



**PARK CITY COUNCIL MEETING
SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH
December 7, 2017**

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of Park City, Utah will hold its regularly scheduled meeting at the Marsac Municipal Building, City Council Chambers, 445 Marsac Avenue, Park City, Utah for the purposes and at the times as described below on Thursday, December 7, 2017.

CLOSED SESSION

1:30 p.m. To Discuss Property, Personnel and Litigation

STUDY SESSION

2:45 p.m. – 2017 National Citizen Survey Presentation **PAGE 4**

WORK SESSION

3:45 p.m. Council Questions and Comments

4:00 p.m. – Discuss Public Works/ Public Utilities Space Needs and Planning **PAGE 83**

4:45 p.m. – Review 2016 Community-Wide Carbon Footprint **PAGE 90**

5:30 p.m. – Discuss Proposed Level Three Special Event - Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase, to be Held June 14-18, 2018 **PAGE 185**

REGULAR MEETING

6:00 p.m.

II. ROLL CALL

III. COMMUNICATIONS AND DISCLOSURES FROM COUNCIL AND STAFF

IV. PUBLIC INPUT (*ANY MATTER OF CITY BUSINESS NOT SCHEDULED ON THE AGENDA*)

V. CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES

Consideration to Approve the City Council Meeting Minutes from November 9 and 30, 2017 **PAGE 260**

VI. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Request to Approve the Following Special Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage License Applications for Operation During the 2017 Sundance Film Festival:

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Applicant Name	Location Address
To Be Approved	
Utah Film Commission/Park City Film Series	625 Main
Egyptian Theater	328 Main
Egyptian Theater	328 Main
Egyptian Theater	328 Main
Top Shelf Services/IMDB	570 Main
Top Shelf Services/New Frontier (wk 1)	1401 Kearns
Top Shelf Services/New Frontier (wk 2)	1401 Kearns
Top Shelf Services/ Acura (wk 1)	475 Swede Alley
Top Shelf Services/ Acura (wk 2)	475 Swede Alley
Top Shelf Services/ Dell	528 Main
Top Shelf Services/ ASCAP (wk 1)	573 Main
Top Shelf Services/ ASCAP (wk 2)	573 Main
Previously Approved	
Precious Entertainment	738 Main Street
Sundance Institute (week 1)	1895 Sidewinder
Sundance Institute (week 2)	1895 Sidewinder
Alfwear /dba Kuhl	333 Main
Brilliant Consulting/Stella Lounge	364 Main Street
Brilliant Consulting/Grey Goose Blue Door	449 Main Street
Brilliant Consulting/Chase Sapphire	573 Main Street
Sundance Institue/The Shop (week 1)	1167 Woodside Avenue

2. Request to Approve the Following Convention Sales License (CSL) Applications for Operation During the 2017 Sundance Film Festival: PAGE 294

Applicant Name	Location Address
To Be Approved	
Calii Love Inc.	900 Main
NVE Inc	692 Main
The Hollywood Reporter	692 Main
Previously Approved	

Precious Entertainment	738 Main
RAADD-Recording Artists Against Drunk Driving	738 Main
The Sunshine Company	540 Main
A & E Networks	540 Main
PMC-IndieWire	625 Main Street
Deadline Studio/Lucy Stepp	900 Main Street
Screen Vision	900 Main Street

3. Request to Authorize the 2018 Annual Insurance Premiums to Fund Insurance Placements for Park City Municipal – Property Insurance: \$170,700 to Liberty Mutual; Public Entity Liability Insurance: \$160,642 to States Self-Insurers Risk Retention Group, Inc.; Workers’ Compensation Insurance: \$182,359 to Workers Compensation Fund; Cyber Liability Insurance: \$34,304 to Beazley Insurance Co.; and Crime Insurance: \$3,950 to Travelers Insurance Company; in a Form Approved by the City Attorney
PAGE 298

VII. NEW BUSINESS

1. Consideration to Elevate Social Equity from Top Priority to Critical Priority Status
PAGE 304

(A) Public Input (B) Action

2. Consideration to Approve the Old Ranch Hills Conservation Easement and Grant the Easement to Summit Land Conservancy, in a Form Approved by the City Attorney
PAGE 317

(A) Public Input (B) Action

3. Consideration to Approve the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan to be Held January 18 through 28, 2018, and the City Services Agreement in a Form Approved by the City Attorney **PAGE 343**

(A) Public Input (B) Action

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

A majority of City Council members may meet socially after the meeting. If so, the location will be announced by the Mayor. City business will not be conducted. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations during the meeting should notify the City Recorder at 435-615-5007 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. Wireless internet service is available in the Marsac Building on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Posted: See: www.parkcity.org



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

The purpose of the National Citizen Survey is to rate the quality and level of satisfaction with a broad range of municipal and other government services, as well as to measure overall quality, community engagement and civic participation. This is the fourth time the City has participated in the National Citizen Survey. We began participating in the survey in 2011 with direction from Council to conduct it biennially to coincide with the budget cycle.

Overall, ratings in Park City for 2017 generally remained stable. Of the 130 items for which comparisons were available, 107 items were rated similarly in 2015 and 2017, 17 items showed a decrease in ratings and six showed an increase in ratings.

Respectfully:

Linda Jager, Community Engagement Manager



City Council Staff Report

Subject: 2017 National Citizen Survey Presentation
Authors: Jed Briggs, Budget Operations Manager
Linda Jager, Community Engagement Manager
Departments: Budget, Debts & Grants
Community Engagement
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Study Session

Summary Recommendation

Staff will present the findings of the 2017 National Citizen Survey and discuss with Council the Community Livability Report, trends over time, and survey conclusions. Staff will incorporate these findings into a reference document for Council to use during Council's annual retreat in February 2018, which may be used to influence the status of Council's Critical and Top Priorities. The survey data can also be used during the upcoming Budgeting for Outcomes process for FY18 – FY19, a process designed to respond to the community's most pressing needs through added resources.

Executive Summary

The purpose of the National Citizen Survey is to rate the quality and level of satisfaction with a broad range of municipal and other government services, as well as to measure overall quality, community engagement and civic participation. This is the fourth time the City has participated in the National Citizen Survey. We began participating in the survey in 2011 with direction from Council to conduct it biennially to coincide with the budget cycle.

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Acronyms

ICMA	International City/County Management Association
NCS	National Citizen Survey
NRC	National Research Center, Inc.
PCMC	Park City Municipal Corporation
BFO	Budgeting for Outcomes

Background

The National Citizen Survey™ (The NCS™) is a collaborative effort between National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) and the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). The survey and its administration are standardized to assure high quality research methods and directly comparable results among participating NCS communities. The NCS captures residents' opinions within the three pillars of a community (Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation) across eight central facets of community (Safety, Mobility, Natural Environment, Built Environment, Economy, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement). Our participation provides us with local data as well as benchmark data against the more than 500 other communities across the nation that also participate in the National Citizen Survey.

The data gathered also uploads directly into the performance measurement reports and data bases used by the City. These are used as high-level measures or key indicators that help the City gauge effectiveness and allow the City to compare its performance to that of similar entities and monitor these efforts over time. This data is also tied to the City's Budgeting for Outcomes (BFO) process, helping to ensure that resources are allocated to the most effective efforts related to achieving the community's vision.

Our first survey was conducted in July 2011. This survey established a baseline for community benchmarks. We repeated the survey in 2013, 2015 and most recently in fall 2017.

Analysis

The National Citizens Survey provides the opinions of a representative sample of 369 residents within the Park City municipal boundary. The margin of error around any reported percentage is 5% for all respondents. It is a statistically valid survey. The 2017 was launched in early September and concluded on October 18, 2017. Participating households were selected at random. Multiple mailings including self-addressed and postage paid return envelopes are conducted to encourage participation. Results are statistically weighted to reflect the proper demographic composition of the entire community. Park City's response rate for the survey was 27 percent, which was slightly higher than previous participation levels.

Additionally, the City launched an opt-in online survey November 15 – December 1. The online survey provided an opportunity for residents and those who work in Park City, who were not selected for the mailed survey, to provide feedback to the same questions included on the mailed survey. Results from the online survey will be reported separately from the mailed survey.

Report Types

The National Citizen Survey consists of four reports: Community Livability, Dashboard Summary of Findings, Technical Appendices and Trends over Time.

Community Livability Report: This report is the most universal and summarizes all the results and key findings.

Dashboard Summary of Findings: This report offers a simplified ("rolled up") quantitative view of the data, as well as comparison details for each question (the relationship to the benchmark and over time).

Trends over Time: This report reveals how resident perspectives and behaviors have changed across two or more administrations of The NCS. The report offers a high level view of how rankings have changed as well as relative position to the benchmark including all administrations of The NCS.

Technical Appendices: The appendices include the details about survey methods, individual response options selected for each question – with and without the "don't know" option – and detailed benchmark results. This document speaks to the credibility of data and the most granular detail of results.

2017 Community Livability Findings

Community Characteristics

Overall quality of life represents the natural ambience, services and amenities that make for an attractive community. How residents rate their overall quality of life is an indicator of the overall health of the Park City community.

- 95% rated the city as an excellent or good place to live. Respondents' ratings of Park City as a place to live were higher than ratings in other communities across the nation.
- Roughly 9 in 10 residents gave positive ratings to the overall image and overall appearance of the city and their neighborhood as a place to live (higher than the benchmark) and to the city as place to raise children (similar to the benchmark).
- Three-quarters of Park City residents were pleased with the city as a place to retire and this was also higher than ratings seen elsewhere.
- Survey respondents rated over 40 features of the community within the eight facets of Community Livability. Overall, ratings were strong and residents gave evaluations that were higher than the national benchmark to most aspects: out of 43 total aspects, residents gave above average marks to 22. The community amenities rated above the benchmark were predominant in the areas of Natural Environment and Mobility, although a majority of characteristics in most of the facets were rated higher than the national benchmarks.
- The few community characteristics falling below the national benchmark related to affordability in park city, such as cost of living and housing, the cost of living, as well as child care and public parking. When compared to 2015, ratings in 2017 for housing options, public parking, traffic flow and overall ease of travel declined, as did some aspects of Education and Enrichment.

Governance

The overall quality of the services provided by Park City as well as the manner in which these services are provided is a key component of how residents rate their quality of life.

- 8 in 10 residents gave positive ratings to the overall quality of services provided by Park City and roughly half were pleased with the services provided by the Federal Government; both of these ratings were similar to those given in other communities across the country.
- About 8 in 10 residents positively rated customer service provided by the City and most of the other aspects of government performance received favorable marks from about 6 in 10 residents. All of these assessments were similar to the benchmark comparison.
- Respondents evaluated over 30 individual services and amenities available in Park City. Most services were rated positively by at least 7 out of 10 residents. Further, nearly all of the City services received ratings similar to or higher than the benchmark; 14 of 34 were higher. Services rated higher than the nation often related to Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment, and the Natural Environment. Only one City-provided service, drinking water, received lower than average ratings.
- Most other City service evaluations remained stable since the 2015 survey administration; ratings for street repair, street cleaning and drinking water decreased, while those for animal control and traffic signal timing improved.

Participation

An engaged community harnesses its most valuable resource, its residents. The connections and trust among residents, government, businesses and other organizations help to create a sense of community, a shared sense of membership, belonging and history.

- In Park City, about three-quarters of residents gave positive marks to the sense of community in the city, which was higher than ratings given elsewhere. More than 8 in 10 residents would recommend living in the city to someone who asked and planned to remain in Park City for the next five years. Approximately one-half of the participants surveyed had contacted the City in the 12 months prior to the survey. These participation levels were similar to the national benchmark.
- Of 32 total Participation aspects, residents participated in 16 of them at rates higher than the benchmark. Levels of participation within the facets of Mobility, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment, and Community Engagement were especially strong.
- When compared to 2015, Park City residents were more likely in 2017 to have stocked supplies for an emergency, campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate or contacted City elected officials, but less likely to have not been a crime victim, used City recreation centers, interacted with their neighbors or participated in a club. They also were less likely to recommend living in Park City to someone who asked in 2017 compared to 2015.

Special Topics

Residents were asked to rate City performance related to City Council's Critical and Top Priorities.

- At least 7 in 10 residents gave excellent or good ratings to arts and culture, historic preservation, community wellbeing, open space acquisition, energy, conservation of natural resources, community engagement and regional collaboration.
- Park City residents were least likely to give positive ratings to transportation, housing and the overall affordability of the city; fewer than 50% of respondents rated City performance as excellent or good in these priority areas.

Trends over Time

Trend data for Park City - comparing the 2017 ratings to previous survey results in 2015, 2013 and 2011 - represents important comparison data and should be examined for improvements or declines. Deviations from stable trends over time, especially, represent opportunities for understanding how local policies, programs or public information may have affected residents' opinions.

Notable trends over time included the following:

- Ratings declined in 2017 for several aspects of Mobility. These included traffic flow, overall ease of travel, public parking, street repair and street cleaning. However, the rating for traffic signal timing improved.
- Resident sentiment toward several aspects of Education and Enrichment also declined over time, including K-12 education, cultural/arts/music activities and child care/preschool. Ratings of social events and activities also showed a decrease in positive ratings over time.

- Levels of Participation within Community Engagement changed over time, but to varying degrees. Residents were less likely in 2017 than in 2015 to have interacted with their neighbors or participated in a club, but more likely to have campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate or to have contacted Park City elected officials.

Conclusions

Park City remains a great place to live.

Almost all residents gave positive ratings to Park City as a place to live, the overall quality of life in the city, the overall image and overall appearance of the city and their neighborhood as a place to live; these ratings were higher than those given in other communities across the country. About three-quarters of residents gave positive marks to the sense of community in the city and Park City as a place to retire, which also were higher than opinions given elsewhere. More than 8 in 10 residents would recommend living in the city to someone who asked and planned to remain in Park City for the next five years.

The Natural Environment is an asset.

As in 2015, residents felt the Natural Environment was an important City priority, and ratings within this facet tended to be strong. About 9 in 10 gave positive evaluations to the overall natural environment, cleanliness and air quality; these levels were all higher than observed in other communities across the nation. About three-quarters of respondents were pleased with natural areas preservation and open space and these ratings were also above average. Nearly all Park City residents reported recycling at home. Only one aspect of Natural Environment, drinking water, was rated lower than elsewhere, which was a decrease from 2015.

Residents continue to prioritize Mobility.

The ratings provided by Park City residents in the survey indicated that Mobility would be an important focus area for the City in the coming years. Many aspects of Mobility received above-average ratings, including paths and walking trails, ease of travel by walking, by bicycle and by public transportation, street lighting, snow removal, sidewalk maintenance and bus or transit services. Further, residents were more likely than those who lived elsewhere to have used public transportation instead of driving, carpoled instead of driving alone or walked or biked instead of driving. However, several Mobility-related items received less positive evaluations in 2017 than in 2015, including traffic flow, overall ease of travel and public parking (this rating was also lower than the national average). When asked about City performance regarding decision-making priorities, about 4 in 10 rated the City's performance on transportation (congestion reduction, local/regional transit projects and partnerships) as excellent or good, 4 in 10 thought it was fair and 2 in 10 felt it was poor.

Housing and affordability are areas of opportunity for the City.

Residents also felt that the Built Environment would be important for the City to focus on in the next two years. While a majority of residents gave positive marks to many aspects of Built Environment and the public places where people want to spend time, fewer than 2 in 10 residents gave positive marks to affordable quality housing or variety of housing options. These ratings were lower than those given elsewhere. Further, while many aspects of Economy received above-average ratings (including the overall economic health of Park City, vibrant downtown area, shopping opportunities, employment opportunities and the City as a place to visit), Park City residents were less likely than others to favorably evaluate its cost of living. While housing and the cost of living are City Council priorities, fewer than half of residents gave the City a positive rating in these two areas. Thus, a continued focus from the City on these priorities was demonstrated through this sounding of public opinion.

Recommendation

Staff recommends Council review and discuss the attached survey reports, and consider referencing this data during the 2018 Council Retreat.

Department Review

Budget, Community Engagement, Executive and Legal Departments have reviewed this report.

Attachment

2017 National Citizen Survey Reports



Park City, UT

Dashboard Summary of Findings

2017



NRC

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ICMA

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Summary

The National Citizen Survey™ (The NCS™) is a collaborative effort between National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) and the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). The survey and its administration are standardized to assure high quality research methods and directly comparable results across The NCS communities. The NCS captures residents' opinions within the three pillars of a community (Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation) across eight central facets of community (Safety, Mobility, Natural Environment, Built Environment, Economy, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement). This report summarizes Park City's performance in the eight facets of community livability with the "General" rating as a summary of results from the overarching questions not shown within any of the eight facets. The "Overall" represents the community pillar in its entirety (the eight facets and general).

By summarizing resident ratings across the eight facets and three pillars of a livable community, a picture of Park City's community livability emerges. Below, the color of each community facet summarizes how residents rated each of the pillars that support it – Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation. When most ratings were higher than the benchmark, the color is the darkest shade; when most ratings were lower than the benchmark, the color is the lightest shade. A mix of ratings (higher and lower than the benchmark) results in a color between the extremes.

Ratings for most facets within the pillar of Community Characteristics tended to be higher than ratings given in other communities across the nation, and ratings for services related to Recreation and Wellness were also above average. Levels of Participation within Mobility, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement were also higher than noted elsewhere. All other facets were rated similar to the benchmark and none were rated lower. Broadly, ratings about the community's characteristics across most of the facets were stronger than were ratings of governance or citizen engagement. This information can be helpful in identifying the areas that merit more attention.

Figure 1: Dashboard Summary

	Community Characteristics			Governance			Participation		
	Higher	Similar	Lower	Higher	Similar	Lower	Higher	Similar	Lower
Overall	28	17	5	14	29	1	17	18	1
General	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Safety	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	2	1
Mobility	4	3	1	4	4	0	3	0	0
Natural Environment	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0
Built Environment	1	2	2	1	5	0	0	2	0
Economy	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
Recreation and Wellness	3	2	0	4	0	0	4	1	0
Education and Enrichment	1	4	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
Community Engagement	3	2	0	1	7	0	6	5	0

Legend	
	Higher
	Similar
	Lower

The National Citizen Survey™

Figure 2: Detailed Dashboard

	Community Characteristics	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive	Governance	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive	Participation	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive
General	Overall appearance	↔	↑	90%	Customer service	↔	↔	81%	Recommend Park City	↓	↔	83%
	Overall quality of life	↔	↑	94%	Services provided by Park City	↔	↔	79%	Remain in Park City	↔	↔	85%
	Place to retire	↔	↑	75%	Services provided by the Federal Government	↔	↔	47%	Contacted Park City employees	↔	↔	53%
	Place to raise children	↔	↔	88%								
	Place to live	↔	↑	95%								
	Neighborhood	↔	↑	91%								
	Overall image	↔	↑	90%								
Safety	Overall feeling of safety	↔	↑	94%	Police	↔	↔	84%	Was NOT the victim of a crime	↓	↔	83%
	Safe in neighborhood	↔	↔	95%	Crime prevention	↔	↔	83%	Did NOT report a crime	↔	↔	78%
	Safe downtown area	↔	↑	97%	Fire	↔	↔	97%	Stocked supplies for an emergency	↑	↓	24%
					Fire prevention	↔	↔	87%				
					Ambulance/EMS	↔	↔	97%				
					Emergency preparedness	↔	↔	73%				
					Animal control	↑	↔	70%				
Mobility	Traffic flow	↓	↔	27%	Traffic enforcement	↔	↔	62%	Carpooled instead of driving alone	↔	↑↑	68%
	Travel by car	↔	↔	49%	Street repair	↓	↔	45%	Walked or biked instead of driving	↔	↑↑	89%
	Travel by bicycle	↔	↑↑	87%	Street cleaning	↓	↔	71%	Used public transportation instead of driving	↔	↑↑	81%
	Ease of walking	↔	↑	91%	Street lighting	↔	↑	76%				
	Travel by public transportation	↔	↑↑	79%	Snow removal	↔	↑	84%				
	Overall ease travel	↓	↔	68%	Sidewalk maintenance	↔	↑	73%				
	Public parking	↓	↓	25%	Traffic signal timing	↑	↔	68%				
Natural Environment	Paths and walking trails	↔	↑↑	94%	Bus or transit services	↔	↑↑	89%				
	Overall natural environment	↔	↑	92%	Garbage collection	↔	↔	82%	Recycled at home	↔	↑	97%
	Air quality	↔	↑	92%	Recycling	↔	↔	75%	Conserved water	↔	↔	92%
	Cleanliness	↔	↑	94%	Drinking water	↓	↓	53%	Made home more energy efficient	↔	↔	80%
					Open space	↔	↑	79%				
					Natural areas preservation	↔	↑	78%				
Built Environment	New development in Park City	↔	↔	50%	Sewer services	↔	↔	87%	NOT experiencing housing cost stress	↔	↔	68%
	Affordable quality housing	↔	↓↓	15%	Storm drainage	↔	↑	85%	Did NOT observe a code violation	↔	↔	51%
	Housing options	↓	↓↓	19%	Power utility	↔	↔	84%				
	Overall built environment	↔	↔	71%	Utility billing	↔	↔	74%				
	Public places	↔	↑	85%	Land use, planning and zoning	↔	↔	57%				
					Code enforcement	↔	↔	57%				

Legend

↑↑ Much higher ↑ Higher ↔ Similar ↓ Lower ↓↓ Much lower * Not available

The National Citizen Survey™

	Community Characteristics	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive	Governance	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive	Participation	Trend	Benchmark	Percent positive
Economy	Overall economic health	↔	↑	79%	Economic development	↔	↔	61%	Economy will have positive impact on income	↔	↔	40%
	Shopping opportunities	↔	↑	73%					Purchased goods or services in Park City	↔	↔	99%
	Employment opportunities	↔	↑	51%					Work in Park City	↔	↑↑	69%
	Place to visit	↔	↑↑	97%								
	Cost of living	↔	↓	16%								
	Vibrant downtown area	↔	↑↑	82%								
	Place to work	↑	↔	74%								
Recreation and Wellness	Business and services	↔	↔	74%								
	Fitness opportunities	↔	↑↑	92%	City parks	↔	↑	95%	In very good to excellent health	↔	↑	88%
	Recreational opportunities	↔	↑↑	94%	Recreation centers	↔	↑	90%	Used Park City recreation centers	↓	↑↑	80%
	Health care	↔	↔	65%	Recreation programs	↔	↑	96%	Visited a City park	↔	↑	94%
	Health and wellness	↔	↑	87%	Health services	↔	↑	80%	Ate 5 portions of fruits and vegetables	↔	↔	91%
Education and Enrichment	Preventive health services	↔	↔	72%					Participated in moderate or vigorous physical activity	↔	↑	95%
	K-12 education	↓	↔	72%	Public libraries	↔	↑	94%	Used Park City public libraries	↔	↑	76%
	Cultural/arts/music activities	↓	↑↑	81%	Special events	↔	↑	83%	Participated in religious or spiritual activities	↔	↔	37%
	Child care/preschool	↓	↓	35%					Attended a City-sponsored event	↔	↑↑	86%
	Religious or spiritual events and activities	↔	↔	77%								
	Adult education	↔	↔	58%								
	Overall education and enrichment	↔	↔	72%								
Community Engagement	Opportunities to participate in community matters	↔	↑	80%	Public information	↔	↑	81%	Sense of community	↔	↑	75%
	Opportunities to volunteer	↔	↑	87%	Overall direction	↔	↔	45%	Voted in local elections	↔	↔	87%
	Openness and acceptance	↔	↔	69%	Value of services for taxes paid	↔	↔	68%	Talked to or visited with neighbors	↓	↔	88%
	Social events and activities	↓	↑	84%	Welcoming citizen involvement	↔	↔	66%	Attended a local public meeting	↔	↑↑	44%
	Neighborliness	↔	↔	71%	Confidence in City government	↔	↔	61%	Listened to a local public meeting	↔	↑	39%
					Acting in the best interest of Park City	↔	↔	58%	Volunteered	↔	↑↑	61%
					Being honest	↔	↔	69%	Participated in a club	↓	↔	37%
					Treating all residents fairly	↔	↔	58%	Campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate	↑	↑↑	49%
									Contacted Park City elected officials	↑	↑	36%
									Read or watched local news	↔	↔	84%
									Done a favor for a neighbor	↓	↔	80%

Legend

↑↑ Much higher ↑ Higher ↔ Similar ↓ Lower ↓↓ Much lower * Not available

THE NCS™

The National Citizen Survey™

Park City, UT

Community Livability Report

2017



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Leaders at the Core of Better Communities

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The NCS™ is presented by NRC in collaboration with ICMA.

NRC is a charter member of the AAPOR Transparency Initiative, providing clear disclosure of our sound and ethical survey research practices.

About

The National Citizen Survey™ (The NCS) report is about the “livability” of Park City. The phrase “livable community” is used here to evoke a place that is not simply habitable, but that is desirable. It is not only where people do live, but where they want to live.

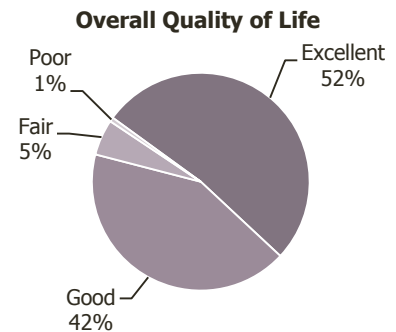
Great communities are partnerships of the government, private sector, community-based organizations and residents, all geographically connected. The NCS captures residents’ opinions within the three pillars of a community (Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation) across eight central facets of community (Safety, Mobility, Natural Environment, Built Environment, Economy, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement).

The Community Livability Report provides the opinions of a representative sample of 369 residents of the City of Park City. The margin of error around any reported percentage is 5% for all respondents. The full description of methods used to garner these opinions can be found in the *Technical Appendices* provided under separate cover.



Quality of Life in Park City

Almost all residents (94%) rated the quality of life in Park City as excellent or good. This was higher than ratings given in other communities across the nation (see Appendix B of the *Technical Appendices* provided under separate cover).



Shown below are the eight facets of community. The color of each community facet summarizes how residents rated it across the three sections of the survey that represent the pillars of a community – Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation. When most ratings across the three pillars were higher than the benchmark, the color for that facet is the darkest shade; when most ratings were lower than the benchmark, the color is the lightest shade. A mix of ratings (higher and lower than the benchmark) results in a color between the extremes.

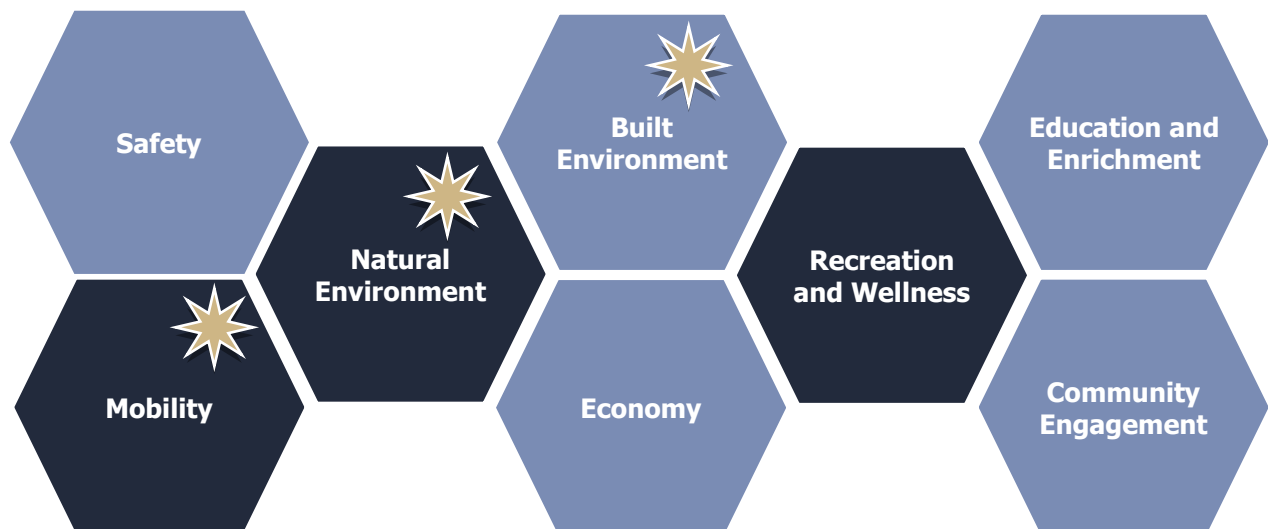
In addition to a summary of ratings, the image below includes one or more stars to indicate which community facets were the most important focus areas for the community. Residents identified Natural Environment, Built Environment and Mobility as priorities for the Park City community in the coming two years. It is noteworthy that residents gave above-average ratings to Natural Environment as well as to Mobility and Recreation and Wellness. This overview of the key aspects of community quality provides a quick summary of where residents see exceptionally strong performance and where performance offers the greatest opportunity for improvement. Linking quality to importance offers community members and leaders a view into the characteristics of the community that matter most and that seem to be working best.

Details that support these findings are contained in the remainder of this Livability Report, starting with the ratings for Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation and ending with results for Park City's unique questions.

Legend

- Higher than national benchmark
- Similar to national benchmark
- Lower than national benchmark

- Most important



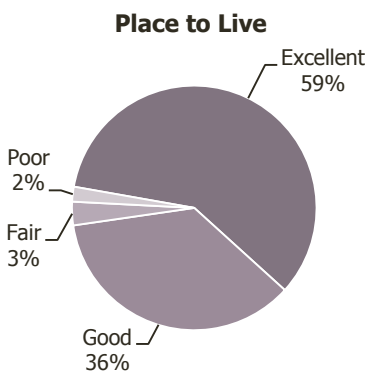
Community Characteristics

What makes a community livable, attractive and a place where people want to be?

Overall quality of community life represents the natural ambience, services and amenities that make for an attractive community. How residents rate their overall quality of life is an indicator of the overall health of a community. In the case of Park City, 95% rated the city as an excellent or good place to live. Respondents' ratings of Park City as a place to live were higher than ratings in other communities across the nation.

In addition to rating the city as a place to live, respondents rated several aspects of community quality including Park City as a place to raise children and to retire, their neighborhood as a place to live, the overall image or reputation of Park City and its overall appearance. Roughly 9 in 10 residents gave positive ratings to the overall image and overall appearance of the city and their neighborhood as a place to live (higher than the benchmark) and to the city as place to raise children (similar to the benchmark). Three-quarters of Park City residents were pleased with the city as a place to retire and this was also higher than ratings seen elsewhere.

Delving deeper into Community Characteristics, survey respondents rated over 40 features of the community within the eight facets of Community Livability. Overall, ratings were strong and residents gave evaluations that were higher than the national benchmark to most aspects: out of 43 total aspects, residents gave above average marks to 22. The community amenities rated above the benchmark were predominant in the areas of Natural Environment and Mobility, although a majority of characteristics in most of the facets were rated higher than the national benchmarks. The few community characteristics falling below the national benchmark related to affordability in park city, such as cost of living and housing, the cost of living, as well as child care and public parking.

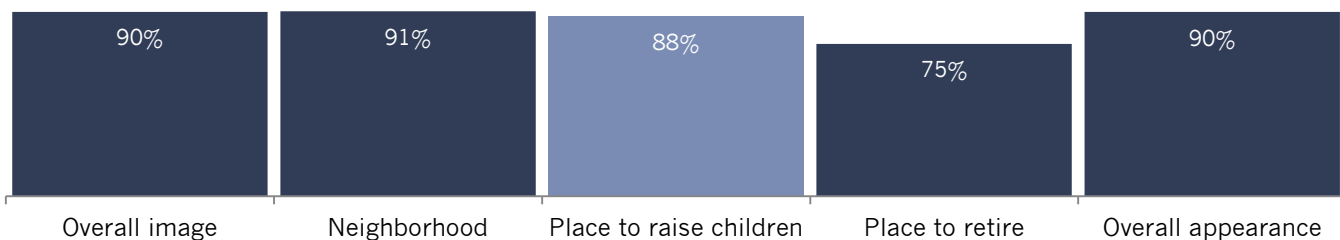


When compared to 2015, ratings in 2017 for housing options, public parking, traffic flow and overall ease of travel declined, as did some aspects of Education and Enrichment (for more information see the *Trends Over Time* report available under separate cover).

Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)

Comparison to national benchmark

■ Higher ■ Similar ■ Lower



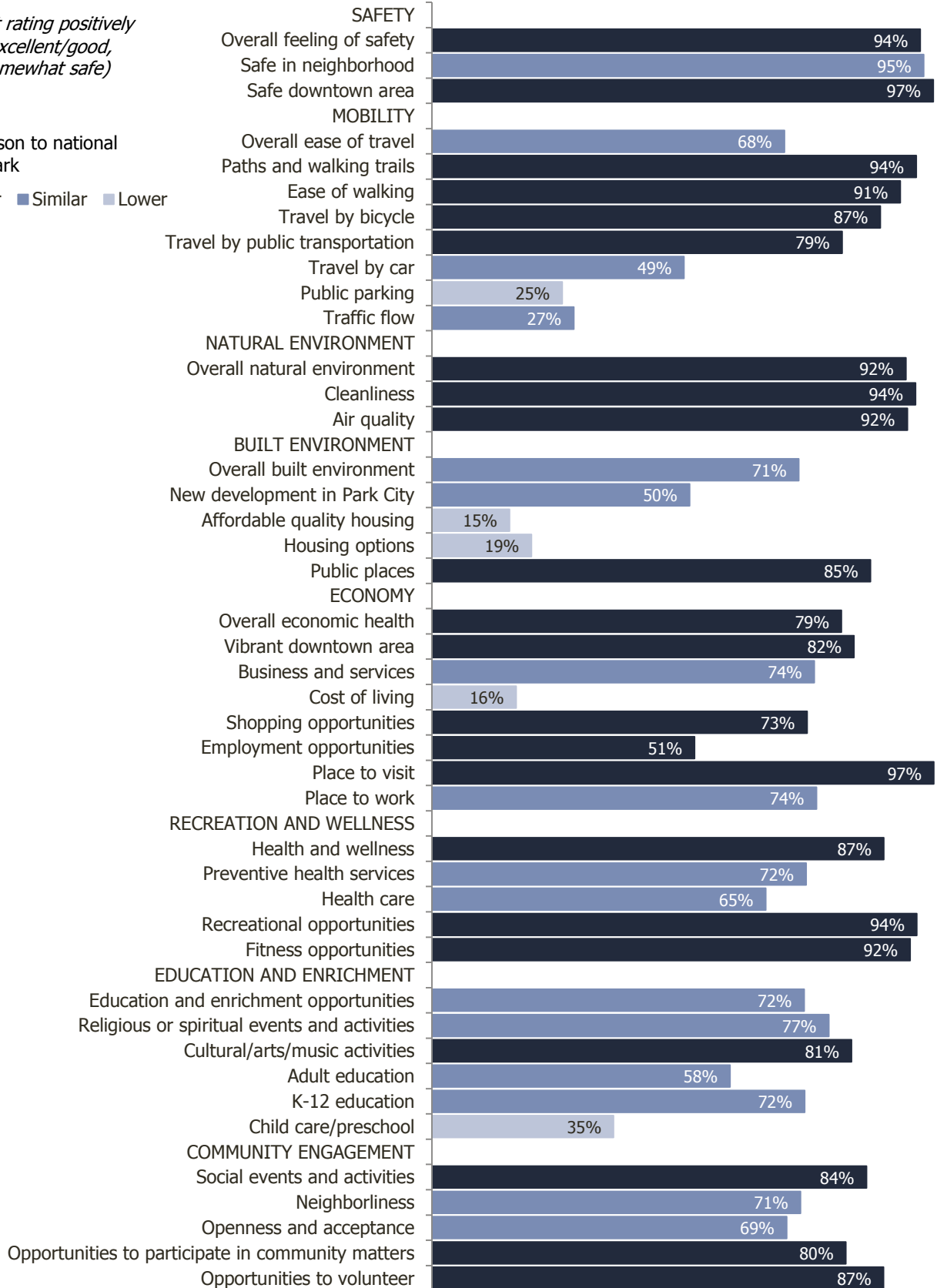
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Figure 1: Aspects of Community Characteristics

Percent rating positively
(e.g., excellent/good,
very/somewhat safe)

Comparison to national
benchmark

■ Higher ■ Similar ■ Lower



Governance

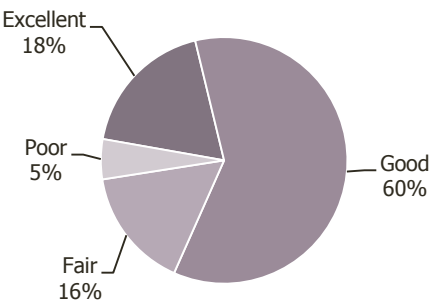
How well does the government of Park City meet the needs and expectations of its residents?

The overall quality of the services provided by Park City as well as the manner in which these services are provided is a key component of how residents rate their quality of life. About 8 in 10 residents gave positive ratings to the overall quality of services provided by Park City and roughly half were pleased with the services provided by the Federal Government; both of these ratings were similar to those given in other communities across the country.

Survey respondents also rated various aspects of Park City's leadership and governance. About 8 in 10 residents positively rated customer service provided by the City and most of the other aspects of government performance received favorable marks from about 6 in 10 residents. All of these assessments were similar to the benchmark comparison.

Respondents evaluated over 30 individual services and amenities available in Park City. Most services were rated positively by at least 7 out of 10 residents. Further, nearly all of the City services received ratings similar to or higher than the benchmark; 14 of 34 were higher. Services rated higher than the nation often related to Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment, and the Natural Environment. Only one City-provided service, drinking water, received lower than average ratings.

Overall Quality of City Services

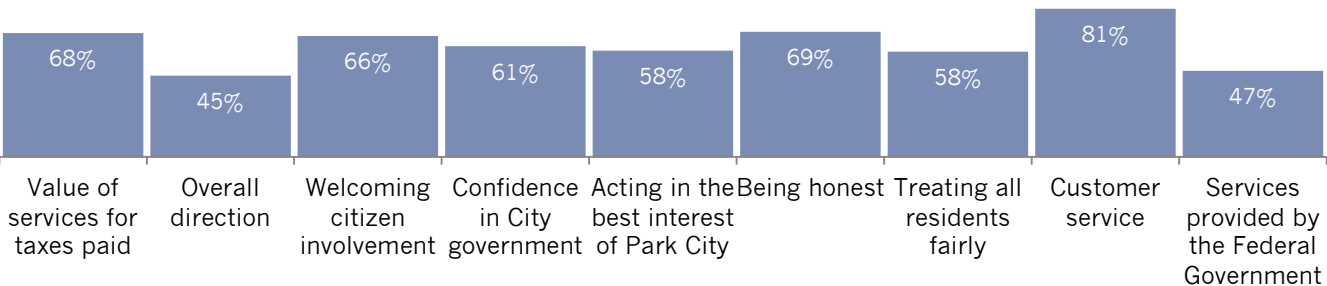


Most other City service evaluations remained stable since the previous survey administration; ratings for street repair, street cleaning and drinking water decreased, while those for animal control and traffic signal timing improved.

Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)

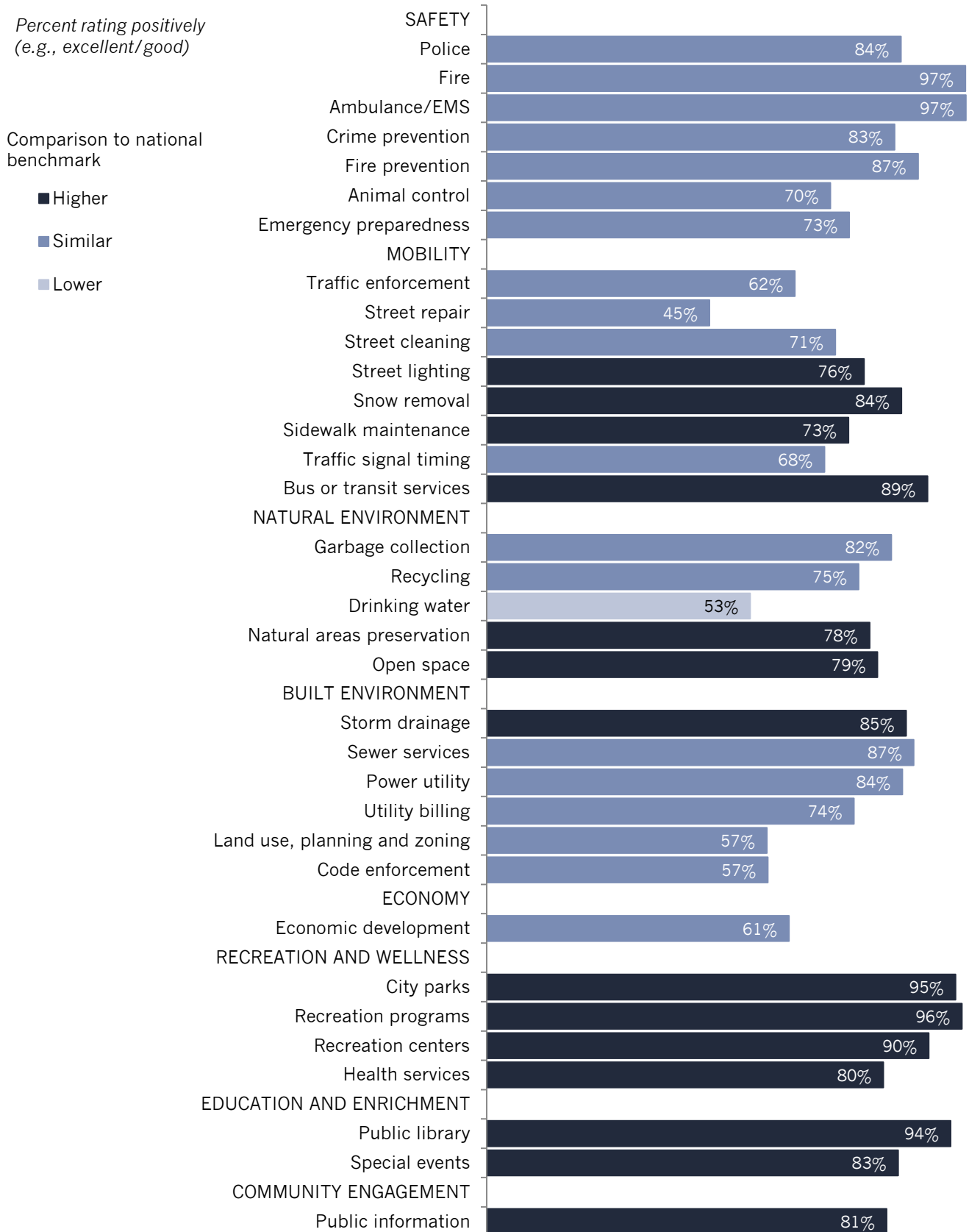
Comparison to national benchmark

■ Higher ■ Similar ■ Lower



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Figure 2: Aspects of Governance

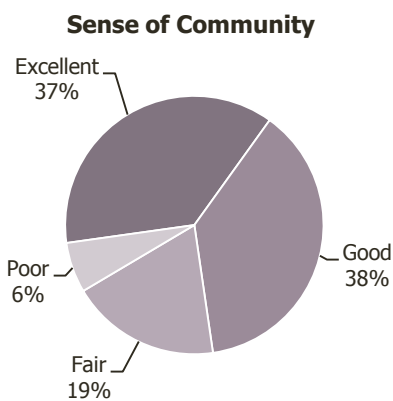


Participation

Are the residents of Park City connected to the community and each other?

An engaged community harnesses its most valuable resource, its residents. The connections and trust among residents, government, businesses and other organizations help to create a sense of community, a shared sense of membership, belonging and history. In Park City, about three-quarters of residents gave positive marks to the sense of community in the city, which was higher than ratings given elsewhere. More than 8 in 10 residents would recommend living in the city to someone who asked and planned to remain in Park City for the next five years. Approximately one-half of the participants surveyed had contacted the City in the 12 months prior to the survey. These participation levels were similar to the national benchmark.

The survey included over 30 activities and behaviors for which respondents indicated how often they participated in or performed each, if at all. Community participation rates vary across the different behaviors, making the benchmark comparison (and comparison to Park City over time) helpful for understanding the results. Overall, residents of Park City participated in nearly all activities at rates similar to or higher than those found in other communities across the country. Of 32 total Participation aspects, residents participated in 16 of them at rates higher than the benchmark. Levels of participation within the facets of Mobility, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement were especially strong.

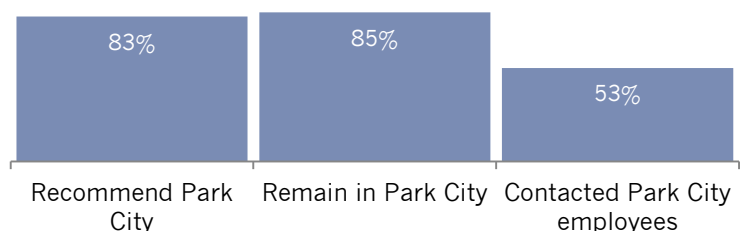


When compared to 2015, Park City residents were more likely in 2017 to have stocked supplies for an emergency, campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate or contacted City elected officials, but less likely to have not been a crime victim, used City recreation centers, interacted with their neighbors or participated in a club. They also were less likely to recommend living in Park City to someone who asked in 2017 compared to 2015.

Percent rating positively
(e.g., very/somewhat likely,
yes)

Comparison to national
benchmark

■ Higher ■ Similar ■ Lower



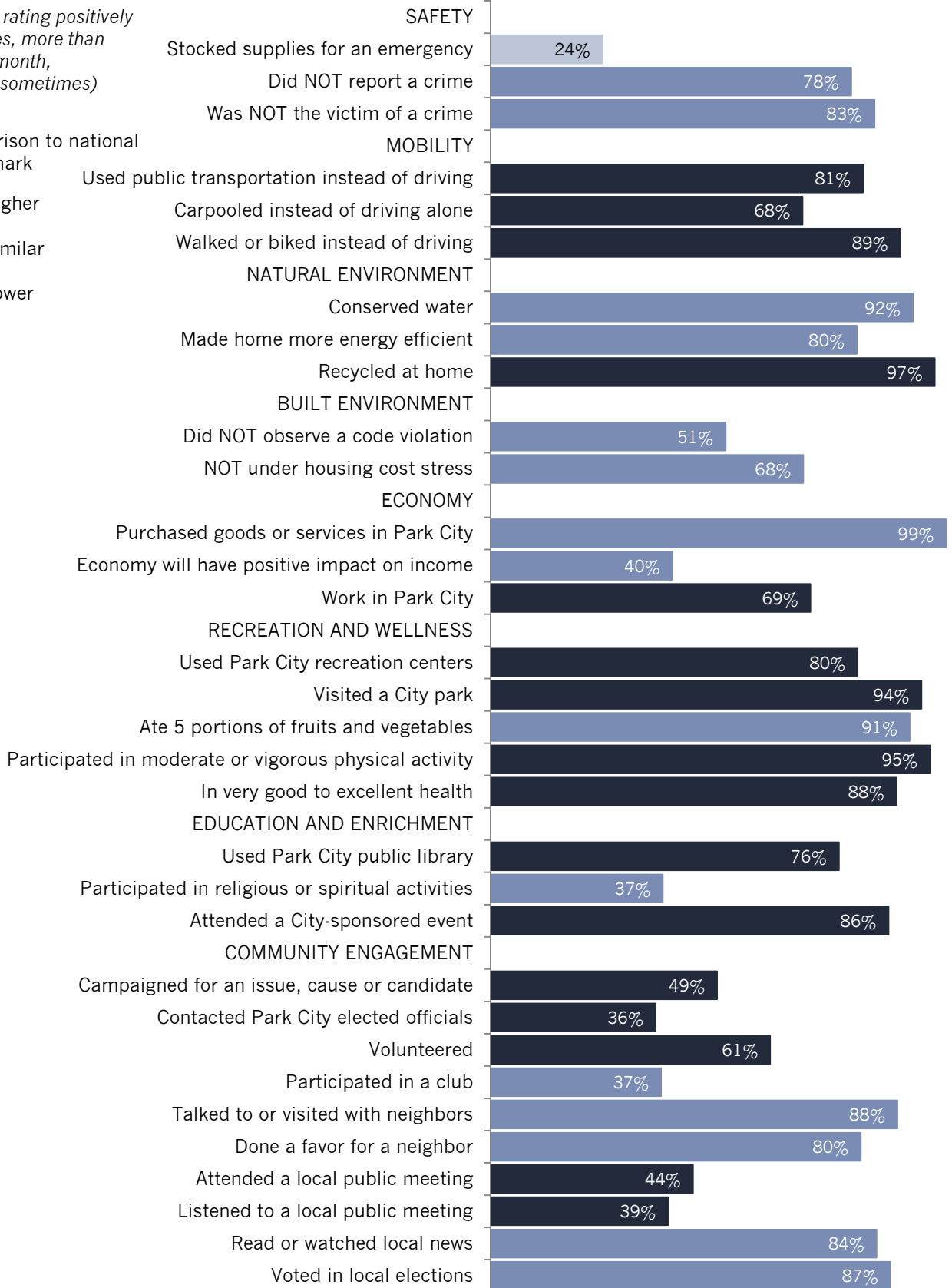
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Figure 3: Aspects of Participation

Percent rating positively
(e.g., yes, more than
once a month,
always/sometimes)

Comparison to national
benchmark

- Higher
- Similar
- Lower

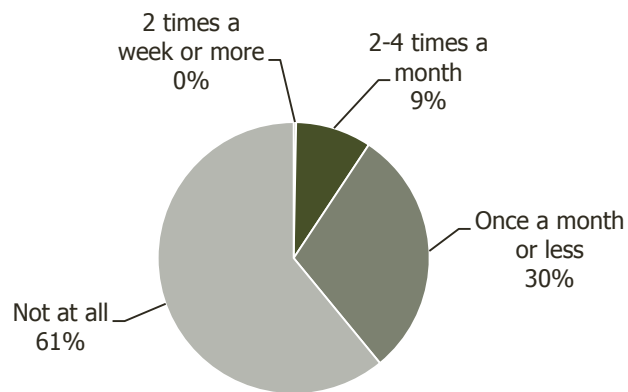


Special Topics

Park City included one question of special interest on The NCS as well as an addition to one of the standard questions. When asked how often they had attended a City-related special event, about 1 in 10 residents had attended such an event 2-4 times a month, 3 in 10 had attended at least once and about 6 in 10 had not attended any special events.

Figure 4: Addition to Question 9

In the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members attended or listened to a City-related special event (Coffee with Council, City Projects Open House, Electric Xpress launch, etc.)?

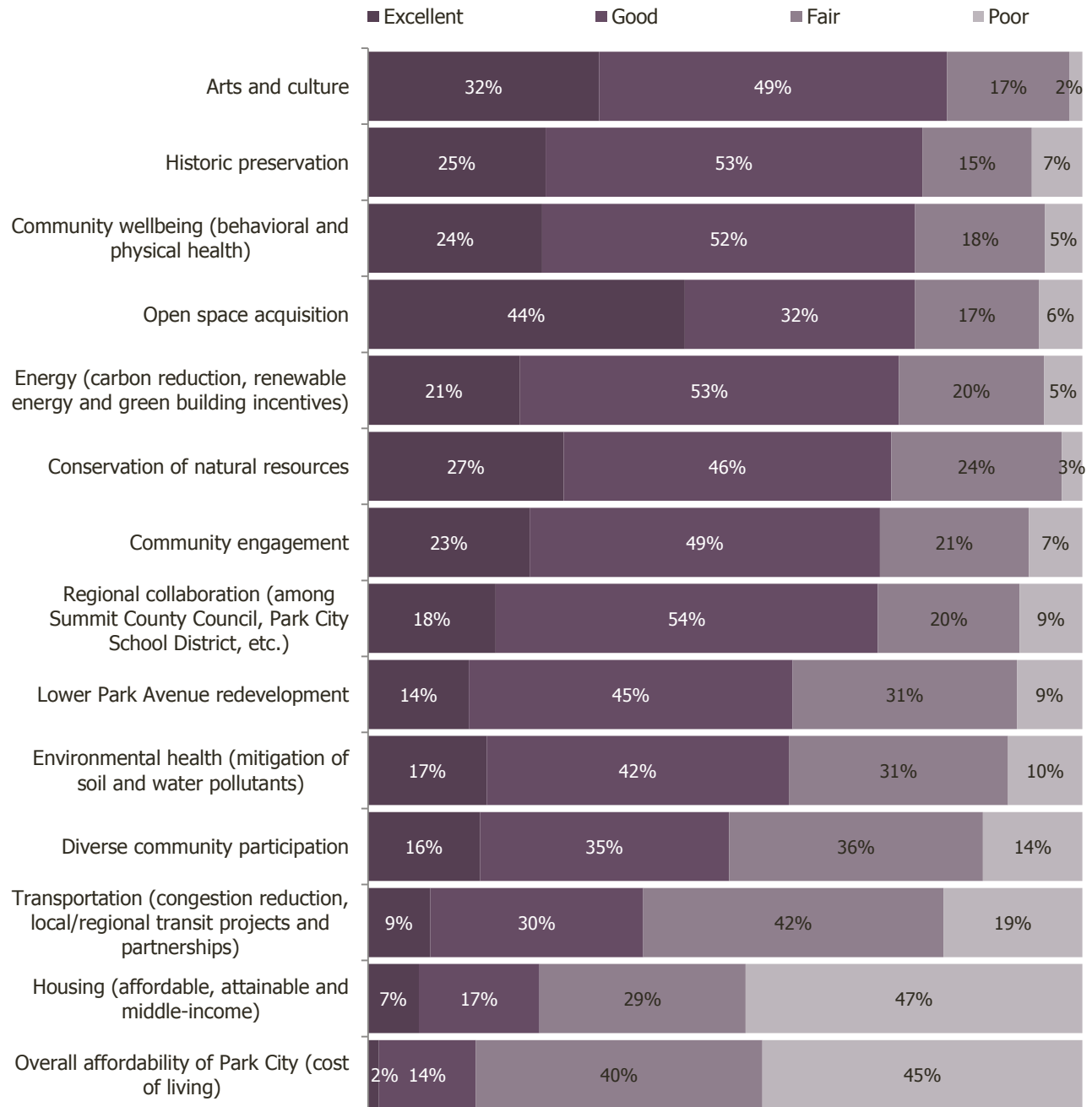


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Residents were asked to rate City performance related to city council priorities. At least 7 in 10 residents gave excellent or good ratings to arts and culture, historic preservation, community wellbeing, open space acquisition, energy, conservation of natural resources, community engagement and regional collaboration. Park City residents were least likely to give positive ratings to transportation, housing and the overall affordability of the city; fewer than 50% of respondents rated City performance as excellent or good in these priority areas.

Figure 5: Park City Priorities

The Park City Council has developed priorities that guide the decision-making process and support the City's vision and values. Please rate Park City government's current performance for each priority.



Conclusions

Park City remains a great place to live.

Almost all residents gave positive ratings to Park City as a place to live, the overall quality of life in the city, the overall image and overall appearance of the city and their neighborhood as a place to live; these ratings were higher than those given in other communities across the country. About three-quarters of residents gave positive marks to the sense of community in the city and Park City as a place to retire, which also were higher than opinions given elsewhere. More than 8 in 10 residents would recommend living in the city to someone who asked and planned to remain in Park City for the next five years.

The Natural Environment is an asset.

As in 2015, residents felt the Natural Environment was an important City priority, and ratings within this facet tended to be strong. About 9 in 10 gave positive evaluations to the overall natural environment, cleanliness and air quality; these levels were all higher than observed in other communities across the nation. About three-quarters of respondents were pleased with natural areas preservation and open space and these ratings were also above average. Nearly all Park City residents reported recycling at home. Only one aspect of Natural Environment, drinking water, was rated lower than elsewhere, which was a decrease from 2015.

Residents continue to prioritize Mobility.

The ratings provided by Park City residents in the survey indicated that Mobility would be an important focus area for the City in the coming years. Many aspects of Mobility received above-average ratings, including paths and walking trails, ease of travel by walking, by bicycle and by public transportation, street lighting, snow removal, sidewalk maintenance and bus or transit services. Further, residents were more likely than those who lived elsewhere to have used public transportation instead of driving, carpoled instead of driving alone or walked or biked instead of driving. However, several Mobility-related items received less positive evaluations in 2017 than in 2015, including traffic flow, overall ease of travel and public parking (this rating was also lower than the national average). When asked about City performance regarding decision-making priorities, about 4 in 10 rated the City's performance on transportation (congestion reduction, local/regional transit projects and partnerships) as excellent or good, 4 in 10 thought it was fair and 2 in 10 felt it was poor.

Housing and affordability are areas of opportunity for the City.

Residents also felt that the Built Environment would be important for the City to focus on in the next two years. While a majority of residents gave positive marks to many aspects of Built Environment and the public places where people want to spend time, fewer than 2 in 10 residents gave positive marks to affordable quality housing or variety of housing options. These ratings were lower than those given elsewhere. Further, while many aspects of Economy received above-average ratings (including the overall economic health of Park City, vibrant downtown area, shopping opportunities, employment opportunities and the City as a place to visit), Park City residents were less likely than others to favorably evaluate its cost of living. While housing and the cost of living are City Council priorities, fewer than half of residents gave the City a positive rating in these two areas. Thus, a continued focus from the City on these priorities was demonstrated through this sounding of public opinion.

THE NCS™

The National Citizen Survey™

Park City, UT

Trends over Time

2017



NRC

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Leaders at the Core of Better Communities

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Summary

The National Citizen Survey™ (The NCS™) is a collaborative effort between National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) and the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). The survey and its administration are standardized to assure high quality research methods and directly comparable results across The NCS communities. The NCS captures residents' opinions within the three pillars of a community (Community Characteristics, Governance and Participation) across eight central facets of community (Safety, Mobility, Natural Environment, Built Environment, Economy, Recreation and Wellness, Education and Enrichment and Community Engagement). This report discusses trends over time, comparing the 2017 ratings for the City of Park City to its previous survey results in 2015, 2013 and 2011. Additional reports and technical appendices are available under separate cover.

Trend data for Park City represent important comparison data and should be examined for improvements or declines. Deviations from stable trends over time, especially, represent opportunities for understanding how local policies, programs or public information may have affected residents' opinions.

Meaningful differences between survey years have been noted within the following tables as being "higher" or "lower" if the differences are greater than seven percentage points between the 2015 and 2017 surveys, otherwise the comparison between 2015 and 2017 are noted as being "similar." Additionally, benchmark comparisons for all survey years are presented for reference. Changes in the benchmark comparison over time can be impacted by various trends, including varying survey cycles for the individual communities that comprise the benchmarks, regional and national economic or other events, as well as emerging survey methodologies.

Overall, ratings in Park City for 2017 generally remained stable. Of the 130 items for which comparisons were available, 107 items were rated similarly in 2015 and 2017, 17 items showed a decrease in ratings and six showed an increase in ratings. Notable trends over time included the following:

- Ratings declined in 2017 for several aspects of Mobility. These included traffic flow, overall ease of travel, public parking, street repair and street cleaning. However, the rating for traffic signal timing improved.
- Resident sentiment toward several aspects of Education and Enrichment also declined over time, including K-12 education, cultural/arts/music activities and child care/preschool. Ratings of social events and activities also showed a decrease in positive ratings over time.
- Levels of Participation within Community Engagement changed over time, but to varying degrees. Residents were less likely in 2017 than in 2015 to have interacted with their neighbors or participated in a club, but more likely to have campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate or to have contacted Park City elected officials.

The National Citizen Survey™

Table 1: Community Characteristics General

	Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
	2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Overall quality of life	98%	96%	96%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Overall image	96%	92%	92%	90%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Place to live	99%	94%	97%	95%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Neighborhood	91%	92%	91%	91%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Place to raise children	90%	85%	93%	88%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Similar
Place to retire	79%	77%	78%	75%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Overall appearance	97%	91%	94%	90%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher

Table 2: Community Characteristics by Facet

		Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good, very/somewhat safe)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
		2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Safety	Overall feeling of safety	NA	96%	99%	94%	Similar	NA	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Safe in neighborhood	98%	97%	100%	95%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Safe downtown area	98%	97%	98%	97%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Mobility	Overall ease of travel	NA	85%	81%	68%	Lower	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Paths and walking trails	94%	91%	94%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Ease of walking	92%	88%	90%	91%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Higher	Higher
	Travel by bicycle	94%	84%	85%	87%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Travel by public transportation	NA	89%	84%	79%	Similar	NA	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Travel by car	75%	66%	53%	49%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Public parking	NA	50%	35%	25%	Lower	NA	NA	Lower	Lower
	Traffic flow	68%	61%	41%	27%	Lower	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Overall natural environment	94%	93%	94%	92%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Higher	Higher
Natural Environment	Cleanliness	93%	91%	95%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Air quality	92%	90%	91%	92%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Overall built environment	NA	77%	75%	71%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
Built Environment	New development in Park City	60%	62%	56%	50%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Affordable quality housing	26%	23%	22%	15%	Similar	Much lower	Lower	Much lower	Much lower
	Housing options	40%	42%	30%	19%	Lower	Much lower	Lower	Much lower	Much lower
	Public places	NA	91%	90%	85%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Higher
	Overall economic health	NA	81%	81%	79%	Similar	NA	NA	Higher	Higher
Economy	Vibrant downtown area	NA	77%	79%	82%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
	Business and services	72%	71%	74%	74%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Cost of living	NA	26%	19%	16%	Similar	NA	NA	Lower	Lower
	Shopping opportunities	63%	72%	76%	73%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Employment opportunities	43%	41%	49%	51%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
	Place to visit	NA	96%	98%	97%	Similar	NA	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Place to work	72%	75%	64%	74%	Higher	Much higher	Higher	Similar	Similar
	Health and wellness	NA	94%	93%	87%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Higher
Recreation and										

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		Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good, very/somewhat safe)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
		2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Wellness	Preventive health services	75%	72%	79%	72%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Similar
	Health care	69%	67%	71%	65%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Similar	Similar
	Recreational opportunities	98%	96%	97%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Fitness opportunities	NA	95%	97%	92%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
Education and Enrichment	Religious or spiritual events and activities	86%	88%	84%	77%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Cultural/arts/music activities	75%	93%	88%	81%	Lower	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Adult education	NA	62%	60%	58%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	K-12 education	84%	78%	87%	72%	Lower	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Child care/preschool	31%	51%	51%	35%	Lower	Much lower	Similar	Similar	Lower
Community Engagement	Social events and activities	89%	91%	92%	84%	Lower	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Higher
	Neighborhoodness	NA	69%	67%	71%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Openness and acceptance	68%	68%	65%	69%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Opportunities to participate in community matters	84%	84%	85%	80%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Opportunities to volunteer	90%	91%	92%	87%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher

Table 3: Governance General

	Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
	2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Services provided by Park City	83%	80%	80%	79%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Customer service	78%	83%	82%	81%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Value of services for taxes paid	70%	66%	71%	68%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Overall direction	70%	64%	50%	45%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Welcoming citizen involvement	80%	73%	66%	66%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Similar	Similar
Confidence in City government	NA	66%	58%	61%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
Acting in the best interest of Park City	NA	66%	63%	58%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
Being honest	NA	66%	72%	69%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
Treating all residents fairly	NA	56%	61%	58%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
Services provided by the Federal Government	44%	43%	49%	47%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar

Table 4: Governance by Facet

		Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
		2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Safety	Police	81%	77%	83%	84%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Fire	94%	95%	97%	97%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Ambulance/EMS	93%	95%	96%	97%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Crime prevention	82%	82%	85%	83%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Similar
	Fire prevention	83%	81%	86%	87%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Animal control	69%	58%	58%	70%	Higher	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar

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		Percent rating positively (e.g., excellent/good)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
		2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Mobility	Emergency preparedness	65%	61%	69%	73%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Traffic enforcement	62%	73%	60%	62%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Street repair	37%	47%	63%	45%	Lower	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Street cleaning	70%	74%	85%	71%	Lower	Higher	Similar	Higher	Similar
	Street lighting	69%	79%	77%	76%	Similar	Higher	Higher	Similar	Higher
	Snow removal	77%	83%	89%	84%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Sidewalk maintenance	67%	68%	77%	73%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
	Traffic signal timing	56%	62%	60%	68%	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Bus or transit services	97%	94%	91%	89%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Garbage collection	88%	82%	87%	82%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Natural Environment	Recycling	80%	68%	70%	75%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Drinking water	43%	49%	62%	53%	Lower	Much lower	Lower	Similar	Lower
	Natural areas preservation	75%	79%	75%	78%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Open space	NA	82%	78%	79%	Similar	NA	Similar	Higher	Higher
	Storm drainage	82%	77%	80%	85%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Higher
Built Environment	Sewer services	79%	85%	84%	87%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Power utility	86%	82%	83%	84%	Similar	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Utility billing	NA	78%	78%	74%	Similar	NA	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Land use, planning and zoning	57%	56%	52%	57%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
	Code enforcement	58%	61%	60%	57%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Economy	Economic development	58%	57%	62%	61%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Recreation and Wellness	City parks	98%	97%	96%	95%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Recreation programs	94%	92%	92%	96%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Recreation centers	91%	96%	95%	90%	Similar	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Higher
	Health services	84%	82%	81%	80%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
Education and Enrichment	Special events	NA	86%	85%	83%	Similar	NA	Higher	Higher	Higher
	Public libraries	92%	95%	95%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
Community Engagement	Public information	83%	82%	78%	81%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Higher

Table 5: Participation General

	Percent rating positively (e.g., always/sometimes, more than once a month, yes)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
	2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Sense of community	87%	74%	74%	75%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Similar	Higher
Recommend Park City	96%	94%	92%	83%	Lower	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Remain in Park City	89%	87%	88%	85%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Contacted Park City employees	57%	47%	50%	53%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar

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Table 6: Participation by Facet

		Percent rating positively (e.g., always/sometimes, more than once a month, yes)				2017 rating compared to 2015	Comparison to benchmark			
		2011	2013	2015	2017		2011	2013	2015	2017
Safety	Stocked supplies for an emergency	NA	20%	16%	24%	Higher	NA	NA	Much lower	Lower
	Did NOT report a crime	NA	17%	75%	78%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Was NOT the victim of a crime	90%	87%	91%	83%	Lower	Higher	Similar	Similar	Similar
Mobility	Used public transportation instead of driving	NA	NA	76%	81%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
	Carpooled instead of driving alone	NA	61%	71%	68%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
	Walked or biked instead of driving	NA	87%	91%	89%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
Natural Environment	Conserved water	NA	87%	96%	92%	Similar	NA	NA	Higher	Similar
	Made home more energy efficient	NA	74%	83%	80%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Recycled at home	89%	89%	96%	97%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
Built Environment	Did NOT observe a code violation	NA	43%	53%	51%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	NOT under housing cost stress	60%	79%	67%	68%	Similar	Lower	Higher	Similar	Similar
Economy	Purchased goods or services in Park City	NA	98%	98%	99%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Economy will have positive impact on income	24%	34%	42%	40%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Higher	Similar
	Work in Park City	NA	63%	72%	69%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
Recreation and Wellness	Used Park City recreation centers	83%	77%	91%	80%	Lower	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Visited a City park	96%	92%	96%	94%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
	Ate 5 portions of fruits and vegetables	NA	90%	93%	91%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Participated in moderate or vigorous physical activity	NA	93%	99%	95%	Similar	NA	NA	Higher	Higher
	In very good to excellent health	NA	87%	87%	88%	Similar	NA	NA	Higher	Higher
Education and Enrichment	Used Park City public library	82%	80%	79%	76%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Higher	Higher
	Participated in religious or spiritual activities	36%	36%	32%	37%	Similar	Much lower	Lower	Lower	Similar
	Attended a City-sponsored event	NA	85%	88%	86%	Similar	NA	NA	Much higher	Much higher
Community Engagement	Campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate	NA	31%	33%	49%	Higher	NA	NA	Higher	Much higher
	Contacted Park City elected officials	NA	28%	25%	36%	Higher	NA	NA	Similar	Higher
	Volunteered	70%	52%	66%	61%	Similar	Much higher	Similar	Much higher	Much higher
	Participated in a club	51%	36%	51%	37%	Lower	Much higher	Similar	Much higher	Similar
	Talked to or visited with neighbors	NA	NA	96%	88%	Lower	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Done a favor for a neighbor	NA	NA	94%	80%	Lower	NA	NA	Higher	Similar
	Attended a local public meeting	44%	37%	44%	44%	Similar	Much higher	Higher	Much higher	Much higher
	Listened a local public meeting	NA	13%	32%	39%	Similar	NA	Much lower	Similar	Higher
	Read or watched local news	NA	83%	91%	84%	Similar	NA	NA	Similar	Similar
	Voted in local elections	72%	79%	81%	87%	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar

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Park City, UT

Technical Appendices

2017



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Appendix A: Complete Survey Responses

Responses excluding “don’t know”

The following pages contain a complete set of responses to each question on the survey, excluding the “don’t know” responses. The percent of respondents giving a particular response is shown followed by the number of respondents (denoted with “N=”).

Table 1: Question 1

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Park City as a place to live	59%	N=217	36%	N=133	3%	N=11	2%	N=7	100%	N=368
Your neighborhood as a place to live	64%	N=237	27%	N=98	8%	N=30	1%	N=4	100%	N=369
Park City as a place to raise children	55%	N=159	33%	N=96	6%	N=16	6%	N=18	100%	N=290
Park City as a place to work	31%	N=94	44%	N=135	14%	N=45	11%	N=34	100%	N=309
Park City as a place to visit	77%	N=270	20%	N=70	3%	N=9	0%	N=1	100%	N=350
Park City as a place to retire	51%	N=160	24%	N=74	18%	N=56	7%	N=23	100%	N=313
The overall quality of life in Park City	52%	N=190	42%	N=154	5%	N=19	1%	N=2	100%	N=365

Table 2: Question 2

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	63%	N=234	31%	N=114	3%	N=10	3%	N=11	100%	N=368
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	23%	N=85	45%	N=164	26%	N=96	5%	N=20	100%	N=366
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	55%	N=199	37%	N=134	8%	N=29	0%	N=1	100%	N=363
Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	25%	N=92	46%	N=169	23%	N=83	6%	N=23	100%	N=367
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	59%	N=217	28%	N=103	12%	N=44	0%	N=2	100%	N=365
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	31%	N=109	41%	N=142	21%	N=74	7%	N=24	100%	N=349
Overall economic health of Park City	40%	N=139	40%	N=139	17%	N=59	4%	N=14	100%	N=350
Sense of community	37%	N=135	38%	N=137	19%	N=68	6%	N=23	100%	N=363
Overall image or reputation of Park City	49%	N=179	41%	N=151	8%	N=28	2%	N=7	100%	N=365

Table 3: Question 3

Please indicate how likely or unlikely you are to do each of the following:	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Total	
Recommend living in Park City to someone who asks	50%	N=184	33%	N=119	10%	N=35	8%	N=28	100%	N=366
Remain in Park City for the next five years	59%	N=214	26%	N=95	9%	N=31	6%	N=23	100%	N=363

Table 4: Question 4

Please rate how safe or unsafe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Total	
In your neighborhood during the day	87%	N=317	8%	N=30	3%	N=10	2%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=365
In Park City's downtown area during the day	84%	N=307	13%	N=48	3%	N=9	0%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=365

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Table 5: Question 5

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Traffic flow on major streets	5%	N=17	23%	N=83	49%	N=180	23%	N=86	100%	N=366
Ease of public parking	3%	N=10	22%	N=81	44%	N=161	30%	N=110	100%	N=363
Ease of travel by car in Park City	7%	N=26	42%	N=152	42%	N=153	9%	N=34	100%	N=365
Ease of travel by public transportation in Park City	35%	N=119	44%	N=148	19%	N=64	2%	N=6	100%	N=336
Ease of travel by bicycle in Park City	45%	N=155	41%	N=141	13%	N=44	0%	N=2	100%	N=341
Ease of walking in Park City	46%	N=168	45%	N=163	8%	N=30	1%	N=4	100%	N=365
Availability of paths and walking trails	56%	N=205	38%	N=139	5%	N=20	1%	N=3	100%	N=367
Air quality	44%	N=160	48%	N=177	7%	N=25	1%	N=4	100%	N=366
Cleanliness of Park City	45%	N=165	49%	N=180	5%	N=19	1%	N=4	100%	N=369
Overall appearance of Park City	44%	N=164	46%	N=169	9%	N=33	1%	N=2	100%	N=368
Public places where people want to spend time	41%	N=144	44%	N=156	11%	N=39	4%	N=15	100%	N=354
Variety of housing options	6%	N=19	14%	N=47	28%	N=95	53%	N=180	100%	N=340
Availability of affordable quality housing	6%	N=20	9%	N=29	19%	N=61	66%	N=215	100%	N=325
Fitness opportunities (including exercise classes and paths or trails, etc.)	63%	N=231	29%	N=106	7%	N=27	0%	N=1	100%	N=364
Recreational opportunities	73%	N=266	21%	N=77	5%	N=17	2%	N=6	100%	N=366
Availability of affordable quality health care	30%	N=92	35%	N=109	23%	N=72	12%	N=38	100%	N=311
Availability of preventive health services	30%	N=93	43%	N=133	19%	N=59	9%	N=28	100%	N=312

Table 6: Question 6

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Availability of affordable quality child care/preschool	8%	N=10	27%	N=35	35%	N=45	30%	N=39	100%	N=129
K-12 education	29%	N=56	43%	N=85	25%	N=50	3%	N=5	100%	N=195
Adult educational opportunities	20%	N=53	38%	N=100	32%	N=86	10%	N=26	100%	N=266
Opportunities to attend cultural/arts/music activities	46%	N=166	35%	N=126	17%	N=61	2%	N=7	100%	N=359
Opportunities to participate in religious or spiritual events and activities	44%	N=107	33%	N=80	20%	N=49	3%	N=7	100%	N=242
Employment opportunities	18%	N=52	33%	N=97	37%	N=110	12%	N=34	100%	N=293
Shopping opportunities	25%	N=90	47%	N=169	22%	N=79	5%	N=19	100%	N=356
Cost of living in Park City	1%	N=3	15%	N=55	41%	N=148	42%	N=152	100%	N=358
Overall quality of business and service establishments in Park City	18%	N=65	56%	N=203	23%	N=82	3%	N=12	100%	N=361
Vibrant downtown area	36%	N=133	45%	N=165	14%	N=51	4%	N=16	100%	N=364
Overall quality of new development in Park City	12%	N=41	38%	N=131	33%	N=113	18%	N=61	100%	N=346
Opportunities to participate in social events and activities	41%	N=144	43%	N=154	15%	N=54	1%	N=2	100%	N=355
Opportunities to volunteer	53%	N=177	35%	N=116	12%	N=40	1%	N=2	100%	N=336
Opportunities to participate in community matters	40%	N=133	40%	N=130	17%	N=57	2%	N=8	100%	N=328
Openness and acceptance of the community toward people of diverse backgrounds	25%	N=85	44%	N=150	27%	N=93	4%	N=14	100%	N=342
Neighborliness of residents in Park City	22%	N=79	50%	N=181	19%	N=69	10%	N=36	100%	N=365

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Table 7: Question 7

Please indicate whether or not you have done each of the following in the last 12 months.	No		Yes		Total	
Made efforts to conserve water	8%	N=30	92%	N=334	100%	N=364
Made efforts to make your home more energy efficient	20%	N=75	80%	N=291	100%	N=366
Observed a code violation or other hazard in Park City (weeds, noise, etc.)	51%	N=186	49%	N=178	100%	N=365
Household member was a victim of a crime in Park City	83%	N=306	17%	N=61	100%	N=367
Reported a crime to the police in Park City	78%	N=287	22%	N=79	100%	N=367
Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	76%	N=277	24%	N=89	100%	N=366
Campaigned or advocated for an issue, cause or candidate	51%	N=186	49%	N=180	100%	N=366
Contacted the City of Park City (in-person, phone, email or web) for help or information	47%	N=172	53%	N=196	100%	N=367
Contacted Park City elected officials (in-person, phone, email or web) to express your opinion	64%	N=235	36%	N=132	100%	N=367

Table 8: Question 8

In the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members done each of the following in Park City?	2 times a week or more		2-4 times a month		Once a month or less		Not at all		Total	
Used Park City recreation centers or their services	33%	N=120	23%	N=84	24%	N=89	20%	N=74	100%	N=367
Visited a neighborhood park or City park	34%	N=126	27%	N=100	32%	N=117	6%	N=23	100%	N=366
Used Park City public library or its services	12%	N=44	30%	N=109	34%	N=124	24%	N=89	100%	N=367
Participated in religious or spiritual activities in Park City	7%	N=25	11%	N=40	20%	N=71	63%	N=229	100%	N=366
Attended a City-sponsored event	7%	N=26	18%	N=67	61%	N=223	14%	N=49	100%	N=366
Used bus or other public transportation instead of driving	17%	N=62	28%	N=103	36%	N=132	19%	N=70	100%	N=367
Carpooled with other adults or children instead of driving alone	24%	N=88	21%	N=76	23%	N=84	32%	N=118	100%	N=366
Walked or biked instead of driving	37%	N=136	31%	N=112	21%	N=78	11%	N=40	100%	N=366
Volunteered your time to some group/activity in Park City	13%	N=47	17%	N=59	31%	N=110	39%	N=139	100%	N=355
Participated in a club	10%	N=36	11%	N=38	16%	N=58	63%	N=224	100%	N=355
Talked to or visited with your immediate neighbors	40%	N=146	30%	N=109	18%	N=65	12%	N=42	100%	N=362
Done a favor for a neighbor	18%	N=65	25%	N=90	37%	N=132	20%	N=70	100%	N=357

Table 9: Question 9

Thinking about local public meetings (of local elected officials like City Council or County Council, advisory boards, town halls, HOA, neighborhood watch, etc.), in the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members attended or listened to a local public meeting?	2 times a week or more		2-4 times a month		Once a month or less		Not at all		Total	
Attended a local public meeting	1%	N=2	9%	N=32	35%	N=126	56%	N=203	100%	N=363
Listened to (online) a local public meeting	3%	N=9	10%	N=35	26%	N=95	61%	N=222	100%	N=361
Attended or listed to a City-related special event (Coffee with Council, City Projects Open House, Electric Xpress launch, etc.)	0%	N=1	9%	N=33	30%	N=109	61%	N=224	100%	N=367

Table 10: Question 10

Please rate the quality of each of the following services in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Police services	38%	N=122	46%	N=145	12%	N=37	4%	N=14	100%	N=318
Fire services	56%	N=158	41%	N=114	2%	N=6	1%	N=2	100%	N=280
Ambulance or emergency medical services	56%	N=142	41%	N=102	2%	N=5	1%	N=2	100%	N=251
Crime prevention	33%	N=84	49%	N=125	13%	N=32	5%	N=12	100%	N=253

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Please rate the quality of each of the following services in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Fire prevention and education	38%	N=93	49%	N=121	12%	N=30	0%	N=1	100%	N=245
Traffic enforcement	18%	N=58	44%	N=141	24%	N=76	14%	N=44	100%	N=319
Street repair	14%	N=52	31%	N=111	36%	N=130	19%	N=69	100%	N=362
Street cleaning	27%	N=92	44%	N=150	24%	N=82	6%	N=19	100%	N=343
Street lighting	24%	N=88	52%	N=188	21%	N=75	3%	N=10	100%	N=362
Snow removal	38%	N=136	46%	N=165	13%	N=48	3%	N=9	100%	N=358
Sidewalk maintenance	22%	N=74	51%	N=174	23%	N=77	4%	N=14	100%	N=338
Traffic signal timing	15%	N=55	53%	N=190	21%	N=76	10%	N=37	100%	N=357
Bus or transit services	48%	N=164	41%	N=142	8%	N=27	3%	N=9	100%	N=342
Garbage collection	32%	N=112	50%	N=175	16%	N=55	2%	N=8	100%	N=350
Recycling	33%	N=118	42%	N=152	18%	N=64	7%	N=24	100%	N=359
Storm drainage	27%	N=80	58%	N=175	14%	N=42	1%	N=3	100%	N=300
Drinking water	16%	N=58	37%	N=131	24%	N=84	23%	N=80	100%	N=353
Sewer services	29%	N=94	57%	N=182	13%	N=43	0%	N=0	100%	N=319
Power (electric and/or gas) utility	31%	N=102	54%	N=179	15%	N=49	1%	N=4	100%	N=334
Utility billing	21%	N=72	53%	N=180	22%	N=74	4%	N=13	100%	N=340
City parks	58%	N=209	37%	N=133	5%	N=17	0%	N=1	100%	N=361
Recreation programs or classes	45%	N=140	51%	N=159	3%	N=9	1%	N=2	100%	N=310
Recreation centers or facilities	52%	N=181	38%	N=132	10%	N=36	0%	N=1	100%	N=349
Land use, planning and zoning	13%	N=42	44%	N=142	30%	N=96	14%	N=44	100%	N=324
Code enforcement (weeds, noise, etc.)	12%	N=35	45%	N=134	26%	N=78	17%	N=50	100%	N=297
Animal control	15%	N=44	54%	N=159	22%	N=64	8%	N=24	100%	N=292
Economic development	19%	N=59	42%	N=131	25%	N=78	14%	N=42	100%	N=310
Health services	28%	N=88	52%	N=164	19%	N=59	1%	N=2	100%	N=313
Public library services	54%	N=171	40%	N=128	6%	N=19	0%	N=0	100%	N=318
Public information services	33%	N=101	48%	N=146	15%	N=44	4%	N=14	100%	N=305
Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations)	20%	N=46	54%	N=127	17%	N=40	10%	N=22	100%	N=235
Preservation of natural areas such as open space, farmlands and greenbelts	43%	N=144	35%	N=116	18%	N=61	4%	N=15	100%	N=336
Park City open space	42%	N=147	37%	N=128	16%	N=57	4%	N=15	100%	N=348
City-sponsored special events	34%	N=115	49%	N=165	13%	N=42	4%	N=13	100%	N=336
Overall customer service by Park City employees (police, staff, planners, etc.)	32%	N=108	49%	N=164	14%	N=47	5%	N=16	100%	N=335

Table 11: Question 11

Overall, how would you rate the quality of the services provided by each of the following?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Park City Municipal Government	18%	N=59	60%	N=192	16%	N=51	5%	N=17	100%	N=318
The Federal Government	6%	N=20	41%	N=124	35%	N=107	18%	N=54	100%	N=305

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Table 12: Question 12

Please rate the following categories of Park City government performance:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
The value of services for the taxes paid to Park City	18%	N=59	50%	N=161	20%	N=65	12%	N=39	100%	N=324
The overall direction that Park City is taking	9%	N=31	36%	N=125	33%	N=115	22%	N=78	100%	N=349
The job Park City government does at welcoming citizen involvement	19%	N=61	47%	N=150	22%	N=70	11%	N=36	100%	N=317
Overall confidence in Park City government	12%	N=42	49%	N=168	26%	N=90	13%	N=45	100%	N=345
Generally acting in the best interest of the community	13%	N=45	45%	N=156	27%	N=93	15%	N=51	100%	N=344
Being honest	15%	N=49	53%	N=173	20%	N=66	11%	N=36	100%	N=324
Treating all residents fairly	14%	N=45	43%	N=136	26%	N=80	17%	N=52	100%	N=314

Table 13: Question 13

Please rate how important, if at all, you think it is for the Park City community to focus on each of the following in the coming two years:	Essential		Very important		Somewhat important		Not at all important		Total	
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	50%	N=181	31%	N=113	18%	N=66	2%	N=6	100%	N=365
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	45%	N=163	42%	N=153	12%	N=45	1%	N=4	100%	N=364
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	65%	N=238	25%	N=91	9%	N=32	1%	N=4	100%	N=365
Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	49%	N=177	40%	N=146	8%	N=31	3%	N=10	100%	N=365
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	26%	N=96	50%	N=183	21%	N=77	2%	N=7	100%	N=364
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	30%	N=108	38%	N=140	30%	N=108	2%	N=8	100%	N=364
Overall economic health of Park City	50%	N=179	36%	N=131	13%	N=48	0%	N=1	100%	N=359
Sense of community	47%	N=173	37%	N=135	15%	N=55	1%	N=2	100%	N=365

Table 14: Question 14

The Park City Council has developed priorities that guide the decision-making process and support the City's vision and values. Please rate Park City government's current performance for each priority.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Housing (affordable, attainable and middle-income)	7%	N=23	17%	N=56	29%	N=95	47%	N=155	100%	N=330
Transportation (congestion reduction, local/regional transit projects and partnerships)	9%	N=30	30%	N=104	42%	N=147	19%	N=68	100%	N=350
Energy (carbon reduction, renewable energy and green building incentives)	21%	N=69	53%	N=172	20%	N=66	5%	N=17	100%	N=324
Overall affordability of Park City (cost of living)	2%	N=5	14%	N=47	40%	N=140	45%	N=157	100%	N=350
Arts and culture	32%	N=112	49%	N=169	17%	N=60	2%	N=6	100%	N=346
Community engagement	23%	N=79	49%	N=170	21%	N=72	7%	N=26	100%	N=347
Community wellbeing (behavioral and physical health)	24%	N=84	52%	N=179	18%	N=62	5%	N=18	100%	N=343
Conservation of natural resources	27%	N=93	46%	N=156	24%	N=81	3%	N=10	100%	N=339
Diverse community participation	16%	N=51	35%	N=113	36%	N=115	14%	N=45	100%	N=323
Environmental health (mitigation of soil and water pollutants)	17%	N=52	42%	N=133	31%	N=96	10%	N=33	100%	N=314
Historic preservation	25%	N=86	53%	N=183	15%	N=53	7%	N=25	100%	N=347
Lower Park Avenue redevelopment	14%	N=40	45%	N=127	31%	N=88	9%	N=26	100%	N=280
Open space acquisition	44%	N=147	32%	N=106	17%	N=57	6%	N=20	100%	N=331
Regional collaboration (among Summit County Council, Park City School District, etc.)	18%	N=48	54%	N=144	20%	N=53	9%	N=24	100%	N=269

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Table 15: Question D1

How often, if at all, do you do each of the following, considering all of the times you could?	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Usually		Always		Total	
Recycle at home	1%	N=2	3%	N=10	5%	N=18	19%	N=67	72%	N=257	100%	N=355
Purchase goods or services from a business located in Park City	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	16%	N=58	59%	N=208	24%	N=84	100%	N=354
Eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day	2%	N=8	7%	N=23	25%	N=87	40%	N=141	26%	N=90	100%	N=348
Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity	0%	N=0	5%	N=16	11%	N=39	42%	N=149	42%	N=149	100%	N=353
Read or watch local news (via television, paper, computer, etc.)	1%	N=3	15%	N=54	21%	N=75	28%	N=101	34%	N=122	100%	N=355
Vote in local elections	5%	N=17	8%	N=29	10%	N=36	22%	N=77	55%	N=193	100%	N=353

Table 16: Question D2

Would you say that in general your health is:	Percent	Number
Excellent	47%	N=166
Very good	41%	N=146
Good	11%	N=37
Fair	1%	N=3
Poor	1%	N=2
Total	100%	N=354

Table 17: Question D3

What impact, if any, do you think the economy will have on your family income in the next 6 months? Do you think the impact will be:	Percent	Number
Very positive	7%	N=26
Somewhat positive	32%	N=112
Neutral	56%	N=195
Somewhat negative	4%	N=15
Very negative	0%	N=1
Total	100%	N=350

Table 18: Question D4

What is your employment status?	Percent	Number
Working full time for pay	66%	N=231
Working part time for pay	11%	N=38
Unemployed, looking for paid work	0%	N=1
Unemployed, not looking for paid work	5%	N=18
Fully retired	18%	N=63
Total	100%	N=352

Table 19: Question D5

Do you work inside the boundaries of Park City?	Percent	Number
Yes, outside the home	55%	N=187
Yes, from home	15%	N=51
No	31%	N=104
Total	100%	N=342

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Table 20: Question D6

How many years have you lived in Park City?	Percent	Number
Less than 2 years	9%	N=31
2 to 5 years	20%	N=72
6 to 10 years	12%	N=44
11 to 20 years	25%	N=88
More than 20 years	34%	N=119
Total	100%	N=354

Table 21: Question D7

Which best describes the building you live in?	Percent	Number
One family house detached from any other houses	57%	N=203
Building with two or more homes (duplex, townhome, apartment or condominium)	41%	N=143
Mobile home	2%	N=6
Other	1%	N=2
Total	100%	N=354

Table 22: Question D8

Is this house, apartment or mobile home...	Percent	Number
Rented	35%	N=123
Owned	65%	N=229
Total	100%	N=352

Table 23: Question D9

About how much is your monthly housing cost for the place you live (including rent, mortgage payment, property tax, property insurance and homeowners' association (HOA) fees)?	Percent	Number
Less than \$300 per month	3%	N=9
\$300 to \$599 per month	8%	N=27
\$600 to \$999 per month	12%	N=40
\$1,000 to \$1,499 per month	14%	N=48
\$1,500 to \$2,499 per month	25%	N=87
\$2,500 or more per month	39%	N=137
Total	100%	N=348

Table 24: Question D10

Do any children 17 or under live in your household?	Percent	Number
No	75%	N=264
Yes	25%	N=89
Total	100%	N=353

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Table 25: Question D11

Are you or any other members of your household aged 65 or older?	Percent	Number
No	75%	N=263
Yes	25%	N=90
Total	100%	N=353

Table 26: Question D12

How much do you anticipate your household's total income before taxes will be for the current year? (Please include in your total income money from all sources for all persons living in your household.)	Percent	Number
Less than \$25,000	9%	N=30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19%	N=66
\$50,000 to \$99,999	16%	N=55
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19%	N=66
\$150,000 or more	37%	N=128
Total	100%	N=345

Table 27: Question D13

Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?	Percent	Number
No, not Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	83%	N=288
Yes, I consider myself to be Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	17%	N=59
Total	100%	N=347

Table 28: Question D14

What is your race? (Mark one or more races to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be.)	Percent	Number
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0%	N=0
Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander	0%	N=0
Black or African American	1%	N=2
White	88%	N=306
Other	13%	N=46

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select more than one option.

Table 29: Question D15

In which category is your age?	Percent	Number
18 to 24 years	5%	N=18
25 to 34 years	25%	N=87
35 to 44 years	14%	N=51
45 to 54 years	22%	N=77
55 to 64 years	15%	N=54
65 to 74 years	14%	N=48
75 years or older	5%	N=17
Total	100%	N=352

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Table 30: Question D16

What is your sex?	Percent	Number
Female	49%	N=174
Male	51%	N=179
Total	100%	N=353

Table 31: Question D17

Do you consider a cell phone or landline your primary telephone number?	Percent	Number
Cell	87%	N=305
Land line	3%	N=11
Both	10%	N=36
Total	100%	N=352

Responses including “don’t know”

The following pages contain a complete set of responses to each question on the survey, including the “don’t know” responses. The percent of respondents giving a particular response is shown followed by the number of respondents (denoted with “N=”).

Table 32: Question 1

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Park City as a place to live	59%	N=217	36%	N=133	3%	N=11	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=368
Your neighborhood as a place to live	64%	N=237	27%	N=98	8%	N=30	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=369
Park City as a place to raise children	44%	N=159	27%	N=96	4%	N=16	5%	N=18	20%	N=71	100%	N=361
Park City as a place to work	26%	N=94	38%	N=135	13%	N=45	10%	N=34	13%	N=47	100%	N=356
Park City as a place to visit	75%	N=270	19%	N=70	2%	N=9	0%	N=1	3%	N=11	100%	N=361
Park City as a place to retire	44%	N=160	21%	N=74	16%	N=56	6%	N=23	13%	N=47	100%	N=359
The overall quality of life in Park City	52%	N=190	42%	N=154	5%	N=19	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=365

Table 33: Question 2

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	63%	N=234	31%	N=114	3%	N=10	3%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=368
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	23%	N=85	45%	N=164	26%	N=96	5%	N=20	0%	N=1	100%	N=366
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	55%	N=199	37%	N=134	8%	N=29	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=363
Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	25%	N=92	46%	N=169	23%	N=83	6%	N=23	0%	N=0	100%	N=367
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	59%	N=217	28%	N=103	12%	N=44	0%	N=2	1%	N=3	100%	N=368
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	30%	N=109	39%	N=142	20%	N=74	6%	N=24	5%	N=18	100%	N=367
Overall economic health of Park City	38%	N=139	38%	N=139	16%	N=59	4%	N=14	4%	N=15	100%	N=365
Sense of community	37%	N=135	38%	N=137	19%	N=68	6%	N=23	0%	N=2	100%	N=365
Overall image or reputation of Park City	49%	N=179	41%	N=151	8%	N=28	2%	N=7	1%	N=3	100%	N=368

Table 34: Question 3

Please indicate how likely or unlikely you are to do each of the following:	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't know		Total	
Recommend living in Park City to someone who asks	50%	N=184	32%	N=119	9%	N=35	8%	N=28	1%	N=3	100%	N=369
Remain in Park City for the next five years	58%	N=214	26%	N=95	9%	N=31	6%	N=23	1%	N=5	100%	N=368

Table 35: Question 4

Please rate how safe or unsafe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Don't know		Total	
In your neighborhood during the day	87%	N=317	8%	N=30	3%	N=10	2%	N=8	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=365
In Park City's downtown area during the day	84%	N=307	13%	N=48	3%	N=9	0%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=365

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Table 36: Question 5

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Traffic flow on major streets	5%	N=17	23%	N=83	49%	N=180	23%	N=86	0%	N=0	100%	N=366
Ease of public parking	3%	N=10	22%	N=81	44%	N=161	30%	N=110	0%	N=1	100%	N=364
Ease of travel by car in Park City	7%	N=26	42%	N=152	42%	N=153	9%	N=34	0%	N=0	100%	N=365
Ease of travel by public transportation in Park City	33%	N=119	41%	N=148	17%	N=64	2%	N=6	7%	N=27	100%	N=363
Ease of travel by bicycle in Park City	43%	N=155	39%	N=141	12%	N=44	0%	N=2	6%	N=23	100%	N=364
Ease of walking in Park City	46%	N=168	44%	N=163	8%	N=30	1%	N=4	1%	N=2	100%	N=367
Availability of paths and walking trails	56%	N=205	38%	N=139	5%	N=20	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	100%	N=368
Air quality	44%	N=160	48%	N=177	7%	N=25	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=366
Cleanliness of Park City	45%	N=165	49%	N=180	5%	N=19	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=369
Overall appearance of Park City	44%	N=164	46%	N=169	9%	N=33	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=368
Public places where people want to spend time	39%	N=144	43%	N=156	11%	N=39	4%	N=15	3%	N=12	100%	N=366
Variety of housing options	5%	N=19	13%	N=47	26%	N=95	49%	N=180	7%	N=24	100%	N=365
Availability of affordable quality housing	5%	N=20	8%	N=29	17%	N=61	59%	N=215	11%	N=39	100%	N=364
Fitness opportunities (including exercise classes and paths or trails, etc.)	63%	N=231	29%	N=106	7%	N=27	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=365
Recreational opportunities	73%	N=266	21%	N=77	5%	N=17	1%	N=6	0%	N=1	100%	N=367
Availability of affordable quality health care	25%	N=92	30%	N=109	20%	N=72	10%	N=38	15%	N=56	100%	N=367
Availability of preventive health services	26%	N=93	36%	N=133	16%	N=59	8%	N=28	14%	N=52	100%	N=365

Table 37: Question 6

Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Availability of affordable quality child care/preschool	3%	N=10	10%	N=35	12%	N=45	11%	N=39	64%	N=233	100%	N=362
K-12 education	15%	N=56	23%	N=85	14%	N=50	1%	N=5	46%	N=168	100%	N=363
Adult educational opportunities	15%	N=53	27%	N=100	24%	N=86	7%	N=26	27%	N=98	100%	N=365
Opportunities to attend cultural/arts/music activities	45%	N=166	34%	N=126	17%	N=61	2%	N=7	2%	N=7	100%	N=366
Opportunities to participate in religious or spiritual events and activities	29%	N=107	22%	N=80	14%	N=49	2%	N=7	33%	N=119	100%	N=362
Employment opportunities	14%	N=52	27%	N=97	30%	N=110	9%	N=34	20%	N=73	100%	N=366
Shopping opportunities	25%	N=90	46%	N=169	22%	N=79	5%	N=19	2%	N=7	100%	N=363
Cost of living in Park City	1%	N=3	15%	N=55	41%	N=148	42%	N=152	1%	N=3	100%	N=361
Overall quality of business and service establishments in Park City	18%	N=65	56%	N=203	23%	N=82	3%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=361
Vibrant downtown area	36%	N=133	45%	N=165	14%	N=51	4%	N=16	0%	N=1	100%	N=365
Overall quality of new development in Park City	11%	N=41	36%	N=131	31%	N=113	17%	N=61	5%	N=19	100%	N=365
Opportunities to participate in social events and activities	40%	N=144	42%	N=154	15%	N=54	1%	N=2	3%	N=10	100%	N=364
Opportunities to volunteer	49%	N=177	32%	N=116	11%	N=40	1%	N=2	8%	N=29	100%	N=365
Opportunities to participate in community matters	37%	N=133	36%	N=130	16%	N=57	2%	N=8	10%	N=35	100%	N=363
Openness and acceptance of the community toward people of diverse backgrounds	23%	N=85	41%	N=150	25%	N=93	4%	N=14	7%	N=24	100%	N=366
Neighborliness of residents in Park City	21%	N=79	49%	N=181	19%	N=69	10%	N=36	1%	N=2	100%	N=367

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Table 38: Question 7

Please indicate whether or not you have done each of the following in the last 12 months.	No		Yes		Total	
Made efforts to conserve water	8%	N=30	92%	N=334	100%	N=364
Made efforts to make your home more energy efficient	20%	N=75	80%	N=291	100%	N=366
Observed a code violation or other hazard in Park City (weeds, noise, etc.)	51%	N=186	49%	N=178	100%	N=365
Household member was a victim of a crime in Park City	83%	N=306	17%	N=61	100%	N=367
Reported a crime to the police in Park City	78%	N=287	22%	N=79	100%	N=367
Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	76%	N=277	24%	N=89	100%	N=366
Campaigned or advocated for an issue, cause or candidate	51%	N=186	49%	N=180	100%	N=366
Contacted the City of Park City (in-person, phone, email or web) for help or information	47%	N=172	53%	N=196	100%	N=367
Contacted Park City elected officials (in-person, phone, email or web) to express your opinion	64%	N=235	36%	N=132	100%	N=367

Table 39: Question 8

In the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members done each of the following in Park City?	2 times a week or more		2-4 times a month		Once a month or less		Not at all		Total	
Used Park City recreation centers or their services	33%	N=120	23%	N=84	24%	N=89	20%	N=74	100%	N=367
Visited a neighborhood park or City park	34%	N=126	27%	N=100	32%	N=117	6%	N=23	100%	N=366
Used Park City public library or its services	12%	N=44	30%	N=109	34%	N=124	24%	N=89	100%	N=367
Participated in religious or spiritual activities in Park City	7%	N=25	11%	N=40	20%	N=71	63%	N=229	100%	N=366
Attended a City-sponsored event	7%	N=26	18%	N=67	61%	N=223	14%	N=49	100%	N=366
Used bus or other public transportation instead of driving	17%	N=62	28%	N=103	36%	N=132	19%	N=70	100%	N=367
Carpooled with other adults or children instead of driving alone	24%	N=88	21%	N=76	23%	N=84	32%	N=118	100%	N=366
Walked or biked instead of driving	37%	N=136	31%	N=112	21%	N=78	11%	N=40	100%	N=366
Volunteered your time to some group/activity in Park City	13%	N=47	17%	N=59	31%	N=110	39%	N=139	100%	N=355
Participated in a club	10%	N=36	11%	N=38	16%	N=58	63%	N=224	100%	N=355
Talked to or visited with your immediate neighbors	40%	N=146	30%	N=109	18%	N=65	12%	N=42	100%	N=362
Done a favor for a neighbor	18%	N=65	25%	N=90	37%	N=132	20%	N=70	100%	N=357

Table 40: Question 9

Thinking about local public meetings (of local elected officials like City Council or County Council, advisory boards, town halls, HOA, neighborhood watch, etc.), in the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members attended or listened to a local public meeting?	2 times a week or more		2-4 times a month		Once a month or less		Not at all		Total	
Attended a local public meeting	1%	N=2	9%	N=32	35%	N=126	56%	N=203	100%	N=363
Listened to (online) a local public meeting	3%	N=9	10%	N=35	26%	N=95	61%	N=222	100%	N=361

Table 41: Question 10

Please rate the quality of each of the following services in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Police services	33%	N=122	40%	N=145	10%	N=37	4%	N=14	13%	N=47	100%	N=364
Fire services	43%	N=158	31%	N=114	2%	N=6	1%	N=2	23%	N=84	100%	N=364
Ambulance or emergency medical services	39%	N=142	28%	N=102	1%	N=5	1%	N=2	31%	N=113	100%	N=364
Crime prevention	23%	N=84	35%	N=125	9%	N=32	3%	N=12	30%	N=108	100%	N=361
Fire prevention and education	26%	N=93	34%	N=121	8%	N=30	0%	N=1	32%	N=115	100%	N=360
Traffic enforcement	16%	N=58	39%	N=141	21%	N=76	12%	N=44	12%	N=43	100%	N=362

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Please rate the quality of each of the following services in Park City:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Street repair	14%	N=52	31%	N=111	36%	N=130	19%	N=69	0%	N=2	100%	N=363
Street cleaning	25%	N=92	41%	N=150	22%	N=82	5%	N=19	6%	N=21	100%	N=364
Street lighting	24%	N=88	52%	N=188	21%	N=75	3%	N=10	1%	N=2	100%	N=364
Snow removal	38%	N=136	46%	N=165	13%	N=48	3%	N=9	0%	N=1	100%	N=359
Sidewalk maintenance	20%	N=74	48%	N=174	21%	N=77	4%	N=14	7%	N=24	100%	N=362
Traffic signal timing	15%	N=55	53%	N=190	21%	N=76	10%	N=37	1%	N=4	100%	N=361
Bus or transit services	45%	N=164	39%	N=142	7%	N=27	3%	N=9	6%	N=21	100%	N=363
Garbage collection	31%	N=112	48%	N=175	15%	N=55	2%	N=8	4%	N=15	100%	N=364
Recycling	33%	N=118	42%	N=152	18%	N=64	7%	N=24	1%	N=4	100%	N=362
Storm drainage	22%	N=80	49%	N=175	12%	N=42	1%	N=3	16%	N=57	100%	N=357
Drinking water	16%	N=58	36%	N=131	23%	N=84	22%	N=80	3%	N=12	100%	N=365
Sewer services	26%	N=94	50%	N=182	12%	N=43	0%	N=0	12%	N=45	100%	N=364
Power (electric and/or gas) utility	29%	N=102	51%	N=179	14%	N=49	1%	N=4	5%	N=19	100%	N=353
Utility billing	20%	N=72	50%	N=180	20%	N=74	4%	N=13	6%	N=22	100%	N=362
City parks	57%	N=209	37%	N=133	5%	N=17	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	100%	N=365
Recreation programs or classes	39%	N=140	44%	N=159	3%	N=9	1%	N=2	14%	N=49	100%	N=359
Recreation centers or facilities	50%	N=181	37%	N=132	10%	N=36	0%	N=1	3%	N=12	100%	N=361
Land use, planning and zoning	12%	N=42	40%	N=142	27%	N=96	12%	N=44	9%	N=32	100%	N=356
Code enforcement (weeds, noise, etc.)	10%	N=35	37%	N=134	21%	N=78	14%	N=50	18%	N=66	100%	N=364
Animal control	12%	N=44	44%	N=159	18%	N=64	7%	N=24	19%	N=70	100%	N=362
Economic development	16%	N=59	36%	N=131	22%	N=78	12%	N=42	14%	N=51	100%	N=361
Health services	25%	N=88	46%	N=164	17%	N=59	1%	N=2	12%	N=44	100%	N=358
Public library services	47%	N=171	35%	N=128	5%	N=19	0%	N=0	13%	N=46	100%	N=364
Public information services	28%	N=101	41%	N=146	12%	N=44	4%	N=14	15%	N=54	100%	N=359
Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations)	13%	N=46	35%	N=127	11%	N=40	6%	N=22	35%	N=126	100%	N=361
Preservation of natural areas such as open space, farmlands and greenbelts	41%	N=144	33%	N=116	17%	N=61	4%	N=15	5%	N=19	100%	N=355
Park City open space	41%	N=147	36%	N=128	16%	N=57	4%	N=15	4%	N=13	100%	N=361
City-sponsored special events	32%	N=115	46%	N=165	12%	N=42	4%	N=13	7%	N=24	100%	N=360
Overall customer service by Park City employees (police, staff, planners, etc.)	30%	N=108	45%	N=164	13%	N=47	4%	N=16	8%	N=28	100%	N=364

Table 42: Question 11

Overall, how would you rate the quality of the services provided by each of the following?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Park City Municipal Government	16%	N=59	53%	N=192	14%	N=51	5%	N=17	12%	N=43	100%	N=362
The Federal Government	6%	N=20	35%	N=124	30%	N=107	15%	N=54	15%	N=54	100%	N=359

Table 43: Question 12

Please rate the following categories of Park City government performance:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
The value of services for the taxes paid to Park City	16%	N=59	45%	N=161	18%	N=65	11%	N=39	11%	N=38	100%	N=363
The overall direction that Park City is taking	8%	N=31	34%	N=125	32%	N=115	22%	N=78	4%	N=14	100%	N=363
The job Park City government does at welcoming citizen involvement	17%	N=61	41%	N=150	19%	N=70	10%	N=36	13%	N=46	100%	N=363
Overall confidence in Park City government	11%	N=42	46%	N=168	25%	N=90	12%	N=45	5%	N=18	100%	N=363

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Please rate the following categories of Park City government performance:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Generally acting in the best interest of the community	12%	N=45	43%	N=156	26%	N=93	14%	N=51	5%	N=19	100%	N=363
Being honest	14%	N=49	48%	N=173	18%	N=66	10%	N=36	11%	N=39	100%	N=363
Treating all residents fairly	13%	N=45	38%	N=136	22%	N=80	14%	N=52	13%	N=48	100%	N=363

Table 44: Question 13

Please rate how important, if at all, you think it is for the Park City community to focus on each of the following in the coming two years:	Essential		Very important		Somewhat important		Not at all important		Total	
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	50%	N=181	31%	N=113	18%	N=66	2%	N=6	100%	N=365
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	45%	N=163	42%	N=153	12%	N=45	1%	N=4	100%	N=364
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	65%	N=238	25%	N=91	9%	N=32	1%	N=4	100%	N=365
Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	49%	N=177	40%	N=146	8%	N=31	3%	N=10	100%	N=365
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	26%	N=96	50%	N=183	21%	N=77	2%	N=7	100%	N=364
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	30%	N=108	38%	N=140	30%	N=108	2%	N=8	100%	N=364
Overall economic health of Park City	50%	N=179	36%	N=131	13%	N=48	0%	N=1	100%	N=359
Sense of community	47%	N=173	37%	N=135	15%	N=55	1%	N=2	100%	N=365

Table 45: Question 14

The Park City Council has developed priorities that guide the decision-making process and support the City's vision and values. Please rate Park City government's current performance for each priority.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Housing (affordable, attainable and middle-income)	6%	N=23	15%	N=56	26%	N=95	43%	N=155	9%	N=34	100%	N=363
Transportation (congestion reduction, local/regional transit projects and partnerships)	8%	N=30	29%	N=104	40%	N=147	19%	N=68	4%	N=14	100%	N=364
Energy (carbon reduction, renewable energy and green building incentives)	19%	N=69	48%	N=172	18%	N=66	5%	N=17	10%	N=38	100%	N=362
Overall affordability of Park City (cost of living)	1%	N=5	13%	N=47	39%	N=140	43%	N=157	3%	N=11	100%	N=361
Arts and culture	31%	N=112	47%	N=169	17%	N=60	2%	N=6	4%	N=14	100%	N=361
Community engagement	22%	N=79	47%	N=170	20%	N=72	7%	N=26	5%	N=17	100%	N=364
Community wellbeing (behavioral and physical health)	23%	N=84	49%	N=179	17%	N=62	5%	N=18	5%	N=19	100%	N=363
Conservation of natural resources	26%	N=93	43%	N=156	22%	N=81	3%	N=10	7%	N=24	100%	N=363
Diverse community participation	14%	N=51	31%	N=113	32%	N=115	12%	N=45	11%	N=41	100%	N=363
Environmental health (mitigation of soil and water pollutants)	14%	N=52	37%	N=133	27%	N=96	9%	N=33	13%	N=47	100%	N=361
Historic preservation	24%	N=86	51%	N=183	15%	N=53	7%	N=25	4%	N=14	100%	N=361
Lower Park Avenue redevelopment	11%	N=40	35%	N=127	25%	N=88	7%	N=26	22%	N=78	100%	N=359
Open space acquisition	41%	N=147	30%	N=106	16%	N=57	6%	N=20	8%	N=30	100%	N=360
Regional collaboration (among Summit County Council, Park City School District, etc.)	13%	N=48	40%	N=144	15%	N=53	7%	N=24	26%	N=94	100%	N=363

Table 46: Question D1

How often, if at all, do you do each of the following, considering all of the times you could?	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Usually		Always		Total	
Recycle at home	1%	N=2	3%	N=10	5%	N=18	19%	N=67	72%	N=257	100%	N=355
Purchase goods or services from a business located in Park City	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	16%	N=58	59%	N=208	24%	N=84	100%	N=354

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How often, if at all, do you do each of the following, considering all of the times you could?	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Usually		Always		Total	
Eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day	2%	N=8	7%	N=23	25%	N=87	40%	N=141	26%	N=90	100%	N=348
Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity	0%	N=0	5%	N=16	11%	N=39	42%	N=149	42%	N=149	100%	N=353
Read or watch local news (via television, paper, computer, etc.)	1%	N=3	15%	N=54	21%	N=75	28%	N=101	34%	N=122	100%	N=355
Vote in local elections	5%	N=17	8%	N=29	10%	N=36	22%	N=77	55%	N=193	100%	N=353

Table 47: Question D2

Would you say that in general your health is:	Percent	Number
Excellent	47%	N=166
Very good	41%	N=146
Good	11%	N=37
Fair	1%	N=3
Poor	1%	N=2
Total	100%	N=354

Table 48: Question D3

What impact, if any, do you think the economy will have on your family income in the next 6 months? Do you think the impact will be:	Percent	Number
Very positive	7%	N=26
Somewhat positive	32%	N=112
Neutral	56%	N=195
Somewhat negative	4%	N=15
Very negative	0%	N=1
Total	100%	N=350

Table 49: Question D4

What is your employment status?	Percent	Number
Working full time for pay	66%	N=231
Working part time for pay	11%	N=38
Unemployed, looking for paid work	0%	N=1
Unemployed, not looking for paid work	5%	N=18
Fully retired	18%	N=63
Total	100%	N=352

Table 50: Question D5

Do you work inside the boundaries of Park City?	Percent	Number
Yes, outside the home	55%	N=187
Yes, from home	15%	N=51
No	31%	N=104
Total	100%	N=342

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Table 51: Question D6

How many years have you lived in Park City?	Percent	Number
Less than 2 years	9%	N=31
2 to 5 years	20%	N=72
6 to 10 years	12%	N=44
11 to 20 years	25%	N=88
More than 20 years	34%	N=119
Total	100%	N=354

Table 52: Question D7

Which best describes the building you live in?	Percent	Number
One family house detached from any other houses	57%	N=203
Building with two or more homes (duplex, townhome, apartment or condominium)	41%	N=143
Mobile home	2%	N=6
Other	1%	N=2
Total	100%	N=354

Table 53: Question D8

Is this house, apartment or mobile home...	Percent	Number
Rented	35%	N=123
Owned	65%	N=229
Total	100%	N=352

Table 54: Question D9

About how much is your monthly housing cost for the place you live (including rent, mortgage payment, property tax, property insurance and homeowners' association (HOA) fees)?	Percent	Number
Less than \$300 per month	3%	N=9
\$300 to \$599 per month	8%	N=27
\$600 to \$999 per month	12%	N=40
\$1,000 to \$1,499 per month	14%	N=48
\$1,500 to \$2,499 per month	25%	N=87
\$2,500 or more per month	39%	N=137
Total	100%	N=348

Table 55: Question D10

Do any children 17 or under live in your household?	Percent	Number
No	75%	N=264
Yes	25%	N=89
Total	100%	N=353

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Table 56: Question D11

Are you or any other members of your household aged 65 or older?	Percent	Number
No	75%	N=263
Yes	25%	N=90
Total	100%	N=353

Table 57: Question D12

How much do you anticipate your household's total income before taxes will be for the current year? (Please include in your total income money from all sources for all persons living in your household.)	Percent	Number
Less than \$25,000	9%	N=30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19%	N=66
\$50,000 to \$99,999	16%	N=55
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19%	N=66
\$150,000 or more	37%	N=128
Total	100%	N=345

Table 58: Question D13

Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?	Percent	Number
No, not Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	83%	N=288
Yes, I consider myself to be Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	17%	N=59
Total	100%	N=347

Table 59: Question D14

What is your race? (Mark one or more races to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be.)	Percent	Number
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0%	N=0
Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander	0%	N=0
Black or African American	1%	N=2
White	88%	N=306
Other	13%	N=46

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select more than one option.

Table 60: Question D15

In which category is your age?	Percent	Number
18 to 24 years	5%	N=18
25 to 34 years	25%	N=87
35 to 44 years	14%	N=51
45 to 54 years	22%	N=77
55 to 64 years	15%	N=54
65 to 74 years	14%	N=48
75 years or older	5%	N=17
Total	100%	N=352

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Table 61: Question D16

What is your sex?	Percent	Number
Female	49%	N=174
Male	51%	N=179
Total	100%	N=353

Table 62: Question D17

Do you consider a cell phone or landline your primary telephone number?	Percent	Number
Cell	87%	N=305
Land line	3%	N=11
Both	10%	N=36
Total	100%	N=352

Appendix B: Benchmark Comparisons

Comparison Data

NRC's database of comparative resident opinion is comprised of resident perspectives gathered in surveys from over 500 communities whose residents evaluated the same kinds of topics on The National Citizen Survey™. The comparison evaluations are from the most recent survey completed in each community; most communities conduct surveys every year or in alternating years. NRC adds the latest results quickly upon survey completion, keeping the benchmark data fresh and relevant. The communities in the database represent a wide geographic and population range. Park City chose to have comparisons made to the entire database as well as to a subset of similar jurisdictions (resort communities with populations less than 100,000).

Interpreting the Results

Ratings are compared when there are at least five communities in which a similar question was asked. Where comparisons are available, four columns are provided in the table. The first column is Park City's "percent positive." The percent positive is the combination of the top two most positive response options (i.e., "excellent" and "good," "very safe" and "somewhat safe," etc.), or, in the case of resident behaviors/participation, the percent positive represents the proportion of respondents indicating "yes" or participating in an activity at least once a month. The second column is the rank assigned to Park City's rating among communities where a similar question was asked. The third column is the number of communities that asked a similar question. The final column shows the comparison of Park City's rating to the benchmark.

In that final column, Park City's results are noted as being "higher" than the benchmark, "lower" than the benchmark or "similar" to the benchmark, meaning that the average rating given by Park City residents is statistically similar to or different (greater or lesser) than the benchmark. More extreme differences are noted as "much higher" or "much lower."

Benchmark Database Characteristics	
Region	Percent
New England	3%
Middle Atlantic	5%
East North Central	15%
West North Central	13%
South Atlantic	22%
East South Central	3%
West South Central	7%
Mountain	16%
Pacific	16%
Population	Percent
Less than 10,000	10%
10,000 to 24,999	22%
25,000 to 49,999	23%
50,000 to 99,999	22%
100,000 or more	23%

National Benchmark Comparisons

Table 63: Community Characteristics General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
The overall quality of life in Park City	94%	34	447	Higher
Overall image or reputation of Park City	90%	36	338	Higher
Park City as a place to live	95%	58	383	Higher
Your neighborhood as a place to live	91%	15	303	Higher
Park City as a place to raise children	88%	101	374	Similar
Park City as a place to retire	75%	36	349	Higher
Overall appearance of Park City	90%	37	350	Higher

Table 64: Community Characteristics by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Safety	Overall feeling of safety in Park City	94%	23	323	Higher
	In your neighborhood during the day	95%	52	347	Similar
	In Park City's downtown area during the day	97%	25	304	Higher
Mobility	Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	68%	149	231	Similar
	Availability of paths and walking trails	94%	5	303	Much higher
	Ease of walking in Park City	91%	11	291	Higher
	Ease of travel by bicycle in Park City	87%	4	294	Much higher
	Ease of travel by public transportation in Park City	79%	4	195	Much higher
	Ease of travel by car in Park City	49%	236	294	Similar
	Ease of public parking	25%	177	193	Lower
	Traffic flow on major streets	27%	271	336	Similar
	Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	92%	23	267	Higher
Natural Environment	Cleanliness of Park City	94%	35	274	Higher
	Air quality	92%	31	232	Higher
Built Environment	Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	71%	51	220	Similar
	Overall quality of new development in Park City	50%	193	278	Similar
	Availability of affordable quality housing	15%	275	293	Much lower
	Variety of housing options	19%	262	269	Much lower
	Public places where people want to spend time	85%	18	212	Higher
Economy	Overall economic health of Park City	79%	35	226	Higher
	Vibrant downtown area	82%	16	204	Much higher
	Overall quality of business and service establishments in Park City	74%	70	261	Similar
	Cost of living in Park City	16%	209	223	Lower
	Shopping opportunities	73%	73	284	Higher
	Employment opportunities	51%	50	302	Higher
	Park City as a place to visit	97%	1	240	Much higher
	Park City as a place to work	74%	100	350	Similar
	Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	87%	2	221	Higher
Recreation and Wellness	Availability of preventive health services	72%	58	222	Similar
	Availability of affordable quality health care	65%	95	249	Similar
	Recreational opportunities	94%	1	289	Much higher
	Fitness opportunities (including exercise classes and paths or trails, etc.)	92%	2	211	Much higher
Education and Enrichment	Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	72%	94	222	Similar
	Opportunities to participate in religious or spiritual events and activities	77%	53	192	Similar
	Opportunities to attend cultural/arts/music activities	81%	12	288	Much higher
	Adult educational opportunities	58%	89	198	Similar

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		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	K-12 education	72%	131	258	Similar
	Availability of affordable quality child care/preschool	35%	216	238	Lower
	Opportunities to participate in social events and activities	84%	6	250	Higher
	Neighborliness of Park City	71%	71	215	Similar
	Openness and acceptance of the community toward people of diverse backgrounds	69%	43	282	Similar
Community Engagement	Opportunities to participate in community matters	80%	2	262	Higher
	Opportunities to volunteer	87%	2	254	Higher

Table 65: Governance General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Services provided by Park City	79%	208	424	Similar
Overall customer service by Park City employees (police, staff, planners, etc.)	81%	105	368	Similar
Value of services for the taxes paid to Park City	68%	70	393	Similar
Overall direction that Park City is taking	45%	247	308	Similar
Job Park City government does at welcoming citizen involvement	66%	52	308	Similar
Overall confidence in Park City government	61%	94	224	Similar
Generally acting in the best interest of the community	58%	116	224	Similar
Being honest	69%	71	217	Similar
Treating all residents fairly	58%	123	222	Similar
Services provided by the Federal Government	47%	62	238	Similar

Table 66: Governance by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	Police services	84%	161	451	Similar
	Fire services	97%	64	375	Similar
	Ambulance or emergency medical services	97%	44	343	Similar
	Crime prevention	83%	82	349	Similar
	Fire prevention and education	87%	46	274	Similar
	Animal control	70%	134	331	Similar
Safety	Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations)	73%	96	266	Similar
	Traffic enforcement	62%	214	364	Similar
	Street repair	45%	199	387	Similar
	Street cleaning	71%	74	313	Similar
	Street lighting	76%	25	318	Higher
	Snow removal	84%	18	288	Higher
	Sidewalk maintenance	73%	21	313	Higher
	Traffic signal timing	68%	26	252	Similar
Mobility	Bus or transit services	89%	1	216	Much higher
	Garbage collection	82%	199	352	Similar
	Recycling	75%	212	353	Similar
	Drinking water	53%	275	314	Lower
Natural Environment	Preservation of natural areas such as open space, farmlands and greenbelts	78%	7	246	Higher
	Park City open space	79%	11	201	Higher
Built Environment	Storm drainage	85%	12	344	Higher
	Sewer services	87%	61	316	Similar

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		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	Power (electric and/or gas) utility	84%	29	165	Similar
	Utility billing	74%	70	194	Similar
	Land use, planning and zoning	57%	90	295	Similar
	Code enforcement (weeds, noise, etc.)	57%	158	379	Similar
Economy	Economic development	61%	95	276	Similar
Recreation and Wellness	City parks	95%	8	319	Higher
	Recreation programs or classes	96%	3	315	Higher
	Recreation centers or facilities	90%	4	266	Higher
	Health services	80%	32	204	Higher
Education and Enrichment	City-sponsored special events	83%	18	242	Higher
Community Engagement	Public library services	94%	35	335	Higher
	Public information services	81%	20	273	Higher

Table 67: Participation General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Sense of community	75%	37	303	Higher
Recommend living in Park City to someone who asks	83%	191	275	Similar
Remain in Park City for the next five years	85%	123	266	Similar
Contacted Park City (in-person, phone, email or web) for help or information	53%	55	307	Similar

Table 68: Participation by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Safety	Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	24%	162	195	Lower
	Did NOT report a crime to the police	78%	125	217	Similar
	Household member was NOT a victim of a crime	83%	217	263	Similar
Mobility	Used bus or other public transportation instead of driving	81%	6	176	Much higher
	Carpooled with other adults or children instead of driving alone	68%	2	205	Much higher
	Walked or biked instead of driving	89%	6	213	Much higher
Natural Environment	Made efforts to conserve water	92%	21	201	Similar
	Made efforts to make your home more energy efficient	80%	47	201	Similar
	Recycle at home	97%	47	247	Higher
Built Environment	Did NOT observe a code violation or other hazard in Park City	51%	119	207	Similar
	NOT experiencing housing costs stress	68%	139	244	Similar
Economy	Purchase goods or services from a business located in Park City	99%	16	211	Similar
	Economy will have positive impact on income	40%	27	245	Similar
	Work inside boundaries of Park City	69%	14	212	Much higher
Recreation and Wellness	Used Park City recreation centers or their services	80%	4	225	Much higher
	Visited a neighborhood park or City park	94%	17	258	Higher
	Eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day	91%	8	203	Similar
	Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity	95%	1	207	Higher
	In very good to excellent health	88%	1	207	Higher
Education and Enrichment	Used Park City public library or its services	76%	25	233	Higher
	Participated in religious or spiritual activities in Park City	37%	143	190	Similar
	Attended City-sponsored event	86%	1	213	Much higher
Community Engagement	Campaigned or advocated for an issue, cause or candidate	49%	2	194	Much higher

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	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Contacted Park City elected officials (in-person, phone, email or web) to express your opinion	36%	6	210	Higher
Volunteered your time to some group/activity in Park City	61%	14	253	Much higher
Participated in a club	37%	37	227	Similar
Talked to or visited with your immediate neighbors	88%	160	208	Similar
Done a favor for a neighbor	80%	125	203	Similar
Attended a local public meeting	44%	7	252	Much higher
Listened to (online) a local public meeting	39%	22	217	Higher
Read or watch local news (via television, paper, computer, etc.)	84%	147	212	Similar
Vote in local elections	87%	68	246	Similar

Communities included in national comparisons

The communities included in Park City's comparisons are listed on the following pages along with their population according to the 2010 Census.

Adams County, CO441,603
 Airway Heights city, WA 6,114
 Albany city, OR 50,158
 Albemarle County, VA..... 98,970
 Albert Lea city, MN..... 18,016
 Alexandria city, VA139,966
 Algonquin village, IL..... 30,046
 Aliso Viejo city, CA 47,823
 Altoona city, IA 14,541
 American Canyon city, CA..... 19,454
 Ames city, IA 58,965
 Andover CDP, MA..... 8,762
 Ankeny city, IA 45,582
 Ann Arbor city, MI.....113,934
 Annapolis city, MD 38,394
 Apache Junction city, AZ..... 35,840
 Arapahoe County, CO.....572,003
 Arkansas City city, AR..... 366
 Arlington city, TX365,438
 Arvada city, CO106,433
 Asheville city, NC 83,393
 Ashland city, OR 20,078
 Ashland town, MA 16,593
 Ashland town, VA..... 7,225
 Aspen city, CO 6,658
 Athens-Clarke County, GA115,452
 Auburn city, AL 53,380
 Augusta CCD, GA134,777
 Aurora city, CO325,078
 Austin city, TX790,390
 Avon town, CO 6,447
 Avon town, IN 12,446
 Avondale city, AZ 76,238
 Azusa city, CA..... 46,361
 Bainbridge Island city, WA..... 23,025
 Baltimore city, MD.....620,961
 Bartonville town, TX..... 1,469
 Battle Creek city, MI..... 52,347
 Bay City city, MI..... 34,932
 Bay Village city, OH..... 15,651
 Baytown city, TX..... 71,802
 Bedford city, TX..... 46,979
 Bedford town, MA 13,320
 Bellevue city, WA122,363

Bellingham city, WA 80,885
 Benbrook city, TX..... 21,234
 Bend city, OR..... 76,639
 Bettendorf city, IA..... 33,217
 Billings city, MT104,170
 Blaine city, MN..... 57,186
 Bloomfield Hills city, MI 3,869
 Bloomington city, IN 80,405
 Bloomington city, MN 82,893
 Blue Springs city, MO 52,575
 Boise City city, ID205,671
 Bonner Springs city, KS 7,314
 Boone County, KY118,811
 Boulder city, CO..... 97,385
 Bowling Green city, KY 58,067
 Bozeman city, MT 37,280
 Brentwood city, MO..... 8,055
 Brentwood city, TN 37,060
 Brighton city, CO..... 33,352
 Brighton city, MI 7,444
 Bristol city, TN 26,702
 Broken Arrow city, OK 98,850
 Brookfield city, WI 37,920
 Brookline CDP, MA 58,732
 Brooklyn Center city, MN 30,104
 Brooklyn city, OH 11,169
 Broomfield city, CO 55,889
 Brownsburg town, IN 21,285
 Buffalo Grove village, IL 41,496
 Burien city, WA 33,313
 Burleson city, TX..... 36,690
 Burlingame city, CA..... 28,806
 Cabarrus County, NC.....178,011
 Cambridge city, MA.....105,162
 Cannon Beach city, OR..... 1,690
 Cañon City city, CO 16,400
 Canton city, SD 3,057
 Cape Coral city, FL154,305
 Cape Girardeau city, MO..... 37,941
 Carlisle borough, PA 18,682
 Carlsbad city, CA.....105,328
 Carroll city, IA..... 10,103
 Cartersville city, GA..... 19,731
 Cary town, NC135,234

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Castine town, ME.....	1,366	Dothan city, AL.....	65,496
Castle Pines North city, CO.....	10,360	Douglas County, CO.....	285,465
Castle Rock town, CO.....	48,231	Dover city, NH.....	29,987
Cedar Hill city, TX.....	45,028	Dublin city, CA.....	46,036
Cedar Rapids city, IA.....	126,326	Dublin city, OH.....	41,751
Celina city, TX.....	6,028	Duluth city, MN.....	86,265
Centennial city, CO.....	100,377	Durham city, NC.....	228,330
Chandler city, AZ.....	236,123	Durham County, NC.....	267,587
Chandler city, TX.....	2,734	Eagan city, MN.....	64,206
Chanhassen city, MN.....	22,952	Eagle Mountain city, UT.....	21,415
Chapel Hill town, NC.....	57,233	Eagle town, CO.....	6,508
Chardon city, OH.....	5,148	East Grand Forks city, MN.....	8,601
Charles County, MD.....	146,551	East Lansing city, MI.....	48,579
Charlotte city, NC.....	731,424	Eau Claire city, WI.....	65,883
Charlotte County, FL.....	159,978	Eden Prairie city, MN.....	60,797
Charlottesville city, VA.....	43,475	Edgerton city, KS.....	1,671
Chattanooga city, TN.....	167,674	Edgewater city, CO.....	5,170
Chautauqua town, NY.....	4,464	Edina city, MN.....	47,941
Chesterfield County, VA.....	316,236	Edmond city, OK.....	81,405
Citrus Heights city, CA.....	83,301	Edmonds city, WA.....	39,709
Clackamas County, OR.....	375,992	El Cerrito city, CA.....	23,549
Clarendon Hills village, IL.....	8,427	El Dorado County, CA.....	181,058
Clayton city, MO.....	15,939	Elk Grove city, CA.....	153,015
Clearwater city, FL.....	107,685	Elko New Market city, MN.....	4,110
Cleveland Heights city, OH.....	46,121	Elmhurst city, IL.....	44,121
Clinton city, SC.....	8,490	Encinitas city, CA.....	59,518
Clive city, IA.....	15,447	Englewood city, CO.....	30,255
Clovis city, CA.....	95,631	Erie town, CO.....	18,135
College Park city, MD.....	30,413	Escambia County, FL.....	297,619
College Station city, TX.....	93,857	Estes Park town, CO.....	5,858
Columbia city, MO.....	108,500	Euclid city, OH.....	48,920
Columbia city, SC.....	129,272	Fairview town, TX.....	7,248
Columbia Falls city, MT.....	4,688	Farmersville city, TX.....	3,301
Commerce City city, CO.....	45,913	Farmington Hills city, MI.....	79,740
Concord city, CA.....	122,067	Fayetteville city, NC.....	200,564
Concord town, MA.....	17,668	Fernandina Beach city, FL.....	11,487
Conshohocken borough, PA.....	7,833	Fishers town, IN.....	76,794
Coon Rapids city, MN.....	61,476	Flagstaff city, AZ.....	65,870
Copperas Cove city, TX.....	32,032	Flower Mound town, TX.....	64,669
Coral Springs city, FL.....	121,096	Forest Grove city, OR.....	21,083
Coronado city, CA.....	18,912	Fort Collins city, CO.....	143,986
Corvallis city, OR.....	54,462	Fort Lauderdale city, FL.....	165,521
Cottonwood Heights city, UT.....	33,433	Fort Smith city, AR.....	86,209
Creve Coeur city, MO.....	17,833	Franklin city, TN.....	62,487
Cross Roads town, TX.....	1,563	Fremont city, CA.....	214,089
Dacono city, CO.....	4,152	Friendswood city, TX.....	35,805
Dade City city, FL.....	6,437	Fruita city, CO.....	12,646
Dakota County, MN.....	398,552	Gahanna city, OH.....	33,248
Dallas city, OR.....	14,583	Gaithersburg city, MD.....	59,933
Dallas city, TX.....	1,197,816	Galveston city, TX.....	47,743
Danville city, KY.....	16,218	Gardner city, KS.....	19,123
Dardenne Prairie city, MO.....	11,494	Georgetown city, TX.....	47,400
Darien city, IL.....	22,086	Germantown city, TN.....	38,844
Davenport city, FL.....	2,888	Gilbert town, AZ.....	208,453
Davenport city, IA.....	99,685	Gillette city, WY.....	29,087
Davidson town, NC.....	10,944	Glen Ellyn village, IL.....	27,450
Dayton city, OH.....	141,527	Glendora city, CA.....	50,073
Dayton town, WY.....	757	Glenview village, IL.....	44,692
Decatur city, GA.....	19,335	Globe city, AZ.....	7,532
Del Mar city, CA.....	4,161	Golden city, CO.....	18,867
DeLand city, FL.....	27,031	Golden Valley city, MN.....	20,371
Delaware city, OH.....	34,753	Goodyear city, AZ.....	65,275
Delray Beach city, FL.....	60,522	Grafton village, WI.....	11,459
Denison city, TX.....	22,682	Grand Blanc city, MI.....	8,276
Denton city, TX.....	113,383	Grants Pass city, OR.....	34,533
Denver city, CO.....	600,158	Grass Valley city, CA.....	12,860
Derby city, KS.....	22,158	Greeley city, CO.....	92,889
Des Moines city, IA.....	203,433	Greenville city, NC.....	84,554
Des Peres city, MO.....	8,373	Greenwich town, CT.....	61,171
Destin city, FL.....	12,305	Greenwood Village city, CO.....	13,925

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Greer city, SC	25,515	Lake Worth city, FL	34,910
Gunnison County, CO	15,324	Lake Zurich village, IL	19,631
Hailey city, ID	7,960	Lakeville city, MN	55,954
Haines Borough, AK	2,508	Lakewood city, CO	142,980
Haltom City city, TX	42,409	Lakewood city, WA	58,163
Hamilton city, OH	62,477	Lane County, OR	351,715
Hamilton town, MA	7,764	Lansing city, MI	114,297
Hanover County, VA	99,863	Laramie city, WY	30,816
Harrisburg city, SD	4,089	Larimer County, CO	299,630
Harrisonburg city, VA	48,914	Las Cruces city, NM	97,618
Harrisonville city, MO	10,019	Las Vegas city, NM	13,753
Hayward city, CA	144,186	Las Vegas city, NV	583,756
Henderson city, NV	257,729	Lawrence city, KS	87,643
Herndon town, VA	23,292	Lawrenceville city, GA	28,546
High Point city, NC	104,371	Lee's Summit city, MO	91,364
Highland Park city, IL	29,763	Lehi city, UT	47,407
Highlands Ranch CDP, CO	96,713	Lenexa city, KS	48,190
Holland city, MI	33,051	Lewis County, NY	27,087
Homer Glen village, IL	24,220	Lewiston city, ID	31,894
Honolulu County, HI	953,207	Lewisville city, TX	95,290
Hooksett town, NH	13,451	Lewisville town, NC	12,639
Hopkins city, MN	17,591	Libertyville village, IL	20,315
Hopkinton town, MA	14,925	Lincoln city, NE	258,379
Hoquiam city, WA	8,726	Lindsborg city, KS	3,458
Horry County, SC	269,291	Little Chute village, WI	10,449
Howard village, WI	17,399	Littleton city, CO	41,737
Hudson city, OH	22,262	Livermore city, CA	80,968
Hudson town, CO	2,356	Lombard village, IL	43,165
Huntley village, IL	24,291	Lone Tree city, CO	10,218
Hurst city, TX	37,337	Long Grove village, IL	8,043
Hutchinson city, MN	14,178	Longmont city, CO	86,270
Hutto city, TX	14,698	Longview city, TX	80,455
Independence city, MO	116,830	Lonsdale city, MN	3,674
Indianola city, IA	14,782	Los Alamos County, NM	17,950
Indio city, CA	76,036	Los Altos Hills town, CA	7,922
Iowa City city, IA	67,862	Louisville city, CO	18,376
Irving city, TX	216,290	Lower Merion township, PA	57,825
Issaquah city, WA	30,434	Lynchburg city, VA	75,568
Jackson County, MI	160,248	Lynnwood city, WA	35,836
James City County, VA	67,009	Macomb County, MI	840,978
Jefferson County, NY	116,229	Manassas city, VA	37,821
Jefferson Parish, LA	432,552	Manhattan Beach city, CA	35,135
Johnson City city, TN	63,152	Manhattan city, KS	52,281
Johnston city, IA	17,278	Mankato city, MN	39,309
Jupiter town, FL	55,156	Maple Grove city, MN	61,567
Kalamazoo city, MI	74,262	Maricopa County, AZ	3,817,117
Kansas City city, KS	145,786	Marion city, IA	34,768
Kansas City city, MO	459,787	Marshfield city, WI	19,118
Keizer city, OR	36,478	Martinez city, CA	35,824
Kenmore city, WA	20,460	Marysville city, WA	60,020
Kennedale city, TX	6,763	Matthews town, NC	27,198
Kennett Square borough, PA	6,072	McAllen city, TX	129,877
Kent city, WA	92,411	McKinney city, TX	131,117
Kerrville city, TX	22,347	McMinnville city, OR	32,187
Kettering city, OH	56,163	Menlo Park city, CA	32,026
Key West city, FL	24,649	Menomonee Falls village, WI	35,626
King City city, CA	12,874	Mercer Island city, WA	22,699
King County, WA	1,931,249	Meridian charter township, MI	39,688
Kirkland city, WA	48,787	Meridian city, ID	75,092
Kirkwood city, MO	27,540	Merriam city, KS	11,003
Knoxville city, IA	7,313	Mesa city, AZ	439,041
La Plata town, MD	8,753	Mesa County, CO	146,723
La Porte city, TX	33,800	Miami Beach city, FL	87,779
La Vista city, NE	15,758	Miami city, FL	399,457
Lafayette city, CO	24,453	Middleton city, WI	17,442
Laguna Beach city, CA	22,723	Midland city, MI	41,863
Laguna Niguel city, CA	62,979	Milford city, DE	9,559
Lake Forest city, IL	19,375	Milton city, GA	32,661
Lake in the Hills village, IL	28,965	Minneapolis city, MN	382,578
Lake Stevens city, WA	28,069	Missouri City city, TX	67,358

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Modesto city, CA.....	201,165	Pasco County, FL.....	464,697
Monterey city, CA.....	27,810	Payette city, ID.....	7,433
Montgomery city, MN.....	2,956	Pearland city, TX.....	91,252
Monticello city, UT.....	1,972	Peoria city, AZ.....	154,065
Montrose city, CO.....	19,132	Peoria city, IL.....	115,007
Monument town, CO.....	5,530	Pflugerville city, TX.....	46,936
Mooreville town, NC.....	32,711	Phoenix city, AZ.....	1,445,632
Moraga town, CA.....	16,016	Pinehurst village, NC.....	13,124
Morristown city, TN.....	29,137	Piqua city, OH.....	20,522
Morrisville town, NC.....	18,576	Pitkin County, CO.....	17,148
Morro Bay city, CA.....	10,234	Plano city, TX.....	259,841
Mountain Village town, CO.....	1,320	Platte City city, MO.....	4,691
Mountlake Terrace city, WA.....	19,909	Pleasant Hill city, IA.....	8,785
Murphy city, TX.....	17,708	Pleasanton city, CA.....	70,285
Naperville city, IL.....	141,853	Plymouth city, MN.....	70,576
Napoleon city, OH.....	8,749	Polk County, IA.....	430,640
Needham CDP, MA.....	28,886	Pompano Beach city, FL.....	99,845
Nevada City city, CA.....	3,068	Port Orange city, FL.....	56,048
Nevada County, CA.....	98,764	Portland city, OR.....	583,776
New Braunfels city, TX.....	57,740	Post Falls city, ID.....	27,574
New Brighton city, MN.....	21,456	Powell city, OH.....	11,500
New Hanover County, NC.....	202,667	Prince William County, VA.....	402,002
New Hope city, MN.....	20,339	Prior Lake city, MN.....	22,796
New Orleans city, LA.....	343,829	Pueblo city, CO.....	106,595
New Port Richey city, FL.....	14,911	Purcellville town, VA.....	7,727
New Smyrna Beach city, FL.....	22,464	Queen Creek town, AZ.....	26,361
New Ulm city, MN.....	13,522	Raleigh city, NC.....	403,892
Newberg city, OR.....	22,068	Ramsey city, MN.....	23,668
Newport city, RI.....	24,672	Raymond town, ME.....	4,436
Newport News city, VA.....	180,719	Raymore city, MO.....	19,206
Newton city, IA.....	15,254	Redmond city, OR.....	26,215
Noblesville city, IN.....	51,969	Redmond city, WA.....	54,144
Nogales city, AZ.....	20,837	Reno city, NV.....	225,221
Norcross city, GA.....	9,116	Reston CDP, VA.....	58,404
Norfolk city, VA.....	242,803	Richland city, WA.....	48,058
North Mankato city, MN.....	13,394	Richmond city, CA.....	103,701
North Port city, FL.....	57,357	Richmond Heights city, MO.....	8,603
North Richland Hills city, TX.....	63,343	Rio Rancho city, NM.....	87,521
North Yarmouth town, ME.....	3,565	River Falls city, WI.....	15,000
Novato city, CA.....	51,904	Riverside city, CA.....	303,871
Novi city, MI.....	55,224	Riverside city, MO.....	2,937
O'Fallon city, IL.....	28,281	Roanoke city, VA.....	97,032
O'Fallon city, MO.....	79,329	Roanoke County, VA.....	92,376
Oak Park village, IL.....	51,878	Rochester Hills city, MI.....	70,995
Oakland city, CA.....	390,724	Rock Hill city, SC.....	66,154
Oakley city, CA.....	35,432	Rockville city, MD.....	61,209
Oklahoma City city, OK.....	579,999	Roeland Park city, KS.....	6,731
Olathe city, KS.....	125,872	Rogers city, MN.....	8,597
Old Town city, ME.....	7,840	Rohnert Park city, CA.....	40,971
Olmsted County, MN.....	144,248	Rolla city, MO.....	19,559
Olympia city, WA.....	46,478	Roselle village, IL.....	22,763
Orange village, OH.....	3,323	Rosemount city, MN.....	21,874
Orland Park village, IL.....	56,767	Rosenberg city, TX.....	30,618
Orleans Parish, LA.....	343,829	Roseville city, MN.....	33,660
Oshkosh city, WI.....	66,083	Round Rock city, TX.....	99,887
Oshkosh charter township, MI.....	21,705	Royal Oak city, MI.....	57,236
Oswego village, IL.....	30,355	Saco city, ME.....	18,482
Otsego County, MI.....	24,164	Sahuarita town, AZ.....	25,259
Ottawa County, MI.....	263,801	Salida city, CO.....	5,236
Paducah city, KY.....	25,024	Sammamish city, WA.....	45,780
Palm Beach Gardens city, FL.....	48,452	San Anselmo town, CA.....	12,336
Palm Coast city, FL.....	75,180	San Diego city, CA.....	1,307,402
Palo Alto city, CA.....	64,403	San Francisco city, CA.....	805,235
Palos Verdes Estates city, CA.....	13,438	San Jose city, CA.....	945,942
Papillion city, NE.....	18,894	San Juan County, NM.....	130,044
Paradise Valley town, AZ.....	12,820	San Marcos city, CA.....	83,781
Park City city, UT.....	7,558	San Marcos city, TX.....	44,894
Parker town, CO.....	45,297	San Rafael city, CA.....	57,713
Parkland city, FL.....	23,962	Sanford city, FL.....	53,570
Pasco city, WA.....	59,781	Sangamon County, IL.....	197,465

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Santa Clarita city, CA.....	176,320	Temple city, TX.....	66,102
Santa Fe city, NM.....	67,947	Texarkana city, TX.....	36,411
Santa Fe County, NM.....	144,170	The Woodlands CDP, TX.....	93,847
Santa Monica city, CA.....	89,736	Thousand Oaks city, CA.....	126,683
Sarasota County, FL.....	379,448	Tigard city, OR.....	48,035
Savage city, MN.....	26,911	Tracy city, CA.....	82,922
Schaumburg village, IL.....	74,227	Trinidad CCD, CO.....	12,017
Schertz city, TX.....	31,465	Tualatin city, OR.....	26,054
Scott County, MN.....	129,928	Tulsa city, OK.....	391,906
Scottsdale city, AZ.....	217,385	Twin Falls city, ID.....	44,125
Seaside city, CA.....	33,025	Tyler city, TX.....	96,900
Sevierville city, TN.....	14,807	University Heights city, OH.....	13,539
Shakopee city, MN.....	37,076	University Park city, TX.....	23,068
Sharonville city, OH.....	13,560	Upper Arlington city, OH.....	33,771
Shawnee city, KS.....	62,209	Urbandale city, IA.....	39,463
Shawnee city, OK.....	29,857	Vail town, CO.....	5,305
Sherborn town, MA.....	4,119	Vancouver city, WA.....	161,791
Shoreview city, MN.....	25,043	Ventura CCD, CA.....	111,889
Shorewood village, IL.....	15,615	Vernon Hills village, IL.....	25,113
Shorewood village, WI.....	13,162	Vestavia Hills city, AL.....	34,033
Sierra Vista city, AZ.....	43,888	Victoria city, MN.....	7,345
Silverton city, OR.....	9,222	Vienna town, VA.....	15,687
Sioux Center city, IA.....	7,048	Virginia Beach city, VA.....	437,994
Sioux Falls city, SD.....	153,888	Walnut Creek city, CA.....	64,173
Skokie village, IL.....	64,784	Washington County, MN.....	238,136
Snellville city, GA.....	18,242	Washington town, NH.....	1,123
Snoqualmie city, WA.....	10,670	Washoe County, NV.....	421,407
Somerset town, MA.....	18,165	Washougal city, WA.....	14,095
South Jordan city, UT.....	50,418	Wauwatosa city, WI.....	46,396
South Lake Tahoe city, CA.....	21,403	Waverly city, IA.....	9,874
Southlake city, TX.....	26,575	Weddington town, NC.....	9,459
Spearfish city, SD.....	10,494	Wentzville city, MO.....	29,070
Spring Hill city, KS.....	5,437	West Carrollton city, OH.....	13,143
Springboro city, OH.....	17,409	West Chester borough, PA.....	18,461
Springfield city, MO.....	159,498	West Des Moines city, IA.....	56,609
Springville city, UT.....	29,466	Western Springs village, IL.....	12,975
St. Augustine city, FL.....	12,975	Westerville city, OH.....	36,120
St. Charles city, IL.....	32,974	Westlake town, TX.....	992
St. Cloud city, FL.....	35,183	Westminster city, CO.....	106,114
St. Cloud city, MN.....	65,842	Weston town, MA.....	11,261
St. Joseph city, MO.....	76,780	White House city, TN.....	10,255
St. Joseph town, WI.....	3,842	Wichita city, KS.....	382,368
St. Louis County, MN.....	200,226	Williamsburg city, VA.....	14,068
State College borough, PA.....	42,034	Willowbrook village, IL.....	8,540
Steamboat Springs city, CO.....	12,088	Wilmington city, NC.....	106,476
Sterling Heights city, MI.....	129,699	Wilsonville city, OR.....	19,509
Sugar Grove village, IL.....	8,997	Windsor town, CO.....	18,644
Sugar Land city, TX.....	78,817	Windsor town, CT.....	29,044
Suisun City city, CA.....	28,111	Winnetka village, IL.....	12,187
Summit city, NJ.....	21,457	Winter Garden city, FL.....	34,568
Summit County, UT.....	36,324	Woodbury city, MN.....	61,961
Summit village, IL.....	11,054	Woodland city, CA.....	55,468
Sunnyvale city, CA.....	140,081	Wrentham town, MA.....	10,955
Surprise city, AZ.....	117,517	Wyandotte County, KS.....	157,505
Suwanee city, GA.....	15,355	Yakima city, WA.....	91,067
Tacoma city, WA.....	198,397	York County, VA.....	65,464
Takoma Park city, MD.....	16,715	Yorktown town, IN.....	9,405
Tamarac city, FL.....	60,427	Yorkville city, IL.....	16,921
Temecula city, CA.....	100,097	Yountville city, CA.....	2,933
Tempe city, AZ.....	161,719		

Resort Communities with Populations less than 100,000 Benchmark Comparisons

Table 69: Community Characteristics General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
The overall quality of life in Park City	94%	8	35	Similar
Overall image or reputation of Park City	90%	7	30	Higher
Park City as a place to live	95%	8	33	Similar
Your neighborhood as a place to live	91%	4	30	Higher
Park City as a place to raise children	88%	5	31	Higher
Park City as a place to retire	75%	11	31	Similar
Overall appearance of Park City	90%	9	30	Higher

Table 70: Community Characteristics by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Safety	Overall feeling of safety in Park City	94%	4	25	Higher
	In your neighborhood during the day	95%	6	27	Similar
	In Park City's downtown area during the day	97%	5	27	Similar
Mobility	Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	68%	13	23	Similar
	Availability of paths and walking trails	94%	2	28	Much higher
	Ease of walking in Park City	91%	4	28	Higher
	Ease of travel by bicycle in Park City	87%	2	28	Much higher
	Ease of travel by public transportation in Park City	79%	1	21	Much higher
	Ease of travel by car in Park City	49%	18	27	Similar
	Ease of public parking	25%	11	19	Similar
	Traffic flow on major streets	27%	20	30	Similar
	Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	92%	9	29	Similar
Natural Environment	Cleanliness of Park City	94%	8	28	Higher
	Air quality	92%	8	27	Similar
Built Environment	Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	71%	8	23	Similar
	Overall quality of new development in Park City	50%	19	28	Similar
	Availability of affordable quality housing	15%	20	28	Similar
	Variety of housing options	19%	22	26	Lower
	Public places where people want to spend time	85%	4	21	Similar
	Overall economic health of Park City	79%	5	23	Higher
Economy	Vibrant downtown area	82%	5	21	Higher
	Overall quality of business and service establishments in Park City	74%	4	29	Similar
	Cost of living in Park City	16%	16	22	Similar
	Shopping opportunities	73%	7	29	Higher
	Employment opportunities	51%	2	28	Higher
	Park City as a place to visit	97%	1	23	Higher
	Park City as a place to work	74%	6	33	Higher
	Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	87%	2	23	Higher
	Availability of preventive health services	72%	3	26	Higher
	Availability of affordable quality health care	65%	6	29	Higher
	Recreational opportunities	94%	1	29	Much higher
	Fitness opportunities (including exercise classes and paths or trails, etc.)	92%	2	20	Much higher
Education and Enrichment	Overall opportunities for education and enrichment	72%	11	23	Similar
	Opportunities to participate in religious or spiritual events and activities	77%	6	23	Similar
	Opportunities to attend cultural/arts/music	81%	5	30	Higher

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		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Community Engagement	activities				
	Adult educational opportunities	58%	11	19	Similar
	K-12 education	72%	11	27	Similar
	Availability of affordable quality child care/preschool	35%	19	27	Similar
	Opportunities to participate in social events and activities	84%	2	29	Higher
	Neighborhoodness of Park City	71%	10	22	Similar
	Openness and acceptance of the community toward people of diverse backgrounds	69%	3	27	Similar
	Opportunities to participate in community matters	80%	1	28	Higher
	Opportunities to volunteer	87%	1	27	Higher

Table 71: Governance General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Services provided by Park City	79%	16	33	Similar
Overall customer service by Park City employees (police, staff, planners, etc.)	81%	11	31	Similar
Value of services for the taxes paid to Park City	68%	9	33	Similar
Overall direction that Park City is taking	45%	21	31	Similar
Job Park City government does at welcoming citizen involvement	66%	6	30	Similar
Overall confidence in Park City government	61%	7	22	Similar
Generally acting in the best interest of the community	58%	6	22	Similar
Being honest	69%	6	22	Similar
Treating all residents fairly	58%	7	23	Similar
Services provided by the Federal Government	47%	12	27	Similar

Table 72: Governance by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Safety	Police services	84%	13	34	Similar
	Fire services	97%	10	30	Similar
	Ambulance or emergency medical services	97%	5	29	Similar
	Crime prevention	83%	9	34	Similar
	Fire prevention and education	87%	3	31	Similar
	Animal control	70%	10	27	Similar
	Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations)	73%	13	27	Similar
Mobility	Traffic enforcement	62%	12	28	Similar
	Street repair	45%	14	33	Similar
	Street cleaning	71%	10	29	Similar
	Street lighting	76%	2	28	Higher
	Snow removal	84%	4	17	Higher
	Sidewalk maintenance	73%	2	29	Higher
	Traffic signal timing	68%	2	26	Higher
	Bus or transit services	89%	1	28	Much higher
Natural Environment	Garbage collection	82%	20	27	Similar
	Recycling	75%	17	28	Similar
	Drinking water	53%	27	31	Lower
	Preservation of natural areas such as open space, farmlands and greenbelts	78%	3	27	Higher

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		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	Park City open space	79%	2	19	Higher
	Storm drainage	85%	2	30	Higher
	Sewer services	87%	9	30	Similar
	Power (electric and/or gas) utility	84%	3	21	Similar
	Utility billing	74%	9	21	Similar
Built Environment	Land use, planning and zoning	57%	5	31	Similar
	Code enforcement (weeds, noise, etc.)	57%	12	31	Similar
Economy	Economic development	61%	5	27	Higher
	City parks	95%	3	29	Higher
	Recreation programs or classes	96%	1	30	Higher
Recreation and Wellness	Recreation centers or facilities	90%	2	30	Higher
	Health services	80%	1	23	Higher
Education and Enrichment	City-sponsored special events	83%	3	24	Higher
	Public library services	94%	4	26	Similar
Community Engagement	Public information services	81%	2	30	Similar

Table 73: Participation General

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Sense of community	75%	5	31	Similar
Recommend living in Park City to someone who asks	83%	16	28	Similar
Remain in Park City for the next five years	85%	13	29	Similar
Contacted Park City (in-person, phone, email or web) for help or information	53%	11	28	Similar

Table 74: Participation by Facet

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	24%	19	21	Much lower
	Did NOT report a crime to the police	78%	12	21	Similar
Safety	Household member was NOT a victim of a crime	83%	26	28	Similar
	Used bus or other public transportation instead of driving	81%	1	20	Much higher
	Carpooled with other adults or children instead of driving alone	68%	1	21	Much higher
Mobility	Walked or biked instead of driving	89%	4	22	Higher
	Made efforts to conserve water	92%	3	21	Similar
	Made efforts to make your home more energy efficient	80%	3	20	Similar
Natural Environment	Recycle at home	97%	8	27	Similar
	Did NOT observe a code violation or other hazard in Park City	51%	10	21	Similar
Built Environment	NOT experiencing housing costs stress	68%	9	27	Similar
	Purchase goods or services from a business located in Park City	99%	3	21	Similar
	Economy will have positive impact on income	40%	3	27	Higher
Economy	Work inside boundaries of Park City	69%	3	21	Much higher
	Used Park City recreation centers or their services	80%	2	26	Much higher
Recreation and Wellness	Visited a neighborhood park or City park	94%	6	27	Similar

The National Citizen Survey™

		Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
	Eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day	91%	2	21	Similar
	Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity	95%	1	21	Similar
	In very good to excellent health	88%	1	21	Higher
Education and Enrichment	Used Park City public library or its services	76%	4	23	Higher
	Participated in religious or spiritual activities in Park City	37%	18	24	Similar
	Attended City-sponsored event	86%	1	21	Much higher
Community Engagement	Campaigned or advocated for an issue, cause or candidate	49%	1	20	Higher
	Contacted Park City elected officials (in-person, phone, email or web) to express your opinion	36%	2	20	Higher
	Volunteered your time to some group/activity in Park City	61%	7	28	Higher
	Participated in a club	37%	14	28	Similar
	Talked to or visited with your immediate neighbors	88%	19	21	Similar
	Done a favor for a neighbor	80%	15	21	Similar
	Attended a local public meeting	44%	3	27	Higher
	Listened to (online) a local public meeting	39%	4	25	Similar
	Read or watch local news (via television, paper, computer, etc.)	84%	14	21	Similar
	Vote in local elections	87%	10	27	Similar

Communities included in national comparisons Communities included in custom comparisons (resort communities with populations less than 100,000)

The communities included in Park City's comparisons are listed on the following pages along with their population according to the 2010 Census.

Annapolis city, MD 38,394
 Asheville city, NC 83,393
 Ashland city, OR 20,078
 Aspen city, CO 6,658
 Avon town, CO 6,447
 Bainbridge Island city, WA 23,025
 Bend city, OR 76,639
 Boulder city, CO 97,385
 Cannon Beach city, OR 1,690
 Coronado city, CA 18,912
 Del Mar city, CA 4,161
 Destin city, FL 12,305
 Estes Park town, CO 5,858
 Fernandina Beach city, FL 11,487
 Flagstaff city, AZ 65,870
 Galveston city, TX 47,743
 Jupiter town, FL 55,156
 Key West city, FL 24,649
 Laguna Beach city, CA 22,723
 Lynnwood city, WA 35,836
 Miami Beach city, FL 87,779

Monterey city, CA 27,810
 Newport city, RI 24,672
 Palm Coast city, FL 75,180
 Paradise Valley town, AZ 12,820
 Park City city, UT 7,558
 Pitkin County, CO 17,148
 Post Falls city, ID 27,574
 Queen Creek town, AZ 26,361
 Roanoke city, VA 97,032
 Salida city, CO 5,236
 Santa Monica city, CA 89,736
 Seaside city, CA 33,025
 Sierra Vista city, AZ 43,888
 South Lake Tahoe city, CA 21,403
 St. Augustine city, FL 12,975
 St. Cloud city, FL 35,183
 Steamboat Springs city, CO 12,088
 Vail town, CO 5,305
 Williamsburg city, VA 14,068
 Winter Garden city, FL 34,568
 Yountville city, CA 2,933

Appendix C: Detailed Survey Methods

The National Citizen Survey (The NCS™), conducted by National Research Center, Inc., was developed to provide communities an accurate, affordable and easy way to assess and interpret resident opinion about important local topics. Standardization of common questions and survey methods provide the rigor to assure valid results, and each community has enough flexibility to construct a customized version of The NCS.

Results offer insight into residents' perspectives about the community as a whole, including local amenities, services, public trust, resident participation and other aspects of the community in order to support budgeting, land use and strategic planning and communication with residents. Resident demographic characteristics permit comparison to the Census as well as comparison of results for different subgroups of residents. The City of Park City funded this research. Please contact Linda Jager, Communications & Public Affairs Manager for the City of Park City at linda.jager@parkcity.org if you have any questions about the survey.

Survey Validity

The question of survey validity has two parts: 1) how can a community be confident that the results from those who completed the questionnaire are representative of the results that would have been obtained had the survey been administered to the entire population? and 2) how closely do the perspectives recorded on the survey reflect what residents really believe or do?

To answer the first question, the best survey research practices were used for the resources spent to ensure that the results from the survey respondents reflect the opinions of residents in the entire community. These practices include:

- Using a mail-out/mail-back methodology, which typically gets a higher response rate than phone for the same dollars spent. A higher response rate lessens the worry that those who did not respond are different than those who did respond.
- Selecting households at random within the community to receive the survey to ensure that the households selected to receive the survey are representative of the larger community.
- Over-sampling multi-family housing units to improve response from hard-to-reach, lower income or younger apartment dwellers.
- Selecting the respondent within the household using an unbiased sampling procedure; in this case, the "birthday method." The cover letter included an instruction requesting that the respondent in the household be the adult (18 years old or older) who most recently had a birthday, irrespective of year of birth.
- Contacting potential respondents three times to encourage response from people who may have different opinions or habits than those who would respond with only a single prompt.
- Inviting response in a compelling manner (using appropriate letterhead/logos and a signature of a visible leader) to appeal to recipients' sense of civic responsibility.
- Providing a pre-addressed, postage-paid return envelope.
- Offering the survey in Spanish or other language when requested by a given community.
- Weighting the results to reflect the demographics of the population.

The answer to the second question about how closely the perspectives recorded on the survey reflect what residents really believe or do is more complex. Resident responses to surveys are influenced by a variety of factors. For questions about service quality, residents' expectations for service quality play a role as well as the "objective" quality of the service provided, the way the resident perceives the entire community (that is, the context in which the service is provided), the scale on which the resident is asked to record his or her opinion and, of course, the opinion, itself, that a resident holds about the service. Similarly a resident's report of certain behaviors is colored by what he or she believes is the socially desirable response (e.g., reporting tolerant behaviors toward "oppressed groups," likelihood of voting for a tax increase for services to poor people, use of alternative modes of travel to work besides the single occupancy vehicle), his or her memory of the actual behavior (if it is not a question speculating about future actions, like a vote), his or her confidence that he or she can be honest without suffering any negative consequences (thus the need for anonymity) as well as the actual behavior itself.

How closely survey results come to recording the way a person really feels or behaves often is measured by the coincidence of reported behavior with observed current behavior (e.g., driving habits), reported intentions to behave with observed future behavior (e.g., voting choices) or reported opinions about current community quality

with objective characteristics of the community (e.g., feelings of safety correlated with rates of crime). There is a body of scientific literature that has investigated the relationship between reported behaviors and actual behaviors. Well-conducted surveys, by and large, do capture true respondent behaviors or intentions to act with great accuracy. Predictions of voting outcomes tend to be quite accurate using survey research, as do reported behaviors that are not about highly sensitive issues (e.g., family abuse or other illegal or morally sanctioned activities). For self-reports about highly sensitive issues, statistical adjustments can be made to correct for the respondents' tendency to report what they think the "correct" response should be.

Research on the correlation of resident opinion about service quality and "objective" ratings of service quality vary, with some showing stronger relationships than others. NRC's own research has demonstrated that residents who report the lowest ratings of street repair live in communities with objectively worse street conditions than those who report high ratings of street repair (based on road quality, delay in street repair, number of road repair employees). Similarly, the lowest rated fire services appear to be "objectively" worse than the highest rated fire services (expenditures per capita, response time, "professional" status of firefighters, breadth of services and training provided). Resident opinion commonly reflects objective performance data but is an important measure on its own. NRC principals have written, "If you collect trash three times a day but residents think that your trash haul is lousy, you still have a problem."

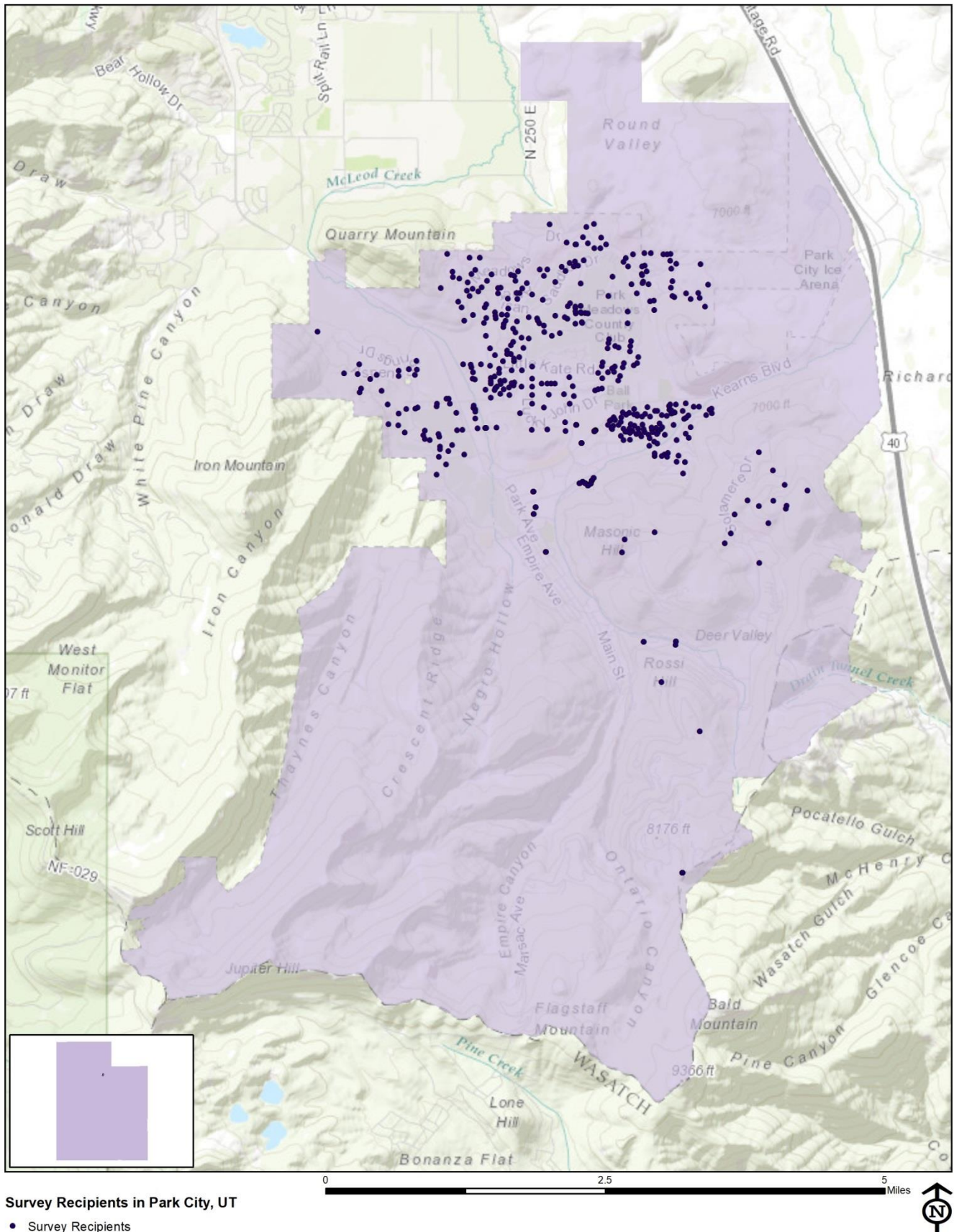
Selecting Survey Recipients

"Sampling" refers to the method by which households were chosen to receive the survey. All households within Park City were eligible to participate in the survey. A list of all households within the zip codes serving Park City was purchased from [Go-Dog Direct](#) based on updated listings from the United States Postal Service. Since some of the zip codes that serve Park City households may also serve addresses that lie outside of the community, the exact geographic location of each housing unit was compared to community boundaries using the most current municipal boundary file (updated on a quarterly basis) and addresses located outside of Park City boundaries were removed from consideration.

To choose the 1,500 survey recipients, a systematic sampling method was applied to the list of households previously screened for geographic location. Systematic sampling is a procedure whereby a complete list of all possible households is culled, selecting every *Nth* one, giving each eligible household a known probability of selection, until the appropriate number of households is selected. Multi-family housing units were selected at a higher rate as residents of this type of housing typically respond at lower rates to surveys than do those in single-family housing units. Figure 1 displays a map of the households selected to receive the survey. In general, because of the random sampling techniques used, the displayed sampling density will closely mirror the overall housing unit density (which may be different from the population density). While the theory of probability assumes no bias in selection, there may be some minor variations in practice (meaning, an area with only 15% of the housing units might be selected at an actual rate that is slightly above or below that).

An individual within each household was selected using the birthday method. The birthday method selects a person within the household by asking the "person whose birthday has most recently passed" to complete the questionnaire. The underlying assumption in this method is that day of birth has no relationship to the way people respond to surveys. This instruction was contained in the cover letter accompanying the questionnaire.

Figure 1: Location of Survey Recipients



Survey Administration and Response

Selected households received three mailings, one week apart, beginning on August 30, 2017. The first mailing was a prenotification postcard announcing the upcoming survey. The next mailing contained a letter from the Mayor inviting the household to participate, a questionnaire and a postage-paid return envelope. The final mailing contained a reminder letter, another survey and a postage-paid return envelope. The second cover letter asked those who had not completed the survey to do so and those who had already done so to refrain from turning in another survey. The survey was available in English only. Respondents could also opt to take the survey online if they preferred. Completed surveys were collected over the following seven weeks.

About 8% of the 1,500 surveys mailed were returned because the housing unit was vacant or the postal service was unable to deliver the survey as addressed. Of the remaining 1,384 households that received the survey, 369 completed the survey, providing an overall response rate of 27%. Of the 369 completed surveys, 38 were completed online. The response rate was calculated using AAPOR's response rate #2¹ for mailed surveys of unnamed persons.

Table 75: Survey Response Rate

	Overall
Total sample used	1,500
I=Complete Interviews	367
P=Partial Interviews	2
R=Refusal and break off	0
NC=Non Contact	0
O=Other	0
UH=Unknown household	0
UO=Unknown other	1,015
Response rate: $(I+P)/(I+P + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	27%

Confidence Intervals

It is customary to describe the precision of estimates made from surveys by a "level of confidence" and accompanying "confidence interval" (or margin of error). A traditional level of confidence, and the one used here, is 95%. The 95% confidence interval can be any size and quantifies the sampling error or imprecision of the survey results because some residents' opinions are relied on to estimate all residents' opinions.²

The margin of error for the City of Park City survey is no greater than plus or minus five percentage points around any given percent reported for all respondents (369 completed surveys).

For subgroups of responses, the margin of error increases because the number of respondents for the subgroup is smaller. For subgroups of approximately 100 respondents, the margin of error is plus or minus 10 percentage points.

Survey Processing (Data Entry)

Upon receipt, completed surveys were assigned a unique identification number. Additionally, each survey was reviewed and "cleaned" as necessary. For example, a question may have asked a respondent to pick two items out of a list of five, but the respondent checked three; in this case, NRC would use protocols to randomly choose two of the three selected items for inclusion in the dataset.

All surveys then were entered twice into an electronic dataset; any discrepancies were resolved in comparison to the original survey form. Range checks as well as other forms of quality control were also performed.

¹ See AAPOR's Standard Definitions here: [http://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Standard-Definitions-\(1\).aspx](http://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Standard-Definitions-(1).aspx) for more information

² A 95% confidence interval indicates that for every 100 random samples of this many residents, 95 of the confidence intervals created will include the "true" population response. This theory is applied in practice to mean that the "true" perspective of the target population lies within the confidence interval created for a single survey. For example, if 75% of residents rate a service as "excellent" or "good," then the 4% margin of error (for the 95% confidence interval) indicates that the range of likely responses for the entire community is between 71% and 79%. This source of uncertainty is called sampling error. In addition to sampling error, other sources of error may affect any survey, including the non-response of residents with opinions different from survey responders. Though standardized on The NCS, on other surveys, differences in question wording, order, translation and data entry, as examples, can lead to somewhat varying results.

The National Citizen Survey™

NRC used Qualtrics, a web-based survey and analytics platform, to collect the online survey data. Use of an online system means all collected data are entered into the dataset when the respondents submit the surveys. Skip patterns are programmed into system so respondents are automatically “skipped” to the appropriate question based on the individual responses being given. Online programming also allows for more rigid control of the data format, making extensive data cleaning unnecessary.

A series of quality control checks were also performed in order to ensure the integrity of the web data. Steps may include and not be limited to reviewing the data for clusters of repeat IP addresses and time stamps (indicating duplicate responses) and removing empty submissions (questionnaires submitted with no questions answered).

Survey Data Weighting

The demographic characteristics of the survey respondents were compared to those found in the 2010 Census and American Community Survey estimates for adults in Park City. The primary objective of weighting survey data is to make the survey respondents reflective of the larger population of the community. The characteristics used for weighting were housing tenure (rent or own), housing unit type, race, ethnicity, sex and age. No adjustments were made for design effects. The results of the weighting scheme are presented in the following table.

Table 76: Park City, UT 2017 Weighting Table

Characteristic	Population Norm	Unweighted Data	Weighted Data
Housing			
Rent home	38%	15%	35%
Own home	62%	85%	65%
Detached unit	59%	70%	59%
Attached unit	41%	30%	41%
Race and Ethnicity			
White	83%	96%	86%
Not white	17%	4%	14%
Not Hispanic	80%	96%	83%
Hispanic	20%	4%	17%
Sex and Age			
Female	47%	47%	49%
Male	53%	53%	51%
18-34 years of age	32%	6%	30%
35-54 years of age	38%	31%	36%
55+ years of age	29%	63%	34%
Females 18-34	14%	5%	22%
Females 35-54	18%	17%	19%
Females 55+	14%	25%	9%
Males 18-34	18%	2%	8%
Males 35-54	20%	14%	18%
Males 55+	15%	37%	25%

Survey Data Analysis and Reporting

The survey dataset was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). For the most part, the percentages presented in the reports represent the “percent positive.” The percent positive is the combination of the top two most positive response options (i.e., “excellent” and “good,” “very safe” and “somewhat safe,” “essential” and “very important,” etc.), or, in the case of resident behaviors/participation, the percent positive represents the proportion of respondents indicating “yes” or participating in an activity at least once a month.

On many of the questions in the survey respondents may answer “don’t know.” The proportion of respondents giving this reply is shown in the full set of responses included in Appendix A. However, these responses have been removed from the analyses presented in the reports. In other words, the tables and graphs display the responses from respondents who had an opinion about a specific item.

Appendix D: Survey Materials

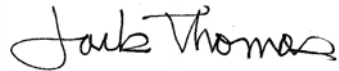
Dear Park City Resident,

It won't take much of your time to make a big difference!

Your household has been randomly selected to participate in a survey about our community. Your survey will arrive in a few days.

Thank you for helping create a better Park City!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Thomas". The script is cursive and fluid.

Jack Thomas
Mayor

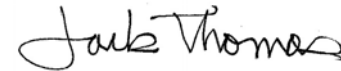
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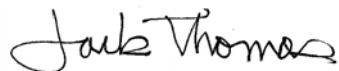
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Jack Thomas
Mayor



Office of the Mayor
Park City Municipal Corporation
P.O. Box 1480
Park City, UT 84060

Presorted
First Class Mail
US Postage
PAID
Boulder, CO
Permit NO. 94



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P.O. Box 1480
Park City, UT 84060

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Boulder, CO
Permit NO. 94



September 2017

Dear Park City Resident:

Please help us shape the future of Park City! You have been selected at random to participate in the 2017 Park City Citizen Survey.

Please take a few minutes to fill out the enclosed survey. Your participation in this survey is very important – especially since your household is one of only a small number of households being surveyed. Your feedback will help Park City make decisions that affect our city.

A few things to remember:

- **Your responses are completely anonymous.**
- In order to hear from a diverse group of residents, the adult 18 years or older in your household who most recently had a birthday should complete this survey.
- **You may return the survey by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or you can complete the survey online at:**

<http://bit.ly/parkcity2017>

If you have any questions about the survey please call 435-615-5189.

Thank you for your time and participation!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Thomas".

Jack Thomas
Mayor



September 2017

Dear Park City Resident:

Here's a second chance if you haven't already responded to the 2017 Park City Citizen Survey! **(If you completed it and sent it back, we thank you for your time and ask you to recycle this survey. Please do not respond twice.)**

Please help us shape the future of Park City! You have been selected at random to participate in the 2017 Park City Citizen Survey.

Please take a few minutes to fill out the enclosed survey. Your participation in this survey is very important – especially since your household is one of only a small number of households being surveyed. Your feedback will help Park City make decisions that affect our city.

A few things to remember:

- **Your responses are completely anonymous.**
- In order to hear from a diverse group of residents, the adult 18 years or older in your household who most recently had a birthday should complete this survey.
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If you have any questions about the survey please call 435-615-5189.

Thank you for your time and participation!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Thomas".

Jack Thomas
Mayor

Park City 2017 Citizen Survey

Please complete this questionnaire if you are the adult (age 18 or older) in the household who most recently had a birthday. The adult's year of birth does not matter. Please select the response (by circling the number or checking the box) that most closely represents your opinion for each question. Your responses are anonymous and will be reported in group form only.

1. Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Park City:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Park City as a place to live.....	1	2	3	4	5
Your neighborhood as a place to live.....	1	2	3	4	5
Park City as a place to raise children	1	2	3	4	5
Park City as a place to work.....	1	2	3	4	5
Park City as a place to visit	1	2	3	4	5
Park City as a place to retire	1	2	3	4	5
The overall quality of life in Park City	1	2	3	4	5

2. Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit.....	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Overall "built environment" of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment.....	1	2	3	4	5
Overall economic health of Park City.....	1	2	3	4	5
Sense of community.....	1	2	3	4	5
Overall image or reputation of Park City	1	2	3	4	5

3. Please indicate how likely or unlikely you are to do each of the following:

	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Somewhat likely</i>	<i>Somewhat unlikely</i>	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Recommend living in Park City to someone who asks	1	2	3	4	5
Remain in Park City for the next five years.....	1	2	3	4	5

4. Please rate how safe or unsafe you feel:

	<i>Very safe</i>	<i>Somewhat safe</i>	<i>Neither safe nor unsafe</i>	<i>Somewhat unsafe</i>	<i>Very unsafe</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
In your neighborhood during the day.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
In Park City's downtown area during the day	1	2	3	4	5	6

5. Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Traffic flow on major streets	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of public parking.....	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of travel by car in Park City.....	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of travel by public transportation in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of travel by bicycle in Park City.....	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of walking in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of paths and walking trails	1	2	3	4	5
Air quality	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness of Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Overall appearance of Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Public places where people want to spend time	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of housing options	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of affordable quality housing	1	2	3	4	5
Fitness opportunities (including exercise classes and paths or trails, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Recreational opportunities.....	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of affordable quality health care	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of preventive health services	1	2	3	4	5

6. Please rate each of the following characteristics as they relate to Park City as a whole:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Availability of affordable quality child care/preschool	1	2	3	4	5
K-12 education	1	2	3	4	5
Adult educational opportunities.....	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to attend cultural/arts/music activities	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to participate in religious or spiritual events and activities	1	2	3	4	5
Employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Shopping opportunities.....	1	2	3	4	5
Cost of living in Park City.....	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of business and service establishments in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Vibrant downtown area	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of new development in Park City.....	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to participate in social events and activities	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to volunteer.....	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to participate in community matters	1	2	3	4	5
Openness and acceptance of the community toward people of diverse backgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
Neighborliness of residents in Park City	1	2	3	4	5

7. Please indicate whether or not you have done each of the following in the last 12 months.

	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Made efforts to conserve water	1	2
Made efforts to make your home more energy efficient	1	2
Observed a code violation or other hazard in Park City (weeds, noise, etc.)	1	2
Household member was a victim of a crime in Park City.....	1	2
Reported a crime to the police in Park City	1	2
Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	1	2
Campaigned or advocated for an issue, cause or candidate	1	2
Contacted Park City (in-person, phone, email or web) for help or information	1	2
Contacted Park City elected officials (in-person, phone, email or web) to express your opinion.....	1	2

8. In the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members done each of the following in Park City?

	<i>2 times a week or more</i>	<i>2-4 times a month</i>	<i>Once a month or less</i>	<i>Not at all</i>
Used Park City recreation centers or their services	1	2	3	4
Visited a neighborhood park or City park	1	2	3	4
Used Park City public library or its services	1	2	3	4
Participated in religious or spiritual activities in Park City	1	2	3	4
Attended a City-sponsored event.....	1	2	3	4
Used bus or other public transportation instead of driving.....	1	2	3	4
Carpooled with other adults or children instead of driving alone.....	1	2	3	4
Walked or biked instead of driving	1	2	3	4
Volunteered your time to some group/activity in Park City	1	2	3	4
Participated in a club	1	2	3	4
Talked to or visited with your immediate neighbors	1	2	3	4
Done a favor for a neighbor.....	1	2	3	4

9. Thinking about local public meetings (of local elected officials like City Council or County Council, advisory boards, town halls, HOA, neighborhood watch, etc.), in the last 12 months, about how many times, if at all, have you or other household members attended or listened to a local public meeting?

	<i>2 times a week or more</i>	<i>2-4 times a month</i>	<i>Once a month or less</i>	<i>Not at all</i>
<u>Attended</u> a local public meeting	1	2	3	4
<u>Listened</u> to (online) a local public meeting.....	1	2	3	4
<u>Attended or listened</u> to a City-related special event (Coffee with Council, City Projects Open House, Electric Xpress launch, etc.)	1	2	3	4

Park City 2017 Citizen Survey

10. Please rate the quality of each of the following services in Park City:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Police services	1	2	3	4	5
Fire services.....	1	2	3	4	5
Ambulance or emergency medical services	1	2	3	4	5
Crime prevention.....	1	2	3	4	5
Fire prevention and education.....	1	2	3	4	5
Traffic enforcement	1	2	3	4	5
Street repair	1	2	3	4	5
Street cleaning	1	2	3	4	5
Street lighting.....	1	2	3	4	5
Snow removal	1	2	3	4	5
Sidewalk maintenance	1	2	3	4	5
Traffic signal timing.....	1	2	3	4	5
Bus or transit services.....	1	2	3	4	5
Garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5
Recycling	1	2	3	4	5
Storm drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Drinking water.....	1	2	3	4	5
Sewer services	1	2	3	4	5
Power (electric and/or gas) utility.....	1	2	3	4	5
Utility billing.....	1	2	3	4	5
City parks.....	1	2	3	4	5
Recreation programs or classes.....	1	2	3	4	5
Recreation centers or facilities	1	2	3	4	5
Land use, planning and zoning.....	1	2	3	4	5
Code enforcement (weeds, noise, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Animal control	1	2	3	4	5
Economic development	1	2	3	4	5
Health services	1	2	3	4	5
Public library services	1	2	3	4	5
Public information services	1	2	3	4	5
Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations).....	1	2	3	4	5
Preservation of natural areas such as open space, farmlands and greenbelts.....	1	2	3	4	5
Park City open space	1	2	3	4	5
City-sponsored special events	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service by Park City employees (police, staff, planners, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

11. Overall, how would you rate the quality of the services provided by each of the following?

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Park City Municipal Government	1	2	3	4	5
The Federal Government	1	2	3	4	5

12. Please rate the following categories of Park City government performance:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
The value of services for the taxes paid to Park City	1	2	3	4	5
The overall direction that Park City is taking	1	2	3	4	5
The job Park City government does at welcoming citizen involvement.....	1	2	3	4	5
Overall confidence in Park City government	1	2	3	4	5
Generally acting in the best interest of the community	1	2	3	4	5
Being honest.....	1	2	3	4	5
Treating all residents fairly	1	2	3	4	5

13. Please rate how important, if at all, you think it is for the Park City community to focus on each of the following in the coming two years:

	<i>Essential</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Not at all important</i>
Overall feeling of safety in Park City	1	2	3	4
Overall ease of getting to the places you usually have to visit	1	2	3	4
Quality of overall natural environment in Park City	1	2	3	4
Overall “built environment” of Park City (including overall design, buildings, parks and transportation systems)	1	2	3	4
Health and wellness opportunities in Park City	1	2	3	4
Overall opportunities for education and enrichment.....	1	2	3	4
Overall economic health of Park City.....	1	2	3	4
Sense of community.....	1	2	3	4

14. The Park City Council has developed priorities that guide the decision-making process and support the City’s vision and values. Please rate Park City government’s current performance for each priority.

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Don’t know</i>
Housing (affordable, attainable and middle-income).....	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation (congestion reduction, local/regional transit projects and partnerships).....	1	2	3	4	5
Energy (carbon reduction, renewable energy and green building incentives)....	1	2	3	4	5
Overall affordability of Park City (cost of living).....	1	2	3	4	5
Arts and culture	1	2	3	4	5
Community engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Community wellbeing (behavioral and physical health)	1	2	3	4	5
Conservation of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
Diverse community participation	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental health (mitigation of soil and water pollutants)	1	2	3	4	5
Historic preservation.....	1	2	3	4	5
Lower Park Avenue redevelopment.....	1	2	3	4	5
Open space acquisition.....	1	2	3	4	5
Regional collaboration (among Summit County Council, Park City School District, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

Park City 2017 Citizen Survey

Our last questions are about you and your household. Again, all of your responses to this survey are completely anonymous and will be reported in group form only.

D1. How often, if at all, do you do each of the following, considering all of the times you could?

	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Usually</i>	<i>Always</i>
Recycle at home	1	2	3	4	5
Purchase goods or services from a business located in Park City	1	2	3	4	5
Eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day	1	2	3	4	5
Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity	1	2	3	4	5
Read or watch local news (via television, paper, computer, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Vote in local elections.....	1	2	3	4	5

D2. Would you say that in general your health is:

- ☐ Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

D3. What impact, if any, do you think the economy will have on your family income in the next 6 months? Do you think the impact will be:

- ☐ Very positive ☐ Somewhat positive ☐ Neutral ☐ Somewhat negative ☐ Very negative

D4. What is your employment status?

- ☐ Working full time for pay
☐ Working part time for pay
☐ Unemployed, looking for paid work
☐ Unemployed, not looking for paid work
☐ Fully retired

D5. Do you work inside the boundaries of Park City?

- ☐ Yes, outside the home
☐ Yes, from home
☐ No

D6. How many years have you lived in Park City?

- ☐ Less than 2 years ☐ 11-20 years
☐ 2-5 years ☐ More than 20 years
☐ 6-10 years

D7. Which best describes the building you live in?

- ☐ One family house detached from any other houses
☐ Building with two or more homes (duplex, townhome, apartment or condominium)
☐ Mobile home
☐ Other

D8. Is this house, apartment or mobile home...

- ☐ Rented
☐ Owned

D9. About how much is your monthly housing cost for the place you live (including rent, mortgage payment, property tax, property insurance and homeowners' association (HOA) fees)?

- ☐ Less than \$300 per month
☐ \$300 to \$599 per month
☐ \$600 to \$999 per month
☐ \$1,000 to \$1,499 per month
☐ \$1,500 to \$2,499 per month
☐ \$2,500 or more per month

D10. Do any children 17 or under live in your household?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

D11. Are you or any other members of your household aged 65 or older?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

D12. How much do you anticipate your household's total income before taxes will be for the current year? (Please include in your total income money from all sources for all persons living in your household.)

- ☐ Less than \$25,000
☐ \$25,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 or more

Please respond to both questions D13 and D14:

D13. Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?

- ☐ No, not Spanish, Hispanic or Latino
☐ Yes, I consider myself to be Spanish, Hispanic or Latino

D14. What is your race? (Mark one or more races to indicate what race you consider yourself to be.)

- ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
☐ Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander
☐ Black or African American
☐ White
☐ Other

D15. In which category is your age?

- ☐ 18-24 years ☐ 55-64 years
☐ 25-34 years ☐ 65-74 years
☐ 35-44 years ☐ 75 years or older
☐ 45-54 years

D16. What is your sex?

- ☐ Female ☐ Male

D17. Do you consider a cell phone or land line your primary telephone number?

- ☐ Cell ☐ Land line ☐ Both

Thank you for completing this survey. Please return the completed survey in the postage-paid envelope to: National Research Center, Inc., PO Box 549, Belle Mead, NJ 08502



Office of the Mayor
Park City Municipal Corporation
P O Box 1480
Park City, UT 84060

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DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Due to the reconstruction of the Spiro Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the removal of the Park Avenue Fire Station, staff is working to relocate several essential City operational Divisions of Public Works and Public Utilities. In the short term, staff is planning to move Parks to the Public Works facility at Iron Horse and Water Distribution to the Quinns WTP. Use of the Mine Bench facilities is required to make this short term plan feasible. For the long term plan, staff is in the process of designing and permitting the new Public Utilities and Streets Facility in the Quinns Junction area. This new facility would house Water, Streets, and Stormwater operations. Staff is seeking direction for a long term location for the Parks Department. In coordination with Parks, Transit, and Parking, Public Utilities has reviewed the following locations and would like Council feedback:

- Old Bus Barn (east side) of the Iron Horse Facility
- New Parks Facility at north end of City Park
- Future Public Utilities and Streets Building (recommended long term alternative)

Respectfully:

Holly Lopez, Executive Assistant



City Council Staff Report

Subject: Public Works/ Public Utilities Space Needs and Planning
Author: Clint McAfee, Director
Department: Public Utilities
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Work Session

Summary Recommendation

Public Utilities and Public Works are requesting direction for locating long term facilities for the Parks Department due in part to the reconstruction of the Spiro Water Treatment Plant. Staff recommends locating the Parks Department at the future Public Utilities and Streets Facility.

Public Utilities would also like to update Council on the following:

- 1) Public Utilities and Streets Facility – application has been submitted and currently in process of obtaining CUP and MPD approval
- 2) Short term and long term space planning for Public Works and Public Utilities

Executive Summary

Due to the reconstruction of the Spiro Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the removal of the Park Avenue Fire Station, staff is working to relocate several essential City operational Divisions of Public Works and Public Utilities. In the short term, staff is planning to move Parks to the Public Works facility at Iron Horse and Water Distribution to the Quinns WTP. Use of the Mine Bench facilities is required to make this short term plan feasible. For the long term plan, staff is in the process of designing and permitting the new Public Utilities and Streets Facility in the Quinns Junction area. This new facility would house Water, Streets, and Stormwater operations. Staff is seeking direction for a long term location for the Parks Department. In coordination with Parks, Transit, and Parking, Public Utilities has reviewed the following locations and would like Council feedback:

- Old Bus Barn (east side) of the Iron Horse Facility
- New Parks Facility at north end of City Park
- Future Public Utilities and Streets Facility (recommended long term alternative)

Acronyms

WTP	Water Treatment Plant
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
MPD	Master Planned Development
SF	Square Feet

The Problem

The repurposing of the Park Avenue Fire Station eliminated about 4,000 square feet (SF) of operational garage space which was used by Building Maintenance, Parks

Maintenance and Streets. The demolition and reconstruction of the Spiro WTP, which is currently scheduled to start fall of 2019, will eliminate a total of 2,800 SF of administrative space, over 11,000 SF of garage, and about 7,800 SF of yard space and will completely displace about 45 employees in Water Distribution, Parks, and Golf Maintenance Divisions. Golf has identified a location on the golf course for a new facility to replace their existing facility. Due to the limited available space on the golf course the Water Distribution and Parks Divisions will need a new permanent location off the Golf Course.

In addition, the Iron Horse Facility is already at capacity with no room for expansion for any of the many City departments that currently operate at this location.

Short Term Solution (2019 – unknown)

Water Distribution staff and storage will be relocated from the Spiro WTP and the Iron Horse Facility to the Quinns WTP with some storage moved to the Mine Bench. Parks staff and storage will be relocated to the Iron Horse facility with some storage to the Mine Bench. Streets staff will stay at Iron Horse but will reduce and relocate some of their current storage space at Iron Horse to the Mine Bench.

The Iron Horse facility is presently at capacity for office space, yard space, and equipment storage, and is over capacity for parking needs. The Mine Bench is located approximately 1,000 feet vertically above Iron Horse and is accessed via Highway 224 through a section that is prone to closures in severe weather events. Locating staff at this location would be inefficient and would add significant trip generation on the Highway 224 corridor through town. However, the Mine Bench can effectively satisfy satellite operations and seasonal storage needs which will make additional space available at Iron Horse. Staff is still evaluating solutions for the shortage in office space for non-field staff.

With this short term plan, Iron Horse will house an additional 27 employees and an additional parking need of 28 spaces. To address the employee work space, staff is planning to convert about 2,500 square feet of existing Transit garage space to office space for field staff and possibly managers. Staff currently mitigates the parking shortage with the use of the Rite Aid parking lot and ride sharing. Currently we have an agreement with Rite Aid that allows us to use up to 75 spaces; however, this option may go away in the event the vacant space next to Rite Aid is leased. Staff is working on additional mitigation measures that may include the use of the Richardson Flat park and ride, carpooling and other measures to reduce needed parking. The additional staffing and parking needs do not include any anticipated growth from any City department.

Table 1 below summarizes Public Works and Public Utilities square footage in 2016 prior to the removal of the Park Avenue Fire compared to square footages in 2020 after the demolition of the Spiro Campus and prior to the Public Utilities and Streets Facility construction.

Table 2 below summarizes the parking shortage at the Iron Horse Facility.

Table 1									
Division	2016			2020			Difference (2020 minus 2016)		
	Admin	Garage	Yard	Admin	Garage	Yard	Admin	Garage	Yard
Water	4,573	5,523	400	3,073	2,000	400	(1,500)	(3,523)	-
Streets/Storm	897	12,793	11,263	2,147	7,551	6,832	1,250	(5,242)	(4,431)
Parks Maintenance	1,018	9,375	8,400	1,668	7,801	10,086	650	(1,574)	1,686
Golf Maintenance	600	5,331	7,400	600	5,331	7,400	-	-	-
Building Maintenance	100	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	(100)	-	-
Transit (old bus barn)	-	6,200	-	-	3,700	-	-	(2,500)	-
Subtotal, no Mine Bench	7,188	40,222	27,463	7,488	27,383	24,718	300	(12,839)	(2,745)
Mine Bench Space Added				-	10,000	33,300			
Total With Mine Bench				7,488	37,383	58,018	300	(2,839)	30,555
Does not account for existing deficiencies									

Table 2										
Dept	Summer					Winter				
	Personal Vehicles	City Fleet	AM	PM	Overlap Max	Personal Vehicles	City Fleet	AM	PM	Overlap Max
Housing	17	0	17	17	17	17	0	17	17	17
Transit	60	5	35	22	45	103	5	70	44	90
Parking	8	1	8	0	8	8	1	8	0	8
Parks	26	15	26	0	26	17	10	10	0	17
Fleet	9	2	9	0	9	9	2	9	0	9
Building**	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2
Water	13	4	13	0	14	13	4	13	0	13
Streets/Storm	14	6	14	0	14	28	6	10	4	28
Electric	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UTA Van Pool	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Visitor	8	0	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	8
Total	159	39	136	43	147	207	34	151	69	196
Total + Fleet	198		175	82	186	241		185	103	230
Iron Horse Parking Deficit					(60)					(104)
Max Available Parking at Rite Aid					75					75
Total (Deficit)/Surplus					15					(29)

*Total existing countable spaces = 126 not counting Rite Aid. There are up to 75 spaces at Rite Aid which is shared with Rite Aid and other businesses.

** Building Maintenance has 5 total staff, but two drive in and the others carpool. They also have 5 city vehicles, but they only park 2 here.

Long Term Solution

The short term plan addresses immediate needs but over allocates existing facilities, does not provide the ability to expand, will significantly increase the activity at Iron

Horse, and will result in a less efficient operational condition mainly for the Parks and Streets Divisions.

In developing the long term plan, staff assumed that the Iron Horse facility will not be available for Parks and Streets and a new location will be required for Utilities, Parks, Streets, and possibly other essential City departments. Staff currently has direction to pursue an MPD for a new Public Utilities and Streets Facility which would house Water, Streets, and Stormwater. The current MPD submittal does not include provisions for the Parks Department at this future location. However, as alternative locations for a long term Parks facility were analyzed, staff is now recommending incorporating Parks into the future Public Utilities and Streets Facility.

Background

- Council direction to locate the future Public Utilities and Streets Facility at Quinns location and pursue MPD application - May 11, 2017
- Staff presented Iron Horse option for Public Utilities Facility, Council directed staff not to utilize Old Bus Barn area for long term industrial uses – May 11, 2017 Council Minutes

Date

May 11, 2017

May 11, 2017

Item

[Council Meeting Old Business](#) (page 158)

[Council Meeting Minutes](#) (Discussion begins at 4:26:48)

Long Term Parks Location Alternatives for City Council to Consider

1. **Recommended Alternative:** Locate Parks Department at the future Public Utilities and Streets Facility.

Pros

- a. This alternative will meet space needs for the Parks department currently and into the future.
- b. Parks, Transit and Golf also support this location as the recommended alternative.
- c. During the May 11, 2017 Council Meeting, Council members voiced interest in limiting industrial uses at the Iron Horse location, and directed staff to proceed with the MPD process required for locating a new Public Utilities Facility at Quinns. Moving Parks to this new site will limit the need for use of the Old Bus Barn (east side) at the Iron Horse facility.
- d. Less cost than a stand-alone Parks Facility

Cons

- a. Certain equipment such as large mowers and sidewalk plows would either need to be staged at a small in-town location or trailered to the service area.
- b. Because staff has not yet determined how this facility can be funded, the timeline for constructing this facility is quite uncertain.

2. Locate Parks Department in a new facility at the north end of City Park.

Pros

- a. This alternative provides a central location for Parks operations.

- b. Moving Parks to this site will limit the permanent use of the Old Bus Barn at the Iron Horse facility.

Cons

- c. The square footage available for construction at this site does not meet total space needs for the Parks department for building size, yard, and parking needs
- d. This alternative is similar to the Iron Horse location in that it is a prime location for meeting needs other than industrial uses such as housing. Utilizing this space for a Parks facility would prohibit the development of this site for such uses.

3. Locate Parks Department at Iron Horse long term.

Pros

- a. Parks could occupy the space in the Old Bus Barn vacated when the Public Utilities and Streets department moves to the new Public Utilities Facility.
- b. This location keeps Parks in a more central location for operations.

Cons

- e. Locating Parks long term at the Iron Horse facility will limit Transit growth or other uses at this location.
- f. Council expressed desire to utilize the old bus barn space at the Iron Horse facility for something other than industrial/Public Works uses in the future. Locating Parks here permanently would restrict future development of the site.

4. Null Alternative: If a long term location is not identified for the Parks Department, space at Iron Horse will continue to be over allocated, and no department will have room for expected future expansion. Level of Service will likely deteriorate.

Public Utilities and Streets Facility Update (aka PUB)

Progress Update

Staff has developed schematic designs for this facility and closed on a property purchase that was required to complete the needed space for this facility. Staff's efforts are currently focused on obtaining a CUP/MPD for this facility. Additional expenditures on this facility are currently related to obtaining a CUP/MPD including responding to input from the Planning Commission. Staff expects these costs to be minimal. There would also be minimal modifications required if Council directs staff to incorporate Parks into this future facility. If/when a CUP/MPD is approved, staff will return to Council for further direction prior to advancing the design of this facility.

There is currently a budget deficit for this facility which can be attributed to underestimated site costs, inflation in construction costs, and costs related to obtaining net zero energy certifications. Without additional funds, this project will not happen and the short term plan will remain in effect. However, any additional loss of available space for Utilities and Public Works will result in staff seeking replacement space which will likely be outside of the City and possibly on ground that the City does not own. **If additional funding for the Public Utilities and Streets Facility is not allocated prior**

to any future repurposing of space used by Public Utilities and Public Works, staff will not have the space required to operate at the current level of service.

Water Facilities

Included in the development of the Public Utilities and Streets site are water treatment related improvements that staff will be recommending prior to the construction of the Public Utilities and Streets Facility. This includes a water storage reservoir, dewatering facilities, and other potential water treatment facilities identified in the CUP/MPD application. Water facilities would be funded by water service fees.

Department Review

This report has been reviewed by Public Works, Public Utilities, Budget, Executive

Funding Source

Partial budget for the Public Utilities and Streets Facility is part of the approved budget and includes funds from the RDA, Transit, Water, Storm, and General Funds. There is not currently funding identified for Mine Bench or Iron horse improvements for short term accommodations.



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

The 2016 Community-wide Carbon Footprint has been completed for Park City. The total footprint is 510,126 MT CO₂e. This is a reduction of 12.3 percent since the last community-wide carbon footprint inventory was conducted in 2009 with a full data set from 2007. This may not be a real decrease, as a comparison of transportation data shows a decrease of 68.7 percent since 2007, which is not the case, and due to discrepancies between modeling methodology between two separate traffic studies. The 2016 Community-wide Carbon Footprint was conducted to record as many of Park City's emissions as feasibly possible. The inventory was conducted according to the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) BASIC+ standard. This includes Scope 1 emissions from stationary fuel and transportation, Scope 2 emissions from electricity, and Scope 1 and 3 emissions from waste, and additionally emissions from industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and other land uses, and trans-boundary transportation. In addition, a voluntary consumption-based inventory was conducted as a baseline and information only, however these figures will not be used officially as the standard methodology is not well developed.

Respectfully:

Celia Peterson, Environmental Sustainability Project Manager

City Council Staff Report



Subject: Park City's 2016 Community-wide Footprint
Author: Celia Peterson
Department: Environmental Sustainability
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Informational

Executive Summary

The 2016 Community-wide Carbon Footprint has been completed for Park City. The total footprint is 510,126 MT CO₂e. This is a reduction of 12.3 percent since the last community-wide carbon footprint inventory was conducted in 2009 with a full data set from 2007. This may not be a real decrease, as a comparison of transportation data shows a decrease of 68.7 percent since 2007, which is not the case, and due to discrepancies between modeling methodology between two separate traffic studies.

The 2016 Community-wide Carbon Footprint was conducted to record as many of Park City's emissions as feasibly possible. The inventory was conducted according to the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) BASIC+ standard. This includes Scope 1 emissions from stationary fuel and transportation, Scope 2 emissions from electricity, and Scope 1 and 3 emissions from waste, and additionally emissions from industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and other land uses, and trans-boundary transportation. In addition, a voluntary consumption-based inventory was conducted as a baseline and information only, however these figures will not be used officially as the standard methodology is not well developed.

EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	% Change Between 2007 Baseline and 2016
Residential Electric	83,065	86,128	83,879	-2.6%
Residential Natural Gas	71,241	73,271	64,914	-11.4%
Residential Propane	1,245	1,334	1,296	-2.8%
C&I Electric	107,432	109,506	90,068	-17.8%
C&I Natural Gas	37,886	37,795	49,572	31.2%
M&I Electric	5,837	4,622	2,910	-37.0%
M&I Natural Gas	0	1,210	0	N/A
Transmission & Distribution Losses	0	0	8,313	N/A
Non-Specified Sources	12,496	13,015	90	-99.3%
Fugitive Emissions	-	-	3,735	N/A

Total Buildings	319,202	326,881	304,777	-6.8%
Vehicle Travel	128,549	129,059	40,439	-68.7%
Air Travel	118,954	116,020	148,691	28.2%
Total Transportation	247,503	245,079	189,130	-22.8%
Landfill	8,082	8,661	15,003	73.2%
Composting ¹⁰	-	-	101	N/A
Wastewater Treatment	46	50	152	206%
Total Waste	8,128	8,711	15,256	75.1%
Refrigerants	662	709	910	28.4%
Total Industrial Product Use	662	709	910	28.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Land Use	63	145	52	-63.9%
Total AFOLU	63	145	52	-63.9%
Potable Water Use ¹⁰	-	-	2,506	N/A
Well-to-Pump ¹⁰	-	-	10,064	N/A
Cement Use ¹⁰	-	-	2,866	N/A
Food Consumption ¹⁰	-	-	19,286	N/A
Total Other Scope 3	-	-	34,722	N/A
Total BASIC+	575,558	581,525	510,126	-12.3%
Total GHG Emissions	575,558	581,525	544,848	-6.3%

Abbreviations and Definitions

AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and other land uses
Carbon footprint	A periodic measurement of carbon emitted by various activities and sectors. Carbon footprints are measured in three scopes: <u>Scope 1</u> - on site natural gas and other fossil fuel consumption, e.g. fleet and transit fuels <u>Scope 2</u> - purchased electricity (from Rocky Mountain Power) <u>Scope 3</u> - emissions from other, indirect sources such as visitors' air travel.
Carbon sequestration	The process by which carbon sinks remove carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from the atmosphere.
Carbon sink	A natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores some carbon-containing chemical compound for an indefinite period (source).
CO₂*	Carbon dioxide
CO₂e*	Carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential. GHGs included in PCMC's inventory are Carbon dioxide, methane (CH ₄) and Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)
Emissions factor	A representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.
EUI	Energy Use Intensity
GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
GHGs*	Greenhouse gases. These typically include Carbon dioxide, Methane (CH ₄) and Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O).
GPC	The Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability, founded in 1990 as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
MT	Metric ton
Net-zero carbon	Carbon neutrality, or having a net-zero carbon footprint, refers to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of CO ₂ e emissions released with an equivalent amount of sequestered through carbon sinks.

Net-zero energy	U.S. DOE definition (2015). “an energy efficient building where, on a source energy basis, the actual annual delivered energy is less than or equal to the on-site renewable exported energy.”
Renewable electricity	Energy sources for renewable energy include solar, wind, microhydro and biomass byproduct.
*	For simplicity’s sake, the terms CO ₂ , CO _{2e} and GHGs are used interchangeably.

Background

- Park City was the first municipality in Utah to conduct a [community-wide carbon footprint for the year 2007](#).
- On September 24, 2015 City Council elevated Energy to a Critical Priority and set a goal of net zero carbon emissions for municipal operations by 2022 and citywide by 2032.

The Challenge

Park City must reduce its community-wide net carbon emissions to zero by 2032. Periodic community-wide carbon footprint inventories must be conducted in order to track progress towards the goal. Staff recommends updates of the community-wide carbon footprint every three years.

[According to NASA](#), 2016 was the hottest year on record. The trend of globally increasing temperatures is troubling, as the increase coincides with increasingly [unpredictable weather](#) patterns.

Park City is especially vulnerable to changing weather patterns and a trend of warmer temperatures. Our economy is currently tied extremely tightly to the ski industry. We are [economically dependent on good snow](#) throughout the whole winter. Many visitors are able to drive or fly in for a good weekend, but many others plan their trips in advance. If we cannot supply a trustworthy source of recreation, particularly in the winter, the satisfaction of our winter visitors and subsequently the livelihoods of our full time residents working in the tourism and ski industry will be significantly compromised.

Human activities are [emitting carbon dioxide at a rate](#) far beyond what the planet has ever seen. The natural cycles of photosynthesis and decomposition cannot keep up with the amount of pollutants that our current industrial system and consumption habits emit as solid waste, wastewater, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs), and other harmful emissions.

While carbon dioxide and other GHGs are naturally occurring substances and not inherently toxic or polluting, the levels at which they are present in the atmosphere is becoming increasingly problematic. In addition, the rate at which we emit carbon is increasing, exacerbating the problem. Greenhouse gases trap heat within Earth’s atmosphere. While localities may not experience warming or even cooling, the *overall* increase in heat causes air to move around more quickly and hold more water, which causes shifting weather patterns. Human civilizations are entirely dependent on relatively stable weather conditions, and we are seeing major shifts globally in events such as extreme drought, flooding, rising sea levels, melting polar ice caps, coral bleaching, and even extended growing seasons in some regions.

The major [mechanism by which carbon is released](#) into the atmosphere is combustion of fossil fuels. That is, we are burning fossil fuels to release the energy contained in molecular carbon bonds to create electricity, move ourselves around, heat our homes, etc. In the meantime we release the carbon as CO₂ into the atmosphere at a rate that 10's of thousands of times quicker than it was captured and stored hundreds of millions of years ago. In essence, we are running the formation of our current, hospitable atmosphere in reverse. Where we are headed is anyone's guess and patterns are becoming increasingly chaotic.

Park City's 2016 Community-wide Carbon Footprint

In 2017, Park City hired Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC (Lotus) and ICLEI to create a 2016 community carbon footprint. GHG emissions were calculated as a BASIC+ inventory using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) protocol. The inventory also included primary consumption-based activities.

The BASIC+ 2016 Park City community carbon footprint shows **a total emission value of 510,126 MT CO₂e**. This value excludes consumption-based sources and is more consistent with the emission sources evaluated in previous inventories (i.e. for 2005 and 2007), as well as other cities' GHG inventory methodologies.

The inclusion of consumption-based activities shows a total emission value of 544,849 MT CO₂e. This inventory, in addition to BASIC+ data, includes emissions associated with cement use, food consumption, and well-to-fuel pump. Consumption-based emissions were included to get a general idea of the carbon intensity of these activities, however the standard methodology is not well developed and therefore these emissions will not be included in Park City's official carbon footprint.

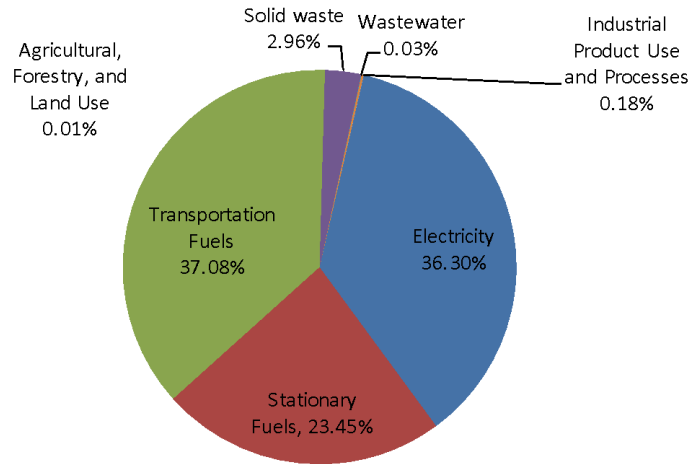
Park City established 2007 as the baseline year, with results from 2005 providing additional context. Since the baseline year of 2007, total community emissions have decreased by 12.3 percent, despite population growth of 17 percent. After normalizing for various growth factors, significant savings are revealed:

- Emissions per resident have reduced 25 percent
- Emissions per employee have reduced 28 percent

Nearly 97 percent of Park City's GHG emissions came from energy use, in the form of buildings, vehicles, and air travel. As has been the case historically, electricity and transportation fuels dominate the emissions profile for Park City, as shown in Figure 1.

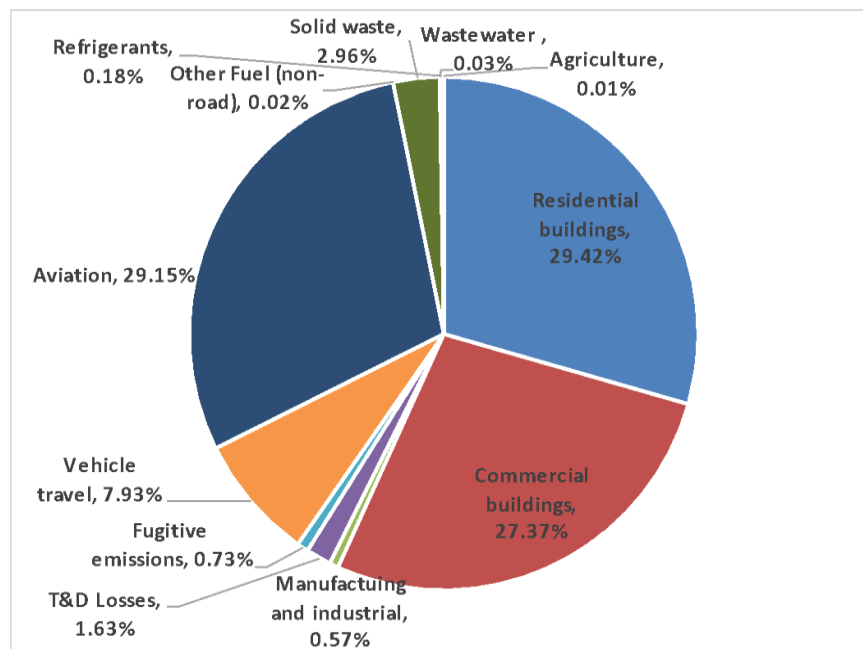
Figure 1. 2016 EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

All EMISSIONS BY SOURCE



Residential and commercial energy consumption comprise roughly equal shares of emissions for Park City in 2016, making up 57 percent of total emissions, as shown in Figure 2. This is higher than the national average of 39 percent¹. The other significant contributor is combustion of aviation fuels, comprising 29 percent of total emissions.

Figure 2. 2016 EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



Methodology

¹ <http://www.eesi.org/files/climate.pdf>

The GPC defines what emissions must be reported and how they are measured and analyzed. The 2016 community carbon footprint was completed to be GPC compliant and enabled Park City to track, record, and report their emissions within ClearPath². ClearPath draws on methods from ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which provides more detailed methodology specific to U.S. Communities. Park City elected to conduct a BASIC+ inventory, which accounts for all Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions.

Optional consumption-based emissions sources were calculated as well: potable water use, well-to-fuel pump emissions, cement use, and food purchases as information-only.

GPC does not account for emission reductions based on recycling or the use of renewable energy.

Park City's geo-political organizational boundary was used as the boundary for the emissions inventory.

Supplemental to a report, database and management plan, all data sources, contact information and correspondence were catalogued in order to facilitate comparable subsequent inventories.

Analysis

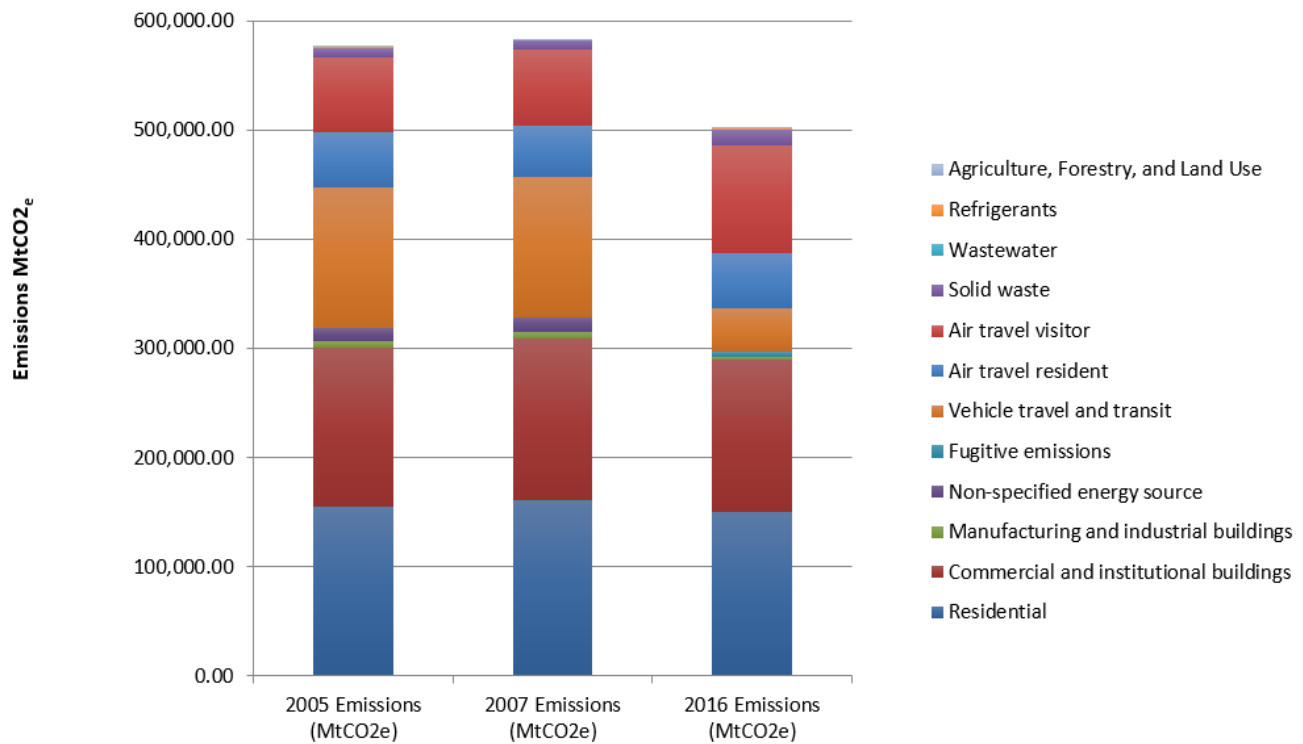
The 2016 Park City community-wide carbon footprint shows a total emission value of 510,126 MT CO_{2e}.

Residential buildings and aviation were the largest contributors to Park City's emissions in 2016, comprising 30 percent and 29 percent of the total emissions inventory, respectively. Commercial and industrial facilities followed closely, accounting for 28 percent of total emissions. Vehicular travel and on-road transportation (which includes gasoline and diesel-powered vehicles and public transit) accounted for 8 percent of Park City's total emissions in 2016; however when compared to 2007, the 2016 on-road vehicle miles traveled data looks to be significantly lower (68 percent) which is not the case. The discrepancy is due to varying methodologies in transportation studies, there remains a need to understand historic transportation data and data collection methodologies, and this number may be revised in the future.

Figure 3 illustrates the change in emissions over time by source. Due to changes in the methodology for conducting the inventory and the desire of Park City to have an inventory that is consistent with global reporting standards, there is some variation in the emissions calculated in 2007 and 2016 for transportation, waste, and AFOLU. As Park City strives towards aggressive emissions reductions and other climate action targets, the City intends to use the 2016 year and emissions methodology as a 'new baseline' that will provide a more comparable and robust emissions accounting methodology into the future.

² This software was developed by ICLEI and was also used to calculate the 2016 municipal footprint

Figure 3. CHANGE IN EMISSIONS BY SOURCE OVER TIME



Community Indicator Trends

Between 2007 and 2016, Park City experienced growth in varying degrees across all community indicators except for the number of heating degree days (HDD), as can be seen in Table 1. In these 9 years, the City has seen a 19 percent increase in population and a 38 percent increase in the number of people employed in Park City. Park City has also seen a 256 percent increase in the number of annual tourists, which represents significant growth in economic activity for the community.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Park City Population	7,025	7,165	8,376	19%
Number of Households	2,518	2,568	3,002	19%
Number of Housing Units	9,471	9,608	9,608	1%
Number of Jobs	10,547	11,860	14,506	38%
C&I Building Floor Space (sq. ft.)	2,771,253	2,771,253	3,016,898	9%

Number of Tourists Annually	200,387	201,807	712,725	256%
Heating Degree Days	7,837	7,770	6,874	-12%
Cooling Degree Days	161	348	408	153%

Table 1. CHANGES IN COMMUNITY INDICATORS

Although growth can benefit the community economically, it makes the task of achieving significant reductions in energy use and GHG emissions more challenging. However, normalized metrics³ indicate that Park City is reducing overall GHG emissions in the face of growth, and in some cases normalized metrics present drastic reductions, as can be seen in Table 2.

EMISSIONS METRICS	Units	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Residential electricity per person	kWh/person	12,604	13,588	7.8%
C&I electricity per employee	kWh/Job	9,681	8,424	-13.0%
Residential natural gas per person	dTh/person	165.52	145.71	-12%
C&I natural gas per employee	dTh/Job	51.58	63.63	23.4%
Transportation emissions per resident	mtCO ₂ e/ resident	34.21	22.58	-34.0%

Table 2. NORMALIZED EMISSIONS METRICS

Other Factors Influencing Emissions

Emissions are a produce of emission factors and activity data. Activity data refers to the data measures for the purpose of the community carbon footprint calculations, such as fuel consumed (e.g. kilowatt hours of electricity consumed, or units of natural gas consumed for heating), tons of waste generated, vehicle miles traveled, etc. Activity data is influenced by community indicators (i.e. population, economic growth, etc.) and energy consumption and generation behaviors. Changes in emissions result from the interplay of these factors. Park City can influence positive changes in emissions through various programs, policies, and outreach and education efforts. A review of emissions changes and the factors that influence those changes inform how well Park City's climate-change initiatives are working and may inform where the City should focus future efforts.

In addition, the emissions coming from electricity usage change over time as the generation source changes. For example, electricity generated from coal emits much more carbon compared to electricity generated from renewables. This is reflected as the

³ Normalized metrics are intensity ratios that can be used in GHG emissions accounting to scale the net generated emissions by business metrics or other financial or community indicators.

grid emission factor. As Park City moves closer to 100% renewable electricity, the emission factor for electricity (Scope 2) will move closer to zero.

Energy	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Electricity Emissions Factor	mtCO ₂ e/MWh	0.95373	0.95373	0.74199	-22.2%

Table 4. CHANGES IN EMISSION FACTORS

Energy trends

As shown in Table 5, total electricity emissions decreased nearly 12 percent between 2007 and 2016, while total natural gas emissions increased by almost 2 percent. However, energy consumption shows contrasting trends when compared to emissions: between 2007 and 2016, total electricity usage and total natural gas usage increased (Table 5).

ENERGY METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Activity Data					
Residential Electricity	kWh	87,095,206	90,306,968	113,811,744	26.0%
Residential Natural Gas	dTh	1,153,113	1,185,980	1,220,499	2.9%
C&I Electricity	kWh	112,644,224	114,819,194	122,193,059	6.4%
C&I Natural Gas	dTh	613,222	611,756	923,049	50.9%
M&I Electricity	kWh	6,012,225	4,846,434	3,948,088	-18.5%
M&I Natural Gas	dTh	-	19,588	-	-100%
Total Electricity Usage	kWh	205,751,655	209,972,596	239,952,891	14.3%
Total Natural Gas Usage	dTh	1,766,335	1,817,324	2,143,548	18.0%
Emissions					
Total Electricity Emissions	mtCO ₂ e	196,334	200,256	176,857	-11.7%
Total Natural Gas Emissions	mtCO ₂ e	109,127	112,276	114,486	1.9%

Table 5. CHANGES IN ENERGY DATA

For electricity, this shows that lower grid emission factors offset the increases in consumption and resulted in lower overall emissions values. Likewise, a slightly lower emissions factor for natural gas between the 2007 and 2016 inventories, combined with significantly higher usage of natural gas, combines for a slightly higher level of natural gas emissions.

Electricity Usage

Total community electricity usage increased 14 percent since the baseline year of 2007 (see Table 5). When normalizing consumption for growth factors, Table 6 shows residential electricity usage increased by 7.8 percent per household and per person since 2007. In comparison, Commercial (C&I) electricity consumption decreased per employee by 13 percent. This indicates a higher level of efficiency in the commercial and industrial building sector.

ELECTRICITY METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Residential electricity per household	kWh/HH	34,590	35,165	37,910	7.8%
Residential electricity per person	kWh/person	12,398	12,604	13,588	7.8%
C&I electricity per employee	kWh/FTE	10,680	9,681	8,424	-13.0%

Table 6. NORMALIZED ELECTRICITY DATA

Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas consumption increased over 18 percent overall in the community since 2007 (see Table 5). However, when normalizing natural gas consumption, Table 7 shows residential natural gas usage decreased by 12 percent per household and per person, whereas commercial natural gas per employee increased by more than 23 percent.

NATURAL GAS METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Residential natural gas per household	dTh/HH	457.96	461.81	406.54	-12.0%
Residential natural gas per person	dTh/person	164.14	165.52	145.71	-12.0%
C&I natural gas per employee	dTh/FTE	58.14	51.58	63.63	23.4%

Table 7. NORMALIZED NATURAL GAS DATA

Because the heating degree days (HDD; see Table 1) decreased between 2005 and 2016 by 12 percent, it would be expected that residential natural gas use would

decrease, yet natural gas consumption per HDD decreased at a much lower rate than the HDD decrease, as shown in Table 8.

WEATHER NORMALIZED NATURAL GAS METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Heating Degree Days			7,770	6,874	-12.0%
Residential natural gas per household	dTh/HH/HDD	0.05844	.05944	.05914	-0.5%
Residential natural gas per person	dTh/person/ HDD	0.02094	.02130	.02120	-0.5%
C&I Natural Gas per employee	dTh/FTE/HDD	0.00742	.00664	.00926	39.4%

**Table 8. COMPARISON OF NATURAL GAS
USE TO HDD**

The data suggests that the residential sector saw a decrease in natural gas consumption that is more likely due to behavioural and economic factors than to weather. Unlike electricity use in the residential sector, Park City residents seem to be using less natural gas to perform the same tasks.

Natural gas use in the commercial sector saw a significant increase over time; this may be due to an increase in the amount of commercial area that must be heated for employees in the winter and a lack of programs to help reduce natural gas consumption in the commercial sector.

Transportation

As shown in Table 9, overall emissions from the transportation sector (including air travel) decreased by nearly 23 percent between 2007 and 2016. This reduction is in large part due to the calculation methodology for on-road transportation. The previous inventory utilized a study by Fehr and Peers Transportation to estimate vehicle miles travelled (VMT). The 2016 inventory relied on data from Summit County Engineering, which estimated VMT data for the entire county based on traffic counts from the Utah Department of Transportation and then applied a portion of VMT to Park City based on population. This value should be considered an estimate, and Park City intends to update this value as more data becomes available.

TRANSPORTATION METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Transportation Activity Data					
On-road transportation visitor	VMT	53,852,304	54,627,003	14,352,074	-59.9%
On-road transportation resident	VMT	141,683,771	144,175,596	65,381,668	-59.9%

Transportation Emissions					
Vehicle travel	mtCO ₂ e	128,549	129,059	40,439	-68.7%
Air travel	mtCO ₂ e	118,954	116,020	148,691	28.2%
Total Transportation	mtCO₂e	247,503	245,079	189,130	-22.8%
Transportation Metrics					
Emissions per resident	mtCO ₂ e / resident	35.23	34.21	22.58	-34.0%
VMT per resident	VMT/ resident	20,169	20,122	7,806	-61.2%
VMT per visitor	VMT/visitor	269	271	20	-92.6%

Table 9. CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION DATA

Waste

As shown in Table 10, overall emissions from waste increased by more than 75 percent between 2007 and 2016. However, overall the amount of waste has decreased by 50 percent between 2007 and 2016. After the 2002 Winter Olympics, Park City saw a substantial increase in the amount of construction, including construction and demolition waste and commercial waste. After 2008, building began to slow down and match historic trends. The significant decrease in landfilled waste reflects the downturn in the construction industry. At the same time, emissions from landfilled waste have increased over 73 percent. This discrepancy is due to changes in the methodology and emission factors for waste between 2007 and 2016. The standard waste emission factors used today are based on waste types and are taken from ICLEI's *U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, which is widely accepted as the standard values to use in GHG reporting. Emission factors used in the previous inventories were taken from the U.S. EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM).

WASTE METRICS	Units	2005 (Reference Only)	2007 (Baseline)	2016	Change since 2007
Waste Activity Data					
Landfilled waste	Tons	-	24,015	12,009	-50.0%
Composted waste ⁴	Tons	-	-	1,450	-
Wastewater (Nitrogen effluent discharge)	lbs./day	-	-	139	-
Waste Emissions					
Landfilled waste	mtCO ₂ e	8,082	8,661	15,003	73.2%
Composted waste ¹	mtCO ₂ e	-	-	101	-

⁴ Composted waste was not included in previous inventories.

Wastewater	mtCO ₂ e	46	50	152	206%
Total Waste	mtCO₂e	8,128	8,711	15,256	75.1%
Waste Metrics					
Landfill tons per resident	Tons/resident	-	3.35	1.43	-57.3%
Landfill tons per job	Tons/FTE	-	2.02	.828	-59.0%
Total waste emissions per resident	mtCO ₂ e/resident	1.16	1.22	1.82	49.2%
Total waste emissions per job	mtCO ₂ e/job	.7706	0.7345	1.0517	43.2%

Table 10. CHANGES IN WASTE DATA

Reductions Activities, ongoing and planned

CO ₂ footprint segment	% of total footprint	CO ₂ reduction activity/planned activity
Residential	30%	
Scope 1	(13%)	Energy efficiency programs with SCPW will focus on energy efficiency such as weatherization and promoting HVAC and water heating system upgrades. Staff is implementing a project to determine real time residential energy usage with a local firm called Vutiliti to better understand usage trends. Staff plans to implement 3 rd party software which will calculate each residence's energy efficiency (measured as EUI). Staff is also investigating application of a voluntary STRETCH code to incentivize energy efficient design.
Scope 2	(17%)	Switching to 100% renewable electricity will bring the Scope 2 emissions that come from residential buildings to 0.
Aviation Scope 3	29%	This is a challenging source of emissions, as Park City does not have direct control over visitors' mode of travel, much less the aviation industry. Emissions will need to be balanced with carbon sequestration programs. City staff is investigating ways that carbon can be offset locally.
Commercial and institutional buildings	28%	The transit fleet will be electrified. This may cause a temporary increase in Scope 2 emissions, until we secure 100% renewable electricity.
Scope 1	(10%)	Energy efficiency programs with SCPW will focus on energy efficiency such as weatherization and promoting HVAC and water heating system upgrades. Staff plans to implement 3 rd party software which will calculate each commercial building's energy efficiency (measured as EUI).
Scope 2	(18%)	Switching to 100% renewable electricity will bring the Scope

		2 emissions that come from residential buildings to 0.
On-road Transportation Scope 1	8%	Switching from individual vehicle to public transit, and electrification of transport combined with 100% renewable electricity will reduce these emissions.
Solid Waste	2.9%	Continued promotion of recycling with Recycle Utah and policies to limit single-use plastics. Staff are investigating ways to reduce food waste with local businesses.

This report focuses on carbon emissions. The Environmental Sustainability team is also planning investigating ways to increase carbon sinks and sequestration rates in order to balance out emissions that we cannot reduce. Staff is currently exploring the right partners to help us with this project. In addition to carbon sinks, staff is working with Rocky Mountain Power to quantify our current capacity to produce electricity from renewables.

How this could further the goals expressed in the General Plan

This program aligns with three goals expressed in the General Plan:

- 5A** Encourage development practices that decrease per capita carbon output, decrease vehicle miles traveled, increase carbon sequestration, protect significant existing vegetation and contribute to the community emission reduction goal.
- 5B** Encourage efficient infrastructure to include water conservation, energy conservation, renewable resource technology, decreased waste production, green public transit, and increased road and pathway connectivity.
- 5C** Park City Municipal Corporation will be a strong partner in efforts to reduce community GHG emissions, leading by example and providing policy guidance while promoting personal

Feedback needed from City Council

Does Council have any additional recommendations?

Department Review

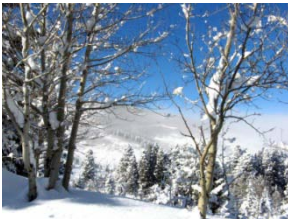
Sustainability, Legal and Executive

Funding Source

No funding is required at this time.

Appendix

2007 Community Carbon Footprint



Park City, Utah

COMMUNITY CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ROAD MAP FOR REDUCTION

PREPARED FOR
PARK CITY MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION BY



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Executive Summary

There is widespread consensus among the scientific community that human activities are negatively impacting the Earth's climate through increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, causing the potential for large-scale adverse health, social, economic and ecological effects. Climate change is expected to impact Park City, Utah in a variety of ways. Primarily, Park City's climate is expected to warm substantially, delaying the date when snow starts to fall, and perhaps resulting in no snow accumulation at all by 2100 (Park City Mountain Resort). Decreasing snowpack is also likely to significantly reduce groundwater resources, increasing the frequency of drought and wildfire.

The Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap to Reduction is the latest effort among Park City's many initiatives to address climate change. Among many other initiatives are Park City Municipal's Environmental Strategic Plan to guide the community's comprehensive sustainability efforts; Park City's signing of the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement; community engagements such as Save Our Snow; efforts to reduce Park City Municipal's own GHG footprint of internal government operations and the many projects and programs lead by Park City's many environmental non-profits

To develop the Community Carbon Footprint, Park City's GHG emissions were calculated for the baseline year of 2007 as well as for 2005 as a supplemental year, with the aim to compile a complete, consistent, accurate, and transparent inventory using accepted methodologies. Specifically, the inventory draws on well reviewed and accepted methodologies from the International Standards Organization (ISO)14064-1, The Climate Registry (TCR), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and methodologies implemented in ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability's Clean Air and Climate Protection (CACP) software. The fundamental design of the inventory is based on the guidelines of ISO14064-1 with additional guidance from ICLEI's International Local Government Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis Protocol to address issues specific to conducting community inventories.

The footprint includes the following GHGs:

1. carbon dioxide (CO₂),
2. methane (CH₄),
3. nitrous oxide (N₂O),
4. perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
5. hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and
6. sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆),

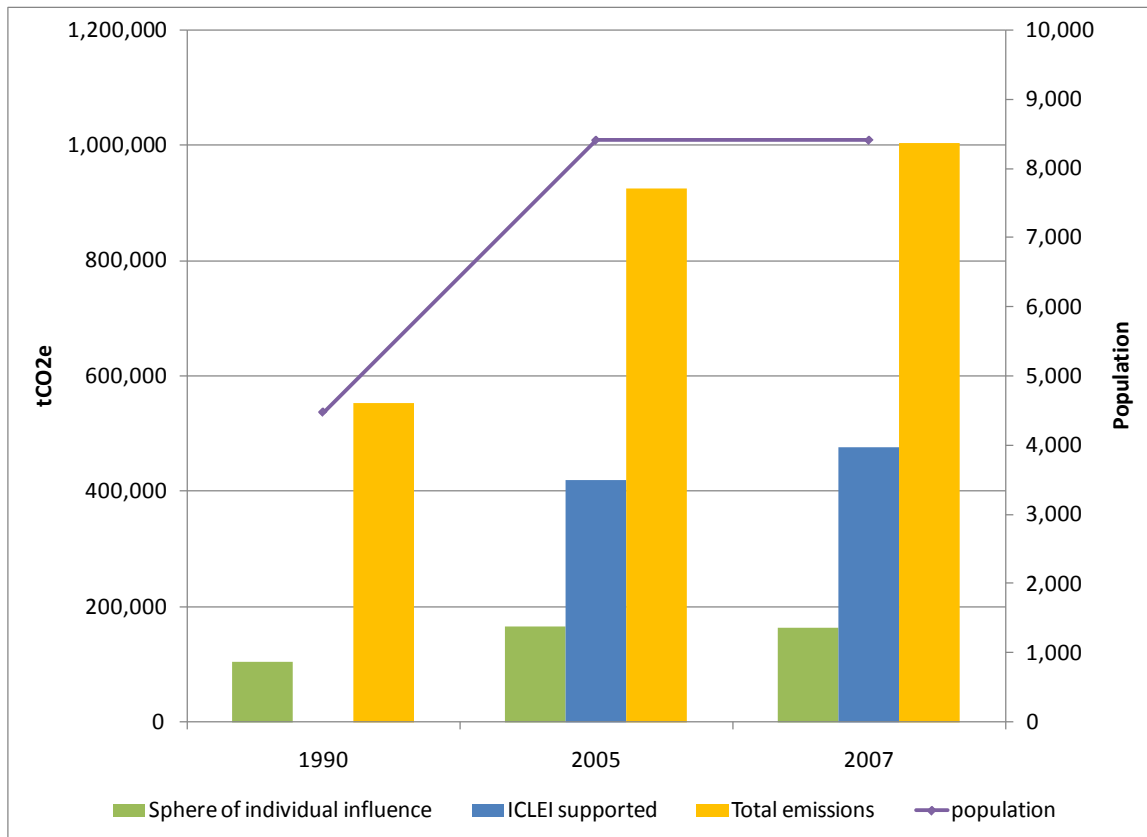
with the large majority of Park City's climate change impact resulting from emissions of the first three gases. Units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) are used to normalize the global

warming potential of the various GHGs. The inventory seeks to quantify the GHG emissions of all activities within the Park City limits and includes all direct (Scope 1) emissions from natural gas consumption, propane consumption, on-road vehicle transportation, off-road vehicle and equipment use, refrigerant losses, fertilizers, and feedstock. Indirect (Scope 2) emissions from electricity consumption are also included, as are other indirect (Scope 3) emissions from airline travel, solid waste disposal, and wastewater treatment. These represent Park City's Total Emissions. To place an emphasis on personal responsibility and what individual residents can do to reduce their emissions, Sphere of Individual Influence emissions are presented. These emissions include residential energy use and transportation activities - emissions that result from the daily actions taken by individual citizens and therefore within the capacity of the individual to reduce. The inventory boundaries of both approaches are compared to ICLEI's Local Government Greenhouse Gas Protocol in the table below.

Total Emissions (ISO 14064-1)	ICLEI Supported	Sphere of Individual Influence
- Electricity consumption • Natural gas consumption • Propane consumption • On-road vehicle transportation • Off-road vehicle and equipment use • Airline travel (resident & visitor) • Solid waste disposal • Wastewater treatment • Refrigerant losses • Fertilizers • Livestock	• Electricity consumption • Electricity emission factor changed from Utah specific to northwest regional factor per ICLEI protocol (See electricity section for more information) • Natural gas consumption • Propane consumption • On-road vehicle transportation • Solid waste disposal	• Residential electricity consumption • Residential natural gas consumption • Residential propane consumption • Resident on-road vehicle transportation • Resident airline travel • Solid waste disposal (50% of community total)

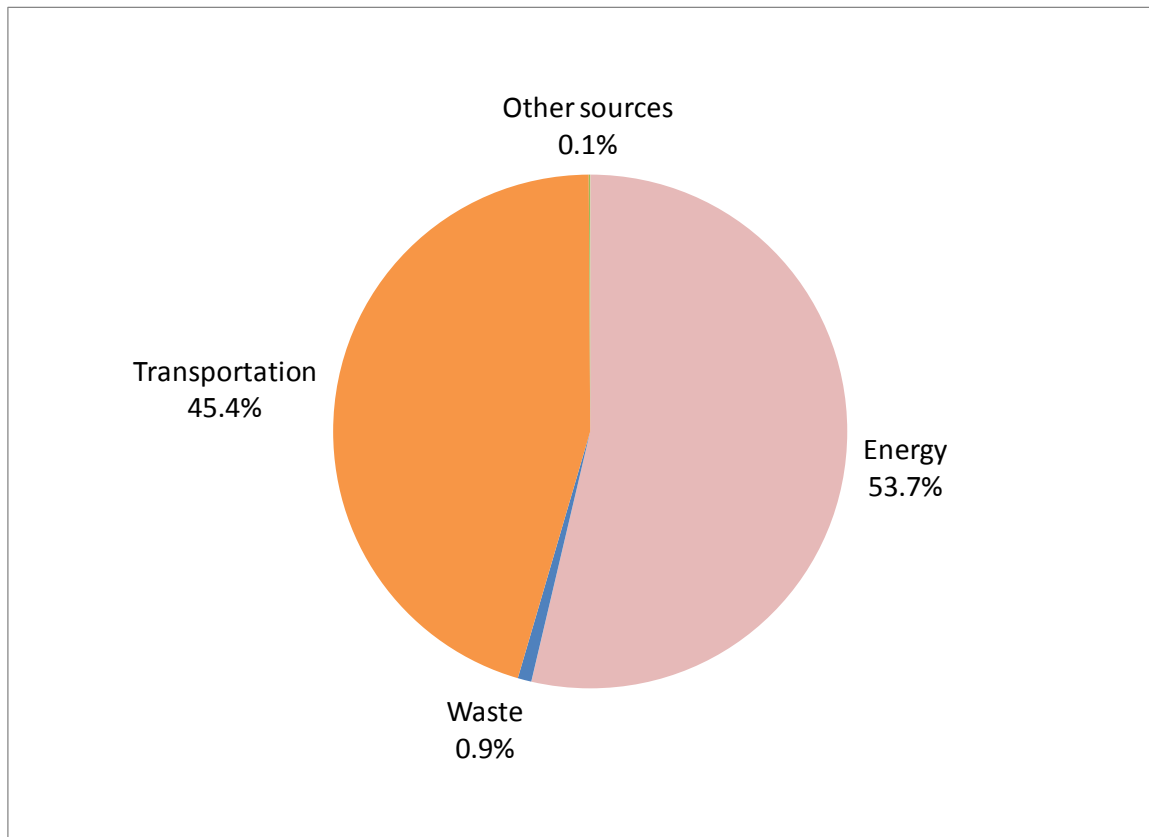
**items in blue are only included in the Total Emissions (ISO 14064-1) totals*

Total Emissions in Park City in 2007 were 1,003,712 tCO₂e. The ICLEI supported GHG emissions in 2007 were 475,663 tCO₂e - about 47 percent of the emissions represented in the Total Emissions context. Finally, the emissions in the Sphere of Individual Influence in 2007 were 164,720 tCO₂e, or about 16 percent of the Total Emissions in the community.



Aggregate Community Emissions by Context

Energy consumption and transportation were the primary sources of GHG emissions in the community, with small portions contributed by solid waste disposal and other sources, such as losses from refrigeration equipment.



Total Community Emissions by Source

Stationary consumption of energy in Park City - including electricity, natural gas, and propane - represented 53.7 percent of the total emissions in the Park City inventory in 2007. The majority of these emissions are from electricity consumption, with natural gas and propane comprising significantly smaller portions.

Transportation emissions for Park City include on-road vehicles and transit, off-road vehicles and equipment, and airline travel. These emissions accounted for 45.4 percent of total emissions in 2007. The majority of these emissions are from airline travel, followed by on-road vehicle transportation and off-road vehicles and equipment.

Waste disposal activities in Park City - including solid waste disposed at the landfill, construction and demolition waste, and wastewater treatment - represented 0.9 percent of the total emissions of the Park City inventory in 2007. The majority of these emissions are from solid waste disposed of at the landfill.

Other minor GHG emission sources accounted for 867 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.1 percent of the total emissions. These include refrigerant chemical losses, enteric and manure methane emissions, fertilizer application, and beer production.

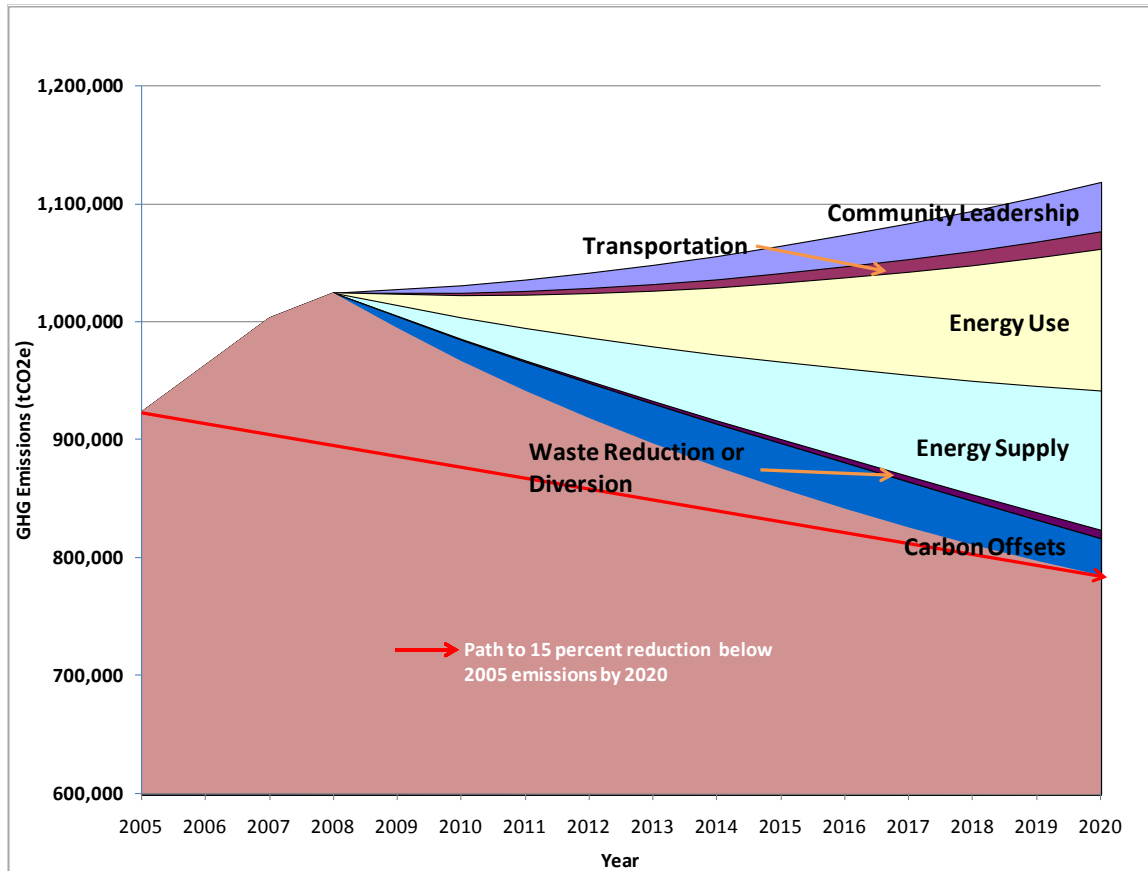
Building from insights gained through the Community Carbon Footprint, a Roadmap to Reduction was developed to provide a pathway for reducing Park City's Community Carbon Footprint. It builds from the momentum of programs and activities already in place within the community and acknowledges Park City's unique qualities while integrating best practices by other cities in their development of similar climate action plans. The Roadmap highlights and positions the baseline Community Carbon Footprint as the cornerstone in an ongoing community process of planning, action, monitoring, and revising actions.

In developing the Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap for Carbon Reduction, Park City convened a Carbon Advisory Board consisting of knowledgeable and interested stakeholders to help validate the inventory process, identify data sources, document existing community practices that relate to GHG emissions, and develop next steps toward climate protection. To engage the Board in dialogue and developing recommendations, three meetings were held in 2008-2009. To further solicit input from board members, three web-based surveys were administered to members focusing on developing a shared vision and core values, goals and objectives, and strategies.

The Roadmap builds off of the many Park City initiatives that are already planned and/or underway and are beneficial elements for reducing GHG emissions, from existing walking and cycling promotion programs and transit programs to progress on meeting the City's internal GHG reduction goals. The Roadmap's vision is the following:

"The Park City community is committed to applying significant effort to combat the causes of climate change and to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing our carbon footprint is our responsibility as citizens of the nation and the world. Working together, using our community spirit, innovation, and environmental passion, we will ensure for future generations the environmental protection, economic prosperity, and quality of life that makes Park City unique."

Supporting this vision is the Roadmap's recommended goal to reduce Park City's GHG emissions 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. A total of 16 objectives were developed in the categories of community leadership, transportation and land use, energy use, energy supply, waste reduction and diversion, and carbon offsets.



Park City GHG Emissions and Illustrative Roadmap Objectives

Finally, to achieve these objectives, 21 strategies were identified, along with their estimated impacts on GHG reductions and their feasibility. These strategies lay the groundwork for a concerted program to reduce Park City's GHG emissions. A next step toward implementation will be to calculate the GHG reduction benefits with individual measures so that an aggregated, quantifiable GHG reduction target with interim milestones can be established. Additional resources necessary to carry out these strategies will also be pursued.

1.0 Introduction and Background

There is widespread consensus among the scientific community that human activities are negatively impacting the Earth's climate through increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, causing the potential for large-scale adverse health, social, economic, and ecological effects. There is an abundance of scientific evidence over the past two decades linking climate change to human activities, and many environmental changes predicted are now occurring. Climate change may already be causing environmental and economic damage to Utah's communities because of the potential for reduced snowpack and earlier snowmelt that will affect local water supply, tourism, and agricultural systems.

"There is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, if we take action now...If we don't act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP per year, now and forever."

--Sir Nicholas Stern, UK
Government Economic Service

Climate change is expected to impact Park City in a variety of ways. First, Park City's local economy largely depends on the tourism industry. In 2006 [POWDR Corporation's](#) Park City Mountain Resort commissioned a comprehensive scientific study of climate change effects on Park City Mountain Resort and the Utah snow sports industry – the first of its kind. Differing assumptions about emissions result in projected warming ranging from 3.3° to 8.4°C (5.9° to 15.1°F) in Park City by 2100. The report concludes, however, that regardless of these varying assumptions, as atmospheric GHG concentrations rise over this century and the climate continues to change, Park City is likely to warm substantially. The report concluded that the date when snow starts to accumulate at the base area of the resort will be delayed by at least 4 weeks, and some scenarios predict no accumulation at all by 2100. This implies that by 2100, Park City's climate could resemble the current climate of Salt Lake City.

Concurrent with a decrease in Park City's snowpack is an expected significant reduction in groundwater resources. A large percentage of Park City's groundwater comes from winter snows. Already a high desert environment, the risk of drought is significant. The decrease in snowpack and water is also likely to result in an increased frequency of wildfire, a situation that is exacerbated by Park City's proximity to wildland fire zones and significant forest lands.

The cost of delay in addressing the impacts of climate change may result in increasing economic impacts on Park City from year to year. According to a report by Sir Nicholas

Stern, head of the UK Government Economic Service and former Chief Economist of the World Bank:

“There is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, if we take action now... If we don’t act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP per year, now and forever. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to 20% of GDP or more... In contrast, the cost of action — reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst impacts of climate change — can be limited to around 1% of GDP per year.”

While climate change is a global challenge, the local benefits to Park City from taking action to reduce carbon emissions could be significant. Not only will the community’s carbon footprint be reduced, but major gains in efficiency and reduction in associated costs for energy and other resources can be achieved. In doing so, Park City could be a leader in adopting practices and technologies that will save consumers and businesses money, creating new business opportunities in clean and renewable energy and attracting the growing number of tourists who factor environmental considerations into their decisions.

2.0 Park City: A History of Climate Protection

This Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap to Reduction is the latest effort among Park City’s many initiatives to address climate change. Major climate-related initiatives are described below.

2.1 Environmental Strategic Plan

The Park City Municipal Corporation has developed an Environmental Strategic Plan to guide the community’s comprehensive sustainability efforts. City Council adopted the most recent version of this plan in January 2009. The vision of the Environmental Strategic Plan is that:

“Park City will provide long-term environmental health for the region through efficient use of resources and protection of the quality and diversity of the local environment upon which the community depends. As a guiding principle, the City will consistently strive to sustain its vibrant multi-seasonal destination resort community in a manner that protects and enhances its natural environment.”

This vision is supported by the following goals:

1. Preserve and enhance the ecological diversity of Park City and the region.
2. Encourage the efficient use of all resources in order to ensure a future with a secure and sustainable energy supply, safe/reliable water, and clean air.

3. Encourage environmental stewardship and protection of Park City's natural environment by sharing information and collaborating with the community and community groups, as well as local, state, and federal agencies.
4. Incorporate environmental considerations as an integral part in assessing growth management options, land use plans, transportation strategies and development proposals, and overall sustainable community design.
5. Continue to review and investigate best practices that have the potential of substantially improving the environment.
6. Continue to monitor the environment with representative air, water, and soil sampling protocols.

A number of policies support the vision and these goals, including policies related to wildlife habitat and open space, surface water quality and water conservation, green building practices, recycling, urban design, and alternative transportation. Finally, an action plan details specific actions to accomplish each goal, including top priorities.

Several of these goals, objectives, policies, and projects lend their support to the Roadmap for Reduction by encouraging resource efficiency, collaboration and sharing of information; and best management practices and monitoring.

2.2 Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement

As an initiative of the City Council, in 2005 Mayor Dana Williams signed the US Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement, which sets a goal of meeting the Kyoto Protocol of reducing Park City's GHG emissions 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012. Founded by Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels, the Agreement seeks to advance the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through leadership and action. The US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Center administers and tracks individual Agreement signatories, which numbered more than 710 as of 2007. Under the Agreement, participating cities commit to take the following three actions:

1. Strive to meet or beat the Kyoto Protocol targets in their own communities through actions ranging from revised land-use policies to urban forest restoration projects to public information campaigns.
2. Urge state governments and the federal government to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the GHG emission reduction targets suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Urge the US Congress to pass the bipartisan GHG reduction legislation, which would establish a national emissions trading system.

2.3 Community Engagement

On January 9, 2007 POWDR Corporation, Park City Mountain Resort and KPCW radio co-hosted a community event called Save Our Snow. The results of the study of the impact of global warming on Park City Mountain Resort's snowpack were presented, as well as a presentation on climate change by Kathy Mattea, an Al Gore trainee. Held at the 1,270-seat Eccles Center, the event was well-received by a standing room only crowd.

The Park City Foundation received funding to host a Save Our Snow II event in the fall of 2009. As part of this effort, Park City Mountain Resort will likely update the forecast of the impact of climate change on its snowpack.

2.4 Municipal Carbon Footprint

In August 2008 the Park City Municipal Corporation completed its first Municipal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory. The inventory covers carbon emissions for all government operations during the calendar year 2007. A 1990 carbon footprint was also calculated to provide insight for the Park City Council to set carbon reduction goals specifically for municipal operations. The results will assist City Council members and municipal employees in identifying opportunities for the Park City Municipal Corporation to become more economically and environmentally sustainable. Using the International Standards Organization (ISO) 14064 Offset Standard Protocol, the inventory includes required direct emissions (building natural gas use, City vehicle fleet, transit system), indirect sources (building electricity), and other optional indirect sources specified under the protocol (solid waste disposal, recycling, employee commuting, business travel). Section 3.0 of this report discusses these inventory results in more detail.

2.5 Municipal Carbon Reduction Action Plans

Based on the completed Municipal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Park City is currently working with municipal departments to develop department-specific carbon emission reduction plans. Among the ongoing initiatives are the following:

- The City has invested time and money to help develop a local green building program (www.thegbi.org/residential/featured-projects/utah). Based on City Council direction received in January 2009, the City's Planning Department is currently conducting a comprehensive review of the land use plan to identify any part of the code that might prohibit desired green building practices, such as code that may prohibit solar panels or small-scale wind turbines.

- The City has invested \$1.4 million in a municipal facility energy and water efficiency project that will reduce municipal emissions by 13.5 percent. The project included energy and water use audits of all 23 municipal buildings and is scheduled to be completed summer 2009.
- The City has developed regulations that allow for a 4 percent increase in total building costs to integrate higher-cost green features into municipal new construction and remodels. The City has also allocated funds to purchase more sustainable office products.

3.0 Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory

The following section provides Park City's community GHG inventory for the 2007 baseline year, as well as for the year 2005. It discusses the overall objectives of the inventory and the methodology used to compile the inventory, shares the individual components and overall conclusions of the inventory, and provides a benchmark of Park City's emissions compared to similar communities.

3.1 Objectives

This inventory aims to achieve the following objectives with respect to Park City community GHG emissions:

- Completeness – to address all relevant GHG emissions.
- Consistency – to enable meaningful comparison between emissions from the various sources in Park City and to fully document the inventory so that the implications of comparing Park City's GHG emissions to those of other communities can be understood.
- Accuracy – to reduce uncertainties as far as is practical with available data.
- Transparency – to disclose sufficient documentation of the inventory to allow users to make decisions and to enable future inventory users to understand and maintain the inventory.

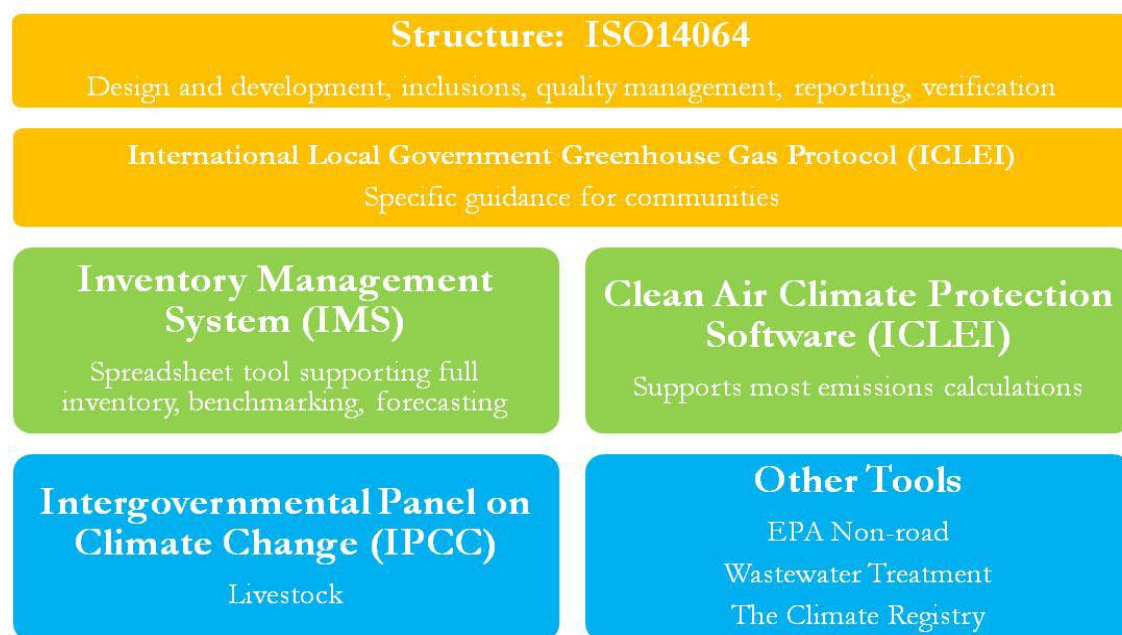
These objectives are achieved by applying accepted methodologies in designing the inventory and calculating emissions from activity data.

3.2 Methodology and Tools

GHG emission inventories are rarely, if ever, based on direct measurement of emissions. Instead, emissions are estimated based on accepted models and methodologies. This inventory prioritizes emissions estimates based on data pertaining to actual activities in Park

City (e.g., utility bills for electricity consumed) over modeled data. However, in some cases, the results of modeling are the only option upon which to base a calculation (for example, determining emissions from on-road vehicle transportation requires modeling the number of vehicle miles traveled [VMT]).

This inventory draws on well reviewed and accepted methodologies from ISO14064-1, The Climate Registry (TCR), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and methodologies implemented in ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability's Clean Air and Climate Protection (CACP) software.



The fundamental design of the inventory is based on the guidelines of ISO14064-1 with additional guidance from ICLEI's Local Government Greenhouse Gas Protocol to address issues specific to conducting community inventories. Table 1 describes the key requirements of ISO14064-1 and the alignment of this inventory's approach.

Table 1. Alignment with Key ISO 14064 Requirements

ISO14064-1 Requirement	Alignment
Organizational Boundary GHG emissions shall be consolidated based on an organization's operational or financial control of the source.	Since the community of Park City has no single body that operationally or financially controls all the activities generating emissions in the community, a geopolitical organizational boundary is established based on guidance from ICLEI. This allows the inventory to encompass all community activities within the boundaries of the city of Park City.

Operational Boundary GHG emission sources shall be identified and categorized by scope as direct, energy indirect, or other indirect emissions.	The following section identifies the GHG emissions sources included in this inventory and their respective scopes.
Quantification of GHG emissions The organization shall select quantification methodologies, select and collect activity data, select emission factors, and calculate GHG emissions.	The narrative included with each emission source in Park City's inventory includes a discussion of the selected methodologies, activity data, and factors. Methodologies from ICLEI, IPCC, The Climate Registry, and EPA are applied.
Base-year GHG inventory The organization shall select and quantify emissions for a base year for which data are available.	The Park City inventory base year is 2007, the most recent year for which complete data were available at the time the inventory was prepared. An inventory is also prepared for the year 2005 to allow Park City to track progress against State of Utah and Western Climate Initiative targets that are based on 2005 emissions. The emissions for 1990 are estimated, based largely on population data due to a lack of available data for that year.

Most of the calculations that comprise this inventory were carried out in an Inventory Management System (IMS), a Microsoft Excel-based spreadsheet that collects into one tool the original data, methodology applied, emission factors selected, and a summary of GHG emission results. The IMS also provides charting, forecasting, and benchmarking capabilities.

To compliment the IMS, calculations for portions of this inventory were also carried out using ICLEI's CACP software tool. The CACP software compliments the IMS in a number of ways:

- Provides a quality control check on many of the calculations carried out in the spreadsheet.
- Facilitates ready comparison to other ICLEI communities – ICLEI default emission factors have been maintained for more direct comparison.
- Accepted methodology is embedded in the software.
- Ongoing support is available from ICLEI.
- Has built-in capacity for reduction modeling.
- Is available to Park City Municipal employees as a member of ICLEI.

The purpose of this report is to convey the approaches used and the results of the inventory. Therefore, it is not burdened with excessive details of methodology. Full documentation of

data sources, emission factors, methodologies, and results can be found in the IMS. Appendix A is targeted at the audience that will be maintaining the inventory and describes the general structure of the inventory, including directory structure, data sources, spreadsheets, and how they are coordinated into a cohesive inventory.

3.3 Included Greenhouse Gases, Units, and Terminology

Included Greenhouse Gases

ISO14061-1 requires the reporting of the following GHGs:

1. carbon dioxide (CO₂),
2. methane (CH₄),
3. nitrous oxide (N₂O),
4. perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
5. hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and s
6. sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

The majority of Park City's climate change impact is a result of emissions of the first three gases as documented in the following sections. PFCs and HFCs are primarily released as the result of normal operation and maintenance of refrigeration, air conditioning, and fire suppression systems and are documented here as well. Sulfur-hexafluoride is found primarily in large electrical equipment, such as transformers, and was determined to be a minimal source in Park City.

Units

All units presented in the body of this report are short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) unless otherwise noted.

Units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) are used to normalize the global warming potential of the various GHGs. As portrayed in Figure 1, the emission of 1 ton of N₂O has a global warming potential (GWP) 310 times larger than that of the emission of 1 ton of CO₂. Similarly, the emission of 1 ton of CH₄ has a GWP 21 times that of CO₂. To avoid confusion between emissions of the different types of gases and their respective GWPs, all emissions are reduced to the common unit of CO₂e, or 'carbon dioxide equivalent'.

What is a ton of GHG?

The concept of GHG emissions can be quite abstract. To place these emissions in some context, it can be helpful to illustrate with equivalent daily actions. Some equivalencies for 1 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent include:

- Driving from Park City to Kimball Junction and back 135 times.
- Driving from Park City to Salt Lake City and back 19 times.
- About one round-trip by commercial airline from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

Thus, the emission of 1 ton of N_2O is expressed as the emission of 310 tons of CO_2e . Tons of CO_2e will be labeled as tCO_2e .

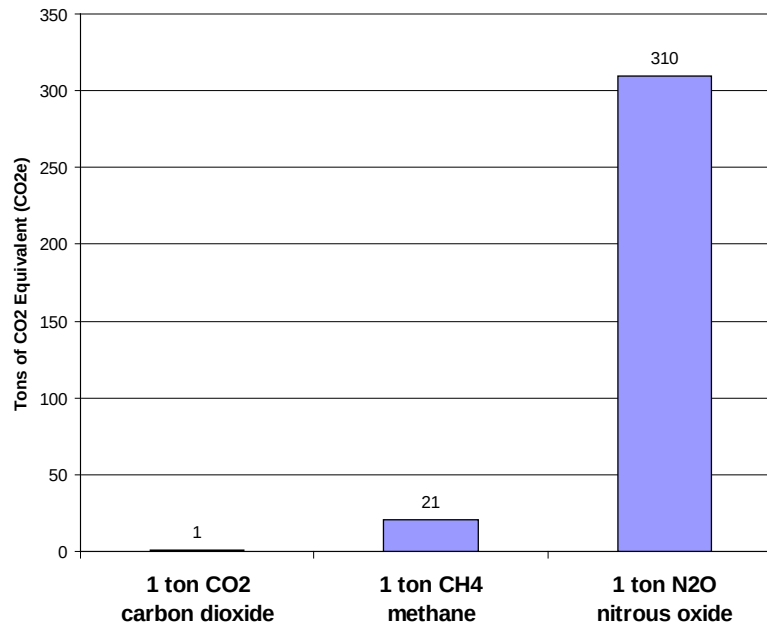


Figure 1. Units of GHG Representation

Terminology

The following terminology is used throughout this report:

- The terms inventory and footprint will be used interchangeably to refer to the results of this effort to document emissions in the community.
- GHG emission, or just emission, refers to the release of CO_2 , CH_4 , or any other GHG described in the previous section to the atmosphere.
- RCI refers to the source sectors of residential, commercial, and industrial.
- IMS refers to the Inventory Management System, the spreadsheet that supports the collection of data, analysis of emissions, and graphical presentations found in this report.

3.4 Geopolitical Organizational Boundary

The Park City limits, as defined by the brown line in Figure 2, were selected as the geopolitical organizational boundary for this GHG inventory. The inventory seeks to

quantify the GHG emissions of all activities within this boundary. The emissions from Park City Municipal Corporation's operations are included in this inventory.

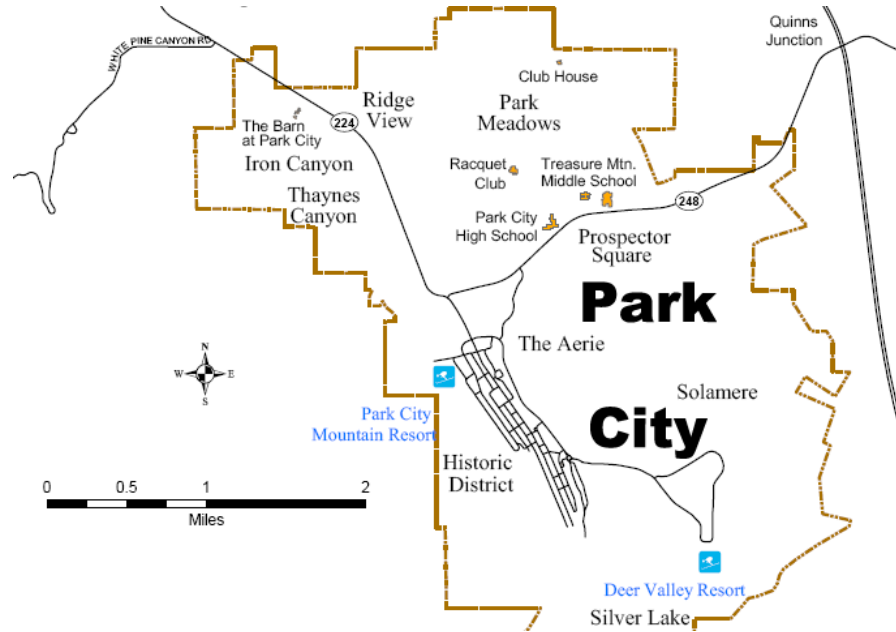


Figure 2. Geographic Boundary of Inventory

3.5 Greenhouse Gas Emission Sources

ISO14064-1 requires the entity to inventory all Direct (Scope 1) and Energy Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions. Other Indirect (Scope 3) emissions are reported at the discretion of the entity. As shown in Table 2, Park City has elected to include airline travel, solid waste disposal, and wastewater treatment.

Table 2. Park City Emission Sources

Direct (Scope 1)	Energy Indirect (Scope 2)	Other Indirect (Scope 3)
• Natural gas consumption • Propane consumption • On-road vehicle transportation • Off-road vehicle and equipment use • Refrigerant losses • Fertilizers • Livestock	• Electricity consumption	• Airline travel • Solid waste disposal • Wastewater treatment

Emission sources not included in this inventory include upstream energy and process emissions embodied in the goods and services that enter Park City from outside of the geopolitical boundary. For example, the emissions generated to produce an aluminum can (extracting raw material, processing, machining, and transporting to the Park City limits) are not included in this inventory. Also, because this is a “carbon footprint” and not an “ecological footprint”, items such as food and consumer goods are not considered.

3.6 Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Projections

Aggregate Community Emissions

The GHG emissions of any community can be considered in a number of contexts. For Park City, the objective of thoroughness was addressed by identifying GHG emissions from as many sources as could be reasonably quantified. These are represented as the Total Emissions of Park City. In doing so, Park City accounts for a number of GHG emission sources that are not often addressed in community inventories, including the airline travel of residents and visitors to the community. For a more equitable comparison to other communities, Park City’s GHG emissions are also represented in an ICLEI Supported context as they would be calculated for those GHG emission sources supported by ICLEI’s CACP community inventory software. Finally, in developing the Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap for Reduction, a strong theme of individual responsibility and willingness to take action emerged from community dialogue. The final context presented for the aggregate community GHG emissions are those that are in the direct Sphere of Individual Influence. These are the GHG emissions in the community that are the result of daily actions taken by individual citizens and therefore within the capacity of the individual

to reduce. Table 3 summarizes the GHG emission sources or differences in approach included in each of these three contexts.

Table 3. Differences in Approaches to GHG Emission Sources

Total Emissions (ISO 14064-1)	ICLEI Supported	Sphere of Individual Influence
- Electricity consumption • Natural gas consumption • Propane consumption • On-road vehicle transportation • Off-road vehicle and equipment use • Airline travel (resident & visitor) • Solid waste disposal • Wastewater treatment • Refrigerant losses • Fertilizers • Livestock	• Electricity consumption • Electricity emission factor changed from Utah specific to northwest regional factor per ICLEI protocol (See electricity section for more information) • Natural gas consumption • Propane consumption • On-road vehicle transportation • Solid waste disposal	• Residential electricity consumption • Residential natural gas consumption • Residential propane consumption • Resident on-road vehicle transportation • Resident airline travel • Solid waste disposal (50% of community total)

**items in blue are only included in the Total Emissions (ISO 14064-1) totals*

The Total Emissions in the Park City inventory in 2007 were 1,003,712 tCO₂e. The ICLEI supported GHG emissions in 2007 were 475,663 tCO₂e about 47 percent of the emissions represented in the Total Emissions context. Finally, the emissions in the Sphere of Individual Influence in 2007 were 164,720 tCO₂e, or about 16 percent of the Total Emissions in the community. Each of these contexts is presented in Figure 3 along with similar results for the years 1990 and 2005. Most 1990 emissions are estimated based on 2005 per capita emissions and population due to lack of available data; therefore, the ICLEI supported context is not included for this year.

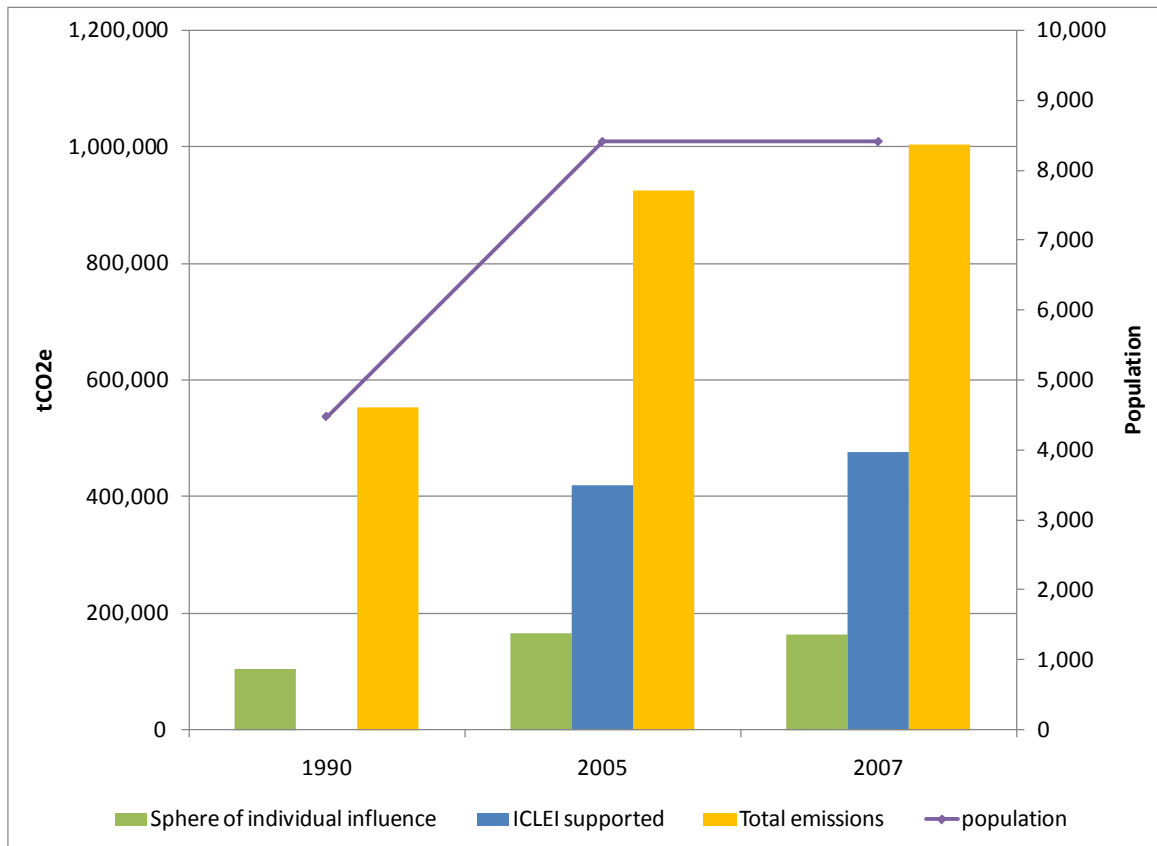


Figure 3. Aggregate Community Emissions by Context

Energy consumption and transportation are the primary sources of GHG emissions in the community, with small portions contributed by solid waste disposal and other sources, such as losses from refrigeration equipment. These sources are presented in Figure 4.

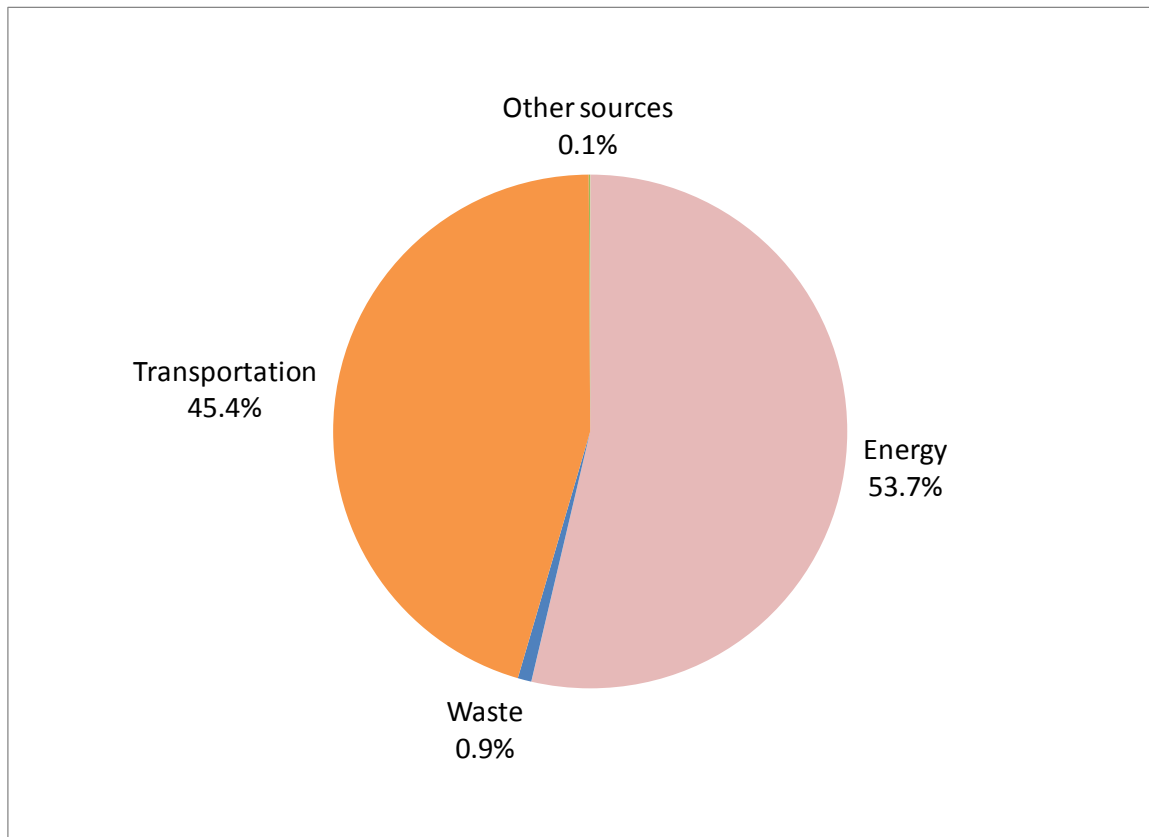


Figure 4. Total Community Emissions by Source

The following sections describe the sources of these GHG emissions and the data and methods used to quantify their impact.

Energy

Stationary consumption of energy in Park City, including electricity, natural gas, and propane, represented 53.7 percent of the total emissions in the Park City inventory in 2007. The majority of these emissions are from electricity consumption (Figure 5).

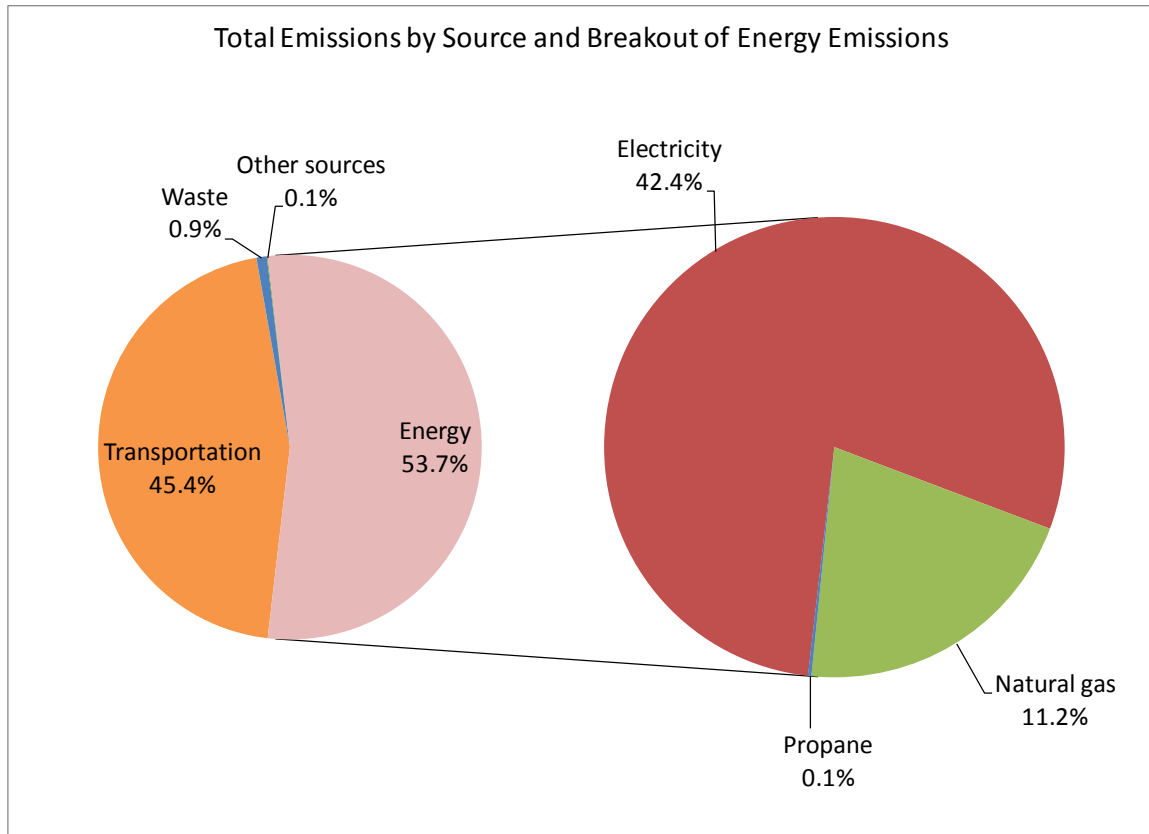


Figure 5. Source of Energy Emissions Compared to Total Inventory

Electricity

GHG emissions from electricity consumption are indirect, occurring at the source of the electricity generation, but are attributed to the consumer of the electricity. Emissions from Park City's electricity consumption were 425,194 tCO₂e in 2007, or 42.4 percent of the total inventory. As indicated in Figure 6, residential and commercial/industrial electricity consumption contribute about 24 percent and 76 percent, respectively, of emissions from electricity. Most commercially owned or operated lodging is in the commercial/industrial sector.

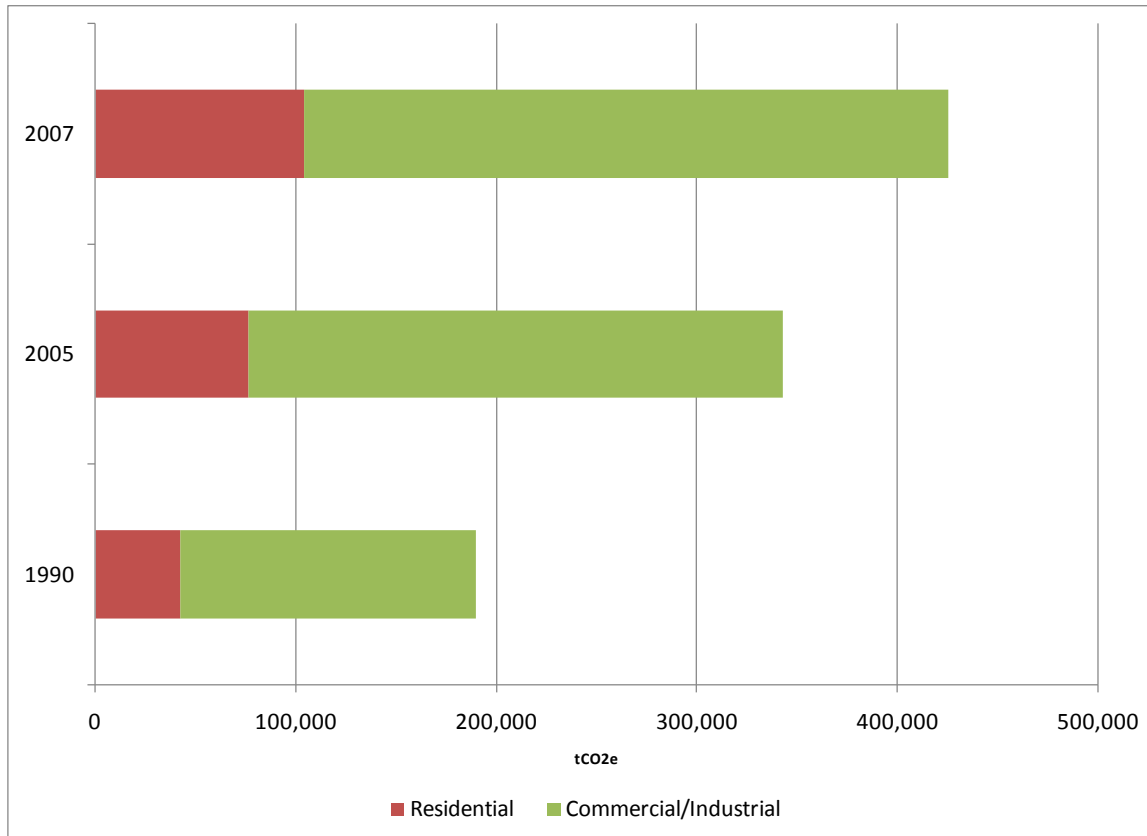


Figure 6. Community Emissions from Electricity by Sector

The increase in emissions between 2005 and 2007 is likely attributed to new construction in Park City.

Emissions from electricity generation are calculated using an emissions factor that accounts for the mix of resources used to generate the electricity and the particular GHG emission rates of those resources. For the Park City inventory, a Utah-specific factor from the EPAs eGRID 2007 application was applied. Regional factors were considered per the guidance of ICLEI and TCR but were not applied because the region that encompasses Park City includes the significant hydroelectric resources of the Northwest, thereby greatly reducing the emission factor (Figure 7). Therefore, the Utah factor that more fully represents the impact of coal generation in the intermountain region was selected to accurately represent the impact of Park City's electricity consumption. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS and confirmed with ICLEI's CACP. It includes factors for CO₂, methane CH₄, and nitrous oxide N₂O.

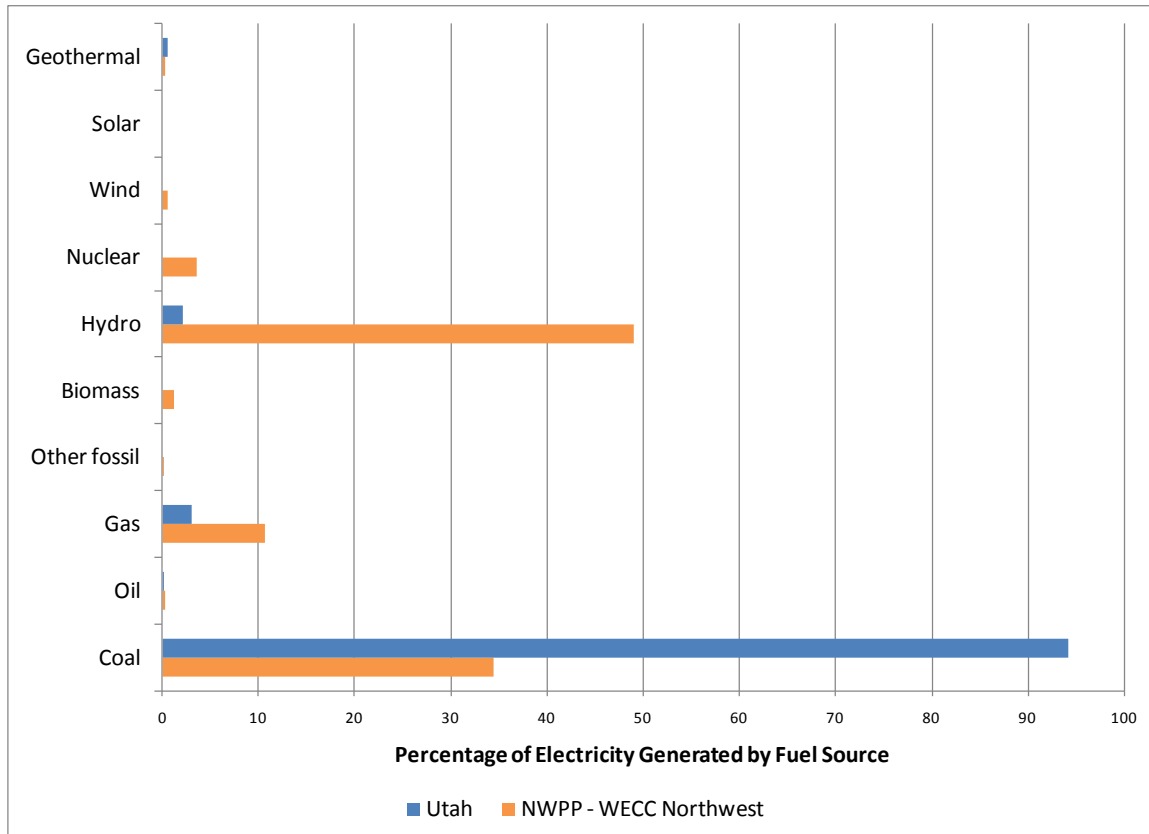


Figure 7. Comparison of State of Utah and Regional Electricity Generation Portfolios

Electricity consumption data for 2005 and 2007 were provided by Rocky Mountain Power, the sole electricity provider to the community, and included segregation of residential and commercial/industrial uses. Electricity consumption for 1990 was estimated based on population. This is likely an underestimate because it credits 1990 with the building and technology efficiency improvements that have occurred since 1990.

Renewable Energy

In general, GHG reporting protocols such as The Climate Registry do not recognize renewable energy credits (e.g., those purchased from Rocky Mountain Power's Blue Sky program) as deductions against an entity's GHG inventory. Due to measurement and accounting challenges, only renewable energy that is used directly by an entity, such as that installed on the site or behind the meter, can currently be deducted from an inventory. As a result, despite the Park City community's strong participation in renewable energy programs (about 11 percent of the residential accounts and 5 percent of business accounts participated in the Blue Sky program in 2007, significant purchases made by Park City Municipal

Corporation, and Park City Mountain Resort's offset of 100 percent of its electrical energy consumption with renewable energy credits [RECs] starting in 2008), the emissions from electricity purchases still represent total purchases made from the grid.

Though it is not deducted from the community GHG inventory, purchasing renewable energy and RECs supports the increasing uptake of renewable energy technology and reduces GHG emissions elsewhere on the electrical grid. These purchases represent a powerful statement of the Park City community's commitment to addressing climate change.

Natural Gas

GHG emissions from natural gas consumption are direct, occurring at the site when the gas is combusted for uses such as heating in homes and businesses. Emissions from Park City's natural gas consumption were 112,277 tCO₂e in 2007, or 11.2 percent of the total inventory. As indicated in Figure 8, residential consumption contributed about 65 percent of emissions while commercial/industrial sources, which include most commercially owned or operated lodging, contributed 35 percent of emissions.

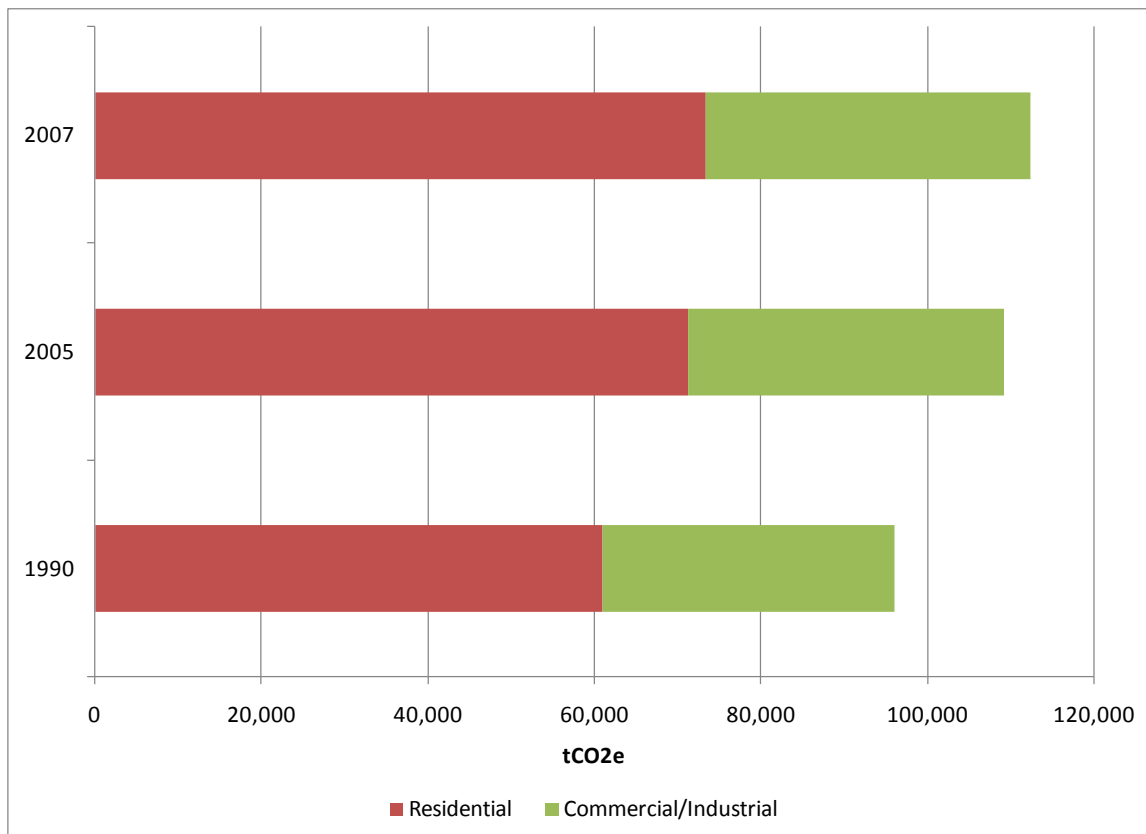


Figure 8. Community Emissions from Natural Gas by Sector

Emissions from natural gas combustion were calculated using an emissions factor from ICLEI. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS and confirmed with ICLEI's CACP. It includes factors for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

Natural gas consumption data for 2005 and 2007 were provided by Questar, the sole natural gas provider to the community, and included segregation of accounts into residential and commercial/industrial uses. Natural gas consumption for 1990 was estimated based on population and historical per capita use rates, which account for more recent improvements in building and technology efficiency.

Propane

Like natural gas, greenhouse gas emissions from propane consumption are direct, occurring at the site when the gas is combusted for uses such as heating. Emissions from Park City's propane consumption were at least 1,334 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.1 percent of the total inventory (Figure 9). The distribution of users between residential and commercial/industrial sectors was not available, but most of the use is likely residential based on correspondence with propane providers.

Propane consumption data were provided by two propane providers for 2007 but only one of these providers had data for 2005. At least four additional propane providers identified in the Park City region did not provide data, so these emissions data only account for a portion of total propane consumption. Due to the lack of available data, propane consumption for 1990 and 2005 was estimated based on the rate of consumption in 2007 and population.

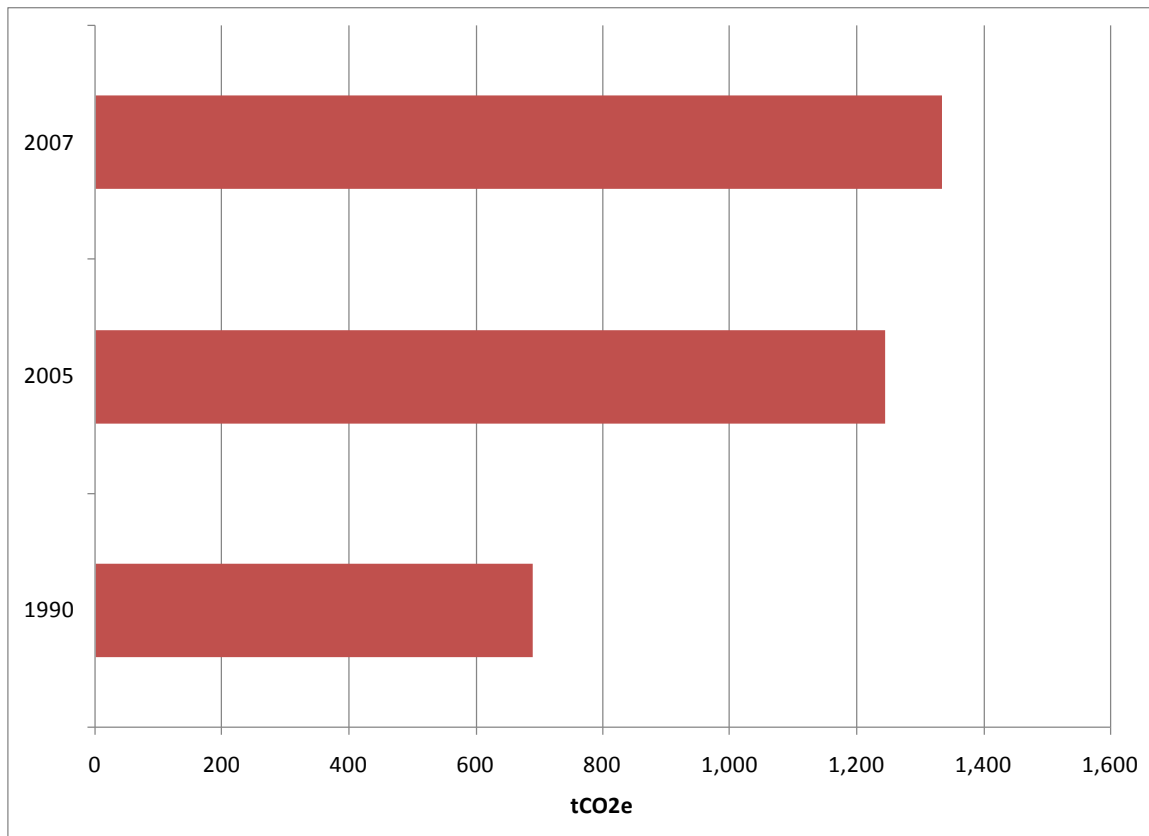


Figure 9. Community Emissions from Propane

Emissions from propane combustion were calculated using an emission factor from ICLEI. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS and confirmed with ICLEI's CACP. It includes factors for CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O.

Biomass Combustion

In Park City, the predominant biomass combustion activity is burning wood in heating stoves in both residential and commercial properties. Due to the highly competitive nature of the market for firewood in Park City, data on the quantity of firewood sold are proprietary and were not available for this analysis. Fortunately, this lack of data does not impact the completeness of the Park City inventory because protocol does not require these emissions to be reported.

Most protocols, including TCR, recognize the predominant emission from biomass combustion, CO₂, as a biogenic emission source. Biogenic carbon emissions are the result of carbon that was recently sequestered during the growth of the biomass and will subsequently be subject to uptake by new biomass growth. Therefore, as a matter of protocol, these

emissions are not included in an inventory and are typically reported separately. Compared with the magnitude of emissions from other energy sources, such as electricity, natural gas and propane, the emissions from wood burning are likely to be negligible.

Transportation

Transportation emissions for Park City include on-road vehicles and transit, off-road vehicles and equipment, and airline travel. These emissions accounted for 42.6 percent of total emissions in 2007. The majority of these emissions are from airline travel (Figure 10).

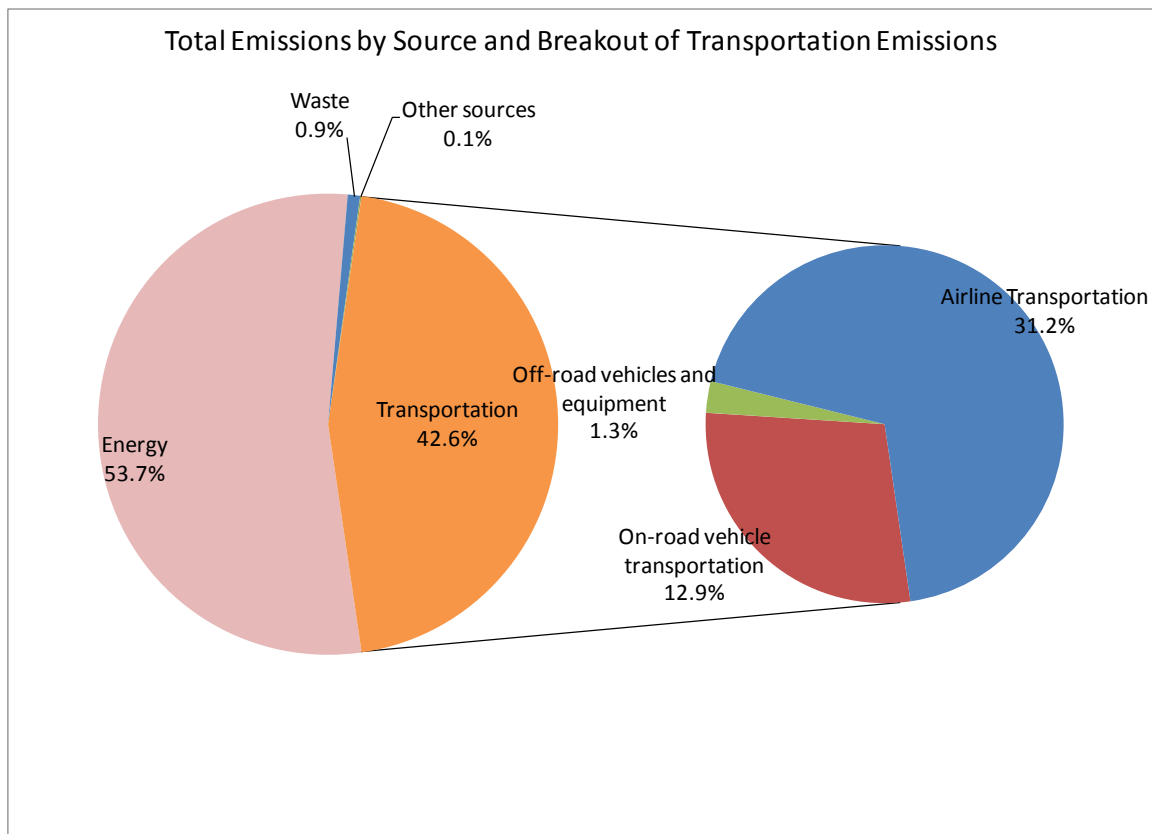


Figure 10. Source of Transportation Emissions Compared to Total Inventory

On-road Vehicle Transportation

The GHG emissions resulting from on-road vehicle travel are direct, occurring at the tailpipe of the vehicle as the result of fossil fuel combustion in the vehicle's engine. These vehicles include cars, light trucks, heavy trucks, and transit buses. Emissions from on-road vehicle travel in Park City were 129,059 tCO₂e in 2007, or 12.9 percent of the total inventory.

Fehr & Peers Transportation Consultants provided the results of VMT modeling for 1990, 2005, and 2007 to support the calculation of emissions from on-road vehicle travel (Figure

11). The VMT modeling includes resident and overnight visitor on-road travel, including visitor travel from Salt Lake City, but does not include the mileage contribution of 1-day visitors to Park City.

An alternative approach was also undertaken to corroborate the VMT modeling based on annual average daily traffic (AADT) on major roadways. These traffic counts are generated by the familiar black strips often seen lying across the roadway. Using the traffic counts and length of the road segments, an alternative measure for VMT can be generated. This measure includes all traffic crossing the sensors, including 1-day visitors to Park City. However, this measure only covers the major arterial streets.

Ultimately, VMT estimates based on AADT counts are about half of that modeled for 2005 and 2007 by Fehr & Peers. The method applied by Fehr & Peers was selected for the inventory because it is preferred by ICLEI and represents a conservative approach to modeling emissions.

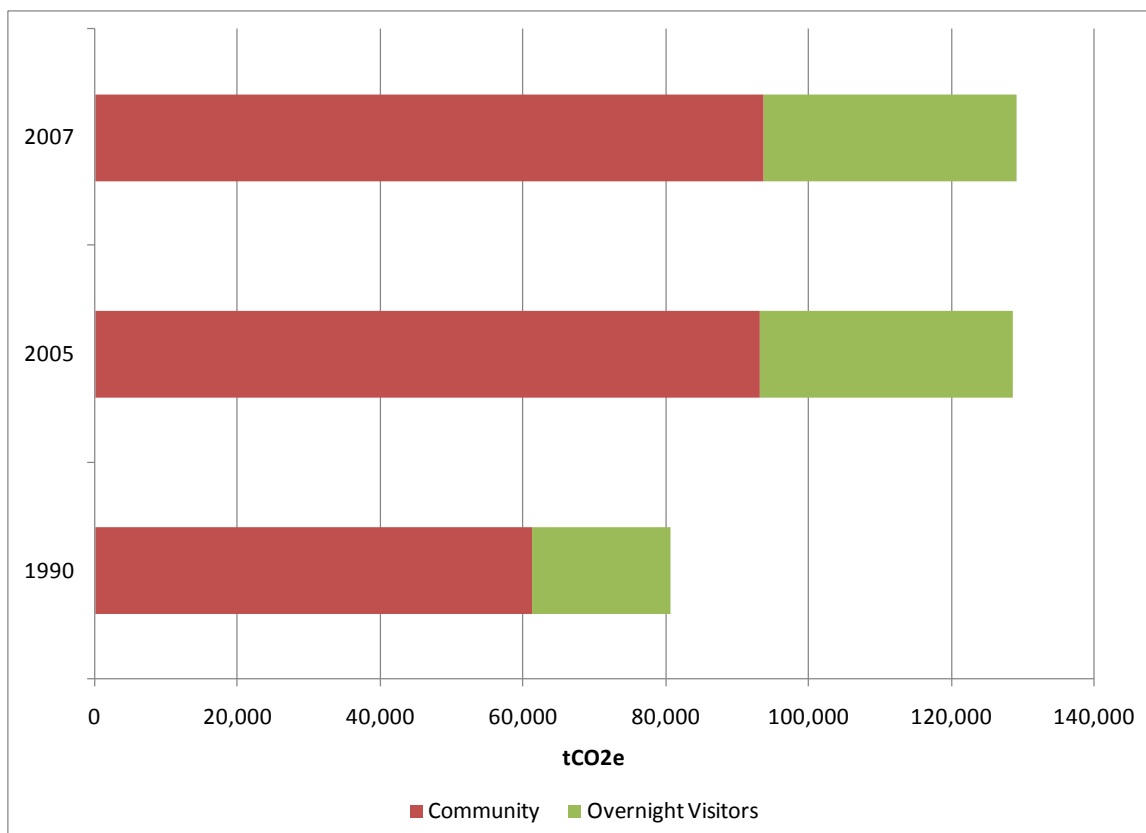


Figure 11. Community Emissions from On-road Transportation

Emissions from on-road vehicle travel were calculated using average fleet fuel economies and composition of vehicle types from the Energy Information Administration and Tellus.

These factors allow the conversion of total VMT to an estimated quantity of fuel consumed, which is converted to GHG emissions using factors from the EPA. Emissions were calculated using CACP, and details of the methodology can be found in that software's documentation.

Airline Travel

GHG emissions from airline travel are direct, occurring at the aircraft's engine as a result of fossil fuel combustion. Emissions from Park City residents and visitors traveling through Salt Lake City International Airport were estimated to be 313,255 tCO₂e in 2007, or 31.2 percent of the total inventory (Figure 12).

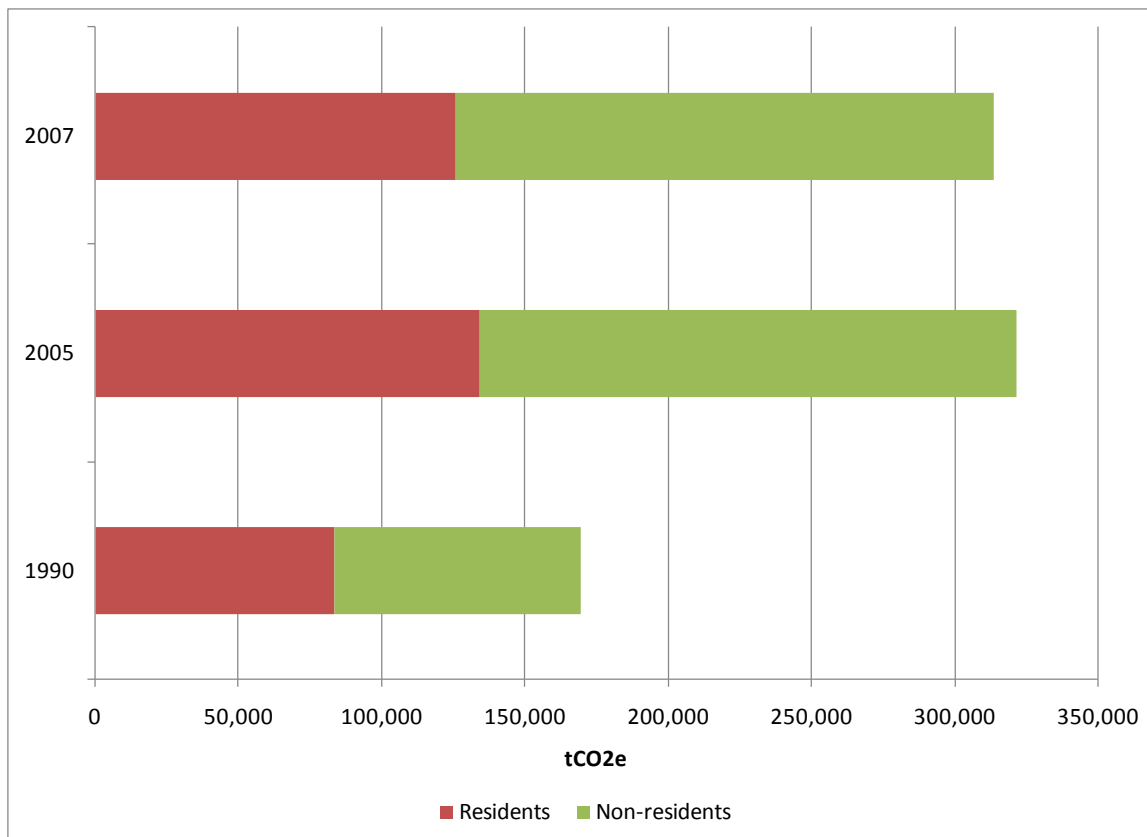


Figure 12. Resident and Non-resident Airline Travel Emissions

The calculation of emissions from aviation activities is not directly supported by the CACP software. Salt Lake City International Airport provided statistics on the following to facilitate estimating the emissions from airline travel:

- Total enplaned/deplaned passengers.

- Percentage of local passengers with a destination or origin at Salt Lake City International (e.g., passengers that are not connecting).
- Percentage of local passengers originating or destined to Park City/Summit County.
- The statewide ratio of residents to non-residents enplaned/deplaned.
- The Top 50 Originating and Destination markets served by Salt Lake City International to determine a weighted average trip length.

These data were complimented by the following demographic data:

- Visitor nights in Park City to estimate how many travelers to Summit County are destined for Park City.
- Park City overnight visitor origins to estimate how many visitors arrive by airline.

Using the above data it was possible to estimate the number of airline trips by residents of Park City and the number of non-residents arriving with Park City as a destination. The airline miles traveled by these passengers were estimated based on a weighted average of the top 25 origination and destination markets.

The resulting CO₂ emissions were estimated using an emission factor for short haul flights provided by the World Resource Institute's Business Travel Tool v2.0. Airlines are also understood to have a greater impact on global warming than that of their CO₂ emissions due to other effects, such as changes in concentration of ozone, methane, aerosols, and the formation of clouds. As a result, a factor called a radiative forcing index (RFI) is applied to account for this additional impact specifically associated with airline travel.

Off-road Vehicle and Equipment Use

GHG emissions from off-road vehicles and equipment include fossil fuel combustion related to a variety of activities, including the following:

- Recreational vehicles, such as all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, and snow grooming equipment.
- Logging equipment, such as chainsaws.
- Agricultural equipment, such as tractors.
- Construction equipment, such as graders and backhoes.
- Industrial equipment, such as fork-lifts, airport grounds equipment, and sweepers.
- Residential and commercial lawn and garden equipment, such as leaf and snow blowers.

- Stationary combustion of fuels in applications such as back-up generators.

As indicated in Figure 13, emissions from these activities in Park City were 13,015 tCO₂e in 2007, or 1.3 percent of the total inventory. These emissions are predominately from construction equipment and are therefore assumed to be primarily of commercial origin.

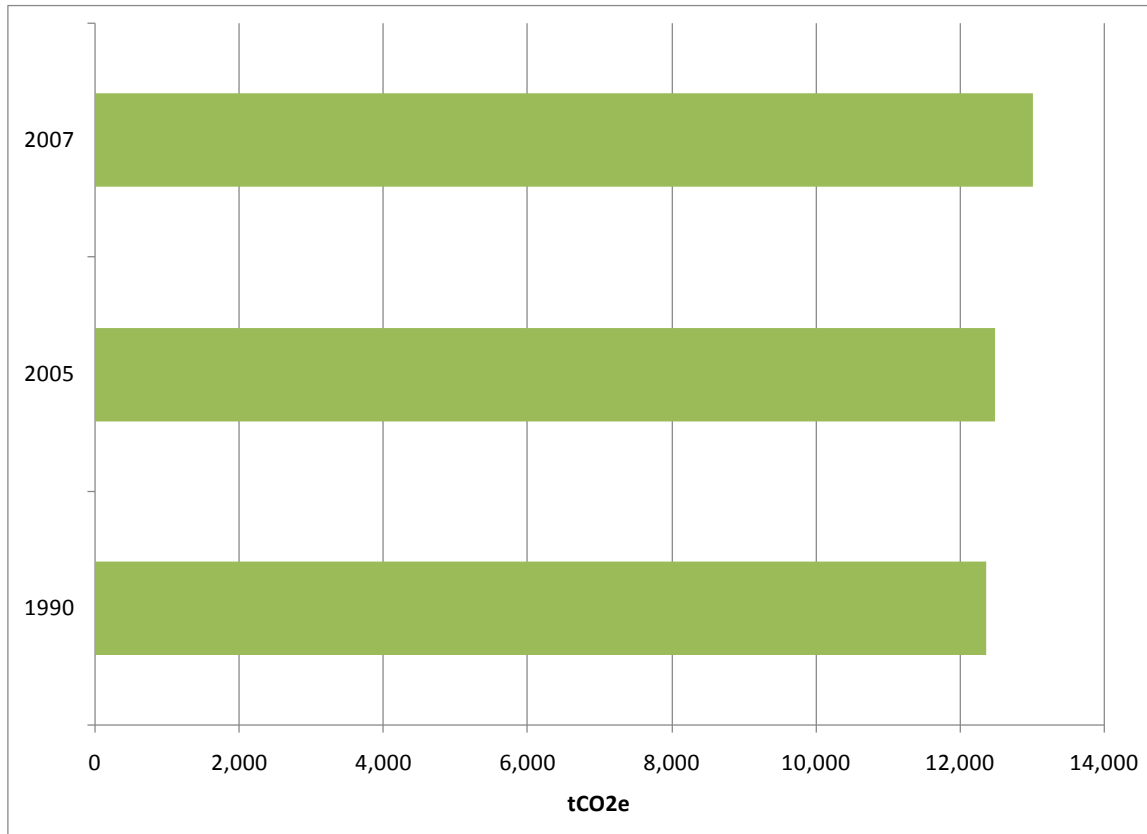


Figure 13. Community Emissions from Off-road Vehicles and Equipment

The CACP software does not directly support calculating emissions from these activities and other data that would support the calculation were not readily available. Therefore, the EPA's NONROAD2005 Model was employed to estimate these emissions. The NONROAD2005 Model includes the following data sets, with resolution to the county level:

- Equipment population for the base year distributed by age, power, fuel type, and application.
- Average load factor expressed as an average fraction of available power.
- Available power in horsepower.
- Activity in hours of use per year.

- Emission factor with deterioration and/or new standards.

Emissions were determined for Park City by modeling emissions for Summit County and prorating by population ratio or known use types for each equipment type category. For example, watercraft emissions for Park City were assumed to be zero since there are no major water bodies in the Municipal Corporation limits. The model's data sets support emission estimations for all three target years: 1990, 2005, and 2007.

Waste

Waste disposal activities in Park City, including solid waste disposed at the landfill, construction and demolition waste, and wastewater treatment, represented 0.9 percent of the total emissions of the Park City inventory in 2007 (Figure 14). The majority of these emissions are from solid waste disposed at the landfill.

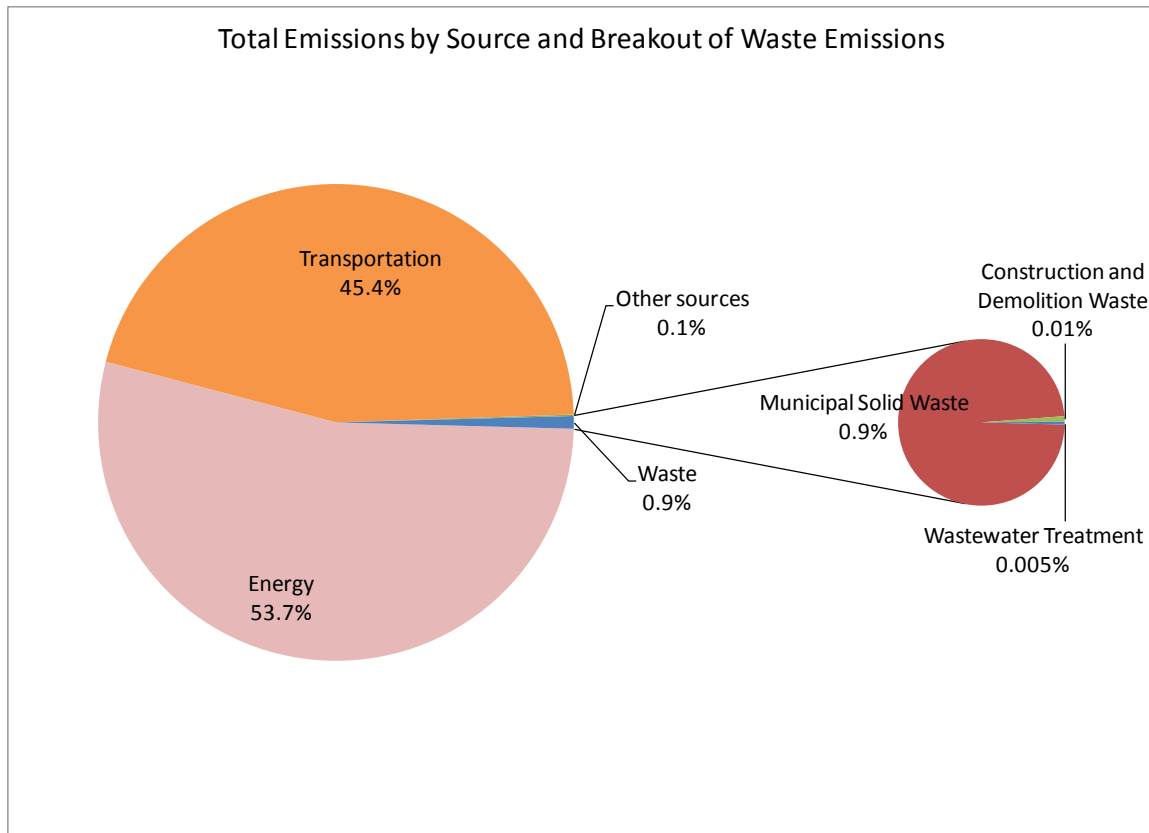


Figure 14. Source of Waste Emissions Compared to Total Inventory

Municipal Solid Waste

GHG emissions from solid waste disposal are considered indirect and occur as a result of material decomposition at the landfill. All municipal solid waste in Summit County is collected at the Three Mile Landfill, which has no methane capture. Emissions from

municipal solid waste disposal from Park City were 8,569 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.9 percent of the total inventory (Figure 15).

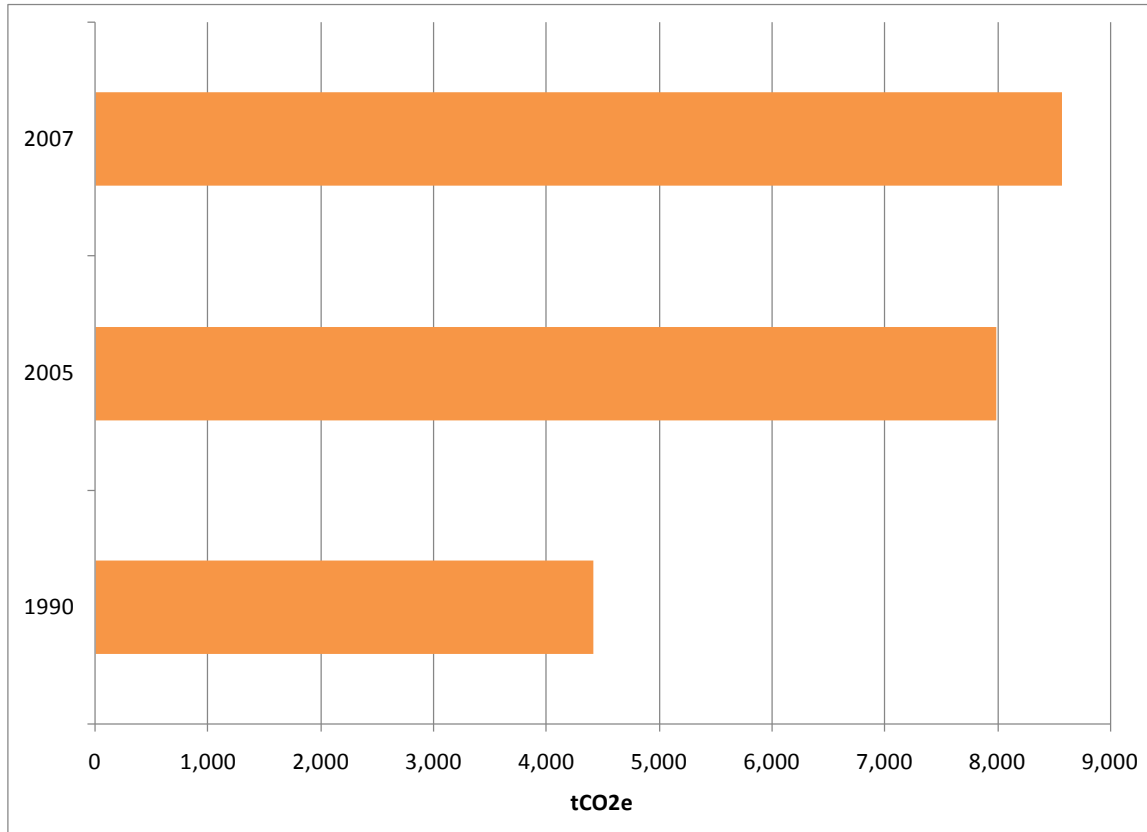


Figure 15. Community Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste

Emissions from disposal of solid waste were calculated using emission factors from ICLEI. The Summit County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (SCISWMMP) provided the waste disposal rate and composition of waste types for Summit County in 2007. These rates were prorated to Park City based on a combination of resident population and visitor nights. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS and confirmed with ICLEI's CACP. Waste disposal rates for 1990 and 2005 were estimated based on population.

Construction and Demolition Waste

GHG emissions from construction and demolition (C&D) solid waste disposal are considered indirect and occur as a result of material decomposition at the landfill. Most C&D waste in Summit County is collected at the Henefer Landfill, although some is disposed of outside Summit County. Emissions from C&D disposal from Park City were 92 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.01 percent of the total inventory (Figure 16).

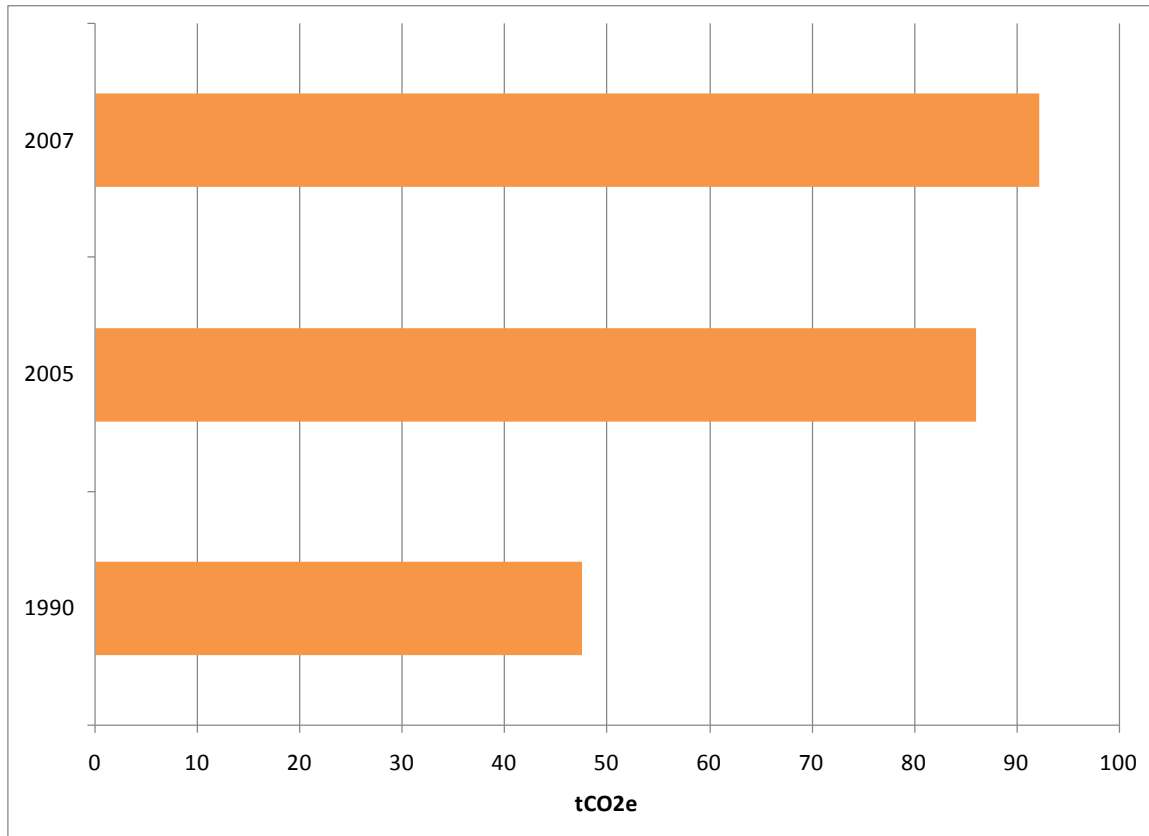


Figure 16. Community Emissions from Construction and Demolition Waste

Emissions from disposing C&D waste are not explicitly covered by emission factors from ICLEI. Furthermore, the SCISWMMP does not provide a waste composition analysis for the C&D stream. Therefore, emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) and a waste composition ratio from an EPA report ("Analyzing What's Recyclable in C&D Debris") were used to develop a weighted emission factor for the C&D waste stream. For the most part, materials in this waste stream do not decompose in the landfill (e.g., concrete, asphalt roofing, metals, bricks, plastic) and therefore produce no landfill GHG emissions. The only major component of this stream that does decompose is wood.

The SCISWMMP provided the C&D waste generation rate and composition for Summit County in 2007. These rates were prorated to Park City based on a combination of population and visitor nights. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS. Waste generation rates for 1990 and 2005 were estimated based on population.

Recycling

In 2007, approximately 9,110 tons of solid waste was recycled in Summit County yielding a County-wide diversion rate of about 18 percent. According to surveys conducted by Recycle Utah, as much as 50 percent of this diversion was generated by Park City.

Recycling has a two-fold benefit with respect to GHG emissions. First, biodegradable materials, such as cardboard and paper, that are diverted by recycling are prevented from decomposing at the landfill and generating GHG emissions. This diversion results in a direct reduction in the community's GHG inventory. Furthermore, diverting recyclables decreases the worldwide market for virgin materials. For almost all materials, the GHG emissions that occur in returning recycled material to market are much less than those that occur bringing virgin material to market. Therefore, recycling has an impact on reducing GHG emissions both in Park City as well as in upstream materials markets.

Wastewater Treatment

Park City's wastewater is managed by the Snyderville Basin Reclamation District (SBRD) in a facility described as:

"An advance tertiary water reclamation facility employing biological and chemical phosphorus removal processes, ultra violet (UV) disinfection, tertiary filters and beneficial use of biosolids."

The emissions from this process were calculated to be 50 tCO₂e in 2007, or about 0.005 percent of the total inventory (Figure 17).

GHG emissions from wastewater treatment vary depending on the type of treatment process used. Of the potential emission sources identified by the California Climate Action Registry Local Government Operations Protocol for wastewater treatment, the only one that is applicable to the described process is N₂O emissions from the nitrification/denitrification process. The calculation of emissions was carried out in the IMS.

The SBRD and US Census Bureau provided visitor and resident population data necessary to calculate these wastewater emissions for 2005 and 2007. Emissions for 1990 were estimated based on population.

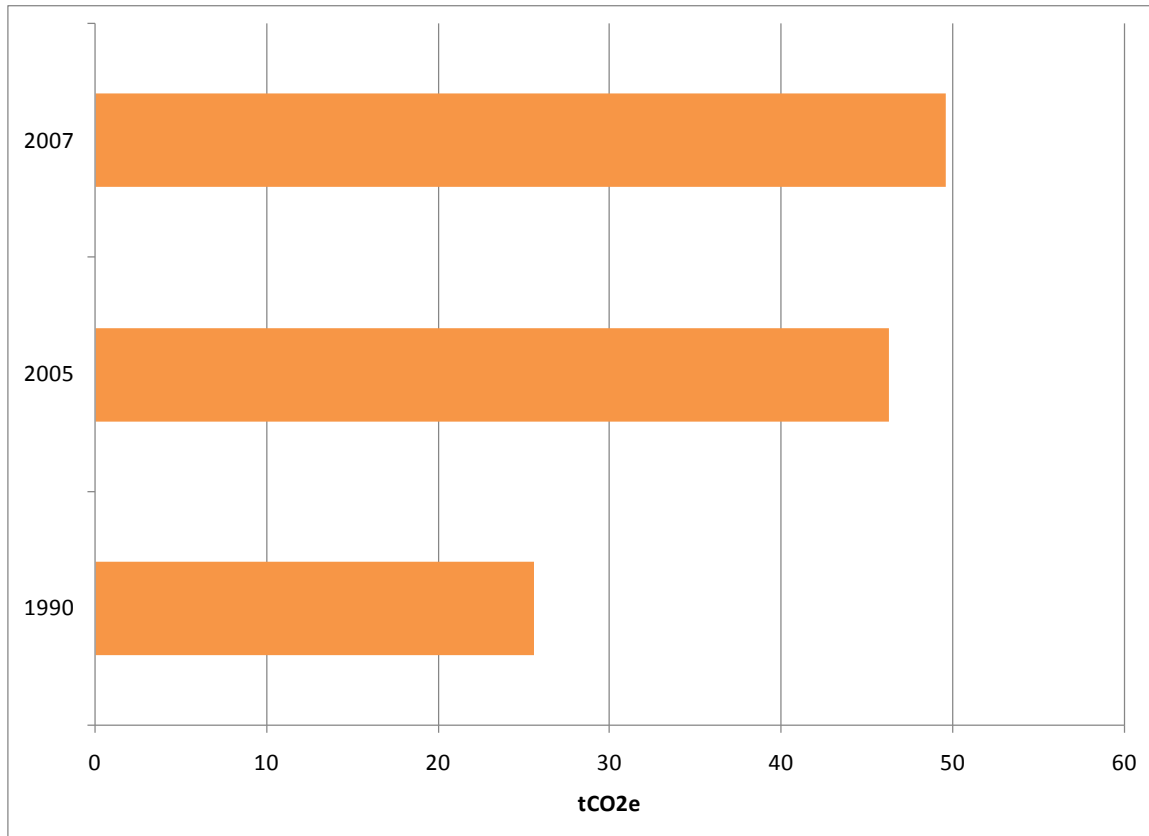


Figure 17. Community Emissions from Wastewater Treatment

Other Sources

There are a number of other minor GHG emission sources in Park City that accounted for 867 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.1 percent of the total emissions. These sources include:

- Leaking refrigerant chemicals from air conditioning and food refrigeration systems.
- Enteric and manure methane emissions from the presence of minimal livestock.
- Fertilizer.
- Beer production.

The majority of emissions in this category are from refrigerant losses during normal system operation and maintenance. More information on the estimation of emissions from these sources is available in Appendix C.

3.7 Benchmarks

Another way to provide context for a community's GHG emissions is to benchmark against other communities and regions. However, benchmarking is challenging for a number of reasons. Though protocols exist for carrying out GHG inventories, covering topics from establishing boundaries to quantifying emissions from a particular source, there is still a lack of standardization among these protocols. Each community will make assumptions based on its unique circumstances and the data available with which to construct the inventory. The benchmarking effort is further complicated by the inherent differences in climate, demographics, economies, and geographic location that inevitably influence how a community uses resources and emits GHGs.

Ultimately, the best comparison for Park City as it strives to reduce its GHG emissions will be itself.

Table 4. Per Capita GHG Emissions by Context and Measure of Population

Park City's 2005 per Capita Emissions (tons CO₂e/capita) based on...			
	Total Emissions	ICLEI Supported	Sphere of Individual Influence
Full-time resident population of 8,399 persons	110	50	20
Estimated equivalent full-time population including visitors of 19,388 persons	48	22	n/a
Park City's 2007 per Capita Emissions (tons CO₂e/capita) based on...			
	Total Emissions	ICLEI Supported	Sphere of Individual Influence
Full-time resident population of 8,399 persons	119	57	20
Estimated equivalent full-time population including visitors of 20,724 persons	48	23	n/a

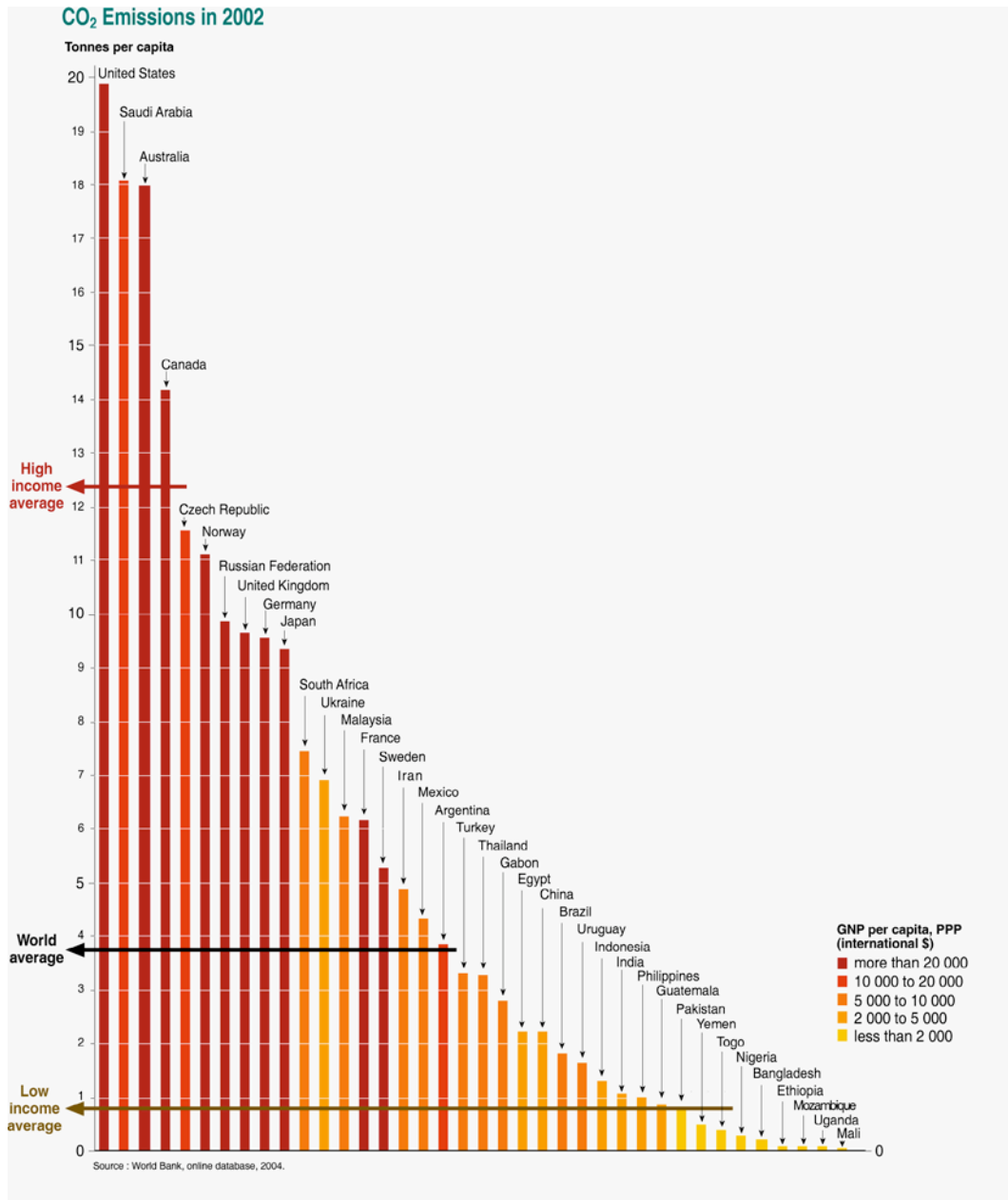


Figure 18. National CO₂ Emissions Per Capita. (2005).

Source: In UNEP/GRID-Arendal Maps and Graphics Library. Retrieved 22:19, February 23, 2009 from

http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/national_carbon_dioxide_co2_emissions_per_capita

The United States leads the world in per capita emissions at about 22 tons CO₂ (20 metric tons CO₂) per year (Figure 18). The per capita emissions in the Sphere of Individual Influence in Park City are similar to the national average. Total per capita emissions in Park

City are higher than the national average due to several factors including but not limited to the following:

- Tourist economy – Park City has the infrastructure to support a visitor population of over 30,000 people, which well exceeds Park City’s resident population. This infrastructure includes ski areas, lodging, restaurants, and associated services. Much of this infrastructure consumes energy even during periods of lower occupancy, thereby increasing Park City’s per capita emissions even when the population is adjusted to include visitor nights.
- A high-altitude mountain climate – Park City has a high-altitude mountain climate and therefore additional energy is consumed for heating when compared with many areas of the country.

In order to account for some of these factors, a number of potential peer communities or regions were identified based on the availability of GHG inventory data, the presence of a tourism economy, the presence of the ski industry, and similar mountain climates (Table 5). These communities and regions include the following:

- State of Utah – The State of Utah was selected because it encompasses Park City. However, state-wide, there clearly is not the same intensity of tourism economy, ski industry presence, or heating-centric climate that is found in Park City.
(http://www.deq.utah.gov/BRAC_Climate/docs/Final_Report/Sec-B-GHG_INVENTORY.pdf)
- City of Aspen, Colorado – Aspen is perhaps the most similar community available for benchmarking GHG emissions. Aspen has completed a comprehensive GHG inventory, features a similarly tourism-centered economy, and has three smaller ski areas within the inventory boundaries and a similar climate.
(http://www.canaryinitiative.com/pdf/emission_inventory_2004.pdf)
- Town of Frisco, Colorado – Frisco has also completed a comprehensive GHG inventory, has a prominent tourist economy (though not of the scale of Park City and Aspen), and has a similar high-altitude mountain climate. However, there are no ski areas within the boundary of Frisco’s inventory.
(http://www.townoffrisco.com/uploadedFiles/Home_and_News/Frisco_News/GreenhouseGasEmissionsInventoryPt.1.pdf)
- Town of Carbondale, Colorado – Carbondale, like Frisco, has a prominent tourism-based component to its economy and a high-altitude mountain climate. It does not have any ski areas within its inventory boundary.
(http://www.aspencore.org/carbondale/04_baseline_GHG_report_TOC.pdf)

- La Plata County, Colorado – La Plata County, with the town of Durango as a county seat, has a prominent tourism-based component to its economy and a high-altitude mountain climate. It has a few ski areas within its inventory boundary. The natural gas production industry is also very active in La Plata County, but emissions from that industry are not included in this comparison.
(<http://co.laplatea.co.us/plan/CurrProjects/061208BaselineGreenhouseGasEmissionProfileandForecast.pdf>)

Among these relatively similar communities and regions, the GHG inventories compared were conducted in various years between 2004 and 2006. There are also a number of different protocols applied in calculating these inventories (Table 5).

Table 5. GHG Inventories of Peer Communities

Community	Park City, UT	State of Utah	Aspen, CO	Frisco, CO	Carbondale, CO	La Plata County, CO
Year of Inventory	2005/2007	2005	2004	2006	2004	2005
Methodology Applied	ISO14064/ ICLEI/ Various	EPA State Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool	Various	Various	ICLEI	ICLEI
Population in Inventory Year	8,399	2,501,262	5,809	2,482	5,649	47,825

Figure 19 compares the total emissions presented in each respective inventory divided by the community/region's US Census population for that year to identify per capita emissions. The populations were not adjusted for the impact of tourism because each of these communities has a significant tourism economy. The results of this comparison should be considered with great care as each of these inventories used slightly different approaches and applied different boundaries to the emission sources that were included.

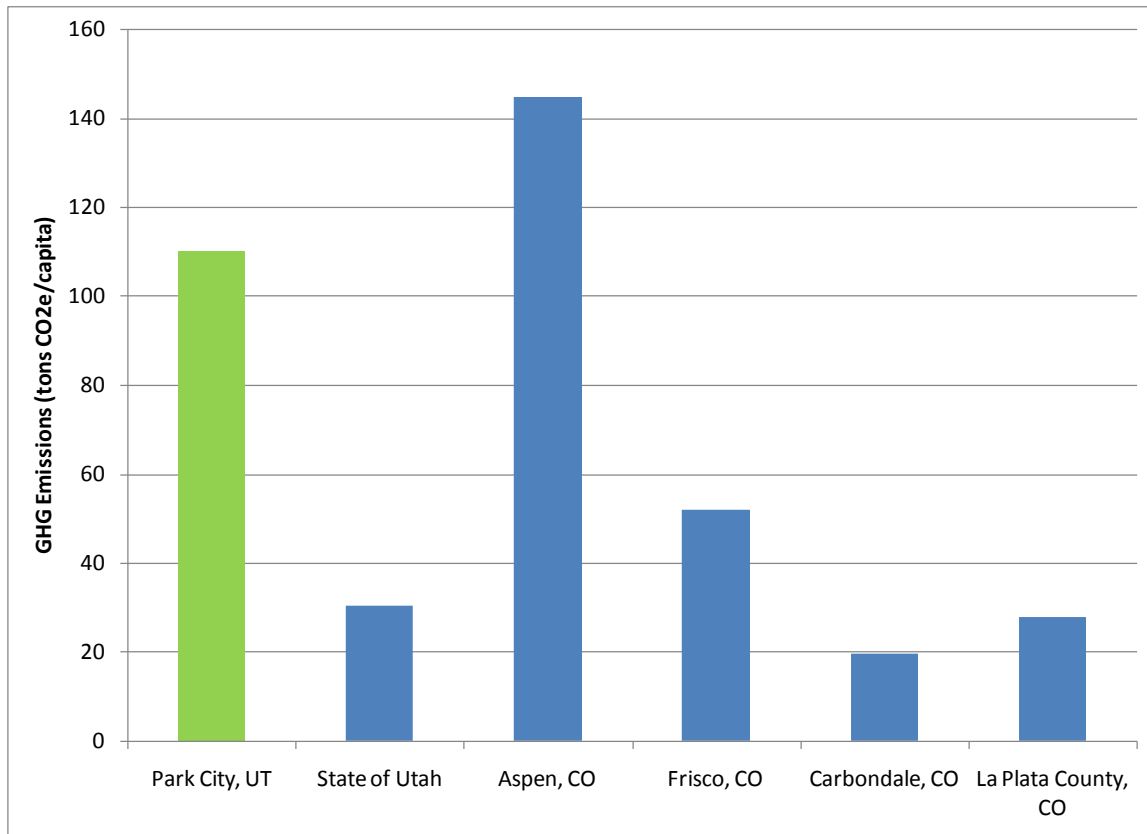


Figure 19. Total Per Capita GHG Emissions Compared to Other Communities and Regions

(NOTE: Boundaries and approaches not necessarily equivalent)

A more relevant comparison might be between the ICLEI supported component of the Park City inventory and the inventories of Carbondale and La Plata County, which also largely applied ICLEI approaches and software (Figure 20). For Park City, the ICLEI supported approach removes certain emission sources from the inventory, predominantly airline transportation, that are not directly supported in the ICLEI CACP software. (See Table 3 for more detail on this distinction.)

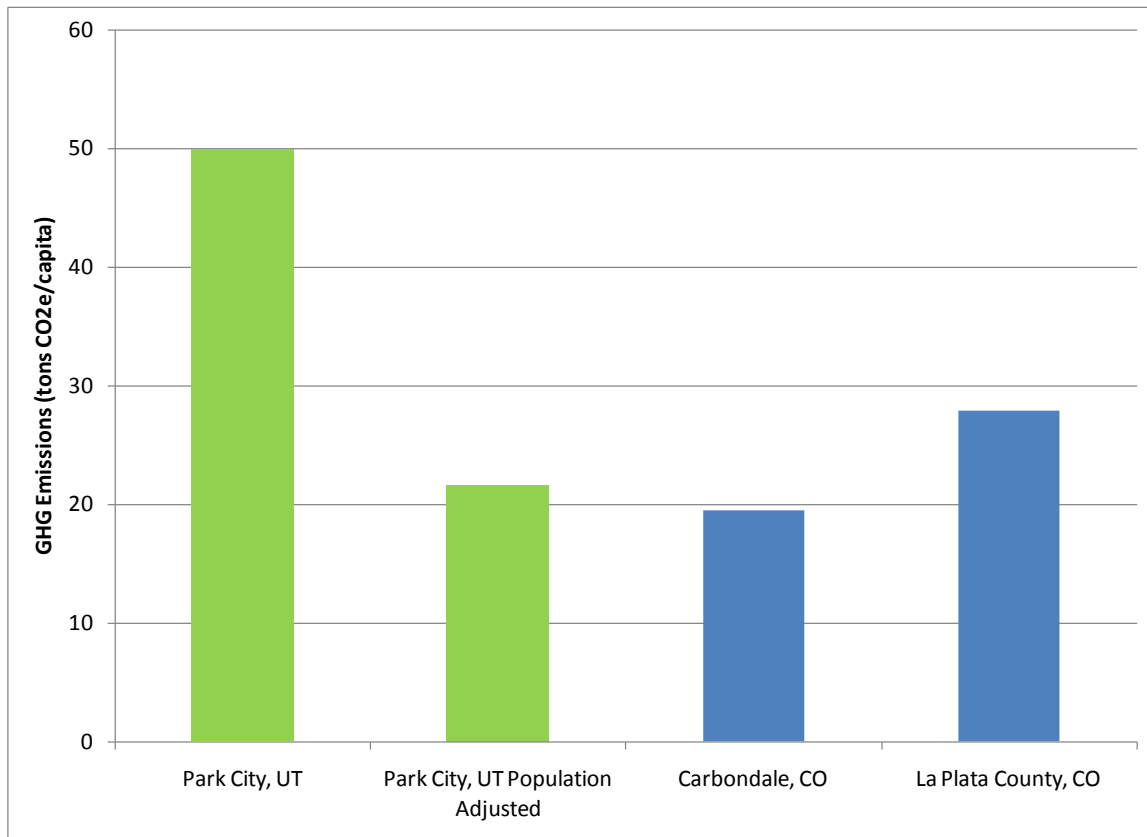


Figure 20. ICLEI Supported Per Capita GHG Emissions Compared to Other Communities and Regions

Under the ICLEI supported comparison represented in Figure 20, Park City's emissions are more consistent with those of other communities. By adjusting for the equivalent full-time resident population that Park City's second home owner and visitor population represents (indicated by the second bar) the difference between these communities is further decreased.

The Park City inventory was also benchmarked against these potential peer communities on specific GHG emission sources, including electricity, natural gas, and on-road transportation.

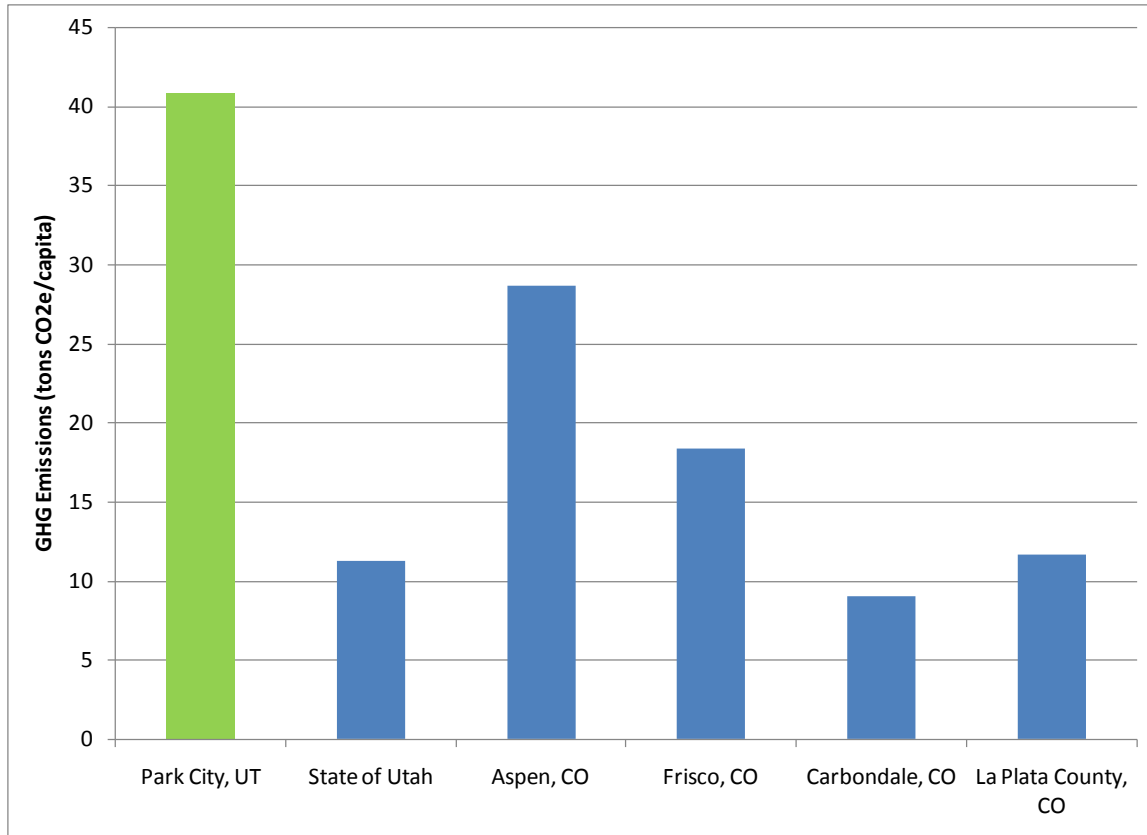


Figure 21. Per Capita GHG Emissions from Electricity Consumption Compared to Other Communities and Regions

As indicated in Figure 21, the tourism dominated economies once again emerge with higher GHG emissions from electricity consumption than those of other communities. Other factors that may influence the differences include the popularity of electricity as a heating source instead of natural gas or propane, the electricity consumption of local industries, and the carbon intensity of the electricity generation portfolios that serve the respective communities. Park City has a higher concentration of ski area acreage served by lifts and snowmaking within its inventory boundary than any of these other communities. Furthermore, Park City's electricity comes predominantly from carbon-intensive coal while Aspen has access to a higher percentage of local, lower carbon hydroelectric resources. So, while Park City's per capita electricity consumption is only 13 percent higher than Aspen's (Figure 22), the resultant difference in GHG emissions, as represented in Figure 21, is about 33 percent.

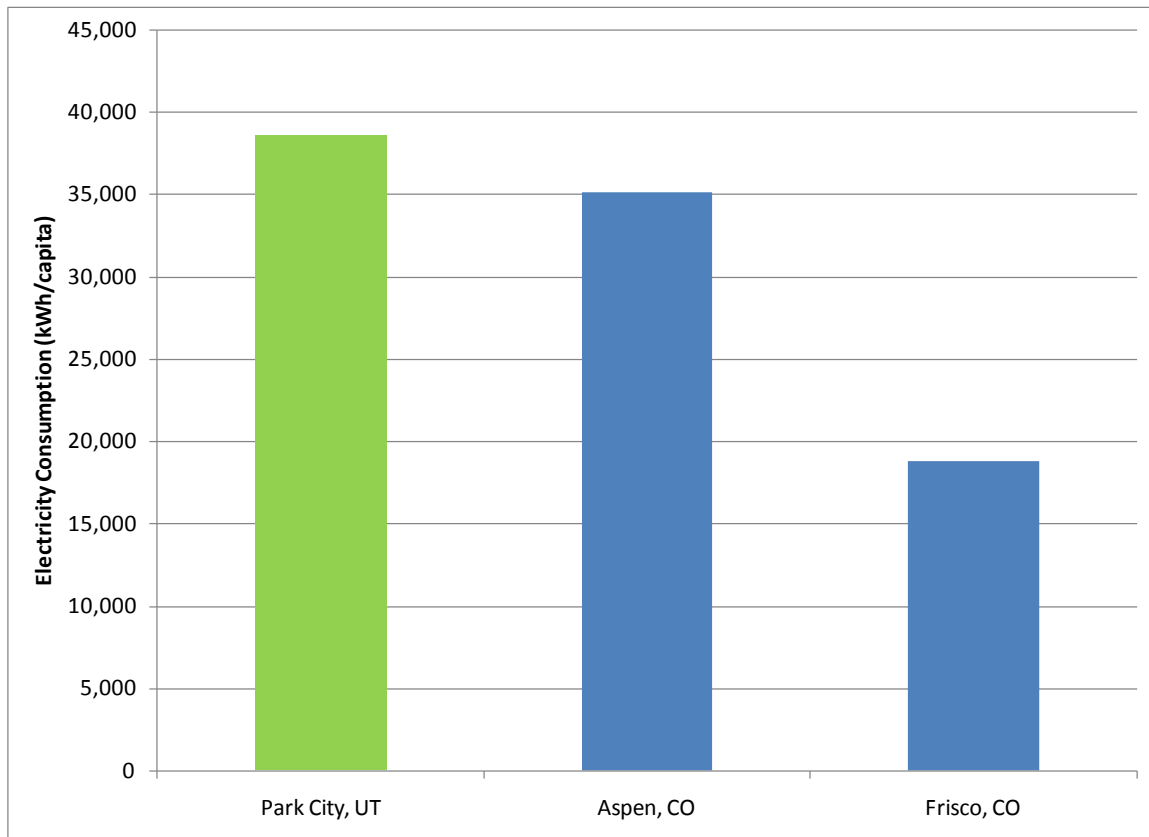


Figure 22. Per Capita Electricity Consumption Compared to Other Communities and Regions

The peer communities are also benchmarked on GHG emissions from natural gas consumption (Figure 23).

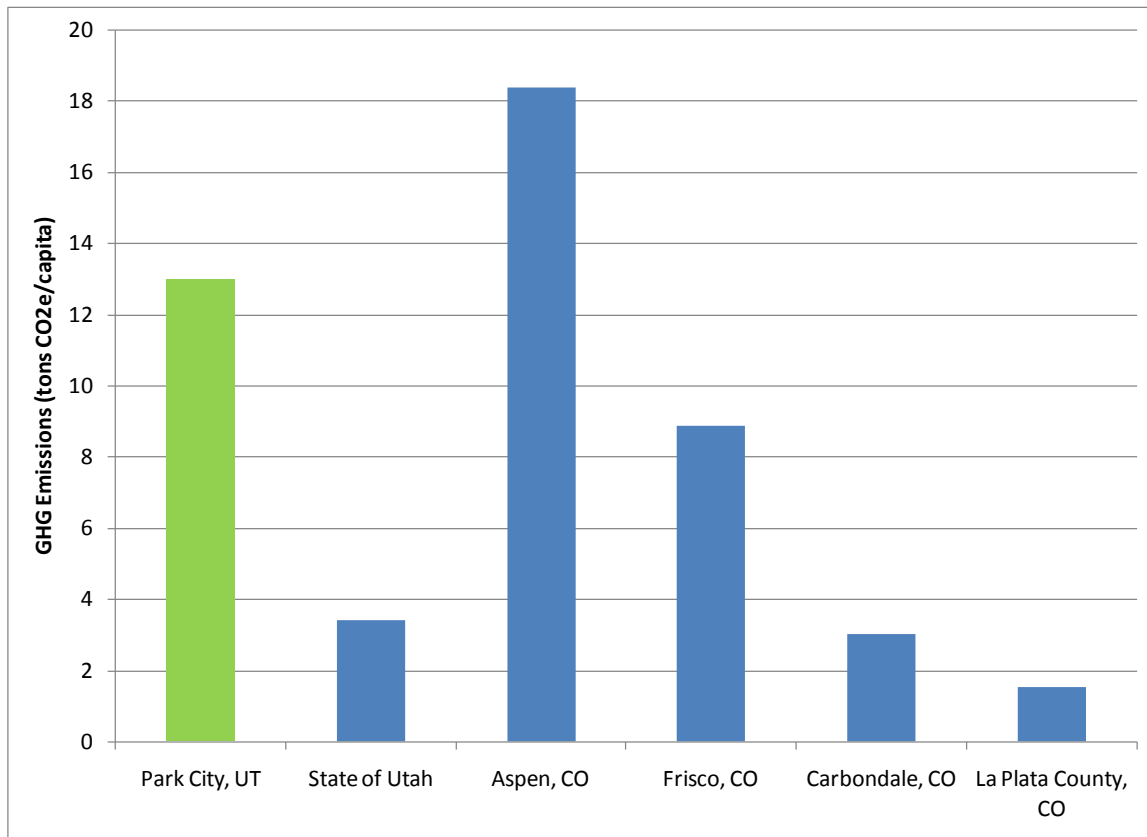


Figure 23. Per Capita GHG Emissions from Natural Gas Consumption Compared to Other Communities and Regions

The differences in per capita GHG emissions from natural gas, as represented in Figure 23, are impacted by similar factors as those affecting the electricity emissions. The popularity of natural gas as a heating energy source when compared with electricity and propane and differences in climate are both possible factors.

Finally, GHG emissions from on-road vehicle transportation provide a last comparison between communities (Figure 24).

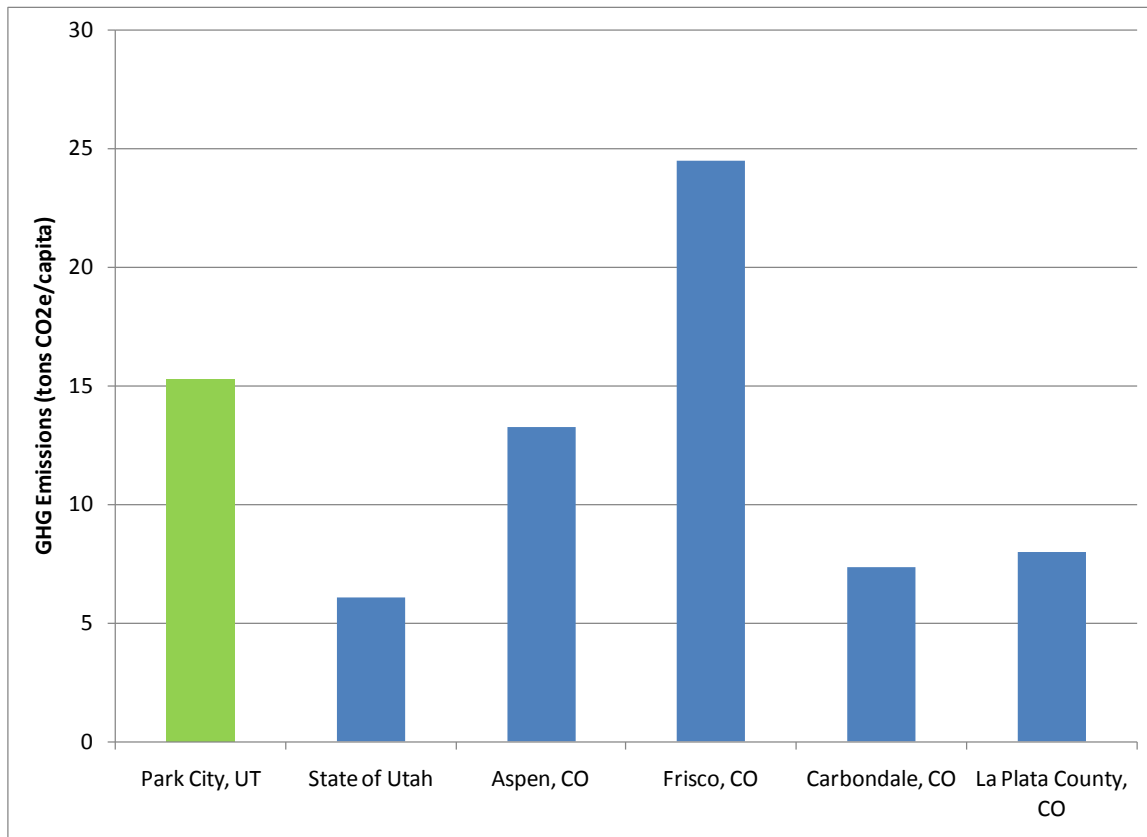


Figure 24. Per Capita GHG Emissions from On-road Transportation Compared to Other Communities and Regions

Once again, as indicated in Figure 24, the per capita GHG emissions of the strongly tourism centered economies are greater than those for the communities and regions that have more diverse economies because of added vehicle traffic from visitors to the community. In this comparison, Aspen and Park City have similar emissions rates per capita. Frisco has higher per capita emissions because a portion of Interstate 70 passes through the inventory boundary.

4.0 The Roadmap to Reduction

Building off insights gained from the Community Carbon Footprint (Section 3.0 of this report), the following Roadmap to Reduction provides a pathway for reducing Park City's Community Carbon Footprint. It builds from the momentum of programs and activities already in place within the community and acknowledges Park City's unique qualities, while integrating best practices by other cities in their development of climate action plans. The Roadmap highlights and positions the baseline Community Carbon Footprint as the cornerstone in an ongoing community process of planning, action, monitoring, and revising actions.

4.1 Community Carbon Advisory Board

In developing the Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap for Carbon Reduction, Park City convened a Carbon Advisory Board consisting of knowledgeable and interested stakeholders to help validate the inventory process, identify data sources, document existing community practices that relate to GHG emissions, and develop next steps toward climate protection. As well, the Carbon Advisory Board has played and will play a valuable continuing role in engaging the wider Park City community about the importance and meaning of the Community Carbon Footprint Analysis and Roadmap for Carbon Reduction. The Carbon Advisory Board consists of representatives of several organizations including the following:

- Build Green Utah:
www.buildgreenutah.org
- Deer Valley
Resort:www.deervalley.com
- Historic Main Street Business
Alliance:
<http://www.rightonmain.org/index.htm>
- KPCW: www.kpcw.org
- Mountain Trails Foundation:
www.mountaintrails.org
- Park City Board of Realtors:
www.pcboardofrealtors.com
- Park City Chamber and Visitors'
Bureau: www.parkcityinfo.com
- Recycle Utah: www.recycleutah.org
- Rocky Mountain Power:
www.rockymountainpower.net
- Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation
District: www.sbwrtd.org
- Summit County:
www.co.summit.ut.us
- Summit Land Conservancy:
www.summitlandconservancy.org
- Sundance Institute:
www.sundance.org
- Swaner Eco Center:
www.swanerecocenter.org
- The Canyons: www.thecanyons.com

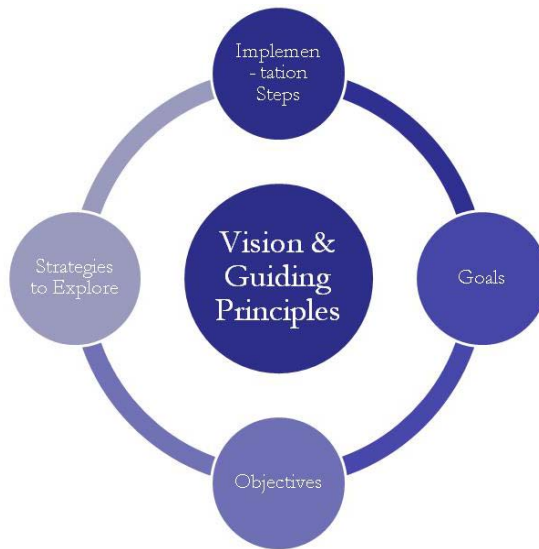
- Park City Mountain Resort:
www.parkcitymountain.com
- Park City Municipal Corporation:
www.parkcity.org
- Park City Performing Arts Foundation: www.ecclescenter.org
- Park City School District:
www.pcschools.us
- Questar: www.questargas.com
- The Park City Foundation:
www.theparkcityfoundation.org
- The Park Record:
www.parkrecord.com
- Uinta Headwaters RC&D:
www.uintaheadwaters.org
- Utah Moms for Clean Air:
www.utahmomsforcleanair.org

4.2 Park City's Actions to Date

The Roadmap builds off of the many Park City initiatives that are already planned and/or underway and are beneficial elements for reducing GHG emissions. These include the following:

- An existing walking and cycling promotion program.
- Strong participation in available green energy purchase programs.
- A Buy Local program to promote patronage of local businesses, thereby reducing community Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT's).
- Ongoing work on a cleaner mass transit alternative between Salt Lake City and Park City.
- Removal of barriers to renewable energy development from the municipal code.
- Ongoing work on developing and meeting GHG goals for City operations.
- Progress on developing a community carbon web site to provide guidance, tools, and motivation to residents and businesses to take actions to reduce their GHG emissions.
- Incorporation of environmentally sustainable building practices and systems into municipal construction projects.
- Progress on a student trip reduction program to promote carpooling, bike to school days, and similar activities.
- A Municipal Corporation fleet anti-idling program, with a school anti-idling program in progress.
- Maximized fuel efficiency of transit service through scheduling and route planning.
- Ongoing work to develop a new near net-zero community housing project.

4.3 Framework for Continuing Progress



Park City already has several valuable programs and organizational components in place for addressing climate change in the community. The purpose of the Roadmap is to provide a framework for linking these existing components and building on additional needs to reduce the community's carbon footprint on a systematic and comprehensive scale. This framework can also be used to eventually create a more detailed climate action plan that would ultimately include additional community input along with a quantitative assessment and prioritization of reduction strategies, funding scenarios, a phasing plan for adopting policy measures, and roles and responsibilities for ongoing monitoring and reporting.

Based on the continuous improvement model (plan, do, check, act) as well as approaches employed by other cities embarking on local climate action plans, the following framework is provided as a guide for Park City:

- A unifying shared vision and guiding principles.
- Short and long-term goals for reducing community GHG emissions.
- More specific objectives to meet these goals.
- Specific strategies that support each goal.
- Implementation steps for moving forward.
- A process for monitoring and reporting results.

4.4 Process

To engage the Carbon Advisory Board in dialogue and in developing the roadmap, three meetings were held in 2008-2009. The first meeting served as a kickoff and introduction to board members, while the second meeting focused on a review of the draft community GHG inventory and a discussion of next steps in developing the Roadmap. The third meeting involved reviewing the Roadmap goals, objectives, and recommended strategies that were developed in part via three web-based surveys administered to members. Topics of each survey are described below:

Survey 1: Survey 1 focused on developing a shared vision and core values for the Roadmap among board members. The purpose of this survey was to start to shape a shared picture for what a successful carbon reduction roadmap looks like, with an emphasis on the underpinning philosophies and community values that drive the roadmap.

Survey 2: The purpose of Survey 2 was to obtain input from board members on possible scenarios that would lead Park City toward meeting the recommended goal of 15 percent reduction over the 2005 baseline by 2020. This was the goal board members most strongly identified with in Survey 1. Laying out 16 objectives designed to put Park City on a path to meet this goal, the survey allowed respondents to select the appropriate level of aggressiveness on each objective. These objectives were grouped into the following categories:

- Community Leadership
- Transportation and Land Use
- Energy Use
- Energy Supply
- Waste Reduction and Diversion
- Cross-cutting Issues (e.g., adaptation, water)
- Carbon Offsets

Survey 3: The purpose of the final survey was to allow board members to help identify possible strategies to meet the 16 objectives outlined in Survey 2. Potential strategies were compiled from successful strategies in other communities, Board responses to Surveys 1 and 2, and knowledge of Park City's unique inventory and circumstances.

For each strategy, the survey qualitatively assessed the magnitude of the GHG reduction from implementing the strategy (high-medium-low) as well as the feasibility (political,

financial, technical) of implementation (high-med-low). This assessment was based on reported strategies from other communities and a basic judgment about their replicability for Park City. Each strategy was also identified by type (regulatory, incentive, direct action, or education) and the particular topic area the strategy would support (energy, transportation, waste, etc.).

Carbon Advisory Board members were presented with a total of 63 different strategies. A multi-voting technique was used to determine areas of top interest and priority to the group. From the Board's responses, the top 21 strategies were identified.

4.5 Vision and Guiding Principles

Fort Collins Climate Task Force: Sample Vision Statement

"Fort Collins will be a carbon neutral, environmentally sustainable, economically healthy community that offers its citizens a high quality of life. We will build on our culture of 'heroic pragmatism' to lead by example and do our part to thwart the known global environmental threat of climate change. We are inspired to action now so that as future generations look back on this period, they too can be inspired and know that we did everything in our power to create a future world that is thriving, vibrant, sustainable and full of possibility."

A vision consists of a shared community statement about what the future success of implementing the Roadmap looks like, including guiding principles for conducting itself along the way and other expected co-benefits from coming together to address the global challenge of climate change at the community level. How should government and community actions be balanced? What is the appropriate mix of short- and long-term strategies? What is the right mix of mandates versus incentives?

Board members were surveyed about these and other fundamental questions to help shape a shared vision and guiding principles for the Roadmap. Overall, board members felt that the Park City community should apply itself at significant effort and cost to addressing climate change. A majority of board members also felt that Park City Municipal Corporation's role in providing government policy and leading by example should be significant.

Based on Board input, the following suggested vision statement is offered for the Roadmap:

"The Park City community is committed to applying significant effort to combat the causes of climate change and to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing our carbon footprint is our responsibility as citizens of the nation and the world. Working together, using our community spirit, innovation, and environmental passion, we will ensure for future generations the environmental protection, economic prosperity, and quality of life that makes Park City unique."

To support this vision, board members offered input to develop the following recommended guiding principles:

- The municipality will be a strong partner in efforts to reduce community GHG emissions, leading by example and providing policy guidance while promoting personal accountability and community responsibility.
- Park City should explore a range of regulations and incentives to reduce GHG emissions.
- Transparency and technical credibility should be maintained throughout the process.
- Park City should be a leader to help other ski communities address climate change.
- Education is key in determining what level of commitment Park City makes to reducing its impacts on climate change.

The vision and these guiding principles anchor the remaining components of the Roadmap and provide direction for developing goals, implementing strategies, creating partnerships, and involving the community in moving the Roadmap forward.

4.6 Goals

Numerous collaborations and regions throughout the world are inventorying their GHG emissions and setting reduction targets. These reduction targets unify communities around a common goal and provide a context for developing appropriate strategies to achieve GHG reductions. A few relevant targets are presented in Figure 25 below, as well as the implications for Park City should it choose to adopt one of these target goals. In the first survey, a majority of board members supported pursuing a goal of 15 percent reduction below 2005 emissions by 2020, which is in alignment with the goals established by the Western Climate Initiative. See Appendix D of this report for the methodology used in forecasting Park City's GHG emissions and determining reductions necessary to meet the following targets.

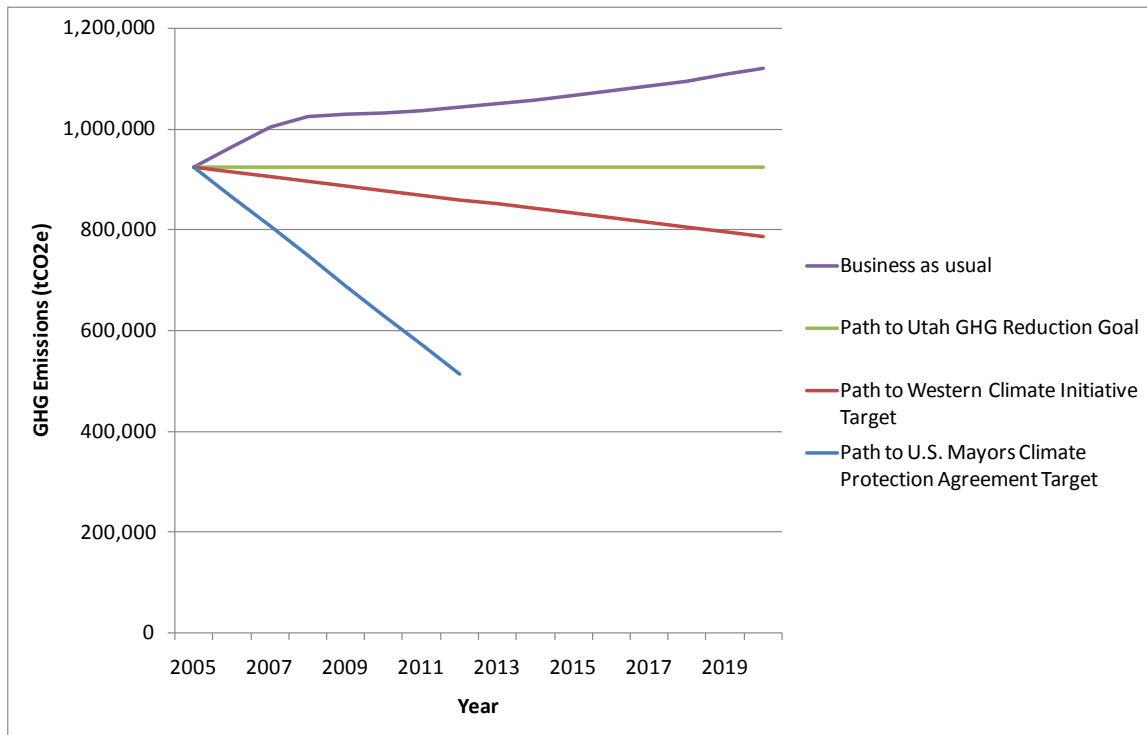


Figure 25. Forecast Park City GHG Emissions and Possible Reduction Targets

US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement

In May 2005, with the support of City Council, Mayor Dana Williams of Park City signed the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. The Agreement urges federal and state governments to take action to meet or exceed the target of reducing GHG emissions to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.

Park City's GHG emissions in 1990 were estimated by determining per capita emissions in 2005 or 2007 and applying those per capita rates to the community's population in 1990. To achieve this reduction target, Park City would need to reduce emissions in 2012 to approximately 514,000 tCO₂e. This represents a reduction of 45 percent over projected emissions in 2012.

Western Climate Initiative

In 2007, the Western Climate Initiative was launched by the Governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington to collaborate in developing regional strategies to address climate change. The Initiative has established a goal of reducing emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020.

To achieve this reduction target, the Park City community would need to reduce projected emissions in 2020 to approximately 785,000 tCO₂e. This represents a reduction of 30 percent over projected emissions in 2020.

Utah Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal

The Utah Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal was proposed by the Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change. It sets an interim target of reducing Utah's emissions to 2005 levels by 2020 (Appendix B).

To achieve this reduction target, the Park City community would need to reduce projected emissions in 2020 to approximately 924,000 tCO₂e. This represents a reduction of 17 percent over projected emissions in 2020.

4.7 Objectives by Sector

To achieve the goal of reducing emissions 15 percent below 2005 emissions by 2020, the Board examined the potential benefits of reducing emissions across six major categories:

1. community leadership,
2. transportation and land use,
3. energy use,
4. energy supply,
5. waste reduction and diversion, and
6. carbon offsets.

A series of 16 objectives were then developed based on the work of other communities, input from the Carbon Advisory Board, and application of Park City's unique conditions (Table 6).

Table 6. Proposed Objectives to Reduce GHG Emissions

Proposed Objective	Primary Sector Addressed
Community Leadership	
Develop frameworks within local government to assure that GHG emissions are considered in decision making (not quantified).	Municipal Operations
Educate individuals in the community on their contributions to community emissions and support them in efforts to reduce emissions (goal/assumption: 2% reduction of residential energy portion of inventory).	Residential

Form a strong partnership with local businesses on reducing emissions (goal/assumption: 10% reduction of commercial energy portion of inventory).	Commercial
Transportation and Land Use	
Reduce the vehicle miles traveled by residents and visitors through continued promotion and development of transit services and land-use planning (goal/assumption: 2% reduction in VMT).	Residents, Visitors
Create a mass transit-oriented transportation alternative from Salt Lake City (goal/assumption: 10% reduction in visitor VMT).	Visitors
Increase the fuel efficiency of vehicles in Park City (goal/assumption: 2% reduction in vehicle emissions).	All
Reduce air travel by residents through education and remote work infrastructure (goal/assumption: 4% reduction in resident airline travel).	Residential, Commercial
Energy Use	
Require all new construction (commercial & residential) to be 20% more energy efficient than code.	Residential, Commercial
Encourage and incentivize existing building owners (commercial & residential) to reduce energy use by 20% below 2005 levels.	Residential, Commercial
Energy Supply	
Generate and/or purchase 25% of Park City's community electricity from renewable resources by 2020 (goal/assumption: more aggressive than Utah target of 20% renewables by 2025).	All
Waste Reduction and Diversion	
Achieve overall solid waste diversion rate of 50% by 2020 (goal/assumption: from Summit County Integrated Solid Waste Master Plan).	All
Carbon Offsets	
Provide a reliable, effective, and preferably local option to offset GHG emissions (goal/assumption: assumed to provide remainder of reductions to achieve goal, about 9% in this scenario).	All

Figure 26 illustratively shows how applying these objectives across the six major categories can cumulatively contribute to Park City achieving the GHG reduction target of 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. A more or less aggressive approach to any of these objectives

can qualitatively demonstrate how GHG efforts can be allocated between categories to identify alternative paths to achieving the proposed goal.

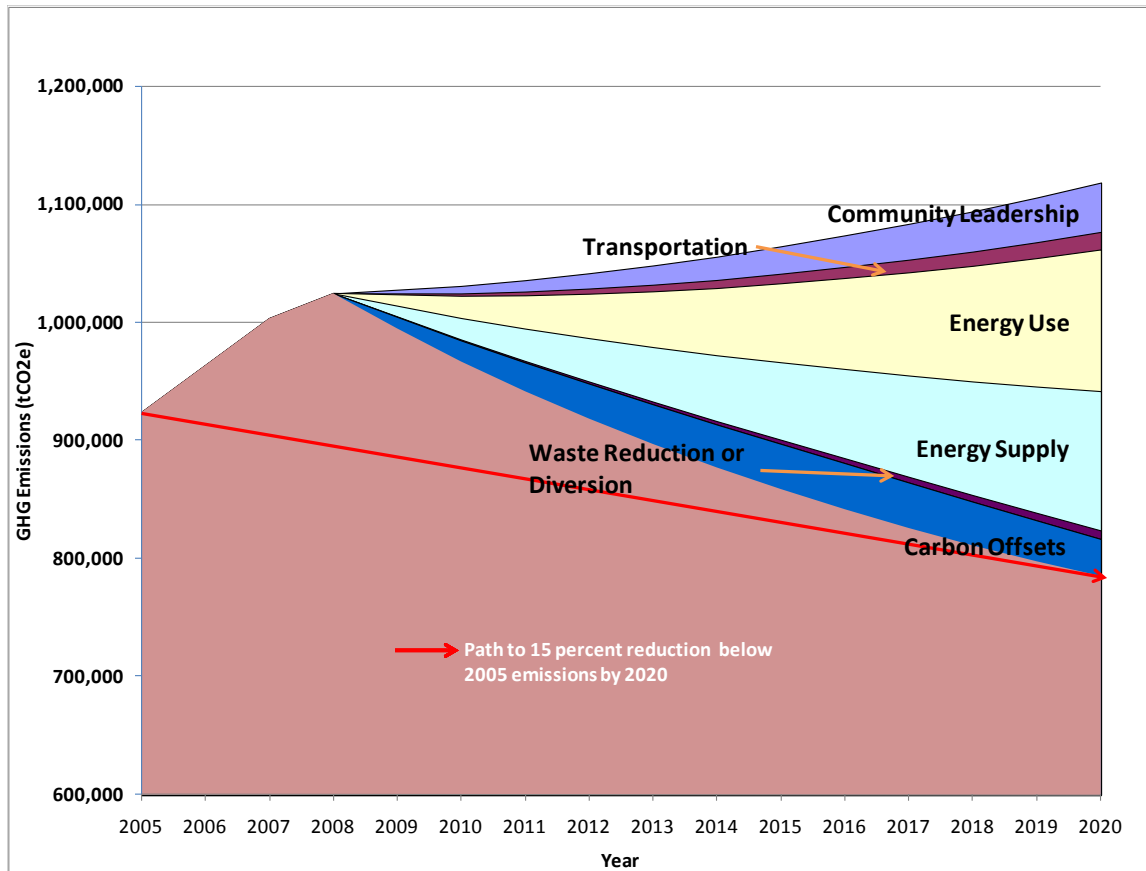


Figure 26. Park City GHG Emissions and Illustrative Roadmap Objectives

4.8 Strategies

Finally, to achieve these 16 objectives, a total of 63 potential strategies were identified and qualitatively evaluated for their potential to reduce GHG emissions and help meet the goal of reducing emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020 across the 6 primary categories. These strategies represent a mix of strategy types, including direct actions, education, incentives and regulation, covering all sectors contributing to Park City's GHG emissions.

These 63 strategies were initially qualitatively screened for their potential to reduce GHG emissions, in tons, by 2020 (low-medium-high) as well as for their feasibility in terms of political, technical, financial, and other terms (low-medium-high). From this screening and feedback from the Board, a total of 21 priority strategies were identified for inclusion in the Roadmap (Table 7).

While these strategies have varying costs and implementation challenges associated with them, many will also result in cost savings from increases in efficiency as well as several other co-benefits. For example, residential and commercial energy assessments can reduce energy costs for heating, cooling, and lighting. Greater vehicle fuel efficiency will lead to reduced costs for fuel use. A more diverse energy supply for the community can help to reduce loads on the electrical transmission system and reduce the need to build more power plants. More efficient energy use and use of cleaner fuels will benefit air quality. Finally, all of these and other strategies together can provide opportunities for Park City's efforts to be recognized regionally, at the state level and nationally.

Table 7. Proposed Roadmap Strategies

Number	Strategy Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
1	Develop community-wide climate challenge: personal, per capita GHG reduction targets, specific challenges (e.g., replace incandescent light bulbs with CFLs)	Community Leadership	Incentive	Medium	Medium
2	Offer free residential energy assessments	Community Leadership	Incentive	Medium	Medium
3	Provide low- or no-cost commercial building energy, water, solid waste assessments/audits	Community Leadership	Incentive	Medium	High
4	Work with Rocky Mountain Power to develop enhanced Blue Sky program - more renewable energy generation in Park City (premium tier that brings funds back to Park City)	Energy Supply	Action	Medium	Medium
5	Partner with utilities, state to offer building operator training on energy management for larger businesses	Community Leadership	Education	Medium	High

Number	Strategy Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
6	Target education and incentives at second home owners to reduce energy - e.g., improved occupancy-based controls	Energy Use	Incentive	Medium	High
7	Expand existing utility rebates/incentives - collaborate with potential funding organizations	Energy Use	Incentive	Medium	Medium
8	Increase awareness of existing utility rebate programs	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	High
9	Encourage residential and commercial smart metering - electrical meters to provide real-time energy consumption	Energy Use	Action	Medium	Medium
10	Use community carbon web site to promote neighborhood "meetups" to discuss ideas, challenges for reducing emissions	Community Leadership	Incentive	Low	High
11	Pursue direct power purchase options with Rocky Mountain Power for renewable energy	Energy Supply	Action	High	Medium
12	Incorporate GHG goals into land use planning - evaluate land use impacts on GHG emissions	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Medium	Medium
13	Work with Rocky Mountain Power to benchmark individual energy use on utility bills, carbon web site with that of neighbors, neighborhood to encourage conservation	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium

Number	Strategy Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
14	Develop employee outreach program focused on large employers	Community Leadership	Incentive	Medium	Medium
15	Develop tiered rates for energy use - work with Rocky Mountain Power	Energy Use	Action	Medium	Medium
16	Develop community revolving grant/loan program for energy efficiency projects	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
17	Engage largest employers to expand commercial recycling	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Action	Low	High
18	Encourage Rocky Mountain Power to fund local Smart Grid pilot project	Energy Use	Action	Low	Medium
19	Provide incentives for participation in green building labeling system for existing, leased, and new buildings (e.g., ENERGY STAR, LEED, Built Green, NAHB, etc.)	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	high
20	Provide incentives for residential and commercial renewable energy (e.g., tax credits, rebates)	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
21	Develop shared community teleconferencing facility to host meetings, encourage reduced air travel	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Medium	Medium

These strategies are discussed in more detail below:

Strategy 1: Develop community-wide climate challenge: personal, per capita GHG reduction targets, specific challenges (e.g., replace incandescents with CFLs)

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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This strategy consists of developing a Park City Community Climate Challenge, an incentive program focusing a broad-based educational campaign to promote personal GHG reductions. Such a challenge could be tailored to focus on various sectors in the community: youth, the lodging industry, neighborhoods, and other identifiable community groups. Park City's planned Community Carbon & Water Web Site could support the campaign with information, links, and tracking tools.

Strategy 2: Offer Free or Low Cost Residential Energy Assessments

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Under this strategy, Park City could offer free energy assessments to residents or develop an arrangement where the resident would only pay a small portion of the cost of the assessment. Following each assessment, residents would be provided with opportunities to reduce their energy use by conducting lighting upgrades, HVAC improvements, and other measures. With approximately 3,100 full-time resident households in Park City, a program that reached 100 homes per year could address approximately one-third of Park City's residential units by 2020.

Strategy 3: Provide low- or no-cost commercial building energy, water, solid waste assessments/audits

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: High
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This strategy would consist of a voluntary business outreach program that offers technical assistance and recognition to business partners who reduce their GHG emissions and report progress. Technical assistance could consist of onsite assessments and/or other technical support to help businesses identify and reduce their GHG emissions through increased energy and water efficiency and an increase in solid waste diversion rates. Personnel and resources would be required to provide direct hands-on assistance to partners. There may be potential to leverage existing assessment programs run by Rocky Mountain Power and Questar.

Strategy 4: Work with Rocky Mountain Power to develop enhanced Blue Sky program - more renewable energy generation in Park City (premium tier that brings funds back to Park City).

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Rocky Mountain Power's Blue Sky program allows customers to pay additional costs on their monthly utility bill to purchase renewable energy. This program has a high participation rate in the Park City community. Under this strategy, Park City would work with Rocky Mountain Power to develop an expanded/enhanced Blue Sky program to fund additional renewable energy projects in Park City by allowing customers to pay a premium to bring more renewable energy to Park City.

Strategy 5: Partner with utilities, state to offer building operator training on energy management for larger businesses

Type: Education	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: High
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Larger businesses can benefit from training facility managers on how to improve energy management practices, such as scheduling, optimizing use of existing equipment, and load management. Such training could be delivered by qualified energy managers in the region or through partnerships with Rocky Mountain Power and Questar without significant commitment of additional resources by the Municipal Corporation.

Strategy 6: Target education and incentives at second homeowners to reduce energy - e.g., improved occupancy-based controls.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: High
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This strategy would target the community's second home owners with education and incentives to reduce energy. Due to the intermittent nature of second home occupancy, this strategy assumes that there are opportunities to promote technologies like programmable thermostats that can be adjusted to home occupancy, as well as interior and exterior lighting controls, and basic homeowner energy management best practices.

Strategy 7: Expand existing utility rebates/incentives - collaborate with potential funding organizations.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Under this strategy, Park City would work with Rocky Mountain Power and Questar to partner with organizations that can provide supplemental funding to expand utility rebates and incentives to customers for increasing energy efficiency.

Strategy 8: Increase awareness of existing utility rebate programs

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: High
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Rocky Mountain Power and Questar currently provide rebates to customers for appliances and lighting, home improvement, and heating and cooling. This strategy would ensure that residents are aware of available rebates through increased dissemination of rebate program information. The Community Carbon & Water website can assist in increasing awareness of these programs.

Strategy 9: Implement residential and commercial smart metering to promote awareness of real-time energy consumption.

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Under this strategy, smart meters would be installed for commercial and residential customers. Smart meters allow customers to take actions and better manage electricity use and costs, and they provide more detailed information on electricity use patterns. Smart meters can provide additional benefits, including sending notification when a customer's bill reaches a certain amount and controlling smart appliances in homes or businesses through the Internet.

Strategy 10: Use the community carbon web site to promote neighborhood face-to-face meetups to discuss ideas, challenges for reducing emissions.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: High
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Face-to-face neighborhood meetup groups are increasingly being used to encourage dialogue and exchange of ideas for reducing GHG emissions and increasing resource efficiency. Such a program would complement Park City's planned Community Carbon & Water web site, which will provide individuals ways to measure their GHG emissions as well as ideas for reducing emissions.

Strategy 11: Pursue direct power purchase options with Rocky Mountain Power for renewable energy

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: High	Feasibility: Medium
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In addition to allowing individual residents and businesses to participate in an expanded Blue Sky program with Rocky Mountain Power, this strategy would entail Park City purchasing

renewable energy directly from Rocky Mountain Power. This action could result in significant reductions of community GHG emissions.

Strategy 12: Incorporate GHG emission goals into land use planning to help evaluate land use impacts on GHG emissions.

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Differing land use and growth patterns can vary in their impacts on GHG emissions. Lower density development may require more infrastructure investment and lead to greater impacts from VMT. Factoring these impacts and their associated GHG emissions into land use planning could help to reduce community GHG emissions from future development.

Strategy 13: Work with Rocky Mountain Power to add individual energy use to utility bills and the Community Carbon Web Site to allow benchmarking with neighbors and encourage conservation.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: Medium
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Select utilities in the country are now providing additional information on customer utility bills that compares their energy consumption to that of their neighbors. Under this strategy, Park City would work with Rocky Mountain Power and Questar to provide such information. Such benchmarking information has been shown to motivate some customers to reduce their energy consumption.

Strategy 14: Develop an employee outreach and education program focused on large employers.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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In addition to working directly to train facility managers, outreach and education for employees can also help reduce resource consumption and associated GHG emissions. Such programs could include business or building energy challenges whereby employees in a building or business compete against other buildings or businesses to reduce energy use over a period of time. Such a program could also include individual best practices, such as equipment power management settings on computers and other equipment.

Strategy 15: Work with Rocky Mountain Power to develop tiered rates for energy use.

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Under a tiered energy use rate structure, the more energy a customer used, the more they would pay per kilowatt-hour of electricity use. Each household or business would be allocated a specific amount of electricity use per month in Tier 1. Once that consumption threshold is exceeded, electricity use would be charged at a second, higher tier rate. Such a structure would help to reduce electricity consumption and associated GHG emissions.

Strategy 16: Develop a community revolving loan program for energy efficiency projects.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: Medium
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Under this strategy Park City would establish a community grant or revolving loan fund to provide funding for community energy efficiency projects. Seeded with one-time funding, such a program would be sustained by savings from investments in efficiency project. Cost savings from efficiency gains would be split between the applicant and the fund until the cost of the project is repaid. After that time, the applicant would benefit from ongoing annual savings.

Strategy 17: Engage Park City's largest employers to expand commercial recycling.

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: High
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Commercial recycling activities would be expanded under this strategy, thereby reducing emissions by increasing solid waste diversion rates. Park City would collaboratively work with large employers, private waste & recycling haulers, and Recycle Utah to develop and implement such a program.

Strategy 18: Encourage Rocky Mountain Power to fund a local Smart Grid pilot project.

Type: Action	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: Medium
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Smart Grid technologies are emerging to more effectively manage electricity use and integrate distributed and renewable energy technologies into local and regional electricity grids. Several utilities around the country have embarked on pilot smart grid projects to test technologies in an effort to increase energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Under this strategy, Park City would work with Rocky Mountain Power and other stakeholders to develop and implement a Smart Grid pilot project.

Strategy 19: Provide incentives for participating in green building labeling programs for existing, leased, and new buildings (ENERGY STAR, LEED, Built Green, etc.)

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: High
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Participating in existing state and national level green building labeling/certification programs can encourage high performing, resource efficient new building construction and renovation projects, helping to reduce GHG emissions. While Park City is largely built out, this strategy would encourage green building in both new and existing buildings by providing incentives such as education, recognition, or assistance with labeling/certification.

Strategy 20: Provide incentives for residential and commercial renewable energy (e.g., tax credits, rebates).

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Low	Feasibility: Medium
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Park City's existing utility currently provides minimal incentives for direct residential or commercial renewable energy projects. Under this strategy, Park City could work with utilities to develop such an incentive program as well as explore a means to fund and promote it in Park City to encourage more solar PV, solar thermal, wind, and other renewable energy projects.

Strategy 21: Develop a shared community teleconferencing facility to host meetings and reduce air travel.

Type: Incentive	GHG Reductions: Medium	Feasibility: Medium
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Some residents of Park City routinely travel by air for business purposes, resulting in as much as 5 percent of Park City's GHG emissions. Under this strategy, the Municipal Corporation would take the lead on developing a shared community teleconferencing facility to provide an alternative to business air travel.

4.9 Implementation

While the 21 strategies in the Roadmap lay the groundwork for a concerted program to reduce Park City's GHG emissions, at this stage they do not include quantitative analyses of reduction in tons of CO₂e. A next step toward implementation would be to calculate the GHG reduction benefits with individual measures so that an aggregated, quantifiable GHG reduction target with interim milestones can be established.

In addition, Park City must consider the additional resources necessary to carry out these strategies, from increased staffing to administer new programs to new sources of funding.

4.10 Measuring Progress Toward Emission Targets

The role of the Community Carbon Footprint and Roadmap to Reduction in measuring future progress toward emission targets should be considered in light of other factors that can cause year-to-year variation in emissions. Annual variations in the inventory caused by weather, changes in the economy, fluctuations in commercial activity, and other factors generally create a level of uncertainty that will obscure the impact of most individual GHG reduction activities. Only a concerted, community-wide effort across many source categories taken in aggregate will produce the magnitude of reductions that will be readily discerned at the inventory level.

Once quantitative measures are developed, a hybrid approach can be applied that maintains an updated inventory as well as estimating the GHG reduction impacts on a measure-by-measure basis. A frequently updated inventory can help to identify trends in Park City emissions that may impact the outcome of an adopted target and will, if concerted efforts at reduction take place, reveal progress toward that target. Simultaneously, the aggregated impacts of individual measures that Park City adopts to achieve emission reductions should be tracked to more directly measure the success of the many strategies that will likely comprise a successful climate action plan. The IMS and CACP tools are designed to accommodate ongoing updates of the inventory as well as to track common GHG reduction measures.

4.11 Reporting

In October 2008 Park City began working with the international Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) to report its GHG reduction activities. The CDP is an independent non-profit organization that has been acting as an intermediary between shareholders and corporations on all climate change related issues, providing primary climate change data from the world's largest corporations to the global market place. Under the new CDP Cities Program, at least 30 cities in the US will use the CDP system to assess their carbon footprint and better understand the risks and opportunities posed by climate change. The CDP is partnering on the project with ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability USA, an international association of local governments, which is driving emissions reductions and sustainable development with more than 450 members in the US. Each city will assemble comparable carbon emissions data within their jurisdiction's operations and follow CDP systems to assess and disclose climate change-related risks and opportunities relating to the whole city.

Appendix A: Maintenance of the Inventory

Aside from this written report, the Park City Inventory deliverable includes all the data files, spreadsheets, documentation, and CACP data files necessary for the ongoing maintenance of the inventory. The purpose of this section is to provide a map to orient the maintainer or reviewer of these resources.

The directory structure includes a directory for each of the source categories identified in the inventory. Within each directory are the following files, as appropriate:

- Original raw data file as provided from the source
- Documentation supporting applied methodologies or emission factors

This original data is compiled into a spreadsheet (Microsoft Excel) based Inventory Management System (IMS). This System captures basic information regarding the definition of the inventory, a list of applicable emission sources, and calculations for the inventory. Forecasting and charting functions also reside in the IMS.

CACP plays a similar role to the IMS but maintains all ICLEI default emission factors for ready comparison to other ICLEI member communities. The CACP tool is available to ICLEI members for download at <http://www.cacpsoftware.org/>. ICLEI may provide access to the tool for additional non-member consultants or organizations that support Park City in maintaining the inventory. Included in the deliverable is a backup of the CACP data file that was used to prepare the inventory. This file can be restored into a newly installed version of the CACP software when Park City takes over the inventory.

The CACP tool supports forecasting emissions and generating reports and graphs. However, to achieve greater transparency and flexibility in these activities, the IMS and data contained therein also support these activities.

The following two opportunities for improving the quality of activity data and reducing uncertainty in inventory results were identified during the inventory process and should be considered in future inventory updates.

- Obtain propane consumption data from more than two of the six potential providers.
- A more direct and current measure of the number of visitors to Park City arriving by airline would improve the estimate of airline travel emissions. The current estimate is based on an outdated survey from 1993 that indicated the percentage of total Salt Lake City International passengers originating or destined to Summit County. The portion of these travelers destined to or originating from Park City in particular is calculated based on the ratio of full-time equivalent population of Park City to Summit County population. Though this number is corroborated with data on the

number of visitor nights and average length of stay, there is still room for improvement in this approach.

Appendix B: Utah Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change Report

Excerpt from Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change Final Report. For more on the report, visit http://www.deq.utah.gov/BRAC_Climate/final_report.htm.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change (BRAC) was organized by Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr. on August 25, 2006, to provide a forum where government, industry, environment, and community representatives¹ could identify proactive measures that Utah might take to mitigate the impacts of greenhouse gases (GHG).

Governor Huntsman provided the following charge to the Council:

1. Consider science, economics, and policy around climate change in a forum where we as a State – industry, environment, community – could have productive dialogue;
2. Understand and recognize what we are trying to leave for the next generation; and
3. Bring back information and policy recommendations for review and consideration.

This report provides a summary of the work the BRAC and Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) have conducted to date. The BRAC has completed a number of significant tasks as charged by the Governor. The Science Report is summarized in this Executive Summary and the entire Science Report is included as Appendix A of this report. A number of policy options are summarized and included in this report. The policy options are ambitious but achievable if the necessary resources are provided to implement them. Because of the volunteer nature of the BRAC and the limited time the BRAC has had to follow the Governor's charge, the BRAC has not independently conducted any economic cost/benefit analyses on the policy options. Such analyses may be necessary prior to implementation of some of the options.

In June 2007, Governor Huntsman requested that the BRAC also evaluate options for a Renewable Energy Initiative. The BRAC established a work group and will prepare final recommendations for the Governor in October 2007. Those recommendations will be included in this report in Appendix E.

Appendix C: Other Sources of GHG Emissions

There are a number of other minor GHG emission sources in Park City that accounted for 867 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.1 percent of the total GHG emissions. These sources include the following:

- Leaking refrigerant chemicals from air conditioning and food refrigeration systems
- Enteric and manure methane emissions from the presence of minimal livestock
- Fertilizer
- Beer production

The following sections describe in more detail the estimation of emissions from these sources.

Refrigerants

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) based refrigerant gases used in air conditioning, refrigeration, and sometimes fire suppressant systems also are GHGs. It is common to exclude CFCs from a GHG inventory because they are regulated by the Clean Air Act and currently are being phased out. However, the impact of HCFCs remains.

In the course of normally operating such equipment, some of these gases will be emitted to the atmosphere through leaks and normal maintenance activities. GHG emissions from these losses in Park City are estimated to be less than 709 tCO₂e in 2007, or 0.1 percent of the total inventory.

The CACP software does not directly support the calculation of emissions from operating refrigeration equipment, so an estimate was made based on loss rates from the EPA's Climate Leaders Greenhouse Gas Inventory Protocol Core Module Guidance. The Protocol suggests three approaches to calculating emissions from refrigeration systems, all of which require detailed information on the equipment and/or the flux of refrigerants in equipment installation, maintenance, and decommissioning. Since those data could not be obtained within the scope of this project, the estimation was made based on commercial square footage in the community.

It is assumed that commercial air conditioning equipment is the largest user of refrigerants in the community and total square footage was obtained from a real estate inventory. Assumptions were made for the quantity of cooling per square foot, the quantity of refrigerant gas required to supply that cooling, and the refrigerant gas installed. Despite the likely overestimate resulting from assuming that 100 percent of the commercial square footage is cooled, the emissions from this source category are still very small.

Fertilizers

Applying nitrogen as a fertilizer leads to emission of the GHG nitrous oxide (N_2O) by three mechanisms. A portion of the nitrogen fertilizer converts to nitrous oxide on application, and before uptake, and is then directly emitted. Additional fractions are emitted indirectly through nitrogen that is volatilized into gaseous form and re-deposited nearby and then converted to nitrous oxide and nitrogen that leaches into surface or groundwater before conversion to nitrous oxide.

Another source of GHG emissions related to soil management comes from the practice of liming. Liming reduces soil acidity and aids plant growth by adding a carbonate to the soil. Emission of carbon dioxide is the eventual outcome of the carbonates dissolving.

Data was collected for what are likely to be the most significant fertilizer and lime applications in Park City. In 2007, the emissions were estimated to 110 tCO_2e .

Livestock

Livestock contribute to GHG emissions through digestive processes and the production of manure. Methane (CH_4) is produced through enteric fermentation due to the digestion of feed by livestock. Additional methane and nitrous oxide are also produced by manure.

Park City has a small population of horses based on communication with local veterinarians. These horses are managed in pasture/range systems that minimize methane production from manure and produce negligible nitrous oxide emissions. In 2007, the emissions from this population were estimated to 35 tCO_2e .

Beer Production

The fermentation process used to produce beer involves converting sugars into alcohol using yeast. A byproduct of this process is carbon dioxide. Based on beer production volumes in Park City, GHG emissions from this activity were estimated to be 13 tCO_2e in 2007, or 0.001 percent of the total inventory. This is less than the per capita annual emissions of a single resident.

Appendix D: Emission Growth Rates

To facilitate Park City in setting realistic reduction targets for GHG emissions and to understand those goals in the context of targets set by other entities, it was necessary to develop a forecast for the emissions inventory.

To forecast emissions in Park City from 2008 through 2020 requires making assumptions about the growth rate of emissions in each source category. Future improvements in practices and technology are not included in this forecast. Therefore this forecast leads to a worst-case scenario for the reductions necessary to achieve various GHG emission reduction targets. For all emission sources except solid waste and construction waste, an average annual growth rate of 0.8 percent per year was assumed based on modeling done by the Snyderville Basin Wastewater Reclamation District. This modeling is based on the build-out of existing parcels in Park City. The growth of solid waste and construction waste was estimated at 4.0 percent per year based on estimates used in the Summit County Integrated Solid Waste Management Master Plan.

Appendix E. Strategies Considered But Not Selected

Measure Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
Institutionalize reviews of opportunities to reduce GHG emissions as part of planning department's review of new development applications	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	High
Develop and implement pay-as-you-throw waste fee structure	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Regulatory	Low	Medium
Develop unifying climate initiative and coalition in non-profit community	Community Leadership	Action	Low	High
Develop residential weatherization incentive program	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	High
Develop transit service innovations and improvements (e.g., route streamlining/timing, alt. fuels)	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Medium	Medium
Develop student trip reduction program - carpooling, bike to school days, challenges	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Low	High
Increase visitor education on alternatives for reaching Park City and traveling in the City	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	High
Develop local carbon fund for local offset projects	Carbon Offsets	Action	Medium	Medium
Establish educational outreach position providing service to all sectors	Community Leadership	Education	Low	Low
Establish tax incentive financing for energy efficiency in new buildings	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Incentivize alternative fuel and high efficiency vehicles with tax credits, grants, infrastructure etc. - biodiesel, natural gas, electric charging stations	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Medium	Low
Provide more public sites for recycling	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Action	Low	Medium

Measure Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
Require zero waste City events (City, on City land, provide education)	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Regulatory	Low	High
Develop single serving water bottle reduction program - work with lodging, retail industry	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Incentive	Low	High
Employ new biomass energy applications	Energy Supply	Action	Medium	Low
Provide technical assistance for high-performance buildings - leverage existing resources from utilities, green building organizations, etc.	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Seek opportunities for combined heat and power	Energy Use	Action	Low	Medium
Develop RideShare program (employers, retailers fund incentive for ride-sharing)	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Implement car sharing program (Flexcar, Zipcar)	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Low	Medium
Develop composting program for restaurants	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Action	Low	Medium
Institute carbon tax based on energy consumption	Community Leadership	Regulatory	Medium	Low
Require new homes above a certain size to have a percentage of onsite energy generation	Energy Supply	Regulatory	Low	Low
Develop and provide grant for a net-zero commercial/residential pilot building	Energy Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Develop mandatory recycling program	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Regulatory	Low	Medium
Develop new small hydroelectric applications	Energy Supply	Action	Low	Low
Develop time of sale energy conservation ordinance	Energy Use	Regulatory	Low	Medium
Provide preferential parking in town for low emission vehicles	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	Medium

Measure Name	Category	Type	Tons CO ₂ e Reduced in 2020	Feasibility by 2020 (political, technical, implementation, financial)
Hire waste hauler to collect commercial recyclables	Waste Reduction and Diversion	Action	Low	Medium
Require all new homes to have solar hot water	Energy Supply	Regulatory	Low	Low
Develop a wasting energy ordinance	Energy Use	Regulatory	Low	Medium
Provide incentives for electric or push mowers	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Develop voluntary travel offset program	Transportation and Land Use	Incentive	Low	Medium
Provide energy education hotline	Energy Use	Education	Low	Medium
Implement neighborhood electric vehicle (NHEV) pilot program	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Low	Medium
Lobby for variable priced insurance for high efficiency vehicles	Transportation and Land Use	Action	Low	Low



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Staff requests that City Council provide preliminary input on the proposed Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase, which is requested to be held over a four day period, June 14 – 17, 2018 at the Quinn's Sports Complex and Park City School District fields along Kearns Boulevard.

Through this event has occurred in the past, it did not occur in 2016 and 2017, due to a conflict in dates with another approved event. Therefore, in accordance with the [Park City Municipal Code 4-8-4\(C\) \(4\)](#), City Council shall review a Level Three event which was not renewed for a period exceeding one year.

Respectfully:

Tommy Youngblood, Events Coordinator



City Council Staff Report

Subject: Level Three Special Event - 2018 Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase
Author: Tommy Youngblood
Department: Sustainability
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Administrative

Summary Recommendation

City Council should consider pros and cons of hosting the Avalanche Invitational in Park City and provide preliminary input to staff.

Executive Summary

Staff requests that City Council provide preliminary input on the proposed Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase, which is requested to be held over a four day period, June 14 – 17, 2018 at the Quinn's Sports Complex and Park City School District fields along Kearns Boulevard.

Through this event has occurred in the past, it did not occur in 2016 and 2017, due to a conflict in dates with another approved event. Therefore, in accordance with the [Park City Municipal Code 4-8-4\(C\) \(4\)](#), City Council shall review a Level Three event which was not renewed for a period exceeding one year.

Acronyms

PCMC	Park City Municipal Corporation
SEAC	Special Event Advisory Committee
Avalanche	Utah Avalanche Girls Soccer Club

The Problem and Opportunity

The Avalanche Invitational was originally approved by City Council on January 27, 2011 and occurred annually with staff approval authority through 2015. In 2016 the Utah Avalanche Girls Soccer Club (Avalanche) requested to move their dates to the weekend that is held by the Ski Town Lacrosse Tournament. Ski Town Lacrosse did not want to move to another weekend and had pre-booked all rentable fields in Park City and the Basin. As a result, Avalanche moved their entire event to Salt Lake based fields in 2016 and 2017.

Because of Park City's fields and amenities, the Avalanche Invitational has proposed to bring back a four day tournament in early June. The Avalanche Invitational has already rented fields and facilities in Summit County and the Basin. Though staff has not yet received an event application for review, staff is seeking direction from Council regarding if staff should advise Avalanche Invitational to complete an application for

review. Once an application is received, because this event did not occur for two years, Council will have the authority to approve or deny the event.

It is important to note that even if the City Council indicates they are not likely to approve the event in the future, the Utah Avalanche Girls Soccer Club would still have the right to apply for the event and have a public hearing and vote of the City Council.

Opportunities:

- The event will create direct and indirect economic benefits during the shoulder season.
- Additionally this event is an opportunity to showcase Park City's world class field and cultural amenities to regional youth and their families.
- The event is unique as it provides an opportunity to solely showcase female athletes.

On September 21, 2017 at a joint study session with the Special Events Advisory Committee (SEAC) Council stated the following in relation to approval of future events:

- Continue to:
 - Reduce event impacts to the community and on residential neighborhoods;
 - Efficiently utilize City resources;
 - Increase community participation in event debriefs.
- In favor of events that are economic drivers and endearing to the community, meaning the City should be focused on events that have meaning to and that fit into the community and not just fill the calendar.
- With regard to feedback and a community survey, staff should focus on gathering feedback from Park City residents, and staff should work with the County staff on gathering feedback from County residents

No specific direction or criteria was given on how these elements are to be evaluated.

Background

The Utah Avalanche was formed in 2001 as Utah's only all-girls competitive soccer club. The Avalanche Invitational provides opportunities for female athletes of all ages to compete and be seen by college coaches.

Below is a summary of the 2011 [Staff Report \(Exhibit A\)](#) and minutes **(Exhibit C)** of that Council meeting, in its analysis, Staff evaluated the following general parameters and input for the Avalanche Invitational event application:

- Avalanche Invitational was consistent with Park City's pursuit of high-altitude training opportunities for elite-level athletes.
- The business community welcomed the positive economic impact of the event during such a relatively slow time on the event calendar.

- The inclusion of the Avalanche Invitational met the administrative field use policy related to percentage criteria of local versus destination use for the Quinn's Sports Complex and North 40 fields.
- Local soccer groups, Black Diamond and Park City Soccer Club, stated their opposition to the Avalanche approval believing it would compete directly for coaches, field use, players and fundraising dollars used for athletic scholarships.

Staff recommended that the Avalanche Invitational be approved finding no basis for denial. After extensive public input and Council discussion the Avalanche Invitational was approved by Council with the following amendments to the conditions:

- Original Condition No. 4 presented by staff
 - At least 60% of the registered teams must be from out of state. Fields will be approved for use accordingly.
- Revised Condition No. 4 amended by City Council
 - At least 60% of the registered teams must be from out of state. Fields will be approved for use accordingly. The percentage of out-of-state teams shall be considered in meeting criteria for any future applications for renewal.
- Original Condition No. 5 presented by staff
 - Avalanche Invitational teams competing on Park City fields are limited to age groups of 15 and older.
- Revised Condition No. 5 amended by City Council
 - This condition was removed from the final approval

In 2015, the last year that Avalanche Invitational was in Park City, the event reported that 53 teams, 28%, of the 191 teams attending were from outside of Utah. After the first year the applicant stated that it was extremely difficult to get 60% of the teams to attend from outside of the state. As stated in Condition No. 4 of the approval, staff took into consideration the percentage of teams from out-of-states in subsequent years of the event application review process. Staff determined that the positive benefit of the increase lodging revenue generated by the tournament each year was enough to continue to approve the event.

For context, the next item on that January 27, 2011 agenda was a similar application **(Exhibit B)** for the Park City Soccer Showcase to take place June 10 -12, 2011, five days after the Avalanche Invitational. The Showcase marketed to teams with similar demographics as the Avalanche Invitational and requested use of the same fields. However, those who opposed the Avalanche Invitational voiced support for the Showcase. These discussions are in the minutes in **(Exhibit C)**

In its analysis staff evaluated the following parameters of the Park City Soccer Showcase event application:

- Event was consistent with established policy on appropriate ratios for field use

- 75% tourism and 25% local play at Quinn's Sports Complex fields
- 25% tourism and 75% local play at the North 40 field
- The business community welcomed the positive economic impact of the event during such a relatively slow time on the event calendar

Ultimately the Park City Soccer Showcase was approved with little discussion and without any age or out-of-state conditions as compared to the Avalanche Invitational. This ease of approval, as compared to the Avalanche approval, seemed to be based on the overwhelming positive support from the local soccer and lodging community as noted in the minutes from that meeting. The Park City Soccer showcase occurred in 2011 only and has not reappeared. We are unsure why, but believe the organizer focused energy closer to their out of state home base. No response to a post event debrief was completed by this applicant.

Analysis

The Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase is an elite-level tournament in the age groups of U9-U19. The tournament traditionally has a number of college coaches in attendance. The Avalanche anticipates approximately 180 – 200 teams depending upon the number of Park City/Summit County fields that are made available, 55 – 65 of these teams are expected to be from outside of the region, roughly 30%. Outside of the region is defined as more than 60 miles from Park City. The tournament has secured fields in Snyderville Basin, Oakley and Heber City.

The applicant is considering a four game showcase, Thursday through Sunday, where each team plays one game each day. The organizers are in discussions with college coaches to see if that is something they prefer or not. If not, Avalanche Invitational will do a Friday-Sunday tournament and not have play on Thursday, June 14th.

The four day format, with games on Thursday, would add an additional mid-week day of traffic impacts and field use, however with strong support from lodging. This would also increase potential lodging stays by an additional night, as well as field rental revenue. Park City School District graduation is on June 1, 2018. District field use and activities should not be affected by adding the additional event day.

If the use of the Park City Municipal and School District Fields are denied:

- More games would be moved to Snyderville Basin fields including Ecker Hill, Trailside and Willow Creek. Any overflow games would be moved to Salt Lake, Oakley or Heber.

Avalanche Invitational reports it has been approached by Stein's Lodge and other lodging properties within the City limits to allow them to block rooms for the event attendees. Although some teams will choose to stay within City limits denial of the event and the location of the tournament headquarters outside of city limits could negatively affect some lodging properties within city limits.

- **Estimated City Service Fees for 2018**

- No fee waivers have been requested

Special Event Application Fee	\$160
Field rental Fees (four days)	\$11,113
Building Permit Fees	\$340
Total Estimated Fees	\$11,613

- The following is a estimated economic impact complied by the Park City Chamber and the Park City Economic Development Department:

Range of Sales Tax Revenue for Park City Avalanche Soccer		% stay in PC	
overall attendance	5,500	if 50% stay in PC	if 25 % stay in PC
Avg. \$ per day	\$222		
Total Estimated \$ (% people*\$ per day* 3 days)		\$1,831,500	\$915,750
Estimated Sale Tax Revenue direct to PCMC (2.5%)		\$45,788	\$22,894

- **Transportation, Transit & Parking Impact**
 - The event would take place at the Quinn's Sports Complex and Park City School District fields along Kearns Boulevard where there is adequate parking to accommodate activity as the facility was designed to accommodate such tournaments
 - The Recreation Department reports that some local play may need to be moved to accommodate the tournament but local play would not be overall negatively impacted.
 - Staff would work with the applicant to further mitigate traffic and parking impacts, as well as encouraging carpooling and use of our transit system. In the future, Transportation Planning staff recommends modifying the application process as to place the burden of proof on the applicant in form of a Traffic Impact Analysis that the demonstrates the applicants event does not create a significant impact in terms degradation of roadway and/or intersection level of service. Should significant impact be identified, applicant shall be required to submit a traffic impact mitigation plan that demonstrates the impact has been mitigated to a less than significant level defined as a non-degradation of existing Level of Service at peak hour.
 - Staff has reviewed published UDOT peak hour average daily traffic on SR 248 for the June 24th and June 25th 2017 which is the weekend the event was held this year. Staff has also reviewed the published counts for the weekends before and after the event and didn't identify any significant increases over the existing condition therefore Transportation Planning staff has not identified a significant impact associated with this event on SR 248. SR 224 has significantly more capacity and therefore would also not experience a significant impact. As such, Transit operations and the

normal flow of traffic would not be adversely affected. Post event conditions should be monitored and report on by the applicant no later than 30 days following the event. Based on observations of past years events, Staff does not believe this event causes or increases any noticeable congestion.

- If approved this activity would take place on along with Savor the Summit, a Main street activity based activity. Transit and Parking in the old town area should not be negatively affected by these events occurring on the same day.
- Environmental Impact
 - Avalanche Invitational strives to produce a sustainable and environmentally friendly event. Staff is working toward mandating increased environmental requirements for all events. Council could direct that some or all of the following measures be required for approval:
 - Use vendors that have an environmental policy, recycle and compost, use local food sources, use energy efficient appliances, or otherwise offset their carbon footprint.
 - Be Glass Free.
 - Prohibit selling or giving away plastic bottled water unless the bottle is compostable.
 - Consider using watering stations and reusable containers.
 - Prohibit printed materials. All promotional materials available electronically.
 - Incorporate alternative transportation plans.
 - Sponsors/Vendors distribute bags, bottles, or serving material made from recycled material, or that can be reused or recycled.

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

Alternative 1:

Provide preliminary input to staff to support the event. Staff would return to Council at a later date with specific findings and conditions for consideration of approval.

Pros

- a. Based on staff's preliminary review the applicant has demonstrated that they can meet the requirements of Municipal Code [4-8-5 Standards for License Approval](#).
- b. The Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase aligns with [City Council's goals](#) of providing a complete community striking the balance between tourism and local quality of life including varied and multi- seasonal events.
- c. The Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase would take place in the shoulder season and have minimal impact on traffic patterns and congestion as compared with similar activities.
- d. The Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase will provide a local economic opportunity for local lodging, retail, restaurants and grocers during the of the

event, during a time when occupancy only averages 32%. The Thursday play would add an additional element of economic benefit.

- e. Staff would require higher level of mitigating environmental impacts demonstrating where we are going with goals.
- f. Revenue is generated to the General Fund through payment of field rental and other city service fees, along with lodging and sales taxes. Fee waivers have not been requested for this event.

Cons

- a. Though local businesses will benefit, some community members will be displeased to have an event in the “shoulder season” when they feel the town should remain quiet and events held to a minimum.
- b. The tournament would add additional perception of traffic impacts and field use along the HWY 224 and 248 corridors. The four day format may exacerbate this impact for an additional mid-week day.
- c. The event does not meet initial requirements for percentage of out-of-State teams. If Council is supportive, they should give specific direction if they want to require a certain percentage of out of state teams as a condition of approval.

Alternative 2

Provide staff with input that Council does not support the event.

Pros

- a. Minimize impacts on transportation and congestion during the shoulder season.
- b. Although the Avalanche Invitational Soccer Showcase would not be based or use the fields within city limits the event would still provide limited, local economic opportunity for local lodging, retail , restaurants and grocers during the three days of the event.
- c. Could potentially minimize event “fatigue” by limiting the City’s role in facilitating non-local event use on City property.

Cons

- a. The event would still take place in the in surrounding county sports fields and Park City would see some of event related traffic from attendees entering Main Street other areas.
- b. Park City would not be able to maximize our leverage with the organizer to target specific economic benefit within city limits.

Additional Alternative:

Provide broader policy direction on all sporting tournaments or direct staff to continue to review each event on a case by case basis similar to this report?

Pros

- a. Efficiency of managing Staff and applicant expectations.
- b. Provides predictability for residents.
- c. No additional budget request with known parameters.

Cons

- a. There may be an event that the city would like to approve that would not fit into more specific policy directions.

Departmental Review

Special Events and Economic Development, Sustainability and Parks and Recreation have reviewed this report. The other relevant city departments will be including in official review by City Council if application is forwarded for approval.

Links and Attachments

Exhibit A 2011 Avalanche Invitational Staff Report
Exhibit B 2011 Park City Soccer Showcase Staff Report
Exhibit C Minutes from January 27, 2011 City Council Meeting

City Council Staff Report



Subject: Avalanche Invitational
Author: Jonathan Weidenhamer, Max Paap
Department: Sustainability- Events Team
Date: January 27, 2011
Type of Item: Administrative – Master Festival License

Summary Recommendations:

Review the Master Festival License application, conduct a public hearing, and approve the license for the Avalanche Invitational as conditioned on June 3 through June 5, 2011, at the Park City Sports Complex, North 40 fields, City Park, and Dozier Field.

Background:

Joanna Barney, President of the Utah Avalanche youth soccer club, submitted an application requesting a Master Festival License to hold an invitation-only destination soccer tournament in Park City on June 3-5, 2011. This application was received on November 5, 2010. This application is being reviewed as a Master Festival License due to the request for use of City property.

Analysis:

The dates of use of the fields requested are June 3-5, 2011. The event organizer will invite elite-level teams from outside the state of Utah in the age groups of U9-U19 for a showcase tournament with a number of college coaches in attendance. The Utah Avalanche anticipates a bracket of approximately 100-200 teams dependent upon the number of Park City/Summit County fields that are made available.

The Utah Avalanche does not have ties to the local soccer clubs, but it does have ties to a number of local businesses in the Park City/Summit County community including lodging partners Stein Eriksen Lodge and The Chateaux at Silver Lake. The local soccer clubs, Black Diamond and Park City Soccer Club, object to this tournament/showcase for different reasons, including:

- Black Diamond claims that the college showcase portion of the Avalanche Invitational competes directly with the Park City Soccer Showcase for players, teams, college coaches, and potential use of fields in Park City/Summit County.
- Park City Soccer Club claims that the entire tournament competes directly with the already approved Park City Extreme Cup (August 4-6, 2011) for participating teams and thus fundraising dollars which in turn pay for coaches, field use, and other expenses of operating a youth soccer club.
- Both local soccer clubs are concerned that the Avalanche Invitational will ultimately end up with a bracket full of Utah teams.

As such, the Avalanche has indicated that they will commit to a tournament of at least 60% out-of-state teams. Failure to produce an adequate number of out-of-state teams

by the Avalanche Invitational (as indicated by Avalanche Invitational registration numbers on May 1, 2011) will result in a reduction of the number of PCMC fields made available to the Avalanche Invitational.

Staff finds that hosting events such as the Avalanche Invitational is consistent with Park City's pursuit of high-altitude training opportunities for elite-level athletes. This event has the support of the business community because of the positive economic impact produced during an early weekend in June. This event, however, does not have the support of the local soccer clubs, Black Diamond and the Park City Soccer Club, who states they compete directly with the Utah Avalanche athletes for scholarships, coaches, field use, players and fundraising dollars.

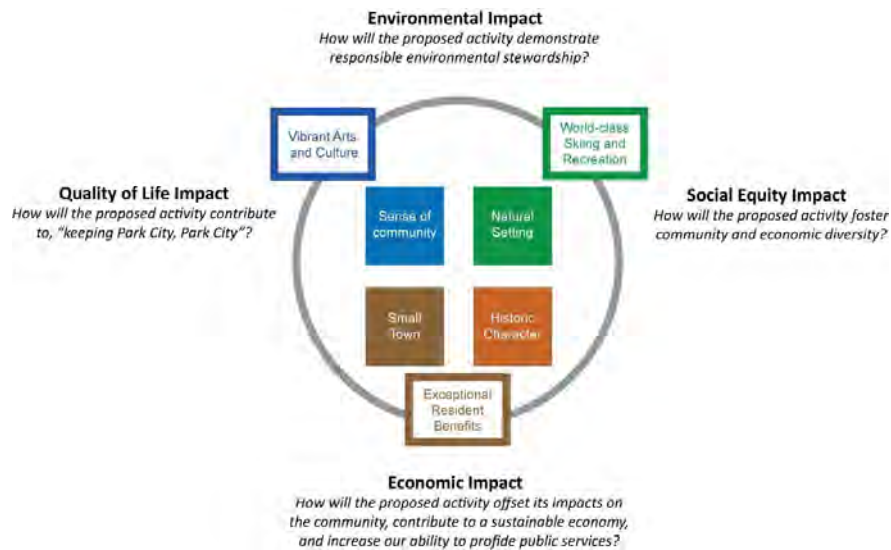
Section 4-8-5 of the Code sets the standards for approval of an event (Exhibit A). Staff finds that the local clubs have not identified a code-based reason for denial of the event. However, staff does agree with one aspect of the input in that the existing operation plan will conflict with another event unless modified. Section 4-8-5 (attached) states the City Council may prohibit or restrict any MFL whenever any of the [following] is found likely to occur, unless the event is modified to eliminate said condition. The most relevant condition is stated in Section D and reads as follows:

The event will substantially interfere with any other Special Event or Master Festival for which a license has already been granted or with the provision of City services in support of other such events or governmental functions.

If City Council finds that the Avalanche Invitational substantially interferes with the Park City Extreme Cup, it may restrict the Master Festival License accordingly. Staff recommends the Council consider limiting the ages of the tournament to ages 15 and above, in that we find older aged kids will be more likely to travel out of state, such a limit prevents overlapping and competing participant pools, and this will further limit direct impacts on the Park City Soccer Club.

Section 4-8-5 of the Code is intended to address direct date conflicts on the event calendar. The applicant does not agree with our interpretation in that it limits their ability to host their entire tournament in Park City.

However, staff believes the interpretation is consistent with our community sustainability levers that seek to find the balance of sense of community, exceptional residential benefits, social equity, along with environmental (quality of the fields). Staff finds that local clubs' objections have some merit in that two events so similar would impact one another's financial stability, participant pool and overall quality and success.



Department Review:

Recreation, Legal, Sustainability and Executive Departments have reviewed the application for the Avalanche Invitational, and their comments have been incorporated into the report.

Alternatives:

Approve the Request:

Approve the Master Festival License allowing the Avalanche Invitational to conduct a showcase tournament for U9-U19 age groups.

Approve the Request with conditions:

Approve the Master Festival License allowing the Avalanche Invitational to conduct a showcase tournament for U15-U19 age groups with out-of-state teams making up at least 60% of the U15-U19 bracket. **This is staff's recommendation.**

Deny the Request:

Deny the Master Festival License and direct staff to prepare findings and conclusions to reflect the basis of the Council decision.

Continue the Item:

The City Council may continue the discussion in order to receive additional information.

Significant Impacts:

Facility Use

The Park City Showcase is consistent with the City Council's Goal #4 which is to continue to promote Park City as multi-seasonal resort by maintaining its status as a World Class Resort which hosts an increasing number of events such as this. Hosting tournaments in early June can be a challenge due to variable weather and field

conditions. However, the positive economic impact from such an event during a relatively slow time on the event calendar is welcomed by the business community.

The tournament will preclude local access to the Quinn's, North 40, City Park, and Dozier fields for the entire weekend. Staff does not find this is inconsistent with established policy on appropriate ratios for field use – roughly 75% tourism at Quinn's to 25% local and vice versa on N40.

2011 Anticipated Event Use (%)*					
	Park City Sports Complex			North 40	
	local	tourism		local	tourism
June		3 of 4 weekends			3 of 4
July	1 of 4	3 of 4		1of4	3 of 4
August	1 of 4	1 of 4		1of4	1 of 4

* based on weekends where events have been applied for...including applicant

Event Policy

In the future, should Council wish to explore specific policy or code amendments to give local recreation stakeholders additional priority for field use and/or events the Council should direct staff accordingly. Furthermore, as part of the current overhaul of event regulations, staff anticipates holding a work session on all things event related including detailed updates to the Municipal Code which will expand our ability to review applications consistent with specific community character and economic development criteria, in addition to traditional regulatory standards.

Consequences of not taking the recommended action:

The Avalanche Invitational would not take place.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that City Council conduct a public hearing and approve a Master Festival for the Avalanche Invitational as conditioned on June 3 - 5, 2011, based on the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Conditions of Approval:

Findings of Fact:

1. On November 5, 2010, Joanna Barney representing the Utah Avalanche Soccer Club applied for a Master Festival License. The Utah Avalanche is not based in Park City, but its club does have a few athletes from Park City on its roster. There are no other direct connections to Park City local soccer clubs.
2. The Avalanche Invitational will be held from June 3-5, 2011. The event will last from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm and will occur at PCSC, North 40, City Park, and Dozier Field.

3. The Analysis and Significant Impacts sections above are incorporated herein. Only as conditioned the Avalanche Invitational will not “substantially interfere” with the Park City Extreme Cup, the Park City Soccer Club’s main special event and fundraising effort of the year.
4. Event participants aging 15 years and older is consistent with a “college showcase,” and additionally not adversely impacting the viability of the previously approved Park City Extreme Cup event for younger ages.
5. The application meets all other Standards for License Approval in Section 4-8-5 including:
Parking for the anticipated crowd of approximately 499 people (less at each venue) can be accommodated within the venues. Parking for the Avalanche Invitational can be accommodated with the current parking inventory. The conduct of the Avalanche Invitational will not substantially interrupt or prevent the safe and orderly movement of public transportation or other vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area of its venue.
6. The events associated with the Avalanche Invitational will not require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire, or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire, or other public services protection to the remainder of the City.
7. The event will be held in Quinn’s Junction, North 40 fields, City Park, and Dozier Field. The concentration of persons, vehicles, or animals will not unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance, and other emergency vehicles on the streets or with the provision of other public health or safety services.
8. There are no other Master Festival or Special Event licenses that have been granted for June 3-5, 2011.
9. The size of the crowd and nature of the event will not create an imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.
10. The applicant has been working with City Staff and applicable departments to address all event concerns. The Applicant demonstrates an ability and willingness to conduct the event pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Chapter and has not failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.
11. Staff finds that hosting events such as this is consistent with our pursuit of high altitude training opportunities for elite-level athletes.

Conclusions of Law:

1. The application is consistent with the requirements of the Park City Municipal Code, Title 4, Chapter 8.

Conditions of Approval:

1. The applicant, at its cost, shall incorporate such measures as directed by Staff in order to ensure that any safety, health, or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted with due regard for safety are provided and paid for by the applicant.

2. Applicants shall provide proof of liability insurance in the amount of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) or more as may be required by the Special Events Manager or the City Attorney's Office, and shall further name Park City Municipal Corporation as additional insured. All Applicants shall further indemnify the City from liability occurring at the event except for any claim arising out of the sole negligence or intentional torts of the City or its employees.
3. All plans for tents, fireworks, stages and other temporary structures shall be submitted to the Building Department for review and permitting by May 1, 2011.
4. At least 60% of the registered teams must be from out of state. Fields will be approved for use accordingly.
5. Avalanche Invitational teams competing on Park City fields are limited to age groups of 15 and older.

Attachments

Exhibit A – Section 4-8-5 Park City Municipal Code

Exhibit B – Written public input.

Exhibit C – Section 4-8 of the Municipal Code (entire special event regulations)

Exhibit D - Current Field Fee Schedules (Basin Rec & PCMC)

Exhibit E – Community Sustainability Filter

Exhibit A – Section 4-8-5 Standards for approval of an event

granted or with the provision of City services in support of other such events or governmental functions.

(E) Where applicable, the Applicant fails to provide the following:

(Amended by Ord. 01-31)

4-8-5. STANDARDS FOR LICENSE APPROVAL.

Applications for Master Festivals and Special Events shall be reviewed for compliance with the standards provided herein. The Special Events Manager or City Council may prohibit or restrict any Special Event or Master Festival whenever any of the conditions enumerated in this Section is found likely to occur, unless the event is modified to eliminate said conditions.

(A) The conduct of the event will substantially interrupt or prevent the safe and orderly movement of public transportation or other vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area of its venue.

(B) The conduct of the event will require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire, or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire, or other public services protection to the remainder of the City.

(C) The concentration of persons, vehicles, or animals will unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance, and other emergency vehicles on the streets or with the provision of other public health and safety services.

(D) The event will substantially interfere with any other Special Event or Master Festival for which a license has already been

(1) The services of a sufficient number of traffic controllers, signs or other City required barriers or traffic devices;

(2) Monitors for crowd control and safety;

(3) Safety, health, or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted without creating unreasonable negative impacts to the area and with due regard for safety and the environment;

(4) Adequate off-site parking and traffic circulation in the vicinity of the event;

(5) Required insurance, cash deposit, or other security; or

(6) Any other services or facilities necessary to ensure compliance with City noise, sign, or other applicable ordinance(s).

(F) The event created the imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.

(G) The Applicant demonstrates inability or unwillingness to conduct the event

pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Chapter or has failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.

(H) The Applicant has not obtained the approval of any other public agencies, including the Park City Fire District, within whose jurisdiction the event or a portion thereof will occur.

Exhibit B

Public Input

From: lisa.mosher@comcast.net [mailto:lisa.mosher@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 8:10 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

Dear Mr. Weidenhamer,

I recently heard that a Sandy, UT soccer club has submitted an application to hold a soccer tournament in Park City. If this is correct my question is what is their motivation and how does it benefit the local Park City soccer clubs? I am absolutely against the Soccer Club of Sandy holding a tournament here as it would only benefit the Sandy club to the detriment of the Park City soccer Club. Mr. Weidenhamer I am writing to request that you and the Park City Council reject the application by Soccer Club of Sandy. To be perfectly honest I am questioning why you would even consider it. My daughter is a Park City Soccer Club member and my family and I have lived in Park City for 14 years. It is very worrisome to think this tournament may be approved.

The Park City soccer clubs hold its annual tournament in August which is the only fund raiser for the local kids that participate in Park City soccer.

Tournaments held in Park City by outside soccer clubs would be competing for limited local grant money, sponsorship money and local business donations, subsidies, and discounts. Outside Clubs would then take the monies raised by their tournaments out of Park City to subsidize their Club expenses i.e. uniforms, coaching salaries, tournament expenses, etc. This gives them a competitive edge when it comes to attracting players, staff and even college acceptances. Can you see the negative impact to our local club? Again please reject the Sandy Soccer Club tournament application.

Sincerely,

Lisa Mosher

From: dan margolis [mailto:danmargolis@resortlending.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 8:04 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Cc: Dana Williams; Council_Mail; shelleyg@xmission.com
Subject: Soccer Tournament input. Avalanche having a tournament in PC? are you kidding?

To Mr. Weidenhamer, my buddy Mayor Dana and members of the City Council –

I am just arriving at being very angry after a good half hour of stunned head scratching generated by reading an email that summarizes how you are going to potentially, without any consideration, trash the entire Park City Soccer Club and ruin youth soccer in this town forever. You have got to be kidding, yes? This is our town and the facilities we pay for should only benefit those that paid for them. What are you thinking? Put the brakes on guys and gals and get this right.

This is a no brainer in my mind. I can't believe you would even consider an application from Avalanche. It is such a slap in the face to all those that have worked so hard to make Park City Soccer Club and Black Diamond such a successful part of our town. A viable and thriving competitive local youth soccer program is a necessary part of Park City's livability.

I was among the founders of the Park City Extreme Soccer Club's tournament when I served on the board some many years ago. The goal at the time was to grow our new tournament to the "Showcase" status. And when we arrive at the goal, us soccer loving Parkites, the City pulls the rug out from under the club's feet by agreeing to host a tournament sponsored by Avalanche? Avalanche? Are you kidding? Avalanche? Park City Soccer Club's and Black Diamond's biggest rival? A Salt Lake Soccer club? What? Avalanche? No. Not right.

Put the brain back in the head guys. Rally behind both our local, home grown, soccer club's efforts to stage what will become the most successful soccer showcase tournament in Utah.

Allowing avalanche to host a tournament here in PC will jeopardize our entire youth soccer program. Seriously. No this is not a joke nor is it an exaggeration of the consequences. Park City Soccer and Black Diamond already heavily compete with Avalanche to keep players in Park City. Letting Avalanche host a tournament here in PC allows them to take proceeds from this tournament down the hill, away from the Park City Soccer Club. Why would you want to hamstring the programs that nurture and develop local kids? If Park City Soccer Club folds as a result of your action then the only option for our kids would be to drive down the hill. Is that your goal? Because it will happen. Yes it will.

My kid Lia had a great run competing under the banners of both the Park City Extreme Soccer Club and the Black Diamond Soccer Club. She was able to turn her experience into a college gig playing soccer at the NCAA Division I level. 11 of her teammates achieved the same success. If you allow Avalanche to poach our facilities and host a showcase tournament in our town and on facilities we lobbied for and paid for then that opportunity for success will vanish for kids growing up in Park City. It will be gone.

As a tax payer I demand that you keep resources local and support only the application from Park City Soccer Club and Black Diamond.

It is just so weird that the City would consider an application from any other club besides an application from the Park City Soccer Club and the Black Diamond Soccer Club. That you would consider an application from a competing outside club is one of the more bizarre things I have had to consider during my 26 years as a Park City resident. You have gone to the dark side if you approve this application from Avalanche.

In case you have not yet figured out my point - please make note of my strong recommendation that the city council only consider the application from the Park City Soccer Club and Black Diamond Soccer Club to host a showcase tournament here in our town.

Regards,

Dan Margolis
Security National Mortgage
1245 Deer Valley Drive
P.O. Box 548
Park City, UT 84060
435-647-0000 Phone
435-649-3249 Fax
435-640-1515 CELL
danmargolis@resortlending.com

From: ann haynes [mailto:amh1262@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 8:23 PM

To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

I would like to voice my concern about the Park City Counsel approving an outside club holding a tournament in PC. Why would our own city council approve something that will potentially cause the failure of our only local soccer club. Presently, we have to pay significantly higher fees than clubs in the valley and the only relief the locals get is from the proceeds of the Park City Tournament. Why would you approve something that will hurt the locals? It will take interest away from the Park City Tournament, it will take income away from the local club and will make locals angry. Please re-think your decision.

Ann Haynes

From: petra wells [mailto:petrazwells@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 9:56 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament

As a parent of three kids involved in several sports, I am truly grateful for the many opportunities Park City has provided. The facilities, the support from local businesses, excellent coaching and dedicated parents all have contributed to many positive experiences.

The PC Extreme Cup is a highlight of our kids soccer season as well the premier fundraiser for the club. It would simply be wrong to allow a non-local club to use our facilities and dilute our resources for their gain. It is hard enough for our kids to have access to field space, gain sponsorships for their teams, etc..

Please do not allow Avalance Soccer Club to host a tournament in Park City. Sandy/SLC offers plenty of venues for their purposes.

Regards,
Petra Wells

From: Teresa Criiscione [mailto:teresac@flightline.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 11:17 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: soccer tournament input

It is unthinkable that our very own city council would support a soccer tournament hosted by a club outside of our county when we have our own successful organizations capable of hosting tournaments as good, if not better, than that proposed by the Avalanche club. The moneys generated from OUR OWN COMMUNITY SUPPORT should always be given a first chance of being funneled to local players and organizations...for example the Park City Extreme Tournament generated funds which provided soccer scholarships for 40+ local players who otherwise might not be able to afford club soccer. WHAT ARE YOU THINKING

recommending allowing a Salt Lake Club and Salt Lake players to benefit from hosting a tournament in OUR COMMUNITY when you have a comparable application from a local club???? Give Black Diamond the opportunity and let LOCAL CLUBS and PLAYERS benefit .

Thank you,

Teresa Criscione

From: Michael Powers [mailto:michael.powers@cores.utah.edu]
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 8:30 AM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Toirnament Input

Dear Mr Weidenhamer,

My daughter has been playing soccer in Utah for many years which means to play the best teams one needs to travel out of state. Their are many possible reason's for the lack of quality tournaments in Utah, summer temperatures (in the valley), limited number of quality fields, no Sunday play etc.

The opportunity for Park City to host two quality summer tournaments is great for **UTAH** Soccer as well as **Park City**. Park City has some of the best fields in the state and offers one of the best family recreational locations in the nation as a draw for familys to attend these tournaments. I do not understand the email being sent out in regards to the Avalanche request to hold a summer tournament in Park City. The request to hold this tournament should not be taken as an US verus THEM but rather how this will benifit UTAH Youth Soccer, and Park City. Having traveled to many tournaments I know that family's are interested in staying as close as possible to the tournament venue thus it is unlikely that family's will stay in Salt Lake City for this event, meaning Park CItY will benifit from the hotel and restraunant revenue generated by this event. This is an opportunity for UTAH to show it is one of the up and coming pools for soccer talent in the country.

Sincerely,
Mike Powers

Mike Powers
DNA Sequencing and Genomics Core Facility
University of Utah
801.585.2976
mike.powers@cores.utah.edu

From: Dan Macuga [mailto:Dan.Macuga@us.usana.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 11:39 AM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Cc: Notification@LeagueAthletics.com
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

Jonathan,

I am a resident of Park City and a father of four that are involved in a number of sports in our town, one of which is soccer. Two of my daughters play for the Park City Soccer Club and they have an amazing time playing with their friends and being a part of a very strong community in this team. We are also part of the Park City Extreme Cup Tournament and recently learned of a potential approval for the Avalanche Benz Cup which threatens the success of our tournament and the funding of our local children athletes. I am very disappointed to hear about this and the fact that the Park City Council would even consider anything that would potentially impact our local kids in a negative manner. They are the future of this town and it is all of our responsibility to make sure we make decisions that protect their future and offer them nothing but amazing opportunities. I am not sure where this decision currently is, but as a local resident of this town, I am sending this note in the hopes that you and your fellow members will consider what impact a decision like this has on our kids. I would be at the meeting on the 27th where this is to be discussed, but I will be traveling on business and wanted to express my feelings in regards to this issue.

Outside clubs taking our monies raised by the tournaments and using up donation dollars from local businesses to support them is a recipe for disaster in our town. We need to be aware of the fact that we live in a small town and we need to make business decisions that ensure the success of our residents and local businesses. Together as a group, we rely on each other to support our young athletes and tournaments like the Park City Extreme Cup to ensure that our kids continue to have the opportunities to excel. The Park City Extreme Cup already brings in a number of tourists and players to town and it has become the premier soccer tournament in the entire state! Why would you and your fellow council members do anything to jeopardize the success that it has had? It is the ONLY fundraiser for the club, and without it, there will be a pressure on parents to come up with more money to keep things alive. Money that would otherwise be spent with local merchants! Keep that fact in mind. During our off-season when there are few tourists, who keeps the city running? You already know the answer, because you're one of the people. It's the families with kids in these sports! This is bad on many levels and has implications way beyond the tournament itself.

I am not at all pleased with the fact that this has gone this far already when you and your fellow members should be in touch with your constituents and how decisions like this impact parents, kids, businesses, and more importantly the future of our city. I would strongly urge you to reconsider this application and keep in mind, the parents of local players and their fans in town represent a very large population here in Park City and we want to make decisions that help our kids and still keep our local businesses prosperous.

Thank you for your time.

Dan Macuga
VP of Marketing and Public Relations
USANA Health Sciences

801-954-7280

From: Russ Olsen [mailto:rolsen@steinlodge.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 5:20 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject:

Dear Jonathan:

I have been made aware that the city council will be considering a Girls Soccer Tournament hosted by Avalanche Soccer for early June. As a business that employs over 400 people on a year round basis and relies on a stream of out of town visitors to keep our staff employed we strongly support any worthwhile event or activity that will bring people to Park City especially in early June as we all know that early June is a very slow period for out of town guests.

I understand that there is some opposition from the local soccer community and many are asking that business boycott Avalanche Soccer's request. I appreciate the local club to maintain a monopoly on tournaments and field usage but I would have a difficult time explaining to my employees that I could not schedule them for any hours, when I could have had people staying in my rooms and dining in my restaurant, because it was more important that the local club be given exclusivity and preferential treatment in lieu of them receiving pay checks.

I also think any additional tax revenue generated by additional business during a typically slow period is a benefit to the community as a whole and should be considered in these difficult budgetary times.

I fully support the local clubs efforts to host tournaments and generate funds through fund raising but preventing worthwhile revenue generating activities that benefit the entire community would not be a wise decision for businesses, employees or the community as a whole. The local club should work harder and better to achieve their goals rather than through monopolist techniques.

Please include my email in your staff report.

Russ Olsen
Chief Executive Officer
Stein Eriksen Lodge
Tel. (435) 645-6400
Fax (435) 645-6403
rolsen@steinlodge.com

Stein Eriksen Lodge | P. O. Box 3177 | 7700 Stein Way | Park City, UT 84060
Tel. (435) 649-3700 | Fax (435) 649-5825 | www.steinlodge.com

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From: Lotty Lotty [mailto:dottielotte@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2011 12:48 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject:

Mr. Weidenhamer:

I am writing to you to voice my concern and opposition to the proposed Avalanche Benz Cup Hosted by: Avalanche Soccer Club (Avalanche) of Sandy, Utah on June 2 – 5, 2011, in Park City, Utah Age Groups: U9-U18. I am a Park City taxpayer and have two children involved in the Park City Soccer Club and believe this tournament would take away from the annual tournament that is hosted by Park City Soccer Club in August. This tournament is an enormous fund raiser for the Park City Soccer Club

and enables the club to sponsor people within our community to play soccer by giving out financial scholarships. Local sponsorship and support is needed to host a successful tournament. If Avalanche is allowed to hold their tournament it could potentially affect how many sponsors are available for the Park City teams when they have their tournaments.

Park City has two teams that want to hold tournaments this Summer, having three tournaments could potentially affect the success and turnout at these events. Local teams should be given priority as the money raised from these tournaments stays within our community and encourages and supports families within our community.

I hope you will consider all of these factors when making your decision. I, as well as many others, plan on being at the hearing to voice our concerns.

Thank-you,

Dorothy Adams
Jeremy Ranch resident
(801)550-8999

From: km9191@aol.com [mailto:km9191@aol.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 5:28 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

My family has been a part of the Park City soccer community since 1996. We have benefited tremendously from our soccer experience and our daughter heads off to play soccer at Harvard next year thanks to the great training under Black Diamond Soccer. We were told early in our daughter's career that we should join a team in Salt Lake and forget about trying to make it in Park City. We stuck with Park City and have never regretted the decision. Park City has had to work hard to compete with the population pool available in Salt Lake and to keep the talent in Park City. The Park City Extreme Soccer tournament has grown to become a great way to showcase Park City and our local talent. It would be a slap in the face to allow Avalanche to bring their tournament to our home turf. Avalanche is a club that does not share players, does not allow guest players, and does not show the reciprocal spirit that other clubs have with Park City. They are a club that only serves their best interest which would be why they want to capitalize on Park City's success in having a tournament here. I would ask that you turn down their application in order to preserve the integrity of our own home grown club.

Thank you,

Karen Malm
Bethany Kantan

From: pcbani@comcast.net [mailto:pcbani@comcast.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 5:50 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Benz Cup

Mr. Weidenhamer-

I am concerned about the Park City council approving the application of the Avalanche Soccer Club hosting a college showcase tournament on Park City fields in early June. My concerns exist on a number of levels:

1. Since most of the soccer fields in Park City are located near schools--the Benz Cup will take place while our students are still attending class. This is a distraction to our students with the added traffic and activities. This also takes away valuable spaces/fields to run PE classes.
2. Early June is not a good time to run an extensive soccer tournament in Park City since our fields are still recovering from the winter and are still not in pristine condition.
3. Due to the high amount of out-of-area participants, the proceeds from this tournament do not benefit the people who pay the taxes to manage these fields. YES--Park City is known to have the best fields in the State--but we as taxpayers pay to have them so. Shouldn't these fields be utilized to benefit the people who pay for them?
4. The Avalanche Soccer Club has their own fields in Salt Lake to host a soccer tournament. If they are concerned about their fields not being in good enough condition to host a tournament, maybe they should pay more to have their fields upgraded.

I understand the need/want to attract groups to visit Park City and fuel our economy--but this should not be done at the expense of groups that exist in Park City that services the people of Park City. If the city council is to approve outside groups utilizing our resources--why not charge them substantially more than groups based in Park City that already are using these resources to benefit the people who live here.

I do not imagine that approval of this tournament is going to be taken very well by the Park City School District, Basin Recreation, Park City Recreation or any other Park City based groups that use and pay for these fields--including soccer, lacrosse, baseball or football.

I hope that your committee takes these concerns into consideration before making your final decision on this matter.

-Paul Baniewicz
8975 Jeremy Road
435-655-3069
pcbani@comcast.net

From: Shana Hopperstead [mailto:shana@catapultion.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 8:19 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Cc: shelleyg@xmission.com
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

Dear Mr. Weidenhamer:

It has come to our attention that the Park City Council staff has recommended that a proposed Avalanche Benz Cup tournament (Hosted by: Avalanche Soccer Club of Sandy, Utah; June 2 – 5, 2011, in Park City, Utah; Age Groups: U9-U18) be approved contingent on a large % of tournament players coming from out-of-state and being U15-U18 players only (true college showcase).

Approval of Avalanche's application or any other outside Club's application is a direct threat to the future success of the Park City Extreme Cup Tournament. Tournaments held in Park City by outside soccer clubs would be competing for limited local grant \$\$\$, sponsorship \$\$\$ and local business donations, subsidies, and discounts. Outside Clubs would then take the monies raised by their tournaments out of Park City to subsidize their Club expenses (i.e. uniforms, coaching salaries, tournament expenses, etc.).

This gives them a competitive edge when it comes to attracting players, staff and even college acceptances.

The Park City Soccer Club currently hosts the largest, most successful tournament in the state of Utah. It is also our only Club fundraiser, and the dollars earned last summer helped fund 40+ local scholarship players. Other soccer Clubs have seen our success and want a piece of it by utilizing our great community facilities, which we as LOCAL residents pay for through our taxes. As club tournament volunteers, we have spent numerous hours ensuring the success of our tournament and don't believe it is in the best interest of our community or athletes to allow outside clubs to utilize our facilities. It would be more prudent to continue our success and partnerships with local business by retaining such profits and utilizing them for the benefit of our children, our soccer clubs and our community.

It is also our understanding that the Park City Soccer Club's current Tournament Director, Shelley Gillwald, wrote a lengthy letter protesting the approval of Avalanche's application and recommending the approval of the Park City Soccer Showcase instead (Hosted by: Black Diamond Soccer Club of Park City, Utah; June 10-12, 2011, in Park City, Utah; Age Groups: U14-U19). If another soccer tournament is to be approved, the Black Diamond one is the more appropriate choice since it will be hosted by a Park City club, thereby ensuring that the Park City community will benefit from the proceeds.

Although we are unable to attend the January 27, 2011, 6:00 pm Park City Council Meeting, we strongly ask you and the council to unanimously oppose the Avalanche tournament and any other requests to host such tournaments in Park City by outside clubs.

Very truly yours,

Shana Hopperstead and Ross DiCaprio
2633 Daybreaker Drive
Park City, UT 84098
435-655-3915 h
shana@pobox.com; rossd1@pobox.com

From: Dvred [mailto:dvred@aol.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 9:08 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

To Whom It May Concern,

As a mother of kids who have played on both the Park City Extreme, and Black Diamond SC, I oppose Avalanche hosting what they call a "College Showcase Tournament" here in Park City. I have had interaction with coaches in their club through the ODP process. Their coaches deliberately ignored my children, and their talents because they were from "Park City". As for their tournament being a "College Showcase", that is an outright lie, because they want to include U9-U19 teams. No college coaches I have talked to are looking for U9 teams to add to their roster in the next 9 years! They tell you what you want to hear in order to get their tournament approved.

If they hold their tournament the weekend before the College Showcase hosted by the Black Diamond SC, that directly affects that tournament which is supported by parents that actually paid for these fields, and support the local businesses daily. Why would you take monies away from your local clubs, and give it to clubs that don't support our economy or our players. Maybe you should be on the sidelines of soccer games, where they bash Park City residents. I thought Park City's motto was "Support our Locals!!!"

Concerned Parent & Disappointed Park City Local!!!!

From: SARA SWENSON [mailto:sswenson100@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 9:20 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: soccer tournament input

Dear Mr. Weidenhamer,

I have a comment and question for you regarding the Avalanche Girls Soccer Tournament. My question is will there be field use fees beyond what residents of Summit County and Park City pay to use local fields? There should be large fees attached to field use by others who do not pay the local taxes and bonds that maintain the fields. These fees should be paid by nonlocal tournament hosts. I'd like to know if this is the case and what the nonresident fees are.

My comment is regarding the campaign to "buy local" first instead of spending Park City area money in the Salt Lake valley. Let's give priority to local soccer clubs so outside groups aren't encouraged to come in and cannibalize from their success. The proposed Avalanche tournament will have a deleterious effect on the Black Diamond and Park City Soccer Club tournaments. We already send 80% of our school property tax money to the rest of Utah. Let's let the soccer kids raise some money to help with their expenses. The local tournaments are bringing in out of town guests. Let's focus on growing these so this is win-win for local businesses and local residents.

Sincerely,
Sara Swenson

From: Trisha Hodgson [mailto:trish@catapulsion.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 9:22 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

Dear Mr. Weidenhamer:

I am hoping that the council will please listen to the citizens of Park City when we tell you it would be a mistake to approve a tournament from a club that is from out of town. I do not think you have considered the ramifications if you do. I understand you have to think of what is best for the city and that is why you should deny the application from the Avalanche club. I would not think it was a problem if our own soccer clubs had no interest in doing tournaments. Fortunately they do though, and they have proven to be very successful for our cities soccer clubs as well as for the city itself. But at what point do you say that there are enough of a certain type of tournament in order to preserve the integrity of those tournaments that are already in place or are from our own city? I don't think you realize that Park City Soccer Club relies on the revenue from theirs to fund scholarships and run a club for our (Park City) children. If you approve the tournament for Black Diamond then you would have one collage showcase tournament and a regular (9-18 age) tournament. Why do we want or need more to compete with our clubs from our own town? I also do not believe that Avalanche will live up to the promises they are making to you and how are you going to monitor it anyway? They need to use their own city and resources for funding their club as we are trying to use ours. Please reconsider approving this application.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Trish Hodgson
(Parent of both Black Diamond and Park City Soccer Club Players)

From: Trisha Hodgson [mailto:trish@catapulsion.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2011 10:25 PM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: Soccer Tournament Input

Dear Mr. Weidenhamer:

Our family has been involved in Park City soccer for the past six years and have three children that play competitive soccer. I've also been involved in the leadership of Park City soccer and have seen the program from both sides, consumer and provider. As a result, I have a true appreciation of how difficult it is to provide the funding and momentum to sustain club soccer in our community and how truly difficult it is to compete against the large clubs in Salt Lake City. One of the few advantages we have is in our wonderful community and our ability to market it to support our local tournaments which are a cornerstone in providing the scholarship monies that support many of our local kids and ultimately club soccer in Park City.

Although I can certainly appreciate why the Avalanche Soccer Club would want to take advantage of the great setting Park City provides, it's natural beauty, great facilities, and "brand" that attracts out of state teams. It's problematic to me that Park City is not their community, it's ours. It's our tax dollars that provide the great fields, infrastructure, and wonderful facilities. In addition, the two soccer clubs we have in Park City; **Park City Soccer Club**, and **Black Diamond**, both provide great opportunity for our kids to play soccer here in our town. The tournaments that our local clubs provide (The Park City Xtreme Tournament is now the most successful in Utah!) provide scholarships for many of our underprivileged kids that otherwise would not have the means to participate in club soccer here in our community. Black Diamond has provided our local kids the ability to participate at the very highest level - U18 won State Cup last year, and this year's U15 are ranked in the top 3 in the state.

Granting out of town Soccer Clubs, whether it be Avalanche or any other club, the ability to host a soccer tournament in our town would weaken our own local club's ability to raise money, provide local scholarships and ultimately the opportunity to have club soccer here in Park City. Please support our local clubs and children and say "No" to this request from other clubs using our community to support their clubs at the expense of our kids.

Thanks for your consideration.

Regards,
Brian Hodgson

From: Linda Haessler [mailto:l.haessler@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 8:36 AM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Subject: soccer tournament input

Mr. Weidenhamer, as a soccer parent and taxpayer in Park City I strongly oppose letting a non local soccer club hold a tournament in Park City. The number of teams that are available to travel to any given location are limited. As we have two tournaments in town sponsored by the local clubs we want the teams to travel to those tournaments. Allowing an outside club to take away support from the local clubs by providing access to the great soccer facilities paid for by the tax payers of this community is wrong. The money raised by tournaments on those facilities should stay and help the Park City community continue offering great soccer programs for the youth of this community. Linda Haessler

From: Pete [mailto:pete.dunmire@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 9:57 AM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer; Council_Mail
Subject: Soccer Tournament Info

Park City Council,

The soccer tournament proposed by Utah Avalanche and the pending approval by Park City Council is an absolute outrage to all Park City residents and most of all, the local soccer community. The local soccer clubs, Park City Soccer and Black Diamond, have spent years nurturing the sport within this community and have seen tremendous growth and success. Allowing the Avalanche tournament to occur would be devastating to these clubs and would send a message to all Park City residents that Park City Council is not on their side.

Please consider:

- The state governing body, UYSA, never should have allowed the Avalanche tournament to be sanctioned in the first place. They violated protocol by not communicating with the local clubs before the application was approved. It was an underhanded deal that (perhaps intentionally) kept Park City out of the loop.
- Park City Soccer Club hosts the largest and most successful soccer tournament in the state of Utah. It's on the cusp of becoming a major regional tournament but the Avalanche tournament would sap the blood directly from this event. Avalanche sees this potential and is simply trying to steal from this hard-earned success.
- Avalanche does not have a stake in Park City. They have put forth absolutely nothing to get the fields, infrastructure and local enthusiasm where it is today and they won't be contributing once the tournament is over. Why should local tax dollars and resources benefit an out of town club, especially when there are two local clubs that have rightfully earned this?
- Even though Avalanche does not have approval from Park City Council to host their tournament, they have been advertising and marketing it for some time (<http://www.utahavalanche.com>). They have put the cart before the horse and are hoping we will feel compelled to approve the tournament on the basis that it can't be stopped now.
- It's a cruel twist that both Avalanche and Black Diamond have proposed roughly the same event at the same time. There are no better qualified individuals to bring a quality college showcase tournament to the state of Utah than Richie Breza (Black Diamond) and Greg Morales. Greg puts on dozens of showcase tournaments each

year and has already had several very successful camps in Park City. It's absurd and an insult that an out-of-town club would get even any consideration for this.

- Avalanche has not hosted a soccer tournament and their ability to host one as big as they envision should be seriously questioned. They are trying to sell something they will be unable to deliver. Black Diamond is trying to sell something they have proven they can deliver.

Let's face it, if the tables were turned and Park City wanted to host an event like this in someone else's community, it wouldn't get off the ground. Avalanche has every opportunity to host a tournament in their community and is simply using the hard-earned resources and success of others for their own benefit. **Approving this tournament would drive a dagger through the heart of soccer in this town!**

Sincerely,
Pete Dunmire
Park City Extreme Cup
Tournament Registrar

From: bobjodiderber@comcast.net [mailto:bobjodiderber@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 10:46 AM
To: Jonathan Weidenhamer
Cc: Dana Williams; Max Paap
Subject: Soccer Tournament input

Park City Council Members and Staff,

We are Park City residents and parents of two soccer-kids who want to weigh-in on the proposed tournaments of both Avalanche and Black Diamond that will be before this Council on Thursday. In short we urge you to oppose the Avalanche field request.

Our children have been involved in PC soccer organizations for nearly 10 years. We are expressly locked out of reserving field-time by other jurisdictions when snow limits our own ability to play. Most recently, the 'lock-out' has required significant expenditures by Park City, Basin Recreation and the clubs themselves to clear snow here on our fields (which we thank you for).

For those with children in this sport, it is obvious our fields are premier, and you are well aware of the expense that is required for this. We fund this through our tax dollars. To open them to rival clubs for events that compete with our own is quite improper. Keep in mind our event's profits go to sponsor scholarships for local players who could not otherwise afford the sport. The profits from the Avalanche tournament will return to their community. In addition, our tournament makes it a practice to employ local vendors thereby further supporting our community.

Avalanche never informed our club of their intentions or attempted to worked with us to make this a 'win-win' situation for both. We cannot lay the same complaint against the Black Diamond

application. While their plans may dent the existing Park City Extreme tournament, they did not try to disguise an all-age group (u9-u18) tournament as a “college showcase.”

As well, we refrain from opposing the Black Diamond effort as they share, like us, the tax burdens associated with the quality fields we have. Park City fields are their “home” fields. This is a fundamental fairness issue.

Our venue is available to others, such as the Triple Crown and Lacrosse Shootout tournaments. The Shootout supports a Park City club, while the Triple Crown does not take from local efforts. Instead, it brings to Summit County what we do not have and are not working toward.

Our tournament, through the efforts of Summit County parents, is a growing, incredible success. We have surely earned a regard to protect this event as a community asset. We urge you in this instance to ‘Keep it PC.’

Sincerely,
Bob and Jodi Derber

On behalf of the Park City Soccer Club
From:
Shelley L. Gillwald
Tournament Director,
Park City Extreme Cup

Mr. Jonathan Weidenhamer
Economic Development Manager
Park City Municipal Corp

December 20, 2010

Dear Jonathan:

As the Tournament Director for the 8th Annual Park City Extreme Cup, I am writing on behalf of the Park City Soccer Club, as well as our soccer community, to formally oppose the Avalanche Benz Cup Invitational, proposed for June 3 – 5, 2011, in Park City. It is our request that Park City Municipal Corp reconsiders its role in cultivating this tournament and rejects the special event application submitted by the Avalanche Soccer Club.

The Park City Soccer Club (formerly Park City Extreme) was established in 1994. Since that time, we have been a voice in the recreation community for the development of the fields and facilities that the rest of the state’s soccer community has come to covet. We have lobbied our neighbors, friends and co-workers to support recreation bonds. We have rallied advocates to public hearings and launched email campaigns in favor of controversial but much needed projects, such as the Willow Creek Park. Along with the other local club, Black Diamond Soccer Club, we have been partners with Basin and Park City Rec in hosting camps, coaching clinics, and providing a natural path of progression for the approximately 900 children enrolled each year in our community’s youth soccer leagues. Today, there are nearly 350 club soccer players

on 21 teams here in Park City. Only 30 of these players, or 8% of the membership, live outside of the Park City School District boundaries.

In addition to the strong sense of pride we feel for supporting the development of our community's remarkable recreational facilities and fields, we also have a strong sense of ownership. Literally. As individuals, we pay a premium to live here in Park City, both in property tax dollars and in our recreation impact fees. Our dollars have helped build the facilities and continue to help maintain the fields. As a club, we paid nearly \$38,000 in 2010 for fees to use fields, train in the field house, hold our camps and host our tournament. These are expenses that all fall on the shoulders of our local families, as Park City Soccer Club's \$1,560 annual fee is one of the highest in the state.

Naturally then, it is frustrating to the members of our soccer community that Salt Lake-based teams have their sights on hosting tournaments on "our" fields, which are widely recognized as the best fields in the state. It is beyond comprehension that our local government/recreation district is actually giving these requests consideration. We have only recently learned that the Avalanche Soccer Club, based in Sandy with designated "home fields" from Alpine to Layton, has been in discussion with the City's Special Events team for months. At the same time, we are aware that the Sparta Soccer Club, also of Sandy, has been inquiring with both Park City Recreation and Basin Recreation about field use for their mid-August Tournament and, a year ago, the Firebirds Club from the Avenues-area inquired about hosting a camp in Park City. It is important to recognize that once the precedent is set for Salt Lake Clubs to host events in our jurisdiction, it will be very difficult to keep others out.

Tournaments and camps are hosted as fundraisers for soccer clubs. Through sponsorships, entry fees, merchandise, concessions and lodging commissions, clubs are able to generate thousands of dollars for their bottom line. These fundraising efforts in turn offset club dues and training fees. The idea that Salt Lake clubs may receive the backing of our local government to host fundraising events in Park City, take the funds out of this community, and supplement the soccer experience of non-community residents is unfathomable. Avalanche tournament revenues will help subsidize coaching salaries, tournament travel and numerous other elements that enable their club to compete directly with our community for players, staff and even college acceptances. Would Park City Mountain Resort allow Jackson Hole Ski Club to host races here and take all the proceeds back to Wyoming to enhance their programs and support their athletes? Would Park City cultivate Vail Valley Foundation to host a gala here in Park City, where the proceeds went back to help residents in Colorado?

As an aside, it should be noted that for better or worse, soccer is all about jurisdictions and territory. As an example of this, neither the Park City nor Black Diamond Soccer Clubs are able to reserve fields in Salt Lake, Sandy or anywhere else along the Wasatch Front when we are in need of grass fields to train for early season games in March and late season tournaments in November. We may be able to "grab grass" at Sugarhouse Park, or convince a District Field Assignor to give us a school field for a random rescheduled game, but no recreation entity or club will allow us to rent actual field space for the training benefit of our teams.

As we move beyond the notable disservice to Park City's recreation stakeholders and the tax paying citizens, serious consideration should be given to the fact that a tournament hosted by a

Salt Lake soccer club is a direct threat to the future success of the Park City Extreme Cup Tournament. The Park City Extreme Cup, entering its 8th year, has grown approximately 450% in the past five years and is the largest tournament in the state, with 263 teams registered this past year. In 2009 our enrollment surpassed the 180+ teams hosted in the renown Sparta tournament by 14%, and last year we topped Sparta by 45%, or more than 80 additional teams; a statistic of note for Bob Kollar: only eight of the Sparta teams were from out-of-state. This year, the success of the Extreme Cup enabled Park City Soccer Club to award nearly \$35,000 in scholarship monies to more than 40 players who would otherwise be unable to afford club soccer. In addition, thousands of dollars have been made available to our club teams to fund travel to other tournaments. The proceeds of the Extreme Cup directly benefit our community, making a difference to our citizens.

By tournament standards, the growth of the Park City Extreme Cup has been staggering. This is due in large part to our ability to market the unique element of visiting Park City, enjoying a “staycation” in our resort community yet close to home, and playing on the best fields in the state. Our tournament hosts boys and girls teams at ten different age levels, ages U9 through U18. In most cases, each age level consists two, if not three brackets, assigned based on a team’s level of play. Last year we hosted 154 boys’ teams and 109 girl’s teams. More than 45% of our teams were either Premier or Division I teams, a demographic which continues to improve as our reputation for hosting a first class tournament grows. We cannot over emphasize the role this unique opportunity to play soccer in a world-class resort community ~ on the same fields that have hosted ReAL Salt Lake and the Men’s National Team ~ has contributed to the Extreme Cup’s ability to draw teams of all levels to our tournament, including elite premier teams. Adding another full tournament, regardless of it being labeled elite, will greatly impact our draw and dilute both the quantity and quality of teams seeking to register for the Extreme Cup.

After three years of abiding by Utah Youth Soccer Association’s rule that “new” tournaments must demonstrate viability by first hosting successful in-state only tournaments, the Extreme Cup is finally gaining momentum in its quest to increase out-of-state/out-of-region enrollment in our event. In 2010 we registered 30 teams from out-of-state or out-of-region (defined as Logan or St. George, where travel time makes lodging a must.) The Club has recently hired me as the new Tournament Director (formerly the Assistant Tournament Director in charge of operations) with the task of increasing our out-of-state marketing initiatives. Currently we are drawing teams within a day’s drive of Park City: Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada, as well as Arizona and Montana. We are not certain why the “new tournament rule” does not apply to the Avalanche Soccer Club, however we are certain they will be competing for the same “day’s drive” out-of-state teams that we are targeting. Bob Kollar will attest that efforts to increase the number of teams which stay in Park City throughout the tournament is paramount to the Extreme Cup’s ability to continue to receive Chamber Special Event grants, as well as Restaurant Tax grants, and has been a topic of conversation for a few year now. Let us add that the idea of competing in the future against the Avalanche Soccer Club (or any other Salt Lake-based club) for those tourism grant dollars is also quite unsettling.

Using the geographic and resort town benefits to draw teams to a Park City tournament is not the only area in which Avalanche will compete with the Extreme Cup. Like our tournament, the Benz Cup will be cultivating local lodging partners who are asked to give lodging deals to

attendees and commissions back to the host. Restaurants will be asked to provide donated or discounted meals for referees and volunteers, while dining establishments and recreational outlets will be encouraged to promote discounted activities to draw tourism business. This is something asked of local businesses week-in and week-out over the summer, between the lacrosse tournament, Triple Crown, bike races, running events, culinary events, Arts Fest and our soccer tournament. It can be said with certainty the many, many of the proprietors in Park City will not be able to differentiate between the Benz Cup Invitational and the Extreme Cup in terms of where to place their loyalty; they will simply hear about a tournament in Park City pledging to draw out-of-state visitors and by the time the Extreme Cup rolls around, their “youth soccer” support will already be allocated. If, by chance, the Benz Cup Committee is not undertaking these activities, one could argue that reflects on their inexperience in hosting a tournament.

There is great concern within Park City’s soccer community that the Avalanche Soccer Club has over extended itself, in a best-case scenario, and misrepresented itself in the worse-case, with regard to the size and caliber of tournament they propose to bring to Park City. Admittedly we have not seen their event application and are operating on hearsay, however, we have been told by both UYSA and members of the PCMC Event Committee that Avalanche is suggesting they can bring 250 teams to

this tournament, with at least 70% (175) of these teams coming from out-of-state. This is a bold commitment from a first year tournament, put on by a Club with no recognizable tournament experience. (Note: after much inquiry we found no one, from Utah Youth Soccer Association to the college showcase circuit, who is familiar with the experience of Rob Moyer, the gentleman behind the Benz Cup concept and who originally promised “to make UYSA a lot of money” if they would allow him run the tournament without a club, by “individually sanctioning” him. UYSA passed on the idea.)

As outlined above, the Park City Extreme Cup has seen unprecedented growth and it has still taken us seven years to reach the 250 team mark; we had 42 teams our first year and only 48 our third year. Sparta United is one of the most highly regarded clubs in the State, with the highest nationally ranked tournament, and their 29 year-old event only had eight out of state teams. Both of these tournaments are coed, yet Avalanche believes they can eliminate half the playing population and still recruit 40% more teams than Sparta does? Primarily from out-of-state? One must also keep in mind that the Avalanche tournament is challenging the 24 year-old Texas Shootout in Houston on the same weekend (as well as school still being in session throughout much of the country.) The Texas Shootout is one of the top all-women tournaments in the country, which hosted 375 teams and coaches from more than 275 colleges in 2010; and even the Texas Shootout only has 29% of its teams from out-of-state. Upon researching the most successful female tournaments in the country, including college showcase tournaments, only 9 of the top 25 tournaments have achieved out-of-state participation rates of 70% or better. To further emphasize the implausible projections of Avalanche, only twelve of these tournaments (less than half) host more than 200 girls teams each year.

There also seems to be a lack of clarity as to what this tournament really is and where the pool of teams is coming from. The Avalanche Benz Cup has been presented as a Girls’ College Showcase Tournament, which would be unique to Utah. This was used as validation that Avalanche’s tournament would not impact the Park City Extreme Cup. The Showcase element would guarantee the participation of college coaches and therefore draw out-of-state-teams. It is

acknowledged that Avalanche has a strong track record for placing its players in elite college programs and, as a result, we are sure they have a solid relationship with the coaching staff of many colleges across the country; we do not question their ability to draw coaches to Park City for a Showcase. However, in speaking with the firm Where Players Play, which to its credit has run over 30 College Showcase events this year alone, Rob Moyer (and Avalanche for that matter) has NO name or reputation within the College Showcase arena; therefore, to assume unprecedented numbers of out-of-state teams will flock to Park City for a first ever tournament is flawed. Will they come simply because Rob (some random guy in the soccer world) has a vision to “make a lot of money” hosting a tournament here? Will they come because Avalanche and its twenty or so teams (only half of which are actually Premier) believe they will automatically have drawing power on the national stage? Or perhaps the Mercedes Benz sponsorship in Park City has enough cache that teams will be willing to forgo participation in a proven College Showcase Tournament, such as the Texas Shootout, to travel here to see how the first year tournament pans out?

Looking at the College Showcase concept from another angle we found, upon research, that the majority of these tournaments are held strictly for teams U15 to U18; this is true for all of the Showcase Tournaments which rank in the top 20 girls tournaments in the nation. Yet Avalanche is offering a tournament for ages U9 through U18. Clearly U9 through U14 teams are not part of the College Showcase target market, and therefore, these are not teams which will be drawn from out-of-state to meet college coaches. There is no reason the parents of 8 through 13 year-olds would pay thousands of dollars to fly to Utah for an unranked tournament, especially at a time when their students are working to finish up their school year; not to mention, these players remain too young to be the focus of college coaches. We are aware that Avalanche claims their U9 through U14 tournament will be Elite, and again they use this as validation that they will not conflict with the Extreme Cup. However, there is a reality that very few teams in the U9 through U11 age bracket even travel to tournaments. This leaves a very real possibility that the teams Avalanche targets and registers will be many of the same teams that have already played in the Extreme Cup, both from within Utah and within a day’s drive of Park City. This is direct competition to our tournament.

In speaking with Drew Hiatt, Executive Director of Utah Youth Soccer, we learned Avalanche positioned the tournament to UYSA as a “warm up” for the Far Western Regional Championships to be held in Boise, ID in late June. Avalanche indicated that they would invite each of the State Champions in seven age divisions, from the 14 Far West states, to come to the Benz Cup as a chance to evaluate the competition before Regionals. Drew explained that UYSA thought this was a great pool of teams (98) from which Avalanche could create their “invitational” list, although he remained skeptical about Avalanche’s ability to draw that number of out-of-state, elite teams they project for their first year. In our opinion, this marketing concept is flawed. Excluding Alaska and Hawaii, only one (Colorado) and possibly two (Nevada) will have identified their Girls’ State Champions by the time of the Avalanche Benz Cup registration deadline (April 15.) Three other teams will have named State Championships by early May, with the remainder not naming Champions until a week or two before Avalanche’s Tournament. Logistically, it is impossible to think the team that wins its State Cup will agree to pay a \$900 entry fee and can make arrangements to travel and stay four days in Park City with less than two weeks notice. Poor tournament strategy? Misrepresentation?

After seven years of tournament experience in the Park City community, it seems to us that the Avalanche Soccer Club has underestimated what it takes to fill and run a successful tournament. Beyond the fact that no tournament can guarantee the kind of first year success Avalanche is promising, we have to question their understanding of the manpower it takes to run a large tournament. The Park City Soccer Club has 18 teams, relatively close in size to Avalanche, and it takes dozens and dozens of committed volunteers who ‘live’ at tournament venues throughout the event, as well as hundreds of additional volunteer “shifts” filled by parents, siblings and even local high school students, to be successful. We nearly tap our club dry to accomplish this, and our volunteers are able to drive five minutes to reach their venues. It is hard to believe that Avalanche will secure the kind of commitment they need from volunteers and parents who will have to drive 30 – 45 minutes, or more, to cover their shifts (possibly with children still in school). It is hard to imagine why a Club would want to commit to putting on a tournament “from afar,” which will be so logistically challenging, other than that promise of making a lot of money. Once again, the vision and promises of Rob Moyer and the Avalanche Benz Cup seem grand, but upon closer inspection their assumptions just don’t hold water.

Finally, while we realize this has no bearing on whether Park City should grant a Special Event permit to the Avalanche Benz Cup, it is necessary for us to comment on the lack of communication with the Park City Soccer Club, one of the soccer community’s primary stakeholders. Unfortunately, this has resulted in a time sensitive dialog much too late in the game to be fair to anyone. It is hard to swallow that one email was sent to our Tournament Director and because PCMC didn’t receive a response, it was assumed “Park City Soccer Club was okay with Avalanche bringing a rival tournament to Park City.” As the Assistant Tournament Director, I have long been the primary contact for the City and Rec Departments with regard to the Extreme Cup and it would be only natural to copy me on any email correspondence as well, but that didn’t happen. Email or not, the Park City Rec Department was in touch with more than one member of the Park City Soccer Club Board, at least weekly all fall, regarding games and field use; yet Avalanche’s inquiry and application was never mentioned.

Bob Kollar personally gave me the courtesy of a call to discuss Sparta’s interest in moving their tournament to Park City; at the time we addressed how that would be detrimental to the Extreme Cup and that such activity should be discouraged at all cost. During that call, Bob did mention there had been interest expressed from “some guy” about a College Showcase however it was never revealed that this person was representing yet another Salt Lake club and Bob indicated the interest was fairly preliminary. I knew Richie Breza, of Black Diamond, was talking about a College Showcase, so without further communication, there was no reason to think this was anything other than a local project. It never dawned on me that I would not receive a call back if the inquiry developed into something more solid from an outside entity.

Simultaneously, our Tournament Director was pursuing dialog at the UYSA level opposing the idea of outside tournaments being sanctioned in Park City. There were numerous conversations with Drew Hiatt and Pat Sebring (Tournament Committee Chair) and assurances that we would be notified if any other tournaments were proposed for Park City. Yet, in the end, it was decided the Avalanche Invitational was no threat to the Extreme Cup and UYSA concluded they didn’t need to alert us after all. So twice, after we had stated concern about other tournaments, Avalanche managed to keep their plans under wraps and off our radar. It is hard not to be suspicious of such silence coming from all fronts. It’s hard to believe that Avalanche’s promise

not to impact our tournament was genuine when they, nor anyone else, ever bothered to contact us about their plans and hold a discussion about any possible concerns.

The Park City Soccer Club is left wondering if the Special Event team has taken the time to address any of the following questions: What will the consequences be when the Avalanche tournament doesn't generate the out-of-state participation they promise and they have to "recruit" Utah teams, at the expense of the Extreme Cup? What will happen to the Extreme Cup if the Benz Invitational is so poorly run that teams, refs and the community develop a bad taste for soccer in Park City and our "brand" becomes tarnished? What kind of a precedent will you be setting when you put the unsubstantiated promise of "filling beds" by a Salt Lake promoter who is admittedly "looking to make a lot of money" in Park City, before the interests of your own stakeholders and citizens?

In closing, we again ask that Park City Municipal Corp reject the Avalanche Benz Cup Invitational's application for a Special Event permit. Thank you for your time and consideration.

On behalf of the Park City Soccer Club,

Shelley L Gillwald

Shelley L. Gillwald
Tournament Director,
Park City Extreme Cup

Cc: Bob Kollar, Max Paap and Karen Yocum / Park City Municipal Corp
Bonnie Park / Snyderville Basin Special Recreation District
Dan Williamson and Bob Martin / Park City Soccer Club
Richie Breza / Black Diamond Soccer Club



January 12, 2011

Jonathan Weidenhamer
Economic Development Manager
Park City Municipal Corporation
PO Box 1480
Park City, UT 84060

Dear Jon:

The Historic Park Alliance (HPCA) supports the City's as well as the Chamber and Visitor Bureau's efforts in attracting sport tournaments to the Park City area. These tournaments, through the use of the base and other services in and around Historic Park City, are a benefit to our district. The increased restaurant and retail revenues from guests help the overall economic health of our businesses, especially during shoulder seasons such as June and September.

Please let me know if I can provide additional clarification.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Alison Butz".

Alison Butz
Executive Director

Exhibit C – Section 4-8 in its Entirety

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CODE - TITLE 4 LICENSING

4-54

mere issuance of subpoenas shall not operate to require the admissibility of evidence or testimony subpoenaed.

Upon request, both the City and the licensee shall be entitled to discovery of the other's list of witnesses to be called at the hearing, including the names and addresses of such witnesses. The parties shall be entitled to have copies of, or have access to any documents to be used by either side during the course of the hearing. No other formal discovery shall be required. The standard of proof required for any action adverse to the licensee shall be that of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

The presiding officer, if the City Council hear the matter itself, or the Licensed Hearing Examiner, shall prepare written findings of fact. In the case of an Licensed Hearing Examiner, the Examiner shall submit said findings, to the City Council. The City Council shall either accept or reject the findings of fact, or enter its own findings, and shall state the basis from the record upon which the divergence from the Licensed Hearing Examiner's recommended findings. The City Council shall prepare written conclusions of law and an order.

The Order formally entered by the City Council may be to:

- (1) dismiss the action against the licensee;
- (2) suspend the license for a specified period;
- (3) place the licensee on probation upon such conditions as the City Council may order;

(4) permanently revoke the license in question; or

(5) any combination of the above.

Any licensee aggrieved by an order of the City Council entered pursuant to this section may maintain an action for relief therefrom in any court of competent jurisdiction, where said court deems itself the appropriate forum for the appeal from the City Council's action. The licensee shall be required to follow orders and procedures of the appropriate court with regard to time for filing.

Nothing herein shall be construed to require a showing that the licensee shall have been first convicted in a court of laws of any violation of any law, rule or regulation. All notices required by this section may be made by personal service or by certified mail, mailed to the licensee's address as it appears in the business regulation records of the City, postage prepaid, certified, return receipt requested.

CHAPTER 8 - MASTER FESTIVAL LICENSE

4- 8- 1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this Chapter the following terms shall have the meanings herein prescribed.

(A) **APPLICANT.** The person, or group of people, who is or are the organizer(s) and with whom the responsibility for conduct of the event lies. The Applicant signs the festival license application and all other

documents relevant to the event. The Applicant must be a natural person or persons, and not a corporation, corporate sponsor, or business, or any other entity, which is not a natural person. See sponsor.

(B) **CONCESSION.** A privilege to sell food, beverages, souvenirs, or copyrighted or logoed event memorabilia at a licensed event.

(C) **FEES.** Charges assessed by Park City for licensing, staffing, equipment use/rental, property use/rental, clean up, inspections, public employees, or public equipment assessed to an event or festival and established within the festival licensing process.

(D) **LICENSEE.** The Applicant, as defined above, becomes the "licensee" when the Master Festival License or Special Event License is signed by the Special Events Manager, upon meeting all the criteria in this Chapter. As the license holder, the licensee becomes the sole proprietor of the event and inherits the responsibilities connected with all licenses, fee assessments, copyrights, and insurance liabilities connected with the licensed event.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8- 2. UNLAWFUL TO OPERATE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

It is unlawful for any person to conduct a Special Event or Master Festival with or without charge for admission, on public or private property, without first applying for and being granted a Master Festival License or special event license for the specific event and its venue(s). All licenses issued

pursuant to this Title are non-transferrable and expire at the completion of the given event, or upon revocation, whichever is earlier.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8- 3. RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

Licensees under the provisions of this Chapter who successfully operate a master festival or special event under the provisions of this Chapter and who wish to have the event on an annual or periodic basis, must renew each Master Festival or Special Event License as provided in Section 4-8-4 herein. Events, which occur in series such as concerts, falling under the criteria established in this Chapter, must have a Master Festival or Special Event License, which specifically authorizes each concert in the series, even if the same performer is performing on separate occasions.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8- 4. MASTER FESTIVAL LICENSE APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

(A) **APPLICATION SUBMITTAL.** Applications for Special Events and Master Festivals shall be made in writing to the Special Events Manager. Application materials are available at City Special Events Department and the Chamber Bureau offices, and must be completed and submitted to the Special Event Manager not less than ninety (90) days prior to the scheduled opening of any Master Festival, and not less than sixty (60) days prior to the scheduled opening of any Special Event,

unless otherwise approved by the City Council, or by the Special Events Manager for Special Events, upon a showing of good cause.

(B) **CITY COUNCIL REVIEW.** The City Council of Park City shall review and either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the following applications:

(1) Applications for new master festivals;

(2) Applications for master festival license renewals where material elements of the event have substantially changed from the previous application; and

(3) Appeals of administrative decisions made pursuant to Subsection (C) Administrative Review, herein.

(4) As used herein, a 'new Master Festival' shall mean any master festival being proposed for the first time, or a prior master festival which was not renewed for a period exceeding one (1) year. The City Council shall review applications for compliance with the standards for license approval described at Section 4-8-5 herein as follows:

(a) **Staff Review and Recommendation.** Upon receipt of a complete Master Festival License application and accompanying fee, City staff shall review the application for compliance

with Section 4-8-5 herein. Staff shall subsequently return a copy of the application to the Applicant with comments and a recommendation, i.e., approve as is, approve with changes and/or conditions, or cause for denial. Incomplete applications will be returned to the Applicant and noted accordingly. Following review of the Master Festival License application and notice to the Applicant, the Special Events Manager shall schedule the application for a public hearing before the City Council.

(b) **City Council Hearing.** Master festival applications requiring City Council review and appeals of administrative Master Festival or Special Event decisions shall be heard at a duly noticed public hearing of the City Council. The City Council shall review the application for compliance the standards set forth at Section 4-8-5 herein, and shall record its decision with written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and condition of approval, if applicable. Written notice of the City Council's decision shall be delivered to the Applicant within ten (10) days of the date of decision.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The Special Events Manager shall review and shall have the authority to administratively approve, approve with conditions, or deny the following applications:

- (1) Special Event applications;
- (2) Applications for Master Festival License renewals where material elements of the event have not substantially changed from the previous application. Upon receipt of a complete Master Festival License application and accompanying fee, the Special Events Manager shall review the application for compliance with Section 4-8-5 herein.

Following review of the application, the Special Events Manager shall record his/her decision with written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval, if applicable, and deliver written notice of such decision to the Applicant. Any Applicant whose application has been administratively denied may appeal the decision to the City Council by filing a written request to the Special Events Manager within ten (10) days of the date of decision. The City Council shall hear the matter de novo and with public hearing.

Upon receipt of a complete master festival license application and accompanying fee, the Special Events Manager shall review the application for compliance with Section 4-8-5 herein. Following review of the application, the Special Events Manager shall record his/her decision with written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and

conditions of approval, if applicable, and deliver written notice of such decision to the Applicant.

(Amended by Ord. 01-31)

4-8-5. STANDARDS FOR LICENSE APPROVAL.

Applications for Master Festivals and Special Events shall be reviewed for compliance with the standards provided herein. The Special Events Manager or City Council may prohibit or restrict any Special Event or Master Festival whenever any of the conditions enumerated in this Section is found likely to occur, unless the event is modified to eliminate said conditions.

- (A) The conduct of the event will substantially interrupt or prevent the safe and orderly movement of public transportation or other vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area of its venue.
- (B) The conduct of the event will require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire, or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire, or other public services protection to the remainder of the City.
- (C) The concentration of persons, vehicles, or animals will unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance, and other emergency vehicles on the streets or with the provision of other public health and safety services.
- (D) The event will substantially interfere with any other Special Event or Master Festival for which a license has already been

granted or with the provision of City services in support of other such events or governmental functions.

(E) Where applicable, the Applicant fails to provide the following:

- (1) The services of a sufficient number of traffic controllers, signs or other City required barriers or traffic devices;
- (2) Monitors for crowd control and safety;
- (3) Safety, health, or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted without creating unreasonable negative impacts to the area and with due regard for safety and the environment;
- (4) Adequate off-site parking and traffic circulation in the vicinity of the event;
- (5) Required insurance, cash deposit, or other security; or
- (6) Any other services or facilities necessary to ensure compliance with City noise, sign, or other applicable ordinance(s).

(F) The event created the imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.

(G) The Applicant demonstrates inability or unwillingness to conduct the event

pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Chapter or has failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.

(H) The Applicant has not obtained the approval of any other public agencies, including the Park City Fire District, within whose jurisdiction the event or a portion thereof will occur.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8- 6. CONFLICTING LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

(A) No more than one (1) Master Festival or Special Event shall be approved for the same date(s) unless the Special Events Manager or City Council finds that the events will not adversely impact one another and that concurrent scheduling of the events will not adversely impact the public health, safety, and welfare. In making this determination, the Special Events Manager or City Council will apply the following criteria:

- (1) Geographic separation of the events;
- (2) Proposed time and duration of the events;
- (3) Anticipated attendance volumes;
- (4) Necessity for public personnel, equipment, and/or transportation services at the events; and
- (5) Anticipated traffic and

parking impacts.

(B) When more than one (1) Special Event or Master Festival application is received for the same date(s), the Special Events Manager finds that:

(1) the events will adversely impact one another; or

(2) concurrent scheduling of the events will adversely impact the public health, safety, and welfare, the Special Events Manager shall resolve the conflict as provided herein.

(C) The Special Events Manager shall first attempt to reach an agreement among the conflicting Applicants to modify the applications in order to resolve the conflicts and accommodate the public interest. If no voluntary agreement is reached, then the Special Events Manager shall resolve the issue based on the following order of priorities:

(1) Historic usage special events or master festivals where the same Applicant has been granted a license under this Chapter for use of a particular City forum at a particular date, time, and place for more than three (3) consecutive years;

(2) Events planned, organized, or presented by state, federal, or City governmental entities or their agents shall have priority over conflicting applications if:

(a) the application is timely filed and processed by the City;

(b) said governmental application is made in good faith and not with the effect or purpose of improperly chilling constitutional rights of conflicting Applicants; and

(3) If neither subsection (1) or (2) do not resolve the conflict, then the first-in-time application shall be given priority. The conflicting Applicant shall be advised of other open dates on the City's events calendar.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8- 7. LICENSES NECESSARY FOR A SPECIAL EVENT LICENSE AND MASTER FESTIVAL LICENSE.

The Applicant/licensee shall provide to the Special Events Manager proof of a valid Special Event temporary liquor or beer license, fireworks license, and building permit, as applicable, as well as a receipt acknowledging that all application fees have been paid. The licensee must obtain all permits for any temporary structure constructed under the provisions of a Master Festival License and must pass all inspections as a condition precedent to a valid Special Event License. Temporary concessions on public or private property may be approved in conjunction with a Master Festival or Special Event in the sole discretion of the City. Such concessions must be directly related to the event and meet a demonstrated need of participants. Unless otherwise approved by City Council, all concessions require a regular business license.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4-8-8. FEES TO BE ASSESSED.

(A) **APPLICATION FEE.** First-time Master Festival applications shall be assessed a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100). Special Event and renewal Master Festival applications shall be assessed a fee of fifty dollars (\$50). All application fees are due and payable upon submission of a completed application. Applications shall be considered incomplete unless and until the application fee is paid in full.

(B) **CITY SERVICE FEES.** Upon receipt of a completed Master Festival or Special Event application, the Special Events Manager will provide the Applicant with an estimate of fees based on estimated costs for City services arising from the event, including but not limited to the use of City personnel and/or equipment, City transportation services, inspections, and user fees. A final assessment of City costs will occur upon completion of the special event. All City service fees will be adjudged to reflect actual cost. Unless waived pursuant to Section 4-8-9, all City service fees must be paid in full within thirty (30) days of the final assessment of City costs for the master festival or special event.

(C) **FINANCIAL SECURITY.** The Special Events Manager is authorized to require an Applicant to post a cash deposit or other security accepted by the Legal Department for all estimated contingent costs prior to the issuance of a master festival license, as a guarantee against fees, damages, clean up, or loss of public property.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4-8-9. FEE WAIVERS.

(A) The City Manager may waive the following Master Festival or Special Event licensing and associated fees upon a finding of eligibility pursuant to the criteria provided herein:

- (1) Application fee;
- (2) Facility rentals;
- (3) Field rentals; and
- (4) Use of public parking spaces and bleachers.

(B) All fee waiver requests should be submitted to the Special Events Manager at the time of application, but in no case later than the first day of the proposed event. Fee waiver determinations made by the City Manager may be appealed to the City Council. Eligibility for a full or partial fee waiver shall be determined by the City Manager pursuant to the following criteria, none of which shall be individually controlling:

- (1) For-profit or non-profit status of the Applicant;
- (2) Whether the event will charge admission fees;
- (3) Whether the event is youth-oriented;
- (4) The duration of the event;
- (5) Whether and to what extent

the City is likely to receive positive tax benefits by virtue of the event;

(6) The degree of City services involved and whether City costs are likely to be recovered by other revenue opportunities arising from the event;

(7) The season of occurrence; and

(8) Demonstration of hardship by the Applicant.

Fee waiver requests must be filed annually, unless otherwise approved in a City services agreement by the City Council. Approval of a fee waiver for any application shall not create a precedent for future requests.

(Amended by Ord. Nos. 01-31; 06-57)

4- 8-10. INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Applicants shall provide upon application for a Master Festival License proof of liability insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) or more as may be required by the Special Events Manager or the City Attorney's Office, and shall further name Park City Municipal Corporation as an additional insured. All Applicants shall further indemnify the City from liability occurring at the event, except for any claim arising out of the sole negligence or intentional torts of the City or its employees.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8-11. RUNS, WALKS, FILM-

MAKING, AND PROMOTIONS.

Runs, walks, film-making, parades, public demonstrations, and promotions shall be considered Special Events unless such event does not create substantial public impact or requires substantial City service. Any run, walk, film, or promotion undertaken by any for-profit business or corporation, must first be licensed as a business under Chapter 2, Business Licenses. For-profit corporations falling under the provisions of this Chapter or who are specifically in film-making or promotions on public or private property must, as a provision of their license, provide proof of insurance, shooting schedule or schedule of events, produce written permission of property owners, and provide access to any set or site for purposes of Code enforcement.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8-12. CRIMINAL PENALTY.

Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Chapter shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Persons conducting Special Events or Master Festivals without having first obtained a Master Festival License are subject to arrest and the event is subject to closure.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

4- 8-13. REVOCATION FOR CAUSE; NOTICE TO CURE.

(A) **NOTICE TO CURE.** If the Special Events Manager or any sworn law enforcement officer determines that the conditions of any license issued pursuant to this Chapter have been or are being violated,

then notice shall be given to the licensee, sponsor, or designated organizer's representative of the Special Event or Master Festival to cure the violation.

(B) **FAILURE TO CURE.** It is unlawful for the licensee, sponsor, or on-site organizer's representative of an authorized Special Event or Master Festival to fail to take reasonable steps to promptly cure any notice of violation of this Chapter. It is also unlawful for any participant or spectator to fail to comply with lawful directions issued by any sworn law enforcement officer or by the licensee, sponsor, or on-site organizer's representative to cure their violation of this Chapter.

(C) **CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER.** If a sworn law enforcement officer determines, after consultation with the Chief of Police or the Chief of Police's designee, that any failure to cure a violation of this Chapter creates a clear and present danger of immediate significant harm to life, public safety, or property which cannot be reasonably mitigated by increased public safety enforcement and which, on balance, outweighs the constitutionally protected rights of the organizers or participants in the Special Event or Master Festival, the licensee, sponsor, or on-site organizer's representative of the Special Event or Master Festival shall be promptly notified that the license is revoked and that the Special Event or Master Festival must immediately cease and desist.

(D) **VIOLATION OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDER.** If a license is revoked as specified in Subsection (C) above, then it shall be unlawful for any person to fail to obey the order to cease and desist from

illegal activities.

(Amended by Ord. No. 01-31)

Exhibit D

Current Field Fee Schedules (Basin Rec & PCMC)

PARK CITY RECREATION EVENTS/OUTDOOR FIELD USE RATES 2010						
	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT
FIELD/VENUE	FULL DAY	FULL DAY	HOURLY	HOURLY	COMPLEX	COMPLEX
NORTH 40 N	\$350	\$250	\$60	\$40	\$500	\$350
NORTH 40 S	\$300	\$200	\$45	\$35		
TMIS	\$300	\$100	\$45	\$35	\$675	\$450
CITY PARK	\$350	\$250	\$60	\$40	\$350	\$250
PCSC SPORTEXE	\$1,000	\$500	\$200	\$100		
PCSC STADIUM SOC	\$400	\$200	\$75	\$50	\$1,600	\$1,000
PCSC STADIUM SB	\$400	\$200	\$75	\$50		
PCSC MULTIPURPOSE	\$350	\$100	\$60	\$35		
PCHS BASEBALL	\$350	\$100	\$60	\$40		
PCHS SOFTBALL	\$350	\$100	\$60	\$40	\$800	\$575
PCHS LITTLE LEAGUE	\$350	\$100	\$60	\$40		
PCHS DOZIER FIELD	\$1,000	\$500			\$1,000	\$500

ADDITIONAL RESTROOM CLEANING	\$30 per clean
ADDITIONAL FIELD PREP (SOFTBALL/BASEBALL)	\$75 per field
FIELD SET UP (SOCCER,LACROSSE,FOOTBALL)	\$200 per field
LIGHTS - PCSC AND CITY PARK ONLY	\$35 per field
DUMPSTERS/PORTAPOTTIES AS NEEDED	

BASIN RECREATION SPECIAL EVENTS/OUTDOOR FIELD USE RATES 2010

	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	RESIDENT
FIELD/VENUE	FULL DAY	FULL DAY	HOURLY	HOURLY	COMPLEX	COMPLEX
TRAILSIDE UPPER	\$425	\$325	\$80	\$60	\$900	\$550
TRAILSIDE LOWER	\$500	\$400	\$80	\$60		
TRAILSIDE ELEM.	\$225	\$150	\$60	\$40	\$375	\$200
TRAILSIDE BALLFIELD	\$200	\$125	\$60	\$40		
EHIMS EAST	\$375	\$275	\$80	\$60	\$1,100	\$800
EHIMS WEST	\$375	\$275	\$80	\$60		
EHIMS PINEBROOK	\$325	\$225	\$80	\$60		
EHIMS LOWER	\$275	\$175	\$70	\$50		
EHIMS PRACTICE	\$200	\$100	\$60	\$40		
WILLOW CREEK 1	\$400	\$300	\$70	\$50	\$1,000	\$750
WILLOW CREEK 2	\$400	\$300	\$70	\$50		
WILLOW CREEK 3	\$500	\$400	\$80	\$60		
JEREMY RANCH	\$275	\$200	\$60	\$40	\$300	\$150

ADDITIONAL RESTROOM CLEANING \$30 per clean

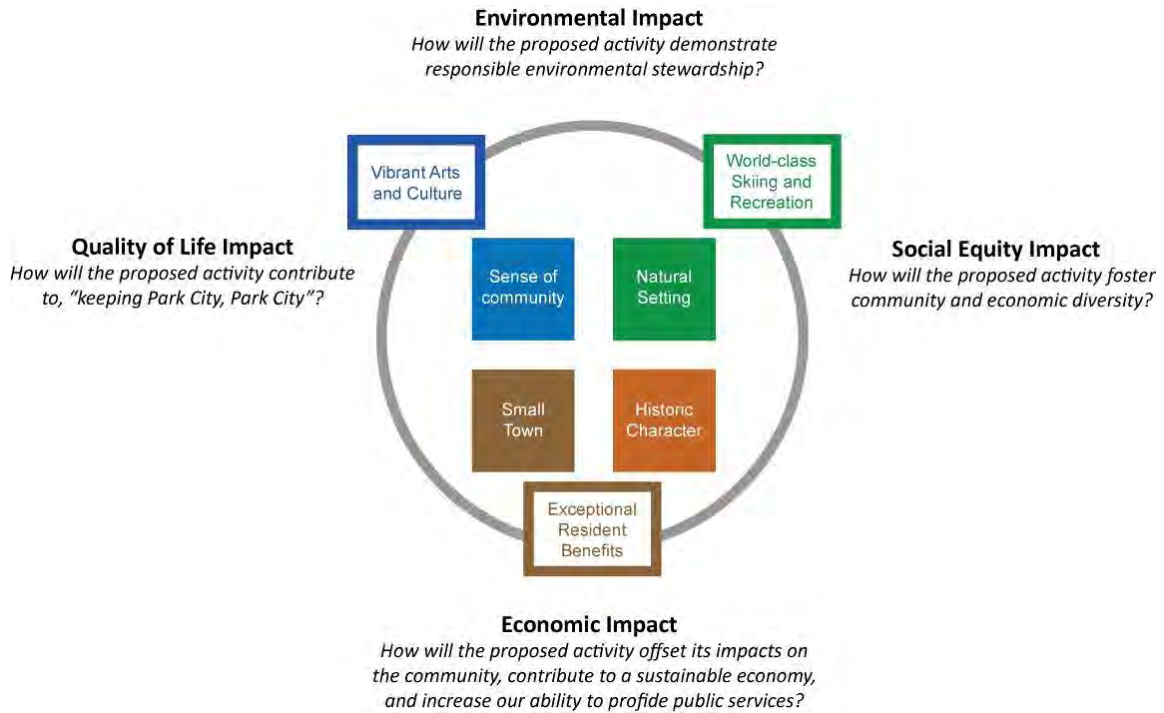
ADDITIONAL FIELD PREP (SOFTBALL/BASEBALL) \$40 per field

ADDITIONAL FIELD LINING (SOCCER,LACROSSE,FOOTBALL) \$50 per field

DUMPSTERS/PORTAPOTTIES AS NEEDED

Exhibit E

Community Sustainability Tool



City Council Staff Report



Subject: Park City Soccer Showcase (Greg Morales)
Author: Max J. Paap, Jonathan Weidenhamer
Department: Sustainability- Events Team
Date: January 27, 2011
Type of Item: Administrative – Master Festival License

Summary Recommendations:

Review the Master Festival License application, conduct a public hearing, and approve the license for the Park City Soccer Showcase, as conditioned on June 10 through June 12, 2011, at the Park City Sports Complex and the North 40 fields.

Background:

Greg Morales, in conjunction with Black Diamond Soccer Club (a local stakeholder), submitted an application requesting a Master Festival License to hold a college showcase soccer tournament in Park City. This application was received on November 8, 2010. This application is being reviewed as a Master Festival License due to the request for use of City property.

Analysis:

The dates of use of the fields requested are June 10-12, 2011. The event organizer has indicated that the event will showcase prospective college athletes, ages 15 and up, in a competitive atmosphere to college coaches. The event organizer anticipates a bracket of 64 teams competing in the Park City Showcase on the North 40 and Park City Recreation Center fields. Parking for the anticipated number of participants and spectators is adequate at the requested fields.

The event organizer has ties to Black Diamond, a Park City girls' soccer club, and to a number of college coaches. The event organizer has staged other successful college showcases in Park City and in other states.

Staff finds that hosting events such as this is consistent with Park City's pursuit of high-altitude training opportunities for elite-level athletes. This event has the support of the business community because of the positive economic impact produced during an early weekend in June. This event is also supported by the local soccer clubs, Black Diamond and the Park City Soccer Club, whose athletes benefit from the opportunity to play in front of college coaches.

There has been limited negative input or objections to this tournament primarily because: 1) Most teams will be from out of state; and 2) Direct ties to a local soccer stakeholder (Black Diamond); and 3) The applicant has demonstrated success previously in Park City hosting clinics/camps. Staff did receive one negative written comment regarding previous experience with the event organizer (Exhibit A).

Department Review:

All applicable departments have reviewed the application for the Park City Soccer Showcase and their comments have been incorporated into the report.

Alternatives:**Approve the Request:**

Approve the Master Festival License allowing the Park City Soccer Showcase to conduct a college showcase tournament as described. **This is staff's recommendation.**

Deny the Request:

Deny the Master Festival License, preventing the addition of the Park City Soccer Showcase to Park City's schedule of events.

Continue the Item:

The City Council may continue the discussion in order to receive additional information.

Significant Impacts:

The Park City Showcase is consistent with the City Council's Goal #4 which is to continue to promote Park City as multi-seasonal resort by maintaining its status as a World Class Resort which hosts an increasing number of events such as this. Hosting tournaments in early June can be a challenge due to variable weather and field conditions. However, the positive economic impact from such an event during a relatively slow time on the event calendar is welcomed by the business community.

The tournament will preclude local access to the Quinn's and North 40 fields for the entire weekend. Staff does not find this is inconsistent with established policy on appropriate ratios for field use – roughly 75% tourism at Quinn's to 25% local and vice versa on N40.

2011 Anticipated Event Use (%)*					
	Park City Sports Complex			North 40	
	local	tourism		local	tourism
June		3 of 4 weekends			3 of 4
July	1 of 4	3 of 4		1of4	3 of 4
August	1 of 4	1 of 4		1of4	1 of 4

* based on weekends where events have been applied for...including applicant

Consequences of not taking the recommended action:

The Park City Soccer Showcase would not take place.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that City Council conduct a public hearing and approve a Master Festival for the Park City Soccer Showcase on June 10 - 12, 2011, based on the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Conditions of Approval.

Findings of Fact:

1. On November 8, 2010, Greg Morales, a California-based soccer tournament promoter applied for a Master Festival License. Greg has direct ties to the Park City-based Black Diamond youth soccer club and has conducted soccer camps in Park City previously. He has conducted college showcase tournaments previously in other states and has demonstrated access to college coaches.
2. There has been no negative input or objections to this tournament. The applicant has demonstrated success previously in Park City hosting clinics/camps.
3. The Park City Soccer Showcase will be held from June 10 - 12, 2011. The event will last from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm and will occur at PCSC and N 40.
4. The ages for players are 15 and up.
5. Parking for the Park City Soccer Showcase event can be accommodated with the current parking inventory. The conduct of the Park City Showcase will not substantially interrupt or prevent the safe and orderly movement of public transportation or other vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area of its venue.
6. The events associated with the Park City Soccer Showcase will not require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire, or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire, or other public services protection to the remainder of the City.
7. The event will be held in Quinn's Junction & North 40 fields. The concentration of persons, vehicles, or animals will not unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance, and other emergency vehicles on the streets or with the provision of other public health or safety services.
8. There are no other Master Festival or Special Event licenses that have been granted for June 10 - 12, 2011.
9. The size of the crowd and nature of the event will not create an imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.
10. The applicant has been working with City Staff and applicable departments to address all event concerns. The Applicant demonstrates an ability and willingness to conduct the event pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Chapter and has not failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.

Conclusions of Law:

1. The application is consistent with the requirements of the Park City Municipal Code, Title 4, Chapter 8.

Conditions of Approval:

1. The applicant, at its cost, shall incorporate such measures as directed by Staff in order to ensure that any safety, health, or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted with due regard for safety are provided and paid for by the applicant.
2. Applicants shall provide proof of liability insurance in the amount of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) or more as may be required by the Special Events Manager or the City Attorney's Office, and shall further name Park City Municipal Corporation as additional insured. All Applicants shall further indemnify the City from liability occurring at the event except for any claim arising out of the sole negligence or intentional torts of the City or its employees.
3. All plans for tents, fireworks, stages and other temporary structures shall be submitted to the Building Department for review and permitting no less than thirty (30) days prior to the event.
4. The applicant shall barricade and provide detour signage for any street closures in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for the duration of the event.

Exhibits

- A. Written Input regarding event organizer

Exhibit A

Written Input

From: Robyn Millerberg [mailto:millerberg@msn.com]
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2011 4:50 PM
To: Bob Kollar
Subject: Concern over Park City Representation

Dear Mr. Kollar:

My name is Robyn Millerberg, and I am writing to express concern in my dealings with Greg Morales from SC Premier of Temecula, CA.

On November 10, 2010, I was contacted, via email, by Mr. Morales advertising a "1 Day Clinic" in Park City on January 7, 2011. The event was represented as a college camp where players would be seen and trained by college coaches, including the head coaches from the following NCAA Division 1 colleges: St. Mary's College, Brigham Young University, San Diego State University, and Idaho State University.

My daughter had been in contact with each of these coaches, so we registered her for the clinic and made the \$75 payment on November 12, 2010. I didn't receive confirmation or further information on my registration, but planned to have my daughter attend when the date arrived.

Another email came advertising the camp on Monday, January 3 (and the same email on Thursday, January 6, just one day prior to the clinic), stating that 44 spaces were still available (as shown on the original advertisement). I read on and quickly realized that there were now only two coaches listed... BYU, and Westminster. After making plans to attend in a few short days, you can imagine my daughter's disappointment in finding out that only one of the four original coaches would be attending, with the other coaches replaced by a NAIA coach.

At this point, on the morning of January 3, 2011, I called Mr. Morales and expressed my concern and asked if other coaches would be in attendance. He told me very few players were signed up and that it was a stretch to have even these two coaches attend. I requested to have my daughter withdrawn from the clinic and my money refunded. He agreed and said he would get into the system to reverse the registration/payment and email me later that afternoon when he was finished with it.

I didn't hear from him that day, so I emailed him the following day, and then called him on each of the two days after that, leaving messages, but never hearing from him again. My daughter was disappointed, and I was upset about being unable to obtain a refund, and then another thought came to me.

I receive several emails from Mr. Morales each year advertising college camps. It occurred to me that this isn't the first time I have had an unfavorable encounter with one of his events. About a year ago, he was advertising a camp that my daughter planned to attend, and

eventually found out (after making plans to attend), that the camp had been cancelled due to not enough players signing up. However, I found this out only by contacting him myself.

It would appear to me that, although his email advertising for these events is well taken care of, the events themselves are not well attended and often even cancelled. I felt that in both of my dealings with him his communication was nearly non-existent, including no notification of the first event being cancelled, no registration confirmation or notification of coaching changes, and certainly the fact that I still haven't heard back on my refund. I have unsubscribed from his emails and will not be dealing with him again.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Robyn Millerberg

**PARK CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION NOTES
SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH
JANUARY 27, 2011**

Present: Mayor Dana Williams; Council members Alex Butwinski; Candace Erickson; Joe Kernan; Liza Simpson; and Cindy Matsumoto

Tom Bakaly, City Manager; Mark Harington, City Attorney; Heinrich Deters, Trails Coordinator; Jon Weidenhamer, Economic Development Manager; Heinrich Deters, Trails Coordinator; Bret Howser, Budget Manager; and Pace Erickson, Operations Manager

Michael Barille, PlanWorks consultant; and Charlie Sturgis, Mountain Trails Foundation

1. Council questions/comments. Liza Simpson thanked Sundance staff and volunteers, City staff and specifically the parking enforcement crew for another successful Film Festival. Joe Kernan agreed. Candace Erickson relayed that the Chamber Bureau is reporting an increase in TRT taxes and have a ten year agreement with the County to make sure those funds continue to go to the Chamber for marketing. Sundance lodging is up 12% over last year and the use of public transit is up 24%. She spoke about the great coverage Park City received through a number of publications. The Chamber is monitoring an alcohol bill and immigration discussions at the Legislature. Ms. Erickson stated that a citizen contacted her about conducting a watershed assessment in Round Valley in consideration of the number of users and dogs and the potential for negative impacts to the environment. She spoke about Summit County Health Director Rich Bullough setting priorities for 2011, including a complete community assessment.

Alex Butwinski agreed that Sundance was great and reported on a trip to the Legislature. He thanked Candace Erickson, Tom Bakaly and Mayor Williams for their work with MIDA. Cindy Matsumoto believed that users are doing a remarkable job at cleaning up after dogs at the trail heads in Round Valley. She believes the message is being heard and the condition of Round Valley is better than it has been in previous years. Heinrich Deters explained that the City is working with Mountain Trails Foundation on an educational program and people seem to be more responsible. The survey will be complete on January 31.

Ms. Matsumoto commented that the town seems to be running quite smoothly during Sundance. Liza Simpson attended the interagency task force meeting and reported that the new fire chief is being sworn in on February 18, 2011. The Summit County Council is planning a workshop on green initiatives for buildings. The City, School District, and Basin Recreation are looking at joint use agreements for needed adjustments. One of the policy discussions will focus on balancing local play with special events supporting economic development.

With regard to Sundance, Mayor Williams pointed out that our bus drivers are great ambassadors. He noted that the Ananberg Foundation of Southern California offered to donate a year's supply of bio-degradable corn fiber poop bags to the City. Pace Erickson explained that if bio-degradable bags are used, our storm water rating drops. The Mayor spoke about the Westboro demonstration during the week and how proud he is of our young citizens.

2. Legislative update. Tom Bakaly discussed a proposal changing the sales tax distribution formula to be more population based. It is expected that the ULCT will oppose this initiative. He indicated that a school equalization bill has not yet surfaced. Senator Madsen, who sponsored SB216 bringing MIDA to the area, is allegedly proposing another bill that would allow a movie studio at Quinns Junction which prompts serious concerns. Park City is urging the state legislature to adopt the Energy Code. The City has concerns about illegal immigration enforcement and supports the ULCT's argument regarding federal unfunded mandates. Candace Erickson discussed an e-waste bill which places responsibility on the manufacturer for the cost of recycling the product which is successful in other states. The City Manager indicated that staff will follow this bill. The Mayor stated that an immigration bill could be devastating to the fabric of our community. The City Manager interjected that the ULCT will take a position but Park City can make stronger statements as a city. Ms. Simpson suggested getting the Chamber on board and Mr. Bakaly agreed.

3. Lower Park Avenue Redevelopment Agency Plan. Jon Weidenhamer described the mechanics of a redevelopment agency where tax revenue increment is reinvested in the area. Park City has the Main Street RDA and the Lower Park Avenue RDA which essentially runs from the golf course south to Park City Mountain Resort and over to Deer Valley Drive. The Redevelopment Agencies have been used for grants in the Historic District and subsidized the cost of the development of the Snow Creek Cottages Project. RDAs have the ability to achieve housing and economic development goals and the new China Bridge Parking Structure was funded entirely with RDA monies. In January 2010, the City Council examined the role and the goals of the board of the RDA. The Lower Park Avenue RDA was created in 1989 and he described studies conducted. Council's ultimate decision was to focus on City-owned property and six goals were set including completing a master plan, maintaining existing green space, protecting historic fabric, exploring housing opportunities, providing an east west corridor, considering the senior center property as a community center, and meeting sustainable goals on all projects.

Mr. Weidenhamer urged members to provide direction on proceeding with Phase 1 and beginning part of Phase 2. Consultant Michael Barille commented on his professional interest in neighborhood planning and relayed that Park City staff and officials are planning ahead by looking at TDR ordinances and transportation master plans. The Lower Park Avenue RDA is another component of using public lands and funds in a way that is consistent with our community vision by improving quality of life which ought to be the focus. There are traditional RDA projects in Park City like creating affordable

housing or contributing to economic redevelopment, but other qualified RDA projects include improving streetscapes, services, infrastructure, and loaning money. With regard to City-owned parcels, Mr. Barille discussed a visual and functional pedestrian transportation corridor connecting Empire Avenue to Park Avenue and allowing movement from the resort to lower Main Street. Together with some transportation improvements over time, the tie between these two locations would be solidified. The land the City owns is already the home for community facilities like the senior center. Mr. Barille stated that this may be a good location for some employee or affordable housing or it could become more of a focal point in linking the resort neighborhood to downtown. Through illustration of a rendering he discussed the status of parcels and development patterns. He described small buildings surrounding a larger civic function and creating a community gathering area. Moving an historic home was discussed. Mr. Barille advised designing the same sized buildings as found in the surrounding neighborhood, taking advantage of the opportunity to meet some housing needs and beginning to establish a pedestrian link. Phase 1 includes the first three buildings and establishing the civic function and a community presence on the street. He again discussed the pedestrian link which is not included in Phase 1.

Mr. Barille expressed that this plan represents good RDA policy and he encouraged members to consider the goal of future RDA projects and partnerships. The City is able to establish uses on its own property and preserve links to neighborhoods. He recommended formulating design guidelines and advised not to view needs like housing, transit, and parking individually but together; they ought to have a synergy and planned in such a way to compliment each other. Redevelopment of City property creates benchmarks for other projects which is important. In the later phases of the plan, members could come up with ways of creating sources of funding to encourage private development appropriately conditioned, or leases of City property. Partner with the private sector to create facilities with the overall community neighborhood goals in mind.

Mr. Barille emphasized that this is an opportunity. He encouraged the Council to proceed with Phase 1 focusing on civic and community priorities and direct staff to create design guidelines described as a hybrid between planning and design guidelines. Cindy Matsumoto asked if Phase 1 should be funded with RDA tax increment. Jon Weidenhamer stated that the City can accomplish the projects described in Phases 1 and 2 with the existing tax increment revenue available. She felt that starting Phase 1 is a good idea but wanted to ensure that there is enough RDA funding for a grant program for home owners. Joe Kernan felt it makes sense to move slowly but agreed with first looking at the senior center and connectivity. The Mayor discussed the importance of protecting the neighborhood while improving the area and Candace Erickson interjected that as the land-owner, the City has control. She pointed out the importance of providing a general plan with flexibility as needs often change. The Mayor invited public input; there was none. Members agreed with the recommended implementation of the plan. Dana Williams clarified that the phase includes conceptual designs of preliminary

cost estimates of both the community senior center and the remodel of the two historic homes. All members agreed.

Joe Kernan spoke about considering foregone tax increment to the City because of the creation of the RDAs when contemplating their future. Michael Barille pointed out that partners may come to the table enthusiastic about an integrated approach and Liza Simpson expressed her support of developing partnerships. The Mayor warned of duplicating projects like conference centers.

4. Memorial and Community Project Donations on Public Property. Heinrich Deters explained the need for a donations policy for the City, specifically for donations under \$5,000. Some examples include trees, benches and wildlife protection boards. Many residents would like to provide physical donations to the betterment of the community and the purpose of creating a policy is for clarity. It creates a point of contact, general criteria, timeline, parameters, implementation aspects, notification, easements considerations, as well as requiring a written proposal or a letter of intent. Applications are submitted to the Executive Department and complete applications will be reviewed by a committee consisting of representation from Executive, Public Works, Sustainability and Parks. Once approved, a project manager is assigned.

Mr. Deters explained that Ketchum maintains a wish list of unfunded items which may be a good tool to have in place. Dana Williams thanked staff for following up with this project. He felt that anytime a donation is proposed to be placed on public land there should be a public hearing regardless of value. He personally liked providing for an administrative application and review process but suggested holding a public hearing before Council. The City Manager suggested holding a public hearing before staff for donations under \$5,000 but the Mayor felt that Council should hear all applications. Joe Kernan agreed. Discussion ensued on public art donations. Candace Erickson stated that she would at least like to be informed of applications through a work session or manager's report. The Mayor stated that the elected Council is accountable for public lands and should make the decision and Alex Butwinski relayed that he has been persuaded to the Mayor's point of view. Liza Simpson believed that the policy will make it easier for the public and staff to process donations and holding a public hearing may provide an opportunity to recognize citizens or organizations. She suggested not limiting plaques to specific dimensions but providing a square inch limit. Pace Erickson noted that dimensions were provided as a matter of consistency but believed that a maximum size is doable.

Mark Harrington explained that a majority of Council has given direction to retain authority over decisions regarding public land so a resolution adopting a policy will return to Council and the policy draft will be amended to reflect today's discussion.

5. Budget impacts of requests for elevated levels of service for Holiday Ranch Loop snow plowing and Quinn's restroom winter use. Heinrich Deters explained that on January 13, 2011, Council requested that staff return with information on two

requests for elevated services, specifically plowing the Holiday Ranch Loop pathway and winter use of the public restrooms at Quinns. He explained that the sidewalk was a WALC project but fell outside the criteria for existing resources to provide snow removal services. Extending contract services on Little Kate to provide plowing services on Holiday Ranch Loop was considered but due to economic conditions and priorities that option was not funded. At the same time, a budget request is proposed for FY2012 for additional resources to provide services for Holiday Ranch Loop and the Comstock sidewalks, estimated at \$130,000 for the plow and \$35,000 for personnel. The estimate to provide service outside the budget is \$1,000 per month or \$2,500 for the rest of the season. Mr. Deters stated that winter use of Quinns restrooms was raised on December 16, 2010 and staff provided a manager's report with estimated costs but staff did not receive direction. Staff recommends not to fund services outside the current budget.

Bret Howser referred to the portion of the staff report for alternatives for funding in the event staff is directed to pursue enhanced levels of service. Four options are listed in the staff report. He explained the budgeting for outcomes prioritization approach involving evaluating programs with associated Council goals and considering which programs to cut.

The Quinns restrooms would fall under the facilities programs which relate to open and responsive government. Basically the janitorial and utilities programs were already at the bottom of the BFO list so staff recommends making cuts from within those existing programs. Mr. Howser pointed out that Holiday Ranch Loop relates to effective transportation, urban trails and walkability and staff is recommending to cut that program a little bit. The walkability program is supported by general obligation bond repayments but there is some operating money that can be used to clear the snow in the short and long terms. Other options include exiting the BFO framework and taking a line item approach and Mr. Howser discussed moving money from pavement management as a short term approach. The cost to produce *Play Magazine* could be scaled back and funds could be used for improvements to the restrooms. Staff recommends using policies in place, including RELS and the BFO concept and to analyze all elevated level of service requests at the same time as part of the budget process.

Alex Butwinski felt that the Holiday Ranch Loop sidewalk is a situation Council created. The width of the road has been dramatically decreased and he felt that plowing the sidewalk is a safety need. He disagreed with staff and also feels that there should be flexibility in budgeting. Snow removal has a contingency budget, the cost is low and the request fits the definition of open and responsive government. Members have received complaints from citizens and it is a situation which the City created. Common sense has to be put into the equation. Mr. Butwinski doesn't feel that any philosophical concepts are at risk by applying some surplus money for snow plowing. On the other hand, winter use of the Quinns restrooms is a perfect example of looking for money in the next budget cycle as it is an existing condition.

Liza Simpson agreed with Mr. Butwinski. She felt that the money it costs to plow the sidewalk was saved by accelerating the project and not ripping everything out twice. In her mind, the money is already there. She appreciated today's discussion and stated that she supports plowing the sidewalk but not upgrading the rest rooms. If there is a need, she suggested installing porta-potties and pointed out that there are restrooms at the rink.

Cindy Matsumoto agreed that Holiday Ranch Loop is a lot narrower and felt that plowing the sidewalk is feasible this year. Bret Howser discussed an operational contingency account that could be accessed and he is in the process of formulating some parameters relating to accessing these funds. Finding \$3,000 is not a problem but ultimately as these types of decisions compound, they have an impact on the budget and an organized method of moving forward is needed which can be discussed further at the Visioning Session. The Mayor spoke about the importance of connectivity of the town and supported plowing the sidewalk. Candace Erickson stated that she has a tough time describing this as an elevated level of service because the Council elevated the level of service by installing the sidewalk. By building it and not plowing it degrades the level of service and there has been a lot of snow this year. Plowing the sidewalk is something the City needs to do and Holiday Ranch Loop is also a connector.

Cindy Matsumoto commented on the significant increase of users in Round Valley this year. She felt that the restrooms should be made available in the winter. Candace Erickson believed this should be addressed in next year's budget and emphasized the high cost of heating them as they currently exist. Capital costs will need to be considered in the long term.

Charlie Sturgis, Mountain Trails Foundation, believed that the restrooms are not much different than plowing the sidewalk. Round Valley was created by the City and Quinns Junction is the most used trail head in the community. The restrooms at the rink are a distance away and there may be a sanitation problem on the trails if this is not addressed. He didn't think heating the restrooms will cost \$1,000 a month if the doors are sealed and the room is heated to only 60°. He referred to the heated facilities at the Barn and felt that upgrading the restrooms at Quinns is driven by Round Valley's use.

Discussion ensued on the services provided at the Barn. Pace Erickson explained that the \$1,000 estimate for heating the restrooms is based on using electricity. If this is a Council program, he recommended insulating the restrooms and getting gas heat to the building. Electric heat is very inefficient. Ms. Matsumoto requested more information on heating the Barn restrooms. Joe Kernan agreed with plowing the sidewalk. He asked that staff explore insulating the restrooms in the near future. Liza Simpson again voiced her support of installing porta-potties. Alex Butwinski discussed the potential of freezing pipes and believed an interim solution is porta-potties. Joe Kernan concurred.

Tom Bakaly understood Council direction to be to have restrooms available in the winter at Quinns and to have staff do that in an economical way this year and look at possible capital improvements for the long term. Liza Simpson stated that counts will be available at the end of spring and actual needs should be better understood. Mr. Sturgis stated that he supports porta-potties as an interim solution. Heinrich Deters understood that the Holiday Ranch Loop sidewalk will be plowed immediately and staff will return in the budget process with options for additional equipment and labor. The number of needed porta-potties at Quinns Junction will be determined and installed. Plowing the Holiday Ranch Loop sidewalk will be funded by extending the Little Kate plowing contract for Holiday Ranch Loop for the remainder of the season.

Prepared by Janet M. Scott, City Recorder

**PARK CITY COUNCIL MEETING
SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH
JANUARY 27, 2011**

I ROLL CALL

Mayor Dana Williams called the regular meeting of the City Council to order at approximately 6 p.m. at the Marsac Municipal Building on Thursday, January 27, 2011. Members in attendance were Dana Williams, Alex Butwinski, Candace Erickson, Joe Kernan, Cindy Matsumoto, and Liza Simpson. Staff present was Tom Bakaly, City Manager; Mark Harrington, City Attorney; Rhoda Stauffer, Housing Specialist; Tommy Youngblood, Special Events Coordinator; Kirsten Whetstone, Planner; Sharon Bauman, Deputy City Recorder; Jonathan Weidenhamer, Economic Development Manager; and Bob Kollar, Joint Venture Manager.

II COMMUNICATIONS AND DISCLOSURES FROM COUNCIL AND STAFF

Sundance Film Festival - Liza Simpson relayed that *it takes a village to pull off Sundance* and she thanked everyone involved for its success from parking enforcement to licensing.

III PUBLIC INPUT (*Any matter of City business not scheduled on agenda*)

Co-Housing Program - Rhoda Stauffer invited the Council and the public to a co-housing seminar hosted by the Greenhouse Foundation at the Library on February 9, 2011 from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. She explained the shared community concept typical of co-housing projects.

Thank you - Mike Sweeney thanked Max Paap for his help in solving a problem at the Caledonian.

IV WORK SESSION NOTES AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF JANUARY 6, 2010

Alex Butwinski, "I move approval of the minutes of January 6th". Joe Kernan seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

V NEW BUSINESS (*New items with presentations and/or anticipated detailed discussions*)

1. Consideration of an Ordinance - 508 Main Street – The Mayor opened the public hearing and there were no comments from the audience. Liza Simpson, "I move we continue consideration of the Ordinance for 508 Main Street to February 10th". Alex Butwinski seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

2. Consideration of Master Festival License for the Round Valley Round-Up – Tommy Youngblood explained that the applicant is Mountain Trails Foundation. This event is scheduled on February 19, 2011 and is a cross-country skate-skiing marathon from 5K to 50K including all abilities. MTF believes this event may grow and currently there are 400 entrants. All requirements have been met and staff recommends approval. He confirmed to Liza Simpson that the application was received on December 5, 2010 and porta-potties will be provided on site. The Mayor opened the public hearing and hearing no comments, closed the hearing. Promoting cross-country events was discussed and trails will be open to the public but monitored for use during the event. Liza Simpson, “I move to approve the master festival license for the Round Valley Round-Up”. Cindy Matsumoto seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

3. Consideration of an Ordinance approving the 2nd Amended Lots 2-4 and 3rd Amended Lot 1 Alta Vista Subdivision - 7905 Woodland View Drive – Kirsten Whetstone explained that the request is to reconfigure four lots into three lots. There is an existing house on Lots 1 and 4 and this application is a reduction in density. It was reviewed by the Planning Commission on January 12, 2011 and a positive recommendation has been forwarded to the City Council. Alex Butwinski asked if approving the lot reconfiguration will allow for a mega-house to be built. Ms. Whetstone explained that in subdivisions where lots are combined there is provision in the RD Zone that if there is a house size limitation and two lots are combined, a certain percentage of the additional lot is provided. In this case, there are building pad locations, increased setbacks, and limits of disturbance which will limit the size of the dwelling. The Mayor opened the public hearing and there were no comments from the audience. The public hearing was closed. Alex Butwinski, “I move we approve Item 3 under New Business”. Joe Kernan seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

4. Consideration of the award of contract for Marsac Building public art and authorization for City Manager to enter into a service provider contract, in a form to be approved by the Legal Department, with Koryn Rolstad in the amount of \$60,000 – Sharon Bauman explained that the award to Koryn Rolstad is recommended by the Art Advisory Board and public art is funded by 1% of the capital improvement project budget. She explained the process for requests for proposals, evaluation of submittals and selection of the artwork. A subcommittee will work with the artist and the design will be finalized with all associated City departments. Final installation is anticipated by the end of September. Joe Kernan asked if the City has all rights to the artwork, including moving it, and Mark Harrington explained that it depends on the final contract but typically the City has control over the artwork after the purchase unless there are specific requirements. Liza Simpson added that there will be no LED lighting and the artist will work with the subcommittee on placement as the rendering is inaccurate. Candace Erickson pointed out that the City would not allow the use of reflective materials on windows, for instance, and asked if that is going to be a problem with the selection. Ms. Bauman indicated that the Board will work with the Planning Department and Cindy Matsumoto felt that art falls under different guidelines than buildings. The Mayor invited public input; there was none. Liza Simpson, “I move we award the

contract for the Marsac Building public art and authorize the City Manager to enter a service provider contract with Koryn Rolstad in the amount of \$60,000". Joe Kernan seconded. Motion carried.

Alex Butwinski	Aye
Candace Erickson	Nay
Joe Kernan	Aye
Cindy Matsumoto	Aye
Liza Simpson	Aye

5. Consideration of an Ordinance amending the Land Management Code of Park City, Utah to provide clarification and consistency between Sections; streamlining of process and procedures for subdivision plats, conditional use permits, master planned developments, and plat amendments; clarification of new definitions; and consistency with the General Plan and City Council goals, and specifically amending Sections 15-1, 15-2.13, 15-2.16, 15-5, 15-6, 15-7.1, 15-7.3, 15-7.4, 15-11, 15-12 and 15-15 – Kirsten Whetstone distributed minor changes to the draft presented in the meeting packet. The recommended amendments are primarily the result of the bi-annual review of the document, specifically for consistency between chapters and state code. The Planning Commission reviewed these amendments in depth on December 15, 2010 and January 12, 2011 and forwarded a positive recommendation to the City Council. The Planning Commission focused on providing an amenities club as a hotel use and the extension of a conditional use permit. As written, the Planning Director can grant one year and the Planning Commission can grant an additional year for a total of three years from the date of the original approval. Alex Butwinski made a grammatical correction to a sentence. The Mayor opened the public hearing; there were no comments rendered and the public hearing was closed.

Liza Simpson questioned the clarity of new language regarding extension of plat approval dates, specifically as it relates to recordation within a year based on the date of approval of the ordinance. Ms. Simpson recommended that the language be made clearer. Mark Harrington suggested *The City Council may grant an extension to the expiration date* which distinguishes between the plat approval and the expiration date to record the plat.

Alex Butwinski found it difficult to track references regarding noticing and felt noticing requirements should be repeated in the associated Code section. Ms. Whetstone referred to the noticing matrix in Section 15 and Mr. Butwinski suggested language referring readers to the matrix. She stated that noticing has not changed, although state code has, and this is an issue that the Planning Commission will study. Joe Kernan felt referencing the matrix should be consistent throughout the document and perhaps this can be addressed in the next round of amendments.

Joe Kernan, "I move we approve New Business No. 5, as amended". Liza Simpson seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

6. Consideration of a Master Festival License – Avalanche Benz Cup – Jonathan Weidenhamer stated that the strategic plan for the Quinns Junction Sports Complex attempts to balance local play and outside events and of the \$6 million project budget about \$5.5 million was generated with sales tax revenue. The Avalanche Tournament is scheduled to be held on June 26, 2011 and is a U9 to U19 tournament, geared at a premiere level of play. It is a college showcase, including 200 teams. He emphasized that a condition of approval provides that at least 60% of the registered teams must be from out-of-state; fields will be approved accordingly. This event is scheduled during the off-season and there is an opportunity to attract overnight guests. Another condition specifies that the Avalanche invitational teams competing on Park City fields are limited to eight groups of 15 and older. Mr. Weidenhamer clarified that the tournament is designed to be a college showcase but the local clubs complained that the younger groups created conflicts and this condition was added.

Applicant Joanna Barney understood that introducing this tournament represents a change to the status quo but Avalanche believes this will be a good thing. The organization was created ten years ago as an elite female premiere soccer club with the goal of giving every premiere level female athlete in the state of Utah who had the ability to play at the college level, her best shot at getting there. Utah teams up to that point had never generated much success outside the state of Utah and that lack of success was making it impossible for Utah players to get attention. The club has no boundaries and girls are from a number of Utah towns and cities, including Park City. Players currently represent 33 different cities in the state and since its inception Avalanche has been a true Utah club and had to be in order to get Utah players to colleges.

She pointed out that Utah is a small market, there is snow on the ground six months out of the year and the level of financial backing is less than in other states and other clubs. Avalanche created an environment that was strong enough to pull Utah's talent together and finally began to showcase Utah athletes demonstrating that Utah has talent like any other state. Avalanche has earned the respect of clubs and colleges in every state and on every field in this country and will bring the top out-of-state teams and college coaches to Park City. There is respect for Avalanche's 32 state titles, for its teams that have won most of the top tournaments in the country and respect from college coaches who know the program well. She stated that 100% of their players have advanced to the collegiate level or 124 girls, representing \$7 million in scholarships. This is the only Utah club accepted as a member of the Elite Clubs National League, an organization comprised of the most competitive clubs and elite teams and an advocate for the longevity of the tournament. Avalanche's intention is to run an elite level tournament targeting out-of-state teams and premiere level local teams, and making this tournament the first of its kind in Park City and Utah. She spoke about national interest and commitments from 73 teams and adding 24 local teams, totaling 100 teams with four months to go. The primary goals for the tournament are in line with the mission for the club which is to garner exposure at the collegiate and national level for Utah's female athletes and to continue to elevate the stature of Utah's soccer nationally. Toward that

end, Avalanche now has 60 college coaches who have registered to attend the event and has obtained other verbal commitments. Park City was chosen to showcase Utah and its talent and the City represents the best that Utah has to offer.

Ms. Barney felt the event will have a positive impact on Park City's economy as well as community programs because of the large number of teams. Businesses should benefit from the many out-of-state teams and the club plans on spending money in the City on the many associated tournament events. She stated that the event will stimulate future tourism because of return visits. She discussed hosting Special Olympic athletes in a day-long event of clinics, games, and a barbecue prior to the tournament. All players will be involved to better understand the importance of community and to lead by example. Avalanche has a talented and dedicated group of professionals who will ensure that this tournament is a success. All of the tournament heads have direct experience and the United States Soccer Association has endorsed this tournament as well as the Park City Extreme Cup in August. She felt that these two tournaments will probably attract some of the same players but when put in perspective, 57% of the Extreme Tournament last year was made up of boys' teams. That equates to 145 teams that Avalanche will not affect. With regard to the make-up of the other 43% of the Extreme Tournament, less than 20% represent premiere teams so 92% of the teams from the Extreme Tournament last year are not Avalanche's target even among U9 to U19 players. There might be overlaps in teams but even if there are, youth teams attend multiple in-state tournaments in a year. Last year Utah teams from U9 to U14 on average attended more than one local tournament and most attended two or three. There is no evidence that shows the teams we each target won't attend both events if we both run quality tournaments. Joanna Barney noted that there is something to be said for free market and the spirit of competition. It is the very thing that drives our kids, our teams, our clubs and these events to be better. We teach our kids not to be afraid to step on the field and compete no matter the opponent because it drives them to be better. The application to host a tournament in Park City is no different because regardless of what is decided, she assured members that this year every tournament in Park City will try incredibly hard to be better than last year and everyone will put their best event on and Utah soccer will get better.

She urged Council members to approve the tournament for players from U9 to U19 without conditions or stipulation understanding that staff is recommending approving the event only at the older age groups because of some local concerns. She asked that she be given the opportunity to address any of those concerns. The ages deemed as college showcase are the most expensive group and the club is planning on holding a top notch tournament. The younger groups will help generate revenue to offset the expense of the college showcase and allow this event to take place. If the tournament is limited to the older age groups, Avalanche's ability is limited in producing a top quality event. Beyond revenues and expenses, allowing the younger girls to participate with the older girls sparks passion in our youth who watch and learn. Relegating the youth to the sidelines doesn't create a college showcase because the excitement for these events comes from our youth and allowing them to compete in a high level experience.

Avalanche is not looking for special consideration but simply asking for the same rights, support, and access offered to every other tournament in this community. We want to bring the country to Park City, benefit everyone involved and she urged members to give them that chance. Ms. Barney noted that a representative from Puma, the sponsor, has flown in from Boston to answer any questions and she mentioned a number of others who are interested in speaking.

For the benefit of Cindy Matsumoto, the Mayor explained the two conditions, only allowing players from U15 to U19 to participate and requiring that 60% of the teams be from out-of-state. In response to a question from Mr. Butwinski, Ms. Barney stated that the coaches are committed and registered and there are more verbal commitments. Most are D1. Currently all of the teams verbally committed are out-of-state and Avalanche's teams will be staying in Park City. Mr. Butwinski pointed out the three day difference in submitting applications for the two events and Mr. Weidenhamer believed it was coincidental. The Mayor opened the public hearing and encouraged the public not to read their emails or letters as City Council members have already received and read them.

Tom Judge, Puma representative, described a great relationship with Avalanche. Puma's focus is the women's game and it sponsors the Southern California Blues and Avalanche which are the two top two women clubs in the country. Puma is very excited to be a part of a national tournament and affiliated clubs will be invited. He commented on the special experience this event will bring.

Rusty Reed, resident, spoke about the purpose of the college showcase but the problem is girls committing at 15 and 16 years old. The younger age groups are needed because it takes three or four years for the college coaches to recognize the talent and to analyze the fit. He encouraged members to include the younger age groups so the coaches really have a chance to identify with the athletes.

LaVar Christensen, state representative, commented on Park City hosting the Sundance Film Festival and the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. He described athletic pursuits in his family and the talent in Utah. People are attracted to Utah and this event is one of the finest examples of municipal government at work. He applauded Avalanche for 100% of its players going to Division 1. This event is great for tourism and he encouraged the City Council to think big and to include all age groups.

Kevin Brooder read excerpts from a letter from President Bill Manning of Real Salt Lake supporting Avalanche's soccer tournament in Park City ages 9 to 18 June 3 – 5, 2011. He relayed that Bill Manning worked closely with Bill Malone in 2009 on the MLS All-Star Game and 1,000 room nights were booked in Park City. Mr. Manning writes that Utah still is not on the map nationally when it comes to soccer and it needs clubs, like Avalanche, to host high level tournaments as proposed to entice college recruiters. The letter concludes that Utah Avalanche will represent the state and community in an

exceptional manner and he looks forward to working with them to make the tournament a success.

Ms. Barney interjected that when Avalanche travels, all age groups go together because important relationships are formed. Other clubs will want to bring all age groups and she does not want to turn away teams.

Bob Martin, Director of Coaching for the Park City Soccer Club and resident, explained that they learned about the tournament about the first week in December. He stated that Avalanche is a top notch club but the process impacts him as a stakeholder and he spoke about his 13 year history with the club. The other local club is Black Diamond who regularly competes with Avalanche. The goal of the local clubs is not necessarily to have all players receive a Division 1 scholarship but to provide a soccer experience to every kid. One of the best ways to raise funds for a club is to host a tournament and to be an elite club. He started the soccer camp 33 years ago. Mr. Martin felt that the Avalanche tournament will be successful but it will impact the Park City Soccer Club's tournament. He supports a college showcase for girls but also for boys. On behalf of the club, he urged Council members to deny the application and approve the Park City Soccer Club Showcase. In time, the club will have a great reputation. Avalanche can come in and reap the harvest of the work the local club has done to develop soccer in the community. Local stakeholders will be impacted if Avalanche's application is approved. A premiere soccer facility will be available in Salt Lake in one year and would be a perfect regional site for Avalanche. He complained about the process and lack of communication and repeated his concerns several times. What is the hurry?

Pete Dunmeyer, Park City Extreme Cup, commented on the growth of the Extreme Cup. Last year, there were 262 teams who used 23 fields which were maxed out. There is no way Avalanche can accommodate 200 teams on nine fields and no approvals have been granted for field use from the Snyderville Basin Special Recreation District. The most teams able to play would be somewhere between 120 to 140 which may seriously compromise the quality of the tournament because the games would have to be shortened. The size of the tournament is not doable in the proposed format making some of their claims suspect.

Lisa Effinger, Park Meadows resident and business owner, expressed her support of the *buy local* campaign and finds it ironic that the City would open the doors to this outside group. She spoke about the early years of soccer and the grass roots efforts. Both property and sales tax revenues were used to build the facility and now, behind their backs, the Council has opened the door for these people to come in and directly challenge what they have tried to build here.

Bob Derber, Park Meadows resident, stated that someone did not follow the notice matrix and they got ambushed. Not knowing about the application bothers him. We built this Park City tournament over a number of years but they need incubation. Push

the Avalanche Tournament back a year. He was surprised that Avalanche is stonewalling the City on limiting the age groups.

Richie Reed stated that he is the Director of the Black Diamond Soccer Club, former Director of Park City Extreme and co-founder of the Park City Extreme Tournament. He stated that the U9 through U14 groups do not typically travel in mass but commute to local events. The only Park City resident in favor of the tournament is Rusty Reed whose daughter plays for Avalanche. There are few kids who leave the Park City clubs. The younger teams will directly impact Park City and Avalanche has been showing off tonight with its speakers. He didn't realize that this community is all about the dollar. Keep it local.

Shelley Gillwald, Tournament Director, stated that this will be Park City's 8th Extreme Cup and she has been involved in the tournament for five years. She asked that members deny the Avalanche Tournament because it greatly impacts the success of her tournaments. 263 teams are signed up and approximately \$35,000 in proceeds to provide scholarship support for the kids has been raised. The first few tournaments had only 50 teams but this event has grown 450% and the Extreme Cup is now the largest tournament in the state and one of the larger tournaments in the Intermountain West. Last year over 50% of the teams were Division 1 and premiere teams. The Extreme Cup is also a nationally ranked tournament and is working on attracting more teams. Avalanche's marketing greatly impacts her ability to market out of state particularly at the U9 through U14 level. Out-of-state teams are typically within driving distance from surrounding states and those groups will not come here twice. She felt that the Extreme Cup has come a long way and they are ready to take this tournament to the next level.

The Mayor asked if the tournament is moved to Salt Lake City next year, as mentioned earlier, would people drive to only one event as suggested. Ms. Gillwald clarified that Park City is their drawing card and the problem is that Avalanche is asking for the same venue to draw patrons. Avalanche's tournament also competes with sponsors. The original application was for 250 teams with 70% out-of-town which is not realistic and now it has been adjusted to 100 to 200 teams with 60% out-of-state which is still a challenge. She is suspicious of the numbers promised. Ms. Gillwald feels the City has proceeded on some false assumptions. It took the Extreme Cup seven years to get 263 teams. Also they needed 16 fields for 178 teams over three days and Avalanche is considering seven fields with 200 teams. The numbers don't work. The Park City Soccer Club paid over \$38,000 in fees for fields, field house use, etc. and is making a significant contribution to the community and she would expect that the City provide support to them. It is ironic letting an outside entity into Park City to reap the benefits while the Chamber is launching a *keep it local campaign*. She understood the economic benefit of filling beds but feels the opportunity is there with the Park City Showcase and she asked to keep it local.

Bob Kollar, Joint Venture Manager, clarified that the 200 team tournament play will be accommodated on Snyderville Basin fields not just the fields within Park City.

Jan Hoblin stated that she has four kids in the Park City Soccer Club. She added that she was a collegiate soccer player. There is a passion for soccer in Park City but it is dwindling. Lacrosse is taking over as well as hockey programs. She urged support of the Park City Soccer Club and its future.

Brian Hotsen, resident, explained that the success of Black Diamond is critical to the local scholarship program; allowing kids to participate that otherwise could not do so. Potential negative impacts to local soccer should be studied and this application should be postponed until it is fully understood.

With no further comments from the audience, the public hearing was closed.

For the benefit of Ms. Simpson, it was explained that the majority of tournaments include the younger groups. She commented on how far in advance Avalanche submitted its application. Mr. Weidenhamer pointed out the planning involved with marketing, booking travel, etc. It was stated that both groups are marketing their tournaments.

Candace Erickson remarked on the comments from people upset about not knowing about this application. She explained that the City simply responds to applications and nothing has been hidden. She assumed the soccer community would be aware of this as a matter of interest. Shelley Gillwald interjected that Bob Kollar contacted her in October about the tournament but she questioned why she wasn't called when Avalanche applied. Ms. Erickson stated that she does not feel it is the City's job to inform people about master festival license applications. Council doesn't receive advance notice. The source for funding maintenance for fields is primarily derived from sales tax dollars and she acknowledged having no concept of the competition for local soccer dollars. The funding for fields was based on the larger proportion of play being offered to outside groups, referencing the Triple Crown Softball Tournament. Park City is a resort and recreation town, outside groups are invited, and the City survives on sales tax dollars. Ms. Erickson recognized the importance of property tax dollars, but the sales tax revenue source is essential in balancing the budget.

Joe Kernan asked for more clarity on age ranges and staff's recommendation. Jonathan Weidenhamer explained that Avalanche applied for ages 9 to 19 and after hearing the concerns expressed by the local clubs, a compromise of limiting participation to older groups was suggested by staff. Joanna Barney explained that Avalanche is a girls-only club and do not have the benefit of boy teams. The expense for the showcase is significant. They could hold a bare minimum event, but want to host the college coaches, VIP tents, etc. The money has to come from some place and the revenue from the younger age groups is needed. Mark Gibb, Avalanche, stated that they do not view this as an either or proposition between them and the local clubs but would like the chance to share Park City.

Mayor Williams expressed that no one doubts the Park City Soccer Club's commitment. It used to be that most of the better players went to Salt Lake clubs because Park City couldn't offer the same caliber experience. He spoke about building facilities with the hope of attracting events. The applications were made three days apart and the tournaments are two weeks apart which may be a disaster. He stated that he has no problem allowing Avalanche here; that's why we built these fields. The Mayor noted that some of the emails sent to Council members were brutal. This town is based on inviting other people to spend their disposable income here.

Bob Martin reiterated his suggestion to postpone the tournament for a year. The Mayor again explained the relationship between sales tax generated dollars and special events. Avalanche's application was submitted earlier but he felt that holding two tournaments so close together will hurt somebody. Alex Butwinski asked about the number of fields needed. Bob Kollar explained that requests have been made for eight fields in Park City and ten fields in Snyderville Basin. Shelley Gillwald stated that they needed 23 fields to host 263 teams over three days. It was explained that Extreme is just girls as well. Mr. Butwinski disclosed that he has received positive feedback from residents about the Avalanche Tournament. He doesn't agree with the buy local argument because visitors shop here and it is important to support economic development. Cindy Matsumoto spoke about the popularity of soccer in Park City 20 years ago where play was unstructured and casual. It was explained that the local tournament in August is boys and girls and all age levels. Mr. Reed indicated that the Black Diamond Tournament is a brand new event for girls.

Mayor Williams did not view the Avalanche Tournament and the Park City local tournaments in direct competition. There are many areas that host national or regional tournaments more than once a year. He recognized that approval of the application may affect the Black Diamond Tournament slated a week later. Joe Kernan believed the tournament may have some short term negative impacts but may create more opportunities for kids, families and businesses in the future. Liza Simpson emphasized that this discussion is about play and hopes that the local soccer community will be watching Avalanche's games. The community is supportive of local clubs which will continue. The dates are close and she hopes that it doesn't affect the Extreme Cup in August. She stated that she is reluctant to change the age groups which may affect the success of the event. The Mayor expressed some concern about the 60% out-of-state criteria because it is a new event. Bob Kollar discussed viewing this event as a destination tournament of elite level out-of-state teams. Mark Gibb stated that Avalanche would prefer not to guarantee 60%. A report can be provided after the tournament and all of the teams so far are 100% out-of-state. Joe Kernan favored a carrot to a stick approach.

Bob Martin interjected that this event looks attractive because it is going to bring revenue into Park City. If there is no guarantee on the out-of-state attendance then what has the Council accomplished? Ms. Simpson felt that if Avalanche doesn't meet the 60%, a future MFL may not be granted. Mark Harrington suggested amending

Condition No. 4 to reflect that the percentage of out-of-state teams shall be considered in meeting criteria for any future applications for renewal. Mr. Kernan recommended striking Condition No. 5 limiting the full age range. Joe Kernan, "I move we approve the Master Festival License for Utah Avalanche with the amendments of cutting out No. 5 on Page 101 and Mark's amendment to No. 4". Liza Simpson pointed out that the Findings of Fact may need to be adjusted as well. Alex Butwinski seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

Bob Martin approached the dais repeating his objections and complaints about the Avalanche Tournament at length. These are not on the record as the public hearing was closed.

7. Consideration of a Master Festival License - Park City Soccer Showcase – Jon Weidenhamer explained that the event is slated for June 10 – June 12, 2011. The Mayor asked if the date will change and Richie Reed stated that it won't; the event has already secured 64 teams. He explained that Greg Morales, the applicant, approached employee Karen Yocum in June 2010 when the event was placed on the calendar. Marketing began in January and the concept began three years ago. More than half of the teams are out-of-state and premiere regional teams are committed to this tournament rather than Avalanche's Tournament. The Mayor opened the public hearing.

Bob Martin stated that he is in favor of moving our soccer community forward with the Showcase. He supports approval of the application but again complained about Avalanche. The Mayor encouraged him to stay on topic. Mr. Martin continued to urge members to delay the Avalanche Tournament because of lack of notice to the soccer community.

Bob Kollar explained Avalanche was initially looking for field dates in July but he encouraged them to move to the shoulder season and they actually selected the Showcase date. He urged them to collaborate and benefit from a combined effort which did not occur.

Mr. Richie believed the event will grow well past 64 teams this year.

Shelley Gillwald stated that Park City Extreme Club endorses this event.

Brian Hotsen expressed his disappointment with the approval of Avalanche's application and is supportive of City Council approving the Park City Soccer Showcase.

With no further comments, the public hearing was closed. Discussion ensued on Mr. Morales' soccer camp. Candace Erickson, "I move we approve the Master Festival License for the Park City Soccer Showcase on June 10 through June 12". Cindy Matsumoto seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

VI ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION – AGENDA ITEMS

None.

VII ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, the regular meeting of the City Council was adjourned.

MEMORANDUM OF CLOSED SESSION

The City Council met in closed session at approximately 2:30 p.m. Members in attendance were Mayor Dana Williams, Alex Butwinski, Candace Erickson, Joe Kernan, Cindy Matsumoto, and Liza Simpson. Staff present was Tom Bakaly, City Manager; Tom Daley, Deputy City Attorney; Jason Christensen, Legal Intern, Diane Foster, Sustainability Manager; Joan Card, Environmental Regulatory Affairs Manager, Jon Weidenhamer, Economic Development Manager; Thomas Eddington, Planning Manager; and Mark Harrington, City Attorney. Liza Simpson, "I move to close the meeting to discuss property and litigation". Alex Butwinski seconded. Motion carried unanimously. The meeting opened at approximately 4 p.m. Liza Simpson, "I move to open the meeting". Joe Kernan seconded. Motion unanimously carried.

The meeting for which these minutes were prepared was noticed by posting at least 24 hours in advance and by delivery to the news media two days prior to the meeting.

Prepared by Janet M. Scott, City Recorder





DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Attached for your approval, please find the minutes for the November 9 and 30, 2017, City Council meetings. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully:

Michelle Kellogg, City Recorder



PARK CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES-DRAFT
445 MARSAC AVENUE
PARK CITY, SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH 84060

November 9, 2017

The Council of Park City, Summit County, Utah, met in open meeting on November 9, 2017, at 2:15 p.m. in the City Council Chambers.

Council Member Henney moved to close the meeting to discuss property, personnel and litigation at 2:21 p.m. Council Member Beerman seconded the motion. Voting Aye: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

CLOSED SESSION

Council Member Gerber moved to adjourn from Closed Meeting at 4:25 p.m. Council Member Beerman seconded the motion. Voting Aye: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

WORK SESSION

Council Questions and Comments:

Council Member Worel attended the Library Board meeting, the Planning Commission meeting, a taxi group meeting, the Mental Wellness Alliance Executive Committee meeting, the PC Tots meeting, and a Habitat for Humanity meeting, along with Anne Laurent. She complimented the Public Art Advisory Board (PAAB) for the great decorating job they did at the Transit Center on Halloween. She met with the state director from Senator Mike Lee's office. She attended a youth recognition committee which was part of Communities that Care, and noted they wanted to recognize youth that weren't always in the spotlight. She attended the Bonanza Park Community meeting for the Arts and Culture District. She also attended a reception and lecture on the opioid crisis and noted IHC had an aggressive goal in 2018 for reducing the amount of opioids prescribed in their hospitals.

Council Member Gerber attended the Youth City Council (YCC) meeting and the Bright Futures Board meeting. She thanked security for their work during the Halloween event. She attended the Colorado Association of Ski Towns (CAST) meeting, and indicated topics discussed focused on EPA sites and transportation. She noted she gave a presentation on the City's e-bike program while there and much interest was expressed by the attendees. She attended the Chamber's annual event, where they talked about

community problems, stating these were first world problems. She felt the traffic, affordable housing, and the disenfranchised part of the population seemed like third world problems. She hoped the City would stay focused on the needs of all community members.

Council Member Beerman praised the Halloween event and stated he noticed that the traffic mitigation efforts were effective. He attended two meetings with the Olympic Exploratory Committee and indicated there would be a statewide survey on public support, but he thought the City should have a community forum as well. He attended the Film Series event on food waste, and the Arts and Culture District forum. He noted the Prospector bus route changes were confusing to the neighbors and asked for one more neighborhood meeting to answer questions. He also heard complaints on speeding cars through residential neighborhoods and requested some enforcement. Council Member Worel agreed and also asked for reflective wear for resort employees who walked at night. Foster thought the ski resorts could stress safety at the new employee meetings.

Council Member Matsumoto enjoyed Halloween on Main Street and thought riding transit was a great experience. She attended the Park City Historical Society meeting and noted they were opening an educational center in Prospector. She attended the Planning Commission meeting and indicated they would be holding one extra meeting to discuss Treasure Hill before the end of the year. Bruce Erickson, Planning Director, stated a work meeting would be held on December 6th and a Council liaison would be welcomed. Council Member Beerman tentatively agreed to attend that meeting.

Council Member Henney attended the Halloween event, Arts and Culture meeting, and Chamber meeting. He attended a Western Summit County Water Importation Project meeting, and noted there was a three year deficit in water within the region which was being addressed. He also welcomed attendees at the Mosquito Abatement conference.

Mayor Thomas attended the Chamber meeting, the Bright Futures meeting, the Senior Housing meeting, and the Arts and Culture meeting. He thanked Michelle Kellogg, Katie Madsen, and Minda Stockdale for their great job working behind the scenes on Election Day, as well as all the candidates for running and putting their hearts into the race. He indicated the City was acknowledged for its Innovative Municipal Leadership by the Utah Business Journal. Luke Cartin stated Mayor Thomas also received a Visionary Leadership Award from Utah Clean Energy. Mayor Thomas noted Summit County, Salt Lake City, and Moab were recognized as well for their leadership.

Strategic Code Enforcement Update:

Michelle Downard, Deputy Building Official, and Shelley Hatch, Code Enforcement Officer, presented this item. Downard stated the City had a cross between proactive code enforcement and reactive code enforcement, with an emphasis on being proactive on areas of importance to the City. Hatch said the construction mitigation plans were

1 being analyzed, with regard to lighting, parking, and items in the right-of-way. She spent
2 time on issuing orders and notices to noncompliant people. Parking was another issue
3 that her group monitored. They also worked with Planning to monitor signs. Other
4 enforcement issues involved special events, trash cans left on the street, business
5 licensing and miscellaneous issues such as snow and weed control. Hatch displayed a
6 graph that showed the increase in proactive investigations, community complaints, and
7 outreach efforts by the department. She also addressed storm water inspections and
8 noted there was a new code going into effect in December which would require
9 inspections once a month.

10
11 Council Member Beerman asked how the increased enforcement was being received by
12 the construction groups. Hatch felt there were mixed results. Some addressed the
13 issues, but others just wanted to get the job done and felt the City was hindering their
14 progress.

15
16 When asked how enforcement was received by the community, Hatch responded that
17 since there had been a greater outreach, the community now thought they could report
18 issues and see results. Council Member Henney reported he met with code
19 enforcement staff and stated they felt very satisfied to have helped feuding neighbors
20 resolve issues.

21
22 Council Member Worel complimented Code Enforcement staff for their work and stated
23 she knew they were making a difference in the community.

24
25 **Discuss Proposed Amendments to Title 4, Licensing, Chapter 2, Business**
26 **Licensing in General, Section 15, Vibrant Commercial Storefront in HCB and HRC,**
27 **of the Municipal Code of Park City:**

28 Rebecca Gillis, Finance Manager, and Jonathan Weidenhamer, Economic Development
29 Manager, presented this item. Gillis reviewed that the tool currently used to control
30 vibrant storefronts was liquor licenses, but her department found that this was
31 ineffective. She was recommending two requirements for businesses: they would need
32 an active business license and they would have to be open one of two consecutive
33 quarters during staff walkthroughs. Other alternatives could be to change the code to
34 define what a vibrant storefront was, instead of what it was not., to leave the code as is,
35 or repeal the ordinance completely.

36
37 Gillis asked Council if they wanted to retain or remove the exceptions. Weidenhamer
38 indicated the ordinance needed to be cleaned up so it would be effective. If the
39 exceptions were removed, other businesses would be punished. Gillis recommended
40 the two requirement option, knowing that most businesses would be considered vibrant.

41
42 Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing.
43

1 Michael Kaplan stated working with staff had been great. The goal was to incentivize
2 some of the landlords to utilize their buildings. He suggested closing some loopholes
3 that enabled businesses to remain open.

4
5 Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

6
7 Council Member Matsumoto asked if businesses making minor improvements every six
8 months in order to stay open was authorized in the International Building Code.

9 Harrington stated a business would still have to apply for a building permit for those
10 improvements. Polly Samuels McLean indicated if there was an exemption because of
11 the building permit, there was a 180 day exception, but if there was no exemption with
12 the permit, then there wouldn't be a 180 day exception. Gillis added that a business was
13 only allowed one year to obtain a Certificate of Occupancy, so they couldn't extend the
14 building permit process indefinitely.

15
16 Council Member Beerman asked if a time limit could be put on the sale of a property if
17 the exceptions were kept. Council Member Gerber agreed having a time limit was a
18 good idea.

19
20 Council Member Matsumoto didn't think a "by appointment only" gallery was a vibrant
21 storefront. Samuels McLean noted a solution to that would be to require minimum hours
22 open per day. Council Member Worel was reluctant to put more restrictions in the code
23 if the City didn't have the staff to enforce it.

24
25 Council Member Henney felt there was precedent to put a "minimum hours opened" for
26 the good of the community and referred to the dining decks as an example. Samuels
27 McLean stated the recommended Alternative One proposed by staff was defensible.
28 The City wasn't telling businesses that they couldn't be closed, but they wouldn't be able
29 to get a license for Sundance. Council Member Beerman suggested the businesses
30 post their hours of operation, so people would know when they were open and those
31 hours could be tracked and enforced by staff.

32
33 Council favored Recommendation One and Council Member Henney favored keeping
34 the exceptions in. Council Member Matsumoto suggested limiting the rent and was in
35 favor of posting hours. Council Member Beerman favored a one year limit on rent and
36 sale and having posted business hours. Council Member Gerber agreed with Council
37 Members Matsumoto and Beerman.

38
39 **Park Silly Sunday Market (PSSM) 2017 Debrief:**

40 Jenny Diersen, Special Events Manager, and Kate Boyd, PSSM Executive Director,
41 presented this item. Diersen reviewed that this event operated 14 Sundays this
42 summer. The attendance was down 12% with the average attendance being 12,713 per
43 week. The traffic mitigation was successful and she noted that increased signage in the
44 residential areas helped decrease traffic in those areas. She also indicated there was

an increase in transit usage, especially when the electric bus went online. Diersen noted traffic and congestion increased on September 3rd when paid parking was suspended. Boyd reviewed the event's sustainability efforts.

Diersen stated the actual fees were lower than the projected fees this year. She also indicated staff and PSSM hoped to coordinate with the Historic Park City Alliance (HPCA) in order to get feedback and suggestions from business owners regarding this event. Diersen stated an economic impact would be presented to Council in the spring.

For 2018, PSSM requested 14 Sundays, with the market being closed three consecutive Sundays in August due to the scheduling of other events. Council Member Worel asked why the bike valet program did not happen. Boyd stated the company they requested didn't have sufficient battery power to make it up the hill, so other companies were being considered for next year. Council Member Gerber noted how effective traffic mitigation efforts had been since the City charged for parking.

REGULAR MEETING

I. ROLL CALL

Attendee Name	Title	Status
Jack Thomas	Mayor	Present
Andy Beerman	Council Member	Present
Becca Gerber	Council Member	Present
Tim Henney	Council Member	Present
Cindy Matsumoto	Council Member	Present
Nann Worel	Council Member	Present
Diane Foster	City Manager	Present
Mark Harrington	City Attorney	Present
Matt Dias	Assistant City Manager	Present
Michelle Kellogg	City Recorder	Present

II. APPOINTMENTS

1. Consideration to Appoint Kendra Kahlow to Fulfill a Vacant Term on the Park City Public Art Advisory Board, Ending June 30, 2019:

Council Member Matsumoto moved to appoint Kendra Kahlow to fulfill a vacant term on the Park City Public Art Advisory Board, ending June 30, 2019. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

III. COMMUNICATIONS AND DISCLOSURES FROM COUNCIL AND STAFF

Mayor Thomas indicated he would recuse himself from New Business Items Seven and 10 and requested that these items be considered consecutively.

Staff Communications Reports:

• **Parking Enforcement Zone Updates:**

Council Member Beerman asked if the MaWhinney Lot was included in the parking management program. Coulson stated that lot was included because the lot was an overflow lot for events at the library. She felt users should be going to the library or library field, and it should not be used by skiers and/or resort employees. Foster asked if Coulson would come before Council prior to the parking enforcement implementation. Coulson said she would be back next month to update Council with more details.

• **2018 Citizens' Budget:**

• **Hillside Soft-Surface Trail Enhancement Update:**

• **Summit Bike Share Update:**

Foster indicated the Summit Bike Share program officers were in attendance. Julia Collins, Senior Transportation Planner, stated the bikes went over 32,000 miles in just over three months of use. Alain Ayotte stated he was excited Bewegan could work with Park City, and he was surprised to see such overwhelming bike usage, noting that mid-season they made adjustments so the bikes would function better. Mayor Thomas commented it was an exciting experience to change to an e-bike. Braunyno Ayotte said there were 6,900 trips taken this past season.

IV. PUBLIC INPUT (ANY MATTER OF CITY BUSINESS NOT SCHEDULED ON THE AGENDA)

Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for those who wished to address the Council on items not listed on the agenda.

Josh Hobson thanked and congratulated his opponents in the Council election. He spoke on the film "Wasted" and hoped the City could do something with regard to lessening food waste. He noted he had organized meetings with Vail, Peoples Health Clinic and Recycle Utah to address the issue.

Marianne Cirino stated the Homestake employee lot might not be available during Sundance. She expressed frustration and hoped that rumor was false.

1 Max Greenhalgh, County resident, talked about the concrete wall proposed in the
2 Jeremy Ranch area and encouraged Park City's involvement. He was against the walls
3 and indicated most visitors thought they were in Park City after they passed the summit.
4 He thought if the concrete wall was built in Jeremy Ranch, it could be built in other
5 areas as well.

6
7 Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.
8

9 **V. CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES**

10
11 **Consideration to Approve the City Council Meeting Minutes from October 12 and**
12 **24, 2017:**

13 Council Member Gerber requested an addition to the October 24 minutes, Page 10,
14 noting she mentioned that the chain store ordinance would work in partnership with
15 vertical zoning.

16
17 Council Member Gerber moved to approve the City Council Meeting minutes from
18 October 12 and 24, 2017, as amended. Council Member Worel seconded the motion.

19 **RESULT: APPROVED**

20 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

21
22 **VI. CONSENT AGENDA**

23
24 **1. Consideration to Approve Resolution 31-2017, a Resolution Proclaiming**
25 **November 25, 2017, "Small Business Saturday" in Park City, Utah:**

26
27 **2. Request to Authorize the City Manager to Enter into a Professional Service**
28 **Agreement with Summit Land Conservancy in the Amount of \$34,100 for the**
29 **Library Field Preservation and Stewardship Project:**

30
31 **3. Consideration to Approve an Amendment to the Amended Encroachment**
32 **Permit for Deer Valley Resort Tunnel:**

33
34 Council Member Worel moved to approve the Consent Agenda. Council Member
35 Matsumoto seconded the motion.

36 **RESULT: APPROVED**

37 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

38
39 **VII. OLD BUSINESS**
40

1. **Bonanza Flat- Resource Inventory Update:**

Heinrich Deters, Open Space Manager, Wendy Fisher, Executive Director, and Mike Auger, Stewardship Director, Utah Open Lands, presented this item. Deters stated the first step of the conservation easement was to create a resource inventory. He requested the inventory continue through the winter before finalizing it in March. Fisher stated the reason for the inventory was to determine uses on the property and noted the inventory would help with the adaptive action plan. Fact sheets were being put together to help users understand the property and answer their questions.

Auger discussed the vegetative analysis and stated the aspen forest and conifers were the largest category in the area. Sage brush, shrubs and grasses, and wet meadows were also found there. With regard to the forest health, some insect infestations were noted, but the overall forest health was excellent. He also stated the animal habitat included the Rocky Mountain Elk, the Shiras Moose, Flammulated Owl, Mountain Goats, American Pika, cougar, bear and more.

Fisher stated there would be conflicts between the conservation values, so priorities would need to be set. A recreation inventory was being tracked as well. There were one and two track trails, and hiking was abundant in the area. Some of the trails were not sustainable and work needed to be done in that area. Mountain biking trails were also on the property and survey results showed 50% of responders used the trails for mountain biking. Another use was dog walking and she noted dog waste was not being picked up. Camping was another use, but there was concern about forest fires and human waste. She also indicated there was minimal horseback riding there. Snowshoeing and back country skiing were not very impactful. Paragliding was also occurring. Snowmobiling was a controversial activity, and 20% of survey respondents were in favor of the sport while 80% were against it. Most respondents thought no summer motorized vehicles should be permitted, and she indicated motor oil could affect the natural habitat.

Fisher stated parking on Guardsman Pass was not sustainable, noting many cars parked along there which hindered emergency vehicle access. This was a huge issue that would need to be dealt with.

Auger discussed mining hazards and stated there were three shafts that were found, and the City was working to close those off. He also indicated Bonanza Flat had abundant water resources and water quality testing was ongoing. Fisher recommended a functional trail system, public access, signage, enforcement, etc. to ensure the preservation of this natural area.

Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for public input.

Anne Bransford spoke on behalf of the private homeowners on Bonanza Flat next to Guardsman Pass. She expressed concern about the fire circles and beer cans she

encountered. She hoped port-o-potties, signage, and restrictions would be in place soon so that conditions would be improved. She requested that a landlocked neighbor's property be addressed before the end of the year. She offered her services, noting she had a wealth of information from being a long-time resident.

Charlie Sturgis stated ski access was important on the property and he hoped to resolve parking access conditions.

Matt Meinholdt, resident of Brighton Estates, thanked the Council and staff for their hard work and diligence in learning about the area. He offered his services in educating others about Bonanza Flat.

Russ Mangone, Salt Lake Snow Mobile Association, indicated Bonanza Flat was not used a lot by snowmobilers. There were some bad snowmobilers, but most were good, conscientious, riders.

Eric Vaughn, resident of Sandy, accessed Bonanza Flat through Guardsman Pass, and indicated he snowboarded and snowmobiled in the area. He thought most people were responsible users and hoped they would still have access to that property.

Brooke Hontz stated COSAC members would be involved in determining the uses for the area. The language on the bond was "Preservation" and she thought that would be the priority.

Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

Council agreed to continue the information gathering efforts in the resource inventory through March, 2018.

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

1. Consideration to Approve Level Three Special Event Team USA Winterfest Olympic Opening Celebration, to be Held on Lower Main Street Saturday, February 10, 2018, in a Form Approved by the City Attorney:

Jenny Diersen, Special Events Manager, presented this item. She stated outreach efforts showed strong support for this event. The event kicked off in New York and would reach Park City on Saturday, February 10th. The event would include pin trading, an Olympic athlete meet and greet, and more. No road closures were expected. She noted this event would be two weeks after the Sundance Festival ended, and reviewed the planned traffic mitigation and sustainability efforts. The event requested a fee reduction of \$12,360.

Council Member Henney stated staff did good work on laying out the traffic and sustainability plans as well as outreach efforts, and asked for further details on the

1 outreach efforts. Diersen and Lynn Ware Peek explained the extent of outreach that
2 was done, including clarifying that this was on a weekend. Ware Peek noted there were
3 only positive responses from business owners with regard to that event, indicating the
4 businesses viewed this event as a big community celebration and they were excited to
5 participate. Foster indicated that a list of each individual/business that was contacted
6 through outreach efforts could be compiled.

7
8 Council Member Beerman was concerned about traffic mitigation in the residential
9 areas. Diersen stated there would be signage and a police presence. Council Member
10 Gerber asked who the target audience would be for the event. Diersen stated there
11 would be national advertising but the event would be greatly supported by the
12 community.

13
14 Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for public input.

15
16 Mike Sweeney stated he supported the event and noted other businesses in the area
17 supported the event as well.

18
19 Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

20
21 Council Member Henney moved to approve Level Three Special Event - Team USA
22 Winterfest Olympic Opening Celebration, to be held on Lower Main Street, Saturday,
23 February 10, 2018, in a form approved by the City Attorney. Council Member Worel
24 seconded the motion.

25 **RESULT: APPROVED**

26 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

27
28 **2. Consideration to Authorize the City Manager to Sign a Professional**
29 **Services Agreement, in a Form Approved by the City Attorney, with ABM Parking**
30 **Services for Parking Support Related to Special Events, in an Amount Not to**
31 **Exceed \$105,371.00:**

32 Kenzie Coulson, Parking Supervisor, and Blake Foncesbeck, Transportation Manager,
33 presented this item. Coulson indicated Parking supplemented Transit with event parking
34 operations, focusing on barricades, supplemental lots, etc. She stated the new
35 technology could result in a decrease in supplemental event space needs in the future,
36 but since the City was currently in a transitional period, they wanted to make sure
37 events went as smoothly as possible.

38
39 Council Member Gerber stated when employees got accustomed to parking in the
40 Homestake Lot, that available space shouldn't be changed or altered for events such as
41 Sundance. Coulson stated the contract needed to be in place and those possibilities
42 were included in the contract, whether they were actually needed or not.

Council Member Beerman asked how the cost of the contract would be offset by the parking fee revenue. Coulson stated that topic would come up at each supplemental plan review. She thought the Parking budget would also be a topic brought to Council during the early winter months.

Mayor Thomas opened the public input portion of the meeting. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

Council Member Beerman moved to authorize the City Manager to sign a professional services agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with ABM Parking Services for parking support related to special events, in an amount not to exceed \$105,371.00. Council Member Worel seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

3. Consideration to Approve Ordinance 2017-58, an Ordinance Amending Title 9, Parking Code, of the Municipal Code of Park City, Utah:

Kenzie Coulson, Parking Supervisor, indicated Parking wanted to amend outdated language in the code. She recently distributed a Main Street survey and indicated respondents were in favor of defining carpool occupancy as a vehicle with two passengers. She also wanted to clarify the maximum parking time allowance. Robbie Smoot, Parking Data Analyst, and Scott Colley, Transit Shift Supervisor, were introduced as new hires to Park City and would be returning with Coulson frequently to discuss the trends in Parking.

Council Member Gerber asked about the carpool rules. Coulson stated that when people used the hang tag permit, it would signify they were actually carpooling. All parties would have a hang tag, but only the first one swiped would open the gate. Carpoolers would be asked to come in together to register as carpool partners. There would be enforcement as well for cases where a carpool permit was in a vehicle used only by the driver. Coulson also indicated the machines would take currency, but they found that most people paid by credit card.

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing.

Marianne Cirino asked for clarification on the proposed amendments in Items D, Employee Permit, E, Business Permit, and F, Service Vehicle Permit.

Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

1 Coulson explained the permit options were there if needed, including employee permits
2 and business permits, but only the carpool permit would be in effect initially. The service
3 vehicle permit was for residential areas because on Main Street the daytime parking
4 was free. Harrington suggested adding the word "residential" in front of "service" on Item
5 F.

6
7 Council Member Gerber asked about emergency situations. Colley stated there was
8 paid parking for business but if a service vehicle had its blinkers on temporarily, it would
9 try to be accommodated by Parking Enforcement.

10
11 Cirino asked if service vehicles would have to pay parking fees if they came at night to
12 which Coulson responded in the affirmative and noted that provision was already in
13 effect.

14
15 Council Member Henney moved to approve Ordinance 2017-58, an Ordinance
16 Amending Title 9, Parking Code, of the Municipal Code of Park City, Utah. Council
17 Member Gerber seconded the motion.

18 **RESULT: APPROVED**

19 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

20
21 **4. Consideration to Authorize the City Manager to Execute the Second**
22 **Addendum to the Professional Services Agreement, in a Form Approved by the**
23 **City Attorney, with Dixon Resources Unlimited for Parking Technology Program**
24 **Consultation, in an Amount Not to Exceed \$125,000.00, for a Total Contract**
25 **Amount Not to Exceed \$238,654.00:**

26 Kenzie Coulson, Parking Supervisor, requested that the contract with Dixon Resources
27 be extended so support would be available should it be needed. This agreement stated
28 Dixon would be paid only if support was needed. The City was currently in the
29 construction phase of the Parking plan so there could be potentially difficult challenges
30 that arose. Blake Fannesbeck stated there was value to Dixon's nationwide experience
31 that would be helpful in this fluid time.

32
33 Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for public input. No comments were given. Mayor
34 Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

35
36 Council Member Worel thought staff did a wonderful job, but expressed frustration that
37 when Council was presented with a concept, they assumed the total scope and amount
38 were given up front. She indicated she would appreciate notification if staff knew there
39 would be a Part B or C of a project at a future date, so Council would be aware of the
40 total potential price. Coulson thought this project was a bit of a design build, so changes
41 were made when the proposed situation was not the reality, and gave the example that

the geography didn't allow the proposed installation so another alternative was necessary.

Council Member Beerman felt Parking was very comprehensive on this big project and Julie Dixon and the Dixon Group were exceptional in outreach and support.

Council Member Beerman moved to authorize the City Manager to execute the Second Addendum to the professional services agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with Dixon Resources Unlimited for Parking Technology Program Consultation, in an amount not to exceed \$125,000.00, for a total contract amount not to exceed \$238,654.00. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

5. Consideration of an Encroachment Permit Extension Request for a Crane Located at the Kimball Garage Development - 638 Park Avenue:

Michelle Downard, Deputy Building Official, reviewed the encroachment agreement and explained the owner requested an extension to the agreement. Dave Thacker, Building Official, indicated the crane needed to remain onsite in order to finish level two and complete level three of this project. Downard indicated staff analyzed how the City could minimize the impacts to this construction site. Thacker stated staff recommended approving the request with the amendments of snow mitigation, certified flaggers on site, and demobilization in seven days.

Council Member Matsumoto asked if the crane could be removed during Sundance and Winterfest. Thacker stated that would be costly and would take a great deal of time. Tony Tyler, Columbus Pacific, stated it was next to impossible to remove the crane and it would mandate a road closure for a day to disassemble. He would be willing to fold the crane for Christmas and Sundance which would minimize the visual impact during those dates. Council Member Matsumoto asked that Winterfest be added as one of the folding dates as well.

Mayor Thomas opened the public input portion of the meeting.

Chris Shaefer, Town Lift Condos, stated the crane had minimal impact from his standpoint, and even walking around the streets, it didn't bother him. He hoped leaving the crane would expedite the completion of the project so all could enjoy the new building.

Mike Sweeney supported the crane remaining throughout the winter. He surveyed the Lower Main merchants and noted the unanimous support that completing the project took precedence over the visual impact of the presence of the crane.

1 Tina Graham, Sundance, agreed that the project should continue. During Sundance,
2 that road was only opened to buses so there would be minimal impact.

3
4 Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

5
6 Council Member Beerman stated the site management was very good, but when things
7 were busy, there were backups. He preferred it being closed during the winter. He
8 thought the pedestrians were the ones impacted, and requested it be off the streets
9 after December 20th when the City got busy.

10
11 Mayor Thomas asked how long the project would be delayed without the crane. Bryce
12 Jensen stated the project could not continue without the crane and there would be a
13 safety hazard as well, so there could be up to a six month delay in construction time if it
14 was removed.

15
16 Council Member Worel asked if the developer had a building permit, and noted that if
17 the crane remained, the project should be completed in June, 2018. Council Member
18 Gerber asked if the crane could be used during inclement weather. Tyler stated high
19 winds or low visibility would stop the crane. Council Member Gerber asked if the
20 barriers would be removed if the crane was removed. Jensen said it wasn't the crane
21 that caused the traffic problems but rather the construction barriers. Thacker indicated
22 the crane was on the sidewalk.

23
24 Council Member Matsumoto supported keeping the crane on site through the winter.
25 Mayor Thomas stated cranes were very efficient and it minimized the impact on the
26 street and to the neighbors. Council Member Henney favored continuing with the project
27 throughout the winter in order to complete the project.

28
29 Council Member Worel stated it was the cement trucks that snarled traffic and asked if
30 those impacts could be mitigated. Jensen stated that provision was already set in the
31 agreement and they felt they would be out of the road after December 15th. Council
32 Member Gerber was in favor of the extension.

33
34 Council Member Matsumoto moved to approve an encroachment permit extension
35 request for a crane located at the Kimball Garage Development - 638 Park Avenue with
36 the recommended amendments presented and lowering the crane as staff directs.
37 Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

38 **RESULT: APPROVED**

39 **AYES:** Council Members Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

40 **NAY:** Council Member Beerman

6. Consideration to Approve Ordinance 2017-59, an Ordinance Amending the Land Management Code Section 15, Chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5 Regarding Modifications to Roof Design Criteria, Defining Contributing Roof Form and Allowing for Lower Roof Pitches and “Green Roofs” in Specific Locations:

Hannah Tyler, Anya Grahn, and Bruce Erickson, Planning Department, presented this item. Tyler stated Planning worked on the flat roofs code amendment for the past year. Grahn indicated staff tried to make the code easier to understand.

Council Member Gerber asked about the visual of having flat roofs. Grahn stated the first 25 feet of the structure would have to have a pitch, but beyond that could be flat. Council Member Beerman liked the variety of roofs in Old Town, but he was concerned about the use of the roofs. Tyler indicated hot tubs and other uses were not allowed over 23 feet above the grade, and stated she hoped that would protect privacy. The code would also not allow green roofs being used as decks.

Council Member Worel asked if a hot tub would be allowed on a flat roof but not on green roof. Tyler affirmed that a hot tub could be located on the flat roof, which would be considered a deck with a railing, but not on the additional space that was considered a green roof. Grahn stated a hot tub could be on the second level of a home but not on the third level since that would exceed the height limit.

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing and commented that he felt Planning did an amazing job on the code amendments and thought it would knit the old with the new in the community.

Council Member Matsumoto moved to approve Ordinance 2017-59, an Ordinance amending the Land Management Code Section 15, Chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5 regarding modifications to Roof Design Criteria, Defining Contributing Roof Form and allowing for Lower Roof Pitches and “Green Roofs” in specific locations with the amendment of the word “contributing” replacing “contributory” throughout this code. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

7. Consideration to Approve Ordinance 2017-60, an Ordinance Approving the 368 Main Street Plat Amendment Located at 368 Main Street, Park City, Utah, Pursuant to Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Conditions of Approval in a Form Approved by the City Attorney:

Mayor Thomas recused himself from this item. Mayor-Elect Beerman opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor-Elect Beerman closed the public hearing.

Council Member Henney moved to approve Ordinance 2017-60, an ordinance approving the 368 Main Street Plat Amendment located at 368 Main Street, Park City, Utah, pursuant to findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval in a form approved by the City Attorney. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

10. Consideration to Approve Ordinance 2017-63, an Ordinance Approving the Second Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Nakoma Condominiums Plat, Located at 11, 14, 17 and 24 Nakoma Terrace:

Mayor Thomas recused himself from this item. Kirsten Whetstone, Senior Planner, stated this amendment would memorialize the as-built conditions.

Mayor-Elect Beerman opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor-Elect Beerman closed the public hearing.

Council Member Gerber moved to approve Ordinance 2017-63, an ordinance approving the Second Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Nakoma Condominiums Plat, located at 11, 14, 17 and 24 Nakoma Terrace. Council Member Matsumoto seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

8. Consideration to Approve Ordinance No. 2017-61, an Ordinance Approving the Gold Dust Plaza Condominiums Units 201 & 202, First Amended Plat, Located at 1887 Gold Dust Lane 201& 202, Park City, Utah:

Tippe Morlan, Planner II, stated this was a request to memorialize the boundary changes of the units.

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

Council Member Beerman moved to approve Ordinance No. 2017-61, an Ordinance approving the Gold Dust Plaza Condominiums Units 201 & 202, First Amended Plat, located at 1887 Gold Dust Lane 201& 202, Park City, Utah. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

9. Consideration to Approve Ordinance No. 2017-62, an Ordinance Approving the Robison Plat Amendment, Located at 1002 Woodside Avenue, Park City, Utah:

Tippe Morlan, Planner II, stated this amendment would remove the internal lot line.

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

Council Member Matsumoto moved to approve Ordinance No. 2017-62, an ordinance approving the Robison Plat Amendment, located at 1002 Woodside Avenue, Park City, Utah. Council Member Beerman seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

11. Consideration to Approve Ordinance 2017-64, an Ordinance Approving the Second Amended Village at Empire Pass Phase One Subdivision Combining Lots 1 and 2, Located at 7704 Village Way, Park City, Utah:

Kirsten Whetstone, Senior Planner, indicated this amendment would combine two lots into one lot, and it would eliminate access onto Marsac Avenue.

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

Council Member Gerber asked about the 13 affordable units that would be built in the development. Whetstone stated for every 150 units built, the developer would have to provide 15% affordable units.

Council Member Beerman moved to approve Ordinance 2017-64, an ordinance approving the Second Amended Village at Empire Pass Phase One Subdivision combining Lots 1 and 2, located at 7704 Village Way, Park City, Utah. Council Member Worel seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

12. Consideration to Approve Engineering and Professional Services Agreement (EPSA) Between Rocky Mountain Power (RMP), a Division of PacifiCorp, an Oregon Corporation and Park City Municipal Corporation, a Utah Municipal Corporation, for Work to be Performed to Facilitate the Acquisition of Renewable Energy for Delivery to Existing Customer-Owned Municipal Sites, Located in or Near Park City, Utah, in an Amount Not to Exceed \$31,000 in a Form Approved by the City Attorney:

1 Luke Cartin, Environmental Sustainability Manager, and Chad Ambrose, RMP. Cartin
2 reviewed the outreach within the state and other public relations avenues to present the
3 City's effort in being a 100% renewable community. He stated the proposed EPSA
4 agreement would transfer to a retail services agreement, which was a construction
5 agreement, after 550 days, in 2019. With regard to electric buses, he displayed a graph
6 showing the cost savings compared to diesel buses. It was also indicated this project
7 would provide jobs, tax revenue and cost certainty.

8
9 Council Member Beerman asked if Summit County would have its own EPSA. Cartin
10 stated their net zero goal was not firm so he didn't know their timeframe. Cartin
11 indicated the City was more in line with Salt Lake City's net zero goal, so a partnership
12 with Salt Lake City might be more feasible. Ambrose stated Salt Lake City was a large
13 load for renewables, so if Park City partnered with Salt Lake City there could be
14 economies of scale.

15
16 Council Member Henney was pleased with the progress that had been made. He felt
17 the goal was now tangible. He thanked the Sustainability team for their efforts. Ambrose
18 stated RMP was inventing the wheel with these agreements and projects and it was an
19 exciting time. Mayor Thomas stated this was a dream and thanked the Council for
20 having the nerve and guts to go for it.

21
22 Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing.

23
24 Doug Ogilvie thanked Council for their efforts in making the community sustainable.

25
26 Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

27
28 Council Member Beerman moved to approve an engineering and professional services
29 agreement between Rocky Mountain Power, a division of PacifiCorp, an Oregon
30 Corporation and Park City Municipal Corporation, a Utah Municipal Corporation, for
31 work to be performed to facilitate the acquisition of renewable energy for delivery to
32 existing customer-owned municipal sites, located in or near Park City, Utah, in an
33 amount not to exceed \$31,000 in a form approved by the City Attorney. Council Member
34 Worel seconded the motion.

35 **RESULT: APPROVED**

36 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

37
38 **IX. ADJOURNMENT**

39
40 With no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

41
42

Michelle Kellogg, City Recorder



PARK CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES-DRAFT
445 MARSAC AVENUE
PARK CITY, SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH 84060

November 30, 2017

The Council of Park City, Summit County, Utah, met in open meeting on November 30, 2017, at 2:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers.

Council Member Gerber moved to close the meeting to discuss property, personnel and litigation at 2:07 p.m. Council Member Worel seconded the motion. Voting Aye: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

CLOSED SESSION

Council Member Worel moved to adjourn from Closed Meeting at 3:05 p.m. Council Member Gerber seconded the motion. Voting Aye: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

WORK SESSION

Council Questions and Comments:

Council Member Henney attended the Joint Transportation Advisory Board (JTAB) and Après with Council, and indicated he would like there to be a variety of the community at these Council gatherings. He also attended the Prospector Property Owners Association meeting, where their problems with parking were discussed.

Council Member Gerber attended the Historic Park City Alliance (HPCA) meeting where there was continued discussion on the paid parking program. She thanked Kenzie Coulson for all her hard work with regard to the parking project. She also attended a Bright Futures meeting, the Après with Council, and the Electric Light Parade, noting that there were 13 entries this year.

Council Member Worel attended the Communities that Care steering committee meeting, and indicated they had a youth retreat, so strides were being made there. She attended the Joint Transportation Advisory Board (JTAB) meeting and thanked Blake Fonnesbeck for listing Transit's 42 accomplishments in 2017. She also attended the Chamber Board meeting where it was noted they now had event impact calculator software.

1 Council Member Beerman attended the grand opening of the museum in Prospector, as
2 well as the Bonanza Flat stakeholder meeting.

3
4 Mayor Thomas attended the Bonanza Flat stakeholder meeting as well.

5
6 **Top Priority Discussion – Arts and Culture:**

7 Jed Briggs, Capital Projects Manager, Jenny Diersen, Special Events Manager, and
8 Adriane Juarez, Library Director, presented this item. Briggs reviewed that the top
9 priorities needed a value statement, goals, accomplishments, next steps and key
10 performance indicators. Diersen reviewed the history of Arts and Culture in the City,
11 noting that today there were 20 nonprofit organizations that worked together in the
12 community to support Arts and Culture.

13
14 Briggs reviewed the goals and acknowledged they were taken from the Public Art
15 Advisory Board's strategic plan. He also listed the ongoing or upcoming projects with
16 regard to Arts and Culture which were listed in the staff report. He asked for
17 suggestions from Council. Council Member Beerman stated tremendous progress was
18 made this year when Arts and Culture was made a top priority. He felt this priority was
19 too broad and the focus should be narrowed. He gave examples of Triple Crown,
20 sustainability and historic preservation aspects listed that could be moved to other
21 categories.

22
23 Council Member Worel thought one of the challenges had been getting an inventory of
24 the City's public art and she felt that keeping the inventory up-to-date should be an
25 objective. With regard to special events, she suggested language be added that the City
26 would work with the Chamber to determine the impact of events.

27
28 Council Member Gerber felt art that speaks to the community might need some work,
29 since the community had a large Latino population. She hoped the City could have art
30 that reflected all the different cultures within the community.

31
32 Council Member Henney noted that there were opportunities to interact with local
33 artists, and thought these artists should be celebrated and not just acknowledged. He
34 hoped Arts and Culture could be discussed with the community for further input, but felt
35 staff was on the right track. He noted the Main Street Plaza should be included under
36 the economy section since other plazas were part of this priority.

37
38 Council Member Matsumoto asked if all the special events needed to be included in this
39 priority. Diersen stated some recreational events could cross over into cultural events,
40 noting Tour of Utah and the World Cup could be considered cultural events, but she
41 acknowledged that not all recreational events had a place in this priority.

42
43 Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for public comment.
44

1 Alex Butwinski, Public Art Advisory Board member, read a prepared statement thanking
2 the Council for supporting Arts and Culture.

3
4 Mayor Thomas closed the public comment portion of the meeting.

5
6 **Top Priority Discussion – Social Equity:**

7 Jed Briggs, Capital Projects Manager, and Lynn Ware Peek, Community Engagement
8 Liaison, presented this item. Briggs stated there were several employees throughout all
9 City departments who worked with the Latino members of the community. There were
10 also nonprofits that were consulted as this priority took shape. A video on Social Equity
11 made by Portland, Oregon, was shown.

12
13 Ware Peek indicated strides were made with the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
14 (DACA) resolution, and a committee was formed to come up with goals for this priority.
15 She noted the Latino community was important, but she indicated there were other
16 sectors that needed representation as well, such as seniors and youth. She presented
17 the goals and next steps as set forth in the staff report. Ware Peek acknowledged the
18 efforts of different departments in the City to make recreation programs and housing
19 affordable to all sectors of the community.

20
21 Briggs asked Council for feedback on the listed goals. Council Member Matsumoto
22 asked if legal equity belonged in this priority, and gave examples of legal services being
23 provided to those struggling with employment issues, housing issues, etc. Ware Peek
24 stated if the City had a dedicated office, it would fall into this category.

25
26 Council Member Henney was excited to see the progress in this area. Like Arts and
27 Culture, he felt the community was ready to make Social Equity a priority. These
28 priorities would help define the community's identity. He didn't want to brand Park City,
29 but wanted to define the City from the inside. He liked how this priority included various
30 groups and not only the Latino community. He wanted them to feel welcomed, valued
31 and safe, and he knew the Latino community did not feel safe. He thought that defining
32 these priorities helped in the rapid progress made in these areas.

33
34 Council Member Gerber thought a lot of people were being missed because of the lack
35 of safe, affordable housing. She also liked the goal of having a living wage. She spoke
36 of the progress being made in the schools to reach out to those that were not
37 connected, and suggested that staff might have to reach out to some in these
38 demographics to fill spots on boards and commissions, asserting that it would be worth
39 the effort in order to achieve a 30% participation rate that matched the Latino
40 population.

41
42 Council Member Worel thanked staff for their outreach efforts to engage all nonprofit
43 organizations in the community. She thought there were many organizations in the
44 community that were making strides, but there wasn't a link that connected all the

1 efforts of these individuals and organizations. She agreed with Council Member Henney
2 that there was a need for a community discussion on Social Equity on a greater scale.
3 She also felt there needed to be a hub that would link all the efforts in the community
4 and she hoped to put a strategic plan in place and move forward.

5
6 Council Member Beerman was pleased to see the City progress in its Social Equity
7 goals and noted it was good to set the bar high. He agreed with Council Member Worel
8 on having a hub. He also felt a community liaison should be here to help in this area. He
9 suggested reaching out to the underserved so they could tell the Council what the gaps
10 in this priority might be.

11
12 Mayor Thomas also agreed a hub was needed. The City needed to own the inequity
13 that had gone on, to the City's profit, and correct the situation. He knew this was an
14 uncomfortable topic, but it needed to be addressed and rectified. He felt great work had
15 been done in this area.

16
17 Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for public comment.

18
19 Maria Farrington, Executive Director of Holy Cross Ministries, said their services were
20 geared to responding to the needs of the less fortunate. She was glad the City had
21 made Social Equity a priority, and they would be available to help staff in whatever
22 areas were needed. She also noted they provided legal services for Peace House.

23
24 Ollie Wilder, Park City Community Foundation, agreed that this was worthy of being a
25 high priority, and noted it was important to the community. He worked with the City and
26 other entities, through the Solomon Fund, and asked Council to consider the critical
27 elements of the priority. He encouraged Council to think big, and not get bogged down
28 in listing the goals. He thanked Council again for elevating this issue.

29
30 Rachel Barnett, Peoples Health Clinic, spoke from the health perspective. She
31 distributed a handout on what other cities had done to rectify social inequity. She stated
32 many groups were marginalized and thought the LGBTQIA community was an example
33 of a group that continued to be marginalized. She quoted statistics, including the Latino
34 population reporting the highest percentage of depression, and the number one reason
35 for youth being bullied was because of sexual orientation. She felt the Council did a
36 great job leading in this effort. She stated these groups did not feel safe and these
37 measures needed to be enacted quickly.

38
39 Josh Hobson stated the rest of tonight's agenda was what we do, but this item was who
40 we are.

41
42 Diego Zegarra, Park City Community Foundation and immigrant, thanked Council and
43 staff for being here and felt this issue was critical and important. He endorsed having a
44 living wage since it was linked to housing, education, recreation, etc. He agreed a

1 fulltime person needed to be the hub for all the efforts by the City and different
2 organizations.

3
4 Mayor Thomas closed the public comment portion of the meeting.

5
6 Briggs asked what the status of Social Equity should be. Staff recommended merging
7 housing and overall affordability into the Social Equity Priority. He indicated Council
8 could decide to make this a critical priority now, although it was customary to elevate a
9 priority during the retreat. Briggs also asked if decisions should be made in the future
10 looking through a Social Equity lens.

11
12 Foster noted Ware Peek's position was specifically for community engagement with the
13 Latino population. Police and Recreation had ongoing efforts with the Latino community
14 including having newsletters and other written materials translated into Spanish.

15
16 Council Member Henney stated priorities should not just be a retreat only topic, but with
17 two new Council members coming onboard he felt there should be a rigorous
18 discussion at the retreat on this topic. He clarified that a critical priority used the lens
19 filter for all decisions. He also agreed that the two top priorities could be merged into the
20 one Social Equity priority. He knew there was a segment of the community that was not
21 onboard with this issue and he wanted to hear from them as well, and hoped the entire
22 community could be united on this issue.

23
24 Council Member Matsumoto agreed this topic should be discussed further during the
25 retreat.

26
27 Council Member Gerber felt there was such an alignment between the Council that they
28 should make this a critical priority now, but she understood this was the beginning of the
29 conversation. She knew the new Council members would have input and she looked
30 forward to discussing this further at the retreat. She requested more recommendations
31 from staff as far as the direction for this priority and asked if they were thinking of
32 creating a fulltime position, or even a department for this priority. She noted that
33 sometimes waiting wasn't always for the best.

34
35 Council Member Worel agreed that elevating this to a critical priority would serve the
36 purpose of being a lens for all decisions made. She felt the discussion tonight showed
37 that this was a community issue that would have a detrimental effect if nothing changed,
38 and she supported elevating this priority to a critical priority tonight. If Social Equity was
39 a critical priority, it would give Council a platform to discuss continually like the other
40 critical priorities.

41
42 Council Member Beerman stated the value statement for this priority needed to be
43 strengthened and suggested the wording "A diverse population strengthens
44 communities." He was in favor of combining the two suggested top priorities into the

1 Social Equity priority, but felt it was premature to elevate this today to a critical priority
2 because the community needed to be part of this decision. He supported using
3 resources for this priority to move it forward. He stated the other critical priorities were
4 task driven, but Social Equity had a goal of changing the community mindset. He
5 wished to discuss this further at the retreat.

6
7 Mayor Thomas agreed with Council Member Worel that this priority needed to be
8 elevated to a critical priority. It would be valuable to discuss it more broadly at the
9 retreat, but this needed to happen quickly.

10
11 Council Member Gerber asked if this item would have to come back to a regular
12 meeting in order to vote on elevating this priority. Foster stated direction could be given
13 in a work meeting to elevate it if Council so desired.

14
15 Council Member Matsumoto favored deciding at the retreat. Council Member Henney
16 asked if Council was comfortable moving forward without community outreach. He didn't
17 mind elevating it, but thought the community should be informed. Council Member
18 Worel didn't see this as mutually exclusive, and stated if it was elevated then
19 conversations could continue with all segments of the community. Council Member
20 Henney felt Council was criticized for pushing its agenda without feedback from all the
21 community.

22
23 Council Member Beerman felt it would be rushing to elevate this priority tonight. He
24 agreed Council would reach the same conclusion at the retreat, but wanted more
25 process and outreach in order to include all groups. He stated things were moving
26 forward with or without the elevation of the priority. Mayor Thomas indicated in looking
27 at the other critical priorities, staff jumped into full working mode that made these
28 priorities leap in their progress, so it was important to make this a critical priority.
29 Council Member Matsumoto didn't know if staff could handle four critical priorities at
30 once and felt that discussion should take place at the retreat. Council Member Gerber
31 stated the more this priority was discussed, the better the progress would be moving
32 forward. If the discussions began now, progress would be made sooner. Council
33 Member Henney agreed the discussion didn't have to wait for the retreat, and asked
34 that the discussions continue with feedback from the public.

35
36 Foster suggested a special City Council meeting be held on January 16, specifically for
37 Social Equity public input. Staff would be working at full speed on a gap analysis and
38 they would provide Council with feedback on how this could best be implemented. Staff
39 would bring Council recommendations prior to the retreat. Council Member Gerber
40 requested outreach for this meeting. Council Member Beerman supported discussing
41 Social Equity at every meeting, but favored waiting until there was a full Council
42 onboard to elevate the priority to critical status. The Council agreed to have Social
43 Equity on every agenda in December.

Critical Priority Update – Transportation:

Alfred Knotts, Transportation Planning Manager, Blake Foncesbeck, Transportation Manager, and Julia Collins, Senior Transportation Planner, presented this item. Knotts gave an overview of the overall Transportation Program. He displayed a regional map on current and future projects within the region. He noted the SR 248 project was in the environmental study phase. He also displayed population and traffic projects through 2040. Council Member Worel asked who determined the public comment period during the scoping process, which was November 14 - December 29. Knotts indicated a 30 day comment period was required but UDOT extended it to 45 days because holidays were during that timeframe. It was indicated a public comment meeting would be held at the library on December 5th from 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Knotts reviewed that the pedestrian improvements could be implemented before the rest of the project because those improvements didn't need an environmental study. Collins commented the League of American Bicyclists awarded Park City a Bicycle Friendly Community Gold Level Designation because of the transit tax initiative, the e-bike program and the multiuse trail system that the City implemented. It was noted that only 29 communities in the U.S. had achieved this status.

Collins indicated improvements were being made to Deer Valley Drive for pedestrians and bicycles. Also in the plans was a Master Transportation Plan for the region. Knotts discussed other projects, including transit shelter improvements and an intermodal transportation hub at Bonanza Park, and suggested having public art as part of the shelter project. The intermodal hub would focus on smaller vehicles and shorter trips. He expressed that there was a push to get people on the transit system. Knotts discussed the long range transportation plan and indicated there was wisdom in making a list of fiscally approved projects and a list that was not fiscally approved, that might be a reality in the future.

Foncesbeck commented there were 42 accomplishments that Transit achieved within the last year. He stated the department was more efficient and proactive in their transit goals and plans. With regard to the change in the Prospector route, he noted some people liked the change and others did not. One suggestion to accommodate all users would be assigning a third bus to that route. Another alternative would be to use the shuttles assigned to the Homestake Lot to run the eliminated route in the mornings.

Council Member Matsumoto did not favor allotting \$40,000 for the shuttle. Council Member Gerber asked if the intermodal hub would make the transfers easier. Foncesbeck stated there were several transfer options for those wanting to get to the resorts. He stated staff would evaluate more efficient route options this winter. Council Member Worel stated she would leave the route options to staff. Council Member Beerman indicated the residents were consistent transit users and he requested the options be sent out to them for feedback on their preference before the route change was implemented.

Discuss Proposed Amendments to Title 14, Chapter 7, Accommodation of Complete Streets, in the Park City Municipal Code:

Julia Collins, Senior Transportation Planner, Blake Fonnesebeck, Transportation Manager, and Alfred Knotts, Transportation Planning Manager, presented this item. Collins stated this code amendment was a product of an interdepartmental group working to have a Complete Streets policy. She explained the language in the draft ordinance was taken from the General Plan and the Transportation Master Plan. She thought it was important to note that a goal for 2022 was to implement a Complete Streets policy. The ordinance would also include the community goal of having a multimodal network. She stated there was a lot of work by the committee to have green streets with input from Water and Public Art. She proposed codifying the design guidelines as well so they could be used in the implementation phases. The Council was in favor of the proposed amendments.

REGULAR MEETING

I. ROLL CALL

Attendee Name	Title	Status
Jack Thomas	Mayor	Present
Andy Beerman	Council Member	Present
Becca Gerber	Council Member	Present
Tim Henney	Council Member	Present
Cindy Matsumoto	Council Member	Present
Nann Worel	Council Member	Present
Diane Foster	City Manager	Present
Mark Harrington	City Attorney	Present
Matt Dias	Assistant City Manager	Present
Michelle Kellogg	City Recorder	Present

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND DISCLOSURES FROM COUNCIL AND STAFF

Council Member Beerman announced he would be moving into the mayor's role in January and gave his notice to Council that he would resign December 27th, noting state code mandated the appointment of a new Council member 30 days from his resignation. There would be a press release tomorrow, and the application would be made available to the public, but the application could not be submitted until December 27th. In addition, a public open house would be held December 19th to inform interested persons on the responsibilities involved as a member of the City Council. Council Member Beerman indicated he would be out of town on the 19th and asked if any on the Council would be able to attend the open house to answer questions from the public. It was indicated interviews would be held throughout January and the new Council

member would be appointed on January 23rd. In addition, there would be three or four Planning Commission seats open and those would need to be filled as well.

Mayor Thomas thanked the Planning staff for all the work they put into their jobs, noting it was a long Planning Commission meeting last night and then they attended this meeting tonight.

Nate Rockwood, Debt and Grant Manager, indicated the City closed on the Sales Tax Revenue bonds. They were sold at \$32 million and the City received 3\$ million in premiums. He commented that there were 13 bids on the bonds, which was the highest the City ever received.

III. PUBLIC INPUT (ANY MATTER OF CITY BUSINESS NOT SCHEDULED ON THE AGENDA)

Mayor Thomas opened the meeting for those who wished to address the Council on items not listed on the agenda. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas closed the public input portion of the meeting.

IV. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Request to Approve the Following Special Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage License Applications for Operation During the 2018 Sundance Film Festival:

2. Request to Approve the Following Type 2 Convention Sales License (CSL) Applications for Operation During the 2018 Sundance Film Festival:

Council Member Henney moved to approve the Consent Agenda. Council Member Worel seconded the motion.

RESULT: APPROVED

AYES: Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

V. NEW BUSINESS

1. Consideration to Continue an Ordinance Approving the Alice Claim Subdivision and Plat Amendment, Located South of the Intersection of King Road, Ridge Avenue, and Sampson Avenue:

Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing.

Jerry Fiat, who represented the applicant, said one thing requested of the applicant was to eliminate as many conditions of approval as possible. There were two conditions that

1 couldn't be removed and the continuation of this item was because they were waiting on
2 these two items.

3
4 Mayor Thomas closed the public hearing.

5
6 Council Member Gerber moved to continue an ordinance approving the Alice Claim
7 Subdivision and Plat Amendment, located south of the intersection of King Road, Ridge
8 Avenue, and Sampson Avenue to a date uncertain. Council Member Henney seconded
9 the motion.

10 **RESULT: CONTINUED TO A DATE UNCERTAIN**

11 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

12
13 **2. Consideration to Continue an Ordinance Approving Ridge Avenue Plat**
14 **Amendment (Alice Claim Property Swap), Located South of the Intersection of**
15 **King Road, Ridge Avenue, and Sampson Avenue:**

16 Mayor Thomas opened the public hearing. No comments were given. Mayor Thomas
17 closed the public hearing.

18
19 Council Member Beerman moved to continue an ordinance approving Ridge Avenue
20 Plat Amendment (Alice Claim property swap), located south of the intersection of King
21 Road, Ridge Avenue, and Sampson Avenue to a date uncertain. Council Member Worel
22 seconded the motion.

23 **RESULT: CONTINUED TO A DATE UNCERTAIN**

24 **AYES:** Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel

25
26 Council Member Matsumoto moved to close the meeting to discuss property, personnel
27 and litigation at 6:40 p.m. Council Member Henney seconded the motion. Voting Aye:
28 Council Members Beerman, Gerber, Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

29
30 **CLOSED SESSION**

31
32 Council Member Worel moved to adjourn from Closed Meeting at 8:00 p.m. Council
33 Member Gerber seconded the motion. Voting Aye: Council Members Beerman, Gerber,
34 Henney, Matsumoto, and Worel.

35
36 **VI. ADJOURNMENT**

37
38 With no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

39
40
Michelle Kellogg, City Recorder



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

The attached Attachment A lists all License applicants to date pending approval. These applicants have completed all requirements for application, including insurance requirements and paid the applicable license fee. Staff is requesting approval of the attached applicants to serve alcoholic beverages during the 2018 Festival.

Respectfully:

Beth Bynan, Business License Specialist

City Council Staff Report



Subject: Local Consent for Special Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage Licenses during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival
Author: Beth Bynan, Business License Specialist
Department: Finance
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Consent

Summary Recommendation

Staff is requesting Council approval of the Special Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage License (License) applications listed in Attachment A for operation during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival (Festival).

Executive Summary

The attached Attachment A lists all License applicants to date pending approval. These applicants have completed all requirements for application, including insurance requirements and paid the applicable license fee. Staff is requesting approval of the attached applicants to serve alcoholic beverages during the 2018 Festival.

Acronyms

City – Park City Municipal Corporation
DABC - Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
HPCA- Historic Park City Alliance
License – Special Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage License
Festival – Sundance Film Festival
MFL – Master Festival License
SE – Special Events

Background

On June 6, 2013, [Minutes](#) Council passed amendments to the requirement for a License during the time period of the Festival. One of those amendments requires City Council approval of all applications. The final deadline for DABC approval prior to the Festival will be on January 5, 2018. However, there are instances in which the Park City Municipal (City) requires a License and the DABC does not (i.e. private parties). As stated in Municipal Code 4-6-2-(B)(1), all Single Event Temporary Liquor permits applications for the dates during the Sundance Film Festival are required to obtain Council approval no later than the last regularly scheduled meeting in the month of December.

Under City Municipal Code 4-6-2(A)(2) Council may choose to hold an emergency meeting to hear no more than twelve (12) applications for late approval.

All applications must be complete and submitted no later than the first Friday in January (January 5, 2018) to be heard no later than the second Thursday in January (January 11, 2018). For late liquor applications City Council may choose to hold an emergency meeting. **If** an emergency meeting is held, no more than the first twelve complete applications to be submitted will be heard. A higher fee, pursuant to the fee schedule, may be required due to the expedited nature of the emergency meeting.

Condition of Approval:

In order to maintain life safety standards, staff recommends that security personnel (at a ratio of 1 security officer per 50 occupants) be required for all Single Event Temporary Alcoholic Beverage Licenses, for nightclubs, bars and similar uses. Staff recommends that this security be included as a condition of approval for these identified sites as highlighted on EXHIBIT A. Staff included this condition of approval information in the 2017 Rules of the Road document to encourage compliance and reduce last minute surprises for event organizers and applicants. The Fire Marshall will be monitoring the security plan implementation occupancy ratios of these locations ensuring compliance life safety.

This condition of approval was implemented for the first implemented during the 2017 Festival and successfully added another layer of safety to each venue.

Sites approved through the Special Event process are separately regulated; security is addressed during that application process.

Vibrancy:

During the November 9, 2017 work session vibrancy on Main Street was discussed in the context of temporary conversions and allowance of a License. It is staff's determination that all Storefront Properties within the HRC and HCB Districts currently meet the definition of Vibrant and no License application should be denied based on vibrancy.

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

- 1. Recommended Alternative:** Approve the Single Event Liquor Permit locations listed in Exhibit A

Pros

- a. The applicants will be able to serve liquor at their permitted locations.

Cons

- a. There are no anticipated negative impacts associated with approving the locations on Exhibit A.

- b. Null Alternative:** If Council does nothing and does not grant approval, the applicants will not be permitted to serve liquor at the specified locations.

Pros: There are no perceived positive impacts from doing nothing.

Cons: The applicants will not be able to serve liquor at their locations during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival.

Department Review

Finance, Special Events, Building, Sustainability, Legal, Executive

Attachments

Exhibit A- List of locations

	Applicant Name	Location Address	Regular Tenant	Storefront Property
	To Be Approved			
1	Utah Film Commission/Park City Film Series	625 Main	Sotheby's	yes
2	Egyptian Theater	328 Main	Egyptian	Yes
3	Egyptian Theater	328 Main	Egyptian	Yes
4	Egyptian Theater	328 Main	Egyptian	Yes
5	Top Shelf Services/IMDB	570 Main	Mer D'Or	Yes
6	Top Shelf Services/New Frontier (wk 1)	1401 Kearns	Kimball Art Center	No
7	Top Shelf Services/New Frontier (wk 2)	1401 Kearns	Kimball Art Center	No
8	Top Shelf Services/ Acura (wk 1)	475 Swede Alley	Bob Wells Plaza	No
9	Top Shelf Services/ Acura (wk 2)	475 Swede Alley	Bob Wells Plaza	No
10	Top Shelf Services/ Dell	528 Main	PC Museum	Yes
11	Top Shelf Services/ ASCAP (wk 1)	573 Main	Prospect Gallery	Yes
12	Top Shelf Services/ ASCAP (wk 2)	573 Main	Prospect Gallery	Yes
13				
	Previously Approved			
	Precious Entertainment	738 Main Street	Paint Mixer	no
	Sundance Institute (week 1)	1895 Sidewinder	Marriott	no
	Sundance Institute (week 2)	1895 Sidewinder	Marriott	no
	Alfwear /dba Kuhl	333 Main	Kuhl	yes
	Brilliant Consulting/Stella Lounge	364 Main Street	Elegante	yes
	Brilliant Consulting/Grey Goose Blue Door	449 Main Street	Robert Kelly	yes
	Brilliant Consulting/Chase Sapphire	573 Main Street	Prospect Gallery	yes
	Sundance Institue/The Shop (week 1)	1167 Woodside Avenue	In Studio Design	no
	Sundance Institue/The Shop (week 2)	1167 Woodside Avenue	In Studio Design	no



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

The Type 2 Convention Sales License applicants to date pending approval are shown in Exhibit A. The applicants have obtained a pre-inspection prior to application (PIPA), provided a site/floor plan stamped by a design professional with occupant load and paid the applicable license fees. Staff is requesting approval of the applications for Convention Sales Licenses during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival (Festival).

Respectfully:

Beth Bynan, Business License Specialist



City Council Staff Report

Subject: Council Approval of Type 2 Convention Sales Licenses
Author: Beth Bynan, Business License Specialist
Department: Finance
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Consent

Summary Recommendation

Staff is requesting Council approval of the Type 2 Convention Sales License (CSL) applications listed in Exhibit A for operation during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival (Festival) contingent on passing the Final Inspection Post Application (FIPA).

Executive Summary

The Type 2 Convention Sales License applicants to date pending approval are shown in Exhibit A. The applicants have obtained a pre-inspection prior to application (PIPA), provided a site/floor plan stamped by a design professional with occupant load and paid the applicable license fees. Staff is requesting approval of the applications for Convention Sales Licenses during the 2018 Sundance Film Festival (Festival).

Acronyms

City – Park City
CSL – Convention Sales License
Festival – Sundance Film Festival
FIPA – Final inspection post application
MFL – Master Festival License
PIPA – Pre-inspection prior to application
Type 2 – A type of CSL for operation during the Festival

Background

The Sundance Film Festival attracts an increasing number of non-Master Festival License (MFL) affiliated businesses to conduct business within the Park City (City) limits on a short-term basis. The increase has created health, safety and wellness concerns for the City and its residents, including the City's ability to provide basic Police, safety and emergency services. The numbers of various non-MFL affiliated licenses being applied for inundates the Finance Department with license applications in the final days just before the Festival starts.

Municipal Code 4-7-3(B)(2) retains Council authority to approve Type 2 CSL licenses. Prior to Council's consideration of the Type 2 CSL license application, the applicant must have a pre-inspection prior to application (PIPA). This inspection will highlight any issues related to the space prior to their final inspection. The inspection must accompany the license application along with accurate floor plans stamped by a design professional including the occupant load.

The process for a Type 2 CLS is as follows:

1. Obtain floor plans stamped by a design professional
2. Obtain a PIPA
3. Obtain receipt showing payment to Republic Services in the amount of \$100 to cover trash impacts (one receipt per location)
4. Make application with site plan, PIPA, and pay the appropriate fee
5. Finance requests approval from City Council
6. Obtain Council approval
7. Obtain a FIPA
8. Issue license

The Municipal Code for Type 2 CSL's allows the City to address issues related to adverse impacts or carrying capacity issues related to the licensed activity and volume. It also allows service departments, event staff and public safety to obtain a more adequate picture of the total public service demands for the Festival in a timeframe that provides for service level and cost adjustments. Staff has reviewed the applications for accuracy and completeness. Staff recommends that Council reviews and approves the applicants listed in Exhibit A. The applicants listed have received a PIPA and if approved by Council, must receive a FIPA prior to the license being issued.

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

1. **Recommended Alternative:** Approve the Type 2 CSL applications listed in Exhibit A subject to passing the FIPA.

Pros

- a. The applicants will be able to operate during the Festival.

Cons

- a. There are no anticipated negative impacts associated with approving the locations on Exhibit A.
- b. Null Alternative: If Council does nothing and does not grant approval, the applicants will not be permitted to operate at the specified host locations.

Pros: There are no perceived positive impacts from doing nothing.

Cons: The applicants will not be able to operate during the 2018 Festival.

Department Review

Finance, Special Events, Building, Sustainability, Legal, Executive

Attachments

Exhibit A- List of Locations-CSL

	Applicant Name	Location Address	Regular Tenant	Storefront
	To Be Approved			
1	Calii Love Inc.	900 Main	Vinto	Yes
2	NVE Inc	692 Main	Main & Sky	Yes
3	The Hollywood Reporter	692 Main	Main & Sky	Yes
	Previously Approved			
4	Precious Entertainment	738 Main	Paint Mixer	no
5	RAADD-Recording Artists Against Drunk Driving	738 Main	Paint Mixer	no
6	The Sunshine Company	540 Main	Riverhorse	yes
7	A & E Networks	540 Main	Riverhorse	yes
8	PMC-IndieWire	625 Main Street	Sotheby's	yes
9	Deadline Studio/Lucy Stepp	900 Main Street	Vinto	no
10	Screen Vision	900 Main Street	Vinto	no
Staff recommends a security plan for the highlighted address locations				



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Consistent with previous year, City staff worked with Moreton & Company, our insurance brokerage firm, to help renew and update Park City's annual 2018 insurance placements. Each year, with the assistance of a qualified broker, Park City puts its various insurance coverage's out to bid in order to receive the best coverage for the lowest cost. Given the year over year growth in both the scope and complexity of the public services provided by PCMC over the past decade, insurance coverage costs (premiums) have tended to increase year over year.

In particular, the City experienced several years of appreciable increases in our workers compensation claims, as more employees were either injured on the job, took longer to heal and return to work, or their injuries were more extensive. As a result, staff has gone to great lengths to increase its internal worker safety programs and associated employee safety training programs.

The impact of these safety training and awareness programs appears to be paying off, with considerable decreases in both the number of employees injured at work and our associated insurance coverage premiums. For example, in 2018, our total insurance premiums are down 12.2%, or down \$76,333 from the previous year of 2017. Again, while there are many factors at play, much of this decrease is attributed to the very hard work of City staff.

In this year's insurance coverage, everything remains the same as it was in 2017 in terms of coverage except for a significant expansion of the City's auto coverage, at no additional cost. In short, as a result of changing our property insurer (from Affiliated FM to Liberty Mutual), the City will be rewarded with a much lower deductible for auto losses (parked and on the road), as well as a lower overall premium. In other words, the auto coverage is significantly better at a much lower cost.

Respectfully:

Matt Dias, Asst City Manager



City Council Staff Report

Subject: 2018 Annual Insurance Placements
Author: Matthew Dias, Katie Madsen
Department: Executive and Legal Departments
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Administrative

Summary Recommendation

Staff recommends Council authorize the following annual insurance premiums to fund the City's insurance placements for the 2017 calendar year:

1. **Property Insurance:** \$170,700 to fund the annual premium to Liberty Mutual; and
2. **Public Entity Liability Insurance:** \$160,642 to fund the annual premium to States Self-Insurers Risk Retention Group, Inc. ("States"); and
3. **Workers' Compensation Insurance:** \$182,359 to fund the annual premium for our Workers Compensation Fund ("WCF"); and
4. **Cyber Liability Insurances:** \$34,304 to fund the annual premium to Beazley Insurance Co.; and
5. **Crime Insurance:** \$3,950 to fund the annual premium to Travelers Insurance Co.

Executive Summary

Consistent with previous year, City staff worked with Moreton & Company, our insurance brokerage firm, to help renew and update Park City's annual 2018 insurance placements. Each year, with the assistance of a qualified broker, Park City puts its various insurance coverage's out to bid in order to receive the best coverage for the lowest cost. Given the year over year growth in both the scope and complexity of the public services provided by PCMC over the past decade, insurance coverage costs (premiums) have tended to increase year over year.

In particular, the City experienced several years of appreciable increases in our workers compensation claims, as more employees were either injured on the job, took longer to heal and return to work, or their injuries were more extensive. As a result, staff has gone to great lengths to increase its internal worker safety programs and associated employee safety training programs. The impact of these safety training and awareness programs appears to be paying off, with considerable decreases in both the number of employees injured at work and our associated insurance coverage premiums. For example, in 2018, our total insurance premiums are down 12.2%, or down \$76,333 from the previous year of 2017. Again, while there are many factors at play, much of this decrease is attributed to the very hard work of City staff.

In this year's insurance coverage, everything will remain the same as it was in 2017 in terms of coverage except for a significant expansion of the City's auto coverage, at no additional cost. In short, as a result of changing our property insurer (from Affiliated FM to Liberty Mutual), the City will be rewarded with a much lower deductible for auto losses (parked and on the road), as well as a lower overall premium. In other words, the auto coverage is significantly better at a much lower cost.

The Problem

Park City Municipal's insurance coverage expires December 31, 2017. Therefore, the City must renew its various forms of insurance coverage by purchasing new policy's prior to January 1, 2018.

Background

Park City Municipal renews its insurance coverage annually. Park City's exposures and risks are somewhat unique due to its world-class resort environment and extensive offering of a broad array of quality public services. City staff continues to promote and implement safety policies, procedures, prevention methodologies, and provides regular safety trainings so that risks are mitigated; this training has translated into cost savings for the City, particularly so this year. Risk management procedures also ensure that the City's assets, facilities, and public property are protected from losses, and that the employees, local residents, and tourists and visitors are provided a safe and enjoyable place to live, work and play.

In 2017, Council approved a new professional service agreement with Moreton & Company (Moreton) Insurance Brokerages Services for broker, risk management, and consulting services. Staff and Moreton representatives meet quarterly in an effort to evaluate and assess the City's ongoing liabilities and exposures. Staff has been very pleased, to date, with the proactive nature of the Moreton representatives (this is their second contract with PCMC) and their working relationship with the internal risk management team assigned to review and assess Park City risk practices (Emergency Management, Public Safety, Legal, and Public Works/Transit).

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

- 1. Recommended Alternative:** Approve the 2018 insurance placement premiums as presented –

Pros

- a. Significant savings have been achieved via proactive efforts by staff to increase safety training and procedures.
- b. The City will gain significantly better auto coverage than it has in past years at no additional cost.

Cons

- a. Changing insurers (from Affiliated to Liberty Mutual) is always a risk; Moreton is confident in the services that Liberty Mutual provides, as a nationally recognized insurer.

Consequences of Selecting This Alternative

The City will continue to have insurance coverage and will have even better coverage than in it has in year's past.

- 2. Null Alternative:** All current insurance policies for the City will expire on December 31, 2017, leaving the City, its infrastructure, and employees largely uninsured.
- 3. Continue the Item:** This alternative could, if prolonged, result in temporary lapses in the City's insurance coverage.

Analysis:

Consistent with past practice, Moreton placed the City's Property, Public Entity Liability, Workers Compensation, Cyber, and Crime insurance coverage out to bid. The following quotes and coverage limits were selected and deemed most beneficial to Park City:

1. Property Insurance

Staff recommends renewing with Liberty Mutual at a premium of \$170,700 resulting in a \$149,534,728 policy limit. This reflects a premium decrease of \$18,573 over the previous year.

Liberty Mutual is a "best-in-class" property insurer that distributes property insurance and engineering solutions through a network of partners. Traditionally, they have not been engaged in the Utah municipal market, yet are heavily engaged in the commercial and institutional markets in Utah. Like our previous insurer (Affiliated), Liberty Mutual values long-term partnerships that provide the realization of greater value by leveraging the skills of highly trained account underwriters.

2. Public Entity Liability Insurance

Staff recommends renewing with States Self-Insurance Risk Retention Group at a premium of \$160,642 resulting in a \$10,000,000 policy limit. This reflects a premium decrease of \$24,677 over the previous year.

The primary cause of the decrease is due to City's reduction in claims and losses.

States Insurance Group is a member-owned company with policies written to address the unique exposures and operations of municipalities and related public entities. Park City has been a member of States for the past ten years and is familiar with their representatives and claims processes.

3. Workers Compensation Fund (WCF)

Staff recommends renewing our Worker Compensation insurance at an annual premium of \$182,359. This reflects a decrease of \$19,278.

This is the second consecutive year that our premium has decreased (last year, approx. \$50K). The reduction is due to a decrease in workers compensation claims over the last three years – some of which is the result and efforts of the City's renewed focus on employee safety and associated training programs.

4. Cyber Liability

Staff recommends renewing with Beazley Cyber at a premium of \$34,304 resulting in a \$5,000,000 policy limit. This reflects a premium decrease of \$10,640 over the previous year.

The primary cause of the decrease is due to City's reduction in claims and losses.

Cyber Liability insurance is becoming more relevant for organizations with sensitive information storage.

5. Crime Insurance

Staff recommends renewing with Travelers Insurance Co. at a premium of \$3,950.00 resulting in a \$100,000.00 policy limit. There is no premium increase or decrease over the previous year.

Department Review

Staff and Moreton representatives reviewed the City's exposure and various options to protect the City in a responsible and appropriate manner. The Risk Management Team and the Legal Department consulted with various departments in order to obtain the most current, comprehensive city data (financial, payroll, fleet, transit, water, recreation, and safety programs), and discussed workers compensation insurance requirements with Human Resources, safety and training issues with the Emergency/Safety Manager, and Cyber with IT, in particular.

Funding Source

Sufficient funding exists for the 2018 insurance premiums.

Insurance Premium Summary

Named Insured: Park City Municipal Corporation

Coverage Description	2017-2018	2018-2019	% Change
Property	(Affiliated F.M.)*	(Liberty Mutual)*	
- Annual Premium - (Excluding Terrorism)	\$189,273	\$170,700 (Property - \$111,136) (Auto Physical Damage - \$59,564)	-9.8%
- Total Insurable Value	\$140,679,851	\$149,534,728	6.3%
Workers' Compensation - WCF			
- Annual Premium	\$201,637	\$182,359	-9.6%
- Payroll	\$21,700,000	\$24,007,806	10.6%
Network Security & Privacy Liability - Beazley			
- Annual Premium	\$44,944	\$34,304	-23.7%
- Revenue	\$104,239,998	\$108,930,798	4.5%
Public Entity Liability – States RRG			
- Annual Premium (Excluding Terrorism)	\$185,319	\$160,642	-13.3%
- Revenue	\$104,239,998	\$108,930,798	4.5%
- # of Vehicles	188	198	5.3%
Crime – 3 Year Term – 2017 to 2020 - Travelers			
- Annual Installment Premium	\$3,950	\$3,950	0%
- Average # of Employees	777	777	0%
<u>Grand Total</u>	\$625,123	\$548,790	-12.2

* The AFM policy covers only parked vehicles with a \$1,000,000 deductible per occurrence. The Liberty policies include auto physical damage parked and on the road with a \$25,000 deductible per vehicle. With the new high valued busses the on the road coverage is significantly better.



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

During Council's work session last week Council gave direction to make Social Equity a Top Priority, while simultaneously combining it with the Top Priorities, Diverse Community Participation and Affordability. While staff has already been doing work in the area of social equity for many years, staff strives to create innovative programs and plans to support Council's long-term goals and objectives. The creation of Social Equity as a Top Priority allows staff to refocus their efforts in this area and more fully realize Council's vision. Social Equity value statement: *Recognize our diverse populations within our complete community and strive for equitable public administration of services, justice and social well-being for all. Value and appreciate our differences and embrace our common humanity and contributions as the source of our town's strength.*

Council also deliberated on whether or not to turn Social Equity into a Critical Priority. Staff is seeking Council direction on whether Social Equity should be elevated to a Critical Priority and whether or not more resources are needed. As Council is seeking public input on this topic it will be on the agenda Dec. 7, 14, and 21.

Respectfully:

Jed Briggs, Budget Operations Manager



City Council Staff Report

Subject: Consideration to Elevate Social Equity from Top Priority to Critical Priority
Authors: Jed Briggs, Budget Operations & Strategic Planning Manager
Departments: Budget, Debt, and Grants
Date: Dec 7, 2017
Type of Item: Administrative

Summary Recommendation

Staff recommends that Council discuss and give direction on whether Social Equity should be elevated to a Critical Priority. Staff also recommends City Council discuss and give direction on the timing of changing Priorities (now vs during City Council Annual Retreat). Finally, as part of this discussion, staff is asking City Council if they are interested in adding resources to this Priority and in what capacity.

Executive Summary

During Council's work session last week Council gave direction to make Social Equity a Top Priority, while simultaneously combining it with the Top Priorities, Diverse Community Participation and Affordability. While staff has already been doing work in the area of social equity for many years, staff strives to create innovative programs and plans to support Council's long-term goals and objectives. The creation of Social Equity as a Top Priority allows staff to refocus their efforts in this area and more fully realize Council's vision. Social Equity value statement: *Recognize our diverse populations within our complete community and strive for equitable public administration of services, justice and social well-being for all. Value and appreciate our differences and embrace our common humanity and contributions as the source of our town's strength.*

Council also deliberated on whether or not to turn Social Equity into a Critical Priority. Staff is seeking Council direction on whether Social Equity should be elevated to a Critical Priority and whether or not more resources are needed. As Council is seeking public input on this topic it will be on the agenda Dec. 7, 14, and 21.

Acronyms

PCMC Park City Municipal Corporation
PAAB Public Art Advisory Board
PCCC Park City Community Church

The Opportunity

Social equity is ingrained in our culture and values. The City's [Long-term Strategic Plan](#) speaks to this with declarations of diversity, respect, and inclusivity. Turning Social Equity into a Critical Priority would demonstrate these efforts more visibly to the community as a whole. It would more clearly provide a guidepost for City employees and leadership to follow a path forward with defined goals to achieve. It would also

provide for the City a new filter or lens through which projects, plans, and staff reports can pass through by institutionalizing the principles of social equity into the DNA of our City and how we operate.

Background

The organizing principle behind identifying and defining Priorities is to create a critical path forward where everyone understands what it takes to achieve substantive progress in these areas—to bring high focus to issues the City needs to “get right” by highlighting and continually discussing them. Council reviewed and updated the priorities in their 2017 Council Retreat which act as the “marching orders” for the year, where Council would like to see a more detailed or specific plan of action. This action plan may include a new direction, plan, or resources in order to achieve Council's goals. Importantly, there are many other areas where staff spends significant time and energy, for example on community policing, that are not considered Critical or Top Priorities – yet are of great importance to the City Council and the Park City community.

The priorities also act as a filtering mechanism for City projects and initiatives to pass through before final decisions are made. Having projects or initiatives go through the process of demonstrating how they impact the priorities pushes these projects or initiatives in a new direction that helps Council to more fully realize their vision.

Critical Priorities are defined as ones where if we don't change the current trajectory of the item, the results could have significant negative impact on the community. While these are the definitions we have used since first establishing Critical Priorities and Top Priorities in a Study Session on December 2014, City Council may change these definitions. Last week, Council indicated that they may want to more fully define the Critical Priorities as well as determine when and how they are added and removed from the list.

Questions that Council may want to consider during the Retreat with regards to the Priorities:

- 1. When should Critical/Top Priorities be added to the list?**
 - a. As needed anytime during the year
 - b. Usually during the Retreat, but there's exceptions
 - c. Only during the Retreat
- 2. Should all Critical Priorities act as a filtering mechanism (lens) for citywide projects, plans, and staff reports to pass through?**
 - a. All projects/staff reports should be filtered through the critical priorities
 - b. Only applicable projects/staff reports should be filtered through the critical priorities
 - c. There should be two groups: critical priorities and filters
- 3. When should Critical Priorities change?**
 - a. Should be dynamic/flexible from year-to-year, once we have the plan/resources in place let's move on

- b. Should be in place for several years and only change once we're comfortable with the plan *and* progress
- c. Should only change the priorities once the goals are accomplished

The three Critical Priorities of [Transportation](#), [Housing](#), and [Energy](#) did not change during the last Retreat, however, it was determined that the Top Priorities needed to be revised somewhat. Council added a few new Top Priorities as well and changed the name of several. In later work sessions Council has indicated which Top Priorities they wanted staff to bring back for further discussion during the year:

- [Community Engagement](#) – 4.13.17
- [Diverse Community Participation](#) – 4.13.17
- [Historic Preservation](#) - 7.13.17
- [Environmental Health](#) – 8.31.17
- [Conservation of Natural Resources](#) – 8.31.17
- [Citizen Wellbeing](#) – 9.14.17
- [Arts & Culture](#) – 11.30.17
- [Social Equity](#) – 11.30.17

Top Priorities

- Top Priorities are defined as topic areas in which “City Council would like to see significant progress”--areas where Council would like to see additional focus and/or resources.
- These are “marching orders” for which Council would like to have a detailed and specific action plan where significant progress can be achieved. This could be considered either adding additional focus and energy to work already taking place or a course correction from a previous plan, thus staff is looking for “new” direction.
- For every Top Priority, staff will schedule the Top Priority item into a City Council work session or study session for discussion and to review a detailed and specific action plan.
- Council’s Long-term Strategic Plan identifies Priorities and Desired Outcomes. Desired Outcomes are areas that are considered to be important to the City, but do not necessarily need a new plan of action.
- Council Priorities may include areas that are not under the operational control of the City or do not have dedicated staff working on them. Council may still identify these areas so that the City/staff may be able to provide support to another entity that does provide that service.
- Council Priorities should be reviewed annually to ensure laser focus of meeting Council’s objectives. Of course, staff wants to be able to respond to all of Council’s identified issues, but this list should be kept relatively short for the areas where Council has the upmost concern.

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

1. **Recommended Alternative:** Staff recommends Council give direction on status of Social Equity as a Critical Priority.
2. **Recommended Alternative:** Staff recommends Council give direction on whether staff should explore adding resources to Social Equity.

Social Equity

Park City is an inclusive, diverse, and equitable community. We define diversity broadly, including but not limited to all races, ages, sexual orientations, gender identification, socio-economic backgrounds, and cultural beliefs. We strive to be a fair and balanced society where everyone can participate and has the opportunity to fulfill their potential because they have access to healthy, affordable food, transportation, quality education, and living wage jobs. We create unique ways to connect through community gatherings and a variety of communication channels. We strive to understand the needs of those who are underserved or the most vulnerable of our community. We recognize that it is our diversity that is the source of our strength and community foundation as we try to reflect that in all that we do.

Below you'll find staff and community partners' efforts at formulating the City's goals and objectives with regards to this priority. Some of these goals and objectives were taken from the other two Top Priorities: Diverse Community Participation and Affordability.

Community Non-Profit Partners in Latino Outreach (consulted during fact-finding for Social Equity discussion):

- Moe Hickey – Park City Institute
- Rebeca Gonzalez – Bright Futures
- Katie Wright – Park City Community Foundation
- Diego Zegarra – Park City Community Foundation
- Maria Farrington – Holy Cross Ministries
- Carol Loomis – PC TOTS
- Beth Armstrong – People's Health Clinic
- Rob Harter -- Christian Center of Park City
- Max Ventura – Christian Center of Park City
- Kendra Wyckoff – Peace House
- Eric Esquivel – Park City School district
- Hayley Holland – United Way – Promise Advocates

Also, in the table below you will see the current staff members who helped craft the Social Equity goals, accomplishments, and next steps:

Name	Title	Department	Time: hours/week
Franco Libertini	Police Officer	Police	40
Collaborative partnerships with community members, school district, community partners, religious organizations and non-profits; Organize, promote and support community outreach events; Establish communication channels to achieve goals of diverse communication; Develop a version of the Citizen Academy for Spanish speaker; Community outreach to Diverse communities; Social media for Spanish speaking residents; See something/say something program; Neighborhood/Business Watch Programs, WATCH D.O.G.S. Program; Informational and safety video series; Leadership involvement initiatives; Community meeting series; Media outreach (television, radio, newspaper) and connecting resources to inform, educate, and boost participation in activities, events, and public processes throughout our community.			
TBD	Spanish Services Librarian	Library	20
Katrina Kmak	Youth & Spanish Librarian	Library	16
Purchasing materials for our Spanish speaking community. Providing programming for our Spanish speaking community. Providing programming for the Youth of our community. Purchasing materials for our Children's, Youth and Teen collection. Working a service point- and making sure that everyone, no matter their gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation, age, socio economic background, nationality, etc, has the same quality of experience and receives the same level of service when they come into the library. I feel that social equity and libraries go hand in hand, and we don't judge people when they enter the building, and we do the best we can to provide them with the services they need/desire.			
Lynn Ware Peek	Community Engagement Liaison	Community Engagement	13
• Meet with other Latino outreach leaders in Park City to coordinate efforts and information that flows to the Latino community • Promote City events in Spanish to encourage participation • Develop programs that create communication and bridge between the Latino Community and the City • Liaise between City staff and the Latino community to inform on City projects • Work with Cada Domingo show to book guests from City and to promote events • Coordinate translation of materials into Spanish • Present information in Spanish from the City (ie the parking management program) • Communicate with the Senior Center on a regular basis to inform them of upcoming meetings			
Michelle Stucker	Recreation Supervisor	Recreation	10
Oversee/tracking of fee reduction program. Ensure translation on all youth flyers. Send flyers to weekly group for distribution. Attend PC Promise subcommittee. Attend Park City Community Foundation meetings in regards to youth outreach programs. Transportation efforts for youth programs, developing routes for pick up/drop off.			
Phil Kirk	Captain	Police	10
Lynn Ware Peek/Rhoda Stauffer	Community Engagement	Housing	3
1. Community engagement between seniors and various City departments: Community Development, Sustainability, Building, Transportation Planning and City Council to bring services to the Seniors. Recent services include: • Passing out carbon monoxide detectors • Coffee with Council • Open Houses at Senior Center to explain and share plans for Community Center, the Affordable Housing project (Phase 1 Woodside Park), Lowell Avenue project, and other projects that have potential impact on this group • Transportation Planning (current and future projects) • Parking management Program 2. Regular interaction between Community Engagement Liaison and Summit County Senior Services director 3. Meet on as-needed basis with Heber City/Wasatch County Senior Center director. 4. Meetings with other City Departments which have interaction with senior population: recreation, ice, 5. Monthly visits to Senior Center by Community Engagement liaison to get feedback and updates on City projects. 6. Housing and Community Development staff/ Community engagement / Executive staff meet with group of Seniors and assisted living developers to hear ideas and explore whether the City could have a role in this effort.			
Amanda Angevine	General Manager	Ice	1
• Participate in social equity discussion • Educate staff and patrons on Fee Reduction program • Attend outreach events			
Matt Genther	Program Coordinator	Ice	1
• Coordinate translation of program information and flyers • Send program information to non-profits who distribute newsletters to the Latino community • Review and approve Fee Reduction applications • Attend outreach events • Apply for Solomon Fund grant • Create accounts and register patrons for programs through Fee Reduction* • Follow up with Fee Reduction families to collect payment* *not specific to students in fee reduction			
Jose Malendez	Transit Shift Supervisor	Transit	1
Assist with bus Time table guides, Time points and the Map, translating some of the most important information into Spanish. When service level changes I translate the PSA's into Spanish. Answer calls from Spanish speakers patrons when calling requesting bus schedules information or wanting to complain about something. Assist the management team when issues (accidents/incidents) arises with Latinos passengers and translation is needed. Participate in Ski Resorts Open Houses nights and Job fairs in case translation is necessary when people prefer to communicate in Spanish. Also translating brochures for services such as Dial-A-Ride, or any new service.			
Ken Fisher	Recreation Manager	Recreation	0.5
Department offers scholarships; no direct oversight; subcommittee with PCCC & Library discussing roles and development of city community center; working on City Park Community Center design (house senior center)			

Social Equity Goals and Strategic Objectives:

Value statement: Recognize our diverse populations within our complete community and strive for equitable public administration of services, justice and social well-being for all. Value and appreciate our differences and embrace our common humanity and contributions as the source of our town's strength.

- 1. Affordability – Identify areas where the City can positively impact the cost of living**
 - a. Facilitate a range of affordable, quality housing opportunities that meet the life-cycle needs of persons at all economic levels
 - b. Support efforts for affordable, quality, and adequate childcare for all who need it
 - c. Endorse a living wage
 - d. Strive for accessibility to quality healthcare (vision, mental, dental)
 - e. Continually assess fees and taxes for all socio-economic classes
- 2. Connection – Engage and empower diverse experiences to foster an inclusive, multi-cultural and -generational community**
 - a. Create diverse opportunities
 - b. Provide gathering spaces that connect the services of the community
- 3. Enhance Communication – Determine the best channels of communication and use them to engage our community members.**
 - a. Reach audience where they are at, whether it be through digital and/or interpersonal communication
 - b. Use diverse platforms and methods to deliver and receive messaging
 - c. Enhance communication between service providers
- 4. Issue Awareness - Identify and address the multi-cultural and generational groups' concerns and interests**
 - a. Partner with a full range of community groups and stakeholders
 - b. Identify underserved and/or most vulnerable populations
 - c. Educate the entire community on issues that matter to underserved populations
- 5. Reflect Community Diversity - Encourage participation and remove barriers in process of local government and community groups**
 - a. Serve all demographics
 - b. Invite all to contribute their voice in the process
 - c. Focus on integration with varying populations

[For recent Social Equity accomplishments and ongoing programs please view last week's staff report.](#)

Recommended Next Steps for City Council to Consider:

Where the City already provides many services to diverse populations, from seniors and youth to Spanish-speakers, staff recommends the creation of a Social Equity Draft Action Plan that will:

- a. Establish comprehensive goals and performance measures that span all of the departments that provide services to our diverse populations;

- b. Identify current programs and services;
- c. Gap Analysis: Identify desired programs and services
- d. Alternatives analysis: Identify options and recommendations how the gaps can be filled and the most appropriate role for the City in filling those gaps.

Staff can return to Council with a Social Equity Draft Action Plan for feedback and direction.

Some items for possible inclusion in that Draft Action Plan that have been identified by a cross-departmental team that also included City Council liaison Nann Worel:

1. Affordability

- a. Develop affordable housing for all socio-economic classes.
- b. Further promote/expand recreation fee reduction program to qualifying families.
- c. Expand fee reduction to Public Skate for families with a child qualifying for fee reduction.
- d. Promote businesses to be more inclusive.
- e. Living/fair wage
 - i. Promote a living wage and fair wage practices
 - ii. Educate what a living wage is in Park City
 - iii. Resolution for fair wage practices

2. Connection

- a. Create hub where vulnerable populations can gather for information with regards to activities, events, issues that impact them, etc.
- b. Hire additional Spanish speakers as Tech Specialists who can provide assistance with fingerprint services, crime prevention, etc. for Spanish-speaking population (Police).
- c. Future transportation for youth soccer and drop off/pick up at different apartment areas in Park City (Recreation).

3. Enhance Communication

- a. Establish preferred communication methods. Help City departments and non-City organizations establish such communications.
- b. Community Outreach Officer will focus on the City's social media messaging to reach a broader population.
- c. Produce outreach materials in Spanish and English for special events and other impacts.
- d. Have non-profits develop shared database of Latino families to be able to communicate effectively with regard to current issues, activities, and critical information.
- e. Improve the number of channels of communication. Sharing messaging with other databases and text platforms, (i.e., School District, PC Unidos, People's Health Clinic, Peace House, PC TOTS, Community Foundation, Holy Cross Ministries, Christian Center, etc.).
- f. Regular outreach at Senior Center to inform and include in construction projects and other impacts going on around them.

4. Issue Awareness

- a. Community Outreach Officer will work with diverse populations to spread awareness regarding issues related to Police.
- b. Work with Executive team to hone our understanding of community issues and work to further involve the City as a source of information and community partner with other organizations that provide services to our diverse community populations.

5. Reflect Community Diversity

- a. Program information in PC Community Foundation's newsletter; will start submitting information to Promise Newsletter.

Summary Recommendations for City Council to Consider

Last week, Council deliberated on whether or not to turn Social Equity into a Critical Priority. Staff is seeking Council direction on whether Social Equity should be elevated to a Critical Priority and whether or not more resources are needed. It has also been expressed by some Council members that more resources could be contributed to this priority as well for the same reason. As this is the second time Council is formally discussing the topic of social equity in a public meeting and since this is a request derived from Council, staff is not providing a recommendation but is looking for more clear direction from Council with regards to these alternatives first:

1. Recommended Alternative: Staff recommends Council give direction on status of Social Equity as a Critical Priority.

a. Make Social Equity a Critical Priority now:

i. Pros:

1. Council will more fully recognize something that they already believe in and embrace.
2. The level of service for social equity-type activities will get better.
3. Council will be updated once a month on Social Equity projects, plans, and initiatives.
4. Potential to add budget for staff, department, or a non-profit becomes easier.

ii. Cons:

1. This is the second time City Council is discussing this item in a public meeting and may want more input from the public.
2. It could be argued that by adding a fourth priority that the Critical Priorities will become more diluted.
3. Council may want the two new Council members to have an opportunity to participate in this discussion.
4. Council has stated in the past that they want to review adding or removing priorities during the Council Retreat.

b. Discuss Social Equity during Council Retreat:

i. Pros:

1. The best reason for waiting on this is that Council will have two new members coming on board to help scope and craft the strategic vision of the City. Adding a Critical Priority now does not allow them to add their voice to the process.
2. The City Council Retreat is only two months from now.
3. Council members have stated in the past that they want to review adding or removing priorities during the Council Retreat.

ii. Cons:

1. Council may want to move on this now because they already believe in the ideals as outlined in the staff report—does delaying the inevitable really make sense?
2. Turning Social Equity into a Critical Priority now would demonstrate their commitment and would allow for more progress to be made sooner on this important topic. The level of service may remain the same until Council decides the status during the Retreat.

c. Turn Social Equity into a new category—a lens or filter for Council to judge projects, plans, and staff reports through.

- i. Pro: Council could create another category to add to the strategic planning process. Council has talked about the Critical Priorities being filters—it may make sense to have Critical Priorities and filters be two different categories.
- ii. Con: Creating filters and Critical Priorities may confuse the simple message of three Critical Priorities. When talking with constituents it may jumble the message of having three Critical Priorities and a list of filters as well.

d. Null Alternative: Do nothing

- a. Social equity will continue to march on like it has been in the past. There has been some focus on it, but nothing like making it a Critical Priority or Top Priority.

2. Recommended Alternative: Staff recommends Council give direction on whether staff should explore adding resources to Social Equity.

a. Add a position and a department for social equity

i. Pro:

1. Adding a resource would further the goals and objectives set out earlier in the staff report.
2. The City could create a hub for all social equity-type of initiatives, plans, and activities with internal staff and external partners.
3. Those who feel underserved or vulnerable would be able to use this person as a point-of-contact for the issues they're facing.
4. The City would show its support for these types of issues.
5. The City would retain control of services provided.

ii. Con:

1. This is the second time City Council is discussing this item in a public meeting and adding resources before understanding Council's main goals and objectives could be premature.
2. Council may want the two new Council members to have an opportunity to participate in this discussion.
3. Adding resources during the fiscal year is not considered a budgeting best practice and goes against established guidelines.
4. Adding resources may take away from other priorities, goals, or objectives that Council wants funded during the budget process.
5. Not clear on job description, status within the organization, and where they would be located.

b. Partner with a local non-profit to create social equity hub

i. Pro:

1. Partnering would further the goals and objectives set out earlier in the staff report.
2. Creating a community-based hub for all social equity-type of initiatives, plans, and activities.
3. Those who feel underserved or vulnerable would be able to use the non-profit as a point of contact for the issues they're facing.
4. The identified populations may feel more at ease interacting with a non-profit rather than a government entity.
5. The City would show its support for these types of issues.

ii. Con:

1. Council may want the two new Council members to have an opportunity to participate in this discussion.
2. The City would not retain direct control of services provided.
3. Would probably require a financial contribution which should happen during the budget process.

c. Wait until plan is more fully established

- i. Pro: Staff can develop a Draft Social Equity Action Plan and hold a work session on it before the Council Retreat. This would allow Council to identify which services they would like the City to provide and for which services Council would like the City to partner with another organization, possibly a nonprofit.
- ii. Con: This option would take a little longer than doing making a formal action right now.

d. Null Alternative: Do nothing

- b. Social equity will continue to march on like it has been in the past. There has been some focus on it, but nothing like adding resources and an action plan.

Department Review

The following departments have reviewed this staff report: Community Engagement, Legal and Executive.

Attachments

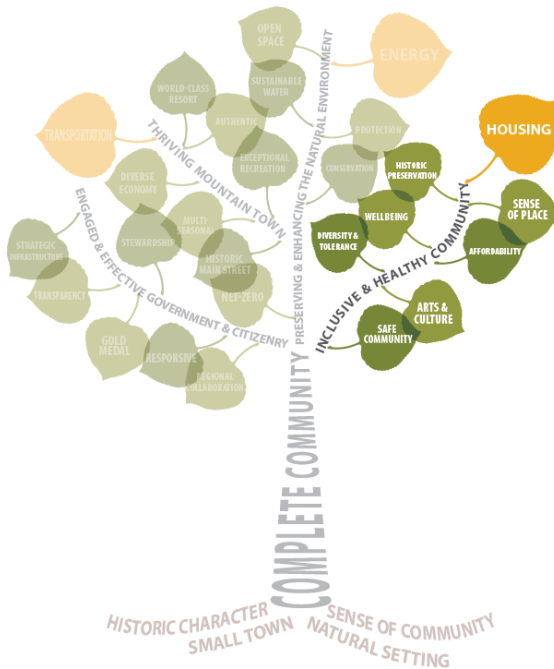
1. Arts & Culture Info Sheet and Report

Progress Report: Q1.FY18

Our Value Statement:

Recognize our diverse populations within our complete community and strive for equitable public administration of services, justice and social well-being for all. Value and appreciate our differences and embrace our common humanity and contributions as the source of our town's strength.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PLAN



Goals:

- Identify areas where the City can positively impact the cost of living
- Engage and empower diverse experiences to foster an inclusive, multi-cultural and -generational community
- Determine the best channels of communication and use them to engage our community members
- Identify and address the multi-cultural and generational groups' concerns and interests
- Encourage participation and remove barriers in process of local government and community groups

Next Steps:

- Community Outreach Officer will focus on the City's social media messaging to reach a broader population
- Deliver parking presentation in Spanish to restaurant workers
- Regular outreach at Senior center to inform and include in construction projects and other impacts going on around them

Accomplishments:

- Recreation fee reduction program/tracking of all participants
- Received 10K from Solomon Fund for transportation and revenue offset for fee reduction
- Provide translated City Council summaries in Spanish to Cada Domingo show on KPCW
- Charlas con Council (chats with council) at Aspen Villas
- Library updated their informational sheet into Spanish, as well as program information
- Victim Advocacy resources translated into Spanish
- Language Line for translation services when no Spanish-speaking officer or volunteer is available.
- Recently hired a Community Outreach Officer to focus on communication with diverse populations within our community.
- Community engagement partnered with PC Unidos to organize a forum for candidates.
- Community engagement partners with Project for Deeper Understanding to hold DACA / Immigration talk about November 16

Key Performance Indicator
(NCS Survey)

	Percent rating positively			Comparison to other priorities	Comparison to other priorities 2017
	2013	2015	2017		
City's Performance of Diverse Community Participation	n/a	n/a	51%	Lower	n/a
City's Performance of Affordability	n/a	n/a	16%	Much Lower	Higher



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Staff is requesting the City Council review and approves the terms and language associated with the proposed Old Ranch Hills Conservation Easement and grants the easement to Summit Land Conservancy, in a form approved by the City Attorney. Granting of a third party preservation easement provides the third party easement holder with a legal property interest associated with the easement area. Further, it limits and/or determines, in perpetuity, future land uses associated.

Respectfully:

Heinrich Deters, Trails and Open Space Program Manager

City Council Staff Report



**Subject: Old Ranch Hills Conservation
Easement Author: Heinrich Deters
Department: Sustainability
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Administrative**

Summary Recommendation

Staff recommends City Council approve the Old Ranch Hills Conservation Easement and grant the easement to Summit Land Conservancy, in a form approved by the City Attorney.

Executive Summary

Staff is requesting Council review and approves the terms and language associated with the proposed Old Ranch Hills Conservation Easement and grants the easement to Summit Land Conservancy, in a form approved by the City Attorney. Granting of a third party preservation easement provides the third party easement holder with a legal property interest associated with the easement area. Further, it limits and/or determines, in perpetuity, future land uses associated.

Acronyms

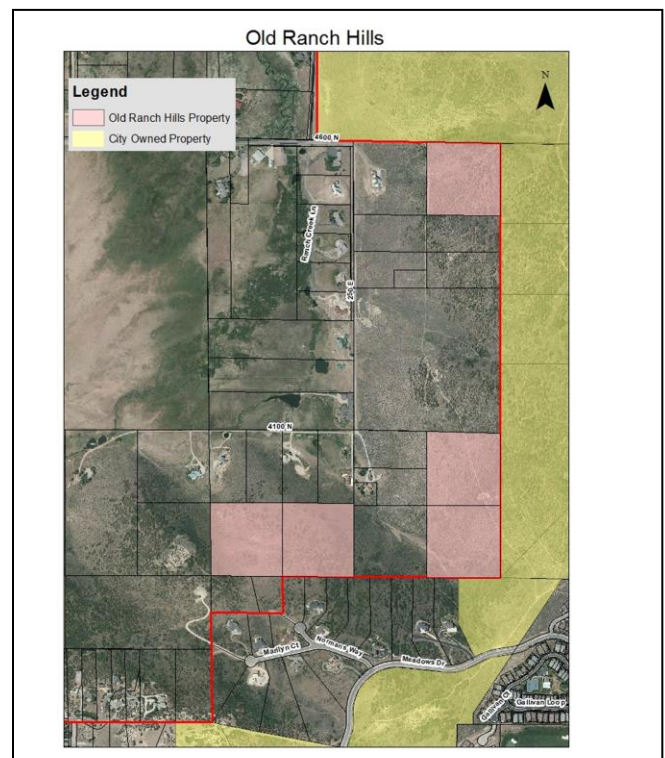
COSAC	Citizens Open Space Advisory Committee
PCMC	Park City Municipal Corporation
SLC	Summit Land Conservancy

Background

On June 15th, Park City Council acquired approximately 50 acres of open space from Summit County.

On September 14th, City Council authorized The City Manager to enter into a Professional Service Agreement with SLC in the amount of \$26,908 to hold a Conservation easement on the Old Ranch Hills property.

On October 24th, COSAC reviewed and approved the recommended Conservation Values and Permitted and Prohibited uses.



<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>
June 15, 2017	<u>City Council Staff Report- Open Space Cooperative Agreement- Page 208</u>
June 15, 2017	<u>City Council Meeting Minutes- Open Space Cooperative Agreement- Page 8</u>

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

1. **Recommended Alternative:** Approve the Old Ranch Hills Conservation Easement and grant the easement to Summit Land Conservancy, in a form approved by the City Attorney and consistent with the June 15th cooperative open space transfer with Summit County.

Pros:

- Summit Land Conservancy (SLC) was selected consistent with the City's procurement policy and confirmed SLC is a qualified responder to provide the required services.
- Summit Land Conservancy holds numerous easements within Summit County and has established qualifications to successfully provide the required services.
- COSAC has reviewed and approved the easement Conservation Values and Permitted and Prohibited uses.

Cons:

None

2. **Alternative:** Council may choose to amend or deny approval of the conservation easement as presented. (Not recommended by staff.)

Cons:

- This action will delay moving forward with the easement, as well as, the condition of placing an easement on the property as outlined in the June 15th, 2017 Open Space Cooperative Agreement with Summit County.

Analysis

The Old Ranch Hills property is located in Summit County and adjacent to the existing Round Valley Open Space.

On June 15th, 2017 Park City Municipal and Summit County entered into an Open Space Cooperative Agreement. As part of that agreement, the County transferred their ownership in approximately 50 acres of property on a hillside above Old Ranch Road and adjacent to Round Valley. Excerpts of the Agreement, specific to the property, referred to as 'Old Ranch Hills' is below:

*WHEREAS , the County is the fee title owner of certain parcels of real property identified as SS-61-B-12-X , SS-61-B-2-X, SS-61-B-9-X, SS-61-B-11-X , and SS-61-B-4-X (together , "**Old Ranch Hills**"), as graphically depicted on Exhibit A, consisting of approximately 50 acres, which is not currently encumbered by a conservation easement and has no outstanding or pending litigation against it. Old Ranch Hills is*

adjacent to open space in Round Valley owned by the City. Both the County and City desire that Old Ranch Hills remain as open space through the conveyance of an appropriate form of conservation easement; and,

2. **Old Ranch Hills.**

*(a) **Consent to Annexation.** In the event the City pursues the annexation of Old Ranch Hills into the municipal boundaries of the City, the County Parties hereby agree not to protest such annexation.*

*(b) **Conservation Easement.** The City agrees to place on Old Ranch Hills a conservation easement which meets the requirements of UCA § 57-18-1 et. seq., as amended and applicable Internal Revenue Code. City shall select the conservation group in its sole discretion, and agrees that the conservation group shall be a qualified organization under IRC §§ 170(h)(1)(B), 170(h)(3). The provisions of this subsection shall survive the Closing and the expiration or termination of this Agreement.*

Recommendation from Citizens Open Space Advisory Committee

On October 24th, COSAC) reviewed and approved the recommended Conservation Values and Permitted and Prohibited uses.

Department Review and Comments

The Open Space and Trails Department distributed the easement document to numerous City Departments for their review and input.

Department Review

This report has been reviewed by the City Attorney's Office, the Budget Department and Executive Department. Their comments and edits have been included.

Funding Source

Funding for this project will come from the Open Space Maintenance Budget.

Attachments

Attachment I- DRAFT Conservation Easement

Attachment I- Draft Conservation Easement

WHEN RECORDED, RETURN TO:

Summit Land Conservancy

P.O. Box 1775

1650 Park Avenue, Suite 202

Park City, Utah 84060

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

THIS CONSERVATION EASEMENT ("Easement") is made this ____ day of _____, ("Effective Date") by and between Park City Municipal Corporation ("Owner"), and Summit Land Conservancy, a Utah nonprofit corporation ("Conservancy") (Owner and the Conservancy are referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties").

The following Exhibits are attached to and are incorporated into this Easement by this reference:

Exhibit A: Legal Description of the Property;
Exhibit B: Property Map;
Exhibit B-1: Old Ranch Hills Land Map
Exhibit C: Permitted and Restricted Uses and Practices.

RECITALS

- A. Owner owns approximately fifty (50) acres of real property and appurtenances located in Summit County, State of Utah (collectively, the "Property"). The Property is described in Exhibit A and shown for reference purposes on the Property Map attached as Exhibit B.
- B. As fee owner of the Property, Owner owns the affirmative rights to identify, preserve, and protect forever the Conservation Values (defined below) of the Property. Owner desires to grant a conservation easement to the Conservancy pursuant to the 'Land Conservation Easement Act' of Utah's statutes, Sections 57-18-1 to 57-18-7 ("Conservation Easement Act"), which authorizes protection of natural, scenic, open space, aesthetic, historic, hydrologic, ecological, agricultural, and scientific values that are of great importance to Owner, the Conservancy, the people of Summit County, and the people of the State of Utah.
- C. The conservation values intended to be preserved and protected under this Easement include (i) recreation, (ii) natural habitat for wildlife and (iii) scenic qualities of the natural and undeveloped open space. More particularly:
 - i. Recreation Value: The Property is part of the larger Round Valley Open Space, which provides multi-seasonal trails and non-motorized recreational opportunities, such as hiking, biking and cross-country skiing.

- ii. **Wildlife Value:** The Property forms a wildlife corridor between residential neighborhoods and larger protected open space lands with native vegetation that is habitat appropriate for birds and animals including large game species, such as deer and elk.
 - iii. **Scenic Value:** The Property is natural, undeveloped open space adjacent to Quarry Mountain and visible from Highway 224, the gateway to Park City. The Property is also visible from Old Ranch Road neighborhoods, locations within Silver Springs, and higher elevations.
- D. The afore-mentioned values are hereafter described as the “Conservation Values” and are further documented in the Baseline Document Report (the “Baseline Documentation”), a copy of which is on file at the offices of Owner and Conservancy, and the Owner and Conservancy have acknowledged and hereby acknowledge said Baseline Documentation memorializes the condition of the Property as of the effective date of this grant.
- E. Park City Municipal’s Citizen Open Space Advisory Committee (COSAC), the Conservancy and Summit County have prioritized the conservation and protection of privately-owned, undeveloped open lands proximate to the Quarry Mountain, Risner Ridge, Round Valley-McMillian and Round Valley-Stone Ridge conservation easement properties, as depicted in the map attached as Exhibit B-1 and hereafter described as the “Old Ranch Hills Land”.
- F. Summit County and the Conservancy have worked with owners of the Old Ranch Hills Land to further said land conservation goals. Summit County acquired the Property in 2015 and upon grant of this Easement; the Conservancy will accept a conservation easement for the protection of 10 additional acres of the Old Ranch Hills Land.
- G. The Owner acquired the Property from Summit County on June 16, 2017, pursuant to an agreement that Owner place a perpetual conservation easement on the Property.
- H. Owner warrants and represents that Owner has the authority to enter into the Easement and that Owner freely and voluntarily conveys this Easement to Conservancy in perpetuity.
- I. As of the Effective Date, the Conservancy is a nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of Utah as a tax-exempt public charity described in Sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(1) of the IRS Code (defined below), organized to protect and conserve natural areas and ecologically significant land for scientific, charitable, and educational purposes; is a “qualified organization” within the provisions of Section 170(h) of the IRS Code, qualified to acquire and hold conservation easements; and is a qualified “holder” of a conservation easement under the Conservation Easement Act.
- J. To accomplish the Conservation Purposes (defined below), Owner desires to convey to the Conservancy and the Conservancy desires to obtain from the Owner a conservation easement that restricts the uses of the Property and that grants certain rights to the Conservancy in order to preserve, protect, identify, monitor, enhance, and restore in perpetuity the Conservation Values.

Conservancy agrees by accepting this grant to honor the intentions of the Owner stated herein and to preserve and protect in perpetuity the Conservation Values of the Property for the public benefit.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT TERMS

IN CONSIDERATION of the recitals set forth above, the mutual covenants, terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in this Easement and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, and pursuant to the Utah state law, Owner voluntarily grants and conveys to, and the Conservancy accepts, a perpetual conservation easement in, on, over, and across the Property, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Easement, restricting forever the uses that may be made of the Property and granting the Conservancy certain rights in the Property; and Owner and the Conservancy agree as follows:

1. **CONSERVATION PURPOSES.** The purposes of this Easement are to preserve and protect in perpetuity and, in the event of their degradation or destruction, to assure the restoration of the Conservation Values of the Property. In particular, the purpose of this Easement is to provide for public recreational access, protect wildlife habitat and maintain the Property's natural and scenic open space qualities. In achieving the above-named purposes (collectively the "Conservation Purposes"), it is the intent of this Easement to permit the continuation of such uses of the Property as may be conducted consistent with the Conservation Values protected herein.

2. **BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT.** By its execution of this Easement, the Conservancy acknowledges that Owner's present uses of the Property are compatible with the purposes of this Easement. In order to evidence the present condition of the Property (including both natural and man-made features) and to facilitate future monitoring and enforcement of this Easement, the Parties acknowledge that a Baseline Document Report (the "Report") has been prepared, which provides a collection of baseline data on the Property and its natural resources and an assessment of the consistent uses. The Parties agree that the Report contains an accurate representation of the biological and physical condition of the Property as of the Effective Date and of the historical uses of the Property, including historical water uses. In addition to the public benefits described as the Conservation Values, the Report identifies public policy statements and/or other factual information supporting the significant public benefit of this Easement. Conservancy may use the Report in enforcing provisions of this Conservation Easement, but is not limited to the use of the Report to show change of conditions. The Report is incorporated into this Conservation Easement by reference. Owner and the Conservancy approve the Report, a copy of which is on file with the Owner and the original of which is on file with the Conservancy at their respective addresses for notices set forth below.

3. **THE CONSERVANCY'S RIGHTS.** In order to accomplish the Conservation Purposes, the rights and interests that are granted and conveyed to the Conservancy by this Easement include the following:

A. **Preserve and Protect.** The right to preserve, protect, identify, monitor, and enhance the Conservation Values in perpetuity, and, in the event of their degradation or destruction, the

right to require the restoration of such areas or features of the Property that are damaged by any inconsistent activity or use.

- B. Entry and Access Rights. The Conservancy is, by this Easement, granted rights of access, whether by public ways or otherwise and including, but not limited to, any access easements appurtenant to the Property or held by Owner, to enter upon the Property in order to monitor compliance with and otherwise enforce the terms of this Easement, to study and make scientific observations of the Property and of natural elements and ecosystems and other features of the Property, to take photographs of the property and to determine whether the Owner's activities are in compliance with the terms of this Easement, all in a manner that does not unreasonably disturb the use of the Property by Owner consistent with this Easement.
- C. Enforcement. The Conservancy has the right to prevent or enjoin any activity on or use of the Property that is inconsistent with the preservation of the Conservation Values.

4. THE OWNER'S RIGHTS.

- A. Reserved Use Rights. Owner may use and manage the Property as open space for passive recreational use by the public, consistent with the Conservation Values and the permitted and prohibited uses described in Exhibit C (referred to herein as the "Reserved Use Rights").
- B. Reserved Rights. Owner reserves to Owner and to Owner's successors and assigns as the owner of the Property all rights accruing from the ownership of the Property, including the right to engage in or permit or invite others to engage in uses of the Property that are not expressly prohibited herein and that are consistent with the purpose of the Easement, including without limitation the right to engage in or permit others to engage in Reserved Use Rights.

5. PRIOR NOTICE AND APPROVAL. Owner shall notify the Conservancy in writing and obtain written approval prior to the exercise of a Reserved Use Right that, in Owner's reasonable opinion, is a substantial change to the current and historical use of the Property, and likely to impact one or more of the Conservation Values. Where the Conservancy's approval is required, as set forth in this section, the Conservancy shall grant or withhold its approval in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of Owner's written request therefore. Conservancy's approval may be withheld only upon a reasonable determination by Conservancy that the action as proposed would be inconsistent with the purpose of this Easement.

6. ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES.

- A. Notice of Violation; Corrective Action. If the Conservancy becomes aware that a violation of the terms of this Easement has occurred or is threatened to occur, the Conservancy will give written notice to Owner of such violation who will, in the case of an existing violation, promptly cure the violation by (a) ceasing the same and (b) restoring the Property to the condition before such violation, or in the case of a threatened violation, refrain from the activity that would result in the violation. If Owner fails to cure the

violation within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice from the Conservancy, or under circumstances where the violation cannot reasonably be cured within a thirty (30)-day period, fails to begin curing such violation within the thirty(30)-day period or fails to continue diligently to cure such violation until finally cured, the Conservancy will have all remedies available at law or in equity to enforce the terms of this Easement, including, without limitation, the right to seek a temporary or permanent injunction with respect to such activity, to cause the restoration of that portion of the Property affected by such activity to the condition that existed prior to the undertaking of such prohibited activity (regardless of whether the costs of restoration exceed the value of the Property), and to otherwise pursue all available legal remedies, including, but not limited to, monetary damages arising from the violation. The Conservancy's rights under this Paragraph apply equally to actual or threatened violations of the terms of this Easement. Owner agrees that the Conservancy's remedies at law for any violation of the terms of this Easement are inadequate and that Conservancy is entitled to the injunctive relief described in this Paragraph, both prohibitive and mandatory, in addition to such other relief to which the Conservancy may be entitled, including specific performance of the terms of this Easement, without the necessity of proving either actual damages or the inadequacy of otherwise available legal remedies. Furthermore, the provisions of the Conservation Easement Act are incorporated into this Easement by this reference, and this Easement includes all of the rights and remedies set forth therein.

- i. Owner is responsible for the acts and omissions of persons acting on its behalf, at its direction or with its permission, and the Conservancy has the right to enforce this Easement against Owner for any use of or activities upon the Property which are a violation of this Easement and which result from such acts or omissions. However, as to the acts or omissions of third parties other than the those described in the preceding sentence, the Conservancy does not have a right to enforce against Owner unless Owner is complicit in said acts or omissions, fails to cooperate with the Conservancy in all respects to halt or abate the event or circumstance of non-compliance with this Easement's terms resulting from such acts or omissions, or fails to report such acts or omissions to the Conservancy promptly upon learning of them.
 - ii. The Conservancy has the right, but not the obligation, to pursue all legal and equitable remedies provided under this Paragraph against any third party responsible for any activity or use of the Property that is a violation of this Easement and Owner will, at the Conservancy's option, assign its right of action against such third party to the Conservancy, join the Conservancy in any suit or action against such third party, or appoint the Conservancy its attorney-in-fact for the purpose of pursuing an enforcement suit or action against such third party.
- B. Costs of Enforcement. If the court determines that the Owner has failed to comply with the Easement, the Owner agrees to reimburse Conservancy for all reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the Conservancy in compelling such compliance. In addition, any costs of restoration will be borne by the Owner if Owner is deemed to be responsible for damage to the Property. If Owner prevails in any action to enforce the terms of this

Easement Agreement, Owner's costs of suit, including, without limitation, attorneys' fees, shall be borne by Conservancy.

- C. Emergency Enforcement. If the Conservancy, in its reasonable good faith judgment, determines that circumstances require immediate action to prevent or mitigate significant damage to the Conservation Values or to prevent breach or extinguishment of this Easement, the Conservancy may pursue its remedies under this Easement with concurrent oral and written notice to Owner and without waiting for the cure period to expire, provided, however, that any such remedy pursued shall be a remedy solely and directly related to the damage which has occurred, or the imminent threat to the Conservation Values. Conservancy shall give concurrent oral and written notice for all such actions and shall provide Owner with written notice of all actions taken by it pursuant to this paragraph immediately (or as soon as possible) thereafter. In response to Conservancy's actions pursuant to this paragraph, Owner may intervene to take actions that, in its sole discretion reasonably exercised, Owner determines are appropriate and upon request from Owner, Conservancy shall cease emergency enforcement actions.
- D. Waiver. The failure of the Conservancy to discover a violation or to take action under this Easement will not be deemed or construed to be a waiver of the Conservancy's rights under this Easement with respect to such violation in the event of any subsequent breach. In no event will any delay or omission by the Conservancy in exercising any right or remedy constitute an impairment of or a waiver of such right or remedy.
- E. Remedies Cumulative. No single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege hereunder will preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege hereunder and all remedies under this Easement may be exercised concurrently, independently or successively from time to time. The rights and remedies herein provided are cumulative and not exclusive of any rights or remedies which may be available at law or equity.
- F. Acts Beyond the Owner's Control. Nothing contained in this Easement will be construed to entitle the Conservancy to bring any action against Owner for, or to require the Conservancy or Owner to actively restore destruction of or damage to the Conservation Values resulting from, any injury to or change in the Property resulting from causes beyond Owner's control, including fire, flood, storm, earth movement, and other natural disasters or from any prudent action taken by Owner under emergency conditions to prevent, abate, or mitigate significant injury to the Property resulting from such causes. This Paragraph will not be construed to relieve the Owner of the obligation to clean-up garbage or materials dumped on the Property by third parties and the obligation to prevent third party violations of this Easement, or to otherwise maintain the Property in a condition consistent with the purposes of this Easement.

7. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES.

- A. Hazardous Material. Owner warrants that it has no actual knowledge of release or threatened release of hazardous substances or wastes on the Property, as such substances and wastes are defined by applicable law, and hereby promises to indemnify Conservancy against, and hold Conservancy harmless from, any and all loss, cost, claim, liability or expense, including reasonable attorneys' fees arising from or with respect to any release of hazardous waste or violation of Environmental Laws (defined below) with respect to the Property, unless due to the gross negligence or willful misconduct of Conservancy.
- B. State of Title. Owner represents and warrants that Owner has good and marketable title to the Property, subject only to any liens encumbrances and defects described in the title commitment obtained by Conservancy prior to execution of this Easement. To the best of Owner's knowledge, there are no easements, leases or other agreements with third-parties, that might cause extinguishment of this Easement, or that would materially impair the Conservation Purposes.
- C. Compliance with Laws. Owner has not received notice of and has no knowledge of any material violation of any federal, state, county, or other governmental or quasi-governmental statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, law, or administrative or judicial order with respect to the Property.
- D. No Litigation. Owner represents and warrants that there is no action, suit, or proceeding that is pending or threatened against the Property or any portion thereof relating to or arising out of the ownership or use of the Property, or any portion thereof, in any court or before or by any federal, state, county, or municipal department, commission, board, bureau, agency, or other governmental instrumentality.
- E. Disclosure of Easement Information. Conservancy has informed Owner of the types and legal effects of conservation easements and has advised Owner to obtain independent legal advice as required by section 57-18-4 of the Conservation Easement Act.
- F. Authority to Execute Easement. The person or persons executing this Easement on behalf of the Conservancy represent and warrant that the execution of this Easement has been duly authorized by the Conservancy. The person or persons executing this Easement on behalf of Owner represent and warrant that the execution of this Easement has been duly authorized by Owner.

8. COSTS, LEGAL REQUIREMENTS, AND LIABILITIES. Owner will be responsible for and will bear all costs and liabilities of any kind related to the ownership, operation, upkeep, and maintenance of the Property and agrees that the Conservancy will have no duty or responsibility for the operation or maintenance of the Property, the monitoring of hazardous conditions on the Property, or the protection of Owner, the public, or any third parties from risks relating to conditions on the Property. Owner agrees to pay before delinquency any and all real property taxes and assessments levied on the Property and agrees that the Owner will keep the Conservancy's interest in the Property free of any liens, including those arising out of any work performed for, materials furnished to, or obligations incurred by Owner. Owner will be solely responsible for any costs related to the maintenance of general liability insurance

covering Owner's acts on the Property. Owner remains solely responsible for obtaining any applicable governmental permits and approvals for any activity or use by Owner on the Property and permitted by this Easement, and any activity or use will be undertaken in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, and requirements. If more than one person or entity constitutes Owner, the obligations of each and all of them under this Easement will be joint and several.

9. RUNNING WITH THE LAND. This Easement burdens and runs with the Property in perpetuity. Every provision of this Easement that applies to Owner or the Conservancy also applies forever to and burdens or benefits, as applicable, their respective agents, heirs, devisees, administrators, employees, personal representatives, lessees, and assigns, and all other successors as their interest may appear.

10. SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS AND SUBORDINATION. Owner may transfer the Property in its entirety, but not in any portion less than its entirety. Owner agrees that the terms, conditions, restrictions, and purposes of this Easement or reference thereto will be inserted by Owner in any subsequent deed or other legal instrument by which Owner divests either the fee simple title or a possessory interest (including, but not limited to, any leases) of the Property; and Owner further agrees to notify the Conservancy of any pending transfer (including, without limitation, leases) at least forty five (45) days in advance of the transfer. The failure of the Owner to comply with this Paragraph will not impair the validity of this Easement or limit its enforceability in any way. Any successor in interest of the Owner, by acceptance of a deed, lease, or other document purporting to convey an interest in all or any portion of the Property, will be deemed to have consented to, reaffirmed, and agreed to be bound by all of the terms, covenants, restrictions, and conditions of this Easement.

12. INDEMNIFICATION.

- A. Cross Indemnification. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Parties indemnify, defend, and hold harmless each other, including, without limitation, each Party's directors, officers, employees, agents, contractors, and their successors and assigns (collectively, the "Indemnified Parties"), from and against any costs, liabilities, penalties, damages, claims, or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) and litigation costs that the Indemnified Parties may suffer or incur as a result of, or arising out of use of or activities on the Property by the Party.
- B. Owner Indemnification. Owner indemnifies, defends, and holds harmless the Conservancy and its Indemnified Parties for any real property taxes, insurance, utilities, or assessments that are levied against the Property, including those for which exemption cannot be obtained, or any other costs of maintaining the Property, any claims pertaining to the Owner's title to the Property or representations and warranties made in this Easement, and any injury to or the death of any person, or damage to any property resulting from any act, omission, condition, or any matter related to or occurring on or about the Property except the extent of the negligence or intentional torts of the Indemnified Parties.

- C. Limitations on Indemnifications. Pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph, the Conservancy is not indemnifying the Owner against, and is not liable or responsible for, injuries or damage to persons or property in connection with the Conservancy's administration or enforcement of this Easement or with respect to the condition of the Property. The limitation in this subparagraph does not absolve the Conservancy of any liabilities it might otherwise have, independently of this Easement, for wrongfully and directly, without the participation or consent of the Owner, causing any dangerous condition to come into existence on the Property. No provision of this Easement shall waive any defense or limitation of the Government Immunity Act of Utah (Utah Code Ann. §63G-7-101, et seq.)

13. CHANGE OF CONDITIONS. In granting this Easement, Owner has considered the possibility that uses prohibited by the terms of this Easement may become more economically valuable than permitted uses and that neighboring properties may be used entirely for such prohibited uses in the future. It is the intent of Owner and the Conservancy that any such changes will not be deemed circumstances justifying the extinguishment of this Easement. In addition, the inability of Owner, or Owner's successors or assigns, to conduct or implement any or all of the uses permitted under this Easement, or the unprofitability of doing so, will not impair the validity of this Easement or be considered grounds for its termination or extinguishment.

14. EXTINGUISHMENT. If subsequent, unexpected circumstances arise in the future that render the purposes of this Easement impossible to accomplish, this Easement can be released, terminated, or otherwise extinguished, whether in whole or in part, only (a) in a judicial proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction and (b) upon a finding by the court that a subsequent unexpected change in conditions has made impossible or impractical the continued use of the Property for conservation purposes. Each Party will promptly notify the other when it first learns of such circumstances.

15. CONDEMNATION. If all or part of the Property is taken in exercise of eminent domain by public, corporate, or other authority so as to abrogate the restrictions imposed by this Easement, Owner and the Conservancy will join in appropriate actions at the time of such taking to recover the full value of the taking and all incidental or direct damages resulting from the taking. Condemnation proceeds will be utilized by the Owner, in collaboration with the Conservancy, to advance conservation purposes and acquire a fee-simple, conservation easement or similar property interest in open space lands. As appropriate and upon mutual agreement of the parties, Conservancy shall have the right to hold a property interest in the acquired property as a joint property owner, conservation easement holder, conservation easement co-holder or otherwise. All expenses incurred by Owner and the Conservancy in such action will be paid out of the recovered proceeds.

16. AMENDMENT. If circumstances arise under which an amendment to or modification of this Easement might be appropriate, the Conservancy and Owner may by mutual written agreement jointly amend this Easement, provided that no amendment will be made that will adversely affect the qualification of this Easement or the status of the Conservancy as a qualified holder under any applicable laws, including the IRS Code or Conservation Easement Act. Any such amendment will: be at the discretion of the Conservancy; will be consistent with

the preservation of the Conservation Values of the Property and the Conservation Purposes of this Easement; will not affect its perpetual duration or its qualification under any laws; will not permit any private inurement or impermissible private benefit to any person or entity, in accordance with rules and regulations governing charitable organizations qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code; will have a positive or not less than neutral conservation outcome; and will be consistent with the Conservancy's internal policies and procedures regarding easement amendments as may be in effect at the time of the amendment proposal. Any such amendment will be recorded in the land records of Summit County, Utah. Nothing in this Paragraph will require either Party to agree to any amendment or to consult or negotiate regarding any amendment.

17. INTERACTION WITH STATE LAW. The provisions of the above paragraphs addressing EXTINGUISHMENT, CONDEMNATION, and AMENDMENT shall apply notwithstanding, and in addition to, any provisions addressing such actions under Utah law.

18. NOTICE. Any written notice called for in this Easement will be delivered: (i) in person; (ii) by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid; (iii) by facsimile or e-mail with the original deposited with the United States Post office, postage prepaid; or (iv) by next-business-day delivery through a reputable overnight courier that guarantees next-business-day delivery and provides a receipt. Notices must be addressed as follows:

To the Conservancy:

Summit Land Conservancy
P.O. Box 1775
1650 Park Avenue, Suite 200
Park City, Utah 84046
Attention: Executive Director

To Owner:

Park City Municipal Corporation
PO Box 1480
Park City, Utah 84060
Attention: Open Space and Trails Manager

Either Party may, from time to time, by written notice to the other, designate a different address that will be substituted for the relevant address or addresses set forth above. Notice is deemed to be given upon receipt.

19. INTERPRETATION.

- A. Intent. It is the intent of this Easement to protect the Conservation Values in perpetuity by prohibiting and restricting specific uses of the Property, notwithstanding economic or other hardship or changes in circumstances or conditions. If any provision in this Easement is found to be ambiguous, an interpretation consistent with protection of the Conservation Values and Conservation Purposes is favored, regardless of any general rule of construction. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Easement and the provisions of any use and zoning restrictions of the State of Utah, the county in

which the Property is located, or any other governmental entity with jurisdiction, the more restrictive conservation provisions will apply.

- B. Governing Law. This Easement will be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Utah.
- C. Captions. The captions have been inserted solely for convenience of reference and are not part of this Easement and will have no effect upon construction or interpretation.
- D. No Hazardous Materials Liability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Easement to the contrary, nothing in this Easement will be construed such that it creates in or gives to the Conservancy: (a) the obligations or liabilities of an “owner” or “operator” as those words are defined and used in Environmental Laws (defined below), including, without limitation, (b) the obligations or liabilities of a person described in 42 USC Section 9607(a)(3); (c) the obligations of a responsible person under any applicable Environmental Law; (d) any obligation to investigate or remediate any Hazardous Materials associated with the Property; or (e) any control over Owner’s ability to investigate, remove, remediate or otherwise clean up any Hazardous Materials associated with the Property.
- E. Merger. In the event that the Conservancy takes legal title to Owner’s interest in the Property, the Conservancy must commit the monitoring and enforcement of this Easement to another qualified organization within the meaning of section 107(h)(3) of the IRS Code which organization has among its purposes the conservation and preservation of land and water areas.
- F. Construction. The Parties acknowledge and agree that (a) each Party is of equal bargaining strength; (b) each Party has actively participated in the drafting, preparation and negotiation of this Easement; (c) each Party has consulted with its own independent counsel, and such other professional advisors as it has deemed appropriate, relating to any and all matters contemplated under this Easement; (d) each Party and its counsel and advisors have reviewed this Easement; (e) each Party has agreed to enter into this Easement following such review and the rendering of such advice; and (f) any rule of construction to the effect that ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting Party do not apply in the interpretation of this Easement, or any portions hereof, or any amendments hereto
- G. Definitions.

The term “IRS Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through the applicable date of reference.

All references to the “IRS Regulations” means the Internal Revenue Service Treasury Regulations, 26 C.F.R. Ch. 1, § 1.170A-14 as amended through the applicable date of reference.

The term “Development Rights” means and includes any and all legal rights under federal, state, and/or local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations now in effect or enacted

after this date to develop and build structures, expressed as the maximum number of dwelling units per acre for residential parcels or square feet of gross floor area for nonresidential parcels, that could be permitted under applicable zoning and subdivision rules and regulations.

The terms “Owner” and the “Conservancy”, and any pronouns used in place thereof, mean and include, respectively, Owner and Owner’s personal representatives, heirs, devisees, personal representatives, and assigns, and all other successors as their interest may appear and the Conservancy and its successors and assigns.

The term “Hazardous Materials” includes, without limitation, any of the following wastes, materials, chemicals, or other substances (whether in the form of liquids, solids, or gases, and whether or not airborne) which are ignitable, reactive, corrosive, toxic, or radioactive, or which are deemed to be pollutants, contaminants, or hazardous or toxic substances under or pursuant to, or which are to any extent regulated by or under or form the basis of liability under any statute, regulation, rule, ordinance, order, or requirement concerning such wastes, materials, chemicals, or other substances (in each case, an “Environmental Law”), including, but not limited to, petroleum-based products and any material containing or producing any polychlorinated biphenyl, dioxin, or asbestos, as well as any biocide, herbicide, insecticide, or other agrichemical, at any level that may (a) constitute a present or potential threat to human health, safety, welfare, or the environment, (b) exceed any applicable or relevant and appropriate cleanup standard, or (c) cause any person to incur any investigation, removal, remediation, maintenance, abatement, or other cleanup expense; it being understood that such Environmental Laws include, but are not limited to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 USC Section 9601 et seq.); the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 USC Sections 6901 et seq.); similar Utah state environmental laws; and any rule, regulation, or other promulgation adopted under any of the foregoing laws.

20. RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER. Other than in the context of an extinguishment or condemnation that complies with this Easement, this Easement may be transferred by Conservancy, only if (i) as a condition of the transfer, Conservancy requires that the purpose of this Easement continues to be carried out; (ii) the transferee, at the time of transfer, qualifies under section 501(c)(3) and/or 170(h) of the IRS Code and section 57-18-3 of the Conservation Easement Act as an eligible donee to receive this Easement directly (hereafter described as “Eligible Donee”; and (iii) the Eligible Donee has the commitment and resources to enforce, and agrees to enforce this Easement. Conservancy agrees to provide written notice to Owner at least sixty (60) days prior to any intended transfer of this Easement and if Owner requests that the Easement be transferred to a specific Eligible Donee, the parties shall make reasonable efforts to transfer the Easement to said Eligible Donee. Any subsequent transfer of this Easement shall also be subject to the provisions of this Paragraph. Any attempted transfer by Conservancy of all or a portion of this Easement contrary to the terms hereof shall be invalid but shall not operate to extinguish this Easement.

21. SEVERABILITY AND ENFORCEABILITY. The terms and purposes of this Easement are intended to be perpetual. If any provision herein shall be held invalid or

unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction or as a result of future legislative action, and if the rights or obligations of any Party under this Easement will not be materially and adversely affected thereby, (a) such holding or action will be strictly construed; (b) such provision will be fully severable; (c) this Easement will be construed and enforced as if such provision had never comprised a part hereof; (d) the remaining provisions of this Easement will remain in full force and effect and will not be affected by the invalid or unenforceable provision or by its severance from this Easement; and (e) in lieu of such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision, there will be added automatically as a part of this Easement a legal, valid and enforceable provision as similar in terms to such illegal, invalid and unenforceable provision as may be possible.

22. COUNTERPARTS. This Easement may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which taken together will be considered one and the same agreement and each of which will be deemed an original. This Easement shall become effective when each Party has received a counterpart signature page signed by all of the other Parties.

23. RECORDING. The Conservancy is authorized to record or file any notices or instruments appropriate to assuring the perpetual enforceability of this Easement, and Owner agrees to execute any such instruments upon reasonable request.

24. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Easement, including the Exhibits attached hereto, sets forth the entire agreement and understanding of the Parties with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Easement and supersedes all prior arrangements, promises, communications, representations, warranties and understandings, whether oral or written, by any Party or any officer, employee, representative or agent of any Party with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Easement.

OWNER AND THE CONSERVANCY have executed this Conservation Easement as of the Effective Date.

OWNER:

Park City Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Mayor

CONSERVANCY:

Summit Land Conservancy, a Utah
nonprofit corporation

By: _____
Cheryl Fox, Executive Director

STATE OF _____)
 : ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20__, by _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Residing at: _____

My Commission Expires:

STATE OF _____)
 : ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20__, by _____, the _____ of Summit
Land Conservancy, a Utah nonprofit corporation.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Residing at: _____

My Commission Expires:

**EXHIBIT A
TO
CONSERVATION EASEMENT**

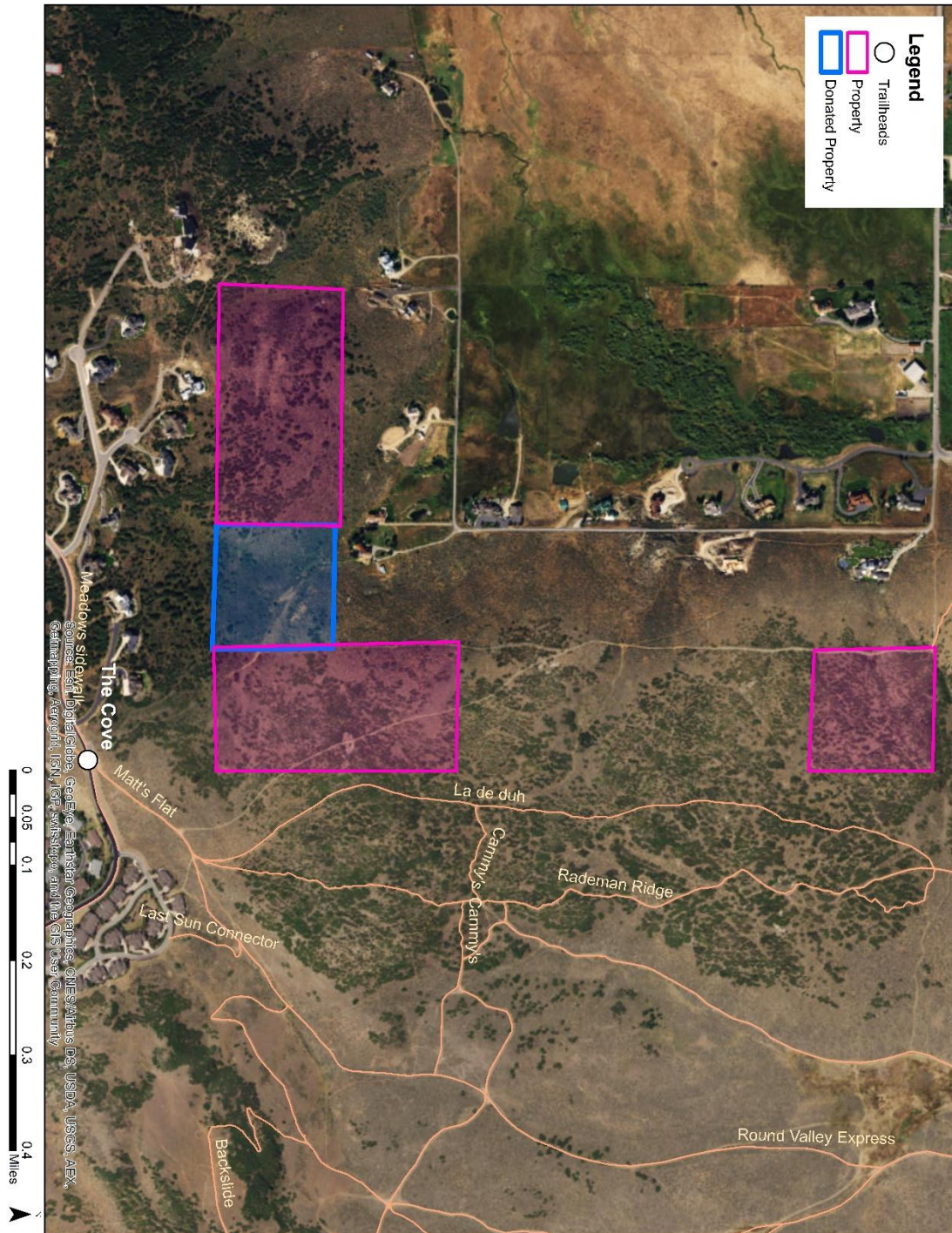
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Finalize upon receipt of title commitment. Tax parcel numbers are:

SS-61-B-4-X
SS-61-B-11-X
SS-61-B-9-X
SS-61-B-12-X
SS-61-B-2-X

EXHIBIT B
TO
CONSERVATION EASEMENT

PROPERTY MAP



**EXHIBIT C
TO
CONSERVATION EASEMENT**

The Property shall not be used for residential or commercial purposes except as permitted in this Exhibit C. Industrial uses are not permitted. The uses set forth in this Exhibit C detail specific activities that are permitted or prohibited under this Easement. The uses set forth in this Exhibit C are also intended to provide guidance in determining the consistency of other activities with the Conservation Purposes.

MANAGEMENT. The Property will be managed by the Owner according to best practices for natural and undeveloped open space, with specific attention to maintaining the recreational, wildlife habitat and scenic qualities. The Property shall not be used for any purpose that is inconsistent with it being held as open space.

1. IMPROVEMENTS. No dwelling, building, structure or above-surface equipment or facilities of any kind shall be erected or placed on the Property except for the following: (a) improvements necessary to protect the safety and physical integrity of the surrounding properties; and (b) improvements for trails, as hereafter described.

2. RECREATIONAL USES. The property may be used for non-motorized, passive recreational activities including, but not limited to, hiking, biking, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and horse-back riding on designated recreational trails.

3. NO CAMPING. Camping, squatting, and/or over-night occupation of the Property is prohibited.

TRAILS. Owner shall construct and manage trails in a manner consistent with the Conservation Values and with jurisdictional planning and permitting requirements. Owner may construct new trails or make substantial improvements to the existing trails upon the approval of the Park City Council, pursuant to public notice and a public meeting or pursuant to similar public processes that exist from time-to-time.

4. PARKING AND MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE. Motorized vehicles, including but not limited to, snowmobiles, ATVs, jeeps, and motor bikes, are not permitted on the property other than for emergency services, for trail and Property maintenance, the maintenance of utilities, or for the construction of new trails or trail amenities as otherwise permitted by this Easement. Parking is not permitted anywhere on the property other than temporarily, for the purposes described above.

5. ADA ACCESS. Notwithstanding, the terms of this Easement shall not prevent the Owner from allowing the use of electric wheelchairs on the Property, or other power-driven mobility devices pursuant to Owner's obligations under the American's With Disabilities Act of 1990, or other laws and regulations pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities.

6. HABITAT RESTORATION ACTIVITIES. Activities to restore or enhance native plant communities or wildlife habitat will be permitted, upon mutual agreement and approval of the Owner and Conservancy.

7. UTILITIES. The installation of new above-ground and under-ground utilities is prohibited.

8. ROADS. The construction of new roads and the improvement or expansion of old roads for the purpose of vehicular access is prohibited.

9. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS. In accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, Owner has the right to use agrichemicals and biological controls on the Property as necessary to control noxious weeds, pests and for mosquito abatement. Chemical and biological controls may only be used in accordance with all applicable laws, and in those amounts and with that frequency of application constituting the minimum necessary to accomplish reasonable noxious weed, pest and mosquito abatement objectives. The use of such agents shall be conducted in a manner to minimize adverse effects on the natural values of the Property and to avoid any impairment of the natural ecosystems and processes.

10. ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES AND TOPOGRAPHY. Owner may not make any change, disturbance, alteration, excavation, or impairment to any watercourse or the topography of the ground on the Property except as otherwise permitted by this Easement.

11. WATER RESOURCES. Owner may enhance, if applicable, water quality on the Property recognized as necessary or beneficial to wildlife, ecological or habitat values on the Property, provided such enhancements are consistent with the terms of this Easement and its Conservation Values, and complies with all applicable laws and regulations.

12. FENCES. Fences may be built on the Property upon prior approval of Conservancy, not to be unreasonably withheld and provided such fences (a) are reasonably necessary for the protection of property, wildlife resources or public safety, (b) will not unduly restrict or impair wildlife movement, and (c) will not unduly interfere with the Scenic Value of the Property.

SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS. Billboards and signs are prohibited on the Property, other than signs for the following purposes:

- A. To indicate that the Property is protected by a conservation easement held by the Conservancy; and
- B. To identify trails or interpretive sites on the Property and provide educational information; and
- C. To state rules and regulations, safety, or hazardous conditions found on the Property in accordance with the Owner and the Conservancy's established guidelines for properties they own; and
- D. To close trails temporarily on the Property in order to protect wildlife; and
- E. To post "No Hunting or Trapping" signs; and
- F. To notify the public of temporary events, including but not limited to, directional markers for race participants, provided such signs are promptly removed after culmination of the event.

13. FIRE SUPPRESSION. Owner may remove brush and vegetation necessary to minimize the risk of wildfire on the Property or to protect adjacent lands from wildfires. Potential means to reduce or remove high risk fuel loads may include, but would not be

limited to: mechanized methods; biological controls, including short-duration grazing; slash, stack and burn; or controlled burns.

14. COMMERCIAL RECREATION. Owner may permit use of the Property for otherwise lawful commercial recreational uses that do not conflict with the Conservation Values and are consistent with the Conservation Purposes. Permitted commercial uses shall not preclude public recreational use and enjoyment of the Property.

RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES: The Property shall not be used for residential or industrial purposes and shall not be improved for vehicle access to residential properties, or used for access or staging for construction on adjacent lands, and/or snow storage for the benefit of adjacent properties.

15. SUBDIVISION. The legal or de facto division, subdivision, or partitioning of the Property is prohibited. Notwithstanding the fact that, as of the Effective Date, the Property is comprised of separate legal parcels, the terms and conditions of this Easement will apply to the Property as a whole, and the Property will not be sold, transferred, or otherwise conveyed except as a whole, intact, single piece of real estate; it being expressly agreed that neither the Owner nor the Owner's personal representative, heirs, successors, or assigns will sell, transfer, or otherwise convey any portion of the Property that constitutes less than the entire Property. The existence of any separate legal parcels, if any, as of the Effective Date will not be interpreted to permit any use or activity on an individual legal parcel that would not have been permitted on such individual legal parcel under the terms and conditions of this Easement as applied to the Property as a whole.

16. DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS. All development rights that are now or hereafter allocated to, implied, reserved, or inherent in the Property are terminated and extinguished and may not be used on or transferred to any portion of the Property as it now or hereafter may be bounded or described or to any other property adjacent or otherwise or used for the purpose of calculating permissible lot yield of the Property or any other property.

17. MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. Subject to pre-existing mineral rights of record, the exploration for or extraction of minerals, gas, hydrocarbons, soils, sands, gravel, or rock, or any other material on or below the surface of the Property is prohibited. Owner will not grant any rights to any minerals, oil, gas, or hydrocarbons, including the sale or lease of surface or subsurface minerals or any exploration or extraction rights in or to the Property, and Owner will not grant any right of access to the Property to conduct exploration or extraction activities for minerals, oil, gas, or hydrocarbons, or other substances on any other property.

18. NO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Use, dumping, storage, or other disposal of non-compostable refuse, trash, sewer sludge, unsightly or toxic materials or Hazardous Materials is prohibited. This Easement does not permit Conservancy to control any use of the Property by Owner which may result in the storage, dumping or disposal of hazardous or toxic materials; provided, however, Conservancy may bring an action to protect the Conservation Values of the Property. This prohibition does not impose liability on Conservancy, nor shall Conservancy be construed as having liability as a "responsible

party” or “potentially responsible party” under CERCLA or other similar state or federal statutes.

19. NON-NATIVE SPECIES. Introduction of any non-native plant or animal species is prohibited other than those generally accepted for habitat improvement or as mutually agreed upon by owner and the Conservancy.

20. DUMPING AND WASTE. No dumping, burying, storing, applying or releasing of waste, sewage, garbage, vehicles or appliances is allowed on the Property, except for appropriate routine storage of garbage and wastes from permitted uses of the Property pending transport for proper disposal.

21. DESTRUCTION OF NATIVE VEGETATION. The removal, cutting or destruction of native vegetation is prohibited except as reasonably incident to permitted activities or as otherwise permitted by this Exhibit C, for disease or insect control or to prevent property damage or personal injury.

22. HABITAT RESTORATION ACTIVITIES. Activities to restore or enhance native plant communities or wildlife habitat will be permitted upon the mutual agreement and approval of Owner and the Conservancy.

23. HUNTING OR TRAPPING. Hunting or trapping for any purpose other than predatory, diseased or problem animal control on the Property is prohibited.

24. BURNING. Burning of any materials on the Property is prohibited, except as necessary for vegetation management, fire protection purposes or other best-practice property management purposes.



DATE: December 7, 2017

TO HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Each year, the supplemental plan for the annual Sundance Film Festival is amended to recognize changes from the previous year per the long term contract. Unless affirmatively modified by both parties, supplemental plans for future Festivals will follow the plan for the previous Festival.

City Council should hold a public hearing, review and approve the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan to be held January 18 through 28, 2018, based on findings that the event meets the requirements of a Level Three Special Event Permit according to section 4A of the Park City Municipal Code and the City Services Agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney as outlined in Exhibit B.

Respectfully:

Jennifer Diersen,

City Council Staff Report



Subject: Sundance Film Festival 2018 Supplemental Plan
Author: Jenny Diersen, Special Event & Economic Development
Program Manager
Department: Special Events
Date: December 7, 2017
Type of Item: Administrative

Summary Recommendation

Staff recommends City Council hold a public hearing, review and approve the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan as outlined in Exhibit B to be held January 18 through 28, 2018, based on findings that the event meets the requirements of a Level Three Special Event Permit according to section 4A of the Park City Municipal Code and the City Services Agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney (Exhibit I).

Executive Summary

The Sundance Film Festival is one of the world's defining international events that reinforces cultural and economic vitality for Park City, the State of Utah and for independent film. The Festival creates a sense of place by providing programs that enable community interaction (both during the Festival and other seasons) and provide unique amenities and experiences for both residents and visitors to enjoy and benefit from.

Each year, the supplemental plan for the annual Sundance Film Festival is amended to recognize changes from the previous year per the long term contract. Unless affirmatively modified by both parties, supplemental plans for future Festivals will follow the plan for the previous Festival.

Staff recommends the approval of the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan including changes as outlined below. Details are outlined in Exhibit B:

- Operations, dates and times.
- Festival & Official Sponsor Public and Private Property Use
 - Lyft Lounge —1665 Bonanza Drive (Old Clinic) & potential use of Swede Alley staging area.
 - Community Giveaways and Food Truck Vendor
- City Property Use for City Operations
 - Brew Pub Parking Lot
 - North Marsac Parking Lot
 - East Side of Flagpole Parking Lot
- Transportation & Parking Plans:
 - Paid Parking Plan (including rates and locations)
 - Supplemental Parking Areas

- Commercial Delivery Plan and Load-in/out requirements
 - For Hire and TNC and Hotel Concierge Drop Off
 - Increased Transit Efficiencies
- Transportation Flow Plan
 - Main Street
 - Shop/Library/Mawhinney
 - Theatre District (The Ray, Holiday Village, Double Tree Theatres)
- Residential Mitigation Plans, including traffic mitigation staffing and signs.
 - Hillside, Park Ave, King, Empire, Homestake
 - Signage
 - Enforcement Teams – Police, Parking Services, Pedestrian and Traffic Mitigation Vendor
- Environmental Sustainability Plan
- Community Engagement
 - Community Guide (published in English & Spanish)
 - Text Alert System
 - Local Media Outreach
 - Social Media Engagement
- Financial Considerations
 - City to waive \$163,982 for increased public safety, transportation and mitigation costs for the 2018 Festival.
 - City to waive \$88,482 in City Services for the Ray (Sports Authority) with a 2% inflation for the Festival in 2019 through 2022.
 - Sundance to pay \$103,668 for increased public safety, transportation and hard costs for the 2018 Festival.
 - Sundance to pay \$81,168 in hard costs and City Services for the Ray (Sports Authority) with a 2% inflation for the Festival in 2019 through 2022.

Staff recommends the approval of the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental plan based on the following:

- Sundance Film Festival promotes Park City and the State of Utah's artistic, cultural and economic vibrancy. The event will continue to provide valuable marketing/media, economic impact and community value to Park City;
- Sundance Institute and the City have worked to place focus on mitigating impacts and specifically have focused on reducing traffic, and residential impacts, by creating a comprehensive and predictable parking and traffic plan with diverse range of operations for the community, residents, merchants, employees and visitors;
- Sundance Institute and the City have worked to minimize setup/breakdown operations;
- The City has worked to conduct ample engagement and notification outreach for the proposed plans. Staff's recommendations are based on balancing community perspective, department analysis of impacts and the applicant's mitigation proposals. Staff has received helpful, constructive feedback through this process; and

- At this time, there are no other Special Events scheduled during the Sundance Film Festival.
 - The FIS World Cup is scheduled six days prior to the Festival, and is being held at Deer Valley Resort. The event will not have a presence on Main Street this year.
 - The Team USA Winterfest is scheduled 12 days after the Festival, and is being held on Main Street.

Acronyms

BFO	Budgeting for Outcomes
HPCA	Historic Park City Alliance
PCMC	Park City Municipal Corporation
PCPD	Park City Police Department
SEAC	Special Events Advisory Committee
SFF/Festival	Sundance Film Festival
Sundance	Sundance Institute
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TNC	Transportation Network Company

The Problem and the Opportunity

The [Sundance Film Festival](#) is one of Park City's defining international events that celebrates independent film and reinforces the artistic, cultural and economic vitality for both community and the state of Utah.

- The event creates a sense of place by providing programs that motivate community interaction (both during the Festival and during other seasons) and provide unique opportunities for cultural amenities and economic vitality in our community.
- Its success is essential to the vibrancy of Park City arts and culture and allowing for community involvement with both international and local artists of many genres allowing for creative expression.
- Sundance Film Festival helps to achieve City Council's goals in the General Plan by creating sense of place. More specifically, Goals 10 and 11 of the [General Plan](#), on pages 82 through 89, discuss the importance of events to our community character and Sense of Community.
 - The international event furthers Park City's role as a world-class, multi-seasonal destination resort while maintaining a balance with our sense of community. Sundance Institute helps to support the continued success of the multi-seasonal tourism economy while preserving the community character that adds to the visitor experience. Furthermore, Sundance Institute allows Park City to grow as an arts and culture hub encouraging creative expression.

The success and opportunity of the Sundance Film Festival also creates challenges that need to be mitigated to offset adverse impacts specifically with regard to environmental sustainability, parking, transportation and residential neighborhood congestion. Additionally, there is a need to increase community outreach and mitigation efforts to

offset adverse impacts during the Festival. As City Council reviews this report and the changes to the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan, it is important to consider the Title 4, Chapter A Municipal Code criteria and long term contract terms. Additionally, event staff evaluates the challenges and additional opportunities that may arise with regard to creating community and sense of place, and how the event will impact:

- Residential Neighborhoods;
- Community and culture;
- Local businesses, non-profits, and community partners and stakeholders in the Park City Area;
- Transportation & Sustainability Goals; and
- Multi-jurisdictional event coordination.

Background

<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>
September 12, 2013	Sundance Contract Extension pg. 41/ Minutes pg. 2-3
November 19, 2015	2016 Sundance Supplemental Plan pg. 273 / Minutes pg. 9
July 21, 2016	Work Session 2016 Sundance Debrief pg. 3/ Minutes pg. 2-3
March 16, 2017	Sundance 2017 Debrief / Minutes pg. 3–5
August 3, 2017	2018 Sundance Supplemental Plan Venues and Costs / Minutes page 8-9
August 17, 2017	2018 Sundance Economic Impact Presentation / Minutes
October 24, 2017	Sundance Supplemental Plan Preview

In September of 2013, Park City Municipal Corporation and the Sundance Institute entered into an agreement extending the dates for the Sundance Film Festival in Park City, Utah through 2026.

Each year, the Supplemental Plan for the annual Sundance Film Festival is amended to recognize changes from the previous year per the long term contract. Unless affirmatively modified by both parties, supplemental plans for future Festivals will follow the plan for the previous Festival.

Analysis

Due to the size and scope of the event, a large coordinated effort occurs between every City Department, Sundance Institute and many community stakeholders in order to both support opportunities and mitigate challenges during the event. Staff has been coordinating with Sundance to gain perspective from many stakeholders thought outreach efforts, as well as, create mitigation for the supplemental plans for the 2018 Festival. Sundance and staff have worked to reduce impacts and come up with a predictable and consistent plan throughout the Festival.

Below is a summary of the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan changes. Details are outlined in Exhibit B:

- **Operations, dates and times**
 - Thursday, January 18 through Sunday, January 28, 2018

- **Festival & Official Sponsor Public and Private Property Use**
 - Lyft Lounge —1665 Bonanza Drive (Old Clinic) for Lyft Operations and Driver Lounge (1/14 to 1/29) & potential use of Swede Alley staging area.
 - Bear Bench for Community Giveaways daily from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. (1/16 to 1/29)
 - Food Truck at New Frontier (1401 Kearns Blvd. – Kimball Art Center) daily from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (1/18 to 1/28)
- **City Property Use for City Operations**
 - Half of Brew Pub Lot for City Operations (1/17 to 1/29)
 - 1/3 of North Marsac for City Operations (1/17 to 1/29)
 - East side of Flagpole for City Operations (1/17 to 1/29)
- **Transportation & Parking Plans:**
 - Parking Plans (including rates and locations)

The parking plans and rates below are recommended based on historical data. In the past, a fee of \$25 has been charged, and people remained in the spaces for an average of 3 hours, which equals \$8 an hour.

 - China Bridge \$8 per hour / \$60 daily max
 - Flagpole \$40 flat rate fee to encourage long term parking to ensure Transit Operates smoothly from the Transit Center.
 - Sandridge South – Free
 - Goal is to allow residents that live in this area to park here.
 - These spaces will be available for general public as available.
 - Sandridge North – Carpool Permit Holders
 - Add 13 ADA spaces in Brew Pub Parking Lot
 - Supplemental Parking Areas
 - Richardson Flat Parking Lot – (1/18 to 1/27)
 - 500 parking spaces available for parking out of a total of 750 in the space
 - 100 spaces are dedicated to Talisker
 - 150 spaces are used for LeBus Staging for Sundance
 - 20 hour service daily (7 a.m. to 2 a.m.)
 - Transit runs from Richardson Flat to Park City High School
 - Homestake Parking Lot – (1/18 to 1/27)
 - Free for Main Street Employees (Lot reserved for Main Street Employees Only)
 - Transit shuttle runs from Homestake to Main Street from 12:00 noon to 4:00 a.m.
 - Commercial Delivery Plan & Venue Load-in/out requirements
 - Commercial Deliveries plans are the same as in years past. We have increased residential mitigation which is detailed below.
 - While some venues are serviced by the commercial deliveries that occur on Main Street daily Venue Load-in/out requirements are as follows:
 - Red Permit required for large scale load-in/out and are only permitted from 4:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

- No load-out permits are available until after 1/22
 - Blue Permit required for musician load-in/out
 - Green Permit required for catering, linen floral.
- For Hire and TNC and Hotel Concierge Drop Off
 - Lyft Sundance Official Sponsor Operations – Only drivers with Lyft decals will be able to stage in these locations
 - 1665 as a Lyft Operations and Driver Lounge from 1/14 to 1/29
 - They will also manage a staging area directly behind Dolly's Book Store from 1/17 to 1/28
 - Lyft has secured a Lyft Lounge for customers at 509 Main Street
 - Park City Licensed For Hire Locations – Only drivers with Park City License will be able to stage in these locations.
 - 9th Street Trolley Turn Around
 - West side of Main Street from Bridge to 9th Street
 - 12 spaces in Brew Pub Parking Lot
 - 5 parking spaces directly in front of Post Office after 8 p.m.
 - City reserves the right to revoke permission of use of these spaces at any time due to performance challenges that interfere with public safety, transit operations or residential mitigation.
- Increased Transit Efficiencies
 - Sundance and Staff coordinated to increase efficiencies in transit.
 - First year that Electric Express will operate during Sundance. We will run an additional two Electric buses to handle increased demand and increase efficiencies to Temple Theatre and Redstone Theatre
 - Streamlined yellow route to increase efficiencies.
 - Created an in town theatre express (Eccles, The Ray/Theatre District, Old Town) loop.
 - Sundance secured contract with LeBus to replace the service they were previously obtaining.
 - Sundance secured partnership with Proterra to bring two additional buses to the City during the event.
- Transportation Flow Plans
 - Main Street Transportation Flow
 - Lower Main Street will remain open.
 - 4th Street will operate as one way only headed east, allowing traffic on Main Street to leave on 4th Street.
 - In the past this has been blocked by Park City Fire/EMS.
 - Library/Shop/Mawhinney Lot Transportation Flow
 - Sundance increased staffing during peak event times.
 - Increased and better verbiage on signage.

- Provided PCPD with peak event times to assist with traffic mitigation.
 - The Ray, Holiday Village and Double Tree (Theatre District)
 - No parking is available at this venue for Festival Patrons.
 - Parking spaces in this area are for patrons for merchants.
 - Parking for this area is offset by Richardson Flats.
 - Taxi Staging will occur at the west of the lot.
 - No left turns are permitted from the lot.
 - No through traffic is permitted from Fresh Market.
 - Sundance will staff the lot with parking attendants to ensure with parking, pedestrian and transportation flow in the lot.
- **Residential Mitigation Plans, including traffic mitigation staffing and signs.**
 - Hillside, Park Ave, King, Empire, Homestake
 - This includes increased contracted personnel in locations listed above during the first full weekend and second weekend of the Festival from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
 - Signage
 - Verbiage on signage has been improved to discourage commercial as well as local cut through traffic and parking in the residential areas.
 - Enforcement Teams – Police, Parking Services, Pedestrian and Traffic Mitigation Vendor will work together to assist with residential traffic mitigation.
- **Environmental Sustainability Plan (Exhibit J)**
 - To increase transit route efficiencies and reduce vehicle emissions, Sundance is providing two additional Proterra Buses.
 - To reduce the use of plastics, disposable items at officially sanctioned Festival events are contractually required to be made with exclusively 100% recycled paper or materials made of natural fibers (corn, potato, sugarcane).
 - ** New Climate Program continues – programming will focus on impacts of climate change on indigenous populations.
- **Public Safety and Emergency Management**
 - Sundance and the City work to ensure Public Safety and Emergency Management plans are in place. Public Safety has planned to come present the City's Public Safety and Emergency Management plans at a Closed Session in early January.
- **Community Engagement**
 - Community Guide (published in English & Spanish)
 - Outreach efforts will begin in mid-December through the Festival.
 - Text Alert System
 - PCEVENTS or FILMFEST to 888777
 - Transportation and Emergency Information Only
 - Local Media Outreach
 - KPCW, Park Record and PCTV
 - Social Media Engagement

- Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and more
- **Financial Considerations**
 - Change order request according to section 6.2 of the City Services Contract:
 - 2018 Additional City Services result in increased costs of \$258,650.
 - City to waive \$163,982 in increased costs for 2018 Festival, and \$88,482 as related to the Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement with a 2% inflation for the Festival in years 2019 through 2022.
 - Sundance to pay for \$103,668 for 2018 Festival for increased hard costs and City Services, and \$81,168 as related to the Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement with a 2% inflation for the Festival in years 2019 through 2022.
 - As approved on 8/3/2017 in the amount of \$169,820 (City to waive \$88,482 for City Services and Sundance to pay \$81,168 in City Services and Hard Costs)
 - 2% inflation for 5 years (2018 through 2022).
 - Public Safety and Transportation Agreement in the amount of \$89,000 (City to pay \$74,000 and Sundance to pay \$15,000 to the City for increased City Services)
 - One year agreement

2018 Additional City Services (6.2 of Contract)							
Item	Total Cost	City	Items included in fees	Sundance	Items included in fees	Agreement Terms	Notes
The Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement	\$169,650	\$88,482	B. Permits, Ped Mgmt, Barricades, Transit, Traffic Mit. Officers/Public Safety,	\$81,168	recycling, signage, parking attendants, transit and barricades	5 year w/2% inflation	8/3/17 Council approval
Public Safety	\$29,000	\$29,000	Traffic Mitigation Officers				
Transit	\$60,000	\$45,000	Increased Transit efficiencies	\$15,000	Increased Transit efficiencies and Public Safety	1 year agreement	
Totals	\$258,650	\$162,482		\$96,168			

Alternatives for City Council to Consider

Staff has been meeting with Sundance Institute, City Departments, and other external stakeholders to address the opportunities and challenges of the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental plan. A complete list of changes for this year's Festival is attached as Exhibit B and C.

1. Recommended Alternative:

City Council should review and approve the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan as outlined in Exhibit B to be held January 18 through 28, 2018, based on findings that the event meets the requirements of a Level Three Special Event Permit according to section 4A of the Park City Municipal Code and the City Services Agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney (Exhibit I).

Pros:

a. Staff believes the event's programs align with City Council's goals of providing a complete community that values economic diversity and arts and culture, creating

engaged and effective government, and a thriving mountain community in the following ways:

- Vibrant arts and culture offering;
- Protected and celebrated history, as well by creating a community gathering place;
- Safe Community;
- Balance between tourism and local quality of life;
- Varied and extensive event offerings;
- Accessibility during peak times;
- Well utilized, fare-free, regional public transit, and walk-able community; and
- World-class, multi-seasonal resort destination.

b. Consolidates some of the major venues allowing for systematic support of transportation, and aligns use along state roads which have the infrastructure in place to handle the uses.

c. Reduces amount of overall, official activity on Main Street, thereby reducing congestion in Old Town, while still keeping the venues in Park City limits.

d. Using limited areas of public property to stage TNC and registered (stickered) taxi companies, may reduce overall congestion and traffic issues through better management.

Cons:

a. The addition of the Sport Authority Venue (the Ray Theatre) does add approximately 250 incremental seats/activity (500 seats total). This requires additional mitigation efforts which trigger additional operational budget and human resources for both Sundance and Park City.

b. Though staff believes further restricting commercial traffic through residential streets will help with transportation and pedestrian management, as well as, will help protect community character and sense of place, there is a fine balance in the opportunity and challenges in both our residential and business areas.

c. Lyft, Local For Hire Companies and other TNC groups have been engaging with the City in solution oriented planning. While we do think that there will be positive change in the For Hire and TNC, there will likely be periods of congestion across the whole transportation system.

2. Continue the Item Alternative: The City Council may continue the item for more information or discussion, thus postponing the approval of the requested changes in this report.

Cons:

a. This will further postpone the approval of the 2018 Sundance Film Festival Supplemental Plan and delay staff's ability to implement changes for the upcoming Festival.

3. Modify the Item Alternative: The City Council may modify any of the items discussed in this report.

Cons:

a. Modifications may cause increased staffing, costs or create additional coordination requirements.

4. Deny Alternative: Deny the approval of the requested changes in this report.

Cons

a. The Supplemental Plan for the 2018 Sundance Film Festival and City Services Agreement would not be approved and would delay staff and Sundance Institute from implementing changes for the upcoming Festival.

Department Review

Special Events, Sustainability, Economic Development, Emergency Management, Police, Building, Parks, Parking Services, Public Works, Transit, Transportation Planning, Legal, Executive and Budget have reviewed this report. These departments are coordinating to ensure that mitigation and conditions of approval are met.

Community Outreach

Due to the size and scope of the event, a large coordinated effort occurs between every City Department, Sundance Institute and many community stakeholders in order to both support opportunities and mitigate challenges during the event. In coordination with Sundance Institute, staff gained perspective from numerous stakeholders regarding this year's planning efforts in order to come up with the best possible solutions.

From October 15 through November 27, staff completed community outreach regarding proposed and evolving plans for this year's Festival to numerous stakeholders including; Historic Park City Alliance, Park City Chamber, Park City Lodging Association, Park City Restaurant Association, Park City School District, Summit County, Park City Resort, Deer Valley Resort, SEAC, For Hire/Taxi Working Group among others). Staff plans to continue community outreach and notification will continue as we lead up to the Festival as outlined in Exhibit B.

Funding Source

The direct contributions and funding of departmental costs for Sundance contract comes from the City's General and Transit Funds. The cost of this event has increased over the years whether through the regular cost of business going up, (e.g., pay, benefits, etc.) or staff-requested level of service increase for security, which has been budgeted through the BFO process. Any documented change order needs to go through the change order process per the terms of the contract.

Attachments

Exhibit A	Sundance Film Festival Special Event Permit
Exhibit B	2018 Sundance Supplemental Plan Change Request & Property Use Matrix
Exhibit C	Sundance Theatre, Official Venue & Official Sponsor Venue List 2018
Exhibit D	Parking and Transportation Plan Map
Exhibit E	Main Street Lyft, For Hire and TNC Plan
Exhibit F	Library/ Mawhinney/ Shop Site and Traffic Mitigation Plan
Exhibit G	The Ray (Sports Authority) / Theatre District / Lyft Site, Traffic Mitigation Plan
Exhibit H	Sundance Environmental Sustainability Plan
Exhibit I	DRAFT Sundance Film Festival 2018 Level Three Special Event Permit

**Submit****Print**

Park City Municipal Corporation

Special Event Permit Application

Special Events Department
City Hall, Third Floor
445 Marsac Avenue
P.O. Box 1480
Park City, Utah 84060
specialevents@parkcity.org

APPLICATIONS DO NOT CONSTITUTE AS A PERMIT.

PERMITS ARE APPROVED BY THE SPECIAL EVENTS DEPARTMENT OR CITY COUNCIL IN WRITING AFTER COMPLETE APPLICATIONS ARE REVIEWED UNDER PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CODE 4-8.

Applications for Special Event Permits are due no later than 90 days (Level 3), 60 days (Level 2), or 30 days (Level 1) prior to an event. Incomplete applications cannot be reviewed. Applications submitted after the deadlines as described above may be denied. More information can be found at www.parkcity.org or by contacting specialevents@parkcity.org.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, OR WOULD LIKE TO SCHEDULE A MEETING BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR APPLICATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Tommy Youngblood
tommy.youngblood@parkcity.org

435.615.5187

Jenny Diersen jenny.diersen@parkcity.org

435.615.5188

APPLICATION FEES & EXPENSES

Level Three Special Event Permit \$160.00
Level Two Special Event Permit \$80.00
Level One Special Event Permit \$40.00

- Application Levels are determined by the Special Events Department after reviewing complete applications.
- Additional fees for other City Services will be estimated and provided to the applicant upon receipt of a complete application.
- Applicants may incur additional expenses from other City, County or State jurisdictions.
- Fee Reductions for some City Services are considered bi-annually. Fee Reduction Applications are due on:
• April 1, for events July 1 – December 31; and October 1, for events January 1 – June 30.

AS THE APPLICANT YOU UNDERSTAND & AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING: (Check all that you understand and agree to)

To insure prompt and accurate processing of your application, ensure that ALL support materials and documentation accompany your application. Failure to do so will constitute an incomplete application and may delay review and approval processes. I understand a complete application shall include this application completed, with traffic and transportation plan, contingency plan – including operations plan, emergency plan, weather conditions and residential and notification outreach plan; site plan and permission of use for properties.

Park City Municipal Corporation requires a certificate of insurance in an amount to be determined by the City Attorney's Office. Submitting incomplete application information may delay the ability to determine the amount required. The amount of insurance required by the City Attorney's office is final and the applicant shall be required to submit proof of coverage including naming Park City Municipal Corporation, 445 Marsac, P.O. Box 1480, Park City, Utah 84060 as additionally insured prior to the start of any event activity.

After the application is evaluated, the applicant will be responsible for providing proof that I have obtained other permits as necessary from City, County or State agencies, as well as the application fee amount based on the Level of event.

I understand that as the applicant, I will assume and reimburse the City for any and all costs and expenses determined by Park City Municipal Corporation. Park City Municipal Corporation may require a deposit to cover such expenses. I may incur costs from other departments or other jurisdictional agencies. I understand I can request an estimate of City Services for the event upon submitting a complete application, and that should I choose to, I can request a reduction of fees for some services as pertains to Park City Municipal code 4-8-9 through the bi-annual fee reduction application and process.

I understand I am able to request a meeting with the Special Events Department prior to submitting an application and that this application does not constitute as a valid permit. I understand that permits are approved by the Special Events Department or City Council in writing after complete applications are reviewed under Park City Municipal Code 4-8.

APPLICANT AND SPONSORING ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

NAME OF EVENT:		Sundance Film Festival					
FIRST TIME EVENT:	Yes	☒ No	ANNUAL EVENT:	☒ Yes	No	IF ANNUAL, HOW MANY YEARS:	33
ANNUAL EVENT THAT WILL BE THE SAME AS LAST YEAR:			☐ Yes	☒ No			
ANNUAL EVENT THAT WILL HAVE CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR:			venue changes	☒ Yes	☐ No		
NAME OF APPLICANT (FIRST & LAST):		Tina Graham					
TITLE / POSITION:		Assoc. Director, Tina Graham					
BUSINESS / ORGANIZATION NAME:		Sundance Institute					
IS BUSINESS / ORGANIZATION A REGISTERED NON-PROFIT		☒ Yes, a copy of IRS paperwork is attached			No		
MAILING ADDRESS OR BUSINESS / ORGANIZATION:		P.O. Box 684429					
CITY, STATE, ZIP:		Park City, Utah 84060					



Park City Municipal Corporation

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PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF BUSINESS / ORGANIZATION:		1825 Three Kings Drive	
CITY, STATE, ZIP:		Park City, Utah 84060	
PHONE (PRIMARY):	435.658.3456	PHONE (SECONDARY):	
EMAIL:		Institute@sundance.org	
BUSINESS / ORGANIZATION WEBSITE:		www.sundance.org	
SOCIAL MEDIA LINKS:			
DAY OF EVENT PRIMARY CONTACT			
ON-SITE DAY OF PRIMARY CONTACT NAME (FIRST & LAST):		Tina Graham	
ON-SITE DAY OF PRIMARY CONTACT CELL PHONE:		801.201.9013	
ON-SITE DAY OF PRIMARY CONTACT EMAIL:		tina-grahame@sundance.org	
PUBLIC EVENT INFORMATION			
WEB SITE FOR PUBLIC EVENT INFORMATION:		www.sundance.org/festivals	
PHONE NUMBER FOR PUBLIC EVENT INFORMATION:		435.658.3456	
EMAIL ADDRESS FOR PUBLIC EVENT INFORMATION:		Institute@sundance.org	
Overall event description is attached as a separate document, with the contingency plan and is submitted with the application.			
EVENT LEVEL DETERMINATION			
THE EVENT WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES: (Check all that apply)			
☒ FESTIVAL / FAIR	☐ PARADE	☐ SKI / SNOW BOARD	☐ RUN
☐ BIKE	☐ WALK	☐ TRAIL USE	☐ CONCERT
☐ CULINARY	☐ FILMING		
☒ ARTS & CULTURE EVENT		☐ HOLIDAY CELEBRATION	☐ RECREATION / SPORTING EVENT
OTHER:			
THE EVENT WILL INVOLVE THE USE OF: (Check all that apply)			
☒ MAIN STREET	☒ RESORT PROPERTY	☒ SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY	☒ PRIVATE PROPERTY
☒ CITY PARKS	☒ CITY FIELDS	☒ CITY FACILITY RENTAL	☒ RESIDENTIAL AREAS
☒ PARK CITY LIMITS	☒ MULTI-JURISDICTION	☒ AMPLIFIED SOUND	
THE TARGET MARKET FOR THIS EVENT IS: (Check all that apply)			
☒ YOUTH / FAMILIES	☒ ADULTS	☒ LOCAL	☒ STATE-WIDE
☒ REGIONAL	☒ NATIONAL	☒ INTER NATIONAL	☒ SPECTATORS
☒ PARTICIPANTS	OTHER:		
THIS EVENT WILL: (Check all that apply)			
☒ LIMIT # OF PARTICIPANTS	☒ BE FREE FOR SPECTATORS	☒ BE FREE FOR PARTICIPANTS	☒ INCLUDE VENDORS OR SPONSOR
☒ BE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC	☒ LIMIT # OF SPECTATORS	☒ CHARGE ADMISSION FOR SPECTATORS	☒ CHARGE PARTICIPANTS
☐ NOT INCLUDE VENDORS OR SPONSOR	☒ BE A PRIVATE EVENT		
THIS EVENT WILL BE HELD: (Check all that apply)			
EVENT DATE(S): January 18 - January 28, 2018			
☒ MONDAY	☒ TUESDAY	☒ WEDNESDAY	☒ THURSDAY
☒ FRIDAY	☒ SATURDAY	☒ SUNDAY	
☐ WEEKLY	☐ MONTHLY	☐ SERIES	☐ ONE DAY
NUMBER OF EVENT(S):		# OF CONSECUTIVE DAYS: 11 days plus load in + load out	



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ONE DAY EVENT HOUR(S)

EVENT HOUR(S): sdfsd 11 days - 24 hrs	OPENING TIME:	EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE: Earliest Jan 2	BREAK-DOWN DATE: Latest Feb 6	
SET-UP TIME(S): Different for every venue	BREAK-DOWN TIME(S): ←	
Many venues		
MULTIPLE DAY EVENT HOUR(S) - If different for each date		
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):
DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME: EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE:		BREAK-DOWN DATE:
SET-UP TIME(S):		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):

INCLIMATE WEATHER INFORMATION:

DAY:	DATE:	OPENING TIME:	EVENT ENDS:
EVENT SET-UP DATE: N/A - our		BREAK-DOWN DATE:	
SET-UP TIME(S): event is in winter		BREAK-DOWN TIME(S):	
No inclement weather date is required, and the event will be held rain or shine. I understand the event may be cancelled or postponed by the city due to hazardous or damaging conditions			

EVENT ATTENDANCE (Complete all that apply)

IF ANNUAL EVENT:	
TOTAL EVENT ATTENDANCE OF PREVIOUS YEAR: 71,600	TOTAL DAILY EVENT ATTENDANCE OF PREVIOUS YEAR: 7000
ALL APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTION (NEW OR ANNUAL EVENTS)	
ESTIMATED # OF PARTICIPANTS:	ESTIMATED # OF VENDORS: 7-concessionaires
ESTIMATED # OF SPECTATORS: 71,600	ESTIMATED # OF VOLUNTEERS: * 2100
ESTIMATED # OF STAFF: 150	ESTIMATED DAILY ATTENDANCE: 7000
ESTIMATED HIGHEST TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT ONE TIME: 10,000	ESTIMATED TOTAL ATTENDANCE OF ENTIRE EVENT: 71,600

I anticipate the event to have an attendance of 500 or more people and understand, as the applicant, I may be required to obtain a mass gathering permit from summit county: <http://www.summitcountyhealth.org/>



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SIDEWALK & STREET USE (circle and complete all that apply)

THE EVENT WILL HAVE:

Not closing street at this time.

STREET CLOSURE MAP IS ATTACHED

CLOSURE SIGN / MARKING

ROLLING CLOSURE

PARTIAL CLOSURE

FULL CLOSURE

NO CLOSURE

NAMES OF STREETS TO BE CLOSED:

TIMES: (START / END OF CLOSURE)

START:

END:

START:

END:

START:

END:

START:

END:

REASON FOR CLOSURE:

N/A

SIDEWALKS

SIDEWALK CLOSURE MAP IS ATTACHED

CLOSURE SIGN / MARKING

PARTIAL CLOSURE

FULL CLOSURE

NO CLOSURE

CROWD CONTROL PLAN

ADDRESS:

ADDRESS OF CLOSURE: (FROM / TO)

TIMES: (START / END OF CLOSURE)

FROM:

TO:

START:

END:

FROM:

TO:

START:

END:

FROM:

TO:

START:

END:

FROM:

TO:

START:

END:

REASON FOR CLOSURE:

TRAILS

☐ TRAIL COURSE MAP IS ATTACHED

N/A

☐

COURSE / SIGN MARKING INFORMATION IS ATTACHED

NAMES OF TRAILS TO BE USED:

PARADE

ASSEMBLY AREA:

DISBANDING AREA:

OF PARADE ATTENDEES:

PARADE IS:



WALKING ONLY



VEHICLES & WALKING



VEHICLES ONLY



WILL HAVE ANIMALS

OTHER PARADE INFO:



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CITY PARKING FACILITIES REQUEST

GENERAL PARKING (Where will you be directing event attendees to park cars?)

HOW MANY PARKING SPACES DOES THE EVENT NEED?

AT HIGHEST POINT?

☒ MAIN STREET

☒ CHINA BRIDGE

☐ FLAGPOLE LOT

☐ BREW PUB LOT

☐ SANDRIDGE PARKING LOTS

☐ PARK AVENUE

☒ CITY PARK

☒ MAWHINNEY LOT

☐ QUINNS LOT

☐ RICHARDSON FLATS

OTHER:

WILL THE EVENT PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO THE EVENT FROM PARKING AREAS?: ☒ YES ☐ NO

ADA PARKING AVAILABLE?: ☒ YES ☐ NO

THE EVENT WILL REQUIRE PARKING REMOVAL?: ☒ YES ☐ NO

The event will require parking removal as indicated below, and I will complete a special use of public parking application as required with the Park City Parking Services Department

NAME OF AREA OR STREETS: Park City limits BETWEEN:

TIME - START / END: REASON (what/who):

NAME OF AREA OR STREETS: BETWEEN:

TIME - START / END: REASON (what/who):

NAME OF AREA OR STREETS: BETWEEN:

TIME - START / END: REASON (what/who):

NAME OF AREA OR STREETS: BETWEEN:

TIME - START / END: REASON (what/who):

TRANSPORTATION

WILL THE EVENT PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS?

☒ BUS

☐ BIKE

☒ WALK

☐ THE APPLICANT IS PROVIDING SHUTTLE OR BUS TRANSPORTATION OUTSIDE OF THE CITY'S SCHEDULE. THE APPLICANT HAS PROVIDED BUS DROP OFF AREA ON THE SITE MAP ATTACHED WITH THIS APPLICATION.

NAME OF TRANSPORTATION PROVIDER / COMPANY: ARG All Resorts Group
PHONE: 435.658.9705 EMAIL: KQUINLEY@ALLRESORTGROUP.COM

☐ THE APPLICANT IS PROVIDING BIKE TRANSPORTATION AT THE EVENT. WE HAVE PROVIDED BIKE PARKING AREAS ON THE SITE MAP WITH THIS APPLICATION.

☒ WE ARE PROVIDING WALKING AS AN OPTION TO ATTEND THE EVENT. WE HAVE PROVIDED WALKING PATH IDEAS ON THE SITE MAP WITH THIS APPLICATION.

ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

PUBLIC FACILITY USE

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:

☐ MINERS HOSPITAL AT CITY PARK

☐ PARK CITY LIBRARY MEETING ROOMS

☐ JIM SANTY AUDITORIUM

☐ SOUTH CITY PARK

☐ CITY PARK COVERED BBQ AREA

☐ CITY PARK GAZEBO / STAND

☐ CITY PARK SOFTBALL FIELD

☐ CITY PARK RUGBY FIELD

☐ SKATE PARK AT CITY PARK

☐ QUINN'S SPORTEX FIELDS

☐ ROTARY PARK

☐ SCHOOL DISTRICT FIELDS

☐ DIRT JUMP PARK

☐ PARK CITY ICE ARENA

OTHER:



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TEMPORARY STRUCTURES & FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

I UNDERSTAND ALL TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND FLAMMABLE MATERIALS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PARK CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT. SUCH INSPECTIONS WILL REQUIRE A FIRE/BUILDING PERMIT TO BE SUBMITTED 10 DAYS BEFORE THE EVENT, AS WELL AS AN INSPECTION THE DAY OF THE EVENT.

☒ TEMPORARY BLEACHERS	☐ INFLATABLES	☒ CANOPES <i>Tents</i>	☐ TEMPORARY BADGES	☒ TEMPORARY LIGHTING
☐ TENTS 10X10 OR UNDER	HOW MANY: 0			
☒ TRAILER 5	HOW MANY: 5 (not onsite @ fest)			
☒ STRUCTURES OVER 6 FEET TALL	PURPOSE:			HOW MANY:
DOES EVENT HAVE ELECTRICAL NEEDS?:	☒ YES	☐ NO	DOES EVENT REQUIRE USE OF GENERATORS	☒ YES ☐ NO
WILL YOU BE REQUESTING PERMITS FOR FIREWORKS?:			☐ YES	☒ NO
WILL THE EVENT REQUIRE THE USE OF FLAMMABLE MATERIALS, FUELS OR GASSES?:			☒ YES	☐ NO
NAME SUCH MATERIALS:				

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

☒	THE EVENT WILL PROVIDE ITS OWN GARBAGE CANS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT.					
☒	THE EVENT WILL PROVIDE ITS OWN DUMPSTERS, WHICH IS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.					
☒	THE EVENT WILL USE THE CITY'S GARBAGE CANS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, REQUIRING ADDITIONAL FEES.					
☒	THE EVENT WILL USE THE CITY'S DUMPSTERS, REQUIRING ADDITIONAL FEES.					
☒	THE EVENT WILL HIRE A COMPANY AND PROVIDE RECYCLING SERVICES FOR THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:					
☒ PLASTIC	☒ PAPER	☒ ALUMINUM	☒ GLASS	☒ CARDBOARD	☐ COMPOST	☐ OTHER
☒	THE EVENT WILL UTILIZE CITY RESTROOM FACILITIES (List areas of city restroom facilities below:					
☒	THE EVENT WILL BRING ITS OWN RESTROOMS AND SANATARY STATIONS. (May be required by Summit County Health Department or Park City Building Department)					
WILL ANIMALS BE AT THE EVENT?: ☒ YES ☐ NO		IF YES, PLEASE DESCRIBE TYPE OF ANIMALS AND WASTE PLANS				
TYPES OF ANIMALS:		service animals / Bomb dogs - Police				
☐	I HAVE INCLUDED THE PLACEMENT OF THE ANIMALS IN THE SITE MAP OR LINE UP IN THE CONTINGENCY PLAN					
WILL DOGS BE ALLOWED AT THE EVENT?:		☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ LEASHED	☐ UNLEASHED	
☐	WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN THE CONTINGENCY PLAN ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION.					

FOOD & MERCHANDISE SALES

☒	I UNDERSTAND THAT ALL VENDORS MUST OBTAIN A PARK CITY BUSINESS LICENSE. ALL VENDORS SERVING FOOD OR DRINKS MAY BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A FOOD SERVICE OR FOOD HANDLERS PERMIT FROM SUMMIT COUNTY.		
WILL THERE BE SALE OF MERCHANDISE?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
WILL THERE BE COMPLIMENTARY FOOD?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
WILL THERE BE SALE OF FOOD?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
WILL THERE BE ALCOHOL FOR SALE?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
☒ BEER	☒ WINE	☒ LIQUOR	
I HAVE CONTACTED THE PARK CITY FINANCE DEPARTMENT REGARDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BEER & LIQUOR			



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☒	I UNDERSTAND THAT THE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL (UDABC) MAY REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS.		
WILL FOOD ITEMS BE PRE-PACKAGED?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
WILL FOOD ITEMS BE COOKED ON SITE?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
☒	I UNDERSTAND THAT IF COOKING IS ONSITE, A PARK CITY BUILDING/FIRE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED.		
WILL FOOD ITEMS BE PREPARED OFFSITE?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
DESCRIBE ITEMS:			
TEMPORARY SIGNS			
WILL THERE BE TEMPORARY SIGNS AT THE EVENT?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
☐	I HAVE ATTACHED A SIGN PLAN DESCRIBING THE CONTENT, SIZES AND LOCATIONS IN THE CONTINGENCY PLAN.		
SAFETY - SECURITY			
☐	THE EMERGENCY AND SECURITY PLAN HAS BEEN ATTACHED IN THE OPERATIONS PLAN, INCLUDING CROWD CONTROL, ACCESS, FIRST AID. AFTER REVIEW OF THIS APPLICATION, REQUIREMENTS FOR EMTS, FIRE AND POLICE SERVICES WILL BE DETERMINED AS PART OF THE CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF THIS EVENT. THE SPECIAL EVENTS DEPARTMENT WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE THE APPLICANT AN ESTIMATE OF SUCH CITY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.		
☒	THE EVENT WILL REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES BEYOND ROUTINE PERIODIC PATROL.		
☐	THE EVENT WILL NOT REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES BEYOND ROUTINE PERIODIC PATROL.		
COMMUNICATION NEEDS			
WILL THERE BE INSTALLATION OF AN ANTENNA FOR COMMUNICATION NEEDS?:		☒ YES	☐ NO
☒	INSTALLATION OF AN ANTENNA FOR COMMUNICATION IS INDICATED IN THE SITE PLAN WITH SPECIFICATIONS.		
MARKETING OF EVENT			
PROPER MARKING OF YOUR EVENT IS VITAL TO ITS SUCCESS. PLEASE CONTACT THE PARK CITY CHAMBER FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE: www.visitparkcity.com			
☒	I HAVE CHOSEN TO LIST INFORMATION REGARDING MY EVENT ON THE PARK CITY CHAMBER'S WEBSITE.		
☐	I HAVE CHOSEN NOT TO LIST INFORMATION REGARDING MY EVENT ON THE PARK CITY CHAMBER'S WEBSITE.		
WHO IS THE TARGET MARKET FOR THIS EVENT?:		Film goers - All invited	
WHERE IS THE TARGET MARKET FOR THIS EVENT?: (choose all that apply)			
☒ LOCAL	☒ REGIONAL	☒ NATIONAL	☒ INTERNATIONAL
WILL THIS EVENT BE FILMED AND TELEVISED?: (choose all that apply)		☐ YES	☐ NO
☐ LOCAL	☐ REGIONAL	☐ NATIONAL	☐ INTERNATIONAL
PLEASE LIST ALL ADVERTISEMENT INCLUDING MEDIA COVERAGE, NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINES:			
MEDIA (RADIO/TV):			
NEWSPAPER:			
MAGAZINES:			
OTHER:			
PLEASE SELECT RANGE OF MARKETING BUDGET:			
☐ \$100 OR UNDER	☐ \$100 - \$500	☐ \$500 - \$1,000	☒ \$1,000 - \$2,500
			☐ ABOVE \$2,500



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APPLICANT AGREEMENT & SIGNATURE

I, the undersigned representative, have read the rules and regulations with reference to this application and am duly authorized by the organization to submit this application on its behalf. The information contained herein, including supporting documentation is complete and accurate.

Name (Printed):

Tina Graham

Signature:

Tina Graham

Date: 7/13/17



PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
Special Event Hold Harmless and Indemnification Agreement

This Hold Harmless and Indemnification Agreement must be completed and returned to the Special Event Manager ten (10) working days prior to the event or the event will be cancelled.

PLEASE PRINT

Sundance Institute ~~for Festival~~
Name of Applicant

Sundance Film Festival
Name of Special Event

Jan 18 - 28, 2018
Date(s) of Event

Each person signing this Agreement represents and warrants that he or she is duly authorized and has legal capacity to execute and deliver this Agreement. Each party represents and warrants to Park City Municipal Corporation that the execution and delivery of the Agreement and the performance of such party's obligations hereunder have been duly authorized and that the Agreement is a valid legal agreement and binding on such party and enforceable in accordance with its terms.

The person signing this Agreement represents and warrants to Park City Municipal Corporation that it has insurance coverage in place that covers the scope of activities associated with this event. This person further represents and warrants that the insurance coverage limits meet or exceed the coverage required to obtain this permit.

For and in consideration of Park City Municipal Corporation (PCMC) issuing a permit permitting the use of City streets and/or City owned/public property for the conducting of an event to be held as reported above, hereby agrees to defend, hold harmless, and indemnify PCMC, its officers, agents, servants, employees, and their successors, from and against all claims, loss, or demands for damages, including claims for loss of life, personal injury or wrongful death and/or damage to property arising out of the conduct of said Special Event as defined by Title 4 of the Park City Municipal Code, and further agrees that Applicant is indemnifying and holding harmless PCMC irrespective of whether the scope or limits of Applicant's insurance policies adequately cover any of the aforementioned claims or demands.

SUNDANCE INSTITUTE
Name of Applicant

[Signature]
Signature

BETSY WALLACE
Name Printed

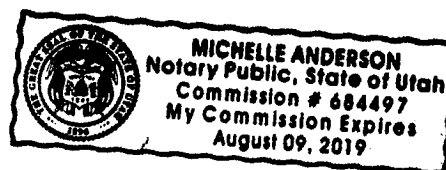
CFO & MD
Title

Applicant Address and Phone Number

STATE OF UTAH)
)ss.
COUNTY OF SUMMIT)

On this 13th day of July, 2017, before me, the undersigned notary, personally appeared Betsy Wallace, personally known to me/proved to me through identification documents allowed by law, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged that he/she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose as Managing Director for Sundance Institute.

Michelle Anderson
Notary Public



Each year, the Supplemental Plan for the annual Sundance Film Festival is amended to recognize changes from the previous year per the long term contract. Unless affirmatively modified by both parties, supplemental plans for future Festivals will follow the plan for the previous Festival.

Sundance Film Festival 2018 changes are included below in the following areas:

- Event Timeline and Operations
- Festival and Official Sponsor Public and Private Property Use
- City Use Request of Public Property (for City Operations)
- Parking Plans & Transportation
- Environmental Sustainability
- Community Engagement
- Financial Considerations

Event Timeline and Operations

The Sundance Film Festival will be held from January 18 through 28, 2018. Festival and Official Sponsor Activities will occur daily during the dates indicated above between 7:00 a.m. and 1:30 a.m. Set up and breakdown for the festival will occur as described specifically for each venue as described in the Property Use Matrix included below for 2018. Currently no other approved or pending Special Event Applications that have been submitted Park City during this timeframe.

- The FIS World Cup Event will be held 6 days prior to Sundance Film Festival at Deer Valley Resort
- The Team USA Winterfest Event will be held 13 days after Sundance Film Festival on Main Street.

Festival & Official Sponsor Venue Use of Public and Private Property (Exhibit B)

Lyft is a TNC that seeks to make a long-term commitment to Sundance Institute as a part of a broader push to increase their market share by partnering with big events and their host cities. A recent example is the Orlando Music Festival (<https://blog.lyft.com/posts/orlando-music-festival-2017>). They intend to do this with an improved customer experience and reduced systematic impacts approach via their operating platform and ability to manage their drivers.

Lyft Operations and Driver Lounge (Old Clinic) at 1665 Bonanza Drive

The City is scheduled to close on the purchase of this property in early January. Lyft would operate, including load in/out, the space from January 10 to February 3, 2018 date for a cost of \$7,500.

This location provides centralized access for drop off and pick up and very short response times to Main Street, Prospector and Eccles Theatre and is adjacent to the new Kimball Venue and The Ray (old Sport Authority)/Holiday Village venue. The building will act at as an operations hub, lounge for riders and drivers keeping them fresh and rested. Lyft in return will:

1. Monitor surge pricing closely; potentially reducing the number of TNC vehicles in town; this is consistent with what local taxi companies sought out.
2. Explore the possibility of establishing geo grids that should limit the number of drivers circling in the downtown.

Provide a centralized platform that may allow a higher degree of “control” over drivers which should minimize impacts on the system.

A final lease will be in a form approved by the City Attorney. The following are the substantive deal points:

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

1. *Exclusive use of (tbd) space in building, not to exceed 3,000 sf.*
2. *Lounge for drivers and public/customers.*
3. *Defined use areas for exclusive Lyft parking. 5 Youth Sports Alliance (YSA) spaces included in this area.*
4. *City will pay utilities (power, water, sewer, gas).*
5. *City will pay for garbage & snow removal. Lyft responsible for day to day maintenance, cleaning and removal of garbage from building to dumpster.*
6. *City retains ability to revoke based on bad behavior (parking out of exclusive area or on public streets, etc).*
7. *Up to 10 Swede Alley spaces behind museum, conditioned on approval of final operational plan (signs, sign location, hours, person on site, snow removal, enforcement, remedy plan/punishment for double parking, etc.)*
8. *Fee - \$7,500 rent & utilities + \$5,000 deposit.*
9. *Term – Use terms Jan 18-28th. Load in/out Jan 10 – Feb 3. We will need to own the property before Lyft takes possession, or Fischer will have to give express permission.*
10. *Lyft will have to fully indemnify PCMC for their use and use areas.*

Non-Venue Activation - Community Activation Giveaway and Food Truck Proposal

Sundance is proposing daily Festival Giveaways at Miner's Park and Bear Bench Walkway from noon to 4:00 p.m. During these Giveaways, any member of the public who arrives at these locations may receive free giveaways from Sundance and Official Sundance Sponsors. The City has long taken a firm stance on preventing any unofficial sponsors from conducting this type of activity. This would highlight clear offenders to City regulations if any unofficial groups decide to give away items on Main Street.

Under the Special Event code 4A, any Special Event Permit holder may request to have a Food Truck Vendor. Food trucks outside of the Special Event Permit holder are not permitted. Sundance has requested that Chase Sapphire, an Official Festival Sponsor, operate a food truck at a location throughout the Festival, including the area outside of New Frontier (Kimball Art Center at 1401 Kearns Blvd)

- During the Festival, the Food Truck will not be permitted on Main Street or at any surrounding Main Street locations.
- Patrons who arrive and find the Festival Food Truck will be given complimentary pastries and coffee from approximately 3:00 to 7:00 p.m, and those who have Sapphire Cards will have and upgrade.

Staff is supportive of this concept, as venue concessions can be congested, and this amenity will be a benefit to Festival patrons. Staff believes that the locations that are listed will not compete with local brick and mortar restaurants, and Sundance has partnered with local providers at venue concessions.

- Local vendor, Silver King Coffee has been made aware of this proposal. The Food Truck will be operating later in the day (between 3 and 7 p.m.), as not to conflict with similar café business in the area.

City Operations – Recommended by Staff, not specifically requested, but supported by Sundance

These recommendations from City Staff impact the following:

- Adding 13 ADA parking spaces in the Brew Pub Parking lot during the Festival
- About 1/3 of the North Marsac Parking Lot will be reserved for City Operations.

1/3 of North Marsac Parking Lot & Half of Brew Pub– City Operations, Communications and Snow Storage

PCMC staff recommends use of 20 parking spaces in North Marsac Parking Lot for City Operations. While this will remove some public parking spaces, staff believes this will create efficiencies in essential City Operations, Communications and Weather plans. It will increase the efficiency of our emergency response functions.

Park City Licensed For Hire Staging

This recommendation is coming from PCMC staff, this is not a request of Sundance. PCMC issues registration stickers to For-Hire Vehicles, which are affixed to the rear of their vehicles. With the advent of the TNC business, which are exempt from regulation, the number of stickered vehicles is dropping considerably. Currently, as of today for 2018, we have **123** vehicles stickered, and while we expect a surge of possibly 250 licenses this December & January, we anticipate it being on a smaller scale due to the prevalence of the TNC's.

- 2017 – 450 vehicles
- 2016 – 600 vehicles
- 2015 – 720 vehicles

Through discussion with Lyft and concurrent community engagement with licensed, stickered vehicles including a current task force effort Matt Dias is leading, we learned much more about their operations. Staff is recommending we create conditional staging areas serving Park City Licensed For Hire drivers help reduce traffic and congestion specifically on Main Street for this group including:

1. Approximately a quarter of the Brew Pub Parking Lot - the other sections of the Brew Pub Lot will be used for Public ADA parking, and City Operations.
2. West Side of Main Street between Bridge and 9th Street (7 parking spaces)
3. Trolley turn around at 9th Street (10 parking spaces)
4. Parking on East side of the Street directly in front of the Post Office Parking Spaces after 8:00 p.m. (4 parking spaces)

Staff is considering this recommendation, “conditionally”. If the creation of these areas results in problems such as use disagreements or double parking or, in anyway disrupts the system or contributes to additional congestion, staff will reserve the right to terminate this pilot effort at our discretion at any time during the Festival. This use of public property is limited and will be signed exclusively to stage PCMC stickered taxi companies. It may reduce overall congestion and traffic.

Paid Parking Plans

The City has coordinated to make the best possible parking plan to support the overall transportation plan by providing with a variety of options for the community, merchants, employees and Festival patrons. Sundance supports the plan as follows. The following plans will operate for the 10 days of the Festival, Thursday, January 18 through Saturday, January 27th.

Parking Plans that are new this year include the following (this is where Council should focus):

In past years, these spaces have operated at a \$25 daily flat rate fee. Staff recommends parking plans, as coupled with the supplemental free parking areas will help reduce traffic and single occupant cars in the Old Town area, as well as will create turn over in the spaces instead of having patrons park and remain in the garage throughout the day. Staff has worked to create a predictable and consistent parking plan for all 10 days of the Festival. The additional alternative parking listed below will allow options for those who are looking for more affordable parking and transportation options.

The following recommendations are made by staff in coordination with Sundance.

- China Bridge Parking Rates: \$8 per hour/ \$60 per day rate – General Parking

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

- Guaranteed Passes during Sundance are \$550, which was previously approved by Council.
- Flagpole Parking Rates: \$40 per day flat rate – This is to encourage longer term parking in this lot (5 hrs+) to help decrease turnover and increase transit operations which is in close proximity to this parking lot.
- Sandridge South – Free and Open to the Public
- Sandridge North – Reserved for Carpool Permit Holders
- North Marsac – 1/3 of the Lot Used for City Operations, rest of the lot used for Blue Dot permit holders as in years past.
- Brew Pub –Park City Taxi License Staging Lot, City Operations, ADA,
- Homestake Parking Lot – Free Main Street Employee Parking, including 10 minute shuttle service to and from Main Street 12 p.m. to 4 a.m. through festival.
- Richardson Flat Parking Lot – Free all 10 days of the Festival with Transit to Park City High School Thursday, January 18 through Saturday, January 27.
 - Shuttle Service to and from High School (7 a.m. to 2a.m. daily). This is being paid for by Sundance Institute.

Parking Plans that will remain the same as in years past include:

- North Marsac Parking Lot (spaces not being used by City Operations)– Blue Dot Permit Holders as available (not guaranteed)
- South Marsac Lot will continue to be operated for City Business throughout the Festival.
- Gateway Parking – Blue Dot Permit Holders as available (not guaranteed)
- Main Street Parking Spaces – No Parking, Active Drop and Load Only – must obtain permit for active loading and unloading
- Park Avenue Heber to 9th Street – No Parking, to assist with traffic flow and snow operations
- Park Avenue East Side Heber to 11th Street, No Parking to assist with traffic flow and snow operations.
- Park City Resort Mountain Base – Free Parking from 4p.m. to 2 a.m. daily
- Park City Resort Canyons Village – Free Parking from 4p.m. to 2a.m. daily
- Deer Valley Resort – Free Parking from 4p.m. to 2a.m. daily
- Treasure Mountain Middle School, McPolin Elementary and Learning Center Parking – Free Parking from 4to 2daily and on the weekends.
- Park City High School – Sundance Film Festival operates the Park City High School Parking for Festival Patrons.
- City Park Parking – Free and enforced as signed.

Transportation and Transit Plans

Venue Loadin/Out Permits (Official Sponsor and Unofficial Sponsors)

- Green Permits for 15 minutes at a time for trucks 15 feet in length or less (catering, linen service, floral delivery)
- Blue Permits for musical equipment, bands, amplifier and cord loading only.
- Red Permits for large scale loading operations are only permitted between 4 a.m. and 10 a.m. on designated days. First opportunity to load out with a Red Permit is Tuesday, January 23
- Venue Loading cannot block traffic, vehicles must pull all the way to curb.

Delivery Companies (Daily Merchant Deliveries)

Delivery companies frequent Main Street to bring goods to merchants daily throughout the year. As in years past, a Delivery Staging area will remain. This will not be used for venue load in/out.

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request
For Hire and TNC Plans (Exhibit E)

Staff has worked with Sundance Institute Sponsor Lyft and local For Hire Taxi Work Group to come up with new solutions for For Hire and TNC groups.

- Park City Licensed For Hire Staging will be at the following locations:
 - 9th Street Trolley Turnaround (10 spaces)
 - Main Street between Bridge and 9th Street on the West side of the Street
 - 12 spaces in Brew Pub Parking Lot
 - 5 spaces in front of Post Office on eastside of Main Street after 8 p.m.
 - Only those drivers with Park City License Decals will be able to stage in these locations.
- Lyft Staging will be at the following locations:
 - 10 spaces behind Dolly's bookstore on Swede Alley
 - Lyft Lounge for Operations and Drivers at 1665 Bonanza (Old Clinic)
 - Only those drivers with Lyft decals will be able to stage in these locations.
- The City reserves the right to revoke permission of use of these spaces at any time (for For Hire or Lyft) due to performance challenges that interfere with public transit and public safety concerns.
- These groups have agreed to work with the City in helping to reduce traffic in residential areas.

Increased Transit Efficiencies

Sundance and Staff agree that transit efficiency is of utmost importance during the Festival. We have coordinated to increase efficiencies in transit system running during Sundance. These needs for efficiencies were heightened due to Sundance's loss of vendor All Resort Group. The following changes were made to the routes, which in turn increased costs to both Sundance and the City as outlined in Financial Considerations below. Such increased efficiencies include:

- First year that Electric Xpress will operate during Sundance. We will run an additional two Electric buses to handle increased demand and increase efficiencies.
- Streamlined and reworked the red and yellow routes to increase efficiencies.
- Created an in town theatre express (Eccles, The Ray/ Theatre District, Old Town) loop.
- Sundance secured contract with LeBus to replace the service they were previously obtaining.
- Sundance secured partnership with Proterra to bring two additional electric buses to the City during the event.

Transportation Flow Plan Main Street (Exhibit D)

Transportation flow plans have changed from 2017, the changes to transportation flow on Main Street are specifically removing the closure of Lower Main Street and the closure of 5th Street. We have increased residential mitigation with increased, and better worded signage, as well as, contracted staffing.

- 4th Street will no longer be closed. 4th Street will be one way only headed East (exit Main Street to Swede). Fire and EMS have moved their operations to another location.

Transportation Flow Plan Library/Mawhinney/Shop (Exhibit F)

Transportation Mitigation Plan at 12th and Woodside for Library Building and Shop-Yoga Studio at 1167 Woodside.

- Due to feedback regarding concerns in this area, the following changes have been made to this plan:
 - Sundance increased staffing during peak event times to help with traffic flow in the area.
 - Increased signage and barricades in the area.
 - Provided Park City Police with a list of peak times.
- The plan will continue to allow the following as in years past:
 - This includes use of 22 of the 72 parking spaces at the Mawhinney Parking Lot.

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

- 3 staffed Traffic Management personnel to maintain traffic flow.

Transportation Flow Plan The Ray Theatre District & Bonanza Park (E & G)

In August the City approved the addition of two new venues including the Ray (former Sports Authority) at 1768 Kearns, and the Kimball Art Center at 1401 Kearns during the Sundance Film Festival. Exhibits I and E outline the finalized operational plan, including traffic, parking and pedestrian management plans for these spaces. These plans were finalized both with City Staff, as well as with business owners and HOA required approvals.

- Taxi Staging will occur towards the west of the lot.
- No Left turns will be permitted from the lot, to help with traffic flow both in the venue and on Kearns Blvd.
- No through traffic will be permitted from the Fresh Market.

While there is no public parking for this venue, Sundance has offset parking by offering parking at Richardson Flats throughout the Festival. Additionally, parking in the area is reserved for business patrons.

Residential Mitigation Plans

This staff recommendation is supported by Sundance. Staff has been working throughout the summer to reduce residential traffic impacts. For past summer events such as Fourth of July, Arts Festival, Halloween on Main, Park Silly Sunday Market, and Miner's Day, staff implemented increased residential signage and in some cases staffing to help decrease traffic in residential areas. Each time staff has implemented these changes; there has been both praise and concern from local residents. Some residents have appreciated the increased residential traffic mitigation, while others have brought concern that access to their homes has become increasingly difficult with the increased staff at residential roads. Staff believes that there is value in continuing this tiered approach of increased signage and physical presence to help reduce traffic in surrounding residential neighborhoods. The goal of these residential mitigation plans, is to continue to deter commercial and local traffic from cutting through residential streets in times of peak demand on roads. These increased mitigations are not focused on ticketing residents or visitors. Recommended changes to operations related to increasing residential mitigation include:

- Increasing residential signage throughout Old Town, that discourages through traffic and parking in residential areas.
 - In winter weather conditions, signage may need to be removed for plowing, and signage may not be able to be placed back up until winter weather has subsided.
- Increased residential enforcement through Parking Services Contract AMB.
- VMS Boards at Park Ave and Deer Valley Drive Intersection, discouraging anyone other than locals to proceed ahead. Sign will direct people to Deer Valley Drive.
- Increased Traffic Mitigation Staffing at Hillside, King and Park Avenue, as well as, along Empire Drive for the first full weekend (Thursday through Sunday) of the Festival and the second weekend (Friday and Saturday) of the Festival. This will occur each day from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
 - This traffic mitigation cannot be staffed by the Park City Police Department, as they are at a maximum for their existing staffing needs. This contracted service is expected to come to City Council for approval no later than December 21. Park City Police, Parking Services, Special Events and Transportation will sit on the selection committee for this vendor.

Environmental Sustainability Plan (Exhibit H)

Sundance has provided a list of their sustainable efforts as outlined in Exhibit J. Staff wanted to highlight a few changes to this year's festival below:

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

- To reduce vehicle emissions, Sundance is providing two extra electric buses to shuttle people during the Festival
- To reduce the use of plastics, disposable items at officially sanctioned Festival events are contractually required to be made exclusively with 100% recycled paper or with materials made of natural fibers (e.g. corn, potato, sugarcane)
- The New Climate programming will continue to raise awareness on climate change, this year the theme of this program will likely focus on the impacts of climate change on indigenous populations.

Community Engagement

Staff has been working on community engagement for the 2018 Festival and supplemental plan since August, but specifically has been completing outreach for this portion of the 2018 Festival since October 15, 2017. Changing Festival and City Operations have made it more challenging to conduct outreach, however, staff appreciates the ongoing outreach efforts and constructive feedback that we have received through this process. The purpose of our outreach efforts have been to propose plans, gain constructive feedback, so that we can bring the best possible plans for the whole community to Council for approval.

Staff's outreach efforts are outlined in the Staff report under community engagement. The focus of outreach up to this point has been regarding property use and heavily focused on transportation and parking plans.

SEAC

At the October 20 and November 15 SEAC meeting, staff presented details of 2018 Festival to SEAC during their staff communications portion of the meeting. SEAC is aware of the event and did not have any concerns of the proposal for the event and that the event proposal is coming to Council this evening.

HPCA Engagement

Staff presented a preview of this event at the October 17 and November 19 HPCA Board Meeting. HPCA was initially very concerned about proposal to have Homestake Lot be for community members for a lower cost charged fee. After attending both the HPCA Board meetings and completing door to door merchant outreach, staff recommended that Homestake Lot be used for Main Street Employees at no charge. Staff has also continued additional outreach efforts with HPCA's new Events Committee, which meets monthly between HPCA board meetings to discuss specific event operations in further detail. Staff appreciates the time of the Community Engagement team, especially Lynn Ware Peek, and all of her door to door merchant outreach efforts leading up to the supplemental plan this evening. During these meetings or outreach opportunities the merchants were presented with a site plan, a preliminary parking plan, event operation plans, City staff contact information and tentative Council date of when this item would be presented.

- Staff did complete merchant to merchant outreach on Wednesday, October 25 and received positive responses about the event. If business owners were not present, information was left employees and staff followed up with a direct email to merchants regarding the event with contact information for the merchant to reach back out to staff with any questions or concerns. Staff was specifically able to speak with the following business owners regarding the Sundance 2018:
 - Atticus on Main
 - Engle & Volkers
 - Berkshire Hathaway
 - Bahnoff Sports
 - Grace Clothers

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

- Old Town Cellars
- Mustang
- Rich Haines Gallery
- PCARA – restaurant association
- Image Eyes
- Keller Williams
- Hi West
- Butchers
- Reefs
- Bodega
- Motherlode
- Oishi Sushi
- Little Donuts
- Panache
- Vinto
- Back Door Deli
- Terzian Gallery
- Summit Sotheby's
- Park City Sport
- Trove Gallery
- Harvest
- Allsport eyewear
- New Caledonian
- Marriott – Wendy
- Marriott – Marigold

Taxi Stakeholder Group

Staff began coordinating with the Taxi Stakeholder Group in mid-November, regarding staging plans for Local Taxi Permit Holders, as well as, other TNC's. Staff has continued to meet and engage with Taxi Stakeholder Group, as well as, direct representatives for Lyft and Uber and Hotel/Concierge Shuttles. Staff appreciates the feedback, challenges and opportunities that each of these groups have brought forward. These groups are aware of the plans and discussion being brought to Council this evening.

After the Supplemental Plan is approved, staff's focus will shift to Festival operations and will include the following:

- Continued use of the PCEVENTS text alert system leading up to and during the Festival. During this year's festival we will also create a Festival Specific Text alert system (FILMFEST), in which Sundance will also help to promote. This text alert system will continue to be used only for emergency and transportation information.
- Local Community Guide posted on website before the Christmas Holiday Break (printed in English and Spanish)
- Transportation Impact Map on the City's website by the second week of January (having this up too soon creates confusion).
- Coordination with the Community Engagement Team for Merchant to Merchant outreach reminders, HPCA and Chamber Newsletter Reminder, social media outreach and local media interviews. We will continue to push information out to numerous stakeholders as outlined in the staff report.

Financial Considerations

City and Sundance agree that reducing Transit Service and Public Safety isn't an option.

Exhibit B – Sundance Supplemental Plan 2018 Change Request

- Change order request according to section 6.2 of the City Services Contract:
 - 2018 Additional City Services result in increased costs of \$258,650.
 - City to waive \$163,982 in increased costs for 2018 Festival, and \$88,482 as related to the Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement with a 2% inflation for the Festival in years 2019 through 2022.
 - Sundance to pay for \$103,668 for 2018 Festival for increased hard costs and City Services, and \$81,168 as related to the Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement with a 2% inflation for the Festival in years 2019 through 2022.
 - As approved on 8/3/2017 in the amount of \$169,820 (City to waive \$88,482 for City Services and Sundance to pay \$81,168 in City Services and Hard Costs)
 - 2% inflation for 5 years (2018 through 2022).
 - Public Safety and Transportation Agreement in the amount of \$89,000 (City to pay \$74,000 and Sundance to pay \$15,000 to the City for increased City Services)
 - One year agreement

2018 Additional City Services (6.2 of Contract)							
Item	Total Cost	City	Items included in fees	Sundance	Items included in fees	Agreement Terms	Notes
The Ray (Sports Authority) Agreement	\$169,650	\$88,482	B. Permits, Ped Mgmt, Barricades, Transit, Traffic Mit. Officers/Public Safety,	\$81,168	recycling, signage, parking attendants, transit and barricades	5 year w/2% inflation	8/3/17 Council approval
Public Safety	\$29,000	\$29,000	Traffic Mitigation Officers				
Transit	\$60,000	\$45,000	Increased Transit efficiencies	\$15,000	Increased Transit efficiencies and Public Safety	1 year agreement	
Totals	\$258,650	\$162,482		\$96,168			

Plans from previous festivals that will continue to carry forward include:

- Waiver of Main Street Delivery Code provision of time restrictions during the Festival. This means that merchant deliveries can occur after 12:00 p.m. (noon). This includes a waiver of the Martin Luther King holiday weekend 'no work' provision for Festival and Official Sponsor activations. This does not include restrictions and provisions regarding venue load/in load/out.
- Use of Historic Wall Lot, Bob Wells Plaza, Park City Library and Jim Santy Auditorium, Miners Hospital, Miners Park, Rec Building, PCMAR, Bear Bench Walkway for Festival and Official Sponsor Activations
 - Minor Change - Bob Wells/Historic Wall Lot for Festival Village Operations
While the Festival has historically utilized the Bob Wells/Historic Wall Lot, due to recent venue changes, this location will now be used for the Festival Village, instead of New Frontier.
 - Staff has coordinated with Sundance, and because there is one vendor in the space (in the past there has been several vendors) can reduce the load in/out scheduled by 23 days. The space will be utilized by Sundance Festival Sponsor, Acura, from January 14 to January 29 (15 days). The load in is scheduled to begin the Sunday of MLK weekend.
 - This includes time to build out the space, activate during the Festival itself, and load out. This space will be programmed all 10 days of the Festival.
 - The Sponsor, Acura, does pay \$31,500 for use of the lot and is required to sign a Property Use Agreement

MASTER FESTIVAL LICENSE AND CITY SERVICES AGREEMENT

2018 USE AREAS

Use Area	Address	Use Period *	Intended Use	Type of Use	Basic City Services	Access Control	Traffic Control
Santy Auditorium of Park City Public Library and Education Center, all associated furnishings, fixtures, and equipment; including projection booth & projector, North Field, 16 parking spaces, courtyard and sponsor car display	1255 Park Avenue	Thursday January 11 through Sunday February 4	Screening venue, tents (Press and Wait list) and operational parking and propane storage, car display	Parking – Nonexclusive (except 16 reserved via permit; All others – Exclusive	Park City shall maintain regular Cleaning, Waste Removal and snow and ice removal inside and outside the use area. In addition, Park City shall clear snow, ice and debris from the field & courtyard for placement of Sundance's Tent & other activities.	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
Library Rooms 301, 201, 101, North Conference Room & Jim Santy Auditorium	1255 Park Avenue	Thursday January 11 through Sunday, February 4	Concessions/ Hospitality; Wait list Line; Box Office, kiosk, volunteer use, storage	Parking – Nonexclusive (except 16 reserved via permit; All others – Exclusive	Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
The MARC- Gymnasium and East Parking Lot for vehicle and equipment staging for theatre build-out.	1200 Little Kate Road	Wednesday, January 10 – Wednesday, January 17, 2018. Access: 7:00am – 10:00pm Daily	Load-in. All trucks out of east parking lot by 8pm. Equipment may remain in parking lot but must be completely turned off by 8pm. Work inside building may occur after 10pm. Late workers to park in front of building. These dates and times are the same as in past years.		Park City shall maintain regular Waste Removal and snow and ice removal inside and outside the use area. In addition, Park City shall clear snow, ice and debris for placement of Sundance's Tent & other activities.	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
The MARC - Tennis Courts for queue set-up, Festival use and break	1200 Little Kate	Tuesday, January 16 7:00am	Load-in on Tuesday, January 16. All	For Public screening purposes	Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City

down.	Road	through Monday, January 29 8:00pm	work after 10pm will occur inside building. Late workers to park in front of building. Access is 24 hours a day until Monday, January 29 at 8:00pm as long as a Sundance representative is present.				
The MARC - Gymnasium and Tennis Courts.	1200 Little Kate Road	Thursday, January 18, 2018 – Saturday January 27, 2018. Access: 7:00am - 11:30pm	Day One Screening Schedule : 5:30pm and 8:30pm Daily Screening Schedule: 8:30am; 11:30am; 2:30pm; 5:30pm; 8:30pm	For public screening purposes	Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
The MARC - Gymnasium and Tennis Courts	1200 Little Kate Road	Sunday, January, 28, 2018 Access: 8:00am – 8:15pm	Screening Schedule: 11:15am; 2:15pm; 5:15pm	For public screening purposes	Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
The Marc – Tennis Courts	1200 Little Kate Road	Monday, January 29, 2018 Access: 7:00am – 8:00pm	Tear down and load out of tennis court.		Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City
The MARC - Gymnasium and East Parking Lot.	1200 Little Kate Road	Sunday, January 28, 2018 – Wednesday, January 31, 2018. Access: From 8:00am on 1/28,	Tear down and load out of Gymnasium and East Parking Lot. All trucks out of east parking lot by 8pm each		Same as above	Sundance and Park City	Sundance and Park City

		access is 24 hours a day and ends on 1/31 at 12:00pm for the Gymnasium and 4:00pm for the East Lot	night. Equipment may remain in parking lot but must be completely turned off by 8pm. Work inside building may occur after 10pm. Late workers to park in front of building. All trucks and activity out of parking lot by 4:00pm on 1/31.				
Miners Hospital -Entire building with option of pavilion and surrounding park areas. All Parking around facility during the festival.	1354 Park Avenue	September 1, 2017– February 28, 2018	Sundance Festival Office space	Parking – Exclusive-adjacent to Recreation and Miners; Other - Nonexclusive	Park City shall maintain regular, Cleaning, Waste Removal and snow and ice removal inside and outside the use area.	Sundance	Sundance and Park City
PCMC Recreation Building – Entire building	1354 Park Avenue	December 1, 2017 – February 28, 2018	Sundance Storage or other Sundance use	Currently use as storage	Park City shall maintain regular, Cleaning, Waste Removal and snow and ice removal inside and outside the use area.	Sundance	Sundance and Park City
Miners Park on Main Street	Main Street	(Tuesday January 16th-Sunday, January 29th)	Sundance Film Festival or Sponsor Activation	Sponsor Product Placement (Acura) and Daily Community Giveaways	Park City shall maintain regular, Cleaning, Waste Removal and snow and ice removal inside and outside the use area. Sundance is responsible for snow removal on vehicle once vehicle is placed. Sundance is responsible for ensuring crowd does not interfere with Main Street or Sidewalk traffic.	Sundance	Sundance

Bear Bench Walk Way on Main Street	Main Street	Tuesday January 16 through Monday, January 29	Sundance Film Festival or Sponsor Activation	Sponsor Product Placement (Acura) and Daily Community Giveaways	Park City shall maintain regular cleaning, waste removal and snow and ice removal. Sundance is responsible for snow removal on vehicle once vehicle is placed. Sundance is responsible for ensuring crowd does not interfere with Main Street or Sidewalk traffic.	Sundance	Sundance
Park City Museum - First Right of Refusal for Sundance or Sundance Sponsors	Main Street	TBD	Sundance Sponsor Dell			Sundance	Sundance and Park City
Park Avenue- Between Heber & 9 th St.	Park Ave	January 18 through 28, 2018	Parking mitigation	Parking/exclusive	Park City shall place barricades and enforce the operations plan	Park City	Park City
Park Avenue- Between 9th and 14th St	Park Ave	January 18 through 28, 2018	Parking mitigation	Parking/exclusive	Park City shall place barricades and enforce the operations plan	Park City	Park City
Main Street - Entire east & west sides.	Main Street	January 18 through 28, 2018	Parking control to increase response time and increase traffic mitigation	Pedestrian	Park City shall place the barricades, provide snow removal and place "no parking" and "drop zone" signs	None	None
Old Clinic – 1665 Bonanza	Bonanza Drive	January 14 – January 29, 2018	Lyft Sponsorship	Lyft Sponsorship	Access to building during the Festival and for set up and break down. Lyft is responsible for controlling parking and traffic at the venue.	Sundance and Park City	City to provide barricades for the space as requested in advance.

Bob Wells Plaza	Swede Alley	January 14 - January 29, 2018	Festival Village (Presented by Acura)	Festival Village (Presented by Acura)	City to remove snow previous to vendor load in on January 14. Vendor responsible for snow removal through their use.	Sundance	City to provide barricades for the space as requested in advance.
North Marsac Parking Lot	Marsac Avenue	January 17 – 28 th , 2018	City Operations	City Operations	Park City shall post and City Operations Parking Spaces in North Marsac. Public parking will be permitted in spaces that are not utilized by City Operations.	Park City	Park City
Brew Pub Parking Lot	Swede Alley	January 17 through January 29, 2018	City Operations	For Hire , ADA, Communications and Snow Storage	Park City shall place the barricades, provide snow removal and place “no parking” signs.	Park City	Park City

2018 SUNDANCE FILM FESTIVAL OFFICIAL VENUES

THEATRES:

Eccles Theatre

1750 Kearns Blvd.
Park City, UT 84060

Egyptian Theatre

328 Main Street
Park City, UT 84060

Holiday Village Cinemas

1776 Park Ave.
Park City, UT 84060

Prospector Square Theatre

2175 Sidewinder Dr.
Park City, UT 84060

Redstone Theatre

6030 Market St.
Park City, UT 84098

Library Center Theatre

1225 Park Ave.
Park City, UT 84060

The Ray

(formerly the Sports Authority)
1780 Park Avenue
Park City, UT 84060

The MARC Theatre

1200 Little Kate Rd.
Park City, UT 84060

Temple Theatre

Highway 224
3700 North Brookside Ct.
Park City, UT 84060

Park Avenue Theatre

(formerly the Yarrow)
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Park City
1800 Park Ave.
Park City, UT 84060

VENUES:

Music Café

Rich Haines Art Gallery
751 Main Street
Park City, Utah 84060

Filmmaker Lodge

Elks Building
550 Main Street
Park City, UT 84060

Festival Co-op

Montgomery Lee Gallery
608 Main St.
Park City, UT 84060

New Frontier at the Ray

The Box at The Ray
(formerly the Sports Authority)
1780 Park Avenue
Park City, UT 84060

New Frontier at Kimball Art Center

Kimball Art Center
1401 Kearns Blvd
Park City, UT 84060

Festival Headquarters

Park City Marriott
1895 Sidewinder
Park City, UT 84060

Festival Store on Upper Main

Park City Mercantile
523 Main Street
Park City, UT 84060

Festival Store on Lower Main

Grace Clothiers
751 Main Street
Park City, UT 84060

Park City Main Box Office

Gateway Mall #102

Pass Package

Gateway Mall #201/202
136 Heber Ave.
Park City, UT 84060

The Shop

1167 Woodside Ave
Park City, Utah 84060

Private Event and Sponsor Panel

Claimjumper, 3rd Floor
573 Main Street
Park City, UT 84060

sundance film festival '18®

Sponsor Venues - Under Master Festival License

Sponsor/Group Venue Name	Venue Address
Sponsor Venues	
AT&T/DIRECTV	660 Main St. (ex Zoom)
Canon Creative Studio	592 Main St. (Habit Boutique)
Chase Sapphire on Main	573 Main St. (Claim Jumper)
Dell Den	528 Main St. (PC Museum)
Festival Village Presented by Acura	475 Swede Alley (Bob Wells Plaza)
Grey Goose Blue Door	449 Main St. (Robert Kelly Gallery)
High West Distillery	703 Park Ave.
IMDb Studio	570 Main St. (Prewitt Gallery)
Lyft	TBD - 1665 Bonanza Drive (Ex Intermountain Health Clinic)
Stella Artois Filmmaker Lounge	364 Main St. (Elegante)
SundanceTV HQ	268 Main St. (ex Hope Gallery)
Utah Film Commission on Main	625 Main St.
YouTube	628 Park Ave. (ex Church Public House)
Festival Co-op	
AT&T	608 Main Street
Francis Ford Coppola Winery	608 Main Street
SundanceTV with Sundance Now	608 Main Street
University of Utah Health	608 Main Street

Exhibit D – Main Street Parking and Transportation Plan Map

Stop Signs

Sundance Venues

Transit Path & Use Areas

Vehicle Path

ADA Parking

Road Closures

Traffic Mitigation Sundance

Traffic Mitigation first weekend

Ped/Taxi/Traffic Mgmt

City Operations

Park City Licensed Taxi Staging

Lyft Staging

Blue Dot Permit Holders

Ticket Office Parking

Long Term Parking

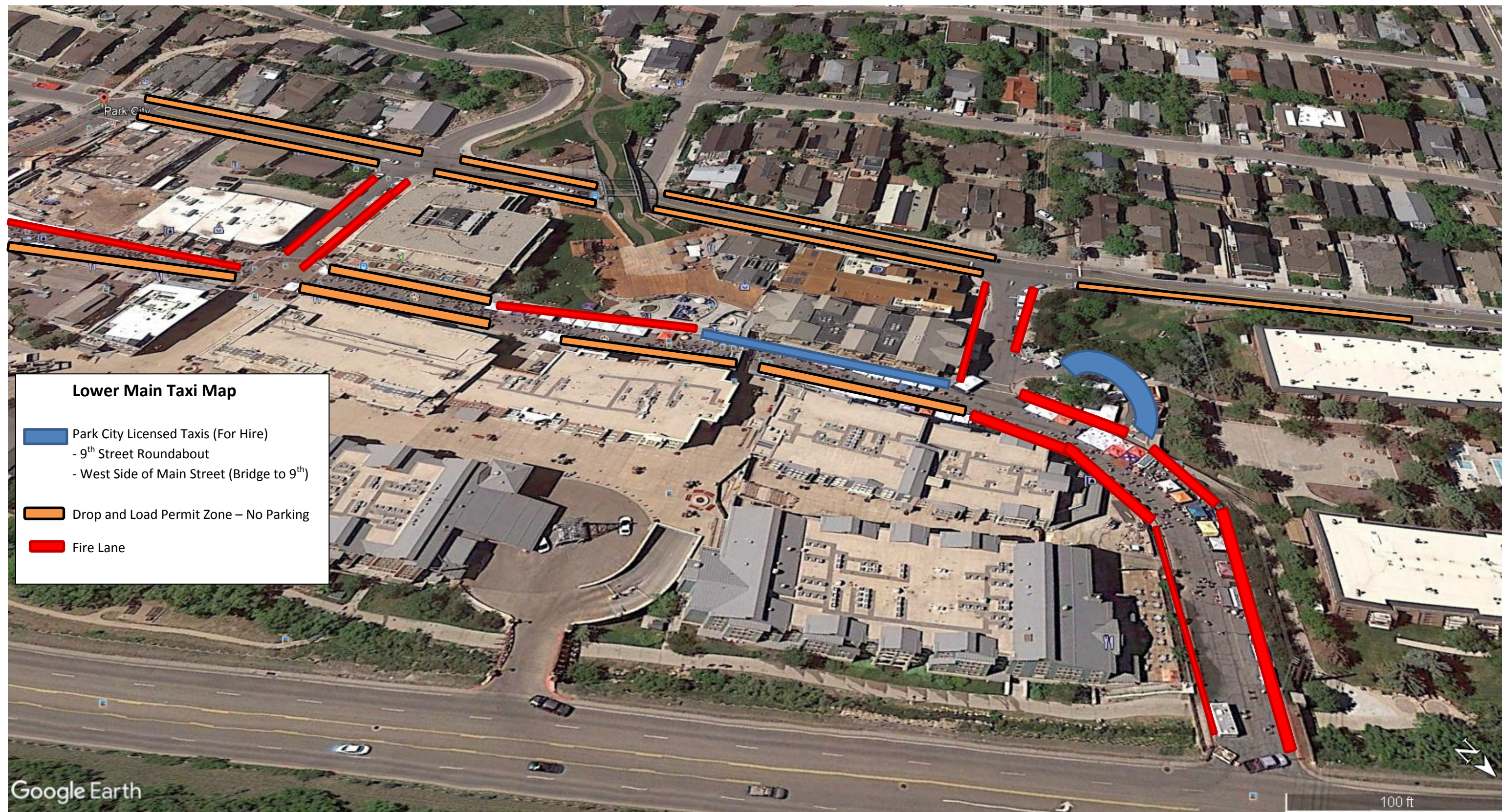
Delivery Area

*No Parking (Venue Load-in/out Permit required) all of Main Street unless otherwise noted.

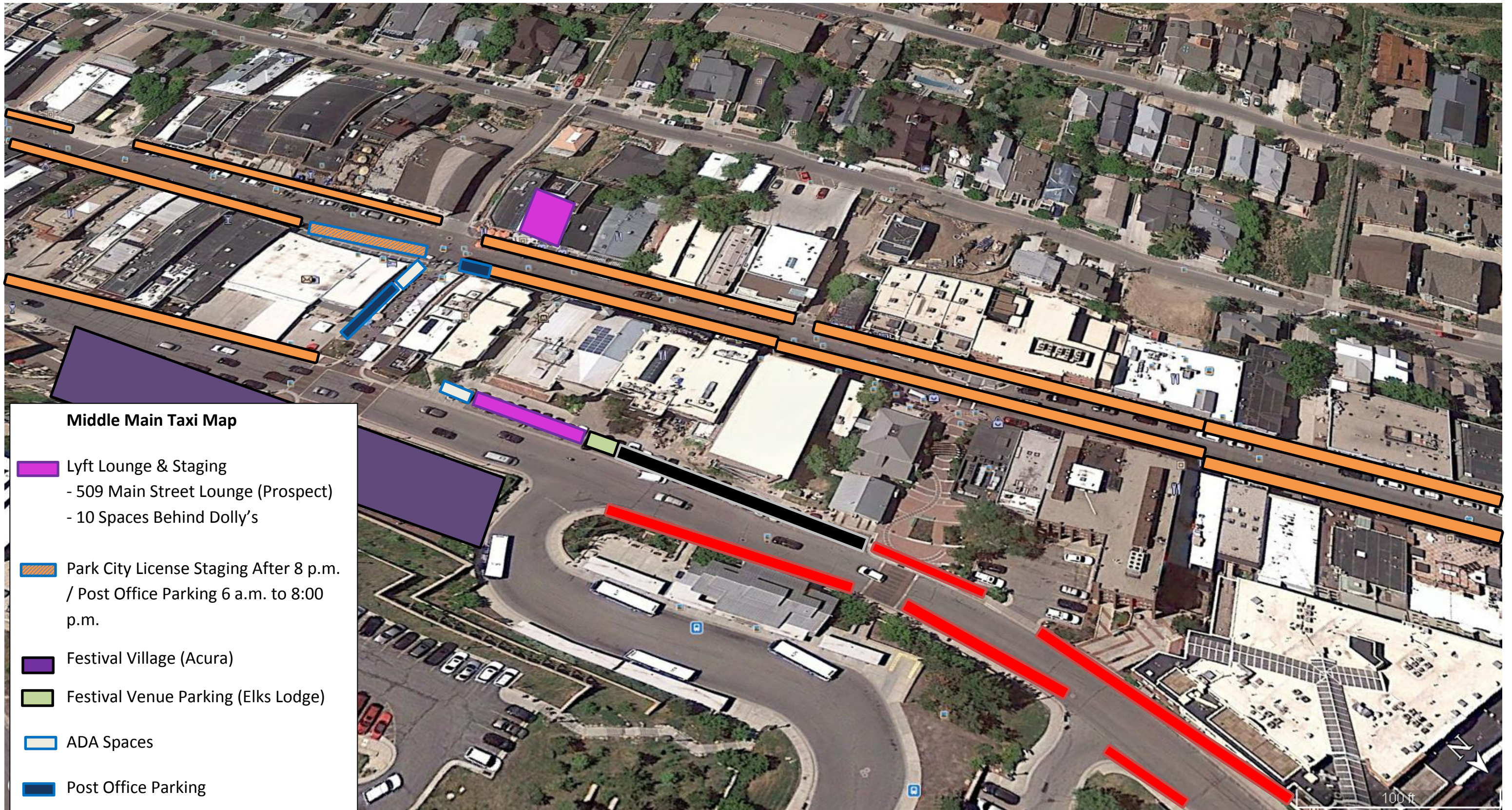
The map illustrates the layout of Main Street and its intersections with Heber Avenue, 5th Street, 7th Street, and 9th Street. Building footprints are shown with various colors and patterns corresponding to the legend. Key features include:

- Streets:** Main Street runs vertically, Heber Avenue runs diagonally from the northwest to the southeast, and 5th, 7th, and 9th Streets run horizontally.
- Intersections:** Major intersections are marked with traffic management symbols, including stop signs and pedestrian crossings.
- Staging Areas:** Designated areas for Lyft, taxi, and city operations are indicated by specific colors and patterns.
- Vehicle Paths:** Green arrows show the primary flow of traffic, while yellow arrows indicate secondary or alternate paths.
- Transit Path:** A yellow highlighted area indicates the transit path and use areas.
- ADA Parking:** Blue outlined rectangles indicate designated ADA parking spaces.
- Delivery Area:** A black outlined rectangle indicates a delivery area.
- Long Term Parking:** Light blue outlined rectangles indicate long-term parking spaces.
- Ticket Office Parking:** Orange outlined rectangles indicate parking for the ticket office.
- Blue Dot Permit Holders:** Blue dotted rectangles indicate parking for permit holders.
- Road Closures:** Red stars indicate areas of road closure or traffic mitigation.
- Transit Center:** A yellow building footprint is labeled 'TRANSIT CENTER'.
- Walkways:** Green highlighted areas indicate pedestrian walkways.

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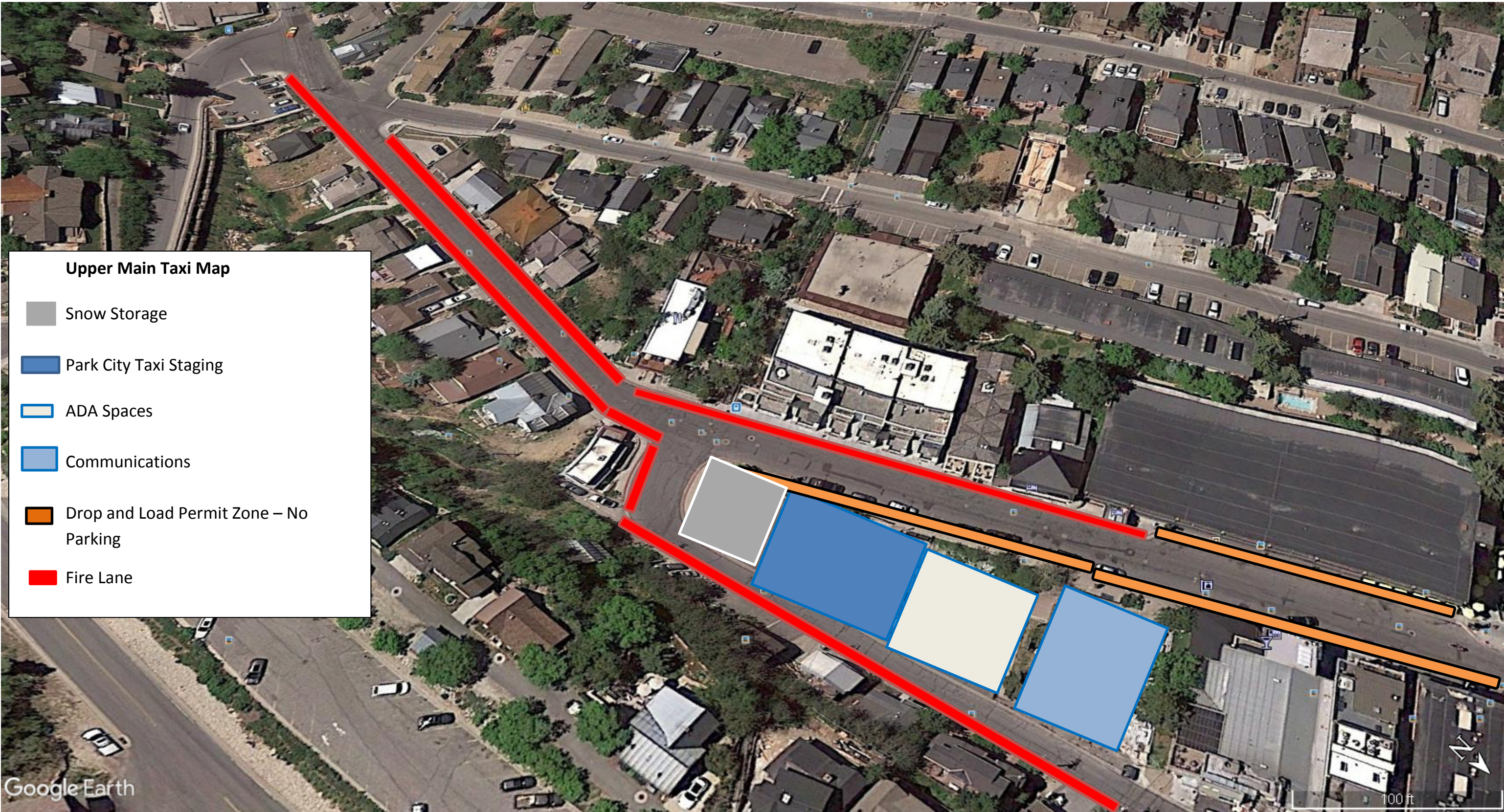


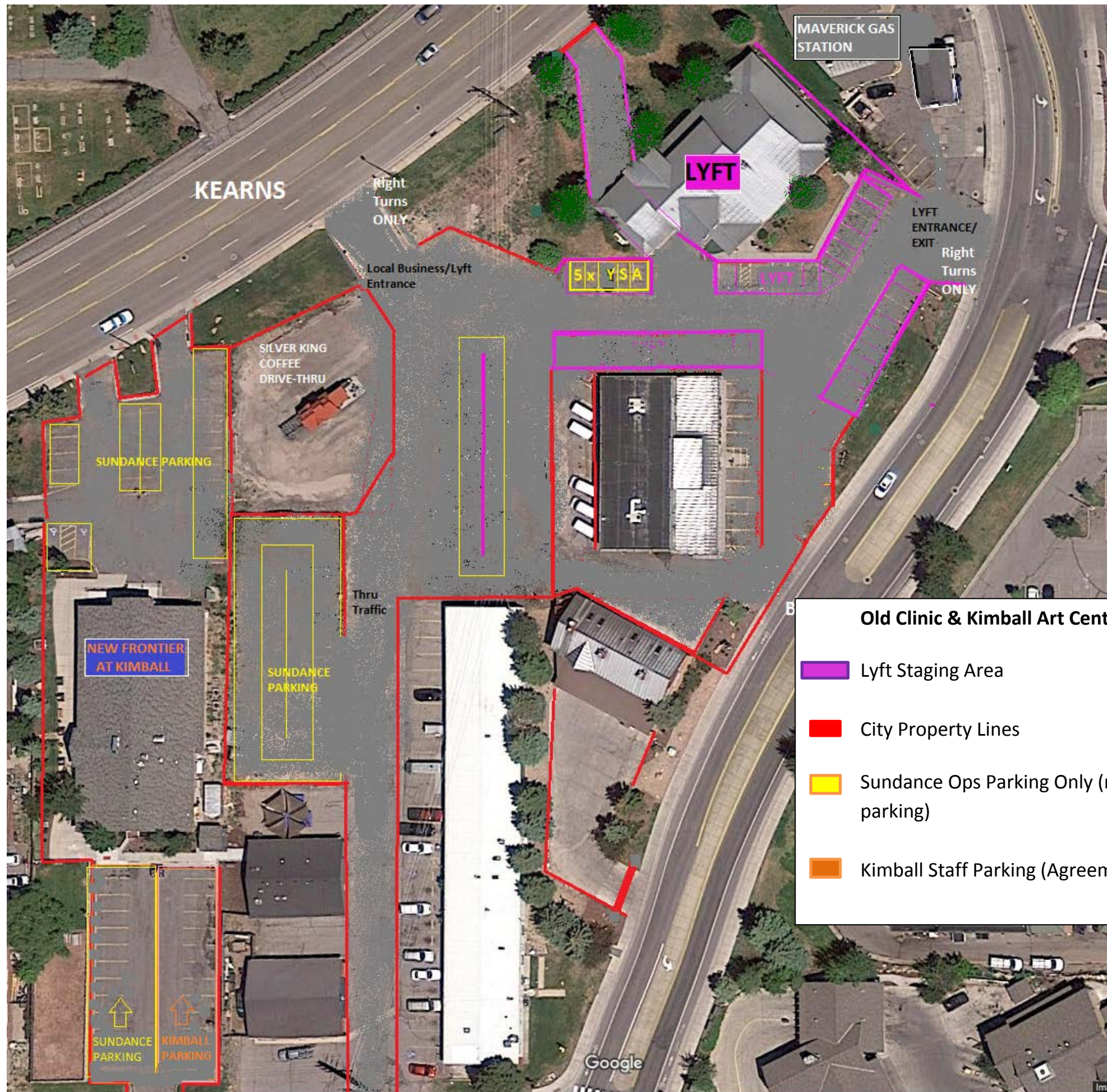
Lower Main Taxi Map Detail



Middle Main Taxi Map

-  Lyft Lounge & Staging
 - 509 Main Street Lounge (Prospect)
 - 10 Spaces Behind Dolly's
-  Park City License Staging After 8 p.m.
/ Post Office Parking 6 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
-  Festival Village (Acura)
-  Festival Venue Parking (Elks Lodge)
-  ADA Spaces
-  Post Office Parking
-  Delivery Zone (Merchants)
-  Drop and Load Permit Zone – No Parking
-  Fire Lane





Old Clinic & Kimball Art Center

-  Lyft Staging Area
-  City Property Lines
-  Sundance Ops Parking Only (no public parking)
-  Kimball Staff Parking (Agreement)

sundance film festival '18.

THE SHOP | LIBRARY

Traffic Redirection Plan

Beginning: January 18th at 12:00pm

Ending: January 28th at 6:00pm

To help alleviate congestion and noise produced by events held at The Shop combined with screenings at the Library, Sundance and the city have assembled the below traffic redirection plan.

In consideration of community feedback, Sundance would like to implement the following NEW mitigation plan for 2018.

- ❖ Additional staffing at the Shop (12th & Woodside) during peak hours, specifically for traffic mitigation and noise management.
- ❖ Communicate to Leadership and fleet to not drop or wait on Woodside.
- ❖ Relocate garbage and recycling dumpsters from Woodside to garage roof on Norfolk.
- ❖ Catering and vendors to be scheduled for load-out the following morning. If event load-out happens night of, must use main tent doors.
- ❖ Send peak hours for events, including periods of heavy ingress/egress to Police Chief for awareness.

THE SHOP

- ◆ 12th Street will be closed between Woodside and Norfolk.
- ◆ Ability to move bike barricades for load-in and load-out, allowing for two-way traffic on the North side of 12th (closest to the Library.)
- ◆ Woodside will be one-way traffic heading southbound between 12th Street and 11th Street.
- ◆ 11th Street will be one-way traffic heading eastbound between Woodside and Park.
- ◆ Detour to Norfolk on 12th by traveling to 8th along Woodside then West to Norfolk.
- ◆ “No Parking – Tow Enforced” on 12th between Park and Norfolk.
- ◆ “Road Closed” signage to be installed on barricades for road closures.
- ◆ “Detour” signage will be installed on barricades to help re-direct traffic.

MAWHINNEY LOT

- ◆ Divide the Mawhinney lot in half using bike barricades running north and south.
- ◆ West half of lot, nearest to Park Ave, to be used by Sundance (26 spaces). This will help mitigate traffic congestion coming from Library lot flow combined with catering “drop & load” vehicles at The Shop.
- ◆ Sundance will hire ABM parking attendant for duration of the festival (1/18-1/28). ABM will provide parking enforcement when monitoring is necessary, specifically the first half of the festival (Friday 1/19 - Tuesday 1/24)

THE LIBRARY

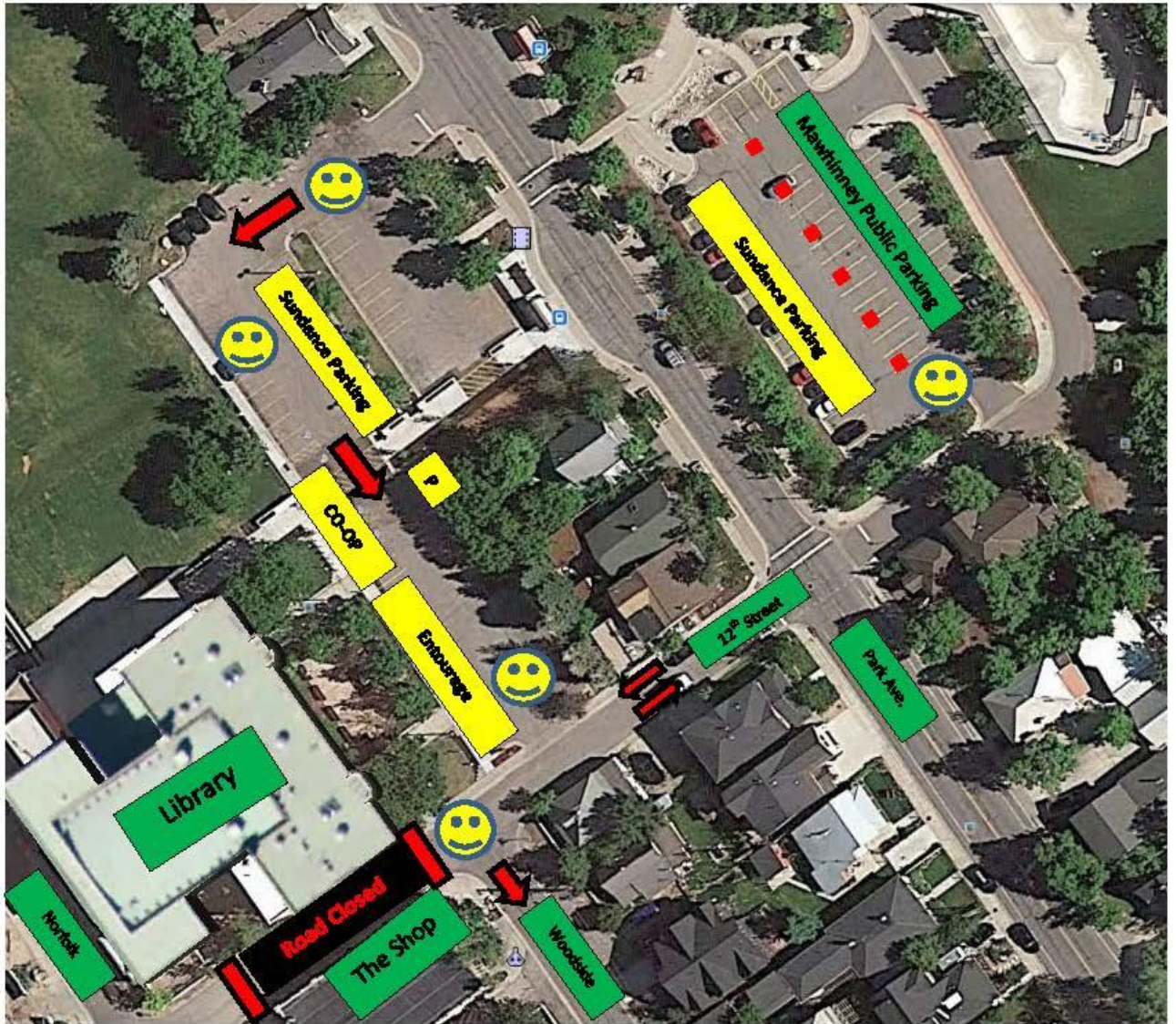
- ◆ Requesting entourage parking spots where Daycare/Co-Op parking is currently located and move Daycare/Co-Op sports farther North while still on the sidewalk.
- ◆ Requesting 5-10 spots in addition to the 16 given in the current contract for entourage.

MITIGATION EXTENSION

- ◆ Extend CSC Traffic Director hours until Midnight through the first weekend (1/18 – 1/22)

THE SHOP & LIBRARY - TRAFFIC FLOW

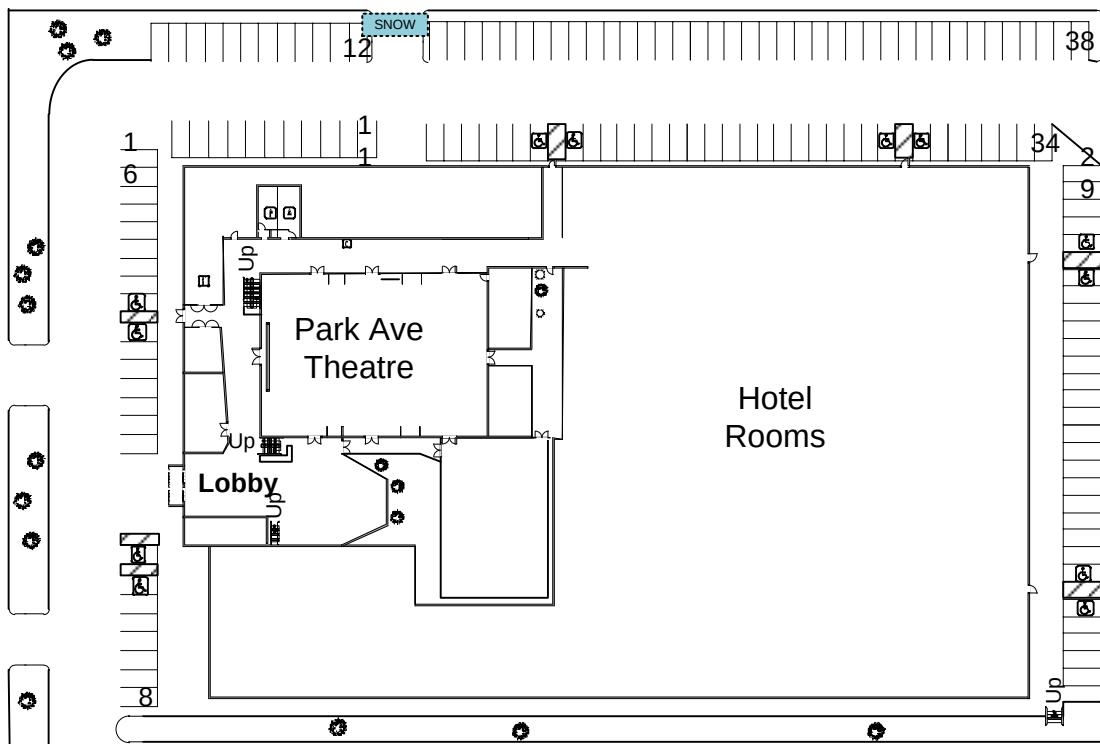






Kearns Blvd

Park Avenue



NO THRU TRAFFIC

NO FESTIVAL PARKING

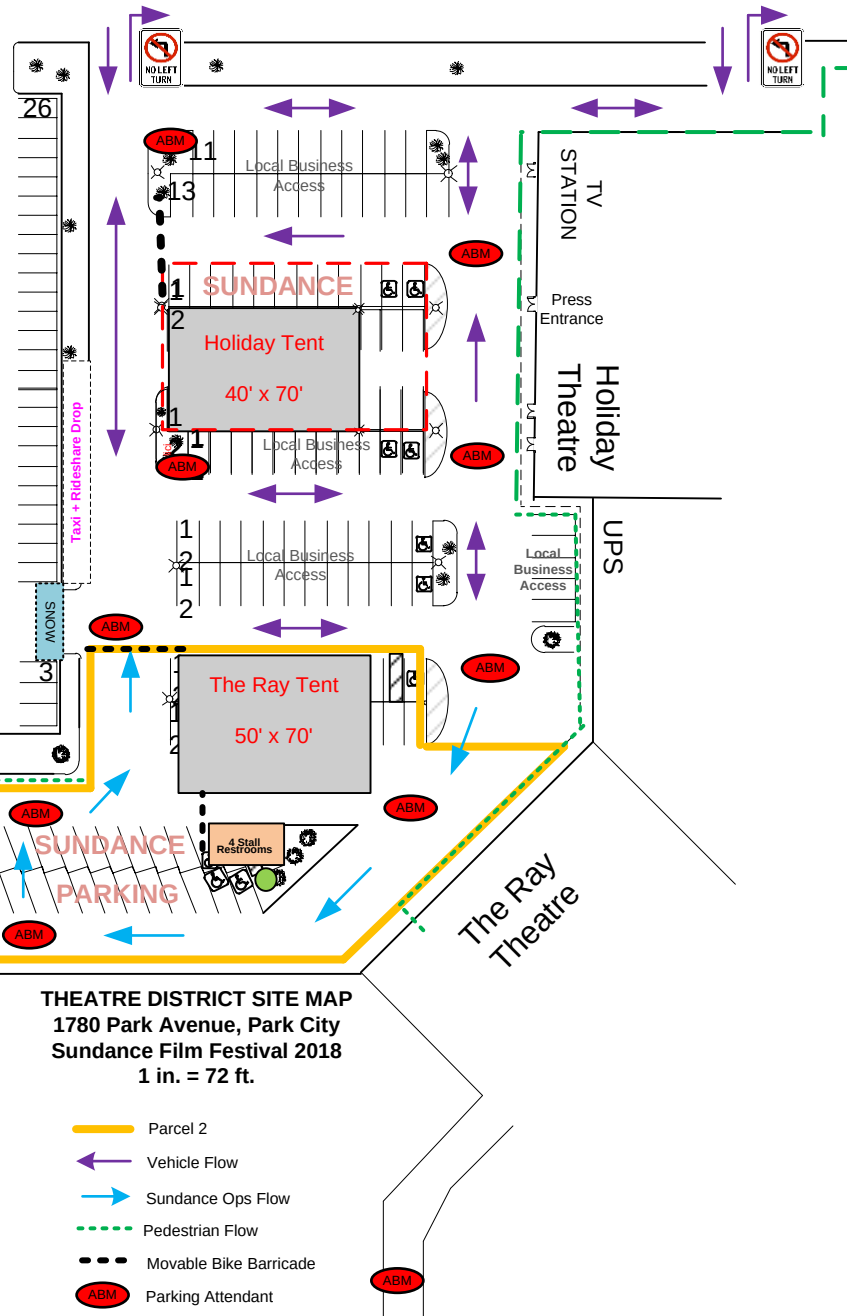
*Parking stall count is not accurate

NO THRU TRAFFIC

NO FESTIVAL PARKING

NO THRU TRAFFIC

Homestake Rd



THEATRE DISTRICT SITE MAP
1780 Park Avenue, Park City
Sundance Film Festival 2018
1 in. = 72 ft.

- Parcel 2
- Vehicle Flow
- Sundance Ops Flow
- Pedestrian Flow
- Movable Bike Barricade
- ABM Parking Attendant



sundance film festival '18.

Sustainability Commitment and Activities

Sundance Institute is committed to reducing its environmental impact during the Sundance Film Festival and throughout the year. The Institute's sustainability plan is focused on lowering energy consumption, reducing waste streams and conserving natural resources. Inviting over 50,000 people into a small mountain town each January is not without its environmental challenges; however it is our belief that every person can make a difference.

At the Festival, Sundance Institute's environmental sustainability initiatives include: reducing bottled water waste; increasing recycling stations at all venues and theatres; and encouraging patrons to take shared rides to/from the airport to Park City, use the free shuttle system to travel around town, walk between venues where possible and not rent cars. Supplementing free transportation with electric and biodiesel buses in the shuttle system, encouraging attendees to reduce the environmental impact on their own. Festival experiences, and promoting the environmentally-conscious activities of our sponsor community are some of the ways the Institute is working to reduce its environmental impact.

Lowering Energy Consumption

- Shuttle System: A free system of shuttles offers transportation between all Park City theatres and venues. Six electric buses will run during the Festival, four owned by PCMC and 2 brought in especially for the Festival by Sundance. A portion of the shuttles provided through a relationship between Sundance and Park City Transit are fueled by biodiesel. *NEW 2018
- Sundance is running shuttles from Richardson Flat from Thursday January 18th - Saturday, January 27th, which will allow patrons to park outside of town and ride the shuttles into town. Last year, this bus ran for 4 days; this year service will be extended to the full length of the Festival. *NEW 2018
- Walking Trails: A well-marked and maintained system of walking paths and sidewalks, shown in the Festival Transit map, allows attendees to walk safely between the Festival's theatres and venues in Park City.
- Added a new 500-seat theatre in the Holiday Village area to create a Theatre District to include the Park Avenue Theatre (formerly the Yarrow), Holiday Theaters(3), and The Ray (Sports Authority) and New Frontier at the Kimball where patrons can schedule films and New Frontier times so they don't have to get in a car or shuttle. *NEW
- The 85,000-sq-ft Municipal Athletic & Recreation Center Theatre (MARC) is now powered by solar panels. The Suniva solar modules are projected to offset [20 percent](#) of the building's energy consumption.

Reducing Waste Streams

- Reducing Bottled Water Waste: For the 10th year in a row, Sundance is partnering with two presenting sponsors to provide free, reusable water bottles. Sundance provides filling stations at

all official venues, events, and theatres. *35,000 + reusable plastic water bottles were distributed at the 2017 Sundance Film Festival.

- Recycling: The Festival continues to support temporary recycling stations at Festival theatres, venues, events, and shuttle stops in Park City. Park City Municipal Corporation has recycling stations on Historic Main Street. The Festival has developed enhanced instructional signage drawing the Festival attendees' attention to recycling facilities. The 2017 Sundance Film Festival recycled an estimated 70,000 lbs of material.
- Reducing Consumption of Disposables: The disposable items at officially sanctioned Festival events are contractually required to be made exclusively with 100% recycled paper or with materials made of natural fibers such as corn, potato, and sugarcane.
- In a continued effort to reduce its printed materials, the Sundance Film Festival has an interactive Online Film Guide, which enables audience members to explore all the latest programming. In addition, Festival-goers will have up-to-the-minute ticket availability information before ordering tickets online or by phone. An additional paperless alternative for Festival patrons is Sundance Film Festival's mobile app featuring the complete 2018 film schedule, venue and transportation maps, exclusive videos, and much more.
- Working closely with our sponsors to recycle during Festival and share businesses that take donations; furniture, building materials, etc, that can be reused or recycled.

Conserving Natural Resources

- Festival merchandise stores feature a range of products made from recycled and repurposed materials, including apparel made of recycled fabrics and a selection of bags made of repurposed street banners from prior Festivals.
- Sundance will be providing 100% recycled shopping bags along with reusable Sundance Film Festival 2018 shopping totes that will be available for purchase at all Festival merchandise stores.
- Most of the 2018 Festival merchandise is made in the USA.
- Specific merchandise that does not sell by the end of the Festival is donated to indigenous groups and underprivileged groups throughout Utah and the U.S.
- The Institute uses locally sourced supplies and vendors when possible. (painters, contractors, plumbers, rental companies, concessionaires, transportation, etc)

Environmental Films and Programs

- **'The New Climate' programming will continue in 2018:** In 2017 the Festival hosted The New Climate strand of feature films, documentaries, Virtual Reality experiences and high-profile panels exploring the environment and climate change. This will extend this strand through 2018.

2018: Five currently-confirmed features and one VR work will be announced shortly supporting The New Climate programming.

- **CURRENT THEMES**
Effect of climate change on indigenous populations
 - Positive solutions/stories using innovation
 - Effect of the individual, as opposed to group consciousness, on environmental impact



Exhibit I –Sundance Film Festival 2018 Level Three Special Event Permit DRAFT

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT

Type of License: Level One Level Two X Level Three
Event Name: 2018 Sundance Film Festival
Event Date(s): Saturday, January 18 through Sunday, January 28th, 2018
Event Location: Various locations throughout Park City
Licensee: Sundance Institute
Contact Person: Tina Graham, Associate Director, Festival Operations
Approved By: Special Events Coordinator X City Council of Park City
Approval Date: December 7, 2017

The Park City Council has approved the Level Three Special Event Permit for the 2018 Sundance Film Festival as part of the current City Services Agreement that was executed on October 30, 2013. The 2018 Sundance Film Festival is to be held at various locations throughout Park City and will be held January 18 – 28, 2018, with set up and break down of the event will occur between January 8 and February 4, 2018. This Level Three Special Event Permit has been issued under the authority described within the Park City Municipal Code Title 4A based on the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Conditions of Approval:

Findings of Fact:

1. The 2018 Sundance Film Festival will operate from Thursday, January 18 through Sunday, January 28th, 2018. Set up and break down of the event will occur between January 8th and February 4th, 2018.
2. Each year, the supplemental plan for the annual Sundance Film Festival is amended to recognize changes from the previous year per the long term contract. Changes for the 2018 Festival are detailed in Exhibit B.
 - a. Festival & Official Sponsor Public and Private Property Use
 - i. Lyft Lounge —1665 Bonanza Drive (Old Clinic)
 - ii. Community Giveaways and Food Truck Vendor
 - b. City Property Use for City Operations
 - i. Brew Pub Parking Lot
 - ii. North Marsac Parking Lot
 - iii. East Side of Flagpole Parking Lot
 - c. Transportation & Parking Plans:
 - i. Paid Parking Plan (including rates and locations)
 1. Supplemental Parking Areas
 2. Commercial Delivery Plan and Load-in/out requirements
 3. For Hire and TNC and Hotel Concierge Drop Off
 - ii. Transportation Flow Plan
 1. Main Street
 2. Shop/Library/Mawhinney
 3. Theater District (The Ray, Holiday Village, Double Tree Theatres)
 - d. Residential Mitigation Plans, including traffic mitigation staffing and signs.
 - i. Hillside, Park Ave, King, Empire, Homestake
 - ii. Signage



- iii. Enforcement Teams – Police, Parking Services, Pedestrian and Traffic Mitigation Vendor
- e. Environmental Sustainability Plan
- f. Community Engagement
 - i. Community Guide (published in English & Spanish)
 - ii. Text Alert System
 - iii. Local Media Outreach
 - iv. Social Media Engagement
- g. Financial Considerations
 - i. City to waive \$163,982 for increased public safety, transportation and mitigation costs for the 2018 Festival.
 - 1. City to waive \$88,482 in City Services for the Ray (Sports Authority) with a 2% inflation for the Festival in 2019 through 2022.
 - ii. Sundance to pay \$103,668 for increased public safety, transportation and hard costs for the 2018 Festival.
 - 1. Sundance to pay \$81,168 in hard costs and City Services for the Ray (Sports Authority) with a 2% inflation for the Festival in 2019 through 2022.
- 3. A list of venues is included as Exhibit C in this permit.
- 4. The permittee will organize venue load-in and load-out plans, as well as, work with staff to create transportation and parking plans. The permittee is responsible for working to establish and help promote transportation and parking plans. The applicant will have volunteers as well as the help of Park City Police Department to ensure that efficiency of traffic, transportation and public safety.
- 5. The permittee has secured permission from the school district to allow the use their parking areas at the Schools around Kearns Blvd. (Hwy. 248). The permittee in coordination with the City will enhance transit services to these locations during the dates of the festival..
- 6. The permittee has secured permission from Deer Valley and Park City Resort (Base and Village) to allow use of their parking areas after the ski day. The permittee in coordination with the City will enhance transit services to these locations during the dates of the festival.
- 7. The applicant has established weather and emergency plans. The applicant has established these plans to maximize the safety of event attendees, volunteers, staff, and general public. There are no weather dates for the event, but the applicant is aware that weather could interfere with the possibility of the event's proposed activities. In the case that the event were to be cancelled due to dangerous weather conditions, they would notify the general public as well as participants in the event. The applicant understands that Park City Special Events, Police, Fire, Building Official/Fire Marshal and Emergency Management have the right to cancel or postpone the event or portions of the event at any time due weather or emergency conditions.
- 8. The events associated with the 2018 Sundance Film Festival will not require the diversion of so great a number of police, fire, or other essential public employees from their normal duties as to prevent reasonable police, fire, or other public services protection to the remainder of the City.
- 9. The concentration of persons, vehicles, or animals will not unduly interfere with the movement of police, fire, ambulance, and other emergency vehicles on the streets or with the provision of other public health or safety services.
- 10. There are other no other Special Event Permits that are currently proposed or that have been granted for January 18 – 28, 2018



11. The size of the crowd and nature of the event will not create an imminent possibility of violent disorderly conduct likely to endanger public safety or cause significant property damage.
12. The permittee has been working with City Staff and applicable departments to address all event concerns. The Applicant demonstrates an ability and willingness to conduct the event pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Chapter and has not failed to conduct a previously authorized event in accordance with the law or the terms of a license, or both.
13. Staff finds the 2018 Sundance Film Festival is consistent with the measures as outlined in the City Services Agreement as entered into on October 30, 2013 and promotes the City Council's Goals of creating a sense of place. The international event furthers Park City's role as a world-class, multi-seasonal destination resort while maintaining a balance with our sense of community. Sundance helps to support the continued success of the multi-seasonal tourism economy while preserving the community character that adds to the visitor experience. Furthermore, Sundance allows Park City to grow as an arts and culture hub encouraging creative expression.

Conclusions of Law:

1. The application is consistent with the requirements of the Park City Municipal Code, Title 4A.

Conditions of Approval:

1. The permittee, at its' cost, shall incorporate such measures as directed by Staff in order to ensure that any safety, health, or sanitation equipment, and services or facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that the event will be conducted with due regard for safety are provided and paid for by the applicant.
2. The permittee has requested and been approved for an exemption to the noise ordinance, allowing noise to go up to 90 decibels daily during the Festival between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Noise shall not exceed the noise ordinance between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., the permittee shall adhere to the Park City Municipal Noise Ordinance. The permittee will work with City Staff to orient the activities so as to minimize sound impacts to the neighborhood and the applicant shall monitor the following:
 - (A) The permittee, or his/her designee, shall provide on-site management for each aspect of the event.
3. The permittee shall return with a final plan update for the 2018 Sundance Film Festival, which includes final site plans, transportation, security/public safety and parking/traffic management plans.
4. In addition to minimum insurance as required by state law or applicable regulation (for example worker's compensation, auto, and liquor liability as applicable), Applicants shall provide proof of public liability insurance in an amount as determined by the City Attorney's Office, and shall further name Park City Municipal Corporation as an additional insured.
5. All plans for tents, stages and other temporary structures as well as flammable materials shall be submitted and approved by the Building Department no later than Wednesday, January 3, or no less than one week prior to the first day of set up for each Sundance Theatre, Official Sundance Venue or Official Sponsor Venue.
6. The permittee is responsible for working with City Staff to create an Operational, Parking and Pedestrian Management Plan in a form approved by the Park City Municipal's Economic Development Program Manager and by the Chief of Police.
7. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a staff and volunteers plan.



8. The permittee's use of barricade and signage will be in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for the duration of the event.
9. All third party approvals including the Park City School District, Summit County and State of Utah, permit approvals required for this event shall be secured by Thursday, January 11^h, 2018 and submitted to Park City Municipal Corporation.
10. The Park City Special Events, Police, Fire, Building Official/Fire Marshal and Emergency Management have the right to cancel event upon or part there of any condition, violation or weather that jeopardizes the life, safety or property of the residents or visitors of Park City.
11. The permittee will provide an official Sundance Venue and Sponsor list and sign plan for the event. All handouts, flyers, banners and other signage, shall comply with the Park City Municipal sign code and be approved by the Planning Department.
12. The 2018 Sundance Film Festival will operate for ten (10) days, Sundance Institute reserves the right to review and make recommendations regarding the approval of any other Special Event Permit during this time.
13. Sundance shall report sustainability statistics in the debrief of the event.
14. Sundance shall have exclusive use of the areas as outlined in Exhibit C.
15. Sundance estimates overall attendance in 2018 will be 50,000. Sundance shall modify operations as directed by Staff to address any substantive change in conditions created by the growth in attendance to the event with regards to maintaining public safety, traffic and transportation impacts to the City.
16. Sundance will address any requirements from the Fire Marshall, and Public Safety Personnel regarding placement of emergency staff and equipment. Sundance will submit an Emergency Operations Plan to be coordinated with Park City Police, Emergency Management and Park City Fire District.

PASSED AND APPROVED this Thursday, the 7th day of December, 2017.

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

City Manager, Diane Foster

Attest:

, City Recorder

Approved as to form:

Mark D. Harrington, City Attorney