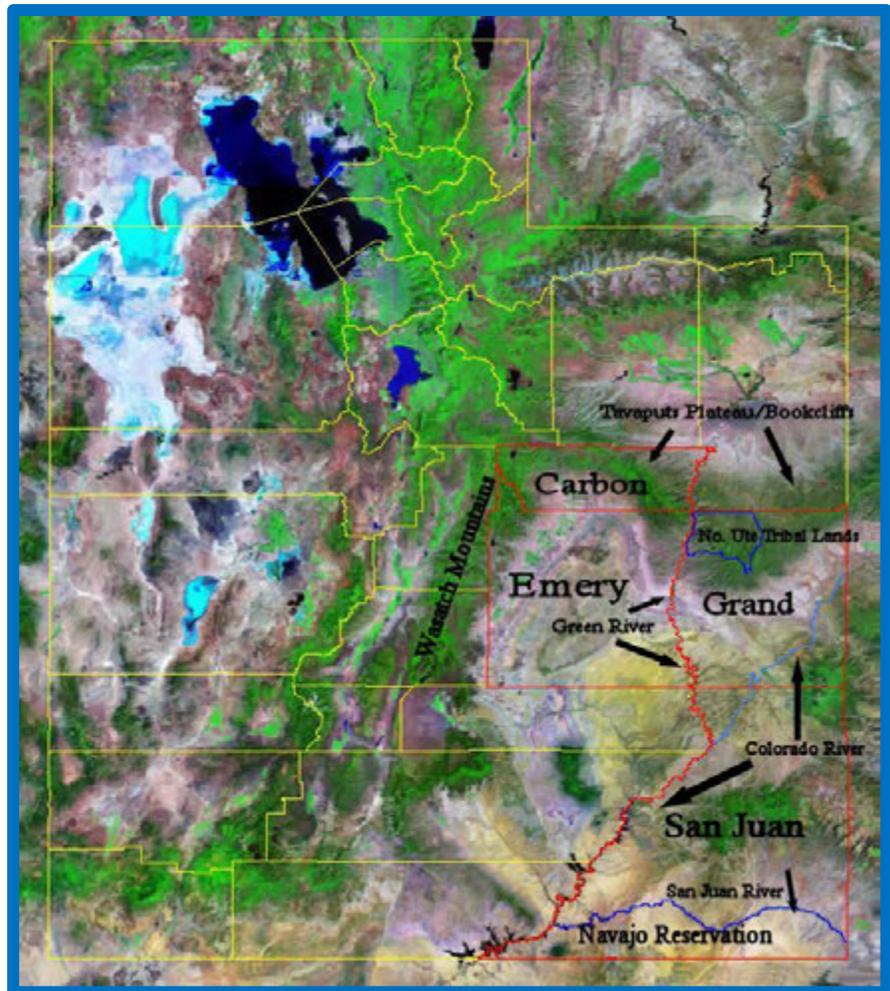
The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District consists of the four counties in the southeastern corner of Utah; Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties. The southeastern Utah District also includes a portion of the Ute Tribal Lands in Grand County (uninhabited) and the Utah Navajo Strip region of the Navajo Reservation. The Navajo Reservation area also includes isolated Ute Tribal Lands.

The SEUEDD is a large region, covering 17,432 square miles which makes up 22% of the land area of the state of Utah. With an average of only 5.25 people per square mile, southeastern Utah is considered rural/remote. However, the majority of the population is urban, living in the small cities and towns that dot the primary highways in each county.

Between 2000 and 700 years ago the entire region was populated by Ancestral Puebloan People. In the mid-1770's a Spanish expedition party looking for a southern route to California explored much of this region. While this expedition was unsuccessful at finding a

route to the west coast their maps and records became part of the original Old Spanish Trail, which eventually became a well-traveled trade route through the Region between Sante Fe, NM and Los Angeles, CA. Other explorers followed in the 1700's and 1800's, including John Wesley Powell who mapped much of the Green and Colorado Rivers.

Gradually, southeastern Utah was sparsely settled by pioneers who began to realize the opportunities for mineral extraction, i.e. coal and uranium, and for farming and ranching. Until the early 1900's the region was also home to infamous outlaws who were attracted to the area because of the remoteness and vast areas of unmapped wilderness in which to



become lost. In 1897 Butch Cassidy and his Wild Bunch Gang robbed the mine payroll at Castle Gate, UT (near Helper, UT) and fled to their Robber's Roost hideout in what is now Canyonlands National Park in San Juan County, almost 175 miles away.



Wholly contained within the “Colorado Plateau Province,” southeastern Utah is outlined by Tavaputs Plateau (north), the eastern slope of the Wasatch Mountain Range (west), the western slope of the Rocky Mountains (east), the northern end of the Grand Canyon Plateau (south). The entire region is bisected by the Green River, Colorado River and San Juan River. Along with the mountain ranges, these water courses form the natural boundaries that define the counties within the district, and the district from the rest of the state. The average altitude of the District is slightly above 5,000ft. The area is largely comprised of high desert landscape with scattered forests and mountain alpine regions, some with altitudes as high as

12,731ft. Several sub-ranges of the Rocky Mountains dot this region, particularly in Grand and San Juan Counties. This region is one of the last areas in the United States to be mapped and is still one of the most desolate.

Like much of the southwest, Southeastern Utah is a semi-arid region with an average rainfall of only 12” per year. The District is dependent on winter snow fall in the mountain ranges within the region and particularly the run-off from the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming (headwaters of the Green River) and the western Slope of the Rocky Mountains (Colorado and San Juan Rivers). The region is subject to sporadic drought.

The unique geology of this region provides both incredible natural features and natural resources. Vast deposits of coal, oil, gas, tar sands, oil shale, uranium and potash are found in the District and have the potential to allow the District to become an invaluable contributor to national energy independence and clean energy production/technologies.

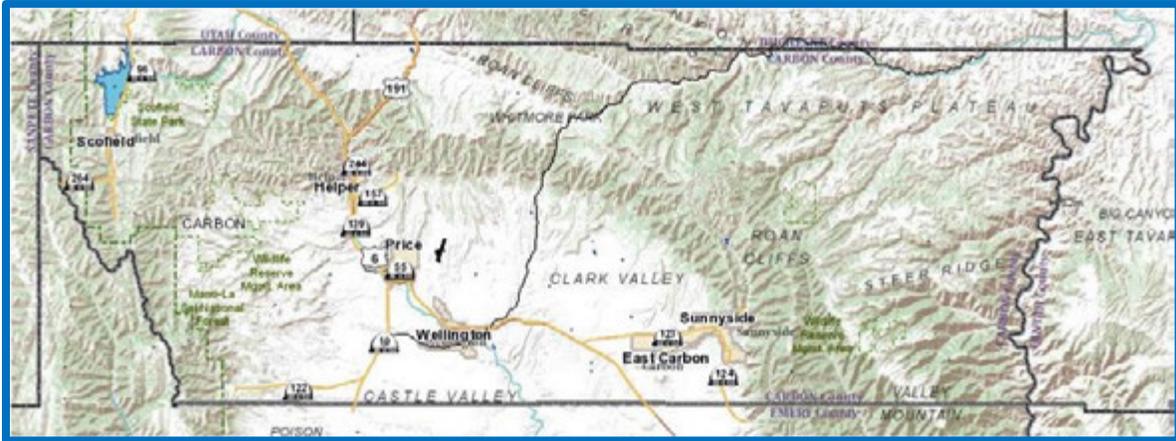
Besides the incredible natural geology, much of which is protected by national and state park and monument boundaries, the region is also rich in American Indian culture, pioneer and American West history, and fossil deposits. Southeastern Utah continues to reveal its archeological and paleontological secrets, making the District a prime tourism and outdoor recreation destination for the world.

The future of southeastern Utah will depend on people of goodwill and common cause working together to responsibly develop the District's energy resources, while protecting the environmental, geologic and cultural resources that make southeastern Utah unique in the world.

D. County Profiles

Carbon County

Carbon County Economic Development



³*In the late 1870s Mormon settlers arrived to establish farms, ranches, and towns along the Price River. At the time the settlers were living in Emery County. But in 1894 the territorial legislature split the county, creating Carbon County.*

In early generations, most people farmed and ran livestock, giving Carbon County a tradition of cowboys—and outlaws too, with the likes of Butch Cassidy and Gunplay Maxwell roaming the area. During the early years the Nine Mile Canyon freight road from Price to the Uinta Basin became an important transportation route.

During the early 1880s the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, looking for a route from Denver to Salt Lake City, discovered vast coal fields in Carbon County. Coal mining became a big part of the county's economy and gave the county its name. Coal companies built lots of company towns. They brought in southern and eastern European and Japanese laborers to work in the mines and on railroad gangs. Helper became known as the town of "57 Varieties" because of its ethnic diversity.

Coal mining and power generation continues to drive the economy and provide major employment. However, gas and oil production has increased in the county in the last few years. And as coal mining has declined, providing transportation services for gas and oil production from the Uintah Basin to the north has become a major county industry.

Carbon County is also home to the eastern campus of the Utah State University, which has over 2,000 students (both traditional and non-traditional) at its campuses in Price and Blanding, UT.

³ Source: <http://www.ilovehistory.utah.gov/place/counties/carbon.html#prehistory>

Carbon County – General Information			
Total Sq Miles	1,478.49	Pop per sq mile	14.42
Median Hshld Income – Carbon Co.	\$47,240	Per Capita Incm – Carbon Co	\$20,895
Median Hshld Income - Utah	\$58,164	Per Capita Incm – Utah	\$23,794
Median Hshld Income – U.S.	\$53,046	Per Capita Incm – U.S.	\$28,051

Source: Income Information – American Community Survey, 5yr average 2008-2012

Carbon County Population					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Scofield	23	24	24	24	28
Helper	2171	2192	2196	2200	2025
Price*	8491	8627	8662	8717	8402
Wellington	1659	1674	1677	1677	1666
Ea. Carbon/Sunnyside	1634	1656	1666	1677	1797
Unincorp County	7010	7083	7108	7122	6504
Total County	20988	21256	21333	21417	20422

Source: American Fact Finder

*County Seat

Carbon County Labor Force & Unemployment				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	UI Rate
July 2014	9,240	8,729	511	5.5%
Annual 2013	9,419	8,862	557	5.9%
Annual 2012	9,640	8,994	646	6.7%
Annual 2011	9,985	9,259	726	7.3%
Annual 2010	10,399	9,514	885	8.5%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Carbon County Average Annual Monthly Wage					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Carbon County	\$3,158	\$3,181	\$3,208	\$3,162	\$3,061
State of Utah	\$3,421	\$3,387	\$3,305	\$3,235	\$3,171

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Nonfarm Employment

Carbon County

First Quarter 2014

	January				February				March			
	2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014	
			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric
Total Nonfarm Employment	8,798	8,698	-1.1%	-100	8,813	8,673	-1.6%	-140	8,898	8,730	-1.9%	-168
Goods Production	1,377	1,329	-3.5%	-48	1,383	1,306	-5.6%	-77	1,389	1,319	-5.0%	-70
Mining	687	655	-4.7%	-32	674	651	-3.4%	-23	649	662	2.0%	13
Construction	386	358	-7.3%	-28	394	333	-15.5%	-61	416	334	-19.7%	-82
Manufacturing	304	316	3.9%	12	315	322	2.2%	7	324	323	-0.3%	-1
Service Production	7,421	7,369	-0.7%	-52	7,430	7,367	-0.8%	-63	7,509	7,411	-1.3%	-98
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,176	2,159	-0.8%	-17	2,170	2,172	0.1%	2	2,188	2,155	-1.5%	-33
Wholesale Trade	478	417	-12.8%	-61	470	412	-13.4%	-58	470	409	-14.1%	-61
Retail Trade	1,110	1,101	-0.8%	-9	1,111	1,110	-0.1%	-1	1,116	1,100	-1.4%	-16
Transportation and Warehousing	457	524	12.2%	67	451	533	15.0%	82	470	525	10.5%	55
Utilities	121	117	-3.3%	-4	122	117	-4.1%	-5	120	120	0.0%	0
Information	68	65	-4.5%	-3	66	65	-1.5%	-1	67	62	-7.5%	-5
Financial Activities	265	231	-12.8%	-34	267	227	-15.0%	-40	260	232	-10.8%	-28
Finance and Insurance	188	180	-4.3%	-8	188	180	-4.3%	-8	187	182	-2.7%	-5
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	77	51	-33.8%	-26	79	47	-40.5%	-32	73	50	-31.5%	-23
Professional and Business Services	627	625	-0.3%	-2	626	631	0.8%	5	645	641	-0.6%	-4
Professional/Sci/Technical Svcs	264	190	-28.0%	-74	257	191	-26.5%	-66	274	195	-28.5%	-79
Management of Companies	38	42	10.5%	4	38	43	5.3%	5	38	42	10.5%	4
Admin Support/Waste Mgmt	325	393	20.9%	68	321	397	23.7%	76	333	403	21.0%	70
Educational, Health, Social Svcs	1,192	1,179	-1.1%	-13	1,180	1,170	-0.8%	-10	1,183	1,181	-0.2%	-2
Educational Services	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Health Care and Social Services	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Leisure and Hospitality	700	699	-0.1%	-1	702	690	-1.7%	-12	726	748	3.0%	22
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	53	47	-11.3%	-6	54	51	-5.0%	-3	50	57	1.8%	7
Accommodation & Food Svcs	647	652	0.8%	5	648	639	-1.4%	-9	676	691	3.1%	15
Other Services	306	293	-4.2%	-13	308	296	-3.9%	-12	318	296	-6.9%	-22
Government	2,087	2,118	1.5%	31	2,111	2,116	0.2%	5	2,122	2,096	-1.2%	-26
Federal	155	130	-10.3%	-25	153	133	-13.1%	-20	151	135	-10.6%	-16
State	635	637	0.3%	2	650	650	0.0%	0	661	662	0.2%	1
Local	1,297	1,342	3.9%	45	1,302	1,324	1.7%	22	1,310	1,299	-0.8%	-11
Covered Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting*	d	d			d	d			d	d		

* Employment "covered" under the Employment Security Act. Includes some, but not all, agriculture. Excludes most self-employed. Not included in total employment.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

p = Preliminary, d = Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm data

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Last updated 8/19/2014 2:59:09 PM

Carbon County Residential Construction 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Single-family Units	1	29	40	35	21
Mobile/Manufactured/Cabins	0	4	6	18	17
Duplex/Twin Home Units	2	0	0	2	0
Multi-family/Condo Units	4	3	3	0	0
Total Dwelling Units	7	36	48	55	38

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Carbon County - Permit Authorized Construction Values (\$000) 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Residential	1518.8	8860.7	11479.6	18815.4	8652.1
Non-Residential	1456.4	6358.7	6756.5	7498.7	12159.1
Total	2975.2	15219.4	18236.1	26314.1	20811.2

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Carbon County - Assessed Property Values 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Real Property - Land & Buildings & Personal	1,020,173,222	944,617,546	958,642,716	929,193,175	916,718,716
Motor Vehicles	110,534,205	112,081,667	30,113,681	127,415,233	127,544,354
Centrally Assessed	968,562,769	1,006,250,383	1,005,106,928	1,214,972,341	1,288,696,120
Total Assessed Value	2,09,270,196	2,062,949,596	1,993,863,325	2,271,5801,749	2,332,959,190

Source: Utah Tax Commission

Carbon County - PILT Payments and Acreage 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Payment	\$1,049,658	\$1,075,469	\$1,053,654	\$1,044,970	\$1,020,705
Acreage	436,228	436,228	436,228	436,238	436,238

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Annual Reports, *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

Carbon County Taxable Sales 2010 - 2013				
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Taxable Sales	\$403,614,170	\$419,959,566	\$464,347,463	\$436,763,162

Source: Utah Tax Commission

Public Lands, Natural Resource and Species Management Plans

County Public Lands and Transportation Department

Transportation Resources

Highways: Carbon County is bisected by 2 lane highways, with passing lanes. There are no freeways.



These highways connect the county to the northern part of the state across the south central Wasatch Mountains and to the south into Emery County, eventually connecting with I-70 in Emery County.

Airports: Carbon County is served by a small commuter airport located 3 miles east of Price City,

FAA Identifier: PUC Lat/Long: 39-36-50.1000N / 110-45-05.2000W
 39-36.835000N / 110-45.086667W
 39.6139167 / -110.7514444
 (estimated)
 Elevation: 5957 ft. / 1815.7 m (surveyed)
 Variation: 14E (1985)
 From city: 3 miles E of PRICE, UT
 Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Standard Time)
 Zip code: 84501



The airport is serviced by [Redtail Air](#), which offers fuel and repair services. A complete update/repair of all the runways was completed by Carbon County in the spring of 2014. This six-million dollar improvement project made repairs and improvements to the runways, lighting, beacons/tower, radio equipment and several of the service buildings

Railways: Carbon County is served by a rail line that runs west from Colorado to Helper, then northwest into Salt Lake City. This line serves Amtrak passenger trains and commercial cargo transported by Utah Railway, Burlington Northern and the Union Pacific rail companies. The terminal is located in Helper, UT, so named because “helper engines” would be added to the trains so they could make the steep climb up Price Canyon.

Education

Public Schools: Carbon County has one school district which serves all the communities in the county.

Carbon County Schools				
	Price	Helper	Wellington	East Carbon/Sunnyside
High School	1			
Middle School	1	1		
Elementary	2	1	1	1
Charter School	1			
Alternative H/S	1			
Developmental Disabled	1			

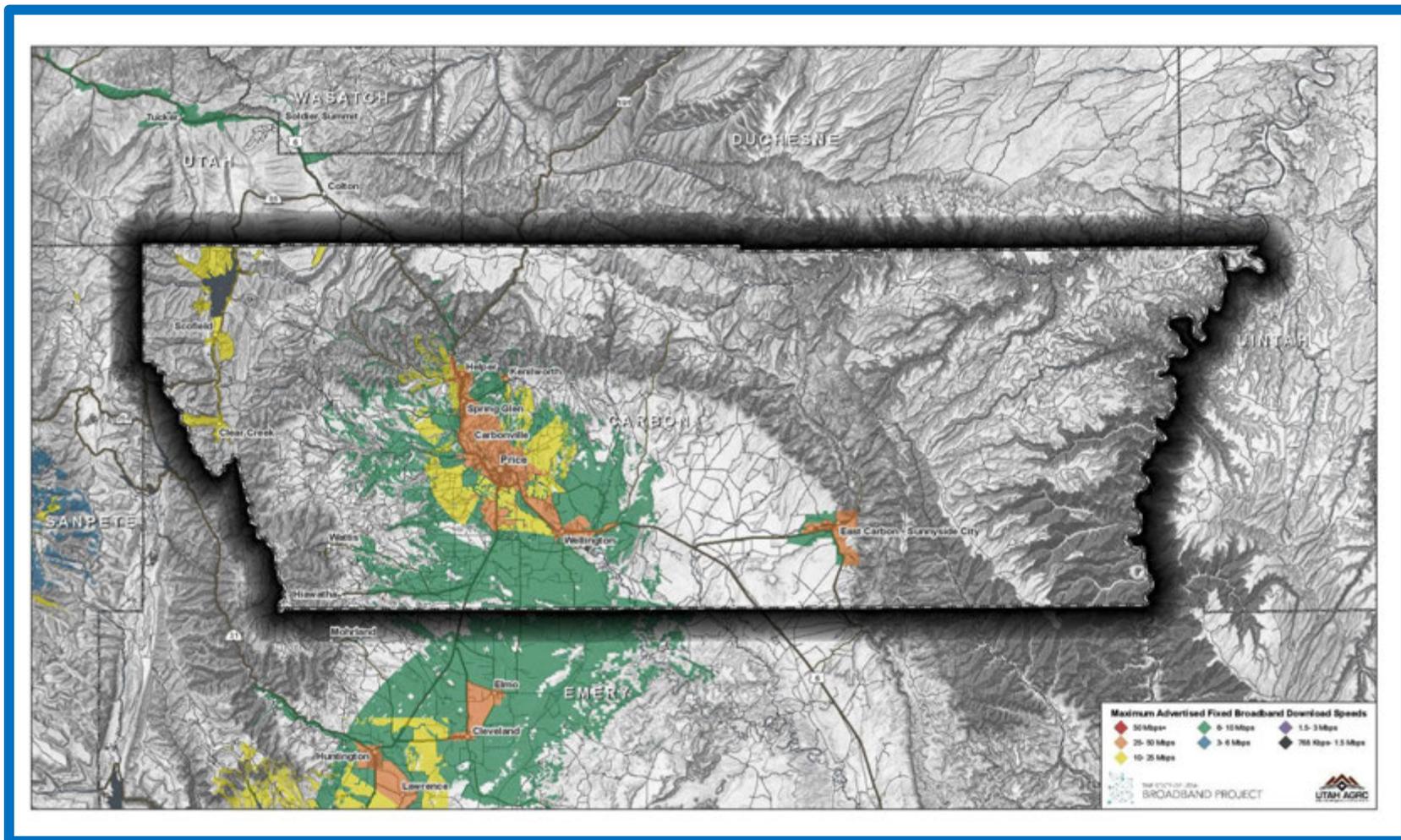
Source: Utah Department of Education

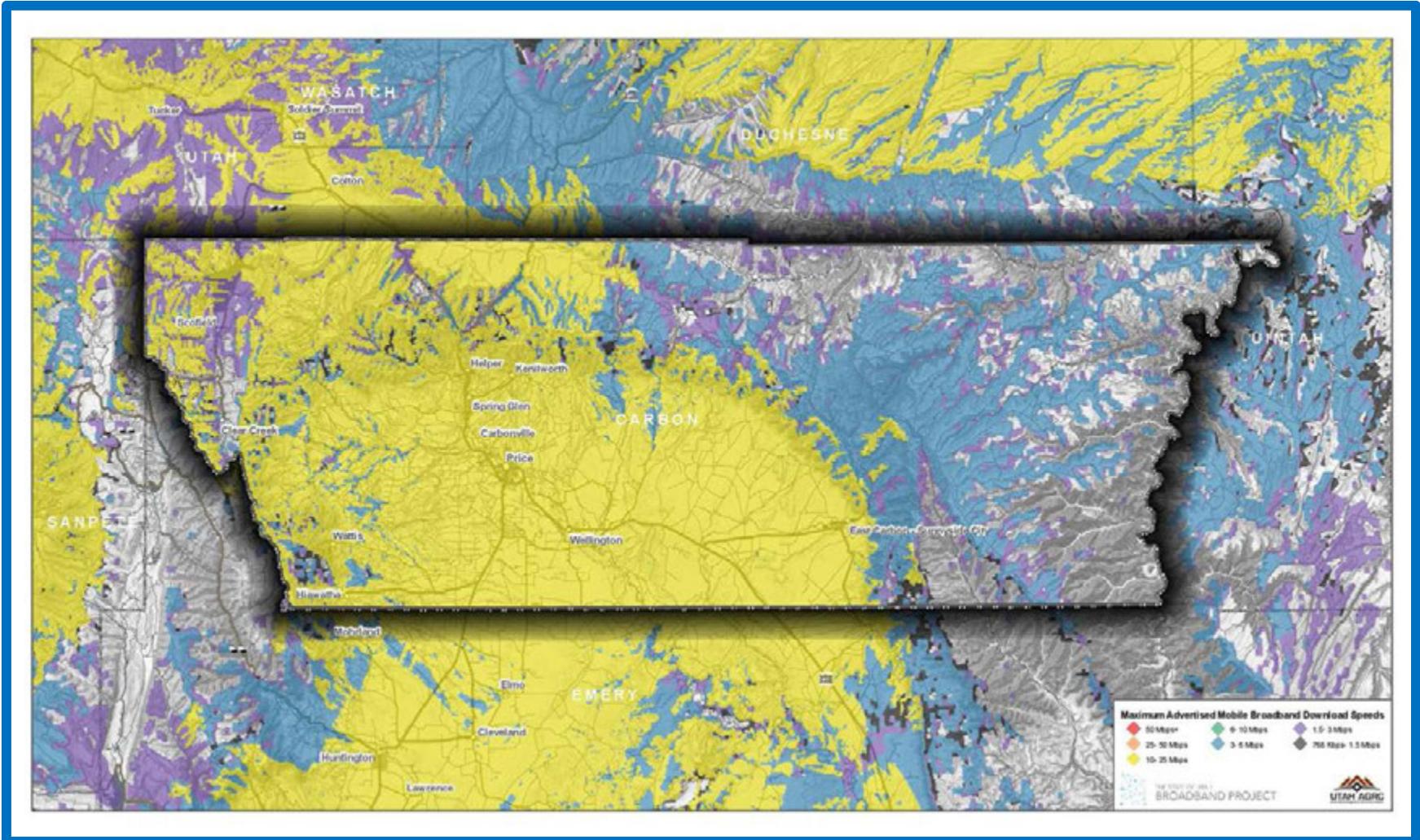
Higher Education: Carbon County is home of the main campus of the [Utah State University-Eastern](#). USU-Eastern offers certificates, associate degrees, bachelor degrees, masters degrees and PhD degrees in programs that include agriculture, trucking, mining, nursing, business, computers, education programs, etc.

The Price USU-Eastern campus currently averages 1500 FTE students and also offers a comprehensive sports program for both men and women (basketball, volleyball, baseball and soccer).

Wireless and Broadband Communications (Commercial/Public Access)

Carbon County offers good fixed and wireless (cell) broadband service in the population centers. Cell phone service is spotty in the outlying areas of the county, however. The Southeastern Utah Broadband Report found that many non-adopters (residents who don't have broadband) are interested in hi-speed broadband service, but feel the cost is prohibitive.





Cell phone service in the western part of the county is very good and there are several service providers.

Community Services and Outdoor Recreation

Carbon County has abundant natural resources and offers outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation. Mineral lease funding has allowed the county and cities to provide outstanding community service and recreation facilities to their residents.

Local community-based recreation programs are provided by the [Carbon County Recreation Department](#)

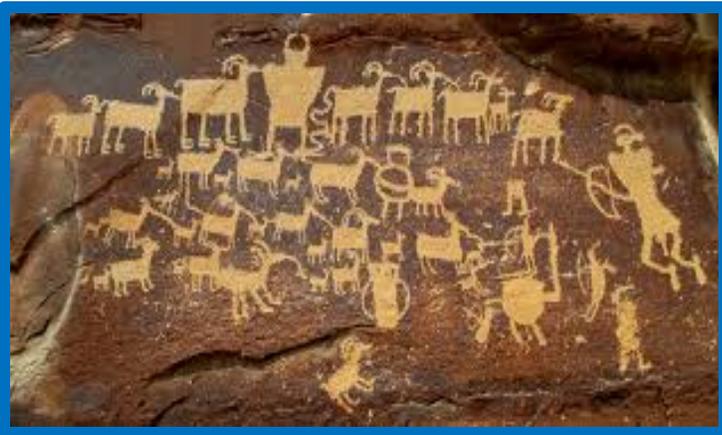
County and City Recreation and Community Services		
Carbon County Office of Tourism		
Facility/Amenity	County/City Location	
Fairgrounds	Carbon County	
Rodeo grounds, model airplane field, moto-cross track, events center, rodeo arena		
ATV Trails & walking trails		
ATV Trails	County wide	
Helper City River Trail	Helper	
Price City River Trail	Price City	
Parks	Price City (3) Helper City (1) Scofield Town(1)	E. Carbon/Sunnyside (2) Unincorporated county areas (4) Wellington (1)
Swimming Pools		
Desert Wave Pool	Price City	
Helper City Pool	Helper City	
Golf Course	Carbon Country Club	
Museums:	Price City (USU-Eastern	
Dinosaur		
Railroad and Mining	Helper City	
Libraries/Bookmobile	Price City	Helper City
County-wide		
North Springs Gun Range	Carbon County	
Senior Citizen Centers	Carbon County (Price	East Carbon

State & Federal Parks and Recreation Areas

Scofield State Park – camping, fishing, boating

Price Canyon Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management) – camping, picnicking, hiking

Price River – Fishing (brown, cut-throat, rainbow and tiger trout), hiking



Nine Mile Canyon – (Bureau of Land Management), prehistoric rock art and cultural sites, hiking, wildlife photography

Emery County

Emery County Economic Development



Emery County is a geographically large, but sparsely populated county just south of Carbon County and west of Grand County in eastern Utah. The Utah Legislature split Grand County off in 1890 and Carbon County in 1894

⁴*“For several decades, settlers concentrated on the “easier” places in Utah. This remote region didn't attract much attention. But as Sanpete County became overgrazed, and as settlers claimed much of the water and land, livestock owners brought their herds over the Wasatch Plateau into the county for winter range. It wasn't until 1877, though, that settlers began to move in for good.*

That year, Brigham Young wrote a letter to the Mormon church leader in Sanpete County and asked him to send 50

families or more to settle in Emery County. (Young died shortly after he wrote the letter.) Many families responded and moved into Castle Valley to take up homesteads and develop settlements. . .

During the 1970s Emery County's population grew a lot—from around 5,000 in 1970 to 13,000 in 1983. This was during the time of an “energy crisis” in the United States—so energy development led to “booms” in areas with fossil fuels. In response to the energy crisis, during the 1970s Utah Power and Light Company built two large power plants and a reservoir in the county. Also, large coal mines opened or geared up to provide coal for the power plants. Officials in charge of providing services scrambled to make sure there was enough water, schools, landfills, roads, and other services for all the newcomers. After the construction ended, however, the population and employment fell, and hard times returned.”

Agriculture continues to play a very important role in Emery County's economy. Many residents in Emery County work in the mines, power plants, and government agencies but they also run small farms where they grow everything from beef and pork to apples and peaches and, of course, the world famous “Green River Melons.”

⁴ Source: <http://ilovehistory.utah.gov/place/counties/emery.html>

Emery County – General Information			
Total Sq Miles	4,439	Pop per sq mile	2.42
Median Hshld Income – Emery Co.	\$51,372	Per Capita Incm – Emery Co	\$20,075
Median Hshld Income - Utah	\$58,164	Per Capita Incm – Utah	\$23,794
Median Hshld Income – U.S.	\$53,046	Per Capita Incm – U.S.	\$28,051

Source: Income Information – American Community Survey, 5yr average 2008-2012

Emery County Population					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Elmo	426	424	425	423	368
Cleveland	460	467	466	464	508
Huntington	2075	2113	2132	2140	2137
Orangeville	1439	1463	1465	1472	1398
Castle Dale*	1605	1630	1637	1637	1657
Clawson	199	199	201	202	153
Ferron	1665	1660	1656	1624	1623
Emery	279	285	283	286	308
Green River	929	945	948	949	973
Unincorp County	1672	1725	1735	1775	1735
Total County	10749	10911	10948	10972	10860

Source: American Fact Finder

*County Seat

Emery County Labor Force & Unemployment				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	UI Rate
July 2014	4,762	4,519	243	5.1%
Annual 2013	4,713	4,430	283	6.0%
Annual 2012	4,711	4,375	336	7.1%
Annual 2011	5,066	4,695	371	7.3%
Annual 2010	5,281	5,281	396	7.5%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Emery County Average Annual Monthly Wage					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Emery County	\$3,598	\$3,639	\$4,941	\$3,848	\$3,605
State of Utah	\$3,421	\$3,387	\$3,305	\$3,235	\$3,171

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Nonfarm Employment

Emery County

First Quarter 2014

	January				February				March			
	2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014	
			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric
Total Nonfarm Employment	3,334	3,234	-3.0%	-100	3,320	3,264	-1.7%	-56	3,401	3,360	-1.2%	-41
Goods Production	849	781	-8.0%	-68	840	796	-5.2%	-44	867	845	-2.5%	-22
Mining	516	395	-23.4%	-121	511	391	-23.5%	-120	515	387	-24.9%	-128
Construction	316	377	19.3%	61	312	394	25.3%	82	334	436	30.5%	102
Manufacturing	17	9	-47.1%	-8	17	11	-35.3%	-6	18	22	22.2%	4
Service Production	2,485	2,453	-1.3%	-32	2,480	2,468	-0.5%	-12	2,534	2,515	-0.7%	-19
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	909	902	-0.8%	-7	906	901	-0.6%	-5	901	920	2.1%	19
Wholesale Trade	15	10	6.7%	1	10	18	12.5%	2	10	17	6.3%	1
Retail Trade	451	441	-2.2%	-10	444	430	-1.1%	-5	444	455	2.5%	11
Transportation and Warehousing	40	38	-5.0%	-2	40	40	0.0%	0	30	42	16.7%	6
Utilities	403	407	1.0%	4	400	404	-0.5%	-2	405	400	0.2%	1
Information	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Financial Activities	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Finance and Insurance	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Professional and Business Services	89	93	4.5%	4	89	96	7.9%	7	100	96	-4.0%	-4
Professional/Sci/Technical Svcs	68	61	-10.3%	-7	66	50	-10.6%	-7	71	63	-11.3%	-8
Management of Companies	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Admin Support/Waste Mgmt	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Educational, Health, Social Svcs	79	73	-7.6%	-6	78	78	0.0%	0	77	74	-3.9%	-3
Educational Services	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Health Care and Social Services	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Leisure and Hospitality	217	224	3.2%	7	213	220	3.3%	7	234	239	2.1%	5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Accommodation & Food Svcs	217	224	3.2%	7	213	220	3.3%	7	234	239	2.1%	5
Other Services	142	142	0.0%	0	153	136	-11.1%	-17	147	134	-8.8%	-13
Government	911	881	-3.3%	-30	908	897	-1.2%	-11	940	917	-2.4%	-23
Federal	43	47	9.3%	4	42	51	21.4%	9	47	44	-6.4%	-3
State	60	60	0.0%	0	60	60	0.0%	0	60	60	0.0%	0
Local	808	774	-4.2%	-34	806	786	-2.5%	-20	833	813	-2.4%	-20
Covered Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting*	d	d			d	d			d	d		

* Employment "covered" under the Employment Security Act. Includes some, but not all, agriculture. Excludes most self-employed. Not included in total employment.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

p = Preliminary, d = Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm data

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Last updated 8/19/2014 3:00:02 PM

Emery County Residential Construction 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Single-family Units	7	17	14	21	15
Mobile/Manufactured/Cabins	3	6	6	14	10
Duplex/Twin Home Units	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-family/Condo Units	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dwelling Units	10	23	20	35	25

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Emery County – Permit Authorized Construction Values (\$000) 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Residential	2,217.5	4,275.3	4,413.2	5,470.7	4,525.3
Non-Residential	1,609.1	2,185.1	574.0	3,899.1	2,480.3
Total	3,826.6	6,460.4	4,987.2	9,369.8	7,005.6

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Emery County – Assessed Property Values 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Real Property – Land & Buildings & Personal	316,305,536	314,580,159	307,358,339	301,848,942	302,639,834
Motor Vehicles	53,620,511	55,159,867	18,488,933	46,533,306	62,880,570
Centrally Assessed	1,703,534,951	1,648,037,536	1,604,977,977	1,512,337,181	1,462,401,763
Total Assessed Value	2,073,460,998	2,017,777,562	1,930,825,249	1,860,719,429	1,827,922,167

Source: Utah Tax Commission

Emery County – PILT Payments and Acreage 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Payment	\$1,201,940	\$1,226,597	\$1,191,695	\$1,189,730	\$1,088,366
Acreage	2,253,532	2,253,570	2,253,760	2,253,760	2,253,760

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Annual Reports, *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

Emery County Taxable Sales 2010 - 2013				
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Taxable Sales	\$127,727,564	\$141,948,911	\$178,413,145	\$187,792,467

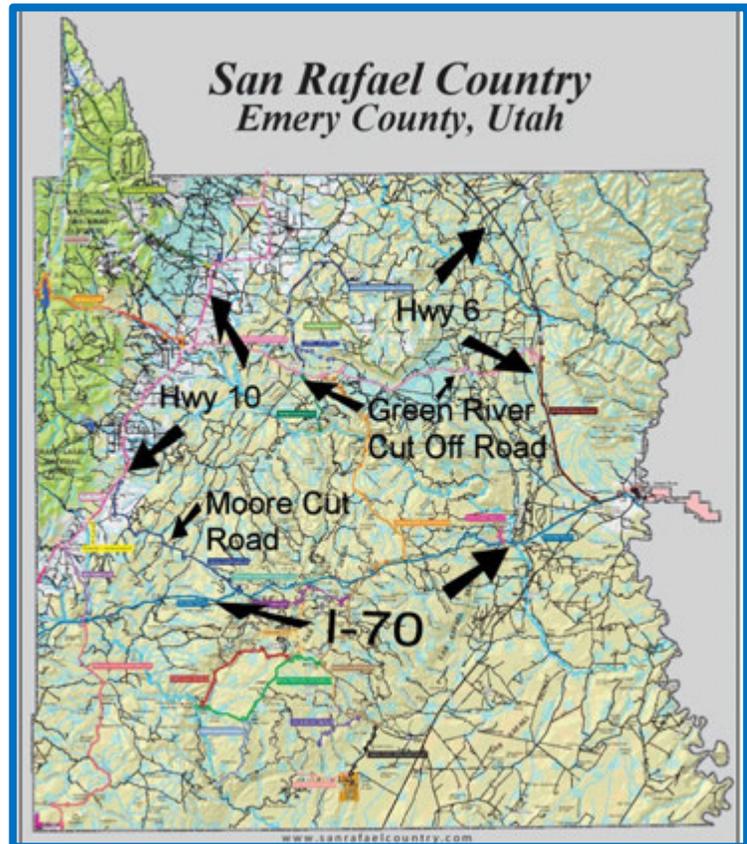
Source: Utah Tax Commission

Public Lands, Natural Resource and Species Management Plans

Emery County Land Use Plan Information

Transportation Resources:

Highways: Emery County is traversed north to south by two 2-lane highways (with passing lanes). On the west side of the county, Hwy 10 runs south from Carbon County and connects with I-70 below Emery Town. On the east side of Emery County, Hwy 6 runs from Carbon County south to Green River where it also connects with I-70. I-70 runs east/west across the southern end of the county from Sevier County on the West to Grand County on the east. I-70 traverses the southern San Rafael Swell and the highway is quite remote. The drive from Salina, UT to Green River UT is approximately 110 miles and there are no services or towns anywhere along that stretch of road. The county is also travelled east to west by 2 well maintained asphalt/gravel roads; the Green River cut-off road and the Moore cut-off road. In 2013, the Quitcupah Road, an eleven miles stretch which runs from Hwy 10 just below Emery Town west to the SUFCO Mine in Sevier County was completed. This is a coal haul road which saves time and fuel for trucks delivering coal from the mine to the power plants in the northern part of Emery County. This road was funded with mineral lease monies from the Community Impact Fund. Finally, two highways, one from Huntington and one from Castle Dale, run west over the Manti-Lasal National Forest mountains into Sanpete county



Airports: There are two public airports in Emery County. One just north of Huntington City and the other in Green River City. Both are small commuter, goods delivery and “hobby”



pilot airports. The lounge at the Huntington Airport has recently been rehabilitated and includes pilot showers and Wi-Fi service. The airport is managed by Emery County. The facility has one asphalt runway and two dirt runways. Limited fuel and repair service is available.

LOCATION: FAA Identifier: 69V

Lat/Long: 39-21-40.4090N / 110-55-01.1300W

39-21.673483N / 110-55.018833W

39.3612247 / -110.9169806

(estimated)

Elevation: 5915 ft. / 1803 m (estimated)

Variation: 14E (1985)

From city: 3 miles NE of HUNTINGTON, UT

Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Stnd Time) Zip code: 84518

The Green River Airport also just underwent rehabilitation/upgrade work, i.e. new runway lighting and improved electrical service. UPS and FedEx use this airport for package delivery to eastern Emery County and Grand County. This airport is operated by Green River City and provides self-service gas, but does not have service or repair capabilities.

FAA Identifier: U34

Lat/Long: 38-57-40.9020N / 110-13-38.5030W

38-57.681700N / 110-13.641717W

38.9613617 / -110.2273619

(estimated)

Elevation: 4225 ft. / 1287.8 m (surveyed)

Variation: 14E (1985)

From city: 4 miles SW of GREEN RIVER, UT

Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Standard Time)

Zip code: 84525



Railroads: The only railroad in Emery County runs through Green River between Denver, CO and Helper, UT. There is an Amtrak passenger platform in Green River, but no terminal and no cargo/freight loading or unloading capacity

Education

Public Schools: There is one public school district in Emery County. There are no separate alternative or special needs schools, but programs are operated in the regular schools as needed. Emery County does not have any charter schools.

Emery County Schools						
	Castle Dale	Cleveland	Huntington	Ferron	Green River	Orangeville
High School	1				1	
Middle School			1	1		
Elementary	1	1	1		1	1
Alternative H/S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0

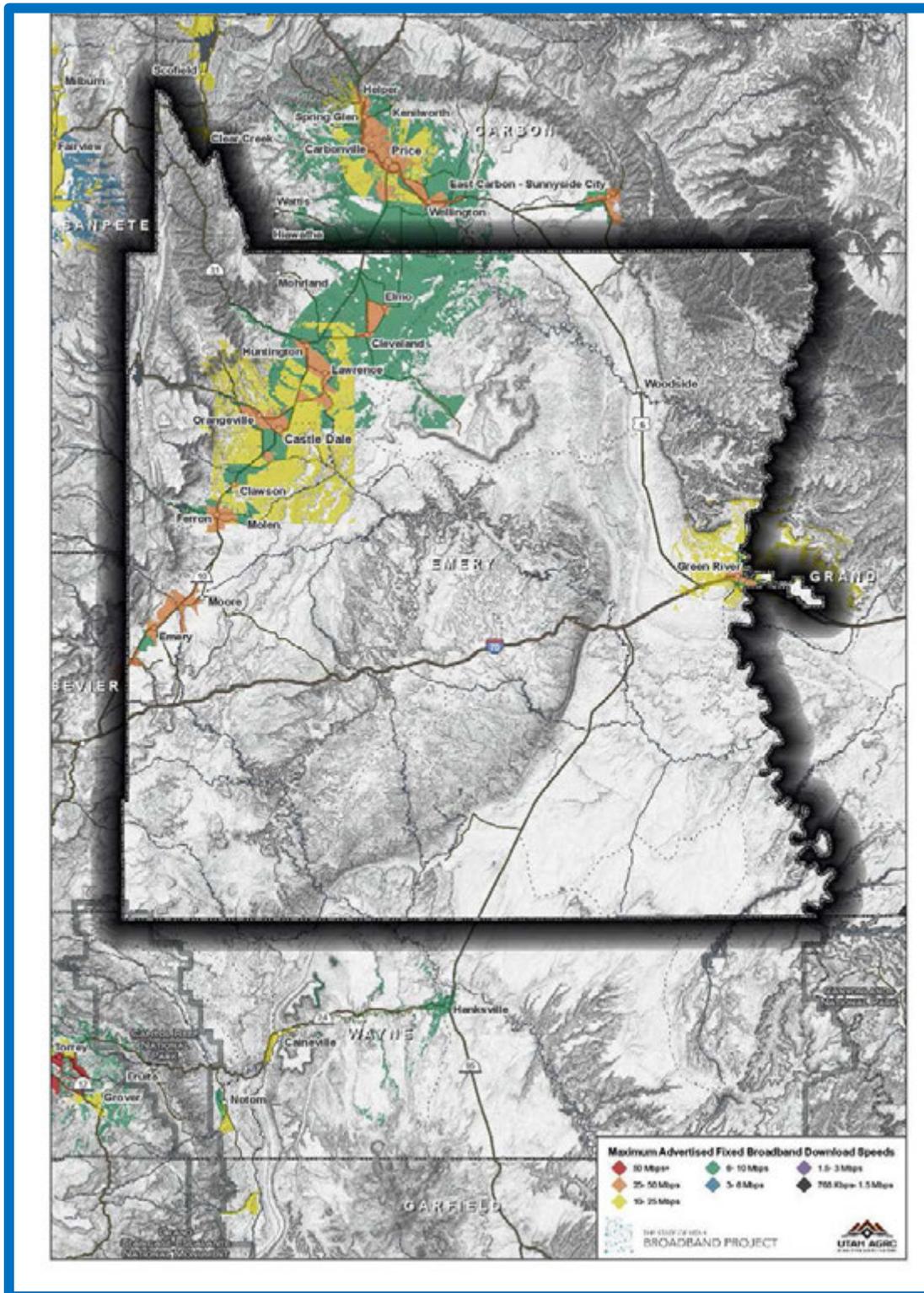
Source: Utah Department of Education

Higher Education: There are no community colleges or universities in Emery County. However, the Utah State University-Eastern provides distance and on-line interactive education opportunities through programs in the Emery County High Schools in Castle Dale and Green River.

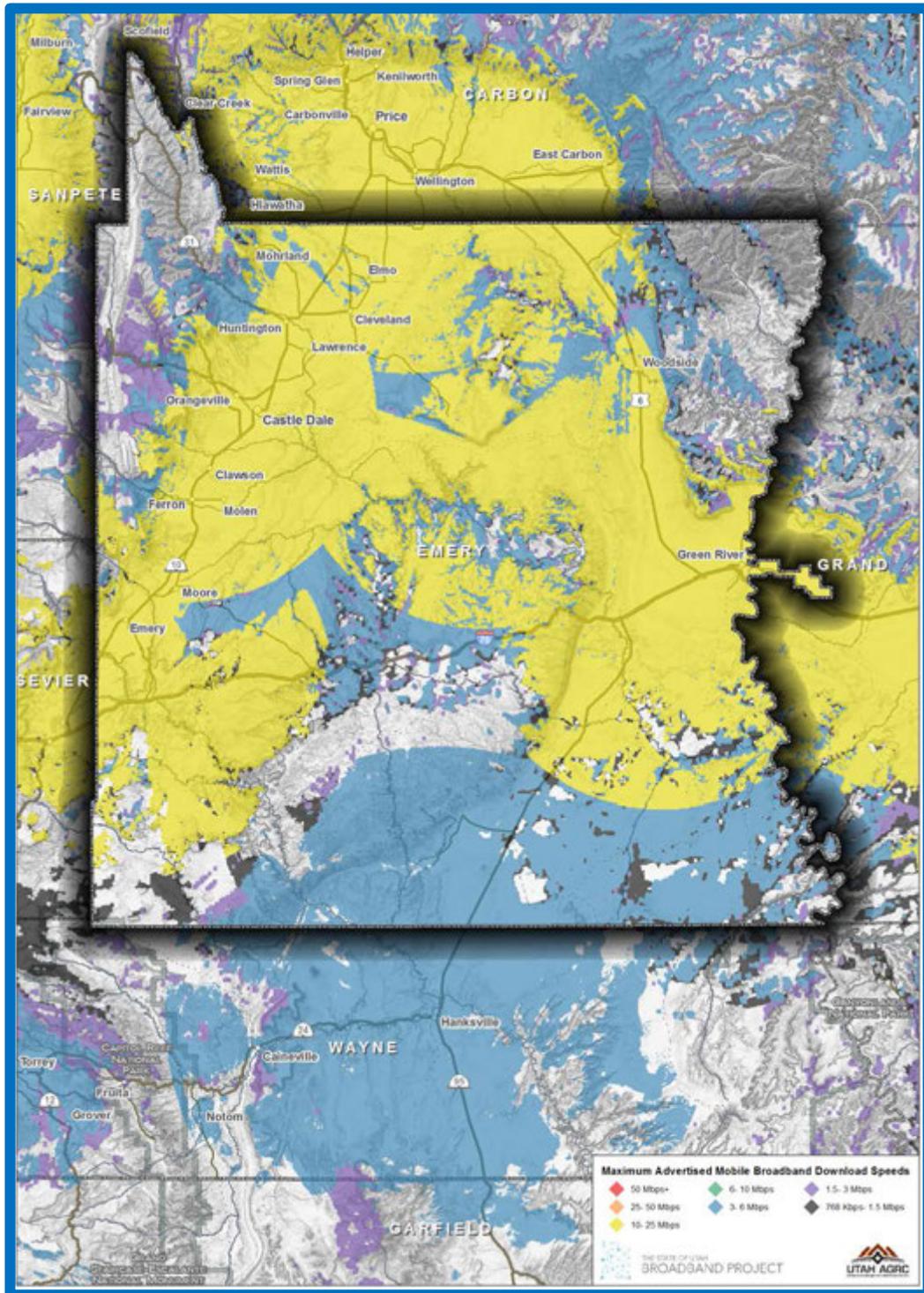
THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Wireless and Broadband Communications (Commercial/Public Access)

Emery County has good fixed broadband service in the populated areas of the county. There is one local primary service provider, but satellite broadband service is also available.



Wireless (cell) service in Emery County is limited to 3G speeds and there are occasional stretches of limited and/or no coverage on Hwy 6 between Price (Carbon County) and Green River, and on I-70 where it cuts through the San Rafael Swell.



Community Services and Outdoor Recreation

Emery County is blessed with alpine mountain recreation opportunities in the western side of the county and the canyons, sandstone formations and 2000ft high mesa overlooks of the San Rafael Swell in the eastern side of the county. Local recreation programs are provided by the [Emery County Recreation Department](#), which offers community sports such as volleyball, baseball, and soccer and events like the county fair, mountain bike festivals and ATV rides.

County and City Recreation and Community Services		
Emery County Travel Council		
Facility/Amenity	County/City Location	
<u>Fairgrounds</u>	Castle Dale	
<u>Ferron Peach Days</u>	Ferron	
<u>Melon Days</u>	Green River	
ATV Trails & walking trails		
ATV Trails	County wide	
Bike Trails	County wide	
Hiking	San Rafael Swell	Manti-Lasal National Forest
Parks	Huntington	Castle Dale
	Cleveland	Green River
	Emery Town	Ferron
Swimming Pools		
<u>Emery County Aquatics Center</u>	Castle Dale	
Golf Courses		
<u>Millsite Golf Course</u>	Ferron	
<u>Green River Golf Course</u>	Green River (State Park)	
Museums:		
<u>John Wesley Powell</u>	Green River	
<u>River History Museum</u>	Castle Dale	
<u>Museum of the</u>	Castle Dale	
<u>San Rafael</u>	Castle Dale	
<u>Pioneer Museum</u>	Castle Dale	
<u>Libraries</u>	All cities in the County	
<u>Senior Citizen Centers</u>	Green River	Castle Dale
	Huntington	Ferron
	Emery Town	

State & Federal Parks and Recreation Areas

- [Huntington State Park](#) - Boating, fishing, camping
- [Goblin Valley State Park](#) - Hiking, camping, red-rock adventure

-
- Green River State Park - Golf, camping, picnicking
 - Millsite State Park - Camping, biking, fishing, picnicking (Millsite Golf Course)
 - Manti-LaSal National Forest - Fishing, hiking, camping, boating, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling; these mountains are full of streams, little rivers and small lakes and reservoirs that offer world class fishing. The primary species are trout: rainbow, tiger, and cut-throat
 - Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (BLM) - Working dinosaur dig and museum
 - National Scenic Byway - “The Energy Loop” Huntington & Eccles Canyon
 - Range Creek Canyon - Outdoor Ancient Archeologic “Museum”

San Rafael Swell (Bureau of Land Management) - hiking, river rafting, primitive camping, mountain biking, horse-back riding, ATV riding The San Rafael Swell offers unlimited primitive desert recreation opportunities from the desert floor to the top of the cliffs and mesas that over look the Swell.



Wedge Overlook region of the San Rafael Swell - also known as the “Little Grand Canyon,” the Wedge Overlook area offers primitive camping, picnicking and landscape photo opportunities

Cedar Mountain Recreation Area- Cedar Mountain is located in the northern edge of the San Rafael Swell. This recreation area overlooks the Swell and offers primitive camping, picnicking, hiking, and incredible photo opportunities at many of the overlook areas.



THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Grand County

Moab Area Economic Development



Grand County is a large county that lies between Emery County on the west and the Colorado State border on the east. San Juan County is immediately south, while Uintah County borders Grand County on the north.

⁵*“The first non-Indians to enter the present area of Grand County were Spanish explorers who discovered a crossing of the Colorado River at the site of the present highway bridge at Moab. Later, Spanish traders and American fur trappers developed the route known as the Spanish Trail. This trail used that same Colorado River crossing. It crossed the Green River near the present city of Green River, Utah, which is now in Emery County.*

The first attempt by Mormon colonists to settle the Moab area was a failure. A group of men called the Elk Mountain Mission

reached Moab Valley in 1855 and planted corn and melons. It wasn't long before the Utes, who already lived there, realized that having the new people around wasn't working out so well. The Utes attacked the little fort and killed some people—and the missionaries gathered up what they could and got out of there. The Utes may have won a battle, but they lost the war. In the 1870s various people like cattle ranchers, prospectors, and homesteaders begin to trickle in again—Mormons and non-Mormons. Moab became a rough frontier town. Most of the history of Grand County has been the story of livestock or small family farms and orchards. Large sheep and cattle companies found lots of feed forage for their livestock in the canyons and the LaSal Mountains—at least, until the canyons became overgrazed. Cowboys and outlaws figure prominently in the area's folklore.

The uranium boom of the 1950s brought the first real surge in population. It also saw the creation of a few large fortunes—as well as many failures. A big potash mine and plant near Moab have been important to the economy. Sadly, an explosion in the mine—which was at the time the deepest in the United States—killed 18 miners in 1963.

Most recently, tourism has been the county's biggest source of income. The government created Arches National Monument in 1929. In 1971 it got National Park status. The park gets more popular every year. Visiting mountain bikers, river-runners, and four-wheel-drivers began to transform Moab in the 1980s. The town has gone from a quiet, fading place to a bustling center of motels, restaurants, and stores, jammed with tourists during much of the year.”

⁵ Source: <http://ilovehistory.utah.gov/place/counties/grand.html>

Grand County – General Information			
Total Sq Miles	3689	Pop per sq mile	2.54
Median Hshld Income – Grand Co.	\$42,208	Per Capita Incm – Grand Co	\$22,192
Median Hshld Income - Utah	\$58,164	Per Capita Incm – Utah	\$23,794
Median Hshld Income – U.S.	\$53,046	Per Capita Incm – U.S.	\$28,051

Source: Income Information – American Community Survey, 5yr average 2008-2012

Grand County Population					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Moab City*	5130	5131	5101	5117	4779
Castle Valley	332	329	327	326	349
Unincorp County	3898	3887	3865	3870	3357
Total County	9360	9347	9293	9313	8485

Source: American Fact Finder

*County Seat

Grand County Labor Force & Unemployment				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	UI Rate
July 2014	6,199	5,953	246	4.0%
Annual 2013	5,513	5,100	413	7.5%
Annual 2012	5,501	5,047	454	8.3%
Annual 2011	5,387	4,865	522	9.7%
Annual 2010	5,369	4,791	578	10.8%

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Grand County Average Annual Monthly Wage					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Grand County	\$2,426	\$2,394	\$2,340	\$2,294	\$2,280
State of Utah	\$3,421	\$3,387	\$3,305	\$3,235	\$3,171

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Nonfarm Employment

Grand County

First Quarter 2014

	January				February				March			
	2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014	
			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric
Total Nonfarm Employment	3,796	3,908	3.0%	112	4,033	4,170	3.4%	137	4,696	4,828	2.8%	132
Goods Production	320	387	20.3%	67	323	390	20.7%	67	326	398	22.1%	72
Mining	104	111	6.7%	7	102	111	8.8%	9	99	105	6.1%	6
Construction	191	244	27.7%	53	195	245	25.6%	50	199	257	29.1%	58
Manufacturing	25	32	28.0%	7	26	34	30.8%	8	28	33	17.9%	5
Service Production	3,476	3,521	1.3%	45	3,710	3,780	1.9%	70	4,370	4,430	1.4%	60
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	768	775	0.9%	7	805	832	3.4%	27	928	936	0.9%	8
Wholesale Trade	65	68	4.0%	3	68	72	5.9%	4	75	80	6.7%	5
Retail Trade	625	630	1.0%	5	659	675	2.4%	16	709	708	-0.1%	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	51	45	-11.8%	-6	49	57	16.3%	8	57	60	5.3%	3
Utilities	27	26	-3.7%	-1	29	28	-3.4%	-1	27	28	3.7%	1
Information	33	33	0.0%	0	32	30	-6.3%	-2	33	30	-9.1%	-3
Financial Activities	141	139	-1.4%	-2	143	147	2.8%	4	157	161	2.5%	4
Finance and Insurance	60	60	-4.3%	-3	68	65	-4.4%	-3	68	65	-4.4%	-3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	72	73	1.4%	1	75	82	9.3%	7	89	96	7.9%	7
Professional and Business Services	207	200	-3.4%	-7	216	226	4.6%	10	221	237	7.2%	16
Professional/Sci/Technical Svcs	123	111	-9.8%	-12	125	125	0.0%	0	120	125	4.2%	5
Management of Companies	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Admin Support/Waste Mgmt	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Educational, Health, Social Svcs	304	355	16.8%	51	304	359	18.1%	55	300	355	18.3%	55
Educational Services	35	37	5.7%	2	35	39	11.4%	4	31	31	0.0%	0
Health Care and Social Services	269	318	18.2%	49	269	320	19.0%	51	269	324	20.4%	55
Leisure and Hospitality	1,003	1,043	4.0%	40	1,156	1,189	2.9%	33	1,639	1,669	1.8%	30
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	87	88	1.1%	1	89	95	6.7%	6	141	158	12.1%	17
Accommodation & Food Svcs	916	955	4.3%	39	1,067	1,094	2.5%	27	1,498	1,511	0.9%	13
Other Services	70	70	0.0%	0	78	70	-10.3%	-8	80	71	-11.3%	-9
Government	950	905	-4.7%	-45	976	926	-5.1%	-50	1,012	970	-4.2%	-42
Federal	192	188	-2.1%	-4	205	197	-3.9%	-8	228	218	-4.4%	-10
State	78	78	0.0%	0	78	78	0.0%	0	78	78	0.0%	0
Local	680	639	-6.0%	-41	693	651	-6.1%	-42	706	674	-4.5%	-32
Covered Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting*	d	d			d	d			d	d		

* Employment "covered" under the Employment Security Act. Includes some, but not all, agriculture. Excludes most self-employed. Not included in total employment.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

p = Preliminary, d = Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm data

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Last updated 5/19/2014 3:00:41 PM

Grand County Residential Construction 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Single-family Units	32	35	27	38	39
Mobile/Manufactured/Cabins	6	8	6	10	30
Duplex/Twin Home Units	2	8	12	2	2
Multi-family/Condo Units	5	4	0	0	0
Total Dwelling Units	45	55	45	50	71

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Grand County – Permit Authorized Construction Values (\$000) 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Residential	10,998.9	16,680.7	10,204.4	13,344.7	12,490.9
Non-Residential	11,326.8	2,928.5	1,948.8	6,036.4	22,742.2
Total	22,325.7	19,609.2	12,483.2	19,381.1	35,233.1

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

Grand County – Assessed Property Values 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Real Property – Land & Buildings & Personal	1,020,530,025	968,115,323	434,683,047	975,569,933	957,878,280
Motor Vehicles	49,229,799	49,277,267	6,019,463	53,809,555	54,188,357
Centrally Assessed	363,148,829	323,086,291	595,034,957	1,209,602,075	223,405,940
Total Assessed Value	1,432,908,653	1,340,478,881	1,035,737,467	1,263,411,630	1,235,472,577

Source: Utah Tax Commission

Grand County – PILT Payments and Acreage 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Payment	\$1,115,018	\$1,141,234	\$1,139,411	\$1,128,300	\$1,078,409
Acreage	1,723,769	1,723,769	1,723,769	1,723,769	1,723,760

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Annual Reports, *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

Grand County Taxable Sales 2010 - 2013				
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Taxable Sales	\$336,290,362	\$310,201,592	\$279,397,816	\$263,302,794

Public Lands, Natural Resource and Species Management Plans
Grand County Public Land Use Plan Information

Transportation Resources:

Highways: I-70 bisects Grand County east to west in just about the middle of the county. Highway 191, a 2-lane highway with passing lanes intersects I-70 at Crescent Junction, about 30 miles from the western county border, and runs 30 miles south into Moab then on to San Juan County. State Highway 128 (2-lanes) intersects I-70 at Thompson, about 58 miles west of the Colorado border, and runs south to the town of Castle Valley then on to just north of Moab, where it connects with Hwy 191. Highway 191 is a major truck route between the west coast and the southwest into Texas. The one other state highway is 313 which runs west from 191 just north of Moab around Dead Horse Point then south into San Juan County (Canyonlands National Park). As the reader can see from the map there are no improved highways over the mountains in the northern part of the county to connect Grand County with Uintah County.



The one other state highway is 313 which runs west from 191 just north of Moab around Dead Horse Point then south into San Juan County (Canyonlands National Park). As the reader can see from the map there are no improved highways over the mountains in the northern part of the county to connect Grand County with Uintah County.

Airports: The county hosts one public airport, Canyonland Field, located on Hwy 191 about 20 miles north of Moab, UT. This airport is the largest airport in the southeast District and offers daily scheduled commuter flights (Skywest/Delta) to/from Salt Lake City International Airport. Charter and scenic flights via plane and helicopter are also available, along with skydiving, flight lessons, and plane rentals.



Location: FAA Identifier: CNY
Lat/Long: 38-45-17.8420N / 109-45-17.4380W
38-45.297367N / 109-45.290633W
38.7549561 / -109.7548439
(estimated)
Elevation: 4557 ft. / 1389.0 m (surveyed)
Variation: 15E (1975)
From city: 18 miles NW of MOAB, UT
Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Standard Time)
Zip code: 84532

Railroads: Amtrak runs passenger trains on the Union Pacific freight line between Grand Junction, CO and Green River, UT. These tracks basically follow the path of I-70. There are no stations or terminals on the east/west line in northern Grand County.

Union Pacific operates a 30 mile line from Moab to Crescent Junction, but only hauls materials from the uranium mill tailings pile that is being removed. There is no passenger train service from I-70 to Moab.

Education

Public Schools: There is one public school district in Grand County. The school district does not operate any special education schools within the county. Special education opportunities are offered at all the schools in Grand County. There are no charter schools in Grand County.

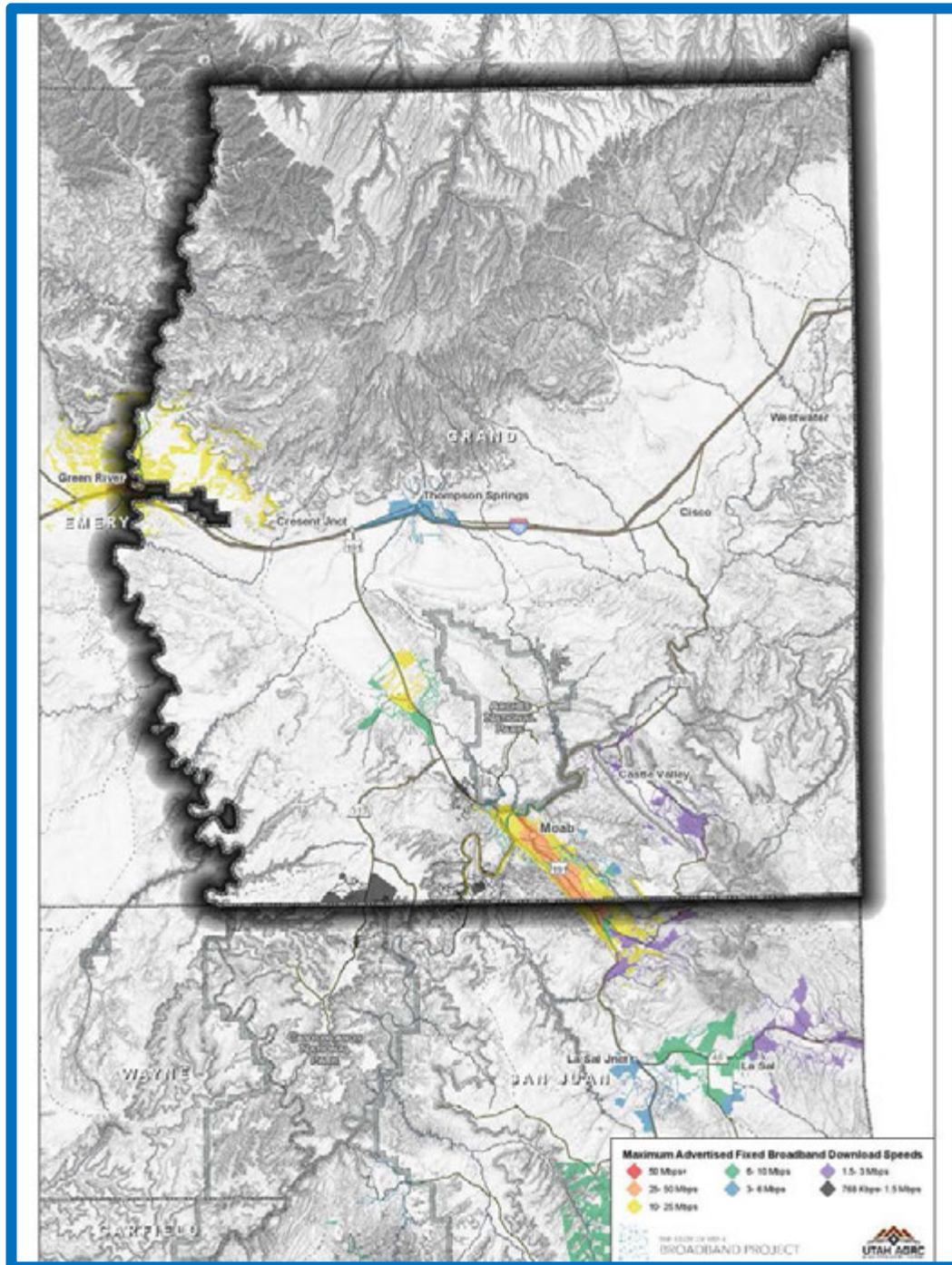
Grand County Schools						
	Moab	Castle Valley		Moab	Castle Valley	Green River
High School	1		Alternative H/S			
Middle School	1		Adult Education	1		1
Elementary	1					

The Utah State University-Eastern maintains a satellite facility in Moab City where on-line and distance education courses are offered. This facility also hosts the business resource center, which includes the small business development center. Grand County, Moab City and the Utah State University are coordinating to expand this facility into a full campus what will provide education services to 300 to 500 students.

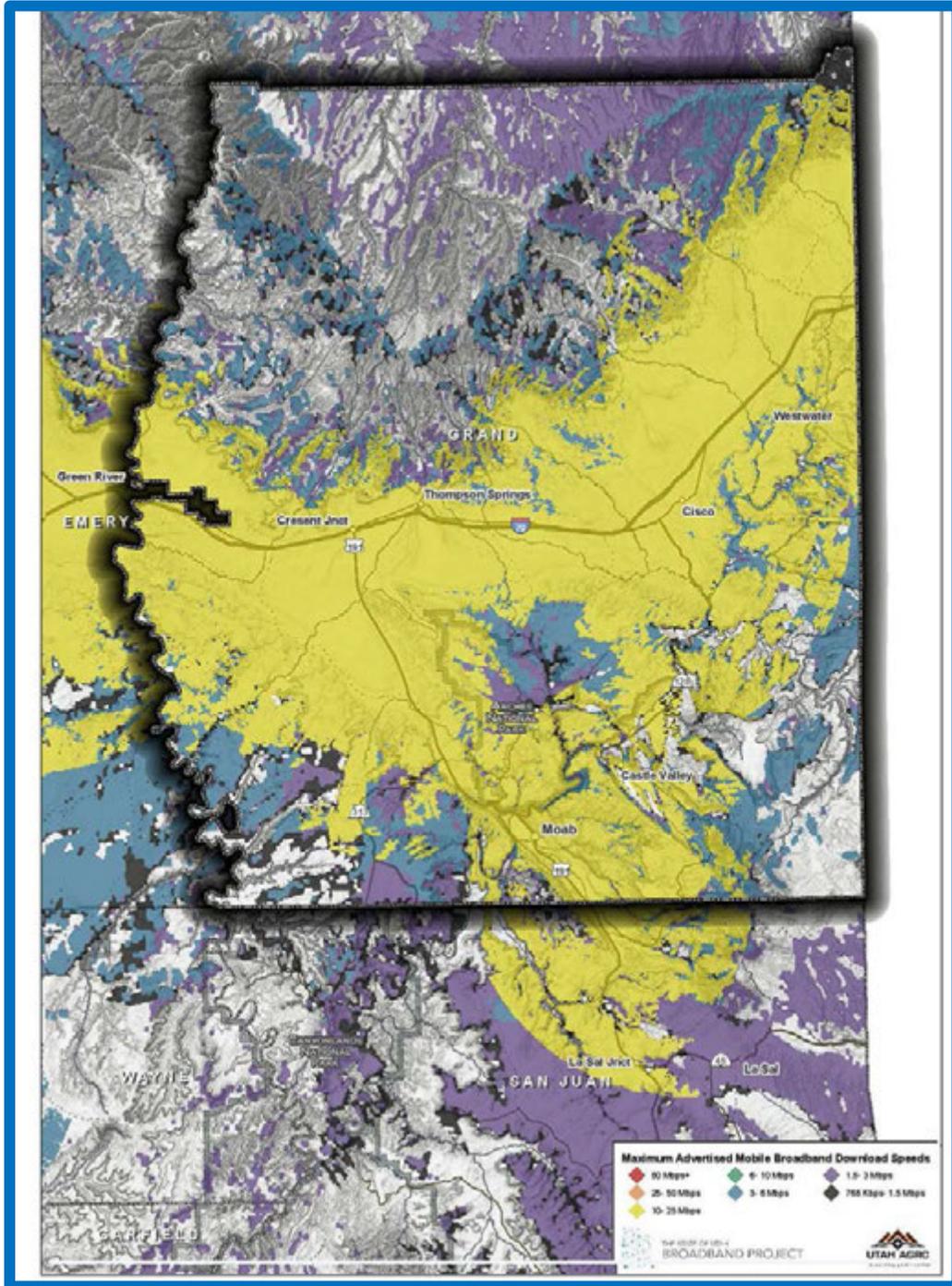
THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Wireless and Broadband Communications (Commercial/Public Access)

As is true in the rest of southeastern Utah, fixed broad band coverage is limited to the population centers of the county. Hi-speed fixed broadband capability/service outside of the Moab area is limited although there is satellite service available.



Wireless (cell) service in Grand County covers all of the main travel routes, the population centers and the popular tourist destinations. 4G service is available in Moab and at least 3G is available in the rest of the county



Community Services and Outdoor Recreation

Grand County and Moab City are world renowned tourist destinations. Most experienced travelers, seeking exceptional outdoor adventure, have Grand County/Moab at the top of their bucket list. Besides offering red-rock vistas such as Arches National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park, both the county and the city have invested considerable funds to provide top-notch community services for both residents and visitors

County and City Recreation and Community Services	
<u>Grand County Travel Council</u>	
Facility/Amenity	County/City Location
<u>Fairgrounds</u>	Spanish Trail Arena (Grand County) Grand County no longer sponsors a county fair. However, independent events are regularly scheduled at this Arena
<u>Community and Tourist based events</u>	County-wide
<u>ATV Trails & walking trails</u>	
ATV Trails	County wide
Bike Trails	County wide
Hiking	County wide
Mill Creek Parkway	Moab City
<u>Parks</u>	Moab (3 Parks)
<u>Moab Arts & Rec Center</u>	Moab
<u>Swimming Pools</u>	
<u>Moab Aquatic Center</u>	Moab
<u>Golf Courses</u>	
<u>Moab Golf Club</u>	Moab
<u>Museums:</u>	
<u>Museum of Moab</u>	Moab
<u>Movie Museum</u>	Red Cliffs Lodge (Castle Valley)
<u>Libraries</u>	Moab
<u>Senior Citizen Centers</u>	Moab

State & Federal Parks and Recreation Areas

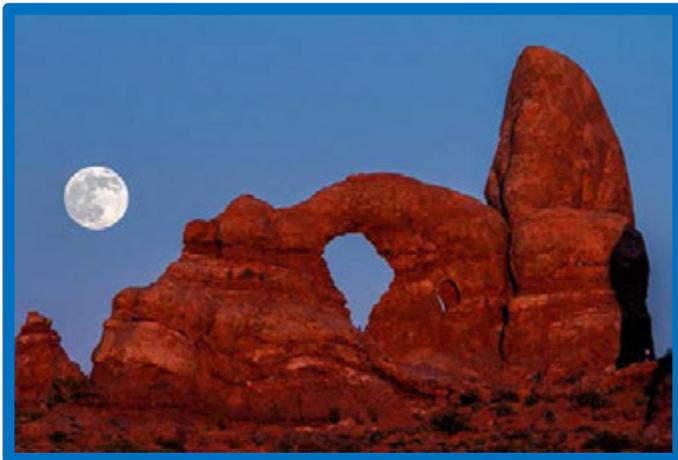
Dead Horse Point State Park - Hiking, camping, RV'ing, biking, photography, cross-country skiing

Manti-LaSal National Forest

Grand County is renowned for its red rocks and desert state and national parks, but the county also offers alpine mountain adventures in the LaSal Mountains, which are part of the Manti-LaSal National Forest



Warner Lake



NPS Photo by Neal Herbert

Turret Arch

Arches National Park: Home to the iconic Delicate Arch, Arches National Park is a “red rock wonderland” with over 2000 natural rock arch formations

Canyonlands National Park Canyonlands National Park is actually located in San Juan County, but access to the Islands in the Sky area at the northern end of the park is via Hwy 313 in Grand County just north of Moab

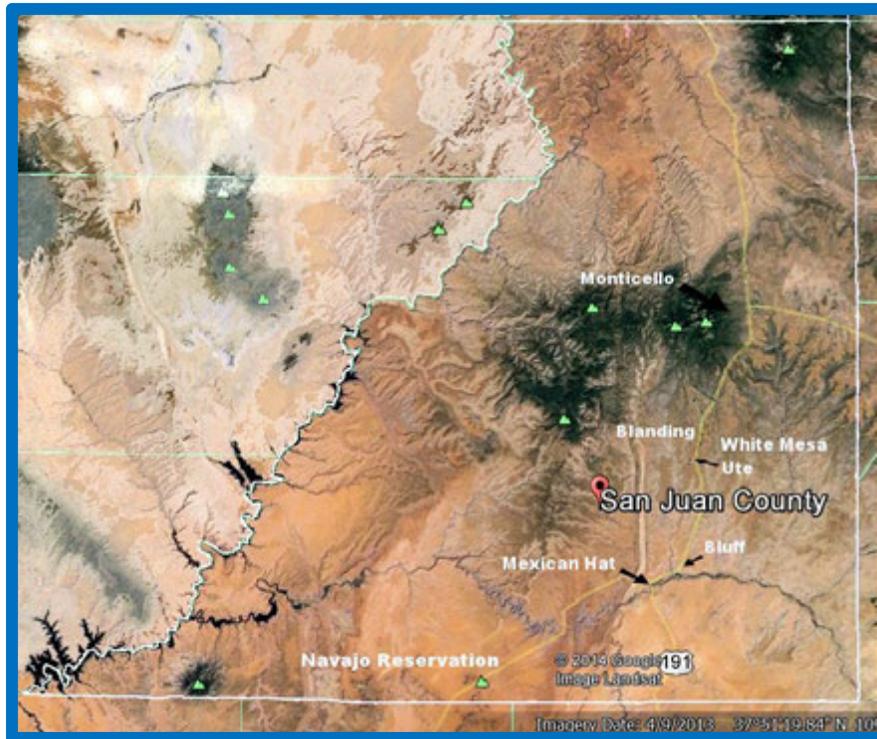


Islands in the Sky

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

San Juan County

San Juan County Economic Development



San Juan County is a large county just south of Grand County and just north of Arizona and shares its eastern border with Colorado. The Green River forms the west boundary of the county until it joins the Colorado River and flows into Lake Powell. Wayne, Garfield and Kane County are across the rivers on western border.

⁶*The Ancestral Pueblo people lived in this area for hundreds of years, until about A.D. 1300. At first they built pithouse*

structures; later they built rock structures on the ground and high up in the cliffs. Their cliff houses, pictographs, and petroglyphs continue to baffle and fascinate visitors. A few white residents lived along the San Juan River before 1879. In that year, Mormon scouts who were exploring a route for the famous Hole-in-the-Rock Expedition began the full-scale settlement of San Juan County. The 180 pioneers who left Escalante in the fall of that year arrived at the present site of Bluff on April 6, 1880—after harrowing months on what may have been the roughest emigrant trail in the West. After a decade of fighting the elements many of the Bluff settlers discovered that life was somewhat easier in higher country around the Abajo Mountains, and the towns of Blanding and Monticello replaced Bluff as San Juan's main focal points. Mining has been an inconsistent but exciting part of the economy of the county. A gold rush on the San Juan River in the early 1890s didn't last long, but miners in Glen Canyon of the Colorado had better luck eking out a living from deposits along the river bars.

Oil and gas exploration around the turn of the century located some productive wells. You can still see some working oil wells along the San Juan River. The uranium boom of the early 1950s brought large numbers of people into the area and created a few large fortunes.

Right now, most residents see tourism as their most promising economic resource, particularly since the creation of Lake Powell in the early 1960s. Of all the county's marvels, Rainbow Bridge attracts the most tourists. Marinas at Hite, Hall's Crossing, and Piute Farms also draw large numbers of visitors, and lots of groups take river trips through Cataract Canyon and on the San Juan River.

⁶ Source: http://www.ilovehistory.utah.gov/place/counties/san_juan.html

San Juan County – General Information			
Total Sq Miles	7,725	Pop per sq mile	1.94
Median Hshld Income – San Juan Co.	\$ \$40,186	Per Capita Incm – San Juan Co	\$ 15,303
Median Hshld Income - Utah	\$58,164	Per Capita Incm – Utah	\$23,794
Median Hshld Income – U.S.	\$53,046	Per Capita Incm – U.S.	\$28,051

Source: Income Information – American Community Survey, 5yr average 2008-2012

San Juan County Population					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2000
Monticello City	1975	1978	1973	1983	1958
Blanding City	3581	3494	3389	3389	3162
White Mesa CPD		277		242	277
Bluff CPD		346		258	320
Mexican Hat CPD		63		31	88
Navajo Resrv Utah Strip		6327		6069	6474
Unincorp County		2222		2774	2134
Total County		14707		14746	14413

Source: American Fact Finder (2013 population estimate are not available for Tribal Lands or unincorporated communities. 2012 is 2008-2012 5yr average).

San Juan County Labor Force & Unemployment				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	UI Rate
July 2014	5,204	4,788	416	8.0
Annual 2013	4,942	4,484	456	9.3
Annual 2012	5,031	4,521	510	10.1
Annual 2011	5,253	4,656	600	11.4
Annual 2010	5,354	4,669	600	12.8

Source: Department of Workforce Services

San Juan County Average Annual Monthly Wage					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
San Juan County	\$3.066	\$3.708	\$2.662	\$2.635	\$2.515
State of Utah	\$3,421	\$3,387	\$3,305	\$3,235	\$3,171

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Nonfarm Employment

San Juan County

First Quarter 2014

	January				February				March			
	2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014		2013	2014(p)	Change 2013 - 2014	
			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric			Percent	Numeric
Total Nonfarm Employment	3,771	3,838	1.8%	67	3,873	3,886	0.3%	13	3,925	3,993	1.7%	68
Goods Production	757	726	-4.1%	-31	754	710	-5.8%	-44	756	710	-4.1%	-46
Mining	394	385	-2.3%	-9	369	376	1.9%	7	367	373	1.6%	6
Construction	172	238	38.4%	66	196	229	23.1%	43	192	229	19.3%	37
Manufacturing	191	103	-46.1%	-88	199	105	-47.2%	-94	197	106	-45.2%	-89
Service Production	3,014	3,112	3.3%	98	3,119	3,176	1.8%	57	3,169	3,283	3.6%	114
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	331	345	4.2%	14	335	347	3.6%	12	342	353	3.2%	11
Wholesale Trade	35	34	-2.0%	-1	35	30	2.0%	1	35	37	5.7%	2
Retail Trade	263	277	5.3%	14	266	276	3.8%	10	274	282	2.9%	8
Transportation and Warehousing	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Utilities	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Information	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Financial Activities	63	79	25.4%	16	63	77	22.2%	14	62	70	12.9%	8
Finance and Insurance	49	60	22.4%	11	49	59	20.4%	10	49	52	6.1%	3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	14	19	35.7%	5	14	18	28.6%	4	13	18	38.5%	5
Professional and Business Services	79	41	-46.1%	-38	84	39	-53.6%	-45	81	43	-46.9%	-38
Professional/Sci/Technical Svcs	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Management of Companies	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Admin Support/Waste Mgmt	21	22	4.8%	1	24	20	-16.7%	-4	22	21	-4.5%	-1
Educational, Health, Social Svcs	619	673	8.7%	54	615	686	11.5%	71	636	711	11.2%	75
Educational Services	48	68		20	52	73		21	66	80		14
Health Care and Social Services	571	605	6.0%	34	563	613	8.0%	50	570	625	9.0%	55
Leisure and Hospitality	312	351	12.5%	39	342	361	5.6%	19	400	469	17.3%	69
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Accommodation & Food Svcs	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Other Services	d	d			d	d			d	d		
Government	1,529	1,535	0.4%	6	1,598	1,575	-1.4%	-23	1,566	1,546	-1.3%	-20
Federal	126	133	5.0%	7	130	133	4.3%	3	148	140	-7.4%	-8
State	340	342	0.0%	2	348	340	0.3%	1	340	351	0.0%	11
Local	1,063	1,060	-0.3%	-3	1,111	1,093	-1.0%	-18	1,078	1,055	-2.0%	-23
Covered Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting*	12	33	175.0%	21	11	34	209.1%	23	13	34	161.5%	21

* Employment "covered" under the Employment Security Act. Includes some, but not all, agriculture. Excludes most self-employed. Not included in total employment.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

p = Preliminary, d = Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm data

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Last updated 5/19/2014 3:02:46 PM

San Juan County Residential Construction 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Single-family Units	22	28	23	29	27
Mobile/Manufactured/Cabins	2	5	6	9	8
Duplex/Twin Home Units	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-family/Condo Units	0	0	0	4	0
Total Dwelling Units	24	33	29	42	35

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

San Juan County – Permit Authorized Construction Values (\$000) 2009-2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Residential	3,782.4	5,196.9	4,443.8	7,020.8	4,215.6
Non-Residential	3,579.9	2,579.4	3,646.1	4,568.0	2,690.3
Total	7,362.3	7,776.3	8,089.9	11,588.8	6,905.9

Source: University of Utah - <http://bebr.business.utah.edu/page/utah-construction-information-database-tables>

San Juan County – Assessed Property Values 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Real Property – Land & Buildings & Personal	375,332,514	367,003,015	356,949,030	341,522,320	325,334,856
Motor Vehicles	39,322,067	38,155,490	11,252,333	45,290,286	46,485,212
Centrally Assessed	576,552,356	705,596,305	613,600,227	506,546,008	428,044,334
Total Assessed Value	991,206,937	1,110,754,810	981,801,590	893,358,614	799,864,402

Source: Utah Tax Commission

San Juan County – PILT Payments and Acreage 2009 - 2013					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Payment	\$1,384,188	\$1,390,876	\$1,347,217	\$1,323,028	\$1,334,042
Acreage	3,059,118	3,059,120	3,059,120	3,059,120	3,059,120

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Annual Reports, *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

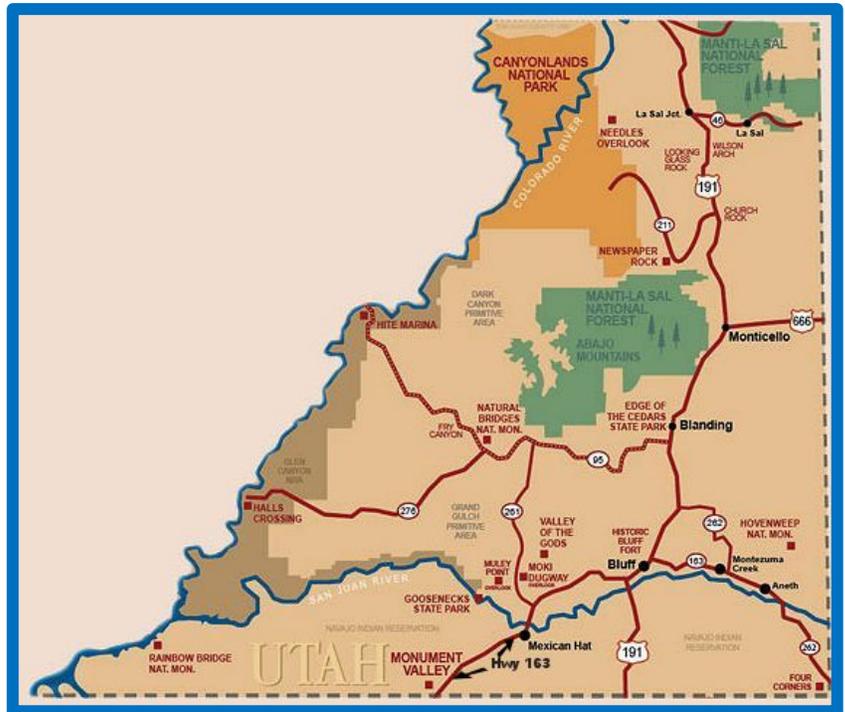
San Juan County Taxable Sales 2010 - 2013				
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Taxable Sales	\$205,127,605	\$212,077,727	\$181,603,258	\$205,525,096

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Public Lands, Natural Resource and Species Management Plans
San Juan County Public Land Use Plan Information

Transportation Resources

Highways: U.S. Highway 191 traverses the country north/south from Grand County through the Navajo Reservation and into Arizona. This highway is two lanes with occasional passing lanes. U.S. 666 runs west from Monticello into Colorado. U.S. 666 is also a 2-lane highway with occasional passing lanes. All of the county's non-Indian incorporated towns and unincorporated communities lie along or just off U.S. 191. State highways branch off U.S. 191 and give the traveler access to the national parks, monuments and Indian communities and attractions. U.S. 191 turns into U.S. 163 just south of Bluff, runs through Mexican Hat and Monument Valley and into Arizona. There are no freeways in San Juan County and many of the local access roads are dirt and/or gravel, especially on the Navajo Reservation.



Airports: There are two primary airports in San Juan County; Monticello Municipal Airport and Blanding Municipal Airport. There are also several small private air strips through-out the county. Because of the size of the county, remoteness and lack of paved roads, air travel in and out of San Juan County is critical for the function of business, government and public safety.

Monticello Municipal Airport – This is an unattended airport, however, a major improvement project that included the runways and lighting was completed just three years ago. This airport offers self-serve gas but no service or repairs.

Location FAA Identifier: U64

Lat/Long: 37-55-56.7480N / 109-20-28.4100W

37-55.945800N / 109-20.473500W

37.9324300 / -109.3412250

(estimated)

Elevation: 6966 ft. / 2123 m (estimated)

From city: 3 miles N of MONTICELLO, UT

Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Standard Time)

Zip code: 84535



Blanding Municipal Airport – The Blanding airport has two asphalt runways, offers 24hr fueling and has both tie-downs and hangars. There is no service or repairs offered.

Location

FAA Identifier: BDG

Lat/Long: 37-35-00.0000N / 109-28-59.8000W

37-35.000000N / 109-28.996667W

37.5833333 / -109.4832778

(estimated)

Elevation: 5868 ft. / 1788.6 m (surveyed)

Variation: 12E (2000)

From city: 3 miles S of BLANDING, UT

Time zone: UTC -6 (UTC -7 during Standard Time)

Zip code: 84511



There are numerous private and Indian operated airports in San Juan County:

Cal Black Memorial Field
Fry Canyon Field
LaSal Junction Airport
Monument Valley Airport
Navajo Mountain Airport
Oljato Airport

Halls Crossing
Fry Canyon (Bureau of Land Management)
LaSal (McDougald Oil)
Monument Valley (Navajo Nation)
Navajo Mountain (Navajo Nation)
Goulding's Lodge Airport

Railways: There are no railroads in San Juan County

Education

Public Schools: As is true of the rest of the District, there is one public school district in San Juan County. The San Juan County School District operates the schools on the Utah Navajo Reservation Strip. There are no separate special education facilities in San Juan County, but special education programs are offered at all the public schools. There are no charter schools

San Juan County Schools							
	LaSal	Monticello	Blanding	Bluff	Monument Valley*	Navajo Mtn*	Montzuma Creek*
High School		1	1		1	1	1
Middle School			1		1		1
Elementary	1	1	1	1	1		

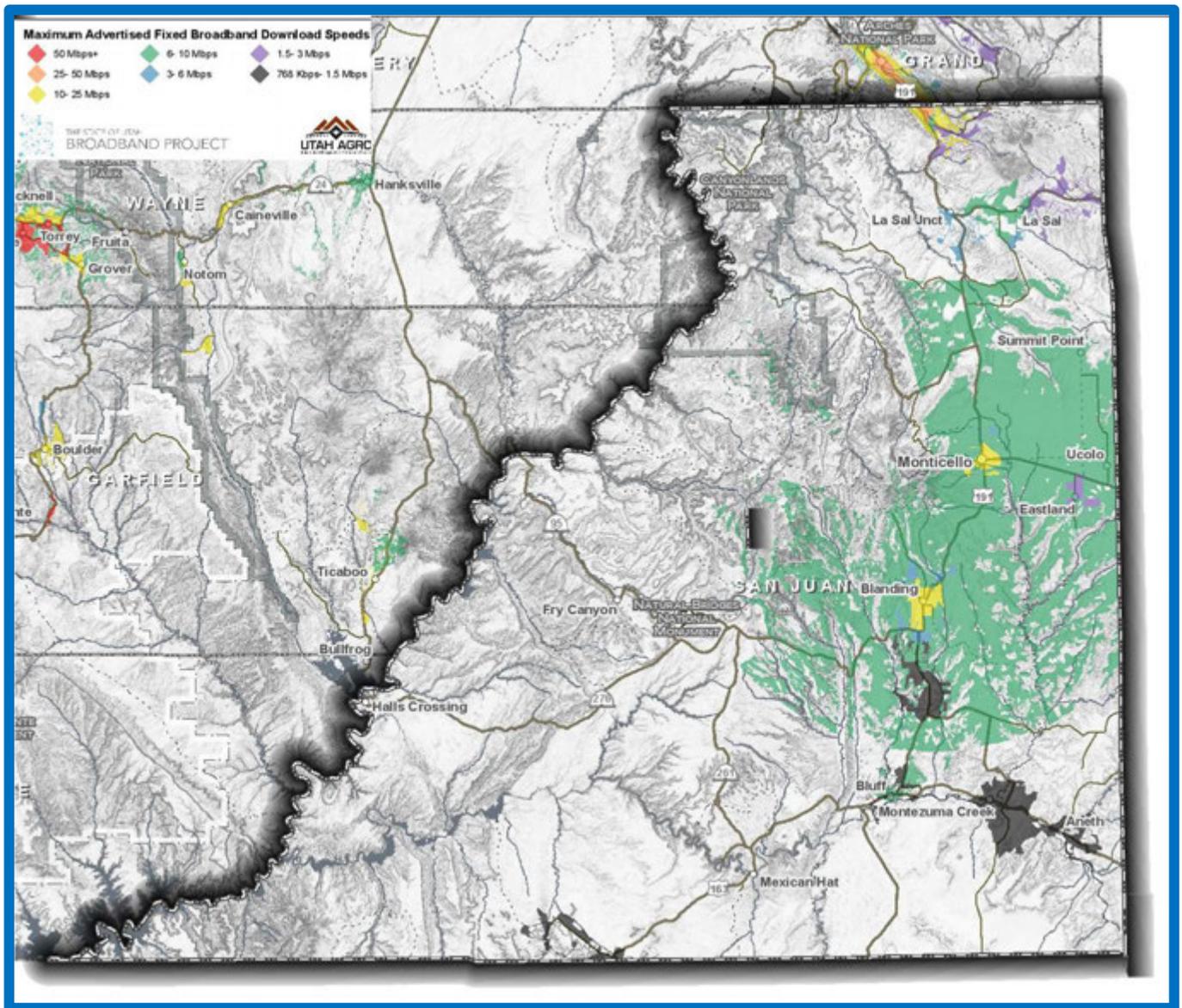
*On the reservation, many of the middle school grades are combined with either the high-school or the elementary school

Higher Education: [The Utah State University-Eastern operates a campus in Blanding, UT](#) where approximately 300 students, many of whom are American Indian, attend classes. This campus offers the same certificate, associate, and bachelor degree programs as the main campus in Price, UT. The USU-Eastern campus also offers distance education and courses at the high schools within the county and on the Utah Navajo Reservation Strip. The Blanding campus also hosts the Small Business Development Center for the county.

THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Wireless and Broadband Communications (Commercial/Public Access)

Although the school districts, government agencies and higher education have hi-speed broadband access, public wireless (cell) and fixed broadband service in San Juan is inadequate. The southern end of the county, especially south of Blanding, offers only fixed broadband speeds under 5mgs. South of Bluff, fixed broadband is available only via satellite. Cell service is equally spotty, with 3G service only available in Monticello and the heart of Blanding. The further south one travels from Monticello the slower and more unreliable cell service becomes.



Community Services and Outdoor Recreation

San Juan County local governments believe that providing recreational opportunities and community events for residents is important and have made significant investments in these facilities.

County and City Recreation and Community Services		
<u>San Juan County Office of Tourism</u>		
Facility/Amenity	County/City Location	
<u>Fairgrounds</u>	Monticello	
<u>Four Corners School of Outdoor Education</u>	Monticello	
<u>Auto/Motor Cycle Racing Events</u>	Blanding	
	Blanding Area	
ATV Trails & walking trails		
ATV Trails	County wide	
Biking Trails		
Parks	<u>Monticello</u> (6)	Blanding (2)
Swimming Pools & Wellness Center	<u>Monticello</u>	Blanding
Golf Course	<u>Monticello, UT</u>	
Museums/Visitor Centers		
<u>Dinosaur</u>	Blanding	
Visitor Centers	<u>Blanding</u>	<u>Monticello</u>
Libraries/Bookmobile	Monticello	Montezuma Creek
County-wide	Blanding	Bluff
	LaSal	
Library Partnerships	Monument Valley	Navajo Mountain
<u>Senior Citizen Centers</u>	Monticello	LaSal
	Blanding	Bluff
	White Mesa	

State & Federal Parks and Recreation Areas - San Juan County has more state and national parks, monuments and historical/cultural sites than anywhere else in the country.

State Parks

Edge of the Cedars State Park – Blanding, world class Indian pottery, basket and artifact displays

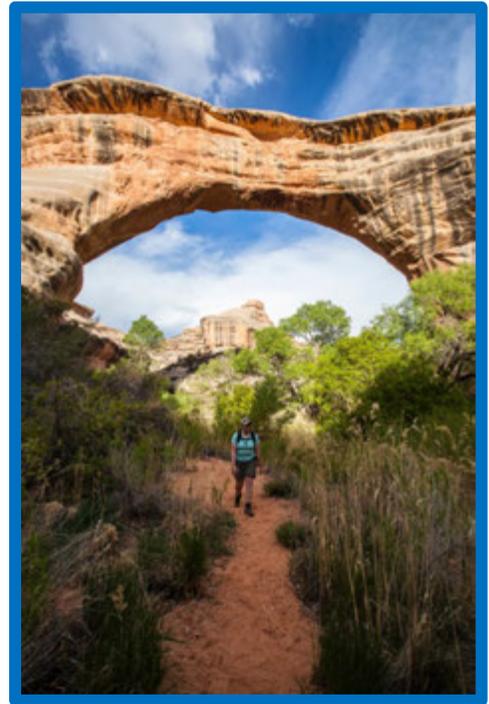
Goosenecks State Park – 25 miles west of Bluff

National Monuments and Recreation Areas

Natural Bridges National Monument (National Park Service). Natural Bridges National Monument Natural Bridges was the world's first "International Dark Sky Park and lies about 40 miles west of Blanding, UT

Grand Gulch National Monument (Bureau of Land Management)

Hovenweep National Monument (National Park Service)



NPS photo by Jacob W. Frank



NPS - Jonathan Parker

Rainbow Bridge National Monument
(National Park Service)

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (east side of Lake Powell)

Cedar Mesa Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management)

National and Tribal Parks

Monument Valley Tribal Park (Navajo Nation
Parks & Recreation)
Monument Valley Visitor's Center



Four Corners National Monument (Navajo Nation Parks & Recreation)



Photo credit: PD Tillman

Canyonlands National Park (National
Park Service). Canyonlands is divided
into four districts by the Green and
Colorado Rivers:

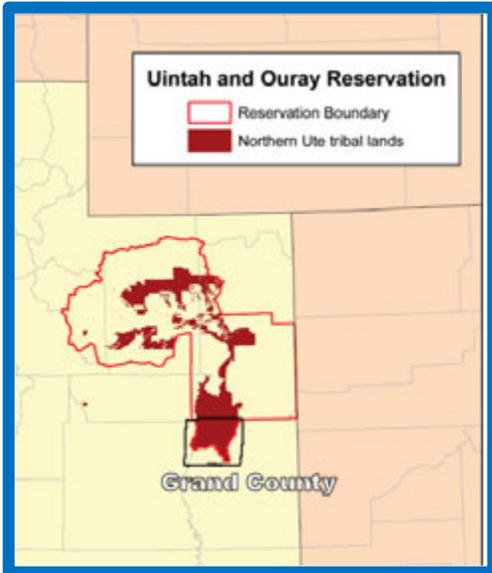
- Island In The Sky
- The Needles District
- The Maze
- The Green and Colorado Rivers
(Cataract Canyon)

Tribal Lands

In the Southeastern Utah Economic Development District

There are two major American Indian tribal land areas in the Southeastern Utah Economic Development District. These tribal lands are part of the homeland of the Ute and Navajo American Indians.

Ute Tribal Lands

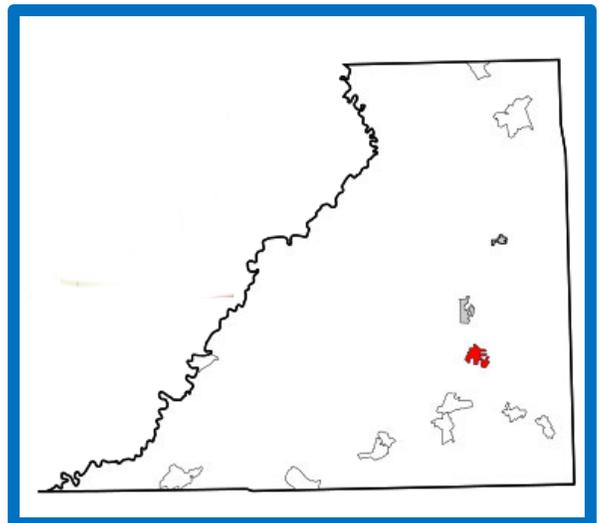


The Northern Ute Reservation covers a small area in eastern Carbon County and about 18% of Grand County in the north-west corner of the county. There is no permanent population in this area of the Ute Reservation and, infrastructure is limited to a BIA dirt road that runs south in the center of the Grand County reservation area then loops to the eastern side of the reservation before heading north again back to Uintah County.

Geographically, this region is in the Tavaputs/bookcliff of the Colorado Plateau and like much of the rest of the District probably lies over vast deposits of natural gas and oil. However, because of the remoteness of this region very little

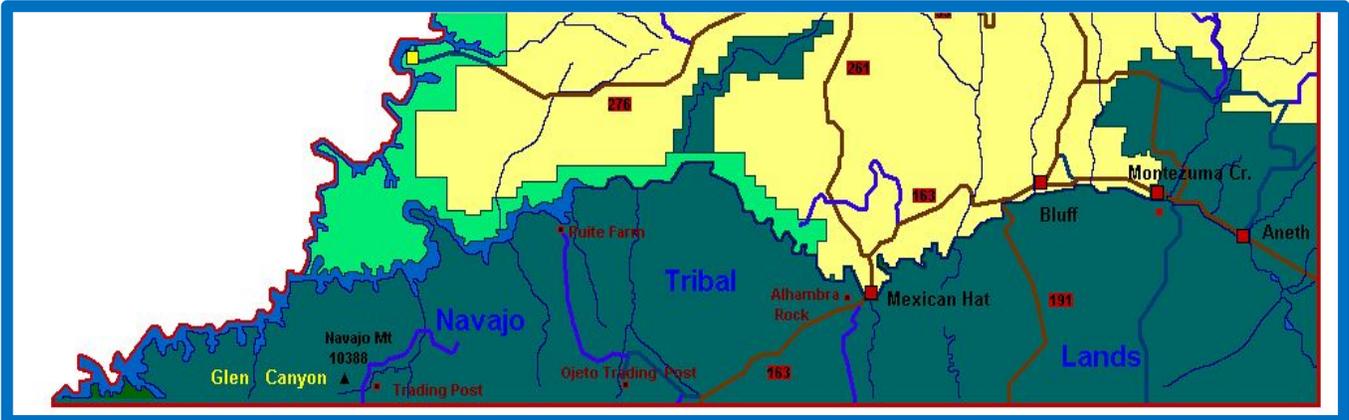
resource exploration by either the Tribe or private companies has been done and its current value and use is as a primitive outdoor recreation and wilderness experience area.

White Mesa: ⁷Located twelve miles south of Blanding, Utah, the community of White Mesa has a population of about 380 people and is part of the larger Ute Mountain Ute tribe headquartered in Towaoc, Colorado. White Mesa operates as a branch of the Ute Mountain Ute tribe and is governed by a seven-member board. The Ute Mountain Utes' tribal lands, which total about 597,000 acres, are divided up in checkerboard-style allotments and dot sections of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.



⁷ Source: <http://www.utahindians.org/archives/index.html>

Navajo Nation (Utah Strip)



San Juan County Reservation map by - R.Blauert

The Navajo Nation is the largest American Indian Nation in the United States. The reservation area covers almost 27,000 square miles in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. The Utah Strip section of the Navajo Nation represents a very small portion of the Reservation. The San Juan River is the northern boundary of the Utah Strip Reservation and Arizona is the southern boundary, although there are small areas of reservation land north of the river. The Utah Strip stretches across San Juan County from Lake Powell in the west to the Four-Corners area in the west.

Navajo Utah Strip Reservation – General Information			
Total Sq Miles	1928	Pop per sq mile	1.2
Median Hshld Income – Utah Strip	\$23,589	Per Capita Incm – Utah Strip	\$9,479
Median Hshld Income – San Juan Co.	\$40,186	Per Capita Incm – San Juan Co	\$15,303
Median Hshld Income - Utah	\$58,164	Per Capita Incm – Utah	\$23,794
Median Hshld Income – U.S.	\$53,046	Per Capita Incm – U.S.	\$28,051

Source: U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey 2008-2012 5yr Average

Navajo Utah Reservation Strip Population			
	2012 5yr average	2010	2000
Aneth CDP	468	501	598
Montezuma Creek CDP	339	335	507
Halchita CDP	214	266	270
Oljato/Monument Valley CDP	1124	674	864
Navajo Mountain CDP	311	354	379
Balance of Utah Strip	3871	3939	3856
Total Utah Strip	6327	6069	6474

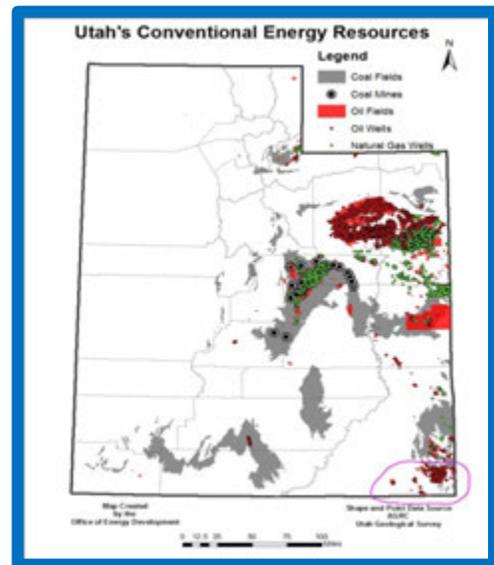
Source: U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey 2008-2012 5yr Average

Navajo Utah Reservation Strip Labor Force & Unemployment				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	UI Rate
2008-2012 5yr Average	1744	1555	189	10.4%
2000 Census	1629	1125	504	30.7%

Major Employment Sectors: Like the rest of the southeast Utah District, economic development on the Utah Navajo Strip is a balance between natural resource extraction and the tourism/travel industries

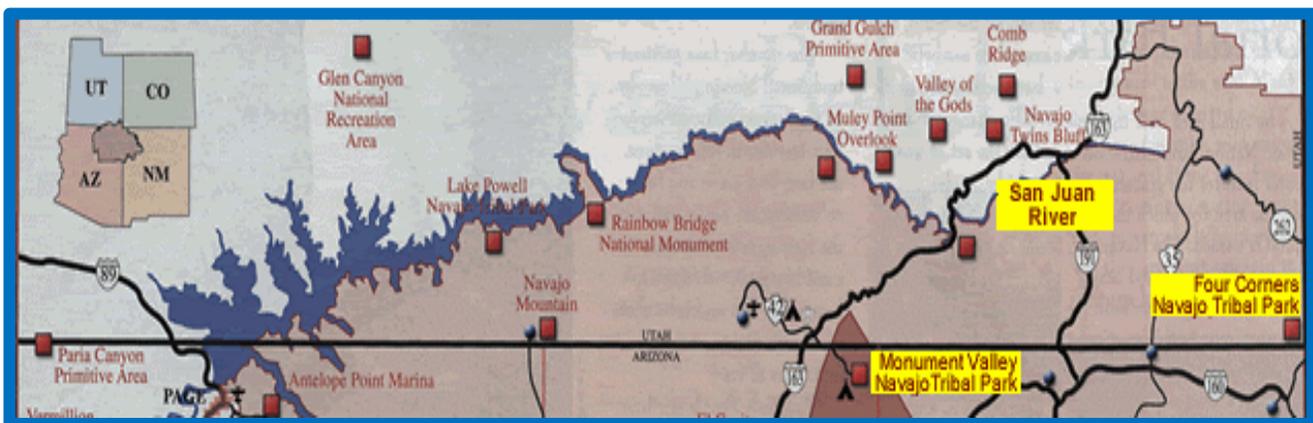
Gas and Oil Development

One of the main reasons for the drop in unemployment rates in the last ten years on the Utah Navajo Strip is the increased development of the Aneth gas and oil fields by Resolute Energy and Navajo Nation Oil & Gas Company. Most of the field workers are Navajo and are residents of the Navajo Utah Strip.



Travel/Tourism:

While many Navajos are employed by the various levels of tribal government, many residents also find employment in the travel/tourism industries. A number of the world class travel destinations in San Juan County are on the Navajo Utah Reservation Strip, including Monument Valley (park access) Goulding's Lodge (movie and film museum), Rainbow Bridge National Monument, and Hovenweep National Monument.

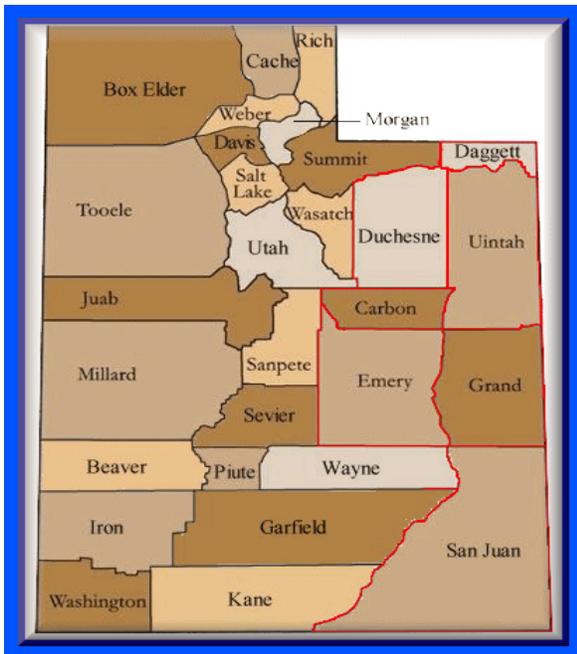


THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

CHAPTER 3

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

For decades southeastern Utah has dealt with the boom/bust cycles of resource extraction, particularly coal mining, and has been anticipating a future where coal will no longer be the primary source of electrical power generation in the United States, and the primary source of jobs in Carbon and Emery County. For Carbon and Emery Counties, that future appears to have arrived. In the last five years, about 900 jobs have been lost in the District's coal industry. Like San Juan and Grand Counties two decades ago, when uranium mining and processing declined as the primary economic engine, the two northern counties must now address where they want their economies to go and how they want to get there.



Map Source: Digitalnewspapers.org

However, opportunities for growth in energy resource development, other than coal, are very good in all four District counties. Grand and San Juan Counties are beginning to see expansion of not only the oil and gas sector, but also renewable sources of energy such as wind and solar. At the same time, Carbon and Emery Counties are exploring ways to expand their tourism and travel sectors and develop the infrastructure necessary to take advantage of the natural and geologic treasures within their borders. The counties of southeastern Utah recognize the need to coordinate infrastructure and economic development across the region and to that end have formed a new inter-local cooperative agency (Utah Code 11-13-101, Interlocal Cooperation Act) that will include all of the counties of eastern Utah (Daggett, Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon,

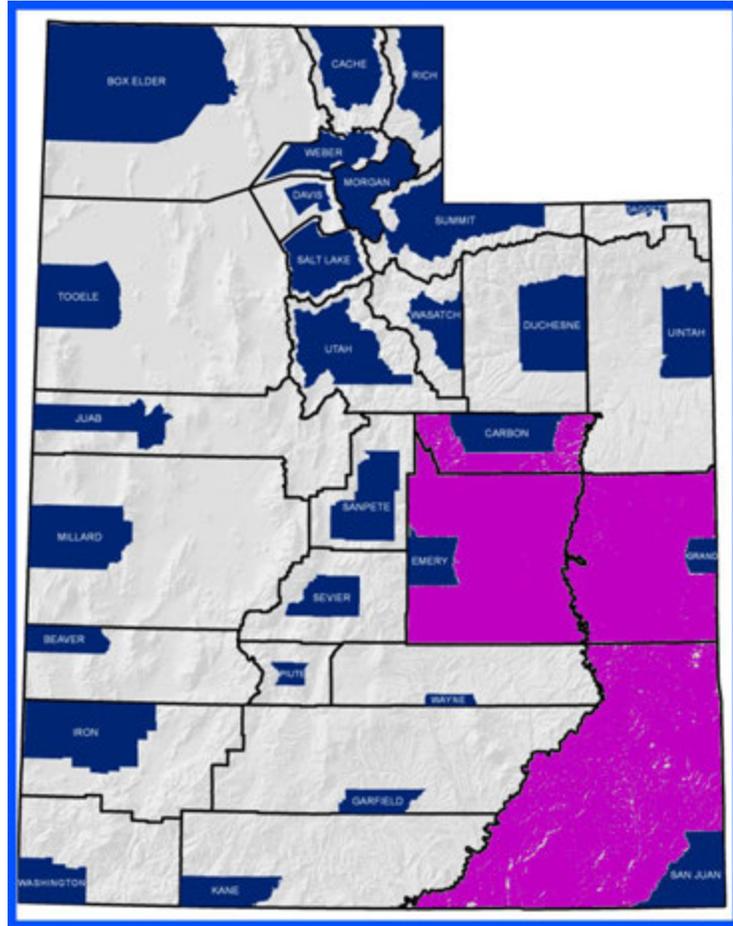
Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties): the 7 County

Infrastructure Coalition.

The Coalition's mission is to unite eastern Utah politically, and provide a forum for coordination and cooperation among the member counties with the purpose of identifying and prioritizing regional infrastructure projects that will encourage the development of energy resources, tourism opportunities, and economic development in general between the Uintah Basin and southeastern Utah. These projects will include railroad lines, highways, pipelines, etc., that traverse and serve the two regions of eastern Utah. The Coalition will identify public rights of way, perform preliminary environment studies and assessments (NEPA), and also identify funding sources for potential projects. It is expected that this effort will also attract significant private investment.

A. Southeastern Utah Economic Development Primary Threats and Weaknesses

1. Public Land Ownership: One of the biggest issues for economic development in southeastern Utah is how little of the land in the four counties is privately owned

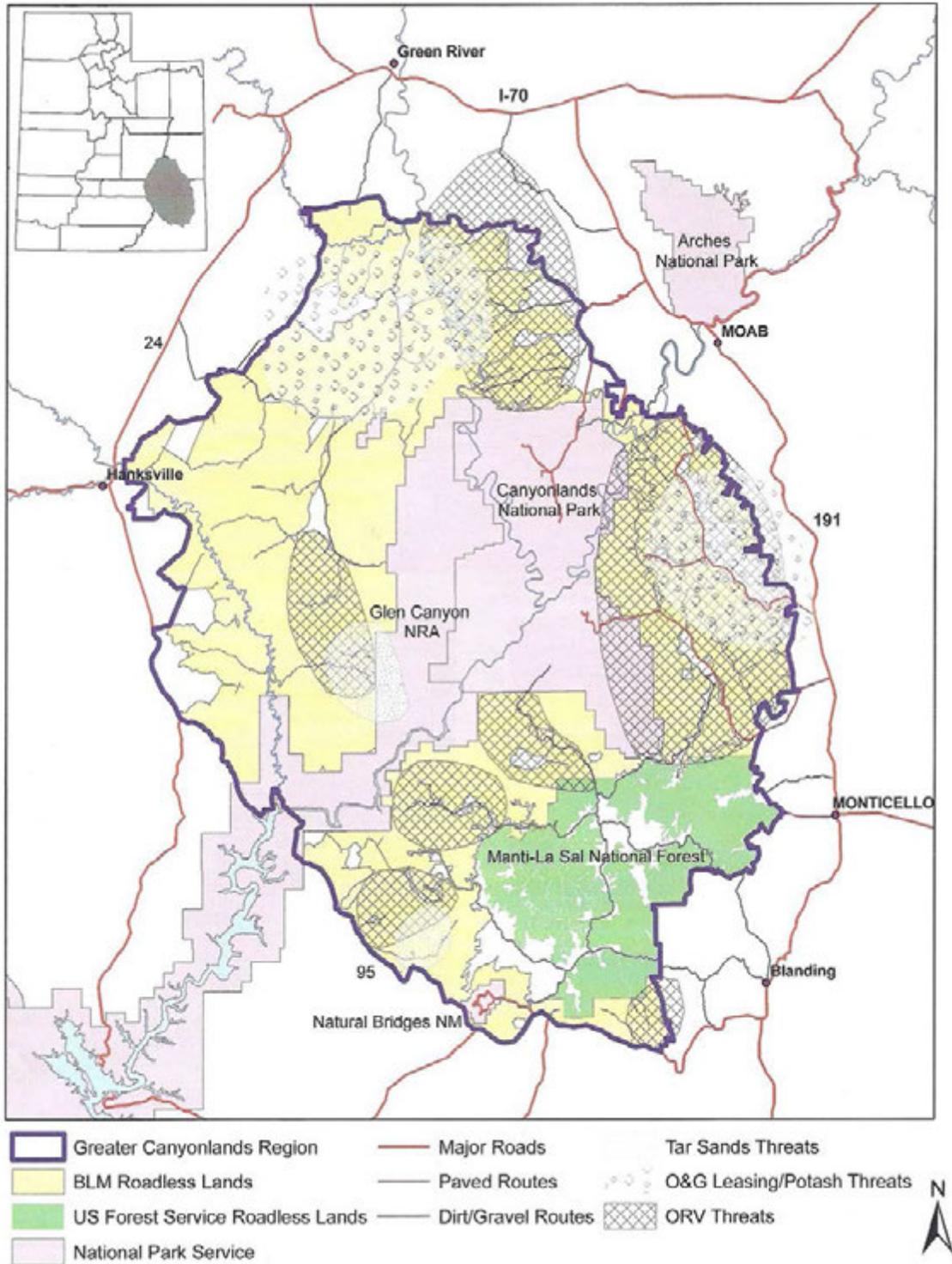


	Total Sq. Miles	Private Owned	%Private Owned
Carbon	1,478.46	579	39%
Emery	4,451.85	366	8%
Grand	3,681.56	158	4%
San Juan	7,820.18	642	8%
Total	17432.05	1745	10%

With only 10% of the total land area of southeastern Utah in private ownership, the potential for future development is extremely limited. It can take as much as eight years for companies to receive permits for construction, infrastructure development, oil/gas drilling, etc.

Further, the threat of additional land set aside as wilderness, monument designation, and/or critical habitat presents such uncertainty that companies are reluctant to invest in southeastern Utah, especially for energy or industrial

development. The proposal for a Greater Canyonlands National Monument would have a significant impact on development in Emery, Grand and, especially, San Juan Counties.



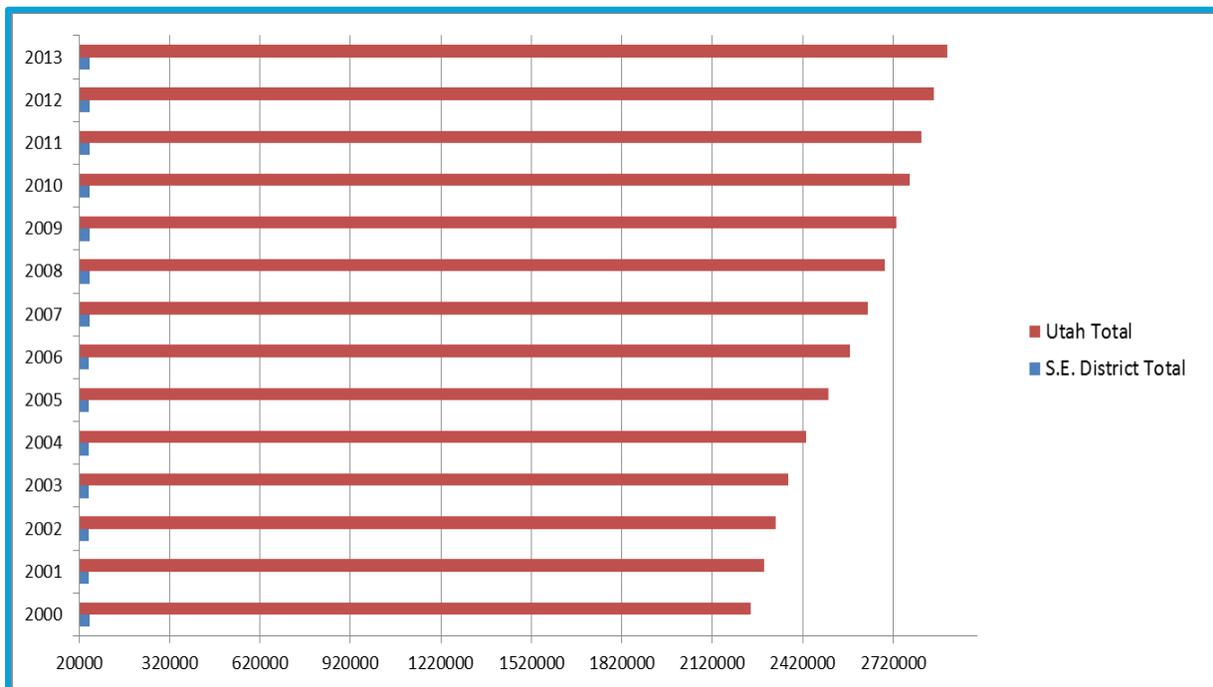
Source: greatercanyonlands.org

2. Stagnant Population Growth: Population growth in southeastern Utah has been flat for several decades. While there has been very slow growth in Grand and San Juan Counties, the population in Carbon and Emery Counties has actually declined since the 2010 Census.

As a percentage of Utah State’s total population, southeastern Utah has lost ground in the last 10 years.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Carbon	20396	19858	19858	19558	19385	19338	19504	19730	19841	19768	21417	21333	21253	20988
Emery	10782	10473	10540	10477	10493	10491	10438	10461	10610	10848	10972	10948	10911	10749
Grand	8357	8423	8468	8464	8611	8826	9024	9125	9326	9493	9313	9293	9347	9360
San Juan	14360	14063	14216	14240	14353	14571	14647	14807	15206	15643	14807	14767	14914	14973
Dist Total	54075	52817	53082	52739	52842	53226	53613	54123	54983	55752	56509	56341	56425	56070
Utah	2246468	2290634	2331826	2372458	2430223	2505843	2576229	2636075	2691122	2731560	2774662	2813923	2854871	2900872
Percentage	2.41%	2.31%	2.28%	2.22%	2.17%	2.12%	2.08%	2.05%	2.04%	2.04%	2.04%	2.00%	1.98%	1.93%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

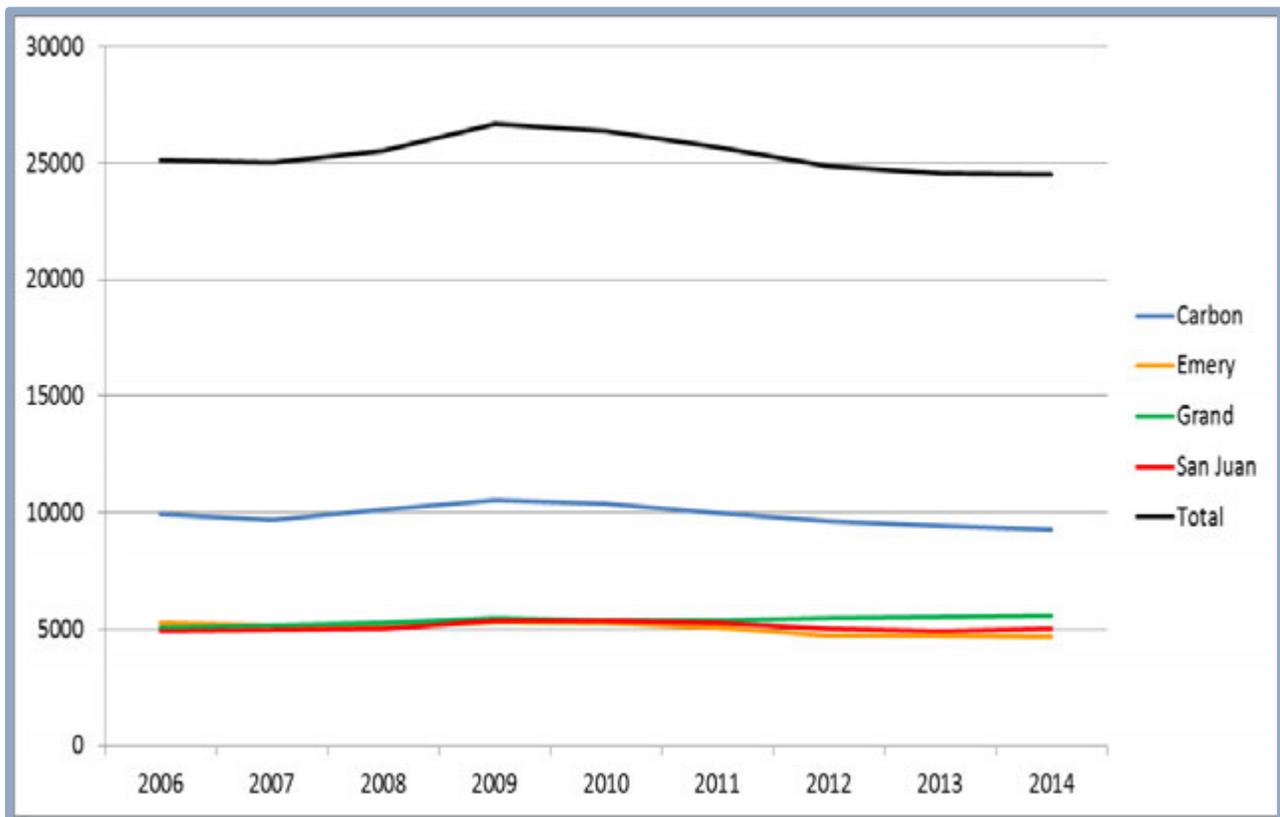


2000-2013 Population Growth Comparison - State of Utah vs S. E. Utah

3. **Lack of Infrastructure:** As detailed elsewhere in this report, inadequate infrastructure has been an impediment to economic advancement. Besides basic infrastructure such as highways and water, in many areas of the District there is no natural gas service, insufficient delivery capacity of electrical service, limited broadband and internet access and lack of transportation options.

4. **Insufficient Workforce:** Like many rural areas this issue has the potential to become a downward spiral. As the District has lost jobs, workers have left the area. As working age people leave the area, the population grows older. These older workers are reaching retirement age in growing numbers, and in some industries there are not enough younger workers to replace the retirees. As the energy production sector shifts from coal mining to gas/oil extraction in Carbon and Emery Counties, and the gas/oil sector increases in Grand and San Juan Counties, additional training programs will be needed to help the workforce make the transition, encourage workers who have left the area for jobs elsewhere to return, and arm tomorrow's workers with the technological skills tomorrow's jobs will require.

TOTAL WORK FORCE - 2006 THROUGH July 2014

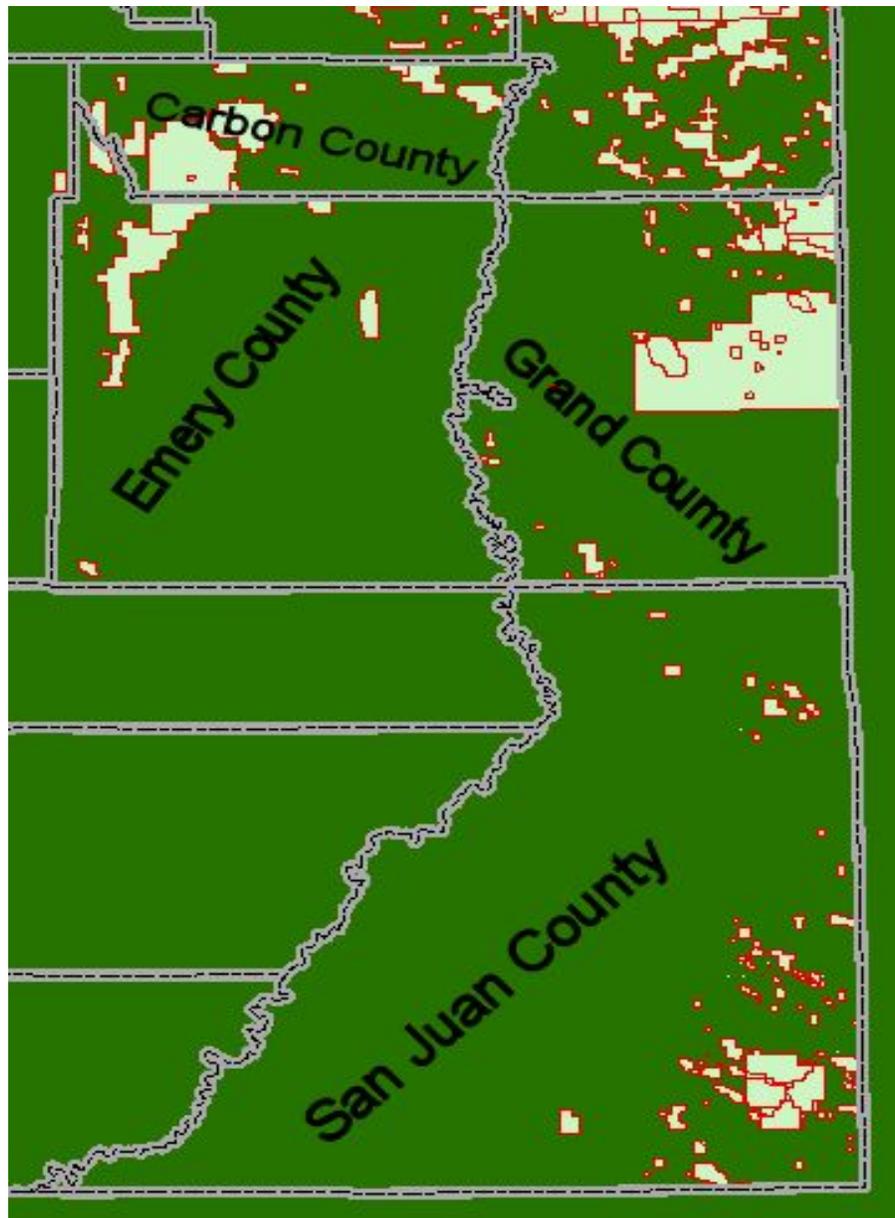


Source: Department of Work Force Services, Labor Force Data - Historical Data (Seasonally Adjusted)

B. Southeastern Utah Economic Development Primary Opportunities and Strengths

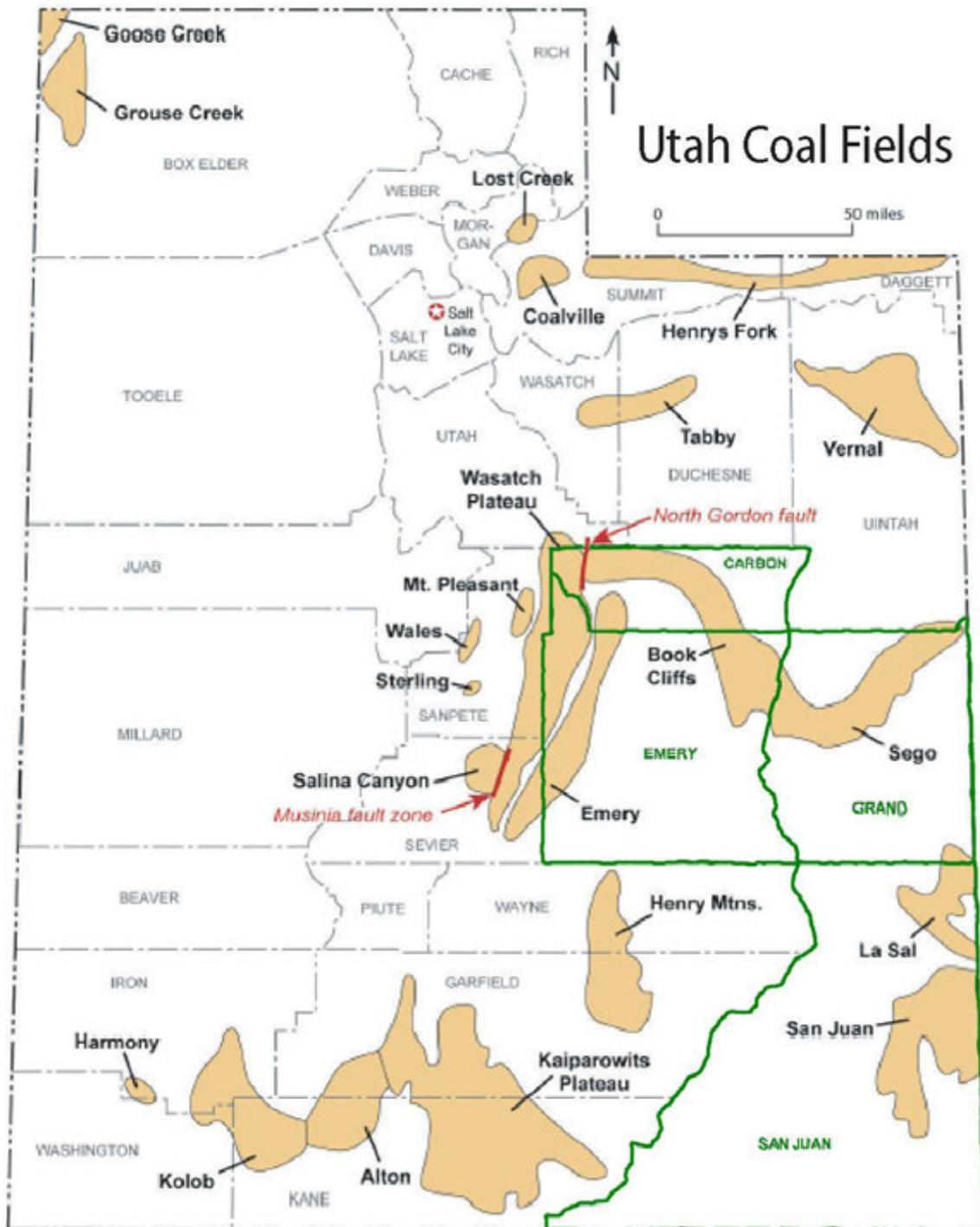
1. Natural and Energy Resources: Southeastern Utah is rich in natural resources such as coal, oil, gas, potash, and other minerals. Coal and oil/gas production offers the best opportunities for economic development, good jobs and high wages.

Oil and Gas Fields in Southeastern Utah



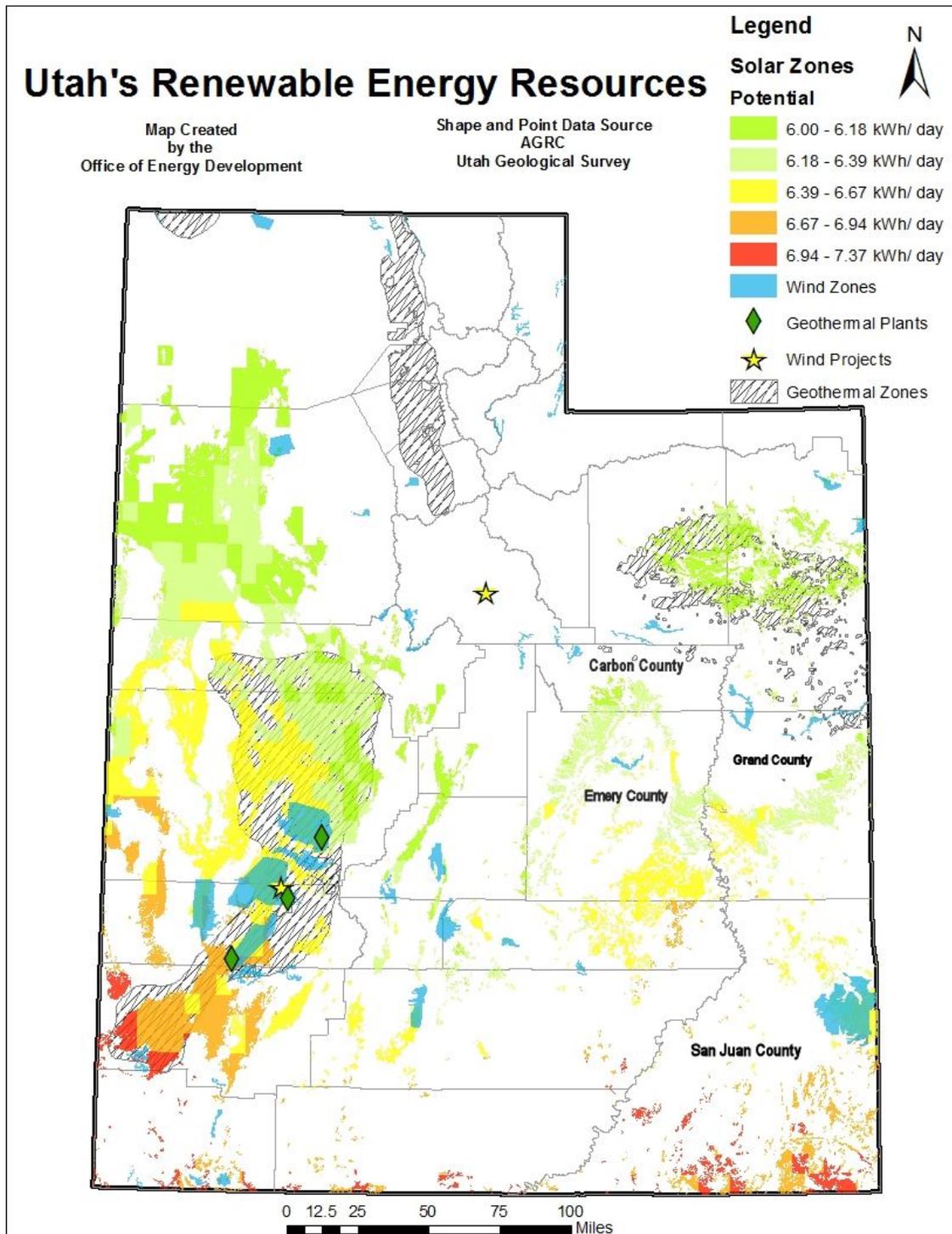
Source: Bureau of Land Management

Coal Resources in Southeastern Utah



Source: Utah AGRC

Southeastern Utah also has areas with significant potential for sustainable, renewable energy resource development such as wind and solar power generation.



-
2. Recreation and Tourism Resources: Southeastern Utah is home to some of the most spectacular scenery found anywhere in the world. From alpine forests to iconic desert landscapes, southeastern Utah offers outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities.

Throughout the District recreational choices exist in federal parks, state parks, local trail systems, wildlife refuges, archeological sites, lakes, streams and rivers and Indian Reservations, The District can offer both visitors and residents unlimited recreation opportunities from hunting and fishing, hiking, river running, OHV trail rides, camping (both tent and recreational vehicles) to biking, cross country skiing, snow shoeing and snowmobiling.

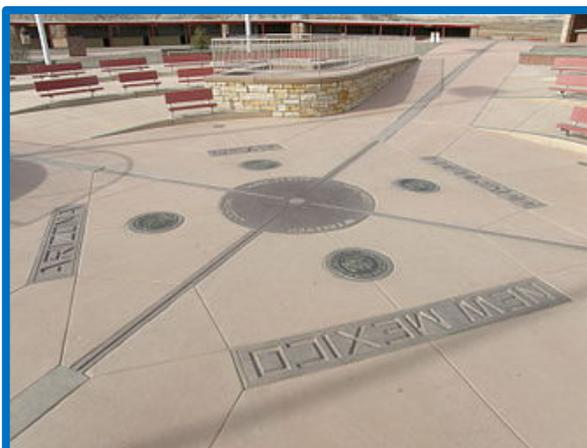
Southeastern Utah is home to world renowned destination sites such as . . .



Moab, Utah (Arches National Park)



Monument Valley



Four Corners National Monument

-
3. Higher Education: The Utah State University-Eastern has three campuses in the southeastern District. The main campus is located in Price, UT (Carbon County), and a second campus is based in Blanding, UT (San Juan County). USU-Eastern also offers on-line courses and programs in Emery and Grand Counties. USU-Eastern provides both degree programs (AA through PhD Degrees) and workforce development training/education, and is becoming involved with natural resource and energy research. The Utah State University-Eastern (<http://eastern.usu.edu/>) is a major partner in both education and economic development throughout the District. USU-Eastern also houses the Utah Business Resource Centers in its Price, Blanding and Moab campuses. The Small Business Development Centers and Custom Fit Training Programs are the primary features of the Business Resource Centers.
 4. Quality of Life: Residents of southeastern Utah generally enjoy a high quality of life. The communities in the southeastern District are family oriented, housing is affordably priced (except in Grand County), the county school systems are generally rated "good," the air is clean and good health care is available in all four counties, although Emery County does not have a hospital.

Because so much of the energy resource production is on federal land (Bureau of Land Management) the counties in southeastern Utah contribute significant amounts of mineral lease money into the Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund. In turn, southeastern District communities receive funding (grants and low interest loans) to build outstanding community facilities and amenities rural communities ordinarily



Grand Center - Moab, UT



Carbon County Events Center - Price, UT

cannot afford, such as libraries, senior centers, fire stations, city halls, parks and recreation complexes, sewer and water systems, etc. All four counties have active chambers of commerce, United Way chapters, and other community and social non-profit organizations

SEUEDD District SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Vast coal, natural gas, oil, tar sands & oil shale resources	Most resources are on public lands and require long permit and development times. This adds to the cost of development and makes the region less competitive to other areas that don't have such heavy regulation. Technological advances have the potential to significantly reduce jobs in coal mining, power generation and oil/gas well development More economic diversity is needed	Formation of the Eastern Utah Energy Coalition (7-County Infrastructure Coalition) allows for better regional coordination and cooperation to advance development and foster private investment. As infrastructure is developed, companies from more diverse industries/clusters could be enticed into the region. Job opportunities could be increased in transportation and energy production support businesses Cooperation between the state, federal and local governments to find ways to compromise on issues related to endangered species and general environmental concerns.	Radical environmentalism, which demands uncompromising policies and breaks with traditional conservation, has the potential to completely derail needed development and private investment. Federal regulations that increase costs but don't necessarily provide environmental protection,
Utah State University-Eastern, based in Price, UT, with satellite campuses in Grand and San Juan Counties, provides education and workforce development services throughout the District.	This rural region has little political power to ensure adequate funding for local USU expansion and research development. Course offerings could be limited by the ability to attract qualified professors; limited broadband access in some area prevents expansion of on-line courses.	Local community leaders support USU and can provide the leadership and coordination to identify funding and project development. USU has the potential to expand into alternative energy and production research and development, i.e., coal to fuels, clean coking processes, advanced transport, refining techniques, etc.	Maintaining student enrollment; potential of decreased workforce development training funding; providing comprehensive services across the District's approx. 17,000 sq. miles; balancing the education needs of a diverse student population, i.e. traditional youth and non-traditional adults,

SEUEDD District SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Outdoor recreation and tourism resources. Vast areas of open land, geologic wonders, wildlife, national and state parks, wilderness areas and monuments. Native American Cultural opportunities	Inadequate infrastructure; highways, airports, motel rooms, restaurants, camping and RV sites, broadband and cell phone access, etc. Not enough transportation resources, i.e. commercial airports, passenger trains/light rail, local bus service. Lack of economic opportunity and diversity in the counties where tourism and outdoor recreation is the main industry.	Potential for better cooperation between local and state agencies to develop highways and other transportation options. There is great potential to develop “niche” travel opportunities that would attract newly retired baby-boomers to the region’s heritage and cultural opportunities. Educational tourism such as will be provided by new Canyon Country Discovery Center (Monticello, UT) could be the model for future learning-based tourism opportunities.	There must be a balanced approach to the development of the region’s energy and industrial resources. Low wages for the people employed in the travel/tourism sectors. The high housing costs and general cost of living in “resort” communities. Balancing what is needed to attract tourists and what local residents need/want to maintain their quality of life
Favorable business and entrepreneur culture; micro loan funds and gap financing are available locally. Incubator facility located in Carbon County (SEUBTAC) Business Expansion and Retention programs operate in all 4 counties, all counties have an economic development office, SBDC services available in all 4 counties, state Fast Track grant program available to manufacturing and tourist based businesses. Good support for business	Broadband and high-speed internet access is limited in many areas of the District. Many local business owners don’t understand “web-based” marketing or how to use social media. Small businesses often can’t offer family sustaining full time employment and benefits. Ability to ship raw material in and finished products out is limited by inadequate highways and transport services. Insufficient electric delivery capacity for industrial growth,	Potential for expansion of web sales businesses, small tourist & outdoor product manufacturing companies; value added agricultural products; development of clean energy technology; research and development of alternative uses for coal; niche products such as heritage crafts, organic food products, etc. Encourage younger retiree entrepreneurs, opportunities to develop business mentoring programs so more businesses can take	Competition for skilled workers between higher paying energy sector jobs and lower paying service jobs, Regulations that increase energy costs will decrease visitors to the District. Lower income residents squeezed out of economic opportunity by higher housing and cost of living expenses, increased pressure on water resources, lack of “super-highways” and general transportation services. Limited land available for growth and

SEUEDD District SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
development through the state economic development offices (GOED). Generally, worker's compensation, liability insurance, health insurance and utility costs are lower in this rural District.	many communities in the District do not have natural gas service and rate structure for both utilities often makes it too expensive for individual businesses to afford the installations. SEUBTAC business model needs to be updated. RLF Program should be de-federalized	advantage of web and export marketing opportunities, expansion potential at the USU-Eastern campuses could increase the number of younger people living in the District	development, burdensome federal regulation on public lands. Increased wilderness and/or monument designations, additional endangered species designations.
Quality of Life: Clean air, safe communities, generally affordable housing, generally lower cost of living, small classroom sizes compared to more urban areas, outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities, climate offers 4-seasons, but is not extreme, good community facilities and human service resources, District offers rural lifestyle but is centrally located to more urban areas in a 4-state region. Volunteerism and sense of community is very strong. Region is not prone to natural disasters	Rural culture lacks the "urban" flavor that attracts the Millennial Generation, inadequate transportation resources, inadequate and expensive broadband/internet access, much of the housing stock is older, not enough multi-family housing, in resort communities housing is not affordable to workers and young families, District lacks the specialized medical services required by aging baby-boomers, Retail is insufficient and/or targets tourists, not residents.	Potential for increased movie and commercial filming, Potential to market areas in the Region to niche entrepreneurs, i.e. newly retired baby-boomers, young artist, technology developers and web-based entrepreneurs. Infrastructure development for energy production companies will also benefit local businesses and allow for increased tourist and travel opportunities. Increased mineral lease funding will allow communities to continue providing needed community development projects and facilities.	Not enough economic diversity, stagnant job growth, Stagnant and/or declining population growth, potential for "rural decline," increased poverty, declining middle class, aging population, biggest import is the District's young people. Lack of funding may cause resource and programs for substance users, at risk youth and general social services for low-income households to be severely cut-back

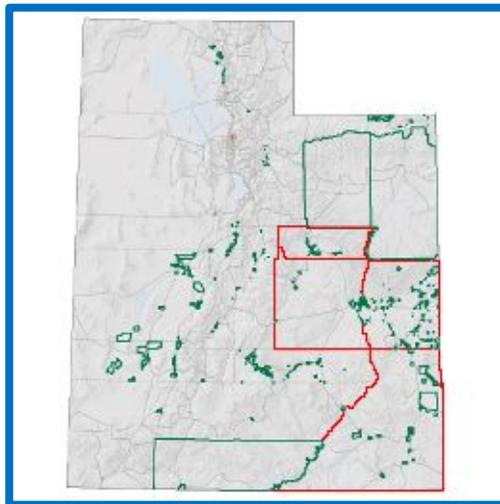
C. SEUEDD Economic Development and Business Resources

The business community in the Southeastern Utah Economic Development District has many resources available to it to ensure success. The Governor has a number of initiatives to advance economic development in the state. The Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is the state's lead resource for economic development and administers the Utah Film Commission, Office of Tourism & the Outdoor Recreation Office, the Procurement Technical Assistance Office, and the International Trade and Diplomacy Office, GOED also operates a Rural Development Office which works directly with rural counties to help advance their priorities.

1. State Rural Development Programs and Resources

- a. Rural Development Office – This office is, “Dedicated to facilitating business growth and economic vitality in Utah’s rural communities,” and administers a number of programs that provide services to rural Utah.
 - Governor’s Rural Partnership Board (GRP) – Mission Statement, “The Governor’s Rural Partnership board will maintain a rural voice for economic development through collaboration and representations of all interested rural partnerships and acts in an advisory capacity to the Governor on rural economic and planning issues.” The GRPB prepares an annual strategy and makes recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on economic development issues specific to rural Utah.
 - Utah Enterprise Zone Tax Credit Program – Provides tax credits to businesses that locate within the zones, which includes cities with less than 10,000 residents and counties with less than 50,000 residents. Most of the cities in southeastern Utah are in a designated Enterprise Zone. The GOED website provides an [interactive map](#) where businesses

Southeastern Utah Enterprise Zones



Source: Utah AGRC

interested in investing in the District can look-up specific address to see if the location they are considering is eligible for job creation and other tax credit benefits.

-
- Rural Fast Track Grant Program - This program provides a post-performance grant of up to \$50,000 or 50% of a company's qualifying business development project. Eligible businesses are those that have been in operation for at least two years and have at least two full-time employees. While retail sector businesses are not generally eligible to apply for Rural Fast Track grants, last year though the efforts of the Governor's Rural Partnership Board and the Rural Development Program Director, the legislature changed the law to make businesses directly related to the tourism and travel eligible for the program. A number of tourism related businesses in Grand and San Juan Counties have received Fast Track grants in the last year.
 - Funding for Local Economic Development Program – The Rural Development office provides funding for the county level Small Business Development Centers, the Business Retention and Expansion (BEAR) Program, and the Business Resources Centers.
- b. Other Governor's Office of Economic Development Programs**
- Avenue H – This program offers an affordable health insurance alternative to Utah's small businesses where, "employers can now offer many more health plan options, and employees can easily compare plans and providers to select the option that is best for their family."
 - Utah Film Commission – this agency works closely with local economic development and tourism offices to coordinate with companies interested in filming movies and commercials in rural Utah. Recently, significant portions of major movies such as the *John Carter of Mars*, *The Lone Ranger*, *Need for Speed*, *Transformers: the Age of Extinction*, and *After Earth* have been shot on location in Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties.
 - Utah Office of Tourism – Like the Film Commission, The Tourism Office works closely with county tourism offices to coordinate travel and tourism marketing campaigns. The Office of Tourism's "Mighty 5" National Park promotion includes the two National Parks located in southeast Utah; Arches National Park, with its iconic Delicate Arch and Canyonlands National Park.



Mesa Arch-Canyonlands National Park

-
- [Utah Broadband Project](#) – The Utah Broadband Project is an ongoing effort coordinated through GOED to increase broadband availability and adoption of services across the state. In conjunction with the State’s seven Associations of Governments, a broadband study was conducted during 2013, and the plan was published in 2014. Along with identifying internet access and broadband availability, the plan also identifies possible resources to expand broadband into underserved areas, many of which are located in southeastern Utah. The Broadband Project website includes interactive maps that list service providers, service areas, level and type of coverage and download/upload speeds. The Utah Broadband Project recently announced the completion of the Utah Broadband Non adopters Demand Study. The study focused on identifying non-users in Utah to determine their barriers to accessing the Internet. The reports and plans that have been completed, and the Broadband Project’s ongoing efforts, will help to identify barriers to internet access experienced by rural Utahns, and help local policy makers address these issues.
- c. **Other State Level Business and Economic Development Resources** – There are several other state level governmental and quasi-governmental agencies that provide economic development services to rural Utah and work in close partnership with both the SEUEDD and county/city level economic development offices.
- [Department of Workforce Services \(DWS\)](#) - Along with the providing employment services, DWS’s economists provide up to date demographic, labor, employment and wage information. DWS partners with the Utah State University-Eastern for workforce development training, education and job placement services. DWS regional managers also serve on local economic development boards and the SEUEDD Board and CEDS committee.
 - [Utah Science, Technology And Research Authority \(USTAR\)](#) - In partnership with the University of Utah and Utah State University, USTAR is charged with increasing innovation, entrepreneurship and investment across the state. USTAR sponsors research teams that advance innovation and entrepreneurship. Two areas of research are of particular interest to the southeastern Utah District:
 - Fossil Energy – Carbon Engineering – this team’s emphasis is on helping to develop the next generation of energy resources and to reduce CO₂ emissions and carbon sequestration
 - Veterinary Diagnostics and Infectious Disease (VDID) – this research team works on “interdisciplinary research that will lead to commercial opportunities in the areas of infectious disease and diagnostics” with a goal of bringing products and processes to market in the field of animal disease screening and diagnostics.
- d. **Non-Government Business Resources** – There are several other non-governmental business resources in the state of Utah. While some of these organizations are based in and work primarily in the metropolitan areas of the state, their services and resources are available to rural Utah and the staffs of

these organizations work closely with local economic development professionals and the SEUEDD

- [Economic Development Corporation of Utah](#) (EDCUtah) – this non-profit organization’s primary focus is on the recruitment of large companies into the state. While most of the companies EDCUtah works with need facilities, infrastructure and workforces far larger than rural Utah communities can provide, EDCUtah contributes to rural Utah economic development efforts whenever possible and whenever requested.
 - [Utah Alliance for Economic Development](#) – This non-profit organization provides statewide planning and clearinghouse assistance to economic development offices. Membership in the Alliance is very broad and includes both businesses and government agencies. All of southeastern Utah’s economic development offices and the SEUEDD maintain membership in the Utah Alliance. The Alliance has a very active rural economic development resource program and holds quarterly meetings in all regions of the state.
 - Utah Center for Rural Life – Housed on the campus of [Southern Utah University](#), the Center for Rural Life provides coordinated planning and issues position papers and studies on issues relevant to communities in rural Utah. The Utah Center for Rural Life sponsors the Rural Summit every year where rural community and economic development leaders have the opportunity to meet in one place and attend breakout training sessions on subjects specific to rural issues.
- e. Regional and Local Economic Development Resources
- [Southeastern Utah Economic Development District](#) – through its management agreement with the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments, the SEUEDD provides economic development planning, EDA grant application assistance and administers a regional \$1.2million revolving loan fund portfolio.
 - [Southeastern Utah Business and Technical Assistance Center](#) - the SEUBTAC is a public non-profit organization developed by the SEUEDD over twenty years ago. The BTAC provides office space and other services to new and expanding businesses in its incubator facility in Price, UT (Carbon County), and partners with other local and regional programs to provide coordinated business services to small businesses in general.
 - Local Economic Development and Tourism Offices – Each county in the District provides a local economic development specialist. These professionals provide technical assistance to local businesses and connect these businesses to state and federal resources, recruit new businesses to the region, serve on the SEUEDD/CEDS Boards, serve on the Revolving Loan Fund Boards, operate the Business Expansion and Retention programs, and provide community development assistance. In Emery and San Juan Counties the economic development offices also administer the local tourism and travel programs. In Carbon and Grand Counties the tourism/travel offices are separate. Information about the local economic development and travel offices can be found at the county and city (Moab City) website:

www.carbon.utah.gov
www.emerycounty.com
www.grandcountyutah.net/
www.moabcity.state.ut.us (Economic Development Office)
<http://www.sanjuancounty.org/>

- Business Expansion and Retention Program – Although funded through the GOED’s Rural Program Division, the BEAR program is administered at the county level and provides a way to connect businesses with the services needed to encourage success and expansion. The BEAR Program is operated in some form in all four counties in southeastern Utah. From the Carbon County BEAR website:

“Our system enables economic development team members to devise strategies that cultivate competitiveness in each company within a targeted sector or industry - creating successful companies, one at a time that, by extension, boosts the entire economy. We are focused on helping individual businesses flourish and survive in a multi-dimensional, holistic and highly effective way. The BEAR team is made up of outreach specialists, team members, and program managers representing 15 different agencies, communities and organizations in our area. The BEAR team uses a web-based database for data collection and analysis.”

- Small Business Development Centers – There are three SBDC service centers in southeast Utah. All three centers are under the direction of the main office located on the Price campus of the University of Utah-Eastern. This main center serves Carbon and Emery Counties. A second full-time center is located on the USU-Eastern campus in Blanding. A third part-time office is located in the satellite office of USU-Eastern located in Moab, UT. Besides general technical assistance, these centers offer business planning and Custom-Fit training programs tailored to fit the needs of specific businesses.
- Business Resource Centers – Funded through the Governor’s Office of Economic Development, the Business Resources Center Program allows the local agency to design its program to best fit the needs of the local business community. In southeastern Utah, the Business Resource Centers not only provide coordination between the various programs and services available to local businesses (SBDC, RLF programs, BEAR programs, workforce development, etc.), they also provide specialized services such as specialized, short term training programs. There are two Business Resource Centers in the southeast Utah District and both are administered by the University of Utah-Eastern. One center is on the Price, UT campus and the second center is located in Moab, UT at the USU Moab Education Center.

-
- University Extension Service – USU Extension Service offices are located in the all four southeastern Utah counties, at the county courthouses. Extension agents provide invaluable assistance and information to rural Utah residents from commercial agriculture concerns to the home gardener and small business owner. The extension service operates the 4-H program, works in local schools, provides nutrition and budgeting classes through local food-banks, and coordinates with federal agencies (Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service) on land use issues, such as grazing, field run-off, and salinity projects.
 - Eastern Utah (Seven/Six County) Infrastructure Coalition – Recently acknowledged by the Governor’s office as an official public agency formed under the provisions of the Utah Interlocal Cooperation Act (the “Interlocal Cooperation Act”), Title 11, Chapter 13, Utah Code Annotated, the Infrastructure Coalition is an organization formed specifically to address the infrastructure needs of eastern Utah, especially for the transportation and development of energy resources within the seven counties that form eastern Utah. From the agreement:

WHEREAS, the Members to this Agreement believe that their joint and cooperative action to establish a new Utah interlocal entity will benefit and enhance the public health, welfare, and prosperity of the region they encompass to address the unique, if not sensitive, geographic challenges and advantages of the region, which include: (1) National Parks and Monuments, (2) deep canyons, (3) wide streams, lakes and other wetlands, (4) steep grades, (5) archeological sections and artifacts, (6) protected wildlife access, (7) impassable mountain ranges, (8) exceptionally high rock walls and other difficult terrain, and (9) other features found within the region;

The founding document of the Coalition lists the following “purposes.”

1. Encourage and Promote Multiple Uses of Natural Resources.
2. Foster Communication, Coordination and Planning
3. Promote Resource Utilization and Protection.
4. Identify and Secure Funding for and ownership and control of Projects, Infrastructure, Facilities and Improvements.

The Coalition will allow the counties of eastern Utah to coordinate regional projects needed to advance the development of the region’s energy and tourism resources. The Coalition’s regional coordination will also facilitate development of infrastructure needed by the tourism/travel sectors throughout eastern Utah.

D. Coordination with the State of Utah’s Economic Development Priorities

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District maintains a close working relationship with state level economic and community development departments and has coordinated its CEDS process with the objectives the Governor’s Office of Economic Development has been charged with accomplishing:

-
1. Strengthen and grow existing Utah businesses, both urban and rural.
 2. Increase innovation, entrepreneurship and investment.
 3. Attract national and international business.
 4. Prioritize education to develop the workforce of the future

This partnership is a two-way street; not only does SEUEDD staff participate in state level meetings, conferences, and trainings, and serve on state boards, but GOED staff regularly attend SEUEDD Board/CEDS committee meetings, county commission meetings, and county economic development meetings, etc.

Working with county economic development directors, chambers of commerce, BEAR committees, and local elected officials, the SEUEDD annual work and action plans are designed to facilitate the advancement of both the SEUEDD CEDS goals/priorities and the state's economic development mission and objectives.

The SEUEDD and local economic development practitioners also coordinate efforts to take advantage of incentives and programs offered by the state to advance Utah's Economic Clusters Initiative (ECI), From the [GOED website](#):

Utah works to create sustainable advantages around emerging (and mature) sectors by combining and aligning a wide variety of business interests, including:

- *Industry experts*
- *Research universities*
- *Capital*
- *Fresh technology*
- *Environmental concerns*

The SEUEDD also participates with USU-Eastern in The Utah Cluster Acceleration Partnership (UCAP)

The primary economic clusters in the District are:

- Energy and Natural Resources
 - Coal mining, gas and oil productions
 - Electrical generation
 - Heavy machinery manufacturing (primarily for coal industry)
- Outdoor Products and Recreation
 - Hospitality and Tourism
 - Restaurant and food services

CHAPTER 4

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (DEFINING REGIONAL EXPECTATIONS)

A. VISION AND MISSION

VISION

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District seeks to expand the Region's economic base by building on our current strengths and reducing or mitigating economic weaknesses and threats. The SEUEDD supports:

- Continued and expanded development of the district's energy resources
- Continued and expanded development of the district's tourism and agricultural sectors/clusters
- Reasonable multiple-use land planning that will allow for wise development while protecting the district's natural resources and quality of life
- Pursue new economic opportunities and a more diversified economic base
- Expanded transportation and highway systems, industrial services, telecommunications/broadband infrastructure and actions that advance economic opportunities for all District citizens and businesses.

MISSION

The mission of the Southeastern Utah Economic Development is to provide support to our member communities, entities and organizations by;

- Providing economic and community development planning and coordination services
- Promoting public policies and providing services which lead to private sector job growth and;
- Functioning as a regional clearinghouse for economic and community development issues, priorities and initiatives

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Overall, the economic condition in the Southeastern Utah Economic Development District has changed little from when the 2008-2014 CEDS was published. While the decline of coal mining has taken a sharper downward turn in the last five years, southeastern Utah remains dependent on energy and mineral extraction and tourism as the primary drivers of the regional economy. While future priorities, tactics and action plans will take advantage of continually evolving resources and partnerships, overall the strategies and goals for the southeastern Utah District have not changed from the previous CEDS. This document will outline goals, objectives and strategies. Actions and tasks to be undertaken, lead agencies, partners, and timelines will be detailed in the SEUEDD's annual work plans.

Goals	Strategies	Objectives
<p>GOAL #1: Promote a stable, diversified industrial economic base across the region</p>	Seek out and encourage additional support/ancillary businesses in existing clusters (energy and tourism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of businesses and organizations operating in the region's economic sectors • Increase and/or stabilize the number of full-time benefitted jobs that pay at least 125% of the average hourly wage • More options available to support business expansion and retention • More flexible financial services and capital availability • Increase and improve retail sector; improved availability of goods and services for consumers • Stabilize and or increase population growth throughout the District
	Encourage related manufacturing operations in existing clusters, i.e. equipment manufacturing, transportation hubs, in the energy and tourism sectors	
	Develop marketing plan to target retail/commercial businesses in underserved markets/sectors, i.e. health care, value added agricultural products,	
	Promote economic gardening programs, exporting opportunities and entrepreneurship.	
	Update the SEUBTAC facility, de-federalize the RLF Program,	
	Encourage business development in new targeted clusters. i.e. aero-space and green energy	
<p>GOAL #2: Promote sustained development of the district's natural extractive resources in an environmentally responsible manner</p>	Coordinate extraction, marketing and transportation activities with the Uintah Basin Economic Development District through Seven County Infrastructure Coalition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased mineral lease funding for District Communities • Increased economic diversity as support and services businesses increase and/or improve • Less national dependence on foreign energy resources • Increase in the number of diverse, higher-paying jobs across the District • Better regional cooperation will allow for more stable economies for all of eastern Utah.
	Advance and/or increase private investment and public/private development partnerships	
	Maintain and strengthen partnerships with state and local groups, agencies to develop and implement reasonable multiple use public lands policies	
	Develop research programs and facilities for clean/green energy production.	

Goals	Strategies	Objectives
	Develop private/public partnerships to mitigate the costs and time associated with issues such as environmental clearances, rights-of-way, and permitting across jurisdictions.	
GOAL #3: Promote growth opportunities for the region’s travel and tourism industries	Encourage local investment & support for parks, cultural/historical and sports events Work through local tourism offices to promote and develop more local resources as destination sites. Expand the use of Fast Track grants for tourism related businesses. Support the development of RV parks, restaurant, motels, etc. Encourage/support the use of web-based information services and mobile apps as marketing tools, i.e., motel and event booking, posting menus, maps, coupons, etc. Provide coordinated “customer service” training and support to businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the development a more diverse economy • Provide more economic opportunity for home/heritage entrepreneurs • Provide employment opportunities for students, lower-skilled workers, supplemental income workers, etc. • Increase revenues for local governments • Increased opportunities for social and cultural exchange and advancement • Promote and support local culture, heritage, arts and traditions
GOAL #4: Expand the region’s base infrastructure, especially highway and commercial transportation infrastructure that will support the development of business/industry	Continue efforts to develop US 6 & US 191 into double lane highways or freeways Expand local airports and increase capacity for commuter traffic Continue efforts to expand natural gas services into unserved/underserved communities. Continue efforts to more efficiently provide industrial level electric service Identify and develop additional water resources and conservation practices while protecting sole sources aquifers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased development of industrial parks, buildings and facilities to serve the needs of businesses looking to expand into the District • Adequate transportation systems needed by the energy industry, both extraction and processing • Adequate public utilities and facilities to support growing populations • Improved level of facilities and services required by the highly competitive tourist industry • Allow the communities of southeastern Utah to compete economically on a world-wide level
GOAL #5: Expand broadband telecommunication access and capacity	Participate in the state’s Broadband Project Make broadband infrastructure development a PCIB priority Develop private/public partnerships for broadband and wireless infrastructure development, i.e., funding, granting rights-of way, permitting, etc. Encourage business to accept the internet and mobile apps as powerful marketing tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand will increase capacity and lower costs • Increased opportunities for businesses to reach markets and customers outside the region • The region will be more appealing to tourists and relocating businesses/industry • Increase educational opportunities, especially for non-traditional students • Increase opportunities for home based, internet

Goals	Strategies	Objectives
	Encourage businesses to provide public wireless access in their establishments	businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved business communications and more efficient information exchange
GOAL #6: Facilitate where possible, the development of an educated and skilled workforce	Increase research and development capabilities at USU-Eastern Identify the training needs of a changing workforce and offer the needed training and education, particularly non-credited workforce education and training Strengthen partnerships between industry and educational institutions Offer more non-traditional education opportunities, i.e. open enrollment, internet courses, credit for experience courses, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region is able to offer educated, ready to work, employees to companies interested in locating in the District Highly educated employees earn higher wages Economy is better able to support and sustain families
GOAL #7: Continue to promote and enhance the partnerships between state/local government and state/local economic development practitioners, organizations and agencies.	Maintain partnerships with state level economic and community development agencies to have an active voice in public and economic development policy and represent the interests of the District's rural/remote communities Participate with the 7-County Infrastructure Coalition for the coordination and development projects across eastern Utah Participate in the various government and quasi-government business recruitment efforts Participate with and support state and county efforts for advancement of responsible public land management policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved accomplishment of all other goals Channels of communication are kept open Improved business environment Problems and issues are addressed more quickly and efficiently Resources are used efficiently and projects address identified needs and priorities Incentives are coordinated across the District Improved public/private partnerships Improved access to state level economic development programs and services Ensure the District's goals, objectives and actions compliment the state's economic development priorities
GOAL #8: Maintain the eligibility of the communities/entities within the district for U.S. Department of Commerce-Economic Development Administration programs and funding	Provide planning and project development assistance for both economic and community development Provide grant writing assistance to member entities and organizations Ongoing CEDS planning and annual reporting Help member entities comply with federal regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination and project development Ensure projects are mature enough for application Increased number of grants received Overall economic improvement even if projects aren't applied for More efficient accomplishment of CEDS goals and objectives.

CHAPTER 5
SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
COMMUNITY, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

- A. Community and Private Sector Input Process: The Economic Development Administration’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy guidelines require strong public and private sector participation in the development of the CEDS. Participation by regional community and private sectors is critical to the CEDS process, the implementation of the CEDS strategies and the accomplishments of the CEDS goals.

To ensure compliance with this CEDS requirement, the SEUEDD used several methods to incorporate adequate public/private stakeholder input into the CEDS process; Besides holding regular SEUEDD Board and CEDS Strategy committee meetings at the SEUEDD’s main office, which were open to the public, throughout the planning process, SEUEDD/SEUALG staff also attended local chambers of commerce meetings, regional business and jobs fairs, business, expansion and retention general membership meetings, capital improvement project prioritization public hearings, county economic development and travel council meetings, and the Eastern Utah (7-County Infrastructure) Energy Coalition meetings, etc. To further identify regional economic development needs and priorities, SEUEDD staff also partnered with other agency planning processes for disaster mitigation, broadband access, transportation planning, aging services, housing needs planning, and Utah State University-Eastern program planning. Finally, District staff met regularly with individual CEDS committee members to obtain more detailed local information.

CEDS Planning Public Input Timeline	
April 2013	May 2013
SEUEDD Executive Board & CEDS Committee BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Utah Alliance Governor’s Economic Development Conference Carbon County Community Development Corp Eastern Utah Television Board Castleland Resource Conservation and Development Board County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Rural Transportation Committee Disaster Recovery Planning Committee	SEUEDD Executive Board BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting EDA Webinar-Data Tool/Triple Bottom Line-CEDS sub-committee members invited County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Governor’s Rural Partnership Board
June 2013	July 2013
BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Rural Transportation Asset Management Conference Call Castleland Resource Conservation and Development Board	BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Carbon/Emery Innovation Center meeting

RCAC-Green River Community Needs and Housing meeting San Juan County Community Resource and Health Fair County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings	Utah Alliance Rural Transportation Committee Meeting Broadband Planning Meeting
August 2013	September 2013
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Governor's Native American Summit Broadband Planning workshops throughout the District Governor's Rural Partnership Board Meeting Rural Summit Public hearings throughout the District to adopt the Disaster Mitigation Plan	BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Uintah Basin Energy Summit County Chambers of Commerce Meetings Governor's Rural Partnership Board Meeting Broadband Planning Meeting Continuum of Care-Housing Committee Meetings Community Development Block Grant Policy Board Meeting
October 2013	November 2013
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings Castleland Resource Conservation and Development Board County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Broadband Technical Meetings	BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings San Juan County Business Expo County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Governor's Rural Partnership Board Broadband Advisory Council Rural Transportation Committee
December 2013	January 2014
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings 7-County Infrastructure Coalition USU-Eastern Program Advisory Committee	SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings CEDS workforce development sub-committee meeting County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Utah Alliance Broadband Advisory Council
February 2014	March 2014
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Rural Day at the Legislature Castleland Resources Conservation and Development 7-County Infrastructure Coalition Rural Transportation Committee Castleland Resource Conservation and Development	SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee Meetings BEAR General Board Meetings Workforce Development funding/program development training USU-Eastern Programs Advisory Committee 7-County Infrastructure Coalition County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings SEUBTAC Board Meeting & Strategy Committee EUTV Regional Board Meeting Regional Natural Resource Collaborative Committee Consolidated Plan Public Hearing Grand County Housing Coalition
April 2014	May 2014
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Governor's Rural Partnership Board	SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Envision Utah Housing and Cost of Living

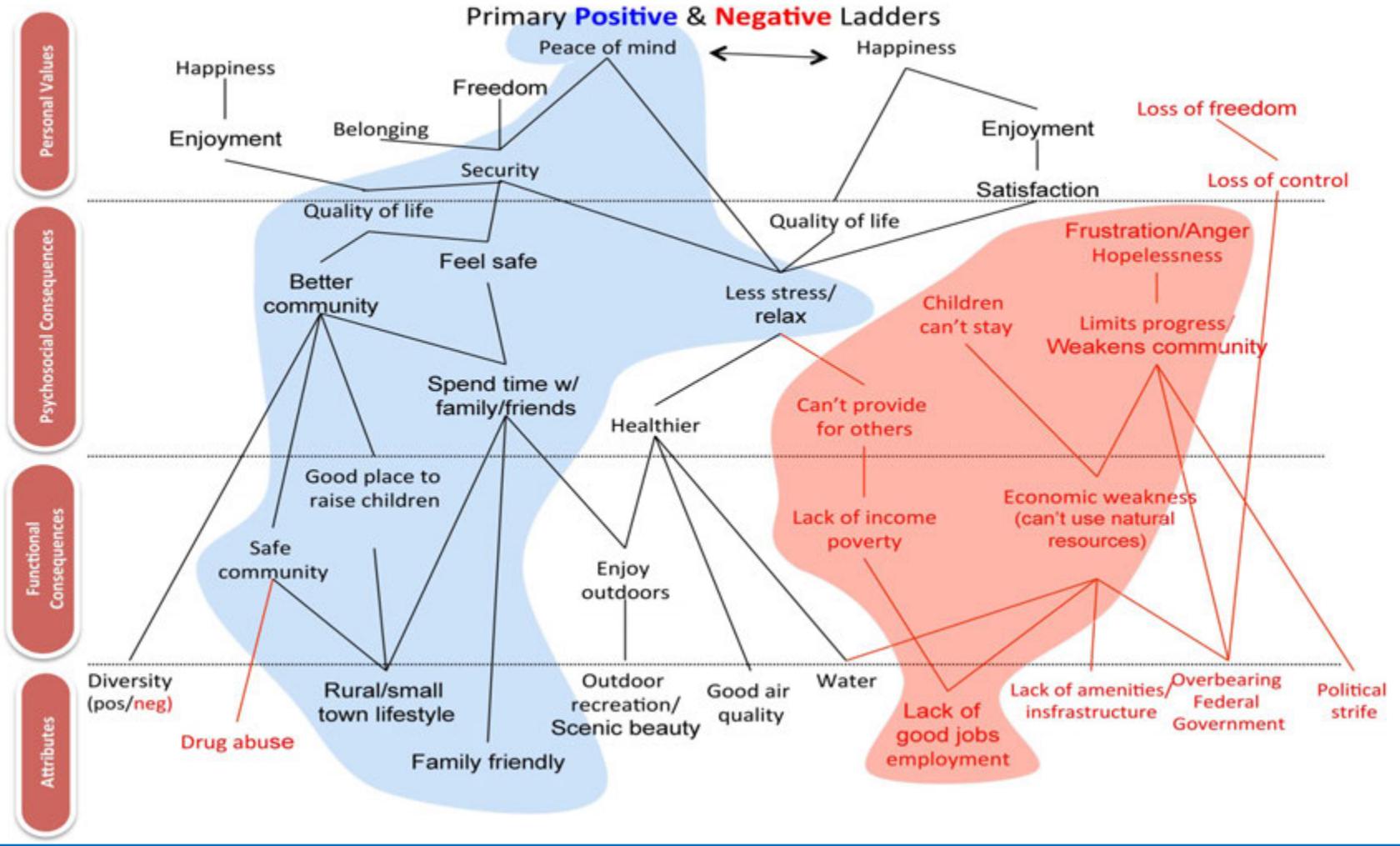
Governor's Economic Development Summit Envision Utah Housing and Cost of Living UDOT Local Transportation Planning County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Utah Alliance	Broadband Planning UCAP/USU Workforce Development grant planning 7-County Infrastructure Coalition County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings
June 2014	July 2014
BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Governor's Energy Summit Governor's Rural Partnership Board County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Envision Utah Community Survey-San Juan County Broadband Advisory Council Community Development Block Grant Policy Board Grand County Housing Coalition 7-County Infrastructure Coalition	SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Utah Alliance County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Castleland Resource Conservation and Development Board
August 2014	September 2014
SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting Rural Summit 7-County Infrastructure Coalition Governor's Rural Partnership Board Meeting County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Envision Utah Housing and Cost of Living Task Force	SEUEDD Board/CEDS Committee Meeting 30 Day SEUEDD CEDS comment period BEAR Executive Committee BEAR General Board Meeting County Chambers of Commerce Meetings & Economic Development Board Meetings Uintah Basin Energy Summit 7-County Infrastructure Coalition & Project funding public hearing Regional Natural Resource Collaborative Committee

The SEUEDD also participated in Envision Utah's "Your Utah, Your Future" planning process and sponsored two sessions in which the public was invited to participate in a community values analysis process to identify issues and priorities. One session was conducted entirely over the internet to ensure that even residents living in remote communities had the opportunity to participate in the process without long travel times to more urban areas of the state.

The Envision Utah process takes participants through a comprehensive process that not only determines community issues and priorities, but analyzes why these issues and priorities are important and how they relate to each other both positively and negatively. The values laddering process helps participants understand how a particular characteristic could have both a positive benefit and a negative consequence and by working through each feature on the ladder participants were able to help determine what the "community" believes are the primary negatives and positives that should be addressed.

While these sessions were preliminary to the full survey process Envision Utah will conduct in the fall of 2014 across the entire state, the results of the local sessions confirm the priorities and issues the CEDS process revealed, i.e. that while the participants value the rural quality of life and the easy access to outdoor recreation opportunities, the District's residents' felt that the lack of high-paying, family sustaining jobs is the top economic concern.

SEUALG (April 24, Price, 17 participants/June 17, San Juan 10 participants)



The SEUEDD also developed a short survey which was passed out at the various economic development meetings. While this survey was an open ended question survey, and was made available to all participants at chambers of commerce meetings, community resources, job and business fairs, county economic development meetings, etc., the survey did not follow any scientific methodology nor did it try to ensure that there was an equitable representation of all District residents. No one was asked to identify themselves, but probably, most of the respondents were business owners and/or managers. A total of 73 surveys were received by the SEUEDD.

**SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
PRIORITIES AND GOALS SURVEY
Debbie Hatt, Exec Director-PO Box 1106 Price, UT 435 637-5444, 411
dhatt@seualg.utah.gov**

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Report is intended to identify the needs of our region and communities for U.S. Economic Development Administration federal funding opportunities.

1. **What do you feel are the three (3) greatest strengths of your county and/or region? (i.e.-what does your county already do well? Examples might include "Small business support" or "agricultural production.")**
2. **What do you feel are the three (3) most important issues facing your county and/or the Region? (Examples might include "lack of water for development" or "aging infrastructure")**
3. **What could be done to improve the growth and development of small businesses in your county or service area?**
4. **What economic development programs would you like to see expanded within in your county or service area?**
5. **What are the roadblocks to economic and community development within your county or service area?**
6. **What are the key economic drivers of your county or service area?**

7. **Local goals and priorities:**

- High speed internet/availability/access
- Public services such as libraries, trails, parks, community centers, etc.
- Emergency service/disaster mitigation & recovery resources
- Workforce development
- Basic infrastructure and affordable housing availability
- Transportation
- Medical service and resources
- Other

Comments:

Survey Responses (top 3 items listed and summarized for each question)

- *What do you feel are the three (3) greatest strengths of your county and/or region? (i.e.-what does your county already do well? Examples might include "Small business support" or "agricultural production")*
 - Outdoor recreation
 - Sense of community (great place to raise a family, quality of life)
 - BEAR and SBDC Program
- *What do you feel are the three (3) most important issues facing your county and/or the Region? (Examples might include "lack of water for development" or "aging infrastructure")*
 - Lack of good jobs
 - Not enough highways/transportation
 - To many people shop out of the area
- *What could be done to improve the growth and development of small businesses in your county or service area?*
 - Make it easier to get a loan
 - Fewer regulations
 - Fewer fees and taxes
- *What economic development programs would you like to see expanded within in your county or service area?*
 - More business grants (11 surveys had this response)
 - No other programs were listed
- *What are the roadblocks to economic and community development within your county or service area?*
 - All economic development efforts are targeted to the Wasatch Front
 - Not enough local funding for real development without raising taxes
 - Can't afford the workforce needed to grow the business
- *What are the key economic drivers of your county or service area?*
 - Coal mining
 - Tourism
 - Government agencies
- *Local goals and priorities: (top 3 chosen)*
 - Workforce development
 - Transportation
 - High speed internet/availability/access
- **Sample of comments:**
 - "internet costs too much,"
 - "don't have time to learn how to use the web or do a website, and it costs too much,"
 - "employees don't have the skills I need and/or are unreliable,"
 - "highways are no good,"
 - "too much government,"

Public Comment Period

A 30 day comment period began September 1, 2014 and ran through September 30, 2014

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF UTAH)

ss.

County of Carbon.)

I, Richard Shaw, on oath, say that I am the Publisher of the Sun Advocate, a twice-weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Price, State of Utah a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the full issue of such newspaper for 1 (One) consecutive issues, and on the Utah legals.com website, the first publication was on the 26th day of August, 2014, and that the last publication of such notice was in the issue of such newspaper dated the 26th day of August 2014.



Richard Shaw – Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 2014.



Notary Public My commission expires January 10, 2015 Residing at Price, Utah

Publication fee, \$ 75.60



**PUBLIC NOTICE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY (CEDs)**

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District and the SEUDD CEDs Committee present a draft of the 2015-2019 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs) for the Southeastern Utah region. The purpose of the CEDs is to identify regional economic development strategies and develop an economic development action plan in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties.

On September 1, 2014, the draft CEDs will be available for review at the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments offices located at: 375 S. Carbon Ave, Price, UT 845401, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. On September 1, 2014 an electronic, pdf version of the CEDs will also be available from: www.seualg.utah.gov.

Comments will be accepted for the CEDs from September 1, 2014 through 5:00 p. m., September 30, 2014. Comments may be submitted in writing or by email to:

Deborah L. Hatt, Executive Director
SEUALG/SEUDD
PO Box 1106 (375 S. Carbon Ave.)
Price, UT, 84501
dhatt@seualg.utah.gov
435 637-5444, 411

Published in the Sun Advocate August 26, 2014.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF UTAH)

ss.

County of Emery,)

I, Richard Shaw, on oath, say that I am the Publisher of the Emery County Progress, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Castle Dale, State of Utah and County aforesaid, and that a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the full issue of such newspaper for 1 (One) consecutive issues, and on the Utah legals.com website; the first publication was on the 26th day of August, 2014, and that the last publication of such notice was in the issue of such newspaper dated the 26th day of August, 2014.



Richard Shaw – Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August 2014.



Notary Public My commission expires January 10, 2015 Residing at Price, Utah

Publication fee, \$ 54.00



Public notice

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District and the SEUEDD CEDS Committee present a draft of the 2015-2019 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Southeastern Utah region. The purpose of the CEDS is to identify regional economic development strategies and develop an economic development action plan in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties.

On September 1, 2014, the draft CEDS will be available for review at the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments offices located at: 375 S. Carbon Ave, Price, UT 84501, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. On September 1, 2014 an electronic, pdf version of the CEDS will also be available from: www.seualg.utah.gov.

Comments will be accepted for the CEDS from September 1, 2014 through 5:00 p. m., September 30, 2014. Comments may be submitted in writing or by email to:

Deborah L. Hatt, Executive Director
SEUALG/SEUEDD
PO Box 1106 (375 S. Carbon Ave.)
Price, UT. 84501
dhatt@seualg.utah.gov
435 637-5444, 411

Published August 27, 2014 in the San Juan Record, Monticello, Utah.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

I, William Webster Boyle, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the publisher of **The San Juan Record**, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Monticello, Utah every Wednesday; Public Notice CEDS for San Juan County, San Juan County Township 40 South, Range 21 East SLB&M, was published in the regular and entire issue of each number of said newspapers for one issue, August 27, 2014. Said notice was also published on Utahlegals.com through the same timeframe.

Bill Boyle

Bill Boyle, Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of August
A.D. 2014.

Jill C. Slack

Notary Public residing at Monticello, Utah
My commission expires February 7, 2015



Proof of Publication

STATE OF UTAH,)
) ss.
County of Grand,)

Zane W. Taylor, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the publisher of The Times-Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published every Thursday at Moab, Grand County, State of Utah, and a designated agent of the Utah Press Association; that the notice attached hereto and which is a copy of a

SEUAOLG
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
(CEDS)

which is made a part of this Affidavit of Publication, was published in said newspaper for a period of 1 consecutive issues, the first publication date having been made August 28, 2014

; and the last on
; and the said notice was published in each and every copy of said newspaper during the period and time of publication, and that it was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement thereof, and that said notice was published on Utahlegals.com on the same day as the first newspaper publication and the notice remained on Utahlegals.com throughout the period and time of print publication.



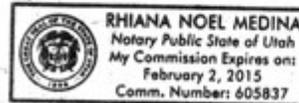
Publisher

Subscribed and sworn before me this



Notary Public
Residing in Moab, Utah

My Commission Expires



PUBLIC NOTICE
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District and the SEUEDD CEDS Committee present a draft of the 2015-2019 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Southeastern Utah region. The purpose of the CEDS is to identify regional economic development strategies and develop an economic development action plan in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties.
On September 1, 2014, the draft CEDS will be available for review at the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments offices located at: 375 S. Carbon Ave, Price, Utah 845401, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. On September 1, 2014 an electronic, pdf version of the CEDS will also be available from www.seualg.utah.gov. Comments will be accepted for the CEDS from September 1, 2014 through 5:00 p. m., September 30, 2014. Comments may be submitted in writing or by email to:
Deborah L. Hatt,
Executive Director
SEUALG/SEUEDD
PO Box 1106 (375 S. Carbon Ave.)
Price, Utah 84501
dhatt@seualg.utah.gov
435 637-5444, 411
Published in The Times-Independent, Moab, Utah August 28, 2014.

Proof of Publication

STATE OF UTAH,)
) ss.
County of Grand,)

Zane W. Taylor, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the publisher of The Times-Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published every Thursday at Moab, Grand County, State of Utah, and a designated agent of the Utah Press Association; that the notice attached hereto and which is a copy of a

SEUAOLG
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
(CEDS)

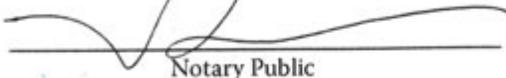
which is made a part of this Affidavit of Publication, was published in said newspaper for a period of 1 consecutive issues, the first publication date having been made August 28, 2014

; and the last on
; and the said notice was published in each and every copy of said newspaper during the period and time of publication, and that it was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement thereof, and that said notice was published on Utahlegals.com on the same day as the first newspaper publication and the notice remained on Utahlegals.com throughout the period and time of print publication.



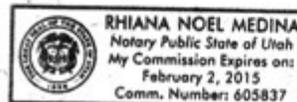
Publisher

Subscribed and sworn before me this



Notary Public
Residing in Moab, Utah

My Commission Expires



PUBLIC NOTICE
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District and the SEUEDD CEDS Committee present a draft of the 2015-2019 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Southeastern Utah region. The purpose of the CEDS is to identify regional economic development strategies and develop an economic development action plan in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties.
On September 1, 2014, the draft CEDS will be available for review at the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments offices located at: 375 S. Carbon Ave, Price, Utah 845401, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. On September 1, 2014 an electronic, pdf version of the CEDS will also be available from www.seualg.utah.gov. Comments will be accepted for the CEDS from September 1, 2014 through 5:00 p. m., September 30, 2014. Comments may be submitted in writing or by email to:
Deborah L. Hatt,
Executive Director
SEUALG/SEUEDD
PO Box 1106 (375 S. Carbon Ave.)
Price, Utah 84501
dhatt@seualg.utah.gov
435 637-5444, 411
Published in The Times-Independent, Moab, Utah August 28, 2014.

[Carbon County](#) [Emery County](#) [Grand County](#) [San Juan County](#)

[June 2014 thru July 2015 Board Meeting Schedule](#)



Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments
375 S. Carbon Ave. (P.O. Box 1106) Pice, UT 84501
Phone: 435 837-5444 - Fax: 435 837-5448

[SEUALG Programs & Services - click](#)

[Employee Directory](#)

[Annual Report](#)

[SEUALG Boards](#)

[Board Agenda](#)

*****The Next SEUALG/SEUEDD Board Meeting will be September 25, 2014*****

Public Comment Period 9-1-14 through 9-30-14 for the Draft 2015-2019 SEUEDD Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

[2013-2014 SEUEDD Annual CEDS Report](#)

[2014 Consolidated Plan Update & One Year Action Plan](#)

[2013 Permanent Community Impact Board Capital Improvements Lists \(as of April 1, 2013\)](#)

[SEUALG Single Audit as of 6-30-2013](#)

CHAPTER 6
SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
PROJECTS, PROGRAMS, PRIVATE INVESTMENTS, AND ACTIVITIES

The majority of the projects and activities listed in this section of the CEDS are long term regional infrastructure and/or public/private investment partnerships driven by the expansion of the oil and gas sectors and provide support to that industry. Most of these projects are in the early stages of development and many will be advanced by the planning and coordination process the 7-County Infrastructure Coalition was formed to implement.

Short term, local projects that are primarily for community development but have the potential for economic impact, i.e. water system projects with the potential to facilitate job development, will be listed in the annual CEDS reports.

The projects listed on the next few pages are all in the development phase and somewhat dependent on the infrastructure development of the 7-County Infrastructure Coalition. While construction hasn't begun, the energy related and physical projects have done preliminary engineering, received preliminary permits, and obtained funding.

Project Description & Potential Jobs	Participants	Cost & Funding Sources	Timeline
In-depth Study of San Juan County Economy	EDA/County/SEUEDD	\$100,000 (EDA/Local Match)	Completed during 2014
1 st phase-construction of outdoor education school-Monticello, UT	Canyon Country School of Discovery/Local ED office/SEUEDD	\$2.5million (EDA/Local Match)	2014-2016
Study of workforce development needs and training programs for loss of coal mining jobs-Carbon County (Emery County)	SEUEDD/USU-Eastern	\$41,000 (EDA/USU-Eastern/SEUEDD)	2015 mid-year
Preliminary identification of assets, rights of way, NEPA requirements, etc. to allow for development of pipelines, highways – Eastern Utah	7-County Infrastructure Coalition	\$5million (PCIB)	2018

Project Description & Potential Jobs	Participants	Cost & Funding Sources	Timeline
Construction of 45 miles of Railroad from Uintah Basin to no. Carbon County, primary purpose is transport of oil from the Uintah Basin to main east/west rail line in Carbon County	7-County Infrastructure Coalition	\$3billion+ (Private/public investment)	Preliminary study-2018, construction 2018-2028
15,000 bpd Refinery in Green River, UT (125 jobs)	Rock River Resources Refinery/county ED office/SEUEDD	\$235million (Private - public partnership)	2017
Frack Sand Mine in Green River, UT (35 jobs)	Western Sands/county ED office/local gov't	\$30million (Private -public partnership)	2018
20,000 bpd Refinery in Green River, UT (70 jobs)	Iron Fox Refinery, county ED/local gov't	\$120million (Private - public partnership)	2018-2019
Pipeline from Myton (Uintah Basin) to either Wellington or E. Carbon (Carbon County) to carry 40,000-120,000 bpd black & yellow wax crude (24 jobs)	DC Express Pipeline - county ED staff/SEUEDD	\$200 million (Private - public partnership)	2017
25,000 bpd Refinery in Green River, Wellington or E. Carbon (Emery and Carbon Counties) This project is a sister project to the DC Express pipeline project which will bring crude from the Uintah Basin to this refinery (120 jobs)	High Desert Refinery - county ED staff/ local gov't	\$350 million (Private - public partnership)	2018-2019
10,000 bdp Topping plant (using crude from Uintah Basin) in Wellington or E. Carbon (16 jobs)	Omega Topping Plant - county ED staff/local gov't	\$40-60 million (Private - public partnership)	2019
100 tpd Coal to Liquids Project #1 in Wellington (16 jobs)	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$120million (Private - public partnership - still fund raising)	2017-2020
100 tpd Coal to Liquids 2 - Wellington or East Carbon (12 jobs)	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$40 million (Private - public partnership - still fund raising)	2017-2020

Project Description & Potential Jobs	Participants	Cost & Funding Sources	Timeline
3 Solar Projects in Emery County – 2.5mw each (6 jobs)	Solexus Solar Development, county ED staff/local gov't	\$6million ea. (Private – public partnership)	2016-2019
80mw solar project near Hunter Power Plant in Emery County (up to 15 jobs)	Community Energy Solar, county ED staff/local gov't	\$100 million+ (Private – public partnership)	2020
Natural Gas Service to Green River, UT	County ED staff, local and state gov't, SEUEDD	\$14 - \$24 million (Private – public partnership)	??
Natural Gas to Emery Town-Emery County	County ED staff, local and state gov't, SEUEDD	\$4.5-\$6million (Private – public partnership)	??
Natural Gas to Lawrence - \$1.5 to \$2.5 million	County ED staff, local and state gov't, SEUEDD	\$1.5-\$2.5million(Private – public partnership)	??
Energy and Technology Research Center – Carbon County (30 direct)	Utah State University-Eastern, local gov't, state gov't, SEUEDD, USTAR	\$25million+ (Private – public partnership, EDA)	2019
Walk-in Medical Clinic –Price Utah (40 jobs)	Castle View Hospital, county ED staff, local and state gov't, SEUEDD	\$4million (Private – public partnership)	2015
Construct a USU-Eastern Campus in Moab City (Grand County – 15 jobs)	USU-Eastern, county ED staff, local & state gov't	\$15million (Private – public partnership)	
100 Room Hotel – Moab City (40 jobs)	Private investor, local gov't support, County ED support	\$4million	2015
40 Overnite/weekly condos for tourists – Grand County (5 jobs)	Private investor, local gov't support, County ED support	\$1.7million	2015
2 Wind farm projects in San Juan County (12 jobs)	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$3million	2018
5-10 new oil wells per year – Grand County (50 jobs)	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$5million	2015-2020

Project Description & Potential Jobs	Participants	Cost & Funding Sources	Timeline
Tar Sands Project-Grand County	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$3million?	2017??
Expansion of Goulding's Lodge (30 jobs) Monument Valley	Private Company, county ED staff/local gov't	\$5million	2015-2018
3-Stage Incubator Project in San Juan County, scattered sites-between 30 and 100 jobs total: 1 st phase-USU-Blanding-Medical, Food service, businesses services: Mexican Hat-Internet & print center, retail 2 nd phase-Monument Valley- Internet & print center, retail; Monticello- Retail, Medical Services, Business, Food Services: 3 rd phase-Bluff- Retail, Guide and Food Services; Montezuma Creek- Internet Center, Print Center, Retail, Business, Food: White Mesa- Internet Center, Print Center, Retail, Business, Food	County ED, tribes, public and private partnerships, local and state government	\$2.5 million (Public & private sources, donations, EDA)	2014-2018
Installation of Electrical Service on Navajo Reservation – Scattered site project, 12-15 homes per project (10 jobs)	Private Company, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, county ED staff/local gov't	\$12million-Public/Private partnership	Ongoing

CARBON COUNTY SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

CARBON COUNTY: MEDIUM TERM LIST					FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019				
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date
							Grant	Loan	
A	A	CCMBA	Recreation Center	\$20,000,000	Local	\$2,000,000	\$0.00		2014
					CIB 0% Ln	\$18,000,000		\$9,000,000.00	
					CIB Int. Ln			\$9,000,000.00	
A	B	CCMBA	Cross County Trail	\$1,100,000	Local	\$150,000	\$475,000	\$475,000	2014
					CIB	\$950,000			
B	B	CEU	Mesozoic Gardens	\$10,000,000	Land	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000	2014
					Fed	\$2,000,000			
					State/Local	\$500,000			
					Other	\$1,500,000			
					CIB	\$5,000,000			
A		CEU	CEU Fine Arts	\$21,000,000	Other	\$19,000,000	\$2,000,000		2014
					CIB	\$2,000,000			
A		East Carbon City	Range Creek Water Development	\$2,500,000	Cash	\$50,000		\$1,200,000	2014
					Drink Water	\$1,250,000			
					CIB	\$1,200,000			
A		East Carbon City	Treatment Plant Upgrades	\$550,000	CIB	\$550,000	\$550,000		2014
A	A	Helper City	City Hall/ Public Works Building	\$1,500,000	Other	\$100,000	\$1,400,000		2014
					CIB	\$1,400,000			
A	B	Helper City	Main Park/Playground/Pavillion	\$400,000	Other	\$100,000	\$300,000		2014
					CIB	\$300,000			
A	A	Helper City	Repair Underground Tank	\$1,000,000	Other	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$400,000	2014
					CIB	\$900,000			
A	A	Helper City	Replace Various Water Lines	\$600,000	Other	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	2014
					CIB	\$500,000			
A	A	Helper City	Replace Sewer Lines	\$600,000	Other	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	2014
					CIB	\$500,000			
A	A	Helper City	Water Tank Repair	\$520,000	Other	\$100,000	\$420,000		2014
					CIB	\$420,000			
A	A	Helper City	Storm Water Management Upgrade	\$500,000	Other	\$250,000			2014
					CIB	\$250,000			
		Price City	800 North West Strom Drain	\$500,000	Local	\$250,000	\$250,000		2017
					CIB	\$250,000			
		Price City	1900 East Storm Drain	\$200,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		2014
A		Price City	Sewer Line Replacements	\$600,000	Local	\$300,000	\$300,000		2015
					CIB	\$300,000			

A		Price City	Water Line Replacements	\$600,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		2015
					Local	\$300,000			
B	B	Scofield Town	Street Improvements	\$600,000	CIB	\$600,000	\$450,000	\$150,000	2014
B	B	Scofield Town	Park Improvement/Restrooms, Fence & Landscaping	\$250,000	County	\$125,000	\$125,000		2014
					CIB	\$125,000			
B		Sunnyside	Tennis Courts Refinished w/ liner for skating in winter	\$60,000	CIB	\$50,000	\$50,000		2014
					In-kind	\$10,000			
B		Sunnyside	New City Hall	\$1,040,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		2014
A	B	Sunnyside City	Cemetary Expansion	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		2020
B		Sunnyside	Water Park Planning Grant	\$40,000	CIB	\$40,000	\$40,000		2015
C		Sunnyside	Range Creek 1	\$5,000,000	CIB	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	2016
C		Sunnyside	Range Creek 2	\$5,000,000	CIB	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	2018
B		Wellington	Seal Coat City Streets	\$600,000	CIB	\$600,000	\$600,000		Sep-16
A	A	Wellington City	Recreation Development (Knight Ideal Prop.)	\$3,740,000	DOGM	\$1,500,000	\$1,300,000		Jan-17
					DWR	\$40,000			
					CIB	\$1,300,000			
					Local	\$600,000			
					Other	\$300,000			
A		Wellington	Water Treatment Plant & System Upgrades	\$3,500,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	Jun-18
					USDA	\$2,500,000			
B		Wellington	Industrial Area Utility Improvements	\$500,000	Other	\$100,000	\$400,000		Jun-19
					CIB	\$400,000			
B		Wellington	City Hall Improvements	\$1,000,000	Other	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	Jun-19
					CIB	\$800,000			
B		Wellington	Street Lighting	\$800,000	CIB	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	Jun-19
					Other	\$200,000			
B		Wellington	Shop Building	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$800,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	Jun-19
					Other	\$200,000			

MEDIUM TERM COUNTY TOTAL				\$86,300,000		\$19,760,000	\$31,325,000	
---------------------------------	--	--	--	---------------------	--	---------------------	---------------------	--

EMERY COUNTY SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

EMERY COUNTY: SHORT TERM LIST							FISCAL YEAR 2014		
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date
							Grant	Loan	
A	A	Castle Dale City	New City Hall & Water Conserv District Building	\$900,000	CIB	\$450,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	Oct-13
					Local/District	\$450,000			
B	B	Castle Dale City	Pavillion w/ Dressing Rooms and Restrooms	\$200,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	Oct-13
					Local	\$100,000			
A	A	Castle Valley Special Service District	Combined Application for Roads, Drainage, Curb/Gutter	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	Oct-13
A	B	Clawson Town	Ballfield Improvements	\$40,000	CIB	\$40,000	\$40,000		2013
A	A	Clawson Town	Cemetery Improvement	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2013
A		Elmo Town	Town Hall Expansion Kitchen Facilities	\$150,000	CIB	\$150,000	\$150,000		2013
A		Elmo Town	Cemetery Improvements	\$25,000	CIB	\$25,000	\$25,000		2013
B	C	Elmo Town	RV Dump	\$40,000	CIB	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	2013
A	B	Elmo Town	Sidewalk Construction	\$200,000	Local	\$100,000	\$100,000		2013
					CIB	\$100,000			
A	A	Elmo Town	Equipment Purchase	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2013
C	C	Elmo Town	Surveillance Camera's	\$25,000	CIB	\$25,000	\$25,000		2013
A	A	Emery County MBA	Green River Public Safety Office	\$3,000,000	CIB	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	2013
A	A	Emery County SSD #1	Class B road easements on SITLA lands	\$92,000	CIB	\$92,000	\$92,000		2013
A	A	Emery County MBA	Airport Shop, & 14 Hangers	\$450,000	CIB	\$225,000	\$225,000		2013
					Local	\$225,000			
A	A	Emery County MBA	Airport Restrooms & Pavillion	\$600,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		2013
					Local	\$300,000			
A	A	Emery County Recreation District	Softball Complex Improvements & Sports Court	\$400,000	CIB	\$400,000	\$400,000		2013
A		Emery Town	Water Source Development	\$1,500,000	CIB	\$1,500,000	\$1,125,000	375,000	2014
		Emery Town	Culinary Water Improvements	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$750,000	250,000	2014
B	B	Ferron City	Mayors Park Improvements	\$25,000	Local	\$5,000	\$20,000		2013
					CIB	\$20,000			
A	C	Ferron City	Cemetery Improvements	\$120,000	Local	\$40,000	\$80,000		2013
					CIB	\$80,000			

A	C	Ferron City	Sidewalk Construction	\$300,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$275,000	\$25,000	2013
A		Ferron City	Golf Course ADA Improvements	\$100,000	CIB	\$90,000	\$90,000		2013
					Local	\$10,000			
A	A	Ferron City	Fairground Improvements	\$1,000,000	Local	\$50,000	\$900,000	\$50,000	2013
					CIB	\$950,000			
A	B	Green River City	Plan Updates	\$80,000	City	\$40,000	\$40,000		Jun-14
					CIB	\$40,000			
A	A	Green River City	Flood Control	\$500,000	City	\$50,000	\$450,000		Jun-14
					CIB	\$450,000			
A	C	Green River City	City Vehicle	\$40,000	CIB	\$40,000	\$40,000		Jun-14
A	A	Green River City	Fire House	\$1,500,000	Local	\$200,000	\$900,000	\$300,000	Jun-14
					RDA	\$100,000			
					CIB	\$1,200,000			
A	B	Huntington City	Walking Path	\$300,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		2013
B	A	Huntington City	Master Plan	\$20,000	CIB	\$10,000	\$10,000		2013
					Local	\$10,000			
A	A	Huntington City	City Road and drainage Infrastructure	\$600,000	Local	\$300,000	\$200,000		2013
					CIB	\$300,000			
A	A	Huntington City	Greeting Park	\$250,000	CIB	\$250,000	\$250,000		2013
B	A	Huntington City	Cemetary	\$350,000	CIB	\$350,000	\$350,000		2013
B	B	Huntington City	Rodeo Grounds	\$500,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$500,000		2013
A	A	Orangeville City	Sand, Salt & Equipment Storage	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2013
A	A	Orangeville City	Curb, Gutter & Sidewalks	\$500,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$500,000		2013
A	A	Orangeville City	Ball Complex Improvements	\$50,000	CIB	\$50,000	\$50,000		2013
B	C	Orangeville City	City Cemetery Project	\$50,000	CIB	\$50,000	\$50,000		2013
A	A	Orangeville City	City Water Main Replacement	\$400,000	CIB	\$400,000	\$400,000		2013
A	A	Orangeville City	Walking Trail	\$150,000	CIB	\$150,000	\$150,000		2013
A	A	Emery Town	Water Resources Study	\$46,000	CIB	\$18,000	\$18,000		2013
					Local/other	\$28,000			
A	A	Emery County SSD #1	Compactor for Landfill	\$600,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		2014
					Local	\$300,000			
County Project Totals				\$18,903,000			\$12,460,000	\$4,035,000	
Regional & County Project Totals				\$18,903,000			\$12,460,000	\$4,035,000	

EMERY COUNTY: MEDIUM TERM LIST					FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019				
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date
							Grant	Loan	
C		Castle Dale City	Museum Improvements	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2014
B		Castle Dale City	City Park Improvements	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2014
A	A	Cleveland Town	Community Center	\$1,500,000	CIB	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	2016
C	C	Cleveland Town	Baseball and softball field improvements	\$50,000	CIB	\$50,000	\$50,000		2015
B	B	Cleveland Town	Park & Pavilion Improvements	\$200,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		2016
B	B	Cleveland Town	Sidewalks	\$250,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		2015
					Local	\$50,000			
		CVSSD	Relocate Orangeville/Castle Dale Sewer Lagoon	\$3,000,000	CIB	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	1,500,000	2018
		CVSSD	Ferron Water Treatment Plant	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	2017
		CVSSD	Combined for Roads, Drainage, Water and Sewer	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	Oct-14
		CVSSD	Combined for Roads, Drainage, Water and Sewer	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	Oct-15
		CVSSD	Combined for Roads, Drainage, Water and Sewer	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	Oct-16
		CVSSD	Combined for Roads, Drainage, Water and Sewer	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	Oct-17
		CVSSD	Combined for Roads, Drainage, Water and Sewer	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,250,000	1,250,000	Oct-18
		CVSSD	Relocate Huntington Sewer Lagoons	\$3,000,000	CIB	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	1,500,000	2018
		Elmo Town	Sidewalk Construction	\$150,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		2013
					Local	\$50,000			
		Emery County MBA	Search and Rescue Building	\$200,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$100,000	100,000	2014
		Emery County MBA	Museum Kitchen	\$450,000	CIB	\$450,000	\$300,000	150,000	2014

	Emery County MBA	Airport Runway Construction	\$4,700,000	CIB	\$4,700,000	\$2,350,000	2,350,000	2014
	Emery Town	Backhoe	\$80,000	CIB	\$80,000	\$40,000	40,000	2015
	Emery Town	Park Improvements	\$65,000	CIB	\$65,000	\$32,500	32,500	2015
	Ferron City	Water Storage Project	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$900,000	\$900,000		2014
				Local	100000			
	Ferron City	Community Center	750,000	CIB	\$700,000	\$600,000	100000	2014
				Local	\$50,000			
	Ferron City	Fair Grounds Improvements	\$750,000	Local	\$150,000	\$600,000		2014
				CIB	700000			
	Green River City	Water Meter/Equipment Replacement	\$250,000	Local	\$100,000	\$150,000		2014
				CIB	\$150,000			
	Green River City	Ball Field Lighting	\$300,000	Local	\$75,000	\$150,000		2014
				Other	\$75,000			
				CIB	\$150,000			
	Huntington City	Cemetery Improvements	\$300,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		2014
	Huntington City	Curb, Gutter & Sidewalk	\$2,000,000	CIB	\$2,000,000	\$1,200,000	800,000	2014
	North Emery SSD	Spring Development and Maintenance	\$250,000	CIB	\$250,000			2014
	Orangeville City	Main Street & welcome Park Beautification	\$275,000	Local	\$75,000	\$200,000		2014
				CIB	\$200,000			

MEDIUM TERM COUNTY TOTAL			\$34,720,000		\$19,172,500	\$14,572,500	
---------------------------------	--	--	---------------------	--	---------------------	---------------------	--

GRAND COUNTY SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

GRAND COUNTY: SHORT TERM LIST						FISCAL YEAR 2014			
Applicant Priority	County Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission
							Grant	Loan	Date
A	A	Grand County	Class B and D Road Easement Perfecton on SITLA land	\$349,500	CIB	\$349,500	\$349,500		Feb-13
A	A	Grand County	Jail locks/security systems & courthouse improvements for ADA compliance	\$1,750,000	CIB	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000		2013
A	A	Grand County	EMS & Jail Expansion Feasibility & Concept Study	\$150,000	Local	\$150,000			2013
A	A	Grand County	Storm Drain Master Plan Conveyence System AT & AV & Pond 111	\$3,500,000	Local/Other	\$75,000	\$75,000		2013
A	A	Grand County	Storm Drain Master Plan Conveyence System T and Podn 50	\$1,200,000	CIB	\$125,000	\$2,875,000		2013
A	A	Grand County	Storm Drain Master Plan Conveyence System T and Podn 50	\$1,200,000	CIB	\$1,075,000	\$1,075,000		2013
A	B	Grand County MBA	Building & Land for Emergency Medical Services	\$2,900,000	CIB	\$2,500,000	\$1,625,000	\$875,000	2013
A	A	Grand County MBA	Comprehensive Public Facilities Plan	\$75,000	Local	\$400,000			2013
A	A	Grand County MBA	Jail Facility	\$10,000,000	Local	\$37,500	\$37,500		2013
A	A	Grand County MBA	Jail Facility	\$10,000,000	CIB	\$37,500	\$10,000,000		2013
A	A	Grand County/Moab City	Road Infrastructure for USU Campus	\$2,500,000	CIB	\$1,250,000	\$625,000	\$625,000	Jun-13
A	A	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Security Upgrades to Water Facilities	\$100,000	USU	\$1,250,000			Oct-13
A	A	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Security Upgrades to Water Facilities	\$100,000	Local	\$50,000	\$50,000		Oct-13
A	A	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Security Upgrades to Water Facilities	\$100,000	CIB	\$50,000			Oct-13
A	A	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Building Extension and Landscaping improvements	\$300,000	Local	\$100,000	\$200,000		Oct-13
A	A	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Building Extension and Landscaping improvements	\$300,000	CIB	\$200,000			Oct-13
B	B	Moab City	North Water & Area Sewer Service	\$1,000,000	Local	\$500,000	\$500,000		2013
A	A	Spanish Valley Water & Sewer	Fire Flow Pump for Navajo Ridge Area	\$150,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	Jun-13
A	B	Thompson Springs SS Fire District	Purchase Refurbished Pumper Engine Truck	\$100,000	CIB	\$150,000	\$100,000		Feb-13
County Project Totals				\$24,074,500			\$19,212,000	\$1,550,000	

GRAND COUNTY: MEDIUM TERM LIST					FISCAL YEARS 2014-2018					
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date	
							Grant	Loan		
C	C	Canyonlands Healthcare SSD	Parking & Landscaping for Long Term Care Center Extension	\$1,500,000	SSD	\$250,000			2019	
					CIB	\$1,250,000				
A	B	Castle Valley Town	Update 1988 Drainage Study & Recommendations	\$35,000	Local		\$35,000			
C	C	Grand County	Information Technology Upgrades in County Building	\$300,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		2014	
					Local	\$100,000				
B	B	Grand County	Development Costs for North Lions Park	\$2,000,000	CIB	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		2014	
A	A	Grand County	Overlay Spanish Valley Drive and Spanish Trail	\$1,500,000	Local	\$20,000	TBA	TBA	TBA	2015
					CIB	TBA				
					SSD	TBA				
B	B	Grand County School District	Votech Center for Adults and College, Combined with the High School's Planned and Funded New Facility	\$5,000,000	CEU Land			\$5,000,000	2015	
A	A	Moab City	Waste Water Facilities	\$7,000,000	Local	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000		2014	
					CIB	\$5,000,000				
A		Moab City	Storm Drainage Detention Basins Outfall	\$6,000,000	Local/DWQ	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	2016	
					CIB	\$3,000,000				
A	A	Moab City	Highway 191 Gateway Plan/ Storm Drainage Improvements along Highway	\$1,200,000	Local		\$125,000	\$125,000	2015	
					State					
					Parks/Scenic					
					Buway					
					Federal					
CIB	\$250,000									
C	C	Spanish Valley Water & Sewer	Sewer Main Line Upgrade	\$5,000,000	Local	\$1,000,000		\$4,000,000	2015	
					CIB	\$4,000,000				
MEDIUM TERM COUNTY TOTAL				\$29,535,000		\$7,360,000	\$12,125,000			

SAN JUAN COUNTY SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

SAN JUAN COUNTY: SHORT TERM LIST						FISCAL YEAR 2014			
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date
							Grant	Loan	
A		Blanding	Sewer Collection Line upgrades & repairs	\$750,000	CIB	\$250,000			2013
					Local	\$500,000			
A		Eastland SSD	Water Well Improvements	\$150,000	CIB	\$150,000	\$150,000		
A		Eastland SSD	New Deep Well	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$150,000		
A		Monticello	Street, Fire, Police, & Sewer Equipment	\$172,500	CIB	\$86,250	\$86,250		Oct-12
					USDA	\$11,200			
					CITY	\$75,050			
C		Monticello	City Water-Rights Acquisition	\$500,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		Apr-13
					DWB	\$150,000			
					USDA	\$100,000			
					Local	\$50,000			
A		Monticello	Community Center	\$1,240,000	CIB	\$1,040,000		\$1,040,000	Apr-13
					Local	\$200,000			
A		Monticello	Road Work	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$600,000	\$600,000		Apr-13
					Local	\$100,000			
					Trans District	\$300,000			
A		Monticello	Replace Fire Safety Equipment	\$22,500	CIB	\$11,250	\$11,250		12-Oct
					Local	\$11,250			
A		Monticello	Police Vehicle	\$32,000	CIB	\$16,000	\$16,000		12-Oct
					Local	\$4,800			
					USDA	\$11,200			
A		Monticello	Airport Hangers/Pilot's Lounge/Infrastructure	\$776,000	CIB	\$400,000	\$400,000		Apr-13
					FAA	\$300,000			
					Local	\$76,000			
B		Monticello	Main Street Lighting & Enhancements	\$685,000	CIB	\$300,000	\$300,000		Jul-13
					Local	\$85,000			
					Trans Enhance	\$300,000			
B		Monticello	Sidewalks	\$300,000	CIB	\$275,000	\$275,000		Oct-13
					CITY	\$25,000			
B		Monticello	Raw Water Storage Expansion	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$500,000		Oct-13
					BWR	\$250,000			
					Drinking Water	250000			

A		Monticello	Equipment Truck	\$29,000	CIB	\$14,500				12-Oct
					Local	\$14,500	\$14,500			
A		Monticello	Resurface Ball Parks & Lighting	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$900,000	\$450,000	\$450,000		Oct-13
					SJTD	\$100,000				
A		Monticello	Metering for Secondary Water	\$845,000	CIB	\$845,000		\$845,000		Apr-13
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Maintenance Building	\$250,000	Local	\$125,000	\$125,000			
					CIB	\$125,000				
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Library Remodel-Monticello	\$1,000,000	USDA	\$100,000	\$800,000			
					State/CIB	\$800,000				
A	A	San Juan County MBA	First Response Communications	\$100,000	CIB	\$50,000				
					USDA	\$80,000	\$50,000			
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Monticello Senior Citizen Center	\$500,000	CIB	\$300,000				
					Other	\$200,000	\$300,000			
A	A	San Juan Health SSD	Lab Equipment	\$200,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		Feb-14
B	B	San Juan Health SSD	Portable X-Ray	\$78,000	CIB	\$78,000	\$39,000	\$39,000		Feb-14
A	A	San Juan Health SSD	Surgery Equipment	\$230,000	CIB	\$230,000	\$115,000	\$115,000		Feb-14
A	A	San Juan Health SSD	Nursing Equipment	\$450,000	CIB	\$450,000	\$225,000	\$225,000		Feb-14
A		SJ Water Conser	Dry Wash Reservoir	\$2,000,000	CIB	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$500,000		
A		Spanish Valley SSD	Water and Sewer Study	\$100,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000			
A		Monticello	Water Source Development Wells	\$1,400,000	CIB	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000			Aug-13
A		Utah Education Network	Microwave Communications System Improvements	\$1,360,000	CIB	\$1,088,000	\$1,088,000			Oct-13
					UEN	\$272,000				
A		Bluff Service Area	Study for Storm/flood water removal in West Bluff	\$30,000	CIB	\$15,000	\$15,000			Oct-13
					Local	\$15,000				
A		Bluff Service Area	Detention Basin & Channel Remediation @ Calf Canyon	\$900,000	CIB	\$900,000	\$900,000			Oct-13
A	A	San Juan County	Ambulance & Aging Vehicles	\$232,500	CIB	\$232,500	\$116,250	\$116,250		Oct-13

County Project Totals				\$18,332,500		\$10,026,250	\$3,430,250		
Regional & County Project Totals				\$18,332,500		\$10,026,250	\$3,430,250		

SAN JUAN COUNTY: MEDIUM TERM LIST						FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019			
Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares		CIB Request		CIB Submission Date
							Grant	Loan	
A		Blanding	Water Line Project per City Master Plan	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$500,000		2013
					Local	\$500,000			
A		Blanding	City Water Right Acquisition	\$2,000,000	Water Quality	\$350,000	\$750,000		2017
					USDA	\$750,000			
					CIB	\$750,000			
					Local	\$150,000			
A		Blanding	Major Equipment Replacement: Backhoe, Sweeper, Dump Truck	\$250,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$200,000		2014
					Local	\$50,000			
A		Blanding	Sewer Line Replacement Project	\$400,000	CIB	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	2018
A		Blanding	Sewer Collection Line Upgrades & Repairs	\$250,000	CIB	\$125,000	\$125,000		2017
					CDBG	\$125,000			
A		Bluff Service Area	Secondary Water Infrastructure	\$1,200,000	CIB	\$600,000		\$600,000	Jun-15
					Rural Dev	\$300,000			
					Water Resources	\$300,000			
A		Bluff Water Works	Water System Improvements	\$500,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	
B		Monticello	Pavillons/Bathroom Parks	\$200,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$175,000		
					Local	\$50,000			
B		Monticello	Street Equipment	\$500,000	CIB	\$200,000	\$450,000		
					Local	\$50,000			
B		Monticello	Water and Sewer Line Replacement	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$450,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	Jan-13
					BWR/DEQ	\$500,000			
					Local	\$50,000			
B		Monticello	Fire Truck	\$520,000	USDA, RD, CDBG	\$100,000	\$300,000		Feb-14
					CIB	\$300,000			
					Local/County	\$120,000			
C		Monticello	Additional Sewer Lagoon	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$250,000	\$250,000		Jul-14
					EPA/DEQ	\$700,000			
					Local	\$50,000			
C		Monticello	Culinary Water System Loyd's Lake	\$200,000	CIB	\$175,000	\$175,000		Apr-15
					Local	\$25,000			
C		Monticello	Golf Storage Building	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$750,000	\$750,000		
					CITY/COUNTY	\$250,000			

B		Monticello	Treated Water System Upgrade	\$1,500,000	EDA	\$450,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	Jan-14
					CIB	\$600,000			
					Local	\$50,000			
					USDA	\$300,000			
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Court Remodeling	\$4,000,000	CIB	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Jail Expansion	\$24,000,000	CIB	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		
					Other	\$19,000,000			
B	A	San Juan County MBA	Community Event Center	\$7,000,000	CIB	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000		
					Other	\$3,500,000			
B	A	San Juan County MBA	Airport Hangers-Cal Black Memorial	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Fire Equipment	\$200,000	CIB	\$100,000	\$100,000		
					USDA	\$100,000			
B	A	San Juan County MBA	Maintenance Building	\$300,000	CIB	\$150,000	\$150,000		
					Other	\$150,000			
A	A	San Juan County MBA	Fairground	\$4,000,000	CIB	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		
					Local				
A	B	San Juan Health SSD	Plant Operations	\$140,000	CIB	\$140,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	Feb-15
B	B	San Juan Health SSD	Radiology Equipment	\$330,000	CIB	\$330,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	Feb-15
A	A	San Juan Health SSD	Central Supply	\$80,000	CIB	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	Feb-15
A	A	SJ Water Conservancy	Dry Wash Dam Improvements	\$5,000,000	CIB	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		
A	A	San Juan Water	Dam Construction	\$40,000,000	CIB				
					BWR				
					Army Corp				
					Local				
B		Spanish Valley Water SSD	Water and Sewer Projects	\$1,000,000	CIB	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	
					Other	\$500,000			
MEDIUM TERM COUNTY TOTAL				\$97,570,000		\$22,800,000	\$4,725,000		

CHAPTER 7

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Economic Development Administration requires:

The CEDS must contain a section that lists the performance measures used to evaluate the Planning Organization's successful development and implementation of the CEDS, including but not limited to the:

- Number of jobs created after implementation of the CEDS;
- Number and types of investments undertaken in the region;
- Number of jobs retained in the region;
- Amount of private sector investment in the region after implementation of the CEDS; and
- Changes in the economic environment of the region.

The Southeastern Utah Economic Development District will also use the following criteria to analyze economic development performance:

- Number of jobs retained
- Increases in average household wages and income
- Number of affordable/workforce housing units created
- Number of new small businesses/companies
- Amount of public land that remains available for development and wise multiple use
- Additional workforce development and training programs available in the District
- Federal, state, and local investment in the district.
- Number of CEDS goals and objectives advanced or accomplished
- Population growth and/or stabilization
- Public/private investment in community facilities and cultural/arts facilities
- Increases in infrastructure and facilities that support both resource development and travel/tourism
- Amount of regional investment in projects that directly improve the economic environment in the 7-County Coalition Region

In partnership with the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments, the SEUEDD will review projects and activities and, using the above criteria, will evaluate how each project will contribute to the advancement of the CEDS goals.

The annual CEDS Report will detail the accomplishments of the SEUEDD and how the CEDS goals were advanced and whether any adjustments should be made to the Districts goals and priorities.



THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

CHAPTER 8

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCY AND RECOVERY

A. SOUTHEASTERN UTAH PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN

In 2013 the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments completed a year-long update of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for the southeast region. The planning process included representatives from each county, city, public safety agencies, FEMA. The southeastern Utah District Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is a very extensive document, so only the executive summary and the regional data chapters are included in this CEDS

Beginning of SEUALG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan section

Part 2: Executive Summary

Plan's Mission

The mission of the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (SEUALG) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM) is to substantially and permanently reduce the region's vulnerability to natural hazards. The plan is intended to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the natural environment. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and identifying activities to guide the development of less vulnerable and more sustainable communities.

Plan Review and Update 2010-2013

This plan represents an update of the PDM plan that was approved by the counties, the state, and FEMA in 2003. The PDM plan had an extensive review to reflect the most current demographic data, maps, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation projects. The plan review included the revision of names, critical facilities, hazard history, and economic development that has occurred over time throughout the region. The plan was reorganized in some areas such as the mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to provide an overall ease to reading and for identifying projects. There were minor changes to the appendices as well as general maintenance parts. Other parts had information that does not need to change for it still depicts accurate information about the region.

Organization

The Southeastern Regional Natural Hazards PDM plan was developed and organized within the rules and regulations established under CFR Title 44, Part 201.6. The plan contains a discussion on the purpose and methodology used to develop the plan, a profile on communities within the region, and a vulnerability analysis of eight hazards. To assist in the explanation of the above-identified contents there are several appendices included which provide more detail on specific subjects. This plan is intended to provide a basis of capabilities for the communities within the Southeastern Region of Utah. It enables these communities to develop projects that are mindful to safety of their populations and environment.

Plan Financing

The Southeastern Regional Natural Hazards PDM Plan was financed and developed under the PDM Program guidelines established by the FEMA and the Utah Department of Public Safety DEM. The SEUALG and County Municipalities aided in the funding by providing a 25% in-kind match.

Plan Participation

The original Southeastern Regional PDM Plan was completed as a result of a collaborative effort between The Wasatch Front Regional Council, Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments, the Utah Department of Public Safety DEM, County Emergency Managers, Fire Departments, Sheriff Departments, Public Works Departments, Planning Commissions, Assessor's Offices, City and County GIS Departments, Elected Officials, Public Employees, and Citizens of the cities and towns within Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties.

Interviews were conducted with stakeholders from the communities, and a workshop was conducted during the plan's development. Additionally, through public hearings, workshops, and draft plan displays ample opportunity was provided for public participation. Any comments, questions, and discussions resulting from these activities were given thoughtful consideration in the development of this plan.

The 2010-2013 review of the plan was accomplished with the collective effort of the Utah Division of Emergency Management, Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments, the Emergency Managers from each County (Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan), Public Works Departments, City and County GIS Departments, Fire Departments, Federal entities (BLM and FFSL) and the Citizens of the these county municipalities.

Two types of surveys were distributed, one was sent in the initial invitational letter to all County Commissioners/Council, Mayors, and Town Council, County/City Public Fire/Police Departments while the second one was available to All General and Public Officials and distributed at Council Meetings, City and County Events/Fairs, and City and County buildings. Comments from these surveys were noted as well as comments and questions from all meetings where consideration was given to each during the review of this plan.

Hazards Identified

Division of Emergency Management (DEM) suggested, at minimum, the plan addresses the following hazards: earthquake, flood, landslide, problem soils, wildfire, dam failure, severe weather, and drought. However, there are other hazards that were identified which are not in the minimum criteria established by DEM but were added to the discussion and are addressed in specific county sections.

The original hazard identification study recognized the following hazards as being the most prevalent and posing the most potential risk to the counties and towns within the Southeastern Utah Region. During the review of the plan, it was verified that each of these hazards remain a threat still. Additionally, Hazardous Materials was added to the list despite the fact that disasters related thereto are manmade. Hazardous Materials does not show in the table or risk assessments; however, certain counties included a risk assessment and mitigation projects in their Section G. Below is a copy of Table 6-2 from Part 6 to show which natural hazards were identified for each county.

- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Landslide
- ✓ Wild Land Fire
- ✓ Problem Soil
- ✓ Dam Failure
- ✓ Flood
- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Infestation
- ✓ Severe Weather

	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan
Earthquake	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landslide	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wild Land Fire	✓	✓	✓	✓
Problem Soils	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dam Failure	✓	✓		✓
Flood/Flash Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drought	✓	✓	✓	✓
Infestation	✓	✓		✓
Severe Weather	✓	✓	✓	✓

A. 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. This document will address the Utah Southeastern Region and includes Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties. The cost of response to and recovery from potential disasters can be substantially reduced when attention is turned to mitigating disaster impacts and effects before they occur or re-occur.

This plan's mission is to identify the region's natural and man-made hazards, understand our vulnerabilities, and form solutions that can significantly reduce threat to life and property. The plan is based on the premise that hazard mitigation works. With increased attention to managing natural hazards, communities can do much to reduce existing threats to citizens and avoid creating new problems in the future. Also, many solutions can be implemented at minimal cost.

This plan is neither an emergency response nor a management plan. Without doubt, the plan can be used to identify weaknesses and aid in emergency response planning, which is an important mitigation strategy. However, the focus of this plan is to sustain better decision making that is directed toward avoiding future risks, and the implementation of activities or projects that will eliminate or reduce the risk for those areas that may already have exposure to a natural hazard threat. Table 2-1 lists the participating Southeastern Utah Counties and municipalities.

Table 2-1: Southeastern Utah Regional Participants

County	Municipality
Carbon	East Carbon, Helper, Price, Scofield, Sunnyside, and Wellington
Emery	Clawson, Cleveland, Castle Dale, Elmo, Emery Town, Ferron, Green River, Huntington, and Orangeville
Grand	Castle Valley and Moab
San Juan	Blanding and Monticello

Capital investment decisions must be considered in conjunction with natural hazard vulnerability. Capital investments can include; homes, roads, public utilities, pipelines, power

plants, chemical plants, warehouses, and public works. These decisions can influence the degree of hazard vulnerability of a community. Once a capital facility is in place very few opportunities will present themselves over the useful life of the facility to correct any errors in location or construction with respect to hazard vulnerability. It is for these reasons that zoning ordinances, which restrict development in high vulnerability areas, and building codes, which ensure that new buildings are built to withstand the damaging forces of hazards, are the most useful mitigation approaches a community can implement.

In the past, mitigation has been the most neglected aspect within emergency management. Since the priority to implement mitigation activities is generally low in comparison to the perceived threat, some important mitigation measures are neglected in favor of high-profile events. 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 greatly reducing long-term risk from natural hazards and their effects to people and property living in Utah. Preparedness for all hazards includes response and recovery plans, training, development, management of resources, and the need to mitigate each jurisdictional hazard.

B. Purpose

The purposes of this plan are to identify threats to the community, create mitigation strategies to address those threats, develop long-term mitigation planning goals, and objectives, and to fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning obligations. Mitigation actions in particular would serve to minimize conditions that have an undesirable impact on our citizens, the economy, environment and the wellbeing of the State of Utah. This plan is intended to enhance the awareness of and provide mitigation strategies for elected officials, agencies and the public. It is also the intent of this plan to provide solutions for relief from the various hazards and their associated threats to life and property.

C. Scope

The Utah Southeastern Regional Natural Hazards Pre-disaster Mitigation (PDM) Plan was developed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Regulations Section 322, the Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM), and local planning agencies. The Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 was amended by Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, this gave way to the Mitigation Planning section 322 and rule 44 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 201 was established for the mitigation planning requirements for States, Tribes, and local communities.

The goal of this plan is to assist the region that consists of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties. The plan establishes a basis for the region to help reduce the costs associated with natural disasters through mitigation practices. This plan provides comprehensive hazard identification, risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, mitigation actions, and an implementation schedule for the region.

Regulations set forth by FEMA were followed during development of this plan. Future monitoring, evaluating, updating and implementation will take place as new incidents occur, and/or every five years as funding is available.

D. 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 (DMA 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, if they submit a mitigation plan (which is a summary of local and/or regional mitigation plans) that identifies natural hazards, risks, vulnerabilities, and which describes proposed 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. Each local government will review all present or potential damages, losses, and related impacts associated with natural hazards to determine the need or requirement for mitigation action and planning. In the counties and cities making up the Southeastern Utah Region, the local executive responsible for carrying out plans and policies are the County Commissioners and City or Town 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.

E. Goals and Objectives

The goals of the PDM plan include coordinating with local governments to develop a regional plan and process that meets each planning component identified in the FEMA Region VIII Crosswalk document, DEM planning expectation, and local public input. The overall objective is to reduce the risk from natural hazards in the State of Utah through the implementation and updating of regional plans.

Short Term Local Goals:

These goals form the basis for the development of the PDM Plan and are shown from highest to lowest priority.

1. Protection of life before, during, and after the occurrence of a disaster
2. Preventing loss of life and reducing the impact of damage where problems cannot be eliminated.
3. Protection of emergency response capabilities (critical infrastructure)
4. Protect and/or create communication and warning systems
5. Protect emergency medical services and medical facilities
6. Ensure mobile resource availability and survivability
7. Ensure government continuity
8. Protect developed property, homes and businesses, industry, education opportunities and the cultural fabric of the community. While utilizing hazard loss reduction within the community's environmental, social and economic needs.
9. Protect natural resources and the environment, when considering mitigation measures.
10. Promote public awareness through education of community hazards and mitigation measures.
11. Preserve and/or restore natural features.

Long Term Local Goals:

1. Eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from identified natural and technologic hazards.
2. Aid both the private and public sectors in understanding the risks they may be exposed to and find mitigation strategies to reduce those risks.
3. Avoid risk of exposure to identified hazards.
4. Minimize the impacts of those risks when they cannot be avoided.
5. Mitigate the impacts of damage as a result of identified hazards.

-
6. Accomplish mitigation strategies in such a way that negative environmental impacts are minimized.
 7. Provide a basis for funding; prioritizing of hazard mitigation projects.
 8. Establish a regional platform to enable the community to take advantage of shared goals and resources.

Objectives:

The following objectives are meant to serve as a measure to evaluate hazard mitigation projects. The criterion becomes especially important when two or more projects are competing for limited resources.

1. Identification of persons, agency or organization responsible for implementation.
2. Project a time frame for implementation.
3. Explanation of how the project will be financed including the conditions for financing and implementing (as information is available).
4. Identifying alternative measures, should financing not be available.
5. Be consistent with, support, and help implement the goals and objectives of hazard mitigation plans already in place.
6. Projects should significantly reduce potential damages to public and/or private property and/or reduce the cost of state and federal recovery for future disasters.
7. Projects should have practical, cost-effective, and environmentally sound alternatives after options are considered.
8. Projects should address repetitive problem(s), or one that has the potential to have a major impact on an area.
9. Projects should meet applicable permit requirements where development in hazardous areas is avoided.
10. Projects should contribute to both the short and long term solutions to the hazard vulnerability risk problem assuring the benefits of a mitigation measure is equal to or exceeds the cost of implementation.
11. Projects should have manageable maintenance and modification costs when possible.
12. Projects should accomplish multiple objectives including improvement of life-safety risk, damage reduction, restoration of essential services, protection of critical facilities, and security of economic development, recovery, and environmental enhancement whenever possible.
13. Projects should use existing resources, agencies and programs when possible.

Part 4. Regional Data

Utah's Southeastern Region

The Southeastern Utah Region incorporates Counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan. The region, known as Canyon Country and is part of the Colorado Plateau. It is known for its colorful high desert plateaus and extreme elevation changes from deep river gorges to high mountain peaks.

1. Physiography of each County

Carbon County

Carbon County is in the eastern central portion of the state, surrounded by the Book Cliff range to the north, the San Rafael Swell to the south, and the Wasatch Plateau to the west. The area topography includes both mountainous regions and desert terrain. Price City sits at an elevation of approximately 5,500 feet above sea level. Mancos shale is abundant, consisting of calcite, aragonite, marine fossils, coal, jet and carbonized plant life. The Green River Formation of the Roan Cliffs contains untapped oil shale, which is “a mixture of organic and mineral sediments that were deposited in a large lake”. (Barnes)

The Book Cliffs are made up of Cretaceous rocks and Mancos shale, also known as the Mesa Verde group. The Roan Cliffs are Tertiary lake deposits from the Paleocene and Eocene Epochs. The Roan Cliffs have the largest deposit of tar sand in the United States in beds 10 to 300 feet thick.

Price City, incorporated in 1911, is the county seat and the largest town in Carbon County with a population of approximately 8,715. Carbon County comprises 1,479 square miles of land area and is ranked 20 in the State. In terms of arable land, the county is ranked thirteenth in the state, with 291,860 acres. (City Data)

Emery County

Emery County is comprised of unique geography consisting of high desert plateaus, buttes, valleys, as well as mountainous regions, fertile valleys, and desert. Castle Valley is the most populated area in the county and is characterized by its high desert plateaus and buttes. Castle Dale is 5,771 feet above sea level. The highest point in Emery County, East Mountain, is 10,743 feet above sea level. (City Data)

The San Rafael Swell desert is a unique geographic area within Emery County. It is distinguished by its desert canyons and occupies an area 80 miles north/south and 40 miles east/west. Emery County is bordered by Grand County and the Green River on the East, Carbon County on the North, Sanpete and Sevier Counties on the west, and Wayne County to the South. (Emery County)

The Mesa Verde escarpment as well as the Mancos shale found here provides coal for nearby power plants. The Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur quarry houses bones of Jurassic reptiles found in the Morrison formations; they are thought to be about 147 million years old. (Chronic) The

county seat is located in the population center of Castle Dale City, with a Census 2010 population of 1,630.

Grand County

Grand County has a total area of 3,694 square miles; Moab city is the most populated and most traveled to city in Grand County. Elevations range from approximately 4,000 feet above sea level in Moab to over 12,000 feet above sea level in the La Sal Mountains, just 18 miles east of Moab. The geography is diverse and is distinguished by meadows, lakes, and streams within aspen forests and mountainous regions to desert canyons of the Moab Area.

Oil, gas, propane, butane, natural gas, uranium, vanadium, and copper are all found in Grand County. The Lisbon Valley, located 15 miles south of the Grand County line hosts several salt anticlines that trap oil and gas. Petroleum products, uranium, and vanadium are drawn from these formations. Copper has been mined in nearby faults along the edge of the Lisbon Valley salt anticline. (Chronic)

The Ute reservations are part of the northern boundary of the county line. The Uintah and Grand counties - Boundary begins at the Utah-Colorado state line and the White River, south along this state line to the summit and north-south drainage divide of the Book Cliffs; west along this summit and drainage divide to the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation boundary; north along this boundary to the Uintah-Grand County line; west along this county line to the Green River; north along this river to the White River; east along this river to the Utah-Colorado state line. (Bison Herd Unit Management Plan)

San Juan County

San Juan County is the largest county in the State of Utah, encompassing 7500 square miles. The physiographic features of the area include high mountains and plateaus, desert, high desert mountains, and rugged canyons. Elevations range from 3,160 feet above sea level along the Colorado River to 13,089 feet above sea level on Mt. Peale in the La Sal Mountains.

San Juan County is part of the four corners region and is bordered by Arizona on the South; Colorado on the East; while Utah State counties of Wayne, Kane and Garfield are to the West; and Grand County on the North. Two Indian reservations are located within the county, namely the Navajo Nation and the Ute Indian Reservation on White Mesa.

San Juan County vegetation consists of Douglas fir, Sub Alpine Ferns, Grassland, Engelmann Spruce/ Sub Alpine Fir, Aspen, Ponderosa Pine, Mountain Brush, Pinyon-Juniper, Sagebrush, Oak Brush, And Riparian Types Including Willow, Cottonwood, Cacti and Alder.

The principle topographic geologic features include the Four Corners Platform in the east; the Paradox Salt Basin and attendant fold and fault belt in the northeast; and the Monument Up-warp with linked Comb Ridge monocline and Blanding sub-basin in the central portion and in the extreme southwest. Igneous intrusions of Tertiary age core the La Sal and Abajo mountains. The La Sal and Abajo mountains are important sources of surface water during the spring runoff.

Summer precipitation patterns are typical for the south west with monsoonal storms, with heavier snow accumulations within the higher elevations during the winter months. The average growing season is June 1 through October 1, with slightly longer periods in the lower elevations. Average annual precipitation within the county varies between 6 and 22 inches per year. (Bison Herd Unit Management Plan)

2. Regional Geology

Rock types in the Canyon Country are composed mainly of sedimentary rocks including: sandstone, mudstone, siltstone, shale, limestone, gypsum, sand dunes, and conglomerates. The oldest sedimentary rocks date back to Paleozoic time and can be found at Monument Up-warp, the San Rafael Swell, and near the eastern border of Utah in smaller anticlines. Most of the sediment of which the rocks are comprised was deposited during the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods.

The Roan Plateau in the Uintah Basin contains Tertiary and Quaternary rocks. Tertiary rocks include members of the Wasatch Group, namely the North Horn Formation, Flagstaff Limestone, Colton Formation, and Green River Shale. The Abajo Mountains, the Henry (near Hanksville in Wayne County), and the Navajo Mountains (south of Lake Powell) are all laccoliths mountains, created by molten rock that forced its way upward along crustal faults and horizontally along the layers of weaker compressed sedimentary strata. Igneous activity can be easily identified in the area by the volcanic necks, conduits; dikes and lava-capped plateaus (Refer to Table 4-1 for an overview of the geologic time scale).

Moab and Lisbon Valley are salt anticlines. They are the result of glacial like sand including gypsum and potash being pushed up along faults. Gypsum and potash are less dense than the surrounding rocks and generally result in very unstable areas. Salt anticlines in this region trap upward migrating oil and gas. Oil, uranium, natural gas and some copper, potash, and gypsum are the main types of extracted resource in the southeastern area of the state. (Barnes)

Table 4-1 Geologic Time Scale

<h1>Geologic Time Scale</h1>				
Era	System & Period	Series & Epoch	Some Distinctive Features	Years Before Present
CENOZOIC	Quaternary	Recent	Modern man.	11,000
		Pleistocene	Early man; northern glaciation.	1/2 to 2 million
	Tertiary	Pliocene	Large carnivores.	13 + 1 million
		Miocene	First abundant grazing mammals.	25 + 1 million
		Oligocene	Large running mammals.	36 + 2 million
		Eocene	Many modern types of mammals.	58 + 2 million
		Paleocene	First placental mammals.	63 + 2 million
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous		First flowering plants; climax of dinosaurs and ammonites, followed by Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction.	135 + 5 million
	Jurassic		First birds, first mammals dinosaurs and ammonites abundant.	181 + 5 million
	Triassic		First dinosaurs. Abundant cycads and conifers.	230 + 10 million
PALEOZOIC	Permian		Extinction of most kinds of marine animals, including trilobites. Southern glaciation.	280 + 10 million
	Carboniferous	Pennsylvanian	Great coal forests, conifers. First reptiles.	310 + 10 million
		Mississippian	Sharks and amphibians abundant. Large and numerous scale trees and seed ferns.	345 + 10 million
	Devonian		First amphibians; ammonites; fishes abundant.	405 + 10 million
	Silurian		First terrestrial plants and animals.	425 + 10 million
	Ordovician		First fishes; invertebrates dominant.	500 + 10 million
	Cambrian		First abundant record of marine life; trilobites dominant.	600 + 50 million
	Precambrian		Fossils extremely rare, consisting of primitive aquatic plants. Evidence of glaciation. Oldest dated algae, over 2,600 million years; oldest dated meteorites 4,500 million years.	

(University of California Museum of Paleontology)

3. Regional Climate

Southeastern Utah's climate is semi-arid/arid, characterized by cold and dry winters and warm summers at elevations less than 5,000 feet above sea level. Summer temperatures usually reach into the high 90s and winter temperatures generally are between 10 degrees to 20 degrees

Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation is approximately 10 inches but can range from 6 to 30 depending on elevation, while the average annual snowfall is about 15 inches. Frost-free days vary from 231 at the Hite Marina to 119 days at the La Sal Mountain Range.

4. **Major Rivers**

The main source of surface water generated in the Southeastern Utah Regional is from laccolithic mountains such as the La Sal and Abajo's. These mountains rise above the sandstone basin and create uplift and greater precipitation. The Colorado River and the two main tributaries, the Green River and San Juan River flow through the area southwesterly into Lake Powell. In the mid-1960s, the Glen Canyon Dam was completed impounding the Colorado River and creating Lake Powell. This dam was very controversial and the opposition helped shape policies toward the concept of water management and environmental protection. (Utah Division of Water Rights)

Other major rivers in the region include the San Rafael, Green, Dolores, and many smaller tributaries. Groundwater is withdrawn from two types of aquifers in this region, consolidated rock and unconsolidated deposits. Most of the water is utilized for irrigation. As the water demand increases with the growing population, water management will need to become more efficient. The main rivers as well as the ephemeral streams and creeks are all subject to flooding in southeastern Utah.

Also, there are two excellent references/links: they are the two State Water Plan reports for the Southeastern Utah Region – Southeast & West Colorado River Basins:

<http://www.water.utah.gov/planning/SWP/seastcol/>
<http://www.water.utah.gov/planning/SWP/westcol/>

5. **Regional Hazard Risk Assessment**

Due to the geographic extent of severe weather and drought, these hazards are unable to be mapped and data processed for risk assessment. The data formulate is a national nature and in narrative form; however, earthquake vulnerability assessment was completed for each county. The entire region is subject to these hazards with no unique risk affecting a single jurisdiction. For an overview of natural hazard history, refer to each county section F. Hazard History for a list of past events and damage. Below are listed the hazard profiles for region; these include Severe Weather (SW), Drought (D), and Earthquake (E).

a) Severe Weather

Potential Magnitude	X	Negligible	Less than 10%
		Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
Probability	X	Highly Likely	
		Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
Location	Occur in much localized areas throughout the region, unable to identify exactly when and where the next event will take place.		
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Based on climate, elevation, and precipitation.		
Duration	Severe weather hazards generally last hours and can last days.		
Analysis Used	National Climate Data Center, National Weather Service, Utah Avalanche Center, Utah DESHS, local input, and review of historic events and scientific records.		

Description of Location and Extent

Severe weather includes High Winds, Tornado, Avalanche and Severe Storms to include Thunderstorms, Lightning, Hailstorms, Heavy Snow or Rain, and Extreme Cold.

High Winds

High winds can occur with or without the presence of another storm and are determined to be unpredictable in regards to time and place. Each of the four counties that make up Southeastern Utah has experienced high winds in the past, generally during the spring and summer months. These counties can expect regional high wind events in the future. Winds are usually strongest near the mouths of canyons and have resulted in the loss of power and the inability to heat homes and businesses. Winds in the past have damaged roofs, destroyed and knocked down large trees and fences, overturned tractor -trailers, railroad cars, and small airplanes.

Severe Storm

Severe storms can include thunderstorms, hailstorms, heavy snow or rain, and extreme cold. They are generally related to high precipitation events during the summer and winter months. Severe storms can happen anywhere in the region and the damage can be extensive especially for agriculture, farming, and transportation systems. They can also disrupt business due to power outages.

Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm is a storm made up of heavy rain or hail along with thunder and lightning resulting from strong rising air currents. Based on historical evidence thunderstorms can strike anywhere in the region mainly during the spring and summer months

Lightning

Lightning is the electric discharge accompanied by light between clouds or from a cloud to the earth. In Utah, lightning is the number one natural hazard killer. Lightning can also start wild land fires, which could be potentially fatal or disruptive.

Hailstorms

Hailstorms occur when freezing water in thunderstorm type clouds accumulates in layers around an icy core generally during the warmer months of May through September. Hail causes damage by battering crops, structures, and automobiles. When hailstorms are large especially when combined with high winds), damage can be extensive. The risk of hailstorms is not targeted to any particular areas within the region.

Heavy Snow or Rainfall

Heavy amounts of precipitation from rain or snow can result in flash flood events. Historically, this region has been susceptible to these types of storms in the past. Major winter storms can produce five to ten times the amount of snow in the mountains than in the valley locations. Most of the valley's development occurs on old alluvial fans from the canyon mouths. During heavy precipitation flood waters and debris will occur on these same alluvial fans, damaging residential and commercial property along with infrastructure. The associated threat with heavy snowfall is avalanches.

Extreme Cold

Sub-zero temperatures occur during most winters; however prolonged periods of extremely cold weather are infrequent. January is generally the coldest month of the year. Historically extreme cold in the region has disrupted agriculture, farming, and crops. Extreme cold also affects life, especially vulnerable are the young and elderly and animals.

Avalanche

Avalanches occur on steep slopes and therefore the mountainous areas as well as the foothills around the region are all vulnerable. Even though most avalanches occur on forested lands they affect mostly city and county dwellers. Therefore, avalanches should be given a priority in Utah due the number of historical occurrences. The money spent to respond, and recover from an avalanche in addition to the man-hours and property affected by a slide is usually on or given by the city and/ or county.

The probability of a future event is likely dependent on the amount of heavy snowfall during a given year. Most deadly avalanches occur in the backcountry away from developed areas. Avalanche control is performed regularly in developed ski areas to minimize the threat and increase awareness. The Avalanche Center was initiated as another resource for measuring risk and increasing awareness to the residents of the Southeastern region.

Tornado

Historically, atmospheric conditions have not been favorable for the development of tornadoes in Utah due to the dry climate and mountainous terrain. Utah averages about two tornados per year. Utah tornados are usually no more than 60 feet wide at the base and last up to 15 seconds. Tornadoes occur during the months of May, June, July, and August usually preceding a cold front. Utah is one of the lowest ranked states for incidences of tornadoes with only one F2 or stronger tornado every seven years. Also, Emery County historical area-adjusted tornado activity is slightly above Utah state average. It is 16.9 times below overall U.S. average. (City Data), (NOAA-National Severe Storms Laboratory)

b) Drought

Potential Magnitude		Negligible	Less than 10%
		Limited	10-15%
	X	Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
Probability		Highly Likely	
	X	Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
Location	Countywide		
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Summer		
Duration	Months, years		
Analysis Used	National Weather Service, Utah Climate Center, National Geophysical Data Center – Natural Hazards Database, Newspapers, local input.		

Description of Location and Extent

Drought refers to an extended period of deficient rainfall relative to the statistical mean for a region. The entire region is currently experiencing a drought from 1999- present. Drought dramatically affects this area because of the lack of water for agriculture and industry, which limits economic activity, irrigation and culinary uses. The severity of the drought results in depletion of agriculture lands and deterioration of soils. In the Southeastern region the risk of drought is high.

Drought is not targeted to any particular area within the region and the geographic extent of drought is hard to identify or map on a local or even county level. During the making of this plan, drought related GIS layers were unavailable to complete the mapping and analysis portions of the plan. Therefore, a vulnerability analysis including types and numbers of buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure affected by drought were unable to be determined. The secondary threats associated with drought include infestation and wildfire, all of which the region has historically been susceptible to. For a further explanation of infestation and wildfire refer to the Part 6 Risk Assessment, Section E Hazard Description.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index developed by Wayne Palmer in the 1960's, measures drought severity using temperature and rainfall to determine dryness. The Palmer Drought Severity Index or (PDSI) has become the "semi-official" drought index as it is "standardized" to local climate and can be applied to any part of the country. The PDSI uses zero as normal and assigns a monthly numerical id between +6 and -6 with, severe droughts having higher negative numbers. Thus, a moderate drought is minus 2, a severe drought minus 3, and extreme drought is minus 4. Excess rain is expressed using plus figures, with plus 2 representing moderate rainfall, etc.

Palmer Z Index shows how monthly moisture conditions depart from normal for short-term drought to moisture conditions for the current month, while the Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (PHDI) and Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) depict the current month's cumulative moisture conditions integrated over the last several months.

Recent reports offer a glimpse the continental United States for 2012. **Figure 4-1** shows the Palmer Z Index for short-term conditions reported in April 2012 and **Figure 4-2** shows the Palmer Drought Index as of May 2012. Both maps and the current status can be found from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: National Climatic Data Center provides the State of the Climate for Drought.

Figure 4-1 Palmer Z Index (Palmer Z Index)

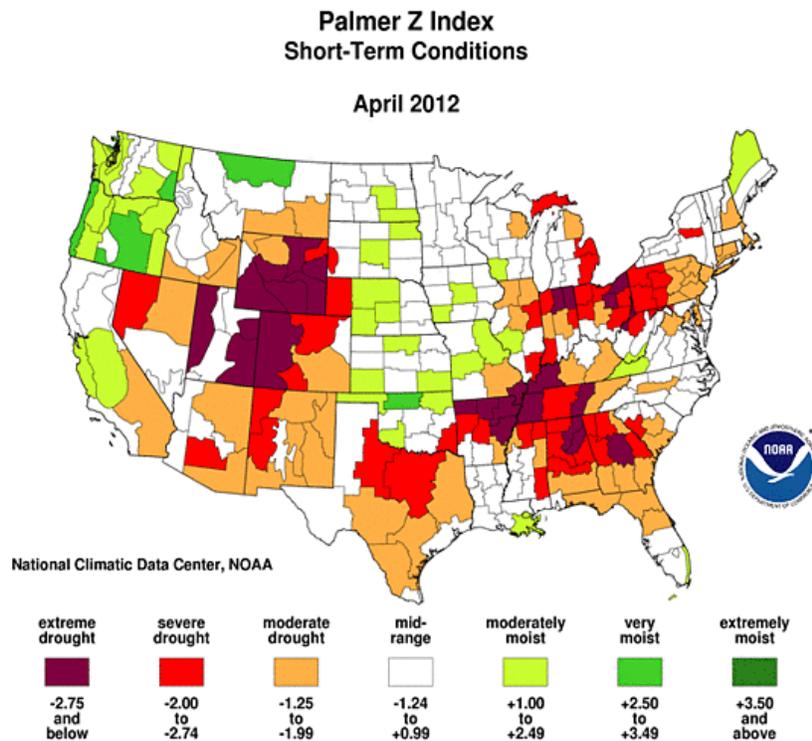
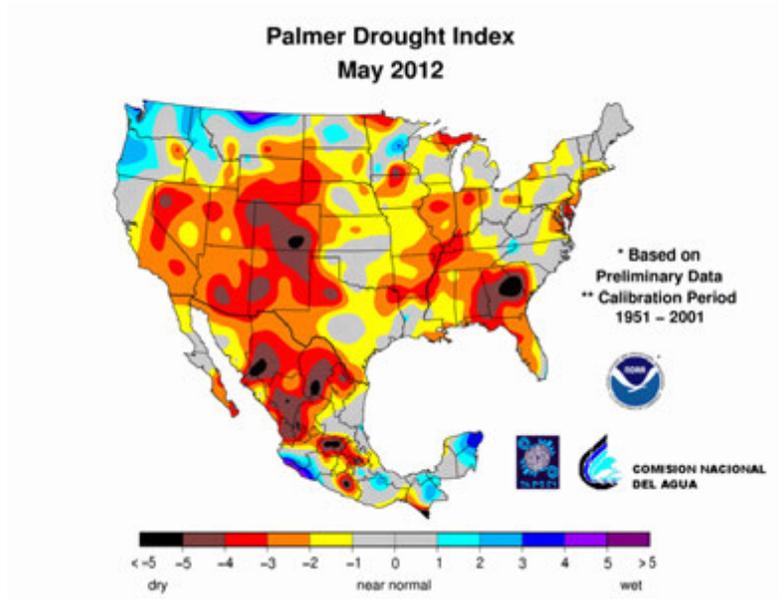


Figure 4-2 Palmer Drought Index (Palmer Drought Index May 2012)



c) Earthquake

Potential Magnitude		Negligible	Less than 10%
		Limited	10-15%
	X	Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
Probability		Highly Likely	
	X	Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
Location	Seismic clustering. Ground shaking can be felt throughout the entire region. Surface fault rupture can be felt in areas of known historic fault zones. Liquefaction can be expected in areas of high to moderate liquefaction potential. See maps in Section H.		
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Seasonal Pattern: There is no seasonal pattern for earthquakes, they can occur at any time of the year or day during no, any or all weather conditions. Conditions: Liquefaction Potential within high ground water table. Soil that is comprised of old lakebed sediments. Historic movement along faults.		
Duration	Actual ground shaking will be under one minute, aftershocks can occur for weeks or even months.		
Analysis Used	Review of hazard analysis plans and other information provided by the University of Utah Seismograph Station, UGS, USGS, Utah DEM, AGRC.		

Description of Location and Extent

The Southeastern region's earthquake threat from the Intermountain Seismic Belt and other crustal rock strain release areas is minimal, with a limited risk due to the large areas of undeveloped lands and smaller number of faults. During historic time the largest recorded earthquake has not reached above 5.3 on the Richter magnitude scale, yet geologic investigation has determined much larger events have happened in the recent geologic past and could happen in the future. These events are associated with numerous faults, which exhibit signs of prior movement during the quaternary time period or last 1.6 million years: These faults are listed below:

- Little Delores River
- Ryan Creek fault zone
- Granite Creek fault zone
- Sinbad Valley Graben
- Paradox Valley
- Pleasant Valley
- Joes Valley fault zone (<15,000 years)
 - Southern Joes Valley fault zone
- Price River
- Ten Mile Graben
- Salt and Cache Valleys faults
 - Sand Flat Graben
 - Moab and Spanish Valley
 - Castle Valley
 - Fisher Valley
 - Needles fault zone (<15,000 years)
- Lockhart fault
- Lisbon Valley Fault zone
- Pine Ridge
- Shay Graben
- Bright Angel fault system

Seismic clustering is evident throughout most of the region and is mainly associated with underground mining, most of the recorded earthquake activity is coal mining related. The average occurrences of earthquakes that happen in Utah are shown in **Figure 4-3** along with the magnitude. This information was considered for the risk assessment and possible mitigation actions.

Figure 4-3: Average Number of Earthquakes* Occurring in the Utah Region

Average number of earthquakes* occurring in the		
	<u>Wasatch Front</u>	<u>entire Utah region</u>
Magnitude	Frequency	Frequency
≥ 3.0	3 per year	6 per year
≥ 4.0	1 every 2 years	1 per year
≥ 5.0	1 every 10 years	1 every 4 years
≥ 5.5	1 every 20 years	1 every 10 years
≥ 6.0	1 every 50 years	1 every 20 years
≥ 6.5	1 every 120 years	1 every 50 years
≥ 7.0	1 every 330 years	1 every 150 years

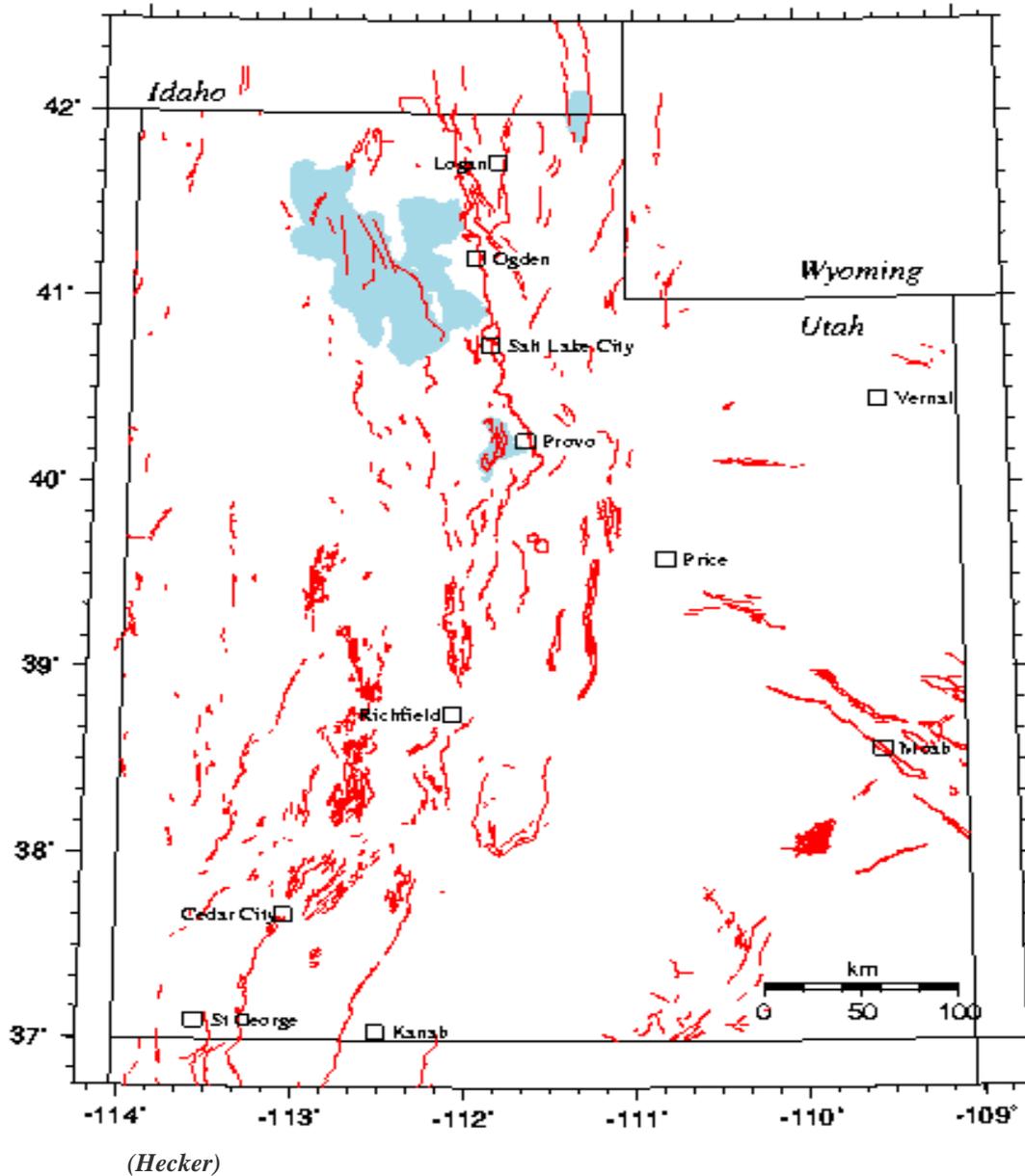
≥ greater than or equal to
 * excluding foreshocks, aftershocks, and human-triggered seismic events.

(Source: University of Utah Seismograph Stations, unpublished data, 1996)

(University of Utah)

Map 4-1 Utah Quaternary Fault Map

Utah Quaternary Fault Map



For the most current earthquake information refer to the following internet sites:

1. Earthquake Epicenters and Fault
Zone: <http://www.quake.utah.edu/EQCENTER/QUARTERLY/quarterly.htm> (Quarterly report on earthquakes in Utah)
2. <http://earthquaketrack.com/r/utah/recent> (Identifies the most recent earthquake activity in Utah)

The vulnerabilities briefed below were gathered through the use of HAZUS MH:

Building Damage by Count

Building damage is classified by HAZUS MH in five damage states: none, slight, moderate, extensive and complete. The Building Damage Tables list the number buildings by occupancy, which are estimated to have moderate to complete levels of damage.

Debris Removal

The Debris Removal table shows how much debris would be generated by the earthquake and how many loads it would take to remove the debris, based on 25 tons per load. One truck can likely haul one load per hour. A second debris removal issue is landfill space. Fifty thousand tons (50,000) at a weight to volume ratio of one ton per cubic yard would cover more than ten acres to a depth of three feet.

Fire Following

The Great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906 illustrated the hazard a city could face from fire following an earthquake. Multiple ignitions and broken water mains conspired to make firefighting nearly impossible. HAZUS uses the estimated building damages, loss of transportation infrastructure and estimated winds to calculate the estimated area that would be burned following an earthquake. The fire tables provide estimates of ignitions, people at risk and the building stock exposed to fires following an earthquake. These numbers were derived from a HAZUS MH run based on a probabilistic 2500-year event with a magnitude 7.0 running the soils portion of the model.

A. Carbon County

The active coalfields near East Carbon/ Sunnyside, Hiawatha, Wattis, Castlegate, and Soldier Canyon all affect the earthquake seismicity due to the underground coal extraction methods, creating numerous small earthquakes. The following tables generated using HAZUS MH demonstrate numbers of at risk for people and property damaged in an earthquake.

Carbon County Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

Table 4-2 Casualties

Casualties	Nighttime - Minor	3
	Nighttime – Major	0
	Nighttime- Fatalities	0
	Daytime – Minor	90
	Daytime – Major	3
	Daytime – Fatalities	6
	Commute – Minor	63
	Commute – Major	2
	Commute – Fatalities	3

Table 4-3 Building Damage by Count with Moderate to Complete Damage

Category	Number of Structures
Residential	765
Commercial	38
Industrial	0
Totals	2,952*

**Includes all building categories with moderate to complete damage.*

Table 4-4 Critical Facilities Damage

Classification	Total	Least Moderate Damage >50%	Complete Damage >50%	Functionality > 50% at day 1
Hospitals	4	0	0	0
Schools	12	0	0	2
EOC's	2	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	6	0	0	1
Fire Stations	5	0	0	1

Table 4-5 Debris Generated (thousands of tons) Loads to Remove Debris

Debris Generated	108
Loads (25 tons per load)	4,320

Table 4-6 Fire Following Event, Population Exposed, and Building Stock Exposed

Ignitions	2
People Displaced	12
Value Exposed (thousand \$)	752

Carbon County Emergency Management team updated their Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) for 2012. The following table is the outcome of events that may occur during natural hazard occurrences:

Table 4-7 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) 2012

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (HVA)											
EVENT	Impact on the Ability and the Consequences to Provide or Receive Services									Likelihood of Occurrence	Total Impact Times Likelihood
	Internal Factors					External Factors			Impact Scoring (Automatically Added the Scores)		
	Patient Care Services	Support Services	Staffing	Structure	Utility Services	Public Services	Business Resources	Staff Family			
Communications Failure	4	2	4	2	2	3	4	2	23	3	69
Severe storms	1	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	17	3	51
Patient Surge	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	25	3	75
Water Failure	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	22	2	44
HazMat External	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	4	22	2	44
Electrical Failure	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	12	3	36
Generator Failure	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	16	2	32
Nuclear Incident	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	32	1	32
Natural Gas Failure	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13	2	26
Structural Damage	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	1	24
Bomb threat	3	4	3	1	1	3	1	1	17	1	17
Contagious Patient	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	17	1	17
Contaminated Patient	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	15	1	15
Med Gas Failure	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13	1	13
HazMat Internal	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	10

Impact of Event 1= 100% prepared or insignificant impact 2= 75% prepared or minor impact 3= 50% prepared or moderate impact 4= 25% prepared or serious impact 5= 0% prepared or very serious impact	Scoring Criteria	Likelihood of Occurrence 1= Minimal or slight probability with no history 2= Moderate probability with some history 3= High probability with occurrence in last 10 years
---	-------------------------	--

REVISED 2/2/2012
 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis 2012.xls
 © SMS, Inc, 2009

B. Emery County

Most of the earthquake activity in Emery County is located northwest of Orangeville and Castle Dale. None of these seismic clusters registered above a 3.0 on the Richter scale. Fault Zones are located along the western border of the county as well as in the northeastern half of the county. The Joe’s Valley Fault is still active and has shown surface movement within the past 10,000 years. It has the potential of producing an earthquake with a Richter magnitude between 6.5 and 7.5, and causing damage to communities just east of the fault. A significant number of the recorded earthquakes in the county are associated with mining activities. The largest recorded earthquakes were 5.3 and 4.4, on the Richter scale, recorded on August 14 and 18th 1988 respectively. Both earthquakes were located in the southwestern area of Buckhorn Flat. Noted, that Emery County area historical earthquake activity is near Utah’s State average, which is 75% greater than the overall U.S. average. (City Data)

Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

An earthquake event scenario using HAZUS-MH earthquake event report estimates are displayed in the data tables for this section. It is based upon an earthquake of a magnitude of 7.0. The geographical size of the region is 4,456.72 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 3 thousand households in the region which as a total population 10,976 people (2010 Census Bureau data). There are an estimated 5 thousand buildings in the region with total building replacement value (excluding contents) of \$546 (million). Approximately 93% of the buildings (and 74% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. HAZUS-MH estimates that about 1,030 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is roughly 30% of the buildings in the area.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to \$2,024 (million) and \$344 (million), respectively. The lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that could include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 4-8 and 4-9.

Table 4-8 Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	90	69.00
	Segments	24	1,728.80
	Tunnels	0	0
		Subtotal	1,797.70
Railways	Bridges	1	0
	Facilities	1	2.7
	Segments	44	99.2
	Tunnels	0	0
		Subtotal	101.90
Airport	Facilities	1	10.7
	Runways	3	113.90
		Subtotal	124.50
		Total	2,024.20

Table 4-9 Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	97.00
	Facilities	1	32.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	129.60
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	58.20
	Facilities	4	261.10
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	319.30
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	38.80

	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	25	50.80
		Subtotal	89.60
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	28	0.00
		Subtotal	0.00
Communication	Facilities	0	0.00
		Subtotal	0.00
		Total	538.50

The casualties estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by an earthquake are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. These levels are described as follows:

Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.

Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.

Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.

Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2: AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimates considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sectors loads are maximum and 5:00PM represents peak commute time.

Table 4-10 Casualty Estimates

Time and Environment		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial				
	Commuting				
	Educational				
	Hotels				
	Industrial				
	Other-Residential	13	2		
	Single Family	18	4	1	1
	Total	31	6	1	1
2 PM	Commercial	8	2		
	Commuting				
	Educational	10	2		1
	Hotels				
	Industrial	1			
	Other-Residential	2			
	Single Family	4	1		
	Total	25	5	0	1
5 PM	Commercial	7	2		
	Commuting				

	Educational				
	Hotels				
	Industrial	1			
	Other-Residential	5	1		
	Single Family	7	2		
	Total	20	5	0	0

Table 4-11 Building Damage by Occupancy Count

Damage:	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete
Agriculture	10	6	7	4	1
Commercial	115	64	45	15	4
Education	3	2	3	2	1
Government	17	10	6	2	1
Industrial	13	11	17	10	3
Other residential	683	433	471	248	60
Religion	4	2	3	2	1
Single Family	1,541	736	478	126	23
Total	2,386	1,264	1,030	409	94

Table 4-12 Critical Facilities Damage

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		Least Moderate Damage >50%	Complete Damage >50%	Functionality > 50% at day 1
Hospitals (medical facilities)	2	0	0	2
Schools	12	8	0	12
Law Enforcement	2	0	0	1
Fire Stations	8	2	0	5

The HAZUS-MH data projects debris generated and loads to remove debris is 0.04 (million tons) and loads (25 tons per load is 1,560, respectively. The ‘Fire Following Event’ data indicates there will be 0 ignitions that will burn; therefore, estimates that the fires will displace 0 people and burn about \$0 dollars of building value. The social impact for the number of households is expected to be 22 people displaced from their homes due to an earthquake and 32 households may be affected.

The economic loss estimated for an earthquake is \$119.56 million, which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the counties available inventory.

C. Grand County

The following faults within Grand County showing signs of movement during the quaternary period: Fisher Valley, Ryan Creek, Granite Creek, Sinbad Valley Graben, Ten Mile Graben, Salt and Cache Valleys, Moab Fault and Spanish Valley, and Castle Valley.

Grand County Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

Table 4-13 Casualty Estimates

Casualties	Nighttime - Minor	1
	Nighttime – Major	0
	Nighttime- Fatalities	0
	Daytime – Minor	9
	Daytime – Major	0
	Daytime – Fatalities	0
	Commute – Minor	6
	Commute – Major	0
	Commute – Fatalities	0

Table 4-14 Building Damage by Count with Moderate to Complete Damage

Category	Number of Structures
Residential	431
Commercial	8
Industrial	0
Totals	661*

**Includes all building categories with moderate to complete damage.*

Table 4-15 Critical Facilities Damage

Classification	Total	Least Moderate Damage >50%	Complete Damage >50%	Functionality > 50% at day 1
Hospitals/Medical Facilities	5	0	0	5
Schools	5	0	0	5
EOC's	0	0	0	0
Police Stations	3	0	0	3
Fire Stations	6	0	0	6

Table 4-16 Debris Generated (thousands of tons) Loads to Remove Debris

Debris Generated	14
Loads (25 tons per load)	560

Table 4-17 Fire Following Event, Population Exposed, and Building Stock Exposed

No post-quake fire population or building stock has been identified

D. San Juan County

There have been 28 recorded earthquakes in the County larger than 2.0 with 8 of them larger than 3.0 in the last 40 years. The largest earthquake was a 3.37 on May 13 1993 near Monticello. San Juan County is made up of the following active faults along the northwestern boundary of the County: Needles Fault Zone, Bright Angel Fault Zone, Lisbon Valley Fault Zone, Lockhart Fault, Pine Ridge Fault, Moab Fault, and the Spanish Valley Fault. The Needles Fault Zone is a Holocene fault that runs from the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers and continues downstream to Gypsum Canyon. Holocene faults are known to be active and can generate an earthquake at any time. The Bright Angel Fault system extends from Mt. Holmes and the Mt. Ellsworth area southeast to Red Rock Plateau southwest to Navajo Mountain. The Lisbon Valley Fault Zone runs southeast from La Sal Junction. The Lockhart Fault cuts across Lockhart Canyon. The Pine Ridge Faults are east of La Sal. The Moab and Spanish Valley Faults run southeast into Moab. These faults are considered to be Quaternary and still are capable of generating earthquakes but the chances are significantly less.

San Juan County Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

Table 4-18 Casualty Estimates

Casualties	Nighttime - Minor	8
	Nighttime – Major	0
	Nighttime- Fatalities	0
	Daytime – Minor	6
	Daytime – Major	0
	Daytime – Fatalities	0
	Commute – Minor	6
	Commute – Major	0
	Commute – Fatalities	0

Table 4-19 Building Damage by Count with Moderate to Complete Damage

Category	Number of Structures
Residential	223
Commercial	4
Industrial	0
Totals	427*

**Includes all building categories with moderate to complete damage.*

Table 4-20 Critical Facilities Damage

Classification	Total	Least Moderate Damage >50%	Complete Damage >50%	Functionality > 50% at day 1
Hospitals/Medical Facilities	12	0	0	12
Schools	14	0	0	14
EOC's	0	0	0	0
Police Stations	11	0	0	11
Fire Stations	9	0	0	9

Table 4-21 Debris Generated (thousands of tons) Loads to Remove Debris

Debris Generated	8
Loads (25 tons per load)	320

Table 4-22 Fire Following Event, Population Exposed, and Building Stock Exposed
No post-quake fire population or building stock has been identified.

End of SEUALG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan section

B. BUSINESS RESILIENCY AND RECOVERY STRATEGY



2014 Helper, UT - Flash Flood

The SEUALG Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan planning process was very comprehensive and included planning committees in each county. Facilitated by the planning staff at the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments, each committee followed the *Local Mitigation Planning and How-to Guide* to identify:

- Resource Organization
- Public Official Outreach
- Establish Continuity in the Planning Process
- Data Acquisition
- Hazard Risk Identification and Analysis
- County Vulnerability Assessment and Review
- Community Goals Assessment and Survey
- Collection of Community Action Projects
- Crosswalk Implementation
- State/FEMA Plan Review
- Adoption Process

While government and public entities participated fully in this process, participation by private businesses was somewhat limited. The largest businesses (utilities, coal mines, gas and oil facility, etc.) in the region have disaster recovery plans that are updated regularly. However, because of safety and security issues, none of these business concerns make their plans or asset lists public.

Besides familiarizing themselves with their county's post-disaster services, small businesses in the southeastern Utah District are advised to use the business continuity planning resources available at: www.ready.gov and the [planning toolkits](#) offered by the [Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety](#).



2014 Helper, UT Flash Flood

In coordination with the Business Expansion and Retention Programs, the Small Business Development Centers, the chambers of commerce, the Business and Technical Assistance Center and the SEUEDD Revolving Loan Fund Program, the SEUEDD will make technical assistance available to help small businesses develop and implement a Resiliency and Recovery Plan. Technical assistance on plan design and implementation is coordinated either one-on-one as requested or by business training course partnerships with the other district economic development offices and organizations.

In the event of a disaster, The SEUEDD and SEUALG will work closely with both citizens and businesses to help assess the extent of the disaster, identify available resources, and coordinate resources and services so that recovery can proceed as quickly as possible



2014 Helper City, Flash Flood - Before



2014 Helper City, Flash Flood - After