WHITE RIVER SHALE OIL CORPORATION

AN ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC COSTS AND REVENUES RESULTING FROM THE WHITE RIVER SHALE PROJECT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
OIL SHALE
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY PANEL
Denver Federal Center

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By

White River Shale Oil Corporation

This report represents the combined effort of numerous individuals and agencies. The White River Shale Oil Corporation and its consultants would like to express appreciation to all who have contributed their time and resources in compiling and analyzing information. A list of public entities and those who served as main contacts appears below:

Uintah County Impact Council	Neal Domgaard, Commissioner
Uintah County	Neal Domgaard, Commissioner Bob Nicholson, City-County Planner
Vernal City	Ken Bassett, City Manager
Naples City	Rolene Smith, City Council
Uintah County School District	Richard Tolley, Finance Manager
Ashley Valley Water & Sewer Improvement Dist.	Ed Zieders, Manager
Jensen Water Improvement District	Richard Tolley, Board of Trustees
Maeser Water District	Wayne Bullock, Manager

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Purpose of Report

A major concern for the energy industry, and state and local governments where energy growth will occur, is the impact on public services caused by large projects. The rapid growth often associated with the development of energy projects has caused both the public and private sectors to assess and resolve problems associated with such growth.

The White River Shale Oil Corporation (WRSOC) was formed in 1974 by Phillips Petroleum Company, Sohio Shale Oil Company and Sunoco Energy Development Co. as agent of the three owners to develop Federal Prototype Oil Shale leases Ua and Ub. The development of those leases is referred to as the White River Shale Project (WRSP). References in this document to WRSOC refer to the White River Shale Oil Corporation in its agency capacity acting on behalf of the three owner companies.

To aid both WRSOC and local governments in assessing the problems of growth that may be caused by the White River Shale Project, WRSOC has completed this analysis of fiscal impacts the project may have on local governmental entities in Ashley Valley

area of Uintah County, Utah.* This Executive Summary is intended to provide an overview of the study and its results. More detailed information concerning the assumptions and the computer model used for the study is provided in later sections of the report. Additional information on the socio-economic impact of WRSP and on the project in general is contained in the WRSP Financial Impact Statement and Alleviation Plan and in the WRSP Detailed Development Plan.

WRSOC undertook the study with the following objectives in mind:

1. To establish a baseline with regard to public facilities, revenues, and expenditures that would describe the conditions expected to occur in the absence of WRSP development.

2. To develop projections of population, public revenues, public expenditures, capital facility needs, and the overall fiscal impact of WRSP development.

3. To quantify the revenue-timing problem; i.e., at what point do the revenues generated by the project and project-related population exceed the public expenditures necessary to service that population.

Methodology

The methodology used in developing this information was designed to meet the objectives of the study. The methodology is described below:

1. Develop baseline information on public entities.

   A. Examine past audits and present operating budgets.

* Information was also gathered on local entities in western Colorado and the western portion of Uintah County, Utah. The analysis of that information has not been completed at this time.

B. Analyze the condition and capacity of public facilities.

C. Develop capital costs for facilities and operations and maintenance costs for services provided by each entity.

D. Develop expenditure and revenue standards that could be used in projecting future conditions.

2. Develop population projections for WRSP development.

A. Provide manpower estimates for use in the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED)* computer model.

B. Allocate population to census divisions in the northeastern Utah-northwestern Colorado region.

C. Further allocate projected population into political subdivisions within Ashley Valley.

3. Use population projections in a fiscal model to project public costs and revenues.

A. Determine projected baseline expenditures and projected impact-required expenditures for each entity.

B. Determine projected baseline revenues and project-generated revenues for each entity.

4. Determine the fiscal effect of project-related population growth on each public entity.

Population Projections

Using the UPED model, two population scenarios were developed for analysis. The first was the Baseline Scenario which includes natural growth and Unit I of the Bonanza Power Plant which is currently under construction. The Baseline Scenario does not include any synthetic fuel projects. The second was the WRSP Development Scenario which is the Baseline Scenario plus Phases I,

* The UPED model was developed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah. The model utilizes assumptions on birth rates, death rates, in- and out-migration, labor force participation, and economic activity in projecting population. The UPED model is used by the State of Utah in forecasting economic and population growth.

II and III (106,000 barrels per day) of the White River Shale Project. These phases encompass the maximum planned development of WRSP that may be undertaken over the years. The population projections for this scenario were developed using WRSP manpower estimates.

A phased approach is being pursued for development of the WRSP. Development work currently underway is designed to result in a decision to begin construction of the initial retorts in 1986. Following the planned completion of those retorts in 1988 and 1989, it is the current goal of the project owners to expand the project facilities in subsequent phases and ultimately to have a production capacity of 106,000 barrels per day in place on the leased tracts. Although many decisions must be made before that ultimate goal is reached, this analysis assumes full development of the WRSP to its ultimate planned capacity of 106,000 barrels per day. Projections of revenues that would result from that development are based on project cost estimates and population forecasts available when the study was commenced. Although judged suitable for purposes of this analysis, these estimates and forecasts reflect preliminary data, particularly for later project expansions. This data is changing and will continue to change as development proceeds.

Fiscal Profiles

As part of the analysis, a fiscal profile of each entity was developed. Fiscal profiles of the following entities were completed.*

Uintah County
Vernal City
Uintah School District
Ashley Valley Water & Sewer Improvement District
Maeser Water Improvement District
Jensen Water Improvement District

The profiles show historical costs for administrative expenses, equipment, operation and maintenance costs and other necessary expenditures for each entity. Also shown are existing staffing levels, present capacities of capital facilities, and plans for expansion. Revenues by type for recent years are also provided.

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* Because the incorporation of Naples took place after this study was underway, fiscal profiles were not available for that entity. The population now serviced by Naples is included as part of Uintah County for general government services and as part of the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District for water and sewer services.

Every effort was made to collect the most accurate and up-to-date data for the profiles. Once the profiles were compiled, they were shown to the respective entities for their review. Any incorrect or inaccurate statements or numbers were revised. The information in the profiles was then used in developing the fiscal model which generated public costs and revenues.

Determining Fiscal Impacts

Fiscal impacts were determined through the use of a computer model. The model is calibrated to simulate the economic and infrastructural conditions of the Ashley Valley area. Important assumptions and data are built into the model. They include:

1. Existing debt (including Community Impact Board loans as of November 1, 1982).
2. Capital facility capacity.
3. Existing salary and staffing levels.
4. Planned expansions.
5. Lead times for capital facilities.
6. Population distribution among Ashley Valley entities.
7. Differentiation between workers who live in construction camp and workers who live in communities.
8. Assessed valuation for each public entity.

Of particular importance among the above items are the Community Impact Board loans received by Ashley Valley entities. Funds for these loans were available as a result of payments made to the Federal government by the owners of WRSP for the rights to develop tracts Ua and Ub. A portion of these payments, plus interest, approximately $48 million, was given to the State of Utah in 1982 for the purpose of alleviating the impacts caused by

federal mineral lease development. The Utah Legislature appropriated $25 million of these funds in June 1982 and $10 million in December 1982 to the Community Impact Board for low- interest and no-interest loans to such impacted entities. To date, Ashley Valley entities have received over $11.5 million in such loans. A more detailed description of these funds and the specific loans made is included in Appendix C.

These projections of revenues and expenditures are the best estimate of future fiscal conditions. The model, however, cannot include all the factors which affect future public revenues and expenditures. For example, the model may indicate that the expansion of a certain facility is required and proceed to "build" the facility using bond financing. In actuality, the expansion may not take place if the bond issue is voted down in a public referendum.

In addition, capital expansion costs are estimated only for certain facilities. The capital costs are not estimated for water and sewer line expansions and improvements other than those currently planned. It is assumed that developers will cover the costs associated with line development into new areas and that no major costs associated with additional capital facilities will be required. Also, costs are not estimated for the replacement of existing capital facilities. To account for this, depreciation expense is included as a current expenditure.

The fiscal data derived from the computer is illustrated in this report for each of the following entities:

Uintah County

Vernal City

Uintah County School District

Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District

Maeser Water Improvement District

Jensen Water Improvement District

For each entity, information is provided indicating different types of revenue and expenditures. Costs for fire protection, recreation, transportation, law enforcement, solid waste, administration and debt service are shown for Uintah County. Debt service represents the cost to build capital facilities through bonding. For Vernal City, the same cost breakdown was used, plus the addition of columns showing water and waste water costs. For the school district, costs were shown as operations and maintenance costs (including salary and non-salary) and debt service. For the water and sewer districts, costs were shown for water and sewer system operations and maintenance, administration and debt service.

The revenues shown on the tables are the traditional forms of public revenue for local governments in the Ashley Valley area. Sales tax, property tax, charges and fees and revenue from the state are included for most entities. In some instances, revenue sources have been compiled into a "Miscellaneous" category.

Fiscal Impacts

For each entity information is presented on five tables. The first table illustrates different types of revenues for the Baseline Scenario. The second table illustrates different types of expenditures for the Baseline Scenario. The next two tables indicate revenues and expenditures for the WRSP Development Scenario, which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

These four tables reflect two important provisions of Utah law. First, public entities are required to balance their budgets every year. Second, property taxes cannot increase at an annual rate greater than six percent. Excluded from the six percent limitation are revenues for retiring debt and revenues from increases in assessed valuation due to new development such as the Bonanza power plant and WRSP.

Because of the requirement to balance budgets, the projected revenues are always equal to projected expenditures in a given year for each scenario. In the case of Uintah County, Uintah School District and Vernal City, if projected revenues are initially less than projected expenditures, the model increases the property tax mill levy until it generates enough property tax revenue to balance total revenues and total expenditures. If projected revenues are initially greater than projected expenditures, the mill levy is reduced until it generates only the amount of property tax revenue needed to balance total revenues

and total expenditures. For water and sewer districts, a constant property tax mill levy is used and similar adjustments are made to connection fees and monthly charges to achieve the required balance.

In practice, entities may choose methods of balancing their budget that are different than the assumptions used here. For example, they may choose to reduce service levels or to increase the revenues generated by other sources. The intent of this analysis is not to recommend what means should be employed to balance annual budgets but rather to illustrate the situation likely to exist.

The fifth and final table for each entity illustrates the impact of WRSP development. The information on this table is essentially the difference between the WRSP Development Scenario, which includes the revenues and expenditures of the Baseline Scenario, and the Baseline Scenario. That is, this table illustrates the revenues and expenditures resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development only.

The property tax revenue shown on this table is calculated by multiplying the increased assessed valuation associated with WRSP and its population by the property tax mill levy calculated for the Baseline Scenario in a given year. For Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District, Jensen Water Improvement District and Maeser Water Improvement District, the revenue from charges and fees shown on this table is calculated by multiplying

the increased population associated with WRSP by the per capita rate for charges and fees for the Baseline Scenario in a given year. The impact shown is an indication of what effect WRSP will have on an entity's budget. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget but that the entity must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean that the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

Finally, two summary tables are included that present information on Uintah County, Vernal City and Uintah School District combined and on Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District, Jensen Water Improvement District and Maeser Water Improvement District combined.

Summary and Conclusions

Several important general conclusions can be drawn from this study. First, the fiscal impacts of WRSP development on each entity will be positive over the long term. The project and project-related population will generate more than enough revenue to cover the costs associated with providing the services and facilities for that population. Second, Uintah County and the Uintah School District will face some short-term adverse fiscal impacts as a result of WRSP development. The duration of this situation ranges from three years (1983-1985) for Uintah County to five

years (1983-1987) for the Uintah School District. Third, the situation for Vernal is less clear with adverse impacts indicated in six of the 18 years included in the study, with no real pattern emerging. Fourth, the fiscal impact on water and sewer districts is positive in all study years. This is primarily a result of the assistance these entities have received from the Community Impact Fund and the fact that these entities can finance necessary capital expansion through appropriate connection fees and user charges. Fifth, and perhaps most important, the overall impact on the entities taken collectively is positive and the early adverse impacts are of short duration (1983-1986).

The purpose of this study is to provide a broad overview of the fiscal impacts that may occur with WRSP development. This information is intended to help public officials and project sponsors as they work together to solve the problems that may be associated with oil shale development in the Uintah Basin.

UINTAH COUNTY

UINTAH COUNTY

TABLE I.1

UINTAH COUNTY
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	2263	216	0	1351	1349	5180	1557	0	0	60*	6797
1984	2128	230	0	1438	1436	5232	1658	0	0	0	6890
1985	2027	218	0	1367	1365	4977	1575	0	0	0	6552
1986	1977	225	0	1408	1406	5015	1623	0	0	0	6638
1987	2026	232	0	1451	1448	5156	1672	0	0	0	6828
1988	2096	237	0	1488	1485	5307	1715	0	0	0	7021
1989	2147	243	0	1525	1522	5437	1757	0	0	0	7195
1990	2179	249	0	1558	1555	5541	1796	0	0	0	7337
1991	2214	252	0	1580	1577	5623	1821	0	0	0	7444
1992	2231	254	0	1591	1588	5663	1833	0	0	0	7497
1993	2230	254	0	1593	1590	5668	1836	0	0	0	7503
1994	2230	254	0	1592	1589	5666	1835	0	0	0	7501
1995	2232	253	0	1587	1584	5655	1829	0	0	0	7484
1996	2214	252	0	1579	1576	5621	1820	0	0	0	7441
1997	2196	250	0	1569	1566	5581	1808	0	0	0	7389
1998	2198	249	0	1559	1557	5563	1797	0	0	0	7360
1999	2234	247	0	1550	1547	5578	1786	0	0	0	7364
2000	2236	246	0	1540	1537	5559	1775	0	0	0	7334

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

* Provided by Deseret Generation and Transmission for impacts related to construction of their Bonanza Power Plant.

TABLE I.2

UINTAH COUNTY
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	76	652	3374	1967	0	0	328	14	386	6797
1984	81	685	3601	2091	0	0	345	15	74	6890
1985	77	654	3420	1982	0	0	331	14	74	6552
1986	79	680	3510	1942	0	0	339	15	74	6638
1987	81	686	3622	2003	0	0	347	15	74	6828
1988	83	712	3725	2059	0	0	354	15	74	7021
1989	86	737	3808	2114	0	0	361	16	74	7195
1990	87	742	3904	2147	0	0	367	16	74	7337
1991	89	765	3942	2188	0	0	371	16	74	7444
1992	89	766	3979	2198	0	0	373	16	74	7497
1993	89	767	3983	2201	0	0	374	16	74	7503
1994	89	767	3982	2200	0	0	373	16	74	7501
1995	89	766	3972	2194	0	0	372	16	74	7484
1996	89	765	3940	2187	0	0	371	16	74	7441
1997	88	743	3922	2177	0	0	369	16	74	7389
1998	87	742	3906	2168	0	0	367	16	74	7360
1999	87	740	3870	2139	0	0	365	16	146	7364
2000	86	739	3853	2129	0	0	364	16	146	7334

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE I.3

UINTAH COUNTY
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.*	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	2279	218	0	1367	1364	5228	1575	0	0	60**	6863
1984	2125	232	0	1454	1451	5262	1675	0	0	0	6937
1985	2043	221	0	1383	1380	5026	1593	0	0	0	6620
1986	2043	229	0	1435	1432	5139	1653	0	0	0	6792
1987	2245	253	0	1586	1584	5669	1828	0	0	0	7497
1988	2290	259	0	1625	1622	5796	1872	0	0	0	7668
1989	2434	274	0	1715	1712	6134	1976	0	0	0	8110
1990	2668	300	0	1880	1877	6725	2167	0	0	0	8892
1991	2901	330	0	2066	2062	7359	2381	0	0	0	9740
1992	2971	336	0	2108	2104	7519	2429	0	0	0	9948
1993	3002	341	0	2139	2136	7619	2465	0	0	0	10084
1994	3119	354	0	2217	2213	7903	2555	0	0	0	10458
1995	3050	346	0	2170	2167	7734	2501	0	0	0	10235
1996	3075	341	0	2137	2133	7687	2463	0	0	0	10150
1997	3157	350	0	2190	2187	7884	2524	0	0	0	10408
1998	3191	354	0	2220	2217	7982	2559	0	0	0	10541
1999	3226	357	0	2234	2230	8046	2574	0	0	0	10621
2000	3226	357	0	2236	2232	8051	2577	0	0	0	10628

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

* WRSP building permit fees not included on this table.

** Provided by Deseret Generation and Transmission for impacts related to construction of their Bonanza Power Plant.

TABLE I.4

UINTAH COUNTY
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	77	654	3419	1982	0	0	331	14	386	6863
1984	82	687	3627	2106	0	0	347	15	74	6937
1985	78	657	3447	2017	0	0	334	14	74	6620
1986	80	684	3595	1987	0	0	344	15	87	6792
1987	89	766	3972	2194	0	0	372	16	87	7497
1988	91	771	4057	2251	0	0	395	17	87	7668
1989	96	824	4290	2378	0	0	411	18	93	8110
1990	105	908	4711	2598	0	0	457	19	93	8892
1991	116	994	5166	2858	0	0	492	21	93	9740
1992	118	1020	5277	2918	0	0	500	22	93	9948
1993	120	1024	5350	2968	0	0	506	22	93	10084
1994	124	1076	5542	3064	0	0	536	23	93	10458
1995	122	1049	5423	2999	0	0	527	22	93	10235
1996	120	1024	5347	2966	0	0	506	22	166	10150
1997	123	1052	5477	3038	0	0	531	23	166	10408
1998	125	1076	5548	3067	0	0	536	23	166	10541
1999	125	1078	5590	3100	0	0	539	23	166	10621
2000	125	1078	5594	3102	0	0	539	23	166	10628

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

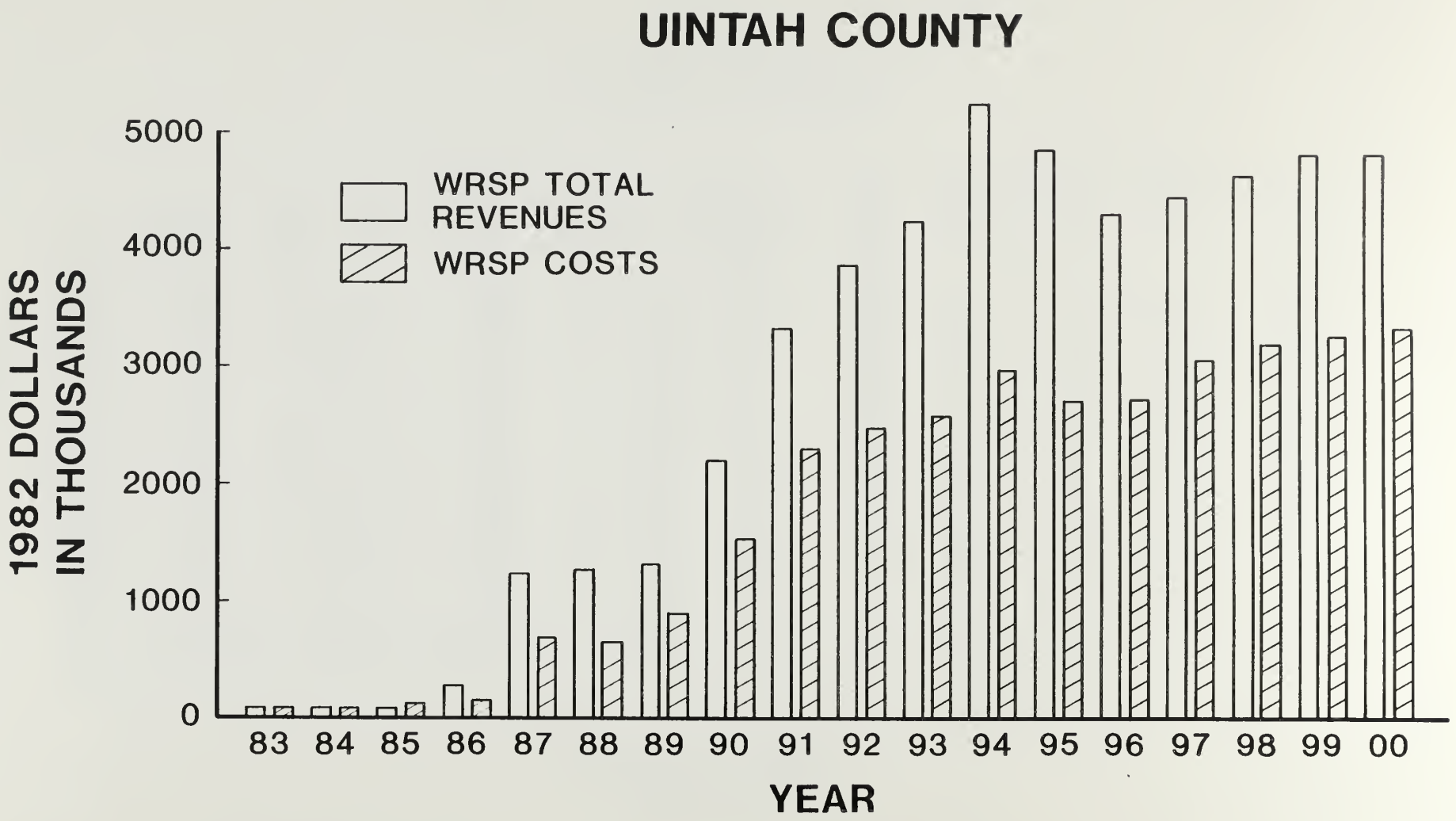

UINTAH COUNTY
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
WRSP TOTAL REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE I.5

UINTAH COUNTY
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	5	6	31*	50	92	66	26
1984	10	5	2	50	67	68	-1
1985	8	5	5	52	70	115	-45
1986	9	8	173	88	278	154	124
1987	53	39	738	450	1280	669	611
1988	248	41	513	453	1255	647	608
1989	381	57	264	628	1330	915	415
1990	460	99	564	1066	2189	1555	634
1991	623	153	951	1609	3336	2296	1040
1992	881	163	890	1711	3645	2451	1194
1993	1146	175	1096	1809	4226	2581	1645
1994	1450	200	1472	2068	5190	2957	2233
1995	1894	191	824	1933	4842	2751	2091
1996	2127	182	141	1848	4298	2709	1589
1997	2209	207	0	2058	4474	3019	1455
1998	2251	225	0	2188	4664	3181	1483
1999	2334	241	0	2265	4840	3257	1583
2000	2376	250	0	2304	4930	3294	1636
TOTAL	18465	2247	7664	22630	51006	32685	18321

* Includes amounts paid in 1982.

[1] Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE I.5

UINTAH COUNTY-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from the project itself. The amounts are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from project construction.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the County. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES

The amounts in this column represent the increases in building permit fee revenues resulting from the construction of the project. The amounts are calculated by applying the County's building permit fee schedule to the project's construction activities subject to such fees.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in a variety of revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the County. The amounts include increases in sales tax revenues, charges and fees and other miscellaneous revenue sources.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to the County for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the County. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on the County. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT

TABLE II.1

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	4690	0	0	17	606	5313	6694	908	725	0	13640
1984	5338	0	0	18	655	6011	7240	983	785	0	15019
1985	5621	0	0	18	641	6280	7082	961	767	0	15090
1986	5785	0	0	19	675	6479	7464	1013	809	0	15765
1987	6336	0	0	20	715	7071	7897	1072	856	0	16896
1988	6546	0	0	21	753	7320	8317	1129	901	0	17667
1989	7145	0	0	22	790	7957	8732	1185	946	0	18820
1990	7370	0	0	23	826	8219	9128	1239	989	0	19574
1991	7492	0	0	23	852	8367	9415	1278	1020	0	20080
1992	7648	0	0	24	869	8541	9600	1303	1040	0	20484
1993	7170	0	0	24	877	8071	9691	1315	1050	0	20127
1994	7224	0	0	24	879	8127	9717	1319	1053	0	20216
1995	7287	0	0	24	876	8187	9675	1313	1048	0	20223
1996	7285	0	0	24	866	8175	9573	1299	1037	0	20085
1997	7255	0	0	23	851	8129	9409	1277	1020	0	19835
1998	7207	0	0	23	834	8064	9219	1251	999	0	19534
1999	7171	0	0	22	816	8009	9012	1223	977	0	19221
2000	7044	0	0	22	795	7861	8784	1192	952	0	18788

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE II.2

UINTAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT	OPERATING/MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES NON-SALARY	SALARY	TOTAL	DEBT SERVICE	EXPENDITURES
1983	6147	4457	7332	11789	1851	13640
1984	6649	4819	7963	12782	2237	15019
1985	6503	4714	7753	12467	2623	15090
1986	6854	4969	8173	13142	2623	15765
1987	7252	5258	8629	13887	3009	16896
1988	7638	5537	9121	14658	3009	17667
1989	8019	5813	9612	15425	3395	18820
1990	8382	6076	10103	16179	3395	19574
1991	8646	6267	10418	16685	3395	20080
1992	8816	6390	10699	17089	3395	20484
1993	8899	6450	10839	17289	2838	20127
1994	8923	6468	10910	17378	2838	20216
1995	8885	6440	10945	17385	2838	20223
1996	8791	6373	10875	17248	2838	20085
1997	8640	6263	10734	16997	2838	19835
1998	8466	6137	10559	16696	2838	19534
1999	8276	6000	10384	16383	2838	19221
2000	8066	5847	10103	15950	2838	18788

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE II.3

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	4746	0	0	17	612	5375	6767	918	733	0	13793
1984	5747	0	0	18	662	6427	7313	992	792	0	15524
1985	6062	0	0	18	648	6728	7157	971	775	0	15631
1986	6217	0	0	19	683	6919	7550	1025	818	0	16312
1987	6949	0	0	21	750	7720	8292	1125	899	0	18036
1988	7143	0	0	22	790	7955	8735	1185	946	0	18821
1989	7793	0	0	23	849	8665	9385	1274	1017	0	20341
1990	8946	0	0	25	919	9890	10159	1379	1101	0	22529
1991	9752	0	0	27	990	10769	10944	1485	1186	0	24384
1992	9928	0	0	28	1023	10979	11308	1535	1225	0	25047
1993	9622	0	0	29	1065	10716	11768	1597	1275	0	25356
1994	9902	0	0	31	1112	11045	12293	1668	1332	0	26339
1995	10035	0	0	31	1128	11194	12462	1691	1350	0	26697
1996	11210	0	0	31	1145	12386	12652	1717	1371	0	28125
1997	11469	0	0	32	1176	12677	12997	1764	1408	0	28846
1998	11535	0	0	33	1186	12754	13108	1779	1420	0	29060
1999	11532	0	0	33	1186	12751	13110	1779	1421	0	29061
2000	11516	0	0	32	1178	12726	13022	1767	1411	0	28927

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE II.4

UINTAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT	OPERATING/MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES NON-SALARY	SALARY	TOTAL	DEBT SERVICE	EXPENDITURES
1983	6214	4505	7437	11942	1851	13793
1984	6715	4868	8033	12901	2623	15524
1985	6572	4764	7858	12622	3009	15631
1986	6933	5025	8278	13303	3009	16312
1987	7615	5520	9121	14641	3395	18036
1988	8021	5814	9612	15426	3395	18821
1989	8618	6247	10313	16560	3781	20341
1990	9329	6763	11226	17989	4540	22529
1991	10050	7285	12173	19458	4926	24384
1992	10384	7527	12594	20121	4926	25047
1993	10807	7833	13154	20987	4369	25356
1994	11289	8183	13787	21970	4369	26339
1995	11444	8296	14032	22328	4369	26697
1996	11618	8422	14278	22700	5425	28125
1997	11935	8652	14769	23421	5425	28846
1998	12037	8726	14909	23635	5425	29060
1999	12039	8727	14909	23636	5425	29061
2000	11958	8667	14835	23502	5425	28927

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

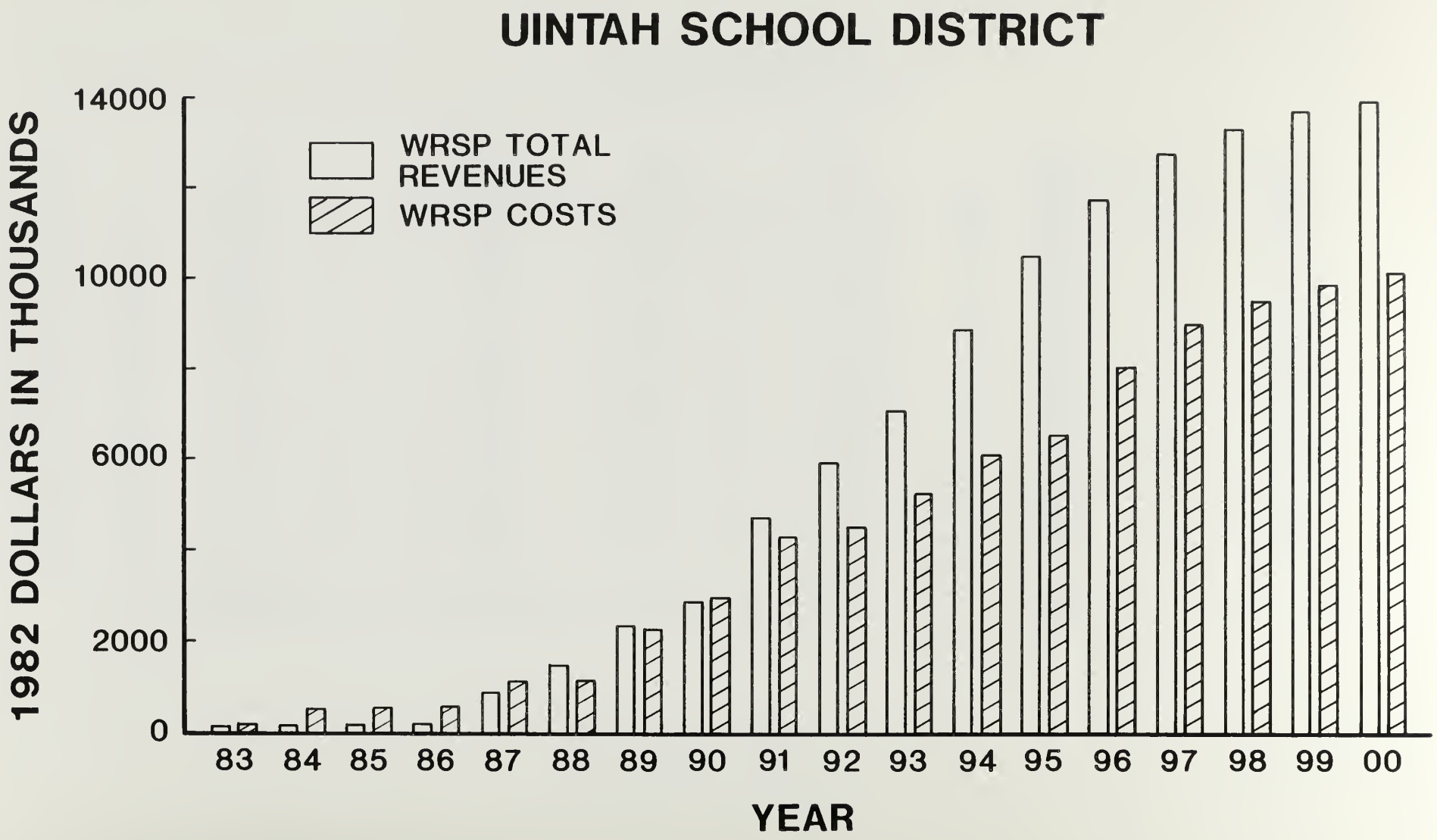

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
14000
10000
6000
2000
0
WRSP TOTAL REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE II.5

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	11	13	0	97	121	153	-32
1984	24	14	0	96	134	505	-371
1985	23	13	0	101	137	541	-404
1986	27	22	0	115	164	548	-384
1987	166	124	0	528	818	1140	-322
1988	769	128	0	557	1454	1154	300
1989	1280	192	0	872	2344	2237	107
1990	1557	337	0	993	2887	2953	-66
1991	2092	513	0	2043	4648	4302	346
1992	3049	563	0	2283	5895	4561	1334
1993	3684	564	0	2778	7026	5229	1797
1994	4747	656	0	3445	8848	6122	2726
1995	6194	624	0	3726	10544	6473	4071
1996	7078	605	0	4115	11798	8038	3760
1997	7294	684	0	4797	12775	9009	3766
1998	7336	732	0	5198	13266	9524	3742
1999	7419	766	0	5479	13664	9839	3825
2000	7419	779	0	5667	13865	10143	3722
TOTAL	60169	7329	0	42890	110388	82471	27917

[1] Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE II.5

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from the project itself. The amounts are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from project construction.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES

The district does not levy building permit fees.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in a variety of revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district. The amounts include increases in state and federal assistance, charges and fees and other miscellaneous revenue sources.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to the district for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

CITY OF VERNAL

CITY OF VERNAL

TABLE III.1

CITY OF VERNAL
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	226	1757	71	1688	466	4208	162	239	0	388*	4997
1984	237	1930	78	1854	512	4610	178	262	0	30*	5080
1985	187	1767	71	1697	468	4191	163	240	0	0	4594
1986	230	1839	74	1767	488	4398	170	250	0	0	4817
1987	249	1916	77	1840	508	4591	177	260	0	0	5028
1988	191	1980	80	1902	525	4679	183	269	0	0	5132
1989	212	2045	83	1965	542	4847	189	278	0	0	5314
1990	174	2104	85	2021	558	4942	195	286	0	0	5423
1991	179	2146	87	2062	569	5042	198	292	0	0	5532
1992	175	2167	88	2081	575	5085	200	294	0	0	5580
1993	170	2172	88	2086	576	5092	201	295	0	0	5588
1994	171	2171	88	2086	576	5091	201	295	0	0	5587
1995	179	2162	87	2077	573	5078	200	294	0	0	5572
1996	90	2149	87	2064	570	4960	199	292	0	0	5450
1997	106	2131	86	2047	565	4935	197	289	0	0	5422
1998	169	2114	86	2031	561	4960	195	287	0	0	5443
1999	152	2097	85	2015	556	4906	194	285	0	0	5384
2000	168	2080	84	1998	552	4882	192	283	0	0	5357

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount due to rounding.

* Provided by Deseret Generation and Transmission for impacts related to construction of their Bonanza Power Plant.

TABLE III.2

CITY OF VERNAL
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	106	702	1810	329	1206	204	146	230	264	4997
1984	116	767	1984	367	903	250	168	261	264	5080
1985	107	703	1817	330	821	205	117	231	264	4594
1986	111	734	1901	339	871	241	119	237	264	4817
1987	116	766	1973	365	898	248	138	260	264	5028
1988	119	796	2037	373	921	255	140	266	224	5132
1989	123	827	2115	381	968	261	143	271	224	5314
1990	127	832	2174	388	989	267	145	276	224	5423
1991	129	861	2206	410	1004	271	147	280	224	5532
1992	131	862	2236	412	1011	273	148	282	224	5580
1993	131	863	2240	413	1013	274	148	282	224	5588
1994	131	863	2240	413	1013	274	148	282	224	5587
1995	130	862	2233	412	1009	273	148	281	224	5572
1996	130	861	2208	410	1005	272	147	280	138	5450
1997	129	859	2195	408	998	270	146	278	138	5422
1998	128	833	2182	406	992	268	146	277	211	5433
1999	127	831	2155	387	987	267	145	276	211	5384
2000	125	830	2142	385	981	265	144	274	211	5357

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount due to rounding.

TABLE III.3

CITY OF VERNAL
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	205	1781	72	1711	472	4241	165	242	0	388	5036
1984	229	1955	79	1878	518	4659	181	266	0	30	5135
1985	179	1792	72	1721	475	4240	166	243	0	0	4649
1986	237	1862	75	1789	494	4457	172	253	0	0	4882
1987	234	2034	82	1954	539	4845	188	276	0	0	5309
1988	211	2123	86	2040	563	5023	196	288	0	0	5508
1989	185	2274	92	2184	603	5338	210	309	0	0	5857
1990	198	2456	99	2360	651	5764	227	334	0	0	6325
1991	182	2659	108	2555	705	6209	246	361	0	0	6816
1992	169	2734	111	2627	725	6366	253	371	0	0	6990
1993	229	2825	114	2714	749	6632	261	384	0	0	7277
1994	218	2943	119	2827	780	6887	272	400	0	0	7559
1995	280	2938	119	2823	779	6939	272	399	0	0	7610
1996	193	2956	120	2840	784	6892	273	402	0	0	7567
1997	180	3042	123	2922	807	7075	281	413	0	0	7769
1998	200	3080	125	2962	818	7187	285	419	0	0	7891
1999	200	3100	125	2978	822	7224	287	421	0	0	7932
2000	200	3100	125	2978	822	7225	287	421	0	0	7932

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount due to rounding.

* Provided by Deseret Generation and Transmission for impacts related to construction of their Bonanza Power Plant.

TABLE III.4

CITY OF VERNAL
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	107	704	1828	332	1214	206	147	233	264	5036
1984	118	769	2018	370	912	252	169	263	264	5135
1985	108	705	1851	334	829	207	118	233	264	4649
1986	112	736	1919	342	879	243	136	239	276	4882
1987	123	801	2093	380	964	260	142	270	276	5309
1988	128	859	2189	407	996	269	146	278	236	5508
1989	137	897	2346	425	1073	284	152	307	235	5857
1990	148	908	2528	464	1162	302	175	322	235	6325
1991	160	1055	2740	505	1259	323	183	356	235	6816
1992	165	1086	2826	514	1285	330	186	362	235	6990
1993	170	1119	2909	542	1342	368	205	386	235	7277
1994	178	1180	3042	556	1383	380	209	396	235	7559
1995	177	1179	3024	556	1382	379	209	396	308	7610
1996	178	1181	3052	558	1388	381	210	397	222	7567
1997	184	1213	3132	568	1443	389	213	405	222	7769
1998	186	1242	3177	590	1458	394	215	408	222	7891
1999	187	1243	3204	592	1463	395	216	409	222	7932
2000	187	1243	3204	592	1463	395	216	409	222	7932

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount due to rounding.

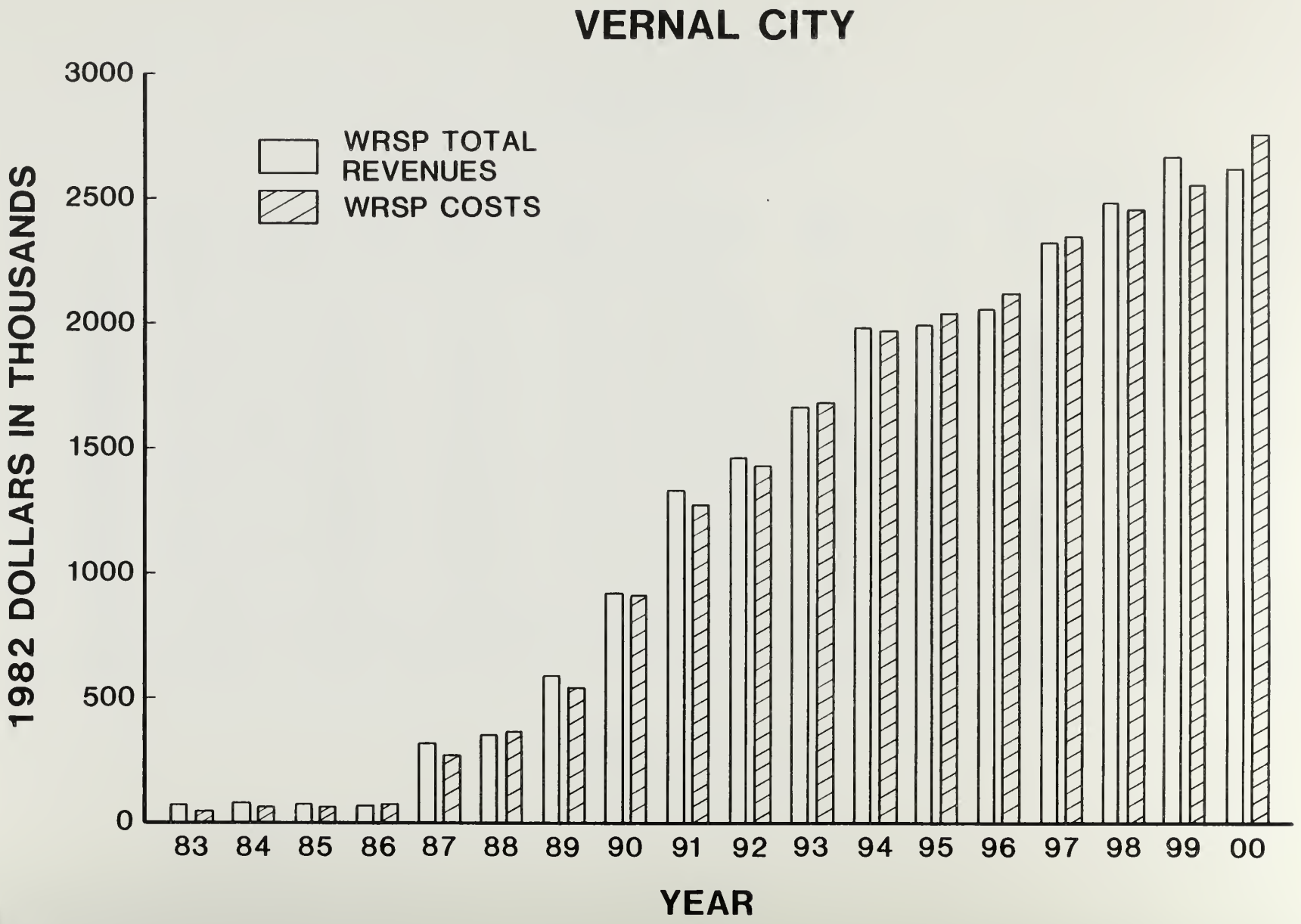

VERNAL CITY
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
WRSP TOTAL REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE III.5

VERNAL CITY
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	0	3	0	60	63	39	24
1984	0	3	0	63	66	55	11
1985	0	2	0	63	65	55	10
1986	0	3	0	58	61	65	-4
1987	0	14	0	296	310	281	29
1988	0	13	0	356	369	376	-7
1989	0	22	0	570	592	543	49
1990	0	27	0	878	905	902	3
1991	0	40	0	1281	1321	1284	37
1992	0	43	0	1416	1459	1410	49
1993	0	48	0	1630	1678	1689	-11
1994	0	57	0	1925	1982	1972	10
1995	0	60	0	1937	1997	2038	-41
1996	0	32	0	2014	2046	2117	-71
1997	0	42	0	2273	2315	2347	-32
1998	0	71	0	2417	2488	2448	40
1999	0	68	0	2500	2568	2548	20
2000	0	77	0	2543	2620	2575	45
TOTAL	0	625	0	22280	22905	22744	161

[1]Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE III.5

VERNAL CITY-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

Because the project is outside the jurisdiction of Vernal City, no property tax revenues will be received directly from the project.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within Vernal City. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES

Because the project is outside the jurisdiction of Vernal City, no building permit fees will be received from the project directly. Increases in building permit fees resulting from new residential and other construction are included under WRSP OTHER REVENUES.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in a variety of revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in Vernal City. The amounts include increases in sales tax revenues, charges and fees and other miscellaneous revenue sources.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to Vernal City for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in Vernal City. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on Vernal City. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

ASHLEY VALLEY
WATER AND SEWER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

TABLE IV.1

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	287	0	0	940	19	1246	0	0	0	0	1246
1984	299	0	0	1138	20	1457	0	0	0	0	1457
1985	288	0	0	1134	19	1441	0	0	0	0	1441
1986	293	0	0	1136	20	1448	0	0	0	0	1448
1987	298	0	0	1138	20	1456	0	0	0	0	1456
1988	303	0	0	1163	21	1486	0	0	0	0	1486
1989	308	0	0	1165	21	1493	0	0	0	0	1493
1990	312	0	0	1183	21	1516	0	0	0	0	1516
1991	315	0	0	1184	22	1521	0	0	0	0	1521
1992	316	0	0	1185	22	1523	0	0	0	0	1523
1993	317	0	0	1185	22	1523	0	0	0	0	1523
1994	317	0	0	1185	22	1523	0	0	0	0	1523
1995	316	0	0	1185	22	1522	0	0	0	0	1522
1996	315	0	0	1184	22	1521	0	0	0	0	1521
1997	314	0	0	1184	21	1519	0	0	0	0	1519
1998	313	0	0	1183	21	1517	0	0	0	0	1517
1999	311	0	0	1183	21	1516	0	0	0	0	1516
2000	310	0	0	1165	21	1497	0	0	0	0	1497

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE IV.2

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	366	0	63	279	0	0	538	1246
1984	0	0	372	0	66	287	0	0	731	1457
1985	0	0	366	0	64	280	0	0	731	1441
1986	0	0	369	0	65	283	0	0	731	1448
1987	0	0	372	0	66	287	0	0	731	1456
1988	0	0	398	0	68	290	0	0	731	1486
1989	0	0	400	0	69	294	0	0	731	1493
1990	0	0	402	0	70	313	0	0	731	1516
1991	0	0	404	0	70	315	0	0	731	1521
1992	0	0	405	0	71	316	0	0	731	1523
1993	0	0	405	0	71	317	0	0	731	1523
1994	0	0	405	0	71	317	0	0	731	1523
1995	0	0	404	0	71	316	0	0	731	1522
1996	0	0	404	0	71	315	0	0	731	1521
1997	0	0	403	0	70	315	0	0	731	1519
1998	0	0	403	0	70	314	0	0	731	1517
1999	0	0	402	0	70	313	0	0	731	1516
2000	0	0	401	0	69	295	0	0	731	1497

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE IV.3

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	290	0	0	942	20	1252	0	0	0	0	1252
1984	302	0	0	1163	21	1485	0	0	0	0	1485
1985	291	0	0	1136	20	1446	0	0	0	0	1446
1986	297	0	0	1138	20	1455	0	0	0	0	1455
1987	319	0	0	1188	22	1529	0	0	0	0	1529
1988	328	0	0	1215	23	1566	0	0	0	0	1566
1989	348	0	0	1247	24	1619	0	0	0	0	1619
1990	375	0	0	1298	26	1700	0	0	0	0	1700
1991	407	0	0	1353	29	1789	0	0	0	0	1789
1992	418	0	0	1358	30	1806	0	0	0	0	1806
1993	434	0	0	1405	31	1870	0	0	0	0	1870
1994	455	0	0	1438	33	1926	0	0	0	0	1926
1995	455	0	0	1438	33	1926	0	0	0	0	1926
1996	460	0	0	1440	33	1933	0	0	0	0	1933
1997	477	0	0	1488	34	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
1998	487	0	0	1492	35	2014	0	0	0	0	2014
1999	491	0	0	1518	36	2045	0	0	0	0	2045
2000	493	0	0	1519	36	2047	0	0	0	0	2047

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE IV.4

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	368	0	64	281	0	0	538	1252
1984	0	0	397	0	67	290	0	0	731	1485
1985	0	0	368	0	65	282	0	0	731	1446
1986	0	0	371	0	66	286	0	0	731	1455
1987	0	0	407	0	72	319	0	0	731	1529
1988	0	0	435	0	74	326	0	0	731	1566
1989	0	0	469	0	79	340	0	0	731	1619
1990	0	0	507	0	86	376	0	0	731	1700
1991	0	0	547	0	94	416	0	0	731	1789
1992	0	0	553	0	97	424	0	0	731	1806
1993	0	0	585	0	101	452	0	0	731	1870
1994	0	0	620	0	107	468	0	0	731	1925
1995	0	0	620	0	107	468	0	0	731	1926
1996	0	0	622	0	108	471	0	0	731	1933
1997	0	0	655	0	113	501	0	0	731	2000
1998	0	0	660	0	115	508	0	0	731	2014
1999	0	0	686	0	116	511	0	0	731	2045
2000	0	0	687	0	117	512	0	0	731	2047

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

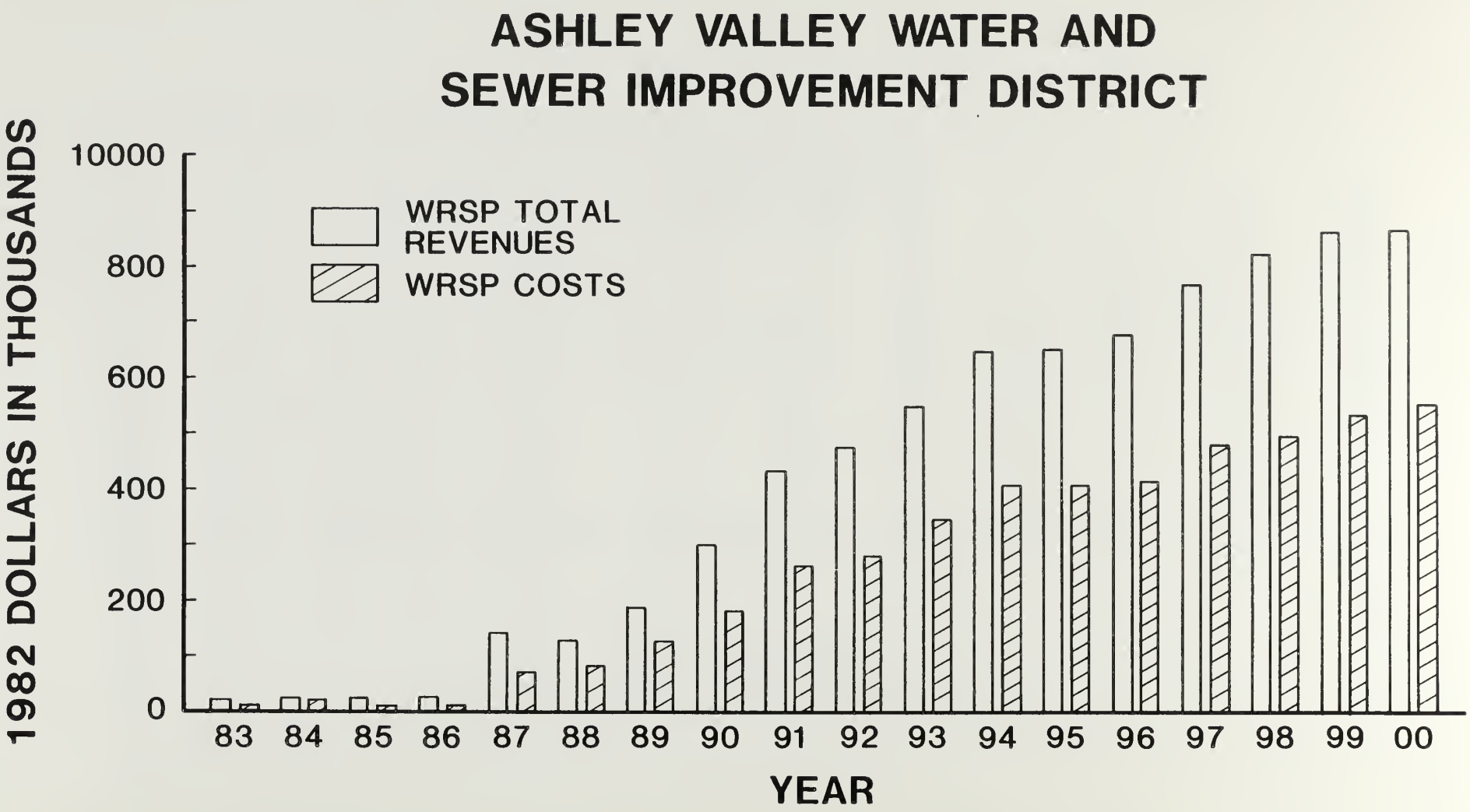

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND
SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
10000
800
600
400
200
0
WRSP TOTAL
REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE IV.5

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER & SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP CHARGES AND FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	0	3	12	1	16	6	10
1984	0	3	15	1	19	18	1
1985	0	2	16	1	19	5	14
1986	0	4	16	0	20	7	13
1987	0	21	81	2	104	73	31
1988	0	25	97	2	124	80	44
1989	0	40	151	3	194	126	68
1990	0	63	232	5	300	184	116
1991	0	92	332	7	431	268	163
1992	0	102	367	8	477	283	194
1993	0	117	419	9	545	347	198
1994	0	138	495	11	644	403	241
1995	0	139	500	11	650	404	246
1996	0	145	522	11	678	412	266
1997	0	163	593	13	769	481	288
1998	0	174	634	14	822	497	325
1999	0	180	660	15	855	529	326
2000	0	183	666	15	864	550	314
TOTAL	0	1594	5808	129	7531	4673	2858

[1]Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE IV.5

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

Because the project is outside the jurisdiction of the district no property tax revenues will be received directly from the property.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP CHARGES AND FEES

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in revenues from charges and fees resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the per capita charges and fees amount from the Baseline Scenario by the projectd increase in population resulting from growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in miscellaneous revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to the district for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

TABLE V.1

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	17	0	0	179	23	219	0	0	0	0	219
1984	18	0	0	220	24	261	0	0	0	0	261
1985	17	0	0	217	23	257	0	0	0	0	257
1986	17	0	0	218	23	259	0	0	0	0	259
1987	18	0	0	220	24	262	0	0	0	0	262
1988	18	0	0	221	24	264	0	0	0	0	264
1989	18	0	0	223	25	266	0	0	0	0	266
1990	18	0	0	224	25	268	0	0	0	0	268
1991	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1992	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1993	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1994	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1995	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1996	19	0	0	225	25	269	0	0	0	0	269
1997	18	0	0	224	25	268	0	0	0	0	268
1998	18	0	0	224	25	268	0	0	0	0	268
1999	18	0	0	224	25	267	0	0	0	0	267
2000	18	0	0	223	25	266	0	0	0	0	266

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE V.2

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	31	0	96	0	0	0	92	219
1984	0	0	32	0	100	0	0	0	129	261
1985	0	0	31	0	97	0	0	0	129	257
1986	0	0	31	0	99	0	0	0	129	259
1987	0	0	32	0	101	0	0	0	129	262
1988	0	0	32	0	103	0	0	0	129	264
1989	0	0	32	0	105	0	0	0	129	266
1990	0	0	33	0	106	0	0	0	129	268
1991	0	0	33	0	107	0	0	0	129	269
1992	0	0	33	0	108	0	0	0	129	269
1993	0	0	33	0	108	0	0	0	129	269
1994	0	0	33	0	108	0	0	0	129	269
1995	0	0	33	0	108	0	0	0	129	269
1996	0	0	33	0	107	0	0	0	129	269
1997	0	0	33	0	107	0	0	0	129	268
1998	0	0	33	0	106	0	0	0	129	268
1999	0	0	32	0	106	0	0	0	129	267
2000	0	0	32	0	105	0	0	0	129	266

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE V.3

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	17	0	0	180	23	220	0	0	0	0	220
1984	18	0	0	221	24	262	0	0	0	0	262
1985	17	0	0	218	23	258	0	0	0	0	258
1986	17	0	0	220	24	261	0	0	0	0	261
1987	18	0	0	226	26	270	0	0	0	0	270
1988	18	0	0	229	26	273	0	0	0	0	273
1989	19	0	0	240	28	287	0	0	0	0	287
1990	19	0	0	248	30	297	0	0	0	0	297
1991	20	0	0	257	32	309	0	0	0	0	309
1992	20	0	0	260	33	313	0	0	0	0	313
1993	20	0	0	270	34	325	0	0	0	0	325
1994	20	0	0	276	36	332	0	0	0	0	332
1995	20	0	0	276	36	333	0	0	0	0	333
1996	20	0	0	277	36	334	0	0	0	0	334
1997	21	0	0	282	38	341	0	0	0	0	341
1998	21	0	0	285	39	344	0	0	0	0	344
1999	21	0	0	287	39	346	0	0	0	0	346
2000	21	0	0	287	39	347	0	0	0	0	347

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE V.4

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	31	0	97	0	0	0	92	220
1984	0	0	32	0	102	0	0	0	129	262
1985	0	0	31	0	98	0	0	0	129	258
1986	0	0	32	0	100	0	0	0	129	261
1987	0	0	33	0	108	0	0	0	129	270
1988	0	0	33	0	111	0	0	0	129	273
1989	0	0	40	0	118	0	0	0	129	287
1990	0	0	41	0	127	0	0	0	129	297
1991	0	0	43	0	137	0	0	0	129	309
1992	0	0	43	0	141	0	0	0	129	313
1993	0	0	50	0	146	0	0	0	129	325
1994	0	0	51	0	153	0	0	0	129	332
1995	0	0	51	0	153	0	0	0	129	333
1996	0	0	51	0	154	0	0	0	129	334
1997	0	0	52	0	160	0	0	0	129	341
1998	0	0	52	0	163	0	0	0	129	344
1999	0	0	52	0	165	0	0	0	129	346
2000	0	0	53	0	165	0	0	0	129	347

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

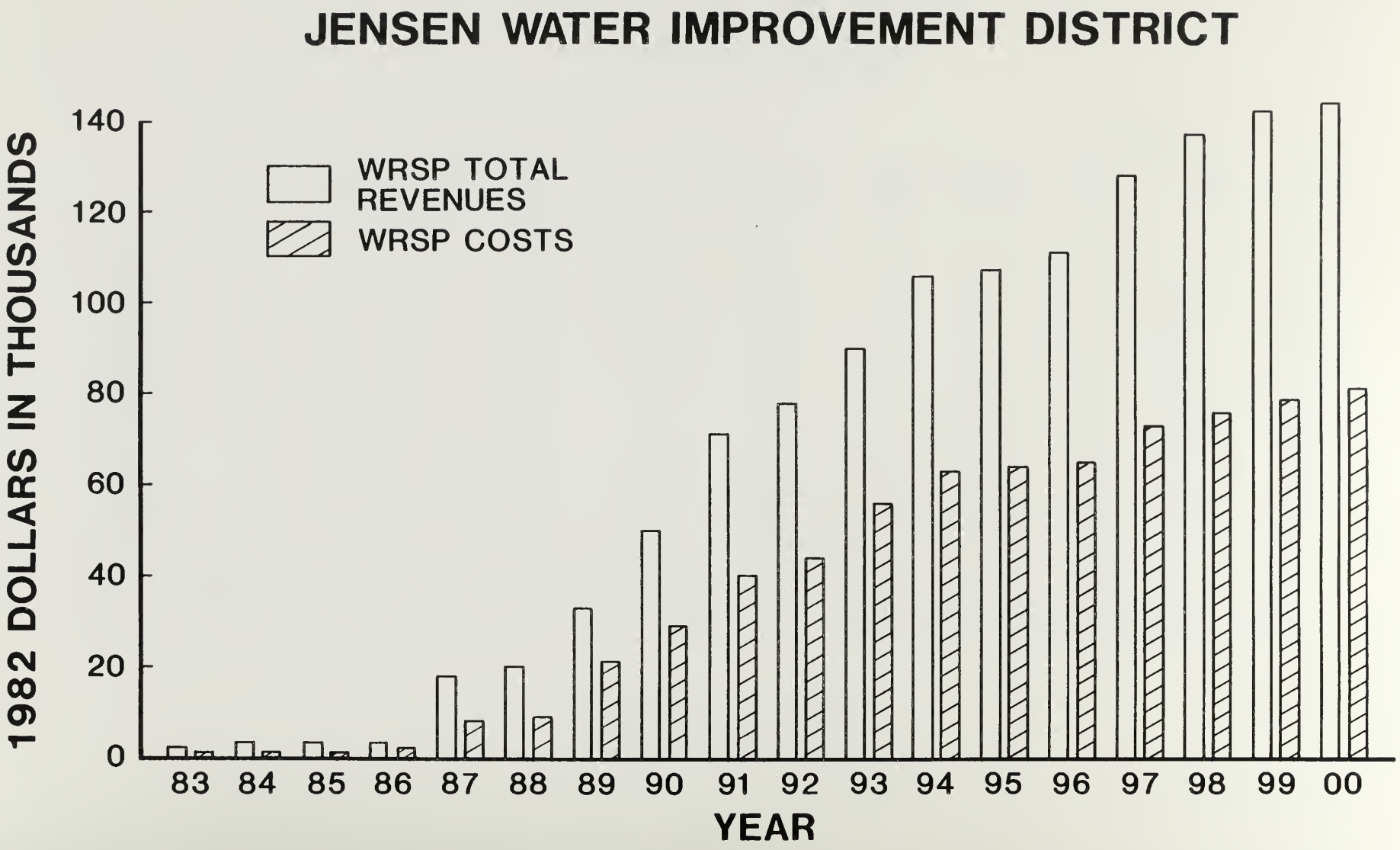

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
WRSP TOTAL REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE V.5

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP CHARGES AND FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	0	0	2	0	2	1	1
1984	0	0	3	0	3	1	2
1985	0	0	3	0	3	1	2
1986	0	0	3	0	3	2	1
1987	0	0	16	2	18	8	10
1988	0	0	18	2	20	9	11
1989	0	1	29	3	33	21	12
1990	0	1	44	5	50	29	21
1991	0	1	63	7	71	40	31
1992	0	1	69	8	78	44	34
1993	0	1	80	9	90	56	34
1994	0	1	94	11	106	63	43
1995	0	1	95	11	107	64	43
1996	0	1	99	11	111	65	46
1997	0	3	112	13	128	73	55
1998	0	3	120	14	137	76	61
1999	0	3	125	14	142	79	63
2000	0	3	127	14	144	81	63
TOTAL	0	20	1102	124	1246	713	533

[1]Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE V.5

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

Because the project is outside the jurisdiction of the district no property tax revenues will be received directly from the property.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP CHARGES AND FEES

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in revenues from charges and fees resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the per capita charges and fees amount from the Baseline Scenario by the projectd increase in population resulting from growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in miscellaneous revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to the district for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

MAESER WATER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

TABLE IV.1

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	34	0	0	268	1	303	0	0	0	0	303
1984	35	0	0	383	1	419	0	0	0	0	419
1985	34	0	0	381	1	416	0	0	0	0	416
1986	35	0	0	382	1	417	0	0	0	0	417
1987	35	0	0	383	1	419	0	0	0	0	419
1988	36	0	0	258	1	294	0	0	0	0	294
1989	36	0	0	259	1	296	0	0	0	0	296
1990	37	0	0	259	1	297	0	0	0	0	297
1991	37	0	0	185	1	223	0	0	0	0	223
1992	37	0	0	185	1	223	0	0	0	0	223
1993	37	0	0	185	1	224	0	0	0	0	224
1994	37	0	0	185	1	224	0	0	0	0	224
1995	37	0	0	185	1	223	0	0	0	0	223
1996	37	0	0	185	1	223	0	0	0	0	223
1997	37	0	0	185	1	223	0	0	0	0	223
1998	37	0	0	185	1	222	0	0	0	0	222
1999	37	0	0	170	1	207	0	0	0	0	207
2000	37	0	0	170	1	207	0	0	0	0	207

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE VI.2

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
BASELINE SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	47	0	29	13	0	0	215	303
1984	0	0	48	0	30	13	0	0	328	419
1985	0	0	47	0	29	13	0	0	328	416
1986	0	0	47	0	29	13	0	0	328	417
1987	0	0	48	0	30	13	0	0	328	419
1988	0	0	49	0	30	14	0	0	202	294
1989	0	0	49	0	31	14	0	0	202	296
1990	0	0	49	0	31	14	0	0	202	297
1991	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	223
1992	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	223
1993	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	224
1994	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	224
1995	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	223
1996	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	223
1997	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	223
1998	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	127	222
1999	0	0	49	0	31	14	0	0	113	207
2000	0	0	49	0	31	14	0	0	113	207

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE VI.3

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
REVENUES SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	OWN SOURCE REVENUES						OTHER REVENUES				
YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAXES	OTHER TAXES	CHARGES AND FEES	MISC. REVENUES	TOTAL OWN SOURCE REVS.	FROM STATE	FROM FEDERAL	OTHER AIDS	MITIGATION AIDS	TOTAL REVENUES
1983	34	0	0	269	1	304	0	0	0	0	304
1984	36	0	0	384	1	420	0	0	0	0	420
1985	35	0	0	382	1	417	0	0	0	0	417
1986	35	0	0	383	1	418	0	0	0	0	418
1987	37	0	0	386	1	424	0	0	0	0	424
1988	38	0	0	262	1	301	0	0	0	0	301
1989	40	0	0	264	1	305	0	0	0	0	305
1990	43	0	0	268	1	312	0	0	0	0	312
1991	46	0	0	198	1	244	0	0	0	0	244
1992	47	0	0	200	1	247	0	0	0	0	247
1993	48	0	0	202	1	251	0	0	0	0	251
1994	50	0	0	205	1	256	0	0	0	0	256
1995	50	0	0	205	1	256	0	0	0	0	256
1996	50	0	0	205	1	257	0	0	0	0	257
1997	52	0	0	227	1	280	0	0	0	0	280
1998	53	0	0	228	1	282	0	0	0	0	282
1999	53	0	0	214	1	269	0	0	0	0	269
2000	54	0	0	215	1	269	0	0	0	0	269

NOTE: Revenue values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

TABLE VI.4

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
(1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FORE-CAST YEAR	FIRE PROTECTION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSPORTATION	WATER	WASTE WATER	RECREATION	SOLID WASTE	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1983	0	0	47	0	29	13	0	0	215	304
1984	0	0	48	0	30	13	0	0	328	420
1985	0	0	47	0	29	13	0	0	328	417
1986	0	0	48	0	30	13	0	0	328	418
1987	0	0	50	0	32	14	0	0	328	424
1988	0	0	51	0	33	15	0	0	202	301
1989	0	0	53	0	35	16	0	0	202	305
1990	0	0	55	0	38	17	0	0	202	312
1991	0	0	58	0	41	18	0	0	127	244
1992	0	0	59	0	42	19	0	0	127	247
1993	0	0	61	0	43	19	0	0	127	251
1994	0	0	63	0	45	20	0	0	127	256
1995	0	0	63	0	45	20	0	0	127	256
1996	0	0	63	0	46	20	0	0	127	257
1997	0	0	84	0	48	21	0	0	127	280
1998	0	0	85	0	48	21	0	0	127	282
1999	0	0	86	0	49	22	0	0	113	269
2000	0	0	86	0	49	22	0	0	113	269

NOTE: Expenditure values may not add to the total amount shown due to rounding.

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

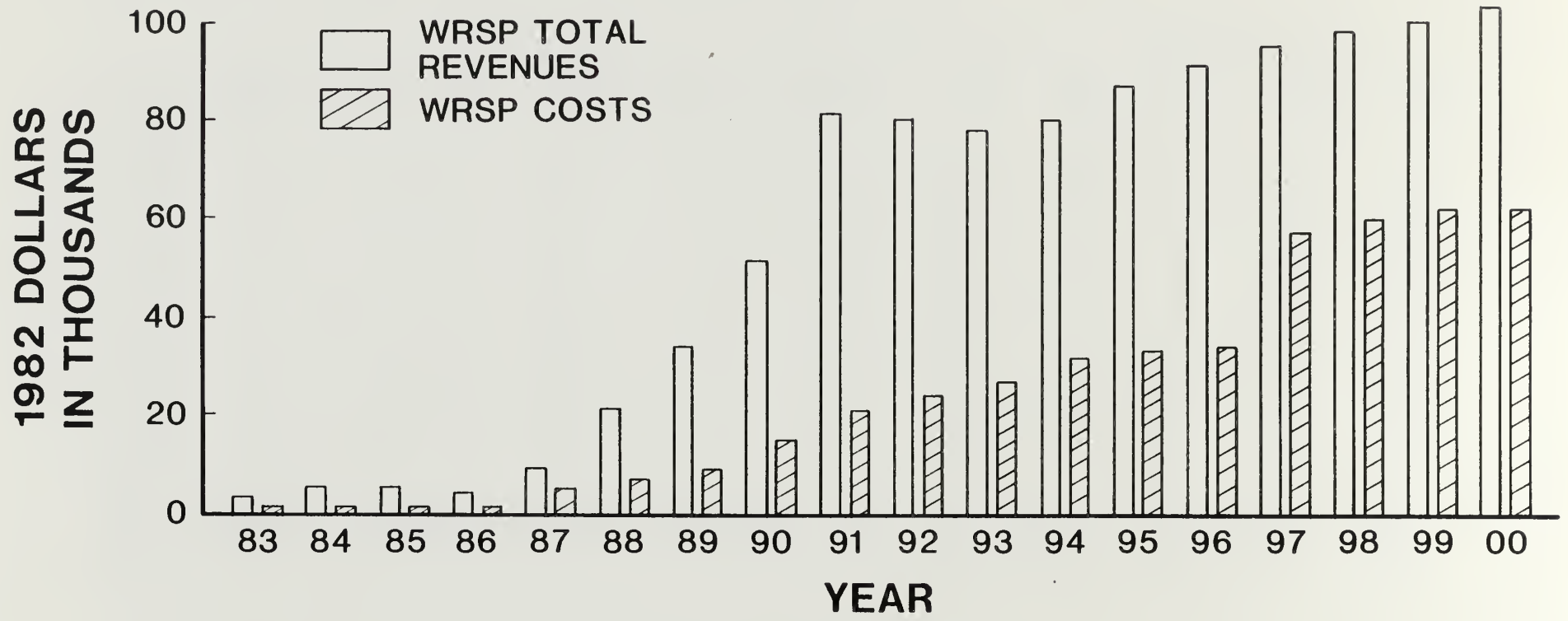


TABLE VI.5

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WRSP Only[1]
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP CHARGES AND FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	0	0	2	1	3	1	2
1984	0	1	3	1	5	1	4
1985	0	1	3	1	5	1	4
1986	0	0	3	1	4	1	3
1987	0	2	16	1	19	5	14
1988	0	2	18	1	21	7	14
1989	0	4	29	1	34	9	25
1990	0	6	44	1	51	15	36
1991	0	7	73	1	81	21	60
1992	0	10	69	1	80	24	56
1993	0	11	66	1	78	27	51
1994	0	13	66	1	80	32	48
1995	0	13	73	1	87	33	54
1996	0	13	77	1	91	34	57
1997	0	15	79	1	95	57	38
1998	0	16	81	1	98	60	38
1999	0	16	83	1	100	62	38
2000	0	17	85	1	103	62	41
TOTAL	0	147	870	18	1035	452	583

[1]Column descriptions are included on following page.

COLUMN HEADING DESCRIPTIONS
TABLE VI.5

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT-WRSP ONLY

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)

Because the project is outside the jurisdiction of the district no property tax revenues will be received directly from the property.

WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in property tax revenues resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases in property tax revenues resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the property tax mill levy from the Baseline Scenario by the projected increase in assessed valuation resulting from the population growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP CHARGES AND FEES

The amounts shown in this column represent the increases in revenues from charges and fees resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring within the district. The amounts include increases resulting from new residential and other construction and are calculated by multiplying the per capita charges and fees amount from the Baseline Scenario by the projectd increase in population resulting from growth associated with WRSP development.

WRSP OTHER REVENUES

The amounts shown in this column represent increases in miscellaneous revenue sources resulting from population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district.

WRSP TOTAL REVENUES

The amounts in this column are the sum of the previous revenue columns.

WRSP COSTS

The amounts in this column represent the costs to the district for providing the increased services and additional facilities needed by the population growth associated with WRSP development and occurring in the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the total expenditures of the Baseline Scenario from the total expenditures of the WRSP Development Scenario which includes the growth associated with WRSP as well as the growth associated with the baseline assumptions.

WRSP IMPACT

The amounts in this column represent the net impact of WRSP development on the district. These amounts are calculated by subtracting the amounts in the WRSP COSTS column from the amounts in the WRSP TOTAL REVENUES column. A negative impact does not mean that the entity will not balance its budget, but that it must increase revenues or reduce expenditures or both in order to balance its budget. Likewise, a positive impact does not mean the entity will have surplus revenues but that it can reduce tax rates, reduce charges and fees, increase service levels, accelerate repayment of bonded indebtedness or any combination of such things.

COMBINED ENTITIES

COMBINED ENTITIES

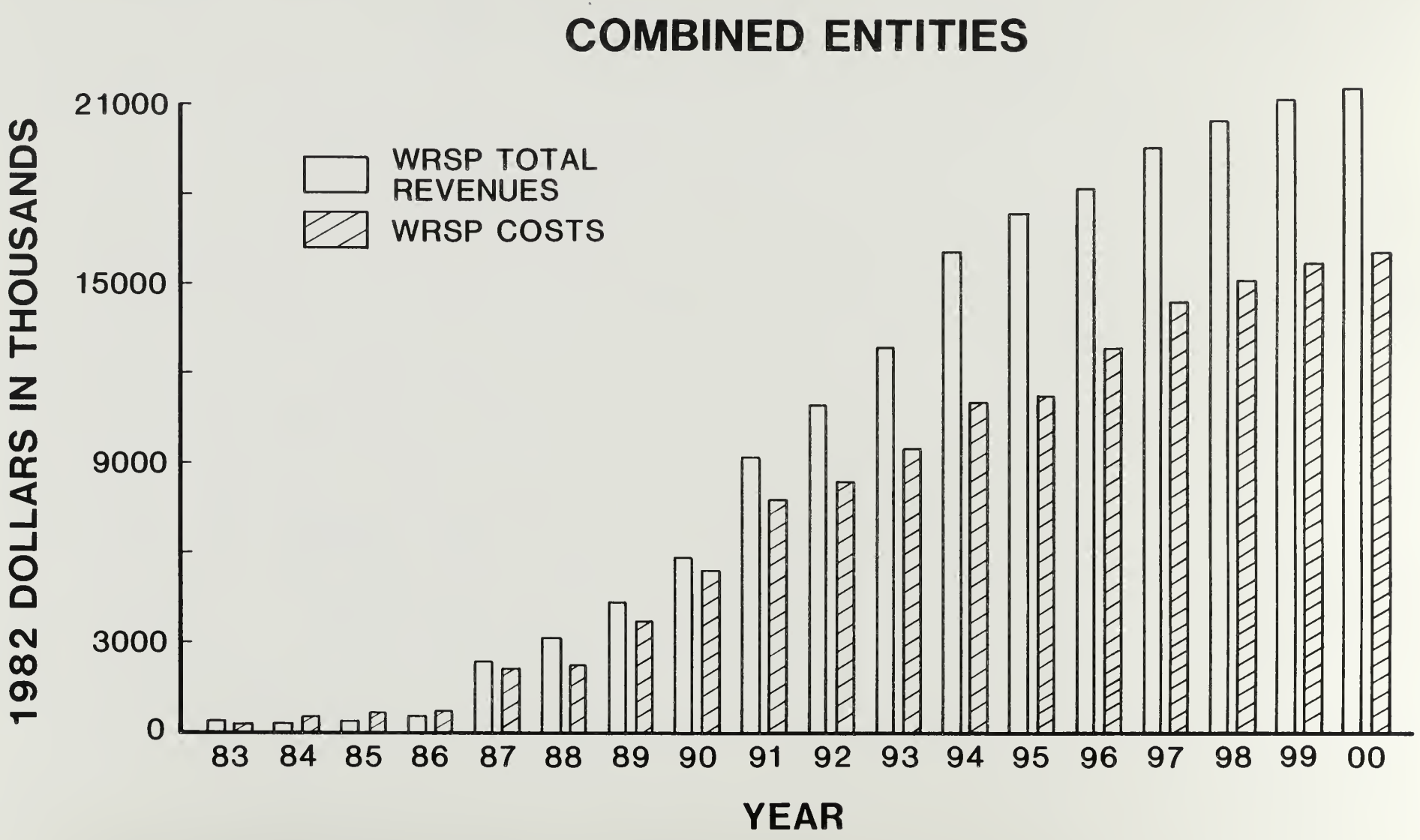

COMBINED ENTITIES
1982 DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS
21000
15000
9000
3000
0
WRSP TOTAL REVENUES
WRSP COSTS
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
00
YEAR

TABLE VII

UINTAH COUNTY, UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT, VERNAL CITY COMBINED
WRSP Only
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP BUILDING PERMIT FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	16	22	31*	207	276	258	18
1984	34	22	2	209	267	628	-361
1985	31	20	5	216	272	711	-439
1986	36	33	173	261	503	767	-264
1987	219	177	738	1274	2408	2090	318
1988	1017	182	513	1366	3078	2177	901
1989	1661	271	264	2070	4266	3695	571
1990	2017	463	564	2937	5981	5410	571
1991	2715	706	951	4933	9305	7882	1423
1992	3930	769	890	5410	10999	8422	2577
1993	4830	787	1096	6217	12930	9499	3431
1994	6197	913	1472	7438	16020	11051	4969
1995	8088	875	824	7596	17383	11262	6121
1996	9205	819	141	7977	18142	12864	5278
1997	9503	933	0	9128	19564	14375	5189
1998	9587	1028	0	9803	20418	15153	5265
1999	9753	1075	0	10244	21072	15644	5428
2000	9795	1106	0	10514	21415	16012	5403
TOTAL	78634	10201	7664	87800	184299	137900	46399

* Includes amounts paid in 1982.

WATER AND SEWER DISTRICTS COMBINED

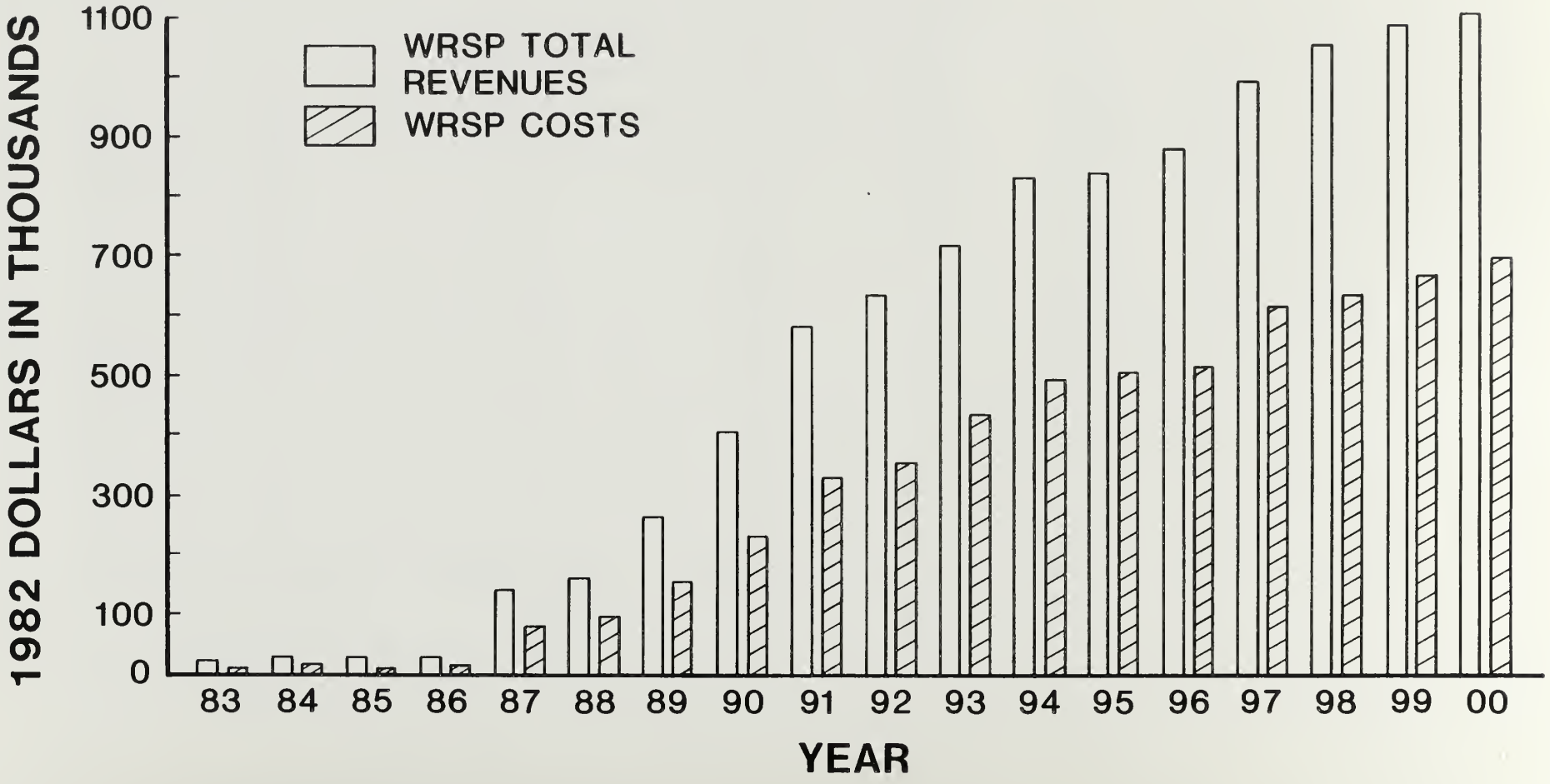


TABLE VIII

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER & SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, JENSEN IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
AND MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT COMBINED
WRSP Only
(1982 Dollars in Thousands)

YEAR	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (PROJECT ONLY)	WRSP PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (OTHER)	WRSP CHARGES AND FEES	WRSP OTHER REVENUES	WRSP TOTAL REVENUES	WRSP COSTS	WRSP IMPACT
1983	0	3	16	2	21	8	13
1984	0	4	21	2	27	20	7
1985	0	3	22	2	27	7	20
1986	0	4	22	1	27	10	17
1987	0	23	113	5	141	86	55
1988	0	27	133	5	165	96	69
1989	0	45	209	7	261	156	105
1990	0	70	320	11	401	228	173
1991	0	100	468	15	583	329	254
1992	0	113	505	17	635	351	284
1993	0	129	565	19	713	430	283
1994	0	152	655	23	830	498	332
1995	0	153	668	23	844	501	343
1996	0	159	698	23	880	511	369
1997	0	181	784	27	992	611	381
1998	0	193	835	29	1057	633	424
1999	0	199	868	30	1097	670	427
2000	0	203	878	30	1111	693	418
TOTAL	0	1761	7780	271	9812	5838	3974

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

II. EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section presents employment and population projections for the area surrounding the proposed White River Shale Project (WRSP). Projections are made for two different scenarios of future energy development in the area.

The Baseline Scenario assumes the continuation of the area's existing economic and demographic trends and allows only for the development of energy projects currently under construction. In the WRSP Development Scenario, Phases I, II, and III of WRSP are developed in addition to baseline development.

For both scenarios, regional employment and population projections are made for the Uintah Basin Multi-County District (MCD), including Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett counties. Projections for this broad area are disaggregated for smaller geographic areas, Census County Divisions (CCDs), established for data reporting purposes by the U.S. Census Bureau. These areas are shown in Maps 1, 2, and 3.

The Bonanza CCD, eliminated in the 1980 Census, has been retained from the 1970 Census, for purposes of this study. It includes the largely unpopulated part of Uintah County where WRSP and other proposed energy developments are to be located.

For this study, an adjustment was made in the MCD-level projections to include northwest Colorado to allow for the possibility that some Uintah Basin energy workers may reside in that region.

The area-wide employment and population projections are generated using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED79), which produces projections based on labor market regions. A spatial allocation model (SAM), developed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah, is used to disaggregate the regional projections to the CCDs. The models project population, migration, and labor force by age and sex, households by age and sex of head, school age population by education level and sex, and employment. A technical discussion of UPED79 and SAM is presented in Appendix A of this report.

PROJECTIONS FOR BASELINE SCENARIO

The Baseline projections for employment and population in the Uintah Basin MCD plus northwest Colorado show the direction current trends are likely to take in the area if no new energy development or other major economic changes occur. These projections assume no development of WRSP.

MCD-Level Baseline Projections

Table 1 presents a summary of baseline employment and population projections by years for Uintah Basin MCD plus northwest Colorado. Table 2 summarizes employment by industry for the MCD for selected years. Projections for Duchesne and Uintah counties are provided in Tables 3 and 4.

Daggett County is part of the Uintah Basin MCD and is part of the broad study area. However, because the impact on Daggett County is negligible, population and employment statistics for the county are not discussed here. Daggett County projections, however, are included in the MCD-level baseline projections.

In Duchesne County, basic employment is projected to increase rapidly during the first half of the 1980s. The annual average growth rate is more than 7 percent. The growth of employment in oil and gas exploration and extraction is the source of this change. Over the 20-year projection period, total employment is projected to increase by 1.9 percent annually. The primary employment sectors in Duchesne County are mining, government, and wholesale and retail trade. By 1990, mining represents nearly 25 percent of total employment.

In Uintah County, the construction of the Bonanza Power Plant creates a small peaking of employment in 1984 and contributes to the increase in basic employment as the plant moves into the operations phase. Basic employment is projected to increase by nearly 8 percent annually through 1984 with the increase in

construction employment. However, for the entire projection period, the average annual rate is 1.3 percent. Total employment is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.7 percent. The primary employment sectors are mining, government, trade, and services.

Duchesne County population is projected to increase by 45 percent between 1980 and 2000. The greatest portion of this growth is projected between 1980 to 1985. After 1985, there is a substantial slowing of the growth rate, and by 1995, the population size has stabilized.

The population in Uintah County is projected to increase by 41 percent between 1980 and 2000. The construction of the Bonanza Power Plant will create an increase in population that peaks in the construction phase.

CCD-Level Baseline Projections

In allocating the baseline employment and population projections among the constituent CCDs, a number of crucial assumptions are made. The most important of these is that the proportional distribution among these CCDs of each sector's basic employment will retain the pattern observed in the 1978 calibration year. Also assumed is the continuation of current inter-CCD trade patterns. Vernal CCD is assumed to continue serving as the highest order market center for most industrial sectors, with the other CCDs purchasing substantial amounts of goods and services

from Vernal. The Roosevelt CCD also serves as a high order center, especially as a source of commodities for the Duchesne and Uintah-Ouray CCDs. However, Roosevelt continues to procure substantial quantities of goods and services from Vernal.

Northwest Colorado is impacted by the Bonanza Power Plant because the area is the source for the required coal. As a result, population is projected to increase through 1985. The annual average population growth rate between 1980 and 2000 is projected to be nearly 3 percent. Total employment is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent.

Baseline population and employment projections by CCD are summarized in Table 5.

PROJECTIONS FOR WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

The WRSP Development Scenario of this study projects the economic and demographic impacts of the progressive development of the WRSP's Phases I, II, and III. For the WRSP Development Scenario, employment and population projections are given for the Uintah Basin MCD plus northwest Colorado and for six CCDs located within the larger area.

Table 6 presents total basic employment associated with the development of WRSP. Current plans call for an on-site construction camp and recreational vehicle park for construction workers. There are no plans to house any of the operations work force in

on-site facilities. Thus, all operations workers will impact existing communities. Further, they will be permanent employees and will have demographic and dependency characteristics typical of permanent residents holding any other type of job.

According to the Baseline Scenario, the availability of unemployed labor in the Uintah Basin during the next decade will be limited. The baseline projections anticipate a continuation through this decade of steady growth in the conventional oil and gas service-support industry. This expectation indicates a relatively tight labor market with low unemployment rates and inmigration of laborers to take available jobs. If the oil and gas industry, however, experiences a decrease from current exploration and production levels, additional local workers may be available for employment at WRSP.

In 1991 (the peak construction year in the WRSP Development Scenario), the baseline projection shows an unemployment rate of approximately 4.5 percent. The baseline labor force of 20,500 workers will contain approximately 1,000 unemployed workers. Of these, only 40 will be construction workers.

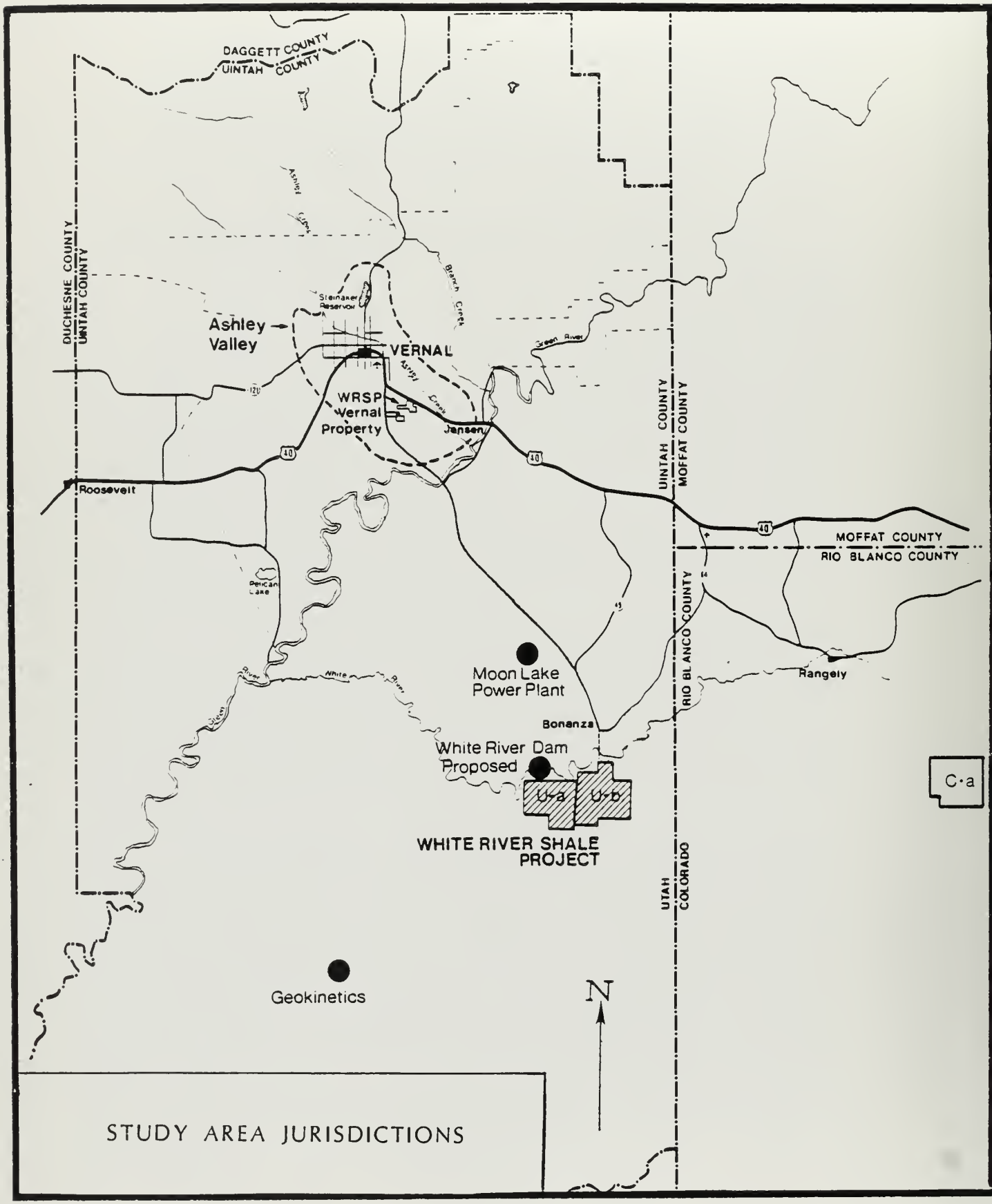
Table 7 presents an MCD-level summary of employment and population impacts for the WRSP Development Scenario. Table 8 presents employment impact by industry for selected years. The largest employment increase is projected to occur in 1994. Table 9 summarizes the population and employment impacts for the CCDs.

Commuting assumptions for the WRSP Development Scenario are shown in Figure 1. WRSP transportation support for operations workers from Ashley Valley to the project site is assumed in this scenario's commuting pattern.

Table 10 summarizes the population and employment impacts for the CCDs.

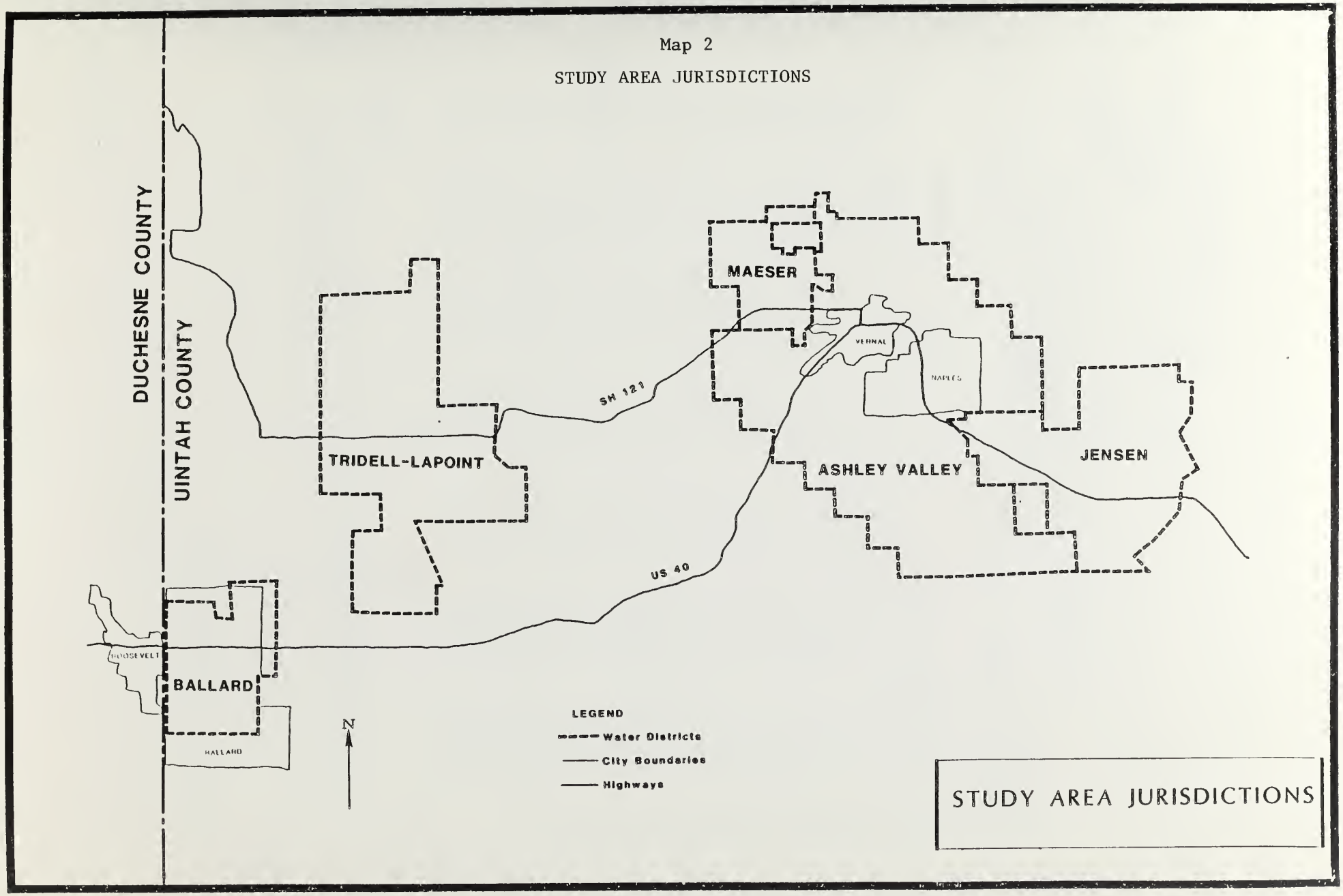
Map 1

STUDY AREA JURISDICTIONS



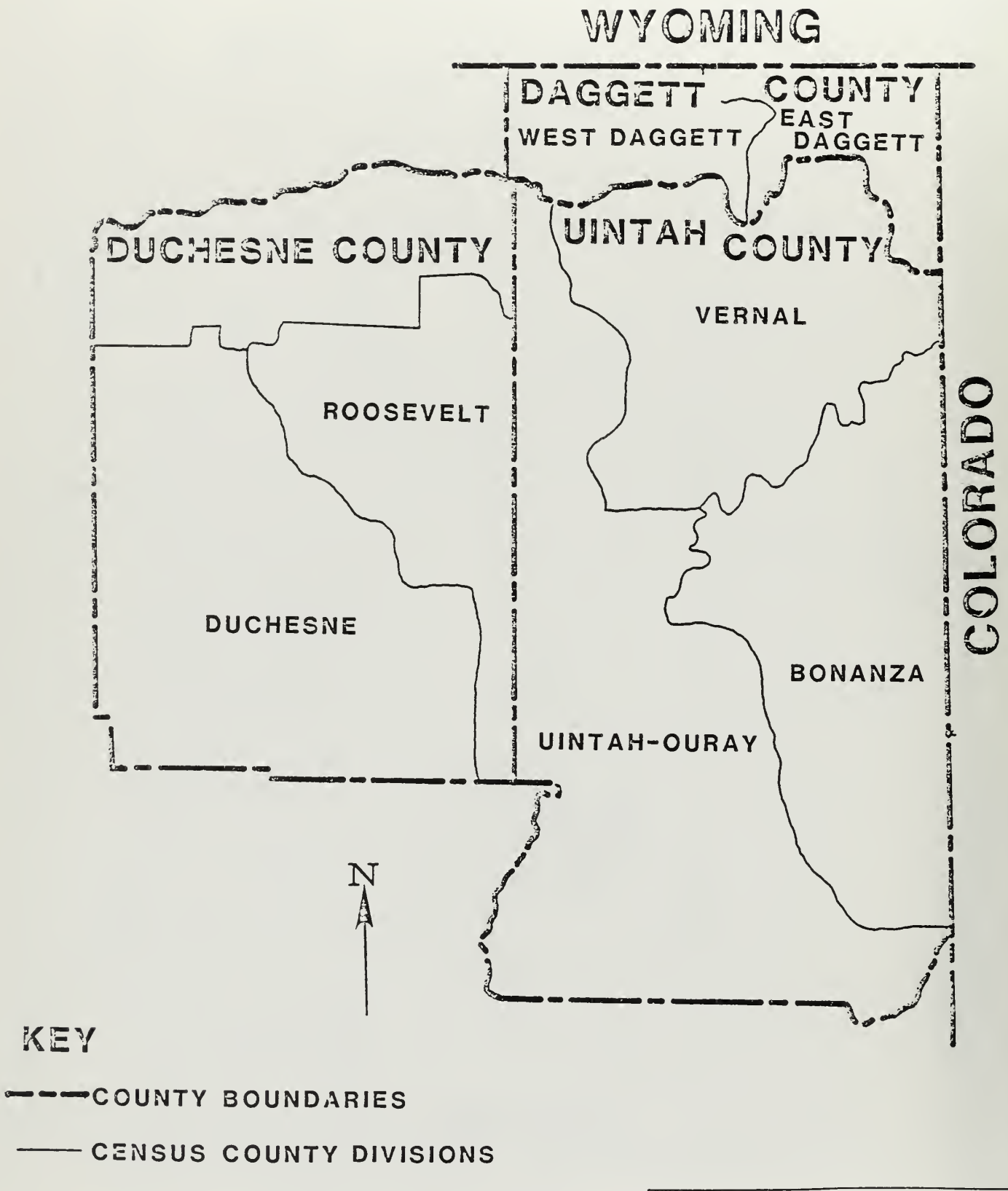
Map 2

STUDY AREA JURISDICTIONS



Map 3

UINTAH BASIN MCD



UINTAH BASIN
MULTI-COUNTY DISTRICT

Table 1

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
BASELINE PROJECTIONS
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Year	Population Impacts	Employment Impacts		Household Impacts	Labor Force Impacts	School-Age Population (Ages 5-17) Impacts
		Total	Basic			
1982	44,099	18,265	11,001	13,423	17,789	10,752
1983	45,962	18,990	11,295	13,958	18,496	11,336
1984	49,087	20,354	12,025	14,930	19,818	12,262
1985	48,568	19,773	11,357	14,553	19,262	12,481
1986	49,839	20,105	11,434	14,839	19,588	13,140
1987	50,807	20,304	11,418	14,999	19,787	13,810
1988	52,014	20,671	11,537	15,247	20,143	14,495
1989	52,837	20,851	11,529	15,355	20,312	15,084
1990	53,471	20,971	11,514	15,433	20,431	15,586
1991	53,967	21,003	11,442	15,506	20,505	16,054
1992	54,293	21,062	11,447	15,572	20,560	16,408
1993	54,404	21,098	11,468	15,595	20,599	16,623
1994	54,406	21,119	11,503	15,600	20,620	16,725
1995	54,262	21,112	11,540	15,599	20,615	16,692
1996	54,048	21,102	11,588	15,592	20,606	16,658
1997	53,758	21,085	11,638	15,588	20,589	16,341
1998	53,484	21,078	11,691	15,593	20,582	16,086
1999	53,207	21,075	11,746	15,605	20,580	15,772
2000	52,925	21,075	11,804	15,623	20,580	15,406

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 2

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
BASELINE PROJECTIONS
EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1982	1985	1990	1995	2000
Agriculture	1,153	1,075	968	881	810
Mining	3,414	3,868	4,621	4,621	4,620
Contract construction	1,523	753	811	830	832
Manufacturing (including synfuels)	535	548	560	561	556
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,422	2,172	1,554	1,423	1,418
Wholesale and retail trade	2,916	3,156	3,338	3,353	3,292
Finance, insurance, and real estate	297	338	370	381	381
Services	2,145	2,339	2,503	2,548	2,542
Government	3,179	3,661	4,190	4,237	4,077
Nonfarm proprietors	1,682	1,863	2,055	2,278	2,546
Total	18,265	19,773	20,971	21,112	21,075

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 3

DUCHESNE COUNTY
BASELINE PROJECTIONS

Year	Population	Basic Employment	Total Employment*	Households	School-Age (Ages 5-17) Population
1980	12,565	2,876	4,893	3,773	3,515
1981	14,623	3,551	4,910	4,431	4,020
1982	15,273	3,615	6,124	4,642	4,137
1983	16,014	3,725	6,390	4,867	4,269
1984	17,338	4,038	6,946	5,270	4,544
1985	17,778	4,176	7,203	5,323	4,764
1986	18,098	4,141	7,246	5,386	4,771
1987	18,173	4,018	7,269	5,390	4,917
1988	18,620	4,051	7,295	5,460	5,166
1989	18,677	3,949	7,233	5,429	5,312
1990	18,632	3,836	7,132	5,377	5,430
1991	18,629	3,747	7,055	5,353	5,542
1992	18,697	3,733	7,055	5,357	5,650
1993	18,712	3,734	7,057	5,362	5,717
1994	18,726	3,748	7,068	5,366	5,756
1995	18,684	3,763	7,070	5,369	5,747
1996	18,625	3,782	7,071	5,367	5,707
1997	18,535	3,803	7,071	5,372	5,640
1998	18,456	3,825	7,074	5,381	5,552
1999	18,372	3,847	7,080	5,388	5,445
2000	18,292	3,871	7,085	5,396	5,325

NOTE

*Total employment is the sum of basic and residentiary.

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 4

UINTAH COUNTY
BASELINE PROJECTIONS

Year	Population	Basic Employment	Total Employment*	Households	School-Age (Ages 5-17) Population
1980	20,522	5,168	8,483	6,162	5,476
1981	22,771	5,844	9,556	6,900	6,034
1982	24,170	6,196	10,216	7,347	6,405
1983	25,436	6,525	10,816	7,731	6,740
1984	27,074	6,961	11,608	8,229	7,175
1985	25,730	6,036	10,585	7,706	6,818
1986	26,500	6,124	10,822	7,887	6,985
1987	27,307	6,228	11,079	8,055	7,361
1988	28,002	6,312	11,304	8,211	7,716
1989	28,698	6,400	11,529	8,342	8,080
1990	29,326	6,496	11,736	8,476	8,433
1991	29,741	6,509	11,827	8,546	8,848
1992	29,940	6,522	11,876	8,579	9,048
1993	29,982	6,536	11,895	8,591	9,160
1994	29,967	6,551	11,898	8,587	9,212
1995	29,863	6,567	11,886	8,581	9,186
1996	29,721	6,587	11,870	8,565	9,107
1997	29,529	6,609	11,848	8,559	8,986
1998	29,351	6,631	11,835	8,557	8,829
1999	29,167	6,655	11,820	8,553	8,645
2000	28,985	6,679	11,807	8,550	8,438

NOTE

*Total employment is the sum of basic and residentiary.

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 5

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION OF
BASELINE PROJECTIONS

	Roosevelt		Duchesne	
Year	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1980	9,726	3,551	2,839	1,342
1981	11,258	4,006	3,365	1,904
1982	11,827	4,180	3,446	1,944
1983	12,417	4,331	3,597	2,059
1984	13,402	4,581	3,936	2,365
1985	13,695	4,740	4,083	2,463
1986	14,184	5,005	3,914	2,241
1987	14,562	5,274	3,611	1,895
1988	15,067	5,494	3,553	1,801
1989	15,163	5,501	3,514	1,732
1990	15,057	5,372	3,575	1,760
1991	15,002	5,284	3,627	1,771
1992	15,039	5,276	3,658	1,779
1993	15,039	5,272	3,673	1,785
1994	15,045	5,279	3,681	1,789
1995	15,005	5,278	3,679	1,792
1996	14,948	5,275	3,677	1,796
1997	14,865	5,271	3,670	1,800
1998	14,791	5,269	3,665	1,805
1999	14,712	5,269	3,660	1,811
2000	14,636	5,268	3,656	1,817

	West Daggett		East Daggett	
Year	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1980	548	236	221	132
1981	551	241	219	132
1982	565	247	220	132
1983	576	251	220	132
1984	589	256	221	132
1985	602	261	221	132

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

Year	West Daggett		East Daggett	
	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1986	615	265	223	132
1987	627	268	224	132
1988	639	272	225	132
1989	651	276	226	132
1990	661	279	227	132
1991	673	282	228	132
1992	681	285	228	131
1993	686	287	228	131
1994	690	289	228	131
1995	693	291	227	131
1996	695	293	227	131
1997	695	294	226	132
1998	696	296	226	132
1999	697	298	226	133
2000	698	300	225	133

Year	Vernal		Uintah-Ouray	
	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1980	16,168	6,954	4,322	1,243
1981	18,145	7,730	4,610	1,271
1982	19,417	8,127	4,737	1,286
1983	20,568	8,464	4,852	1,299
1984	22,082	8,887	4,976	1,315
1985	20,653	3,853	5,061	1,327
1986	21,287	9,079	5,197	1,339
1987	21,958	9,324	5,333	1,352
1988	22,527	9,537	5,459	1,365
1989	23,097	9,751	5,585	1,377
1990	23,611	9,950	5,699	1,386
1991	23,979	10,037	5,746	1,390
1992	24,160	10,085	5,764	1,391
1993	24,204	10,105	5,762	1,391
1994	24,199	10,110	5,752	1,389
1995	24,117	10,101	5,730	1,386
1996	24,002	10,088	5,703	1,383
1997	23,845	10,069	5,668	1,380
1998	23,701	10,057	5,634	1,378
1999	23,552	10,045	5,599	1,375
2000	23,404	10,034	5,565	1,373

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

Year	Bonanza		Northwest Colorado	
	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1980	16	286	2,615	972
1981	16	555	2,887	1,103
1982	16	803	3,868	1,549
1983	16	1,053	3,721	1,380
1984	16	1,406	3,864	1,392
1985	16	405	4,238	1,571
1986	16	404	4,400	1,620
1987	16	403	4,469	1,635
1988	16	402	4,527	1,648
1989	16	401	4,584	1,662
1990	16	400	4,628	1,672
1991	16	400	4,699	1,686
1992	16	400	4,737	1,696
1993	16	399	4,752	1,701
1994	16	399	4,759	1,705
1995	16	399	4,753	1,707
1996	16	399	4,743	1,709
1997	16	399	4,725	1,711
1998	16	400	4,710	1,714
1999	16	400	4,694	1,717
2000	16	400	4,678	1,720

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 6

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS, AND TOTAL
(WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO)

(1) Year	(2) Construction	(3) Operations	(4) Total
1983	150	0	150
1984	150	0	150
1985	150	0	150
1986	376	10	386
1987	1,630	68	1,698
1988	1,178	369	1,547
1989	1,032	838	1,870
1990	2,390	885	3,275
1991	4,037	991	5,028
1992	3,797	1,286	5,083
1993	2,938	1,867	4,805
1994	2,879	2,215	5,094
1995	1,618	2,492	4,110
1996	280	3,040	3,320
1997*	0	3,356	3,353

*Held at this level for duration of the project.

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 7

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
(WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS
(ADDITION TO BASELINE)

Year	Population Impacts	Employment Impacts		Household Impacts	Labor Force Impacts	School-Age Population (Ages 5-17) Impacts
		Total	Basic			
1983	379	185	120	122	179	85
1984	384	187	160	126	181	88
1985	390	189	160	130	183	92
1986	599	375	311	116	369	95
1987	3,014	1,933	1,623	552	1,903	432
1988	2,974	1,827	1,472	651	1,799	468
1989	4,057	2,345	1,795	1,033	2,301	696
1990	6,965	4,059	3,200	1,579	4,003	1,108
1991	10,592	6,195	4,928	2,270	6,096	1,685
1992	11,198	6,376	4,983	2,423	6,239	1,889
1993	11,725	6,325	4,730	2,723	6,192	2,231
1994	13,362	6,908	5,019	3,150	6,756	2,750
1995	12,330	5,935	4,035	3,089	5,786	2,910
1996	11,581	5,212	3,245	3,157	5,051	3,144
1997	12,855	5,582	3,353	3,515	5,418	3,649
1998	13,684	5,737	3,353	3,718	5,602	3,954
1999	14,162	5,836	3,353	3,835	5,706	4,169
2000	14,410	5,896	3,353	3,900	5,752	4,313

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 8

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
(WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO)
EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY
(ADDITION TO BASELINE)

Industry	1982	1985	1989	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	2000
Agriculture	1,153	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	3,414	3,868	839	886	1,288	1,869	2,218	2,495	3,356
Contract construction	1,523	753	992	2,370	3,786	2,964	2,923	1,661	156
Manufacturing (including synfuels)	535	548	10	15	25	28	32	32	41
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,422	2,172	24	38	62	70	82	82	106
Wholesale and retail trade	2,916	3,156	146	229	368	415	487	481	617
Finance, insurance, and real estate	297	338	19	30	49	56	65	65	86
Services	2,145	2,339	96	151	246	280	331	331	439
Government	3,179	3,661	170	263	430	503	606	627	887
Nonfarm proprietors	1,682	1,863	49	77	123	139	163	162	208
Total	18,265	19,773	2,345	4,059	6,376	6,325	6,908	5,935	5,896

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Table 9

UINTAH BASIN PLUS NORTHWEST COLORADO
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION OF
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
(WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO)

	Roosevelt		Duchesne	
Year	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1983	63	10	0	0
1984	63	10	0	0
1985	65	10	0	0
1986	67	11	1	0
1987	315	49	5	1
1988	262	43	4	1
1989	295	51	5	1
1990	574	94	10	3
1991	947	153	15	5
1992	946	155	15	5
1993	881	152	15	5
1994	964	170	18	6
1995	759	144	15	5
1996	538	115	12	5
1997	567	125	13	6
1998	610	135	14	6
1999	636	141	15	6
2000	649	145	16	6

	Vernal		Uintah-Ouray	
Year	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1983	279	44	6	0
1984	282	45	6	0
1985	288	47	6	0
1986	302	49	5	0
1987	1,529	239	25	2
1988	1,833	291	20	2

(continued)

Table 9 (continued)

Year	Vernal		Uintah-Ouray	
	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1989	2,923	470	23	2
1990	4,510	713	45	4
1991	6,561	1,036	74	6
1992	7,252	1,159	73	6
1993	8,350	1,358	67	6
1994	9,858	1,621	73	6
1995	9,924	1,664	58	6
1996	10,322	1,765	41	5
1997	11,654	2,007	43	5
1998	12,394	2,147	45	5
1999	12,827	2,235	46	6
2000	13,052	2,289	47	6

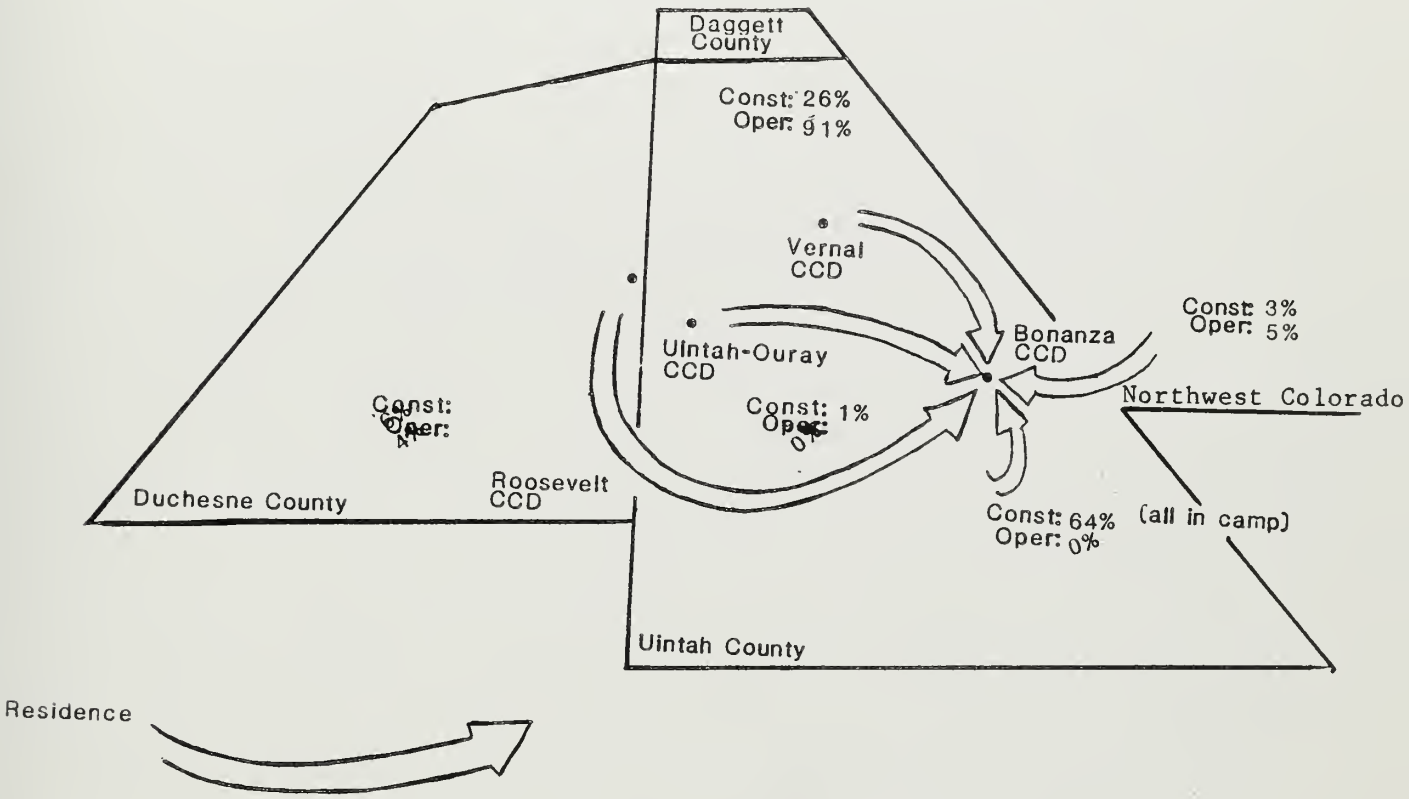
Year	Bonanza		Northwest Colorado	
	Population	Employment	Population	Employment
1983	0	127	31	4
1984	0	127	32	4
1985	0	127	32	4
1986	196	311	29	4
1987	1,000	1,623	142	18
1988	717	1,472	140	18
1989	622	1,795	191	25
1990	1,505	3,201	326	42
1991	2,500	4,929	505	65
1992	2,403	4,985	527	68
1993	1,861	4,732	551	73
1994	1,823	5,021	627	85
1995	1,003	4,036	572	80
1996	133	3,245	529	76
1997	0	3,353	583	85
1998	0	3,353	616	91
1999	0	3,353	635	94
2000	0	3,353	645	96

SOURCE

Projections from UPED and SAM Models, Utah State Planning Coordinator Office and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1982.

Figure 1

COMMUTING PATTERN
(WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO)



REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES PROFILES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

III. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PROFILES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

In projecting the WRSP-induced costs and revenues for this analysis, the consultants generally assumed that the future levels of service provided and the unit costs of providing these services would reflect the trends of the recent past. Thus, it was vital to obtain an accurate understanding of the level of service and expenditure characteristics of each local entity and public service on which WRSP would likely have a significant impact.

This section presents fiscal profiles of the jurisdictions within the study area, as shown on Maps 1 and 2 in Section II of this report. The fiscal profiles include a brief description of each jurisdiction's revenue base and a more detailed analysis of public expenditures. Profiles of public expenditures are provided for the following public services:

Education
Law enforcement
Transportation
Recreation
Water supply
Wastewater treatment
Solid waste disposal
Public health
Fire protection
Administration and other services

Specific attention is given to existing debt service and planned future capital improvements to physical facilities within each category. These planned improvements are for the most part assumed to occur in the projection of future public expenditures. Assumptions concerning revenue sources are discussed and are incorporated into the projection of future public revenues.

Detailed fiscal profiles are given for the following jurisdictions:

Uintah County
Uintah School District
City of Vernal
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District
Jensen Water Improvement District
Maeser Water Improvement District

Revenue and expenditure projections are provided for the above jurisdictions in Section IV of this report.

In preparing the expenditure profiles, the consultants followed a process designed to assure the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. First, each entity's financial statements and audits for the period 1977 to 1981 (as available) were carefully examined and expenditure information extracted. (In some cases, current budgets were also reviewed--although, in general, the actual expenditures as recorded in past years were considered more useful.) Next, representatives of all entities and their major departments were interviewed to gather data on types of services provided, size of the population served, future expan-

sion plans, etc. Information from the audits and interviews was then combined into draft expenditure profiles, and officials of the various local entities were asked to review them for accuracy. Finally, clarifications and comments which this review produced were incorporated into the final profiles.

These expenditure profiles are as reliable as any existing source of written information on these units of local government. Users should bear in mind that, because all of the entities are in a constant state of change, what may have been true at the time the profiles were prepared could become out of date within a few months. In spite of these limitations, however, the profiles which follow constitute a valuable data base from which to project future public service needs, and as such, serve as the primary source for this cost revenue analysis.

UINTAH COUNTY

Uintah County is located in the northeastern corner of the state, on the Colorado border. In 1980, the census reported a total population of 20,506. The county itself has a total land area of about 4,487 square miles. Much of this land is either federally owned or is the property of the Uintah-Ouray Indian tribe.

Historically, the major source of revenue for the county government has been property taxes. In 1979, property taxes accounted for over 30 percent of the county's revenues, as shown in Table 10. With the advent of major energy developments in the county, the county's property tax base has increased dramatically. From 1979 to 1981, total assessed valuation in the county increased almost 70 percent.

In spite of these increases, the county has had to rely on outside aid in the form of intergovernmental transfers and mitigation aids from project developers to finance capital improvements. Because of rapid population growth associated with energy development, the county has had to spend large sums for projects such as road improvements, expansion of law enforcement services, and expansion of health facilities.

Property tax revenues tend to accrue after the population impacts of energy development have occurred. Thus, the county has had to rely on outside aids for front-end financing of these improvements. From 1979 to 1980, intergovernmental transfers increased more than 127 percent and accounted for 46 percent of total county revenues in 1980.

Uintah County provides several different governmental services which potentially could be impacted by the WRSP. Some, such as law enforcement, road construction and maintenance, libraries, and general government, the county administers directly.

However, there are several services which Uintah County provides jointly with other entities.

These include public health services, which are provided by the county and the Uintah Basin Health Department. In addition, the county and its major city, Vernal, are joint providers of several public services including the Vernal airport, solid waste disposal, fire protection, and recreation. This section reviews services administered directly by Uintah County as well as those provided in conjunction with the health department and the City of Vernal.

Law Enforcement

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$218,223	$148,582	$99,592	$46,239
Recurring Capital Outlay	20,662	11,072	15,102	12,966
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
O&M	76,710	63,501	56,690	41,078

Current information indicate that the county sheriff's budget had increased significantly since the years cited above. However, in the absence of more current data on actual expenditures, these figures remain the most reliable indicators of future costs in the sheriff's department.

Personnel. Uintah County employs 22 full-time salaried workers in law enforcement and corrections. (There are no part-time or hourly workers.) Of these, 13 are sworn officers and nine are support staff:

Number	Position
1	Sheriff
1	Sergeant
2	Corporals
9	Line Officers and Jailer
4	Dispatchers
1	Jailer
1	Line Officer
2	Secretaries
1	Cook

Total Personnel Cost $423,620

The county has no plans to hire additional law enforcement staff at this time.

Debt Service. Uintah County presently has no long-term debts outstanding which relate to law enforcement.

Capital Expenditures. Uintah County owns 12 patrol cars which now cost $11,500 each, equipped. They are replaced every three years, for an annual replacement cost of $46,000. The department also owns a boat with little or no recurring capital expenditure. The department spends about $3,000 on radios each year. Other equipment purchases vary greatly from year to year.

There are essentially no nonrecurring capital costs associated with Uintah County law enforcement at the present time.

O&M Expenditures. A comparison of the 1982 recurring capital expenditures for county law enforcement (totaling some $49,000) with these same costs as listed in the 1977 to 1980 audits indicates that the audits' operation and maintenance (O&M) category probably includes part of the recurring capital costs. Thus, in order to estimate current O&M costs for purposes of this study, it is probably best to extrapolate the current costs of O&M and recurring capital combined, and then separate out the 1982 recurring capital costs given above. Based on past trends in the growth of these combined categories, the 1982 combined cost is estimated at approximately $140,000. If $49,000 of this is recurring capital expenditure, then O&M expenditure for purposes here is roughly $90,000 in 1982.

Uintah County has received about one-half of a $100,000 grant for law enforcement impact mitigation from Deseret Generation and Transmission (owners of the Bonanza Power Plant). The remainder of the grant will be paid during the next two years.

Service Area. The service area is Uintah County, with a current population estimated at about 22,000. Of these, 1,600 live on the Indian reservation which has its own police force, and 6,700 live in Vernal, which provides nearly all law enforce-

ment service for its residents. This gives the sheriff's office a primary service population of 13,700. Most of these are located in the unincorporated parts of the Ashley Valley surrounding Vernal or in the Town of Ballard. (With the new Naples Police Department scheduled to begin full-scale operations early in 1983, the county sheriff's primary service population will drop to about 11,500.)

Existing Facilities and Plans for Expansion. The sheriff's office and a 26-bed jail are located in the county courthouse. Both the offices and the jail are considered to be overcrowded, so plans are underway to erect a new office wing and jail immediately north of the present courthouse. Construction on the office space should be underway by spring 1983 and on the jail, a few months later. The new building will house the sheriff's office, the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP), several county administrative offices, and branch offices of several state agencies in a 24,000-square-foot space. Cost of the new wing is estimated at $1.2 million. The facility would allow the interagency sharing of records, crime labs, dispatching, and other law enforcement resources. (UHP, Vernal police, and the county sheriff presently each do their own dispatching.) Planning for the jail is still underway, but the facility will have some 30 to 50 beds in a 20,000- to 30,000-square-foot space. Cost should be under $1 million.

The existing sheriff's vehicles and other equipment are considered generally adequate for now.

Ambulance Service. In addition to its law enforcement duties, the sheriff's office also does all ambulance dispatching. Also, in several years' audit reports, ambulance service is listed as a line item expense of the sheriff's office. Prior to April 1981, Uintah County operated the only ambulance service in the county other than the Ute Tribe's own service. Since April 1981, the county has leased its two ambulances to the Uintah County Ambulance Service, Inc., a private venture made up of three partners who have long been active in the county's emergency medical program. This corporation maintains a group of 25 emergency medical technicians (EMTs) in the Vernal area. EMTs receive nominal compensation for being on call for ambulance runs. Some of the EMTs currently are undergoing training to become paramedics. The operation is funded by a user fee structure which is state-regulated and by supplemental payments from the county to cover the cost of "dry runs."

One of the county's ambulances is scheduled for replacement in mid-1982. Cost of the new vehicle is $49,000. Part of this cost is being offset by a federal grant. Maximum life of an ambulance is seven years.

Uintah County also is served by emergency helicopter services associated with hospitals in Salt Lake City and in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Transportation

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$ 374,892	$291,182	$262,129	$268,002
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Recurring Capital Outlay	57,230	23,953	122,072	80,261
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	1,358,360	79,231	1,084	0
O&M	859,092	335,424	248,637	180,772

Personnel. Uintah County employs a road maintenance supervisor and a supervisor over the bitumen (i.e., tar sands) quarry where paving material is obtained. The county also presently employs a full-time crew of about 27. These include two mechanics and one worker in charge of weed control.

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O&M Expenditures. It appears that O&M figures shown above for past years, particularly 1980, may include expenditures belonging under capital outlay or otherwise including one-time special expenditures.

Uintah County's 1982 budget does not split the proposed road budget among personnel, capital outlay, and O&M. However, it allocates $2 million for streets and highways, plus $12 million for "Special Road Projects." (These special projects are discussed later.) In comparison, the budget estimates that in 1981 the county spent $950,000 for roads, plus $5.8 million for special road projects. However, these figures have not yet been confirmed by an audit.

Roadways. Uintah County has 950 miles of county roads. Of these, approximately 45 percent are paved. The county also has responsibility for maintaining the Town of Ballard's 27 miles of roadway, much of which are paved. Uintah County is gradually paving additional roads, although budget limitations cause paving projects to be somewhat sporadic. County crews do most road maintenance, snow plowing, and small paving projects.

With the advent of large-scale energy development in the southern part of the county, a great need has developed for paved access roads capable of carrying heavy truck traffic into the area. One such road was essentially completed by fall 1982, and another is under way. The first, about 29 miles long, connects the southern part of the Ashley Valley with U-45 near the Bonanza Power Plant. It includes a new bridge across the Green River. Bids for the road, including bridge, totaled about $14 million--well below an early estimate of $21.6 million. Construction also

is progressing on a second county road project. It will lead from Bonanza to the White River Shale Project lease tracts, about a five-mile distance. Cost of this road was estimated at $6 million, including a bridge over the White River, but actual construction will cost about $4.6 million.

Two other oil shale access roads have been proposed to replace existing dirt roads in southern Uintah County. One would stretch 33 miles from the Green River at Ouray to the Geokinetics project, and the other would connect Ouray and Bonanza, a distance of 29 miles. Cost estimates on these two roads are $20.1 million and $18.8 million, respectively. However, based on the actual costs of the roads now being built, these estimates may be rather high.

Uintah County's policy on constructing roads to serve energy projects is that the county should wait for the projects' sponsors to approach the county about road construction and to propose a financing program to the county. For example, the 29-mile road just completed was funded through an $8 million loan to Uintah County from Utah's Community Impact Account, a grant from Deseret Generation and Transmission for $2 million, and $4 million in county property taxes which were prepaid by Deseret. Of the community impact loan, $4 million will become available in four annual increments. In the meantime, Deseret purchased a $4 million bond issued by the county which allowed road construction to proceed.

The Bonanza-White River road and bridge is being build with a grant from the White River Shale Project sponsors for approximately $4.5 million and $1.25 million of state funds. It is difficult (and, for this study, almost inconsequential) to predict when the county might add more energy roads. Certainly, the WRSP will not require any additional county access roads.

Uintah County plans to eventually have a truck bypass on U.S. 40 to conduct through traffic around Vernal. However, a recently completed study indicates that through truck traffic is not a major cause of the growing congestion on Vernal's Main Street. Thus, the bypass is likely to be postponed for several years. When it is finally constructed, it probably will be funded by the State of Utah, not local entities.

In August 1982, the Utah Community Impact Board agreed to loan Uintah County up to $300,000 for one year at 4 percent interest to finance the engineering of a road widening project on U.S. 40 east of Vernal.

Many of the existing county roads in the Ashley Valley are in poor condition as a result of excavating for new sewer lines. However, it is anticipated that the sewer contractors ultimately will be required to restore the roads to their original condi-

tion. The county is presently obtaining estimates of the cost of this road restoration.

Most of the area's future growth is expected to occur outside of Vernal's present corporate limits. However, with the recent incorporation of Naples, it is difficult at this time to predict how much Uintah County's responsibility for road maintenance will grow in future years. It may be best to assume that the county will require considerable expansion of its road maintenance operations, perhaps through service contracts with new cities.

Library

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$44,695	$33,896	$28,513	$24,007
Recurring Capital Outlay	7,387	3,336	15,539	11,099
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	1,190	0	0
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
O&M	43,332	30,011	15,660	13,429

Personnel. The Uintah County Library employs nine persons, four full-time and five part-time:

1 Director
1 Assistant Director
1 Children's Librarian
1 Page
3 Clerks
1 Processor
1 Janitor

Total Personnel Cost $96,803

There are no plans for additional hirings at this time.

Debt Service. Uintah County has no long-term debts related to the library.

Capital Expenditures. For 1982, the library has budgeted $21,800 for acquisition of books, periodicals, tapes, display racks, and other equipment. The library director considers this figure to be far below what is needed to acquire a full range of instructional materials.

There are no nonrecurring capital expenditures planned at present.

O&M Expenditures. For 1982, some $28,400 is budgeted for library O&M expenditures. This includes $13,800 budgeted for county support of the state-operated bookmobile.

Service Characteristics. The Uintah County Library operates a library building adjacent to the county courthouse in Vernal. In addition to lending books and other materials, the library

sponsors story times, arts classes and shows, a summer reading program, and provides meeting rooms for various nonprofit organizations.

The state-operated bookmobile serves both Uintah and Duchesne counties, visiting most rural communities and schools about twice a month. The bookmobile offers an obviously limited selection of books. The library in Vernal serves the entire county with a much broader selection and range of services.

The county library has about 24,600 items available for circulation. In 1981, 80,079 items were circulated, and in 1980, about 80,400 items. This represents about 25 percent growth in circulation since 1975.

Existing Facilities. The library is housed in a single-story, 5,800-square-foot building. Facilities are quite cramped, and some books must be kept in storage rather than on the stacks.

Plans for Expansion. There are no specific plans for major expansion of library facilities or services. However, there will be a need to expand the building at some point in the next few years. Space exists at the present site to allow for this expansion.

To date, Uintah County has received about $65,000 of a $100,000 grant promised by Deseret Generation and Transmission to help mitigate recreation impacts associated with the Bonanza

Power Plant. Of the amount received thus far, $22,000 has been earmarked for the library fund and probably will be applied to capital investment in the future.

Administration

	(Budget) 1982	(Est.) 1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel			$432,134	$371,012	$341,165	$290,988
Capital Outlay			44,992	68,902	21,044	14,944
Debt Service			0	0	0	0
O&M			337,693	276,790	250,224	224,235
Total	$1,375,056	$1,131,568	$814,749	$716,704	$612,433	$530,167

The table above reports county expenditures for the following governmental operations:

County Commission	County Clerk-Auditor
District Court	Treasurer
Justice Court	Recorder
Circuit Court*	Attorney
Jury and Witness	Surveyor
Public Defender	Nondepartmental
General Government Buildings	Elections

*Responsibility of Vernal beginning FY 1982.

Personnel. Uintah County currently employs the following persons in general government operations (full-time unless otherwise specified):

Number	Position	
3	Commissioners	
1	Clerk	
1	Treasurer	
1	Recorder	
1	Assessor	
1	Surveyor	
1	County Attorney (part-time)	
1	Assistant County Attorney	
16	Secretaries (2 part-time)	
1	Justice of the Peace (Vernal)	
1	Justice of the Peace (Ballard, part-time)	
1	Computer Operator	
1	Custodian	
Total	Personnel Cost	$602,700

Debt Service. Uintah County recently entered a lease-purchase agreement for acquisition of a new computer. Payments and other cost information on the computer were not readily available in preparing this profile. However, payments will continue until about 1987.

Existing Facilities and Plans for Expansion. The Uintah County Courthouse is an approximately 20,000-square-foot building housing all county offices of general government, the sheriff's department and jail, and several other offices. The building is generally in very good condition. However, the building is rather crowded, so the county plans to add to it in the near future. The addition will add approximately 24,000 square feet of floor space, not including the new jail (still in the planning

stages). In addition to serving county departments, the new structure will also include space for several state offices. Officials hope to begin construction by spring 1983. Cost of the addition, excluding the jail, is approximately $1.2 million. No debt will be incurred in constructing the new facilities.

Miscellaneous Services

	(Budget) 1982	(Est.) 1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel			$257,546	$206,563	$242,140	$245,882
Capital Outlay			221	9,511	5,567	10,188
Debt Service			0	0	0	0
O&M			109,455	145,661	119,550	130,412
Unspecified	717,910	608,149	150,894	133,619	*	*
Total	$717,910	$608,149	$518,116	$495,354	$367,257*	$386,482*

*Figures incomplete.

The table above reports county expenditures for the following operations:

"Other Protection" (weed control, animal control, civil defense, and agricultural inspection)
Shop and Garage
Cemeteries
Conservation and Economic Development
Council on Aging
Tourism/Transient Room Tax

"Other Protection." In the area of "other protection," the county employs an animal control officer, who works mostly out of

his home and in conjunction with a private veterinarian, and two weed control workers, who double as additional staff at the county garages. Specific personnel costs for these operations are not readily available.

Shop and Garage. The county shops employ two full-time employees in addition to the two weed control workers mentioned above. The existing shop facility is considered generally adequate to meet demands expected through the next five years.

Vehicles and heavy equipment seem to be a regular, probably annual, recurring budget item for the county, either through the shop's budget or through other departments.

Cemeteries. Uintah County participates jointly with the City of Vernal in operating Vernal's cemetery. The county also helps to finance O&M at cemeteries in ten smaller communities (Maeser, Jensen, LaPoint, Tridell, Dry Fork, Rock Point, Randlett, Gusher, Hayden, and Leota).

Conservation and Economic Development. Staff at Uintah County's agricultural extension service are funded by the State of Utah, while the county covers the O&M and any other costs of the service. Uintah County also pays the salary of an energy planner who shares office space with the city-county planning department.

Council on Aging. Uintah County participates in programs for the elderly ranging from daily delivery of hot meals, to public transit for the elderly, to various social activities at Vernal's senior citizen center. Officials emphasize that the service is provided throughout the county and not just to Vernal residents. The 1980 Census showed Uintah County as having 1,222 residents age 65 or over (6 percent of the population).

The Council on Aging has a full-time staff of four: a director, a dietician, and two secretaries. About six part-time workers are also employed, mainly as cooks and drivers. The council has two nine-passenger vans, three cars, and a 37-passenger bus. These vehicles are not replaced on a regular or frequent basis.

There are plans to add a kitchen to Vernal's senior center in the near future. Costs of the addition will be covered by county government and private donations.

The Council on Aging is funded primarily (75 percent) by the federal government, with Uintah County contributing the rest. The 1981 budget for the council was estimated at $147,000.

Tourism/Transient Room Tax. Transient room taxes generated in Uintah County are passed by the county to the Utah Travel Council, then back to the region's tourist promotion activities. In Uintah County, this amounts to roughly $60,000 per year at the present time.

Public Health in Uintah County

Most public health services in Uintah County are provided by two principal entities: Uintah County and the Uintah Basin District Health Department. The services of both entities are profiled here.

Nonhospital Payments by Uintah County (i.e., Environmental Health, Personal Health, Indigent):

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$ 0	$ 313	$ 34,572	$ 47,783
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Recurring Capital Outlay	0	0	283	774
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
O&M	88,314	111,889	55,574	53,884
Hospital-Related:				
Personnel	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	251,940	195,232	0	0
Capital Outlay (Debt Incursion Excluded)	496,825	849,585	0	0
O&M	961,676	312,673	196,657	318,201

The expenditure trends summarized above are divided between hospital-related and nonhospital-related costs because: (a) Uintah County recently built a new hospital, the costs of which distort the picture of typical county health expenditures; and (b) in June 1981, the county sold its new hospital to a private hospital corporation, relieving the county of most future hospital-related expenditures.

Public health services in Uintah County are provided by the Uintah Basin District Health Department with some additional direct involvement by the county itself in selected services.

Personnel. The Uintah Basin District Health Department presently employs the following persons:

Number	Position
1	Director
2	Sanitarians
3	Nurses
3	Nurses (part-time)
3	Secretaries
2	Secretaries (part-time)
Total Personnel Cost	$193,900

For FY 1982, the district budgeted $187,000 for personnel. The district hopes to add another sanitarian in FY 1983 and has proposed a 1983 personnel budget of about $230,000. The district also has a need now for another nurse and a health educator, but budgetary constraints prevent their being hired.

Debt Service. In 1978, Uintah County (which at the time was the sole hospital provider in the county) decided to replace its old hospital with an all-new Ashley Valley Medical Center. To help pay for the new hospital, the county issued $2.5 million in general obligation bonds. In 1981, the county sold its new hospital to Hospital Corporation of America for $3.5 million. One million dollars of the sales proceeds will go towards construction of a County nursing home with the $2.5 million balance placed in a trust fund to service the general obligation bond

debt. These hospital bonds make up the only long-term debt now owed by the county.

Capital Expenditures. Capital outlay related to public health in the Uintah Basin is very minor. For 1983, the district health department has budgeted only $400 of its proposed $346,000 budget for capital outlay. The department has an increasing need for outlays for laboratory and testing equipment for its environmental health activities.

O&M Expenditures. Of a 1982 overall budget of about $300,000, the district health department budgeted about $110,000 for O&M expenses.

In the expenditure trends shown at the beginning of this profile, it appears that a major change in cost accounting occurred in 1979. Apparently, starting in 1979, the county's entire allocation to the district health department--including personnel costs--was classified as a lump sum payment under "materials, supplies and services," i.e., O&M.

Service Characteristics. The Uintah Basin District Health Department is funded jointly by the State of Utah and participating counties and school districts (i.e., Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett counties and their three school districts). A small portion of the department's funding also comes from fees charged

for services. (The format of the audits made it impossible to isolate Uintah School District's annual contributions to the health department.) The department serves the non-Indian populations of all three counties from an office located in each county courthouse. In addition, the department rents other office space in Vernal and Roosevelt.

The health department has two chief divisions: personal health and environmental health. Under personal health, the department conducts programs including the following:

- Home health nursing
- Hypertension screening
- Nutrition
- Venereal disease control
- Health education
- School health services
- Cancer screening
- Allergy detection
- Epidemiology

Environmental health programs of the department include wastewater quality control, water supplies inspection, food service inspection, control of open burning, handling of solid and hazardous wastes, occupational health, and others.

Plans for Expansion. Health department facilities in Vernal are particularly cramped. The office in the Uintah County Courthouse has about 800 square feet of space and could use about 1,000 square feet of additional space, primarily for personal health operations. Department officials hope to gain additional space as the courthouse expansion proceeds. Other health department offices are generally adequate at the present time.

Other Health-Related Operations of Uintah County. Uintah County spends about $12,000 to $15,000 each year on indigent services. Administered directly by the County Commission, these funds are used to cover medical bills and other one-time expenses of both the local needy and others passing through the area.

Since closure of Vernal's only nursing home a few years ago, Uintah County has considered establishing a county-owned home. Construction of a 50-bed facility on land already owned by the county is estimated to cost $1.2 to $1.3 million. The county would pay for the facility from cash reserves. It is not yet certain who would operate the nursing home. Mostly likely, Uintah County would lease the building to a private operator--although it is possible that the county could become both owner and operator. Even with a private operator, it is possible that the county would subsidize operations if the occupancy rate falls below a certain point. However, the existing demand for nursing home facilities in Uintah County is believed to be sufficient to maintain a high occupancy rate.

The county also has applied for federal funding for construction of a mental health center. The application was approved, but funds ran out before the appropriation for the Uintah Basin could be made. The building would have been built as a joint mental health-social services complex together with the regional office of the Utah Department of Social Services. Mental health operations would be a function of local, not state,

government. Since the mental health center was not funded by the usual federal source, another funding source must be found to meet this need in the Uintah Basin.

Airport

The Vernal airport is owned and operated jointly by Uintah County and the City of Vernal (75 percent county and 25 percent city).

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$ 3,822	$ 6,386	$ 13,980	$ 212
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Recurring Capital Outlay	0	103,389	720	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	745,248	87,227	468,474	372,206
O&M	16,909	13,807	35,342	14,338

Personnel. The Vernal airport employs a part-time manager. Other maintenance personnel are drawn from other county departments for short periods as needed. This is not expected to change in the foreseeable future.

Service Characteristics and Existing Facilities. The Vernal airport is the only airport in the Uintah Basin offering scheduled commercial service. Until spring 1982, Frontier Airlines had scheduled stops at the airport. Since then, service has been assumed by two commuter airlines. Skywest Airlines has four

flights daily in each direction between Vernal and Salt Lake City. Air Link also offers three daily flights in each direction between Vernal and Denver via Hayden and Fort Collins, Colorado. Most flights on Skywest are on 19-seat Metroliners. There are also two fixed-base operators at the Vernal airport.

Vernal has two asphalt runways, one 6,600 feet long and 150 feet wide, the other 4,100 feet long and 60 feet wide. The airport has nine small hangars and has minor airframe and engine repair available. The aircraft parking apron was recently reconstructed. Two crash trucks are maintained at the airport.

The 1,400-square-foot terminal building is rapidly becoming inadequate to handle the growing passenger traffic. Utah's recently completed State Airport System Plan forecasts that with energy development occurring in the area, enplanements will increase by 25 percent from 1980 to 1985 (i.e., from 34,025 in 1980 to 42,575 in 1985), by 34 percent from 1985 to 1990, and by 28 percent from 1990 to 2000.

Plans for Expansion. Two expansion plans have been proposed. During the 1980 to 1985 period, the State Airport System Plan calls for the construction of a new 3,000- to 6,000-square-foot terminal (estimated by the county to cost about $400,000 to $500,000). (The plan also calls for several improvements which have already been made.) Uintah County and Vernal want essentially these same improvements. In addition, the city and county

want to lengthen the primary runway by 2,100 feet to better accommodate corporate jets. Most of the land needed for runway expansion already has been acquired.

One of the fixed-base (charter) operators at Vernal also plans to construct several hangars at the airport for lease. Some of these would be large enough to accommodate the commuter airlines' Metroliners.

Solid Waste Disposal

Uintah County and the City of Vernal share responsibilities for providing this service to area residents.

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$66,494	$69,468	$82,754	$101,537	$100,668
Recurring Capital Outlay	23,752	29,103	0	35,898	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	0	94	0	0	0
O&M	88,745	78,741	86,327	39,638	12,346
Depreciation	559	626	10,743	10,719	8,219

Each year's municipal audit report follows a somewhat different format. Therefore, figures shown above for each expenditure category may not be fully comparable from year to year.

The figures shown for 1979 and 1980 do not include administrative costs reimbursed to other funds. Part of these reimbursements represent personnel costs as well as possibly other categories of costs. They amounted to $54,517 in 1979, $25,050

in 1980. Reimbursements made in other years cannot be derived from the audits.

Personnel. Vernal has allocated $75,131 for solid waste-related personnel in the 1982 city budget.

Capital Expenditures. The amended 1982 budget allocates no funds for capital outlay related to solid waste disposal.

Debt Service. Vernal and Uintah County have no outstanding long-term debts related to solid waste disposal.

O&M Expenditures. The 1982 Vernal budget allocates $35,500 in O&M expenditures for the operation of the landfill. The O&M budget also includes $30,850 for solid waste collection.

Service Characteristics. Vernal has its own crew and equipment which provide solid waste collection for the city's 7,000 residents. It is estimated that the existing truck and crew could serve a population of up to 8,000. Commercial collection, as well as collection in some unincorporated areas, is administered by a private firm.

Vernal operates a 100-acre sanitary landfill located on Bureau of Land Management land about four miles northeast of the city. Uintah County participates on a 50-50 basis in financing

the costs of the landfill. This landfill has been filled to between 25 and 30 percent of its capacity. There are two caterpillars in use at the landfill. Trash is not burned, but rather is covered with soil. In addition to residential/commercial solid waste, the landfill is used heavily for construction and industrial waste.

No records have been kept of processing rates or capacity at the landfill. However, it is estimated that it has 10 to 15 years of useful life remaining, depending on the rate of growth in the area.

There are no particular problems related to solid waste disposal in the Ashley Valley area. The City of Vernal has recently purchased another garbage truck and will probably need to hire a second collection crew within a few years as growth continues in the community.

In the Tridell-LaPoint area, solid waste is disposed in open trenches located on private land donated for that purpose. The landowner insists that the trash be burned periodically. Uintah County covers and excavates trenches near each community a few times each year.

Uintah County also operates landfills similar to the LaPoint landfill near Gusher and Jensen.

Fire Protection

Three fire departments operate in Uintah County. Operations of the largest, the Vernal Fire Department, are financed jointly by the City of Vernal and Uintah County on a 50-50 basis. This department serves the Maeser-Vernal-Naples area of the Ashley Valley and the Bonanza area. Two smaller departments, also funded by the county, are in the Jensen and Tridell-LaPoint areas. Uintah County also reimburses the City of Roosevelt in Duchesne County for Roosevelt's responses to fire calls in the Town of Ballard.

All fire departments considered here are strictly volunteer departments, with no paid staff. Dispatching is provided by county and Vernal law enforcement agencies. There are no debts outstanding for expenditures related to fire protection.

	1981	1980	1979	1978
City of Vernal Expenditures[a]				
Personnel	$23,953	$16,045	$14,196	$11,977
Recurring Capital Outlay	17,175	269	17,391	2,108
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
O&M	37,732	32,594	8,787	10,193
Total Vernal Expenditures	$78,860	$48,908	$40,374	$24,278
County Contribution to Vernal Fire Department	(est.) 15,000	0	14,961	3,773
County Expenditures for Other Fire Protection[b]	c	52,214[d]	14,872	25,548
Total City-County Fire Expenditures	c	(est.) $86,000	$55,246	$49,826

(continued)

NOTES

[a]Includes county contribution to Vernal Fire Department.
[b]Includes essentially all expenditures by Jensen and Tridell-LaPoint fire departments; also includes county payments to Roosevelt for Ballard fire protection.
[c]County figures are not yet available for 1981.
[d]Less contribution to Vernal.

The categorical figures for expenditures listed above are of very limited value because of missing data and because of differences in the category groupings and the fiscal years employed by the city and the county. A better understanding of expenditures might be possible by considering the current budgets and operations of the individual fire departments, covered in the following paragraphs.

The FY 1982 budgets of Uintah County's three fire departments are as follows:

Personnel (Vernal only)	$ 16,000
Capital Outlay	34,000
O&M	58,000
Total	$108,000

In addition, Uintah County pays the City of Roosevelt for fire protection rendered in Ballard at the rate of $100 per call, or about $2,000 per year. In exchange for this and other service arrangements, Uintah County receives most all of Ballard's revenues from taxes. It is anticipated that at some future time Ballard will assume more direct responsibility for providing or obtaining its own fire protection. However, for now the town is able to have access to a larger city's level of protection with

essentially no sacrifice in terms of access, since Roosevelt and Ballard are so near to each other.

The newly incorporated Town of Naples in the Ashley Valley is in the process of establishing its own fire department. Already the town has received a $43,000 federal grant for the purchase of a fire truck. Service is expected to begin by early 1983. Because of the still uncertain nature of this operation, its projected costs and revenues are omitted from this analysis.

Vernal Fire Department. The Vernal Fire Department serves all of the Ashley Valley except the Jensen area, giving it a primary service population of approximately 15,500. Occasionally the department also is called upon to serve other rural parts of the county. According to the city's 1982 budget (amended May 1982), the department's current budget is $51,750. Of this, $16,000 may be considered as personnel cost (for hospitalization insurance for firefighters); recurring capital expenditure (for small equipment) is $4,100; and O&M comes to $31,650 (including a payment of $10 per man per fire--actually a personnel cost but treated in the budget as "Professional and Technical Services"). No major capital expenditures have been made in recent years. The city and county share the department's costs.

The Vernal Fire Department is headquartered behind the municipal offices in downtown Vernal. Four vehicles are based there:

Two 1,250-gallons-per-minute (GPM) pumper trucks, each with a 1,000-gallon tank.
One brush fire truck with a 300-gallon tank.
One backup pumper truck (tank deteriorated beyond use but pump still valuable at times).

The Vernal airport also has a fairly new 500-GPM airport crash truck and a 250-GPM truck with 500 gallons of dry foam and powder for use in gasoline fires. These trucks remain at the airport.

The fire department has requested that the County Commission acquire a new ladder truck with a hydraulic snorkel and 1,000-gallon tank for an estimated cost of $210,000). It has not yet been determined if the county would buy this truck outright or seek to finance it.

The department is considering the construction of two branch fire stations in the northern end of the Ashley Valley in the next few years. Each of these stations also would necessitate the purchase of a new minipumper truck.

Vernal has 25 volunteer firefighters. There are no plans to hire professional staff at this time. Also, no further volunteer firefighters will be needed until branch stations are established.

Jensen Fire Department. The Jensen Fire Department services the area at the southeastern end of the Ashley Valley, an area of some 1,200 residents. This year the department will receive roughly $19,000 from the county. Of this, approximately $8,000

to $9,000 will be used for minor recurring capital outlay and $10,000 for O&M. The department also is receiving a $5,000 grant from Deseret Generation and Transmission.

The Jensen Fire Department recently constructed a prefabricated steel station house on land leased from Uintah School District. The county paid cash for this building, which cost $11,000.

The department has two military surplus firefighting trucks: a 1,200-gallon, 750-GPM pumper and a 300-gallon truck, both old but well-maintained. Both trucks are designed for use in rugged terrain, and thus are perhaps better suited for rural duty than conventional trucks would be. In addition to fighting fires in the community, these trucks also are called occasionally to supplement state and federal agencies in fighting range fires.

The Jensen Fire Department has 25 volunteer firefighters, of whom about 12 to 15 can be called upon regularly. All are working toward degrees in fire science through a special program of Utah Technical College.

There is no need for additional personnel at present. However, through fundraisers and county aid the department hopes to be able to purchase a portable pump unit (not attached to a truck) next year. Cost of the pump is $5,000.

Tridell-LaPoint Fire Department. The Tridell-LaPoint Fire Department has a primary service area of close to 500 square

miles with a population of some 2,000. It also assists various other jurisdictions as necessary. The department's 1982 budget is approximately $23,000, including $8,000 for O&M and some $15,000 for capital outlay. This year's capital expense includes several thousand dollars to acquire/construct a vehicle for carrying fire hose, in addition to the recurring annual cost of purchasing smaller equipment.

At present, Tridell-LaPoint has two military surplus vehicles: a 1,200-gallon tanker with 650-GPM pumping capacity located at LaPoint, and a 500-gallon, 200-GPM truck located six miles away at Tridell.

A new fire station was built in LaPoint three years ago, using mostly donated materials and labor and a site leased from the school district. The department hopes to build a new station in Tridell this year, if county funding can be obtained. Similar to the new Jensen station in construction, this one would cost about $11,000 plus site and footings.

Tridell and LaPoint have a combined force of about 30 volunteer firefighters. The fire chief, also a volunteer, is a retired fireman with over 20 years' professional experience in California.

Parks and Recreation

Most recreation facilities operated by local government in Uintah County traditionally have involved various types of ad hoc

cooperative agreements between Uintah County, Vernal, and Uintah County School District. However, early in 1982 Vernal established a municipal parks and recreation department. The new department should have two main effects of interest in this analysis. First, it should promote greater emphasis on and continuity in funding for recreation programs in the area. Second, new recreation hirings and other restructuring of the way this service is provided mean that past trends in expenditures for recreation are almost wholly irrelevant for projecting future expenditures. For this reason, no table showing past trends in parks and recreation expenditures is presented here.

Personnel. Vernal parks and recreation expenditures generally are divided into two groups: those associated with the golf course (a long-standing city budget category), and all others falling under the new parks and recreation department. (A third portion, those expenditures associated with the cemetery, are normally lumped together with the parks and recreation budget. However, because cemetery operations are likely to experience minimal impacts from WRSP, they have been separated from parks and recreation in this analysis and instead are treated in the City of Vernal profile.)

The golf course employs the following persons:

1 Golf Pro (contract)
1 Maintenance Supervisor (8mos/yr)
5 Summer Maintenance Workers

Other parks and recreation personnel are as follows:

1 Parks Director
6 Seasonal Maintenance Workers

Total Personnel Cost	$87,000

Debt Service. Uintah County and the City of Vernal have no outstanding long-term debts related to parks and recreation.

Capital Expenditures. For FY 1982, $3,000 has been budgeted for nonrecurring capital outlay at the golf course. Other capital outlay for parks in the last few months of FY 1982 is estimated to be $33,650.

O&M Expenditures. The 1982 O&M at the golf course is estimated to cost $31,190. For the last part of FY 1982, the rest of parks and recreation has been budgeted $33,650 for O&M.

Other Expenditures. Prior to the establishment of the parks and recreation department early in spring 1982, the swimming pool and parks were operated by joint city-county bodies. Vernal's contribution to these bodies for about the first eight months of FY 1982 was $100,000 ($88,000 for pool, $12,000 for parks).

During the same period, Uintah County's contribution was approximately $105,000 ($90,000 for pool, $15,000 for parks).

Existing Facilities.

Golf Course. Vernal has a nine-hole golf course and recently purchased land to add an additional nine holes. No funds have been allocated for improving the new acreage, and no estimates have even been made of the costs of improvements. However, an 18-hole golf course will be an increasing priority as growth continues in the Ashley Valley. Adjacent to the golf course is a city-owned pro shop building and a private country club.

Community Parks. Vernal has two community parks. One, located adjacent to the high school and an elementary school, covers about 30 acres. This park has seven ball diamonds. There is also a large covered pavilion which doubles as a picnic facility in the summer and an ice rink in the winter. Last year, $15,000 in playground equipment also was added to the park. There are also four tennis courts. (Two additional tennis courts are located adjacent to the county courthouse, but will soon be removed to make room for the courthouse expansion.) The other park covers about two acres and is located adjacent to the junior high school, on school district land.

The community parks are owned jointly by the city and county. The LDS (Mormon) Church also owns land adjoining the city-county ball diamonds. The county currently contributes about $15,000 per year to the city for parks' O&M. In the past, the LDS Church has also contributed about $3,000 to help offset the O&M cost of park use by church softball leagues. This arrangement probably will continue.

Swimming Pool. An indoor community swimming pool was built adjacent to Vernal Junior High School a few years ago. Last year the city and county each contributed about $90,000 to operation of the pool.

County Park. Uintah County owns the 27-acre "Remember the Maine" regional park in Dry Fork Canyon about 15 miles northwest of Vernal. However, the county makes little or no expenditure for maintenance of the park. Most maintenance in recent years has been contributed by local service clubs. Facilities include a pavilion, picnic areas, volleyball courts, and horseshoe pits.

County Fairground. The Uintah County fairground occupies about 70 acres not far from the center of Vernal. The county has no fair, but the grounds are used for several rodeos each year. Little or nothing has been spent in recent years on

fairground maintenance--partly in anticipation of the fairground being relocated to a more outlying location.

School Grounds. It is estimated that exisiting developed school grounds in Uintah County include about 90 acres of playing fields and playgrounds, with nearly 80 of these acres located in the Ashley Valley.

Plans for Expansion. There has been a tendency in the Vernal area in recent years to locate city and county recreation facilities near public schools. This tendency is being taken a step further with an agreement now being prepared for the new Vernal parks department to develop community parks on school grounds. Such an arrangement could virtually eliminate the need for acquisition of new park sites by the city or county, since the school district already owns considerable land.

The city plans several improvements for the park adjacent to the swimming pool and junior high school. It is expected that about $25,000 will be spent developing the park this year, including construction of a small pavilion and acquisition of playground equipment. Funds will come from the city, county, and private donations. Labor also will be donated by the local oil industry.

The growing popularity of local softball leagues has created a need for another ball diamond in the community. As with other

past recreation needs in Vernal, provision of the new diamond will probably depend on a funding agreement being reached between the city and the county.

Although the community swimming pool is new, there are plans to remodel the area around it to include outdoor decking and other features which would make it more attractive during the summer. No cost estimate is available for these improvements.

As already mentioned, the golf course will be expanded to 18 holes in the next few years, and the fairground will be relocated to allow for better use of its present site.

Deseret Generation and Transmission has agreed to donate $120,000 to Vernal and $100,000 to Uintah County over the next two to three years for recreation use. These funds will help to finance some of the improvements outlined above and may also be used for recreation-related operating costs. Uintah County already has received $65,000 of this grant. From it, $2,000 has been allocated for the park in Vernal adjacent to the junior high, and $22,000 to the county library. Portions of it also will be allocated for park improvements adjacent to Todd Elementary School; for parks in the Jensen, Maeser, Naples, and Ballard areas; and for ball park lights in Vernal.

Table 10

UINTAH COUNTY
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1980	Year Ending 1981
REVENUE BASE			
Assessed Valuation	$88,635,893	$102,570,979	$149,870,335
Gross Taxable Sales	33,145,919	25,034,376	51,030,580
Mill Levy	16.28	16.36	12.36
REVENUES			
Property Tax	$ 1,468,105	$ 1,699,066	
General Sales and Use Taxes	219,712	189,224	
Other Taxes	32,782	53,436	
Licenses and Permits	32,841	23,753	
Intergovernmental Transfers	1,615,516	3,669,741	
Charges for Services	197,111	230,196	
Fines and Forfeitures	340,957	979,129	
Other	890,479	1,151,044	
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 4,797,503	$ 7,995,589	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,937,115	7,433,211	
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ 860,388	$ 562,378	

SOURCE

County Audit reports and other records.

CITY OF VERNAL

The City of Vernal is the largest incorporated area of Uintah County. The 1980 Census reported a total population of 6,600.

Vernal is located in the central portion of Ashley Valley. The valley is the most densely populated part of the county and includes the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer District, the Maeser Water Improvement District, the newly incorporated Town of Naples, and the Jensen Water Improvement District. U.S. 40 bisects the town and serves as the major transportation artery. The highway connects Vernal with the Colorado border to the east and the Salt Lake City area approximately 120 miles to the west.

Vernal is the retail trade center of Uintah County. As a result, sales and use taxes historically have accounted for the largest portion of the city government's revenues. In 1979, 1980, and 1981, sales taxes accounted for 36 percent, 41 percent, and 35 percent, respectively, of the city's revenues.

The city also receives revenues from the operation of utilities. Charges for water, solid waste disposal, and wastewater treatment services have accounted for 28 percent, 32 percent, and 41 percent of the city's revenues in 1979, 1980, and 1981, respectively.

Intergovernmental transfers are the third largest category of revenues. Property taxes have been much less important, accounting for about 2 percent of the city's revenues.

Table 11 presents a profile of Vernal's revenues and expenditures for 1979, 1980, and 1981. Vernal's assessed valuation has increased as the city has grown. Total assessed value in the city was $26.8 million in 1981, a 64 percent increase from the 1979 level. This has meant a substantial increase in the allowable limit for general obligation indebtedness. The limit is set at 20 percent of assessed valuation for general purpose bond issues, and 40 percent for utility purpose issues.

The remainder of this section reviews Vernal's expenditures for public services. In addition to the services it provides jointly with Uintah County, the City of Vernal provides several categories of services which are likely to be impacted by WRSP. These include: law enforcement, transportation, water, wastewater treatment, and administration.

Law Enforcement

	1981	1980	1979	1978
Personnel	$418,090	$356,776	$247,953	$208,746
Recurring Capital Outlay	28,349	7,510	23,955	19,147
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
O&M	91,538	60,541	76,821	58,753

Personnel. The Vernal Police Department employs the following 27 persons:

Number	Position
1	Chief
1	Lieutenant
4	Sergeants
14	Line Officers
4	Dispatchers
1	Administrative Secretary
1	Records Clerk
1	Computer Operator

Total Personnel Cost $669,000
(recently increased to $680,000 without adding personnel)

During FY 1983, the department hopes to hire one more detective (line officer) and one more secretary.

Debt Service. Vernal has no long-term debts which relate specifically to the police department.

Capital Expenditures. The Vernal Police Department has 20 vehicles, one for each sworn officer. Cars are replaced every three to four years. A new car, fully equipped, costs about $12,000.

Total recurring capital expenditures for the department, including cars, typically range between $30,000 and $60,000 per

year. The recently amended budget for 1982 allocates $65,436 for recurring capital expenditures.

O&M Expenditures. O&M is expected to jump dramatically in 1982, up to $144,240. The greatest growth is expected in the areas of training, supply acquisition, and leases.

Existing Facilities and Plans for Expansion. The police department presently occupies about 1,500 square feet of office space in the municipal building. This space is considered quite crowded and will become even more crowded with the addition of personnel. It is anticipated that during the next two years the crowding problem will be solved in one of two ways: (1) the department will move to another building elsewhere in the city; or (2) other city operations will move to a new building, allowing the police department to expand in the existing building.

Vernal has received about one-half of a $112,250 law enforcement grant from Deseret Generation and Transmission. The remainder of the grant is expected during the next two years.

Transportation

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$93,283	$89,097	$77,442	$62,419	$47,000
Capital Outlay	58,559	8,579	2,373	14,512	21,000
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0
O&M	96,653	83,530	67,560	62,658	54,250

Personnel. The Vernal streets department presently employs five permanent, full-time workers, pays half the wages of another permanent city employee, and employs the equivalent of 1.5 temporary seasonal workers. All are paid hourly. The amended 1982 budget allows $130,000 for streets personnel.

Capital Expenditures. The audit figures cited in the table above include both recurring and nonrecurring capital outlay. The amended budget for 1982 allocates $7,000 for recurring and $364,500 for nonrecurring capital outlay.

O&M Expenditures. Vernal has budgeted $130,700 for street-related O&M during 1982.

Roadways. Vernal has 31 miles of streets, essentially all of which are paved. However, nearly all of the older streets in the city were paved using the nearby, inexpensive supply of tar sands, in many cases without a road base beneath it. Because of

this, many city streets are in very poor condition and require reconstruction.

The city has considered two methods for financing a major street improvement program. One method would be to budget about $300,000 per year for the next 10 to 15 years for street reconstruction. The other possibility is that the city would bond for $1 to $2 million for street improvements, to speed up the reconstruction program.

New roads in the city usually are built and funded by private developers for their subdivision. Unlike the older streets, these streets are constructed to specification. Curb and gutter replacement, when needed, is usually done through special assessments to the adjoining property owners.

The city has recently replaced two wooden bridges. Only one other bridge will require replacement or major repair in the foreseeable future. Located in a newly annexed area, the bridge will be widened from one existing lane to two lanes. Cost has not been estimated yet, but will be borne jointly by the city and Uintah County.

The just-released Ashley Valley Master Plan calls for extending 100 South in Vernal eastward to its intersection with east Highway 40. The plan is to relieve some of the Main Street congestion by diverting traffic to 100 South. Vernal now is looking for funds for this project. The city also is undertaking spot improvements on 500 South to facilitate traffic flows there.

Other Services. The city plows streets after winter snowstorms. The streets department also oversees street lighting. There is no city-provided bus service.

Water Supply

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$158,466	$154,200	$184,316	$180,263	$170,094
Recurring Capital Outlay	51,752	88,711	9,996	0	23,470
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	38,525	49,962	55,910	37,712
Debt Service	71,041	74,109	8,886	32,678	32,315
Administrative O&M	329,993	78,199	72,956	35,764	28,266
Line O&M	235,354	23,978	50,790	47,886	77,529
Depreciation	51,067	48,453	50,239	50,130	49,627

Each year's municipal audit report follows a slightly different format. Therefore, the figures shown above for each expenditure category may not be fully comparable from year to year.

The figures for several years do not include administrative costs reimbursed to other funds. These reimbursements include, in part, personnel costs as well as possibly other non-O&M costs. They amounted to $48,999 in 1978, $54,677 in 1979, and $102,300 in 1980. Reimbursements made in other years cannot be derived from the audits.

Personnel. Vernal's water department currently employs six full-time workers. The city has budgeted $153,000 for water department personnel for 1982.

Capital Expenditures. Most major capital outlay for Vernal's water system is financed through general obligation bonds. The city has budgeted $43,400 for minor, recurring capital outlay and $316,000 for nonrecurring capital outlay relating to the water system during 1982.

Debt Service. Vernal has two issues of general obligation serial bonds outstanding for water system improvements. The first was issued in 1961 at 4 percent interest and will be fully retired by FY 1987. The entire $650,000 issue was for water improvements. The second was issued in 1979 at 6 percent interest and will be fully retired by 1995. About 28 percent, or $250,000, of this issue was earmarked for the water system.

O&M Expenditures. The amended 1982 water department budget allocates $379,950 to expenditures classified as O&M. Of this, $194,000 is administrative and $185,950 is line-related.

Service Area. A June 1981 court settlement separated the Ashley Valley Water System into two separate systems, to be operated by the City of Vernal and the Ashley Valley Water and

Sewer Improvement District. The separation is estimated to reduce the city's water revenues by 30 to 50 percent. The corresponding reduction in city expenditures is estimated to be about 25 percent. Budget estimates for 1982 as outlined above do not account for this separation in the water system.

At the present time, all treated water consumed in the Maeser, Ashley Valley, and Jensen water districts, as well as in the City of Vernal, is treated at Vernal's treatment plant. However, the city directly services only the 2,100 connections in the city limits.

Service Characteristics. All water now entering the Vernal-Ashley Valley water system comes from Ashley Spring, where it immediately undergoes desanding. Later, the water is chlorinated before entering the distribution system. The State Board of Health has given Vernal a "Not Approved—Corrective Action" rating for its water system because the system is operating far in excess of design capacity and because of the high turbidity of the water at certain times.

Historical records on water demand within the City of Vernal are not readily available. However, the combined consumption of all users on the water system valley-wide is now averaging about 5 to 6 million gallons per day (MGD). During the peak month of June, the average demand was 7.3 MGD in 1980 and 10.4 MGD in 1981. This compares with a chlorinating capacity of about 12

MGD. Vernal water officials estimate that less than 10 percent of the city's water consumption occurs at industrial connections, with most going to residential and commercial users.

City reservoirs have a treated storage capacity of about 2,250,000 gallons.

Plans for Expansion. In its effort to resolve the area's water problems, Vernal has agreed to purchase 7,000 acre-feet of water from the new Red Fleet Reservoir. This water is to be treated in the new Central Utah Project (CUP) plant which the Central Utah Water Conservancy District will construct. The reservoir now is being filled, and the treatment plant is in the early design stages. The plant initially will be built to treat up to 15 MGD. However, it will be designed to be capable of expansion to a 30-MGD capacity. Cost of the 15-MGD plant currently is estimated at $6 to $8 million. (This includes hydraulic features needed for the 30-MGD capacity.) The plant will be built in the extreme northwest corner of Section 4, T.4S, R.21E. Construction is planned to begin in spring 1983 and could take up to two years. The entire project will be built with the conservancy district's cash reserves. When the new plant is complete, Vernal's Ashley Spring raw water also will be diverted to it, and the existing treatment plant will be closed.

Vernal also plans to construct additional storage capacity for at least 3 million gallons of treated water near the new

treatment plant, at a cost of $660,000. Revenue bonds may be used to fund this. The city also will need to construct part of the transmission line leading into the new plant. This will cost at least $388,500.

Many of the water transmission lines which the city installed in the early 1960s are now deteriorating. The city plans to replace some of these each year for the next several years. It also will be necessary to install lines to serve new areas as growth continues. The city water department also will need a new dump truck soon. The truck will cost about $24,000.

Deseret Generation and Transmission has agreed to make a grant of up to $358,400 available for water improvements in Vernal on an as-needed basis. In addition, the city recently received a loan of $1,048,000 from the Utah Community Impact Account for water system improvements. The loan was made at 4.5 percent interest and will be amortized over 20 years with repayment beginning in 1983.

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$39,722	$26,122	$ 34,686	$32,140	$29,579
Recurring Capital Outlay	5,562	5,387	0	0	23,470
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	996	236,921	1,000	2,029
Debt Service	68,728	24,904	0	0	0
Administrative O&M	89,175	28,402	16,456	79,885	29,910
Line O&M	5,098	13,719	32,170	29,369	19,848
Depreciation	30,464	20,703	22,199	20,872	20,653

Each year's municipal audit report follows a slightly different format. Therefore, the figures shown above for each expenditure category may not be fully comparable from year to year.

The figures for 1980 do not include costs reimbursed to other funds. These reimbursements include personnel costs and possibly other categories of costs. They amounted to $68,600 in 1980. Reimbursements made in certain other years cannot be derived from the audits.

Personnel. The Vernal sewer department employs three part-time workers. The city has budgeted $40,000 for sewer department personnel in 1982.

Capital Expenditures. The large increase in nonrecurring capital outlay in 1979 represents expenditures made on an

Environmental Protection Agency grant for plant construction. Virtually all other major capital outlay for wastewater treatment appears to be financed by general obligation bonds.

The city has budgeted $17,000 for recurring capital outlay and $465,500 for nonrecurring capital outlay for sewers during 1982.

Debt Service. In 1979, Vernal issued $900,000 in general obligation serial bonds for water and sewer improvements. The last of these bonds will be retired in 1995. Face rate on all these bonds is 6 percent. Approximately 72 percent, or $650,000, of the total issue is earmarked for sewer-related construction.

O&M Expenditures. The amended 1982 sewer department budget allocates $121,300 to O&M expenses. Of this, $96,150 is budgeted for administrative O&M and $25,150 for line O&M.

Service Area. The present wastewater treatment system serves approximately 2,000 connections within the Vernal city limits. With completion of the new valley-wide sewer system later this year, most of the 100 homes in the city which are now using septic tanks will be added to the system. This will represent a total service population within Vernal only of about 7,000.

Service Characteristics. Vernal's present wastewater treatment plant processes about 2.5 MGD during most of the year, 1.5 to 2 MGD during the winter. However, the plant is quite old and operates far above its design capacity. The new valley-wide treatment plant is designed to serve over 40,000 persons. When it is completed, Vernal's existing plant will be closed. Vernal's main trunk lines feeding the treatment plant already are installed.

Plans for Expansion. Growth in the city requires that several wastewater collection lines be replaced by larger lines. It also is necessary to extend lines into newly developing areas. Toward these purposes, Vernal has received a $749,250 loan from the Community Impact Account (4.5 percent, 20 years); a $90,000 Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and an as-needed grant for up to $184,800 from Deseret Generation and Transmission. It also should be noted that often in newly developing areas the developers will install sewer mains rather than pay impact fees to the city.

No major equipment or vehicle purchases are anticipated over the next few years.

Administration

The expenditure figures below, drawn from city audit reports, are for the following budgetary categories not covered by other Vernal expenditure profiles:

Mayor and Council
City Manager
City Attorney
Finance Director
Community Development/Housing
Public Works Administration/Engineering
Cemetery (separated from parks and recreation expenditures in order to allow better estimation of WRSP-induced park and recreation impacts)
General Government Buildings
Non-Departmental General Government

The figures also reflect expenditures made in some years for the following categories:

Main Street Improvements (Special Assessment District)
Municipal Court/Circuit Court
Protective Inspection
Elections

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$359,327	$301,627	$201,669	$123,355	$109,100
Capital Outlay	328,657	291,135	31,303	3,940	14,525
Debt Service	24,992	14,540	0	0	0
O&M	233,227	133,970	99,521	68,133	53,350

For these general government expenditures, the city has budgeted the following amounts in FY 1982:

	Personnel	Recurring Capital Outlay	Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	Debt Service	O&M
Mayor and Council	$ 29,060	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 9,350
City Manager	30,040	130	0	0	8,020
City Attorney	49,500	0	0	0	20,300
Finance Director	91,322	14,300	0	0	23,575
Community Development	52,164	17,550	0	0	21,300
Public Works Administration/Engineering	90,305	3,605	0	0	36,350
Cemetery	46,000	0	3,000	0	11,376
General Government Buildings	10,194	0	10,500	0	27,650
Non-Departmental	45,500	23,150	0	32,000	49,400
Circuit Court	29,600	1,500	0	0	13,450
Elections	0	0	0	0	2,000
Total Expenditures	$473,685	$60,235	$13,500	$32,000	$222,771

Personnel. Vernal currently employs the following persons in general government operations:

Number	Position
1	Mayor
5	Council Members
1	City Manager
1	Finance Director
1	Treasurer
1	Payroll/Business License
1	Utility Clerk
1	Coop-Student
1	Attorney (retainer)
0.5	Custodian
0.1	Building Maintenance Worker
1	Public Works Director
1	Maintenance Carpenter
1	Inspector
1	Cemetery Supervisor
0.75	Sexton
0.5	Cemetery Maintenance Worker (seasonal)

Number	Position
1	City-County Planner
1	Assistant Planner
1	Court Secretary
1	Court Clerk (2 part-time employees)
1	Coop. Court Employee
1	Executive Secretary
2	Clerk/Typists
Total Personnel Cost	$471,372

Debt Service. The city is presently purchasing an IBM computer through a lease-purchase arrangement. Payments on the computer in FY 1982 (including interest) are $24,991. The computer will be fully paid for by FY 1983.

O&M Expenditures. The 74 percent increase (from $133,970 to $233,227) in O&M expenditures for administration from 1980 to 1981 seems to be due to one-time factors as well as factors which are expected to persist. In general, it seems reasonable to expect that, without inflation and future boomtown-type impacts, these total O&M expenses will tend to stabilize or perhaps even decline somewhat.

Existing Facilities and Plans for Expansion.

Administrative Offices. Vernal has a two-story municipal building. The main floor, some 2,000 square feet of space, is occupied by most city administrative offices. The second

story, about 1,500 square feet, is occupied by the police department. Both the police and administrative staff are very crowded in their present offices. Between them, about 1,000 to 1,500 square feet of additional space are needed to meet present requirements. This need could be met if the police department were to move into the proposed interagency law enforcement complex. The municipal building also is badly in need of exterior refurbishing and additional parking space. Other needs include an elevator and a larger council chamber/meeting room.

The needed office and parking space could be added on to the present building site. The city could also purchase adjoining land, if necessary. As yet, no cost estimates have been made for the needed improvements.

City Garage. The city garage/maintenance shops are located across the street from the administrative offices. The facility has seven bays for vehicle maintenance and repair, four of which are in a building only two years old. The garage is now operating at capacity. There is no room to expand on the present site.

Cemetery. The city plans to add to its cemetery sprinkler system this year. In FY 1983, the city council will be asked to fund a $7,000 addition to the cemetery maintenance building.

Table 11

CITY OF VERNAL
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1980	Year Ending 1981
REVENUE BASE			
Assessed Valuation	$ 16,335,309	$ 18,798,778	$ 26,839,484
Gross Taxable Sales	122,923,341	150,901,104	180,220,819
Mill Levy	3.24	3.29	3.07
REVENUES			
Property Tax	$ 39,735	$ 55,605	$ 63,672
General Sales and Use Taxes	908,615	1,051,258	1,190,652
Other Taxes	48,451	39,712	48,146
Licenses and Permits	37,356	39,663	50,847
Intergovernmental Transfers	464,046	447,289	318,935
Charges for Services	690,895	817,700	1,417,971
Water and Sewer Connections	209,159	189,401	0
Interest Income	20,507	110,195	142,464
Other	86,480	65,247	197,033
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 2,505,244	$ 2,587,006	$ 3,429,720
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,914,007	2,192,302	3,362,748
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ 591,237	$ 394,704	$ 66,972

SOURCE

City audit reports and other records.

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District encompasses most of the land area of Ashley Valley in Uintah County. Its location is shown on Map 2 in Section II of this report. The district surrounds the City of Vernal and includes the newly incorporated City of Naples within its boundaries. In 1980, the estimated population within the district was 6,359.

The district is on the verge of expanding its water and wastewater treatment operations to a much larger scale. As the district expands its water and wastewater treatment services, user fees will be the primary source of revenues. The district is also empowered to levy property taxes, and its 11.89 mill levy in 1981 was the highest of all special districts in the study area. Table 12 profiles the district's revenues for 1979 and 1981.

The district has not projected its expanding future operating expenses beyond preparation of annual budgets. Under these circumstances, estimated budgets for 1981 and 1982 are probably the most useful clues available regarding future operating costs.

Water Supply

	1982 Budget (Water and Sewer)	1981 Budget (Mostly Water Only)
Personnel	$ 107,239	$ 60,000
Recurring Capital Outlay	20,000	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	1,040,000	23,000
Debt Service	218,587	288,500
Line O&M	166,667	113,500
Administrative O&M	153,076	72,700

Personnel. The district presently employs a salaried district manager and six hourly workers including a meter reader, three maintenance men, and two secretaries.

Capital Expenditures. For the past few years, the district has focused on plant construction for both water and sewage treatment. It has relied primarily on bonding to finance the construction. However, a recent impact mitigation grant of $322,400 from Deseret Generation and Transmission (builder of the Bonanza Power Plant), as well as grants and loans from the Community Impact Board, will fund considerable construction on the district's water system. Thus far in 1982, the Community Impact Board has granted the district $356,000 for construction of its new water system.

Debt Service. Waiting for interest rates on long-term bonds to decline, the district has $2.5 million in bond anticipation notes now outstanding with a local bank. Of these notes, $1.5 million is borrowed at 8 percent and $1 million at 12 percent. The district currently is paying only interest on the notes, with no principal being repaid. The district has up to 30 years to retire the notes. About 60 percent of the $2.5 million is for water improvements. With a statutory ceiling on general obligation bonded indebtedness of $2.8 million, Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District will exhaust nearly all of its general obligation bonding capacity with this issue.

The district has recently received water system loans from the Community Impact Board totaling $1,530,000. Of this amount, $450,000 was at 4.5 percent, $730,000 was at 3.5 percent, and

$350,000 was loaned interest-free. All three loans have a 20-year repayment schedule beginning in 1983.

O&M Expenditures. The 1981 line O&M figure quoted above is strictly the O&M related to water operations. However, for the 1981 administrative O&M and both the administrative and line O&M figures in the 1982 budget, it was necessary to combine the water- and sewer-related costs. During 1981, most O&M costs probably were associated with the water operations, since the district will not actually begin sewage collection and treatment until late 1982. However, in 1982 a large portion of them must be considered as sewer-related.

Service Characteristics. By the end of 1982, the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District is expected to supply water to 2,300 to 2,500 connections. Ashley Spring is the source of the raw water which is treated at the Vernal municipal treatment plant. The estimated peak demand is about 3 MGD. Annual average demand is unavailable; however, it is probably about 2 MGD. Virtually all of the district's customers are residential/commercial, with some agricultural use at residential connections.

Currently, the district has treated storage capacity totaling 2.5 million gallons. (This includes a 1-million-gallon tank shared by the district and Vernal.) In addition, the district

has two tanks under construction. They are to be completed by early summer 1982. Each of the new tanks will hold 2 million gallons.

Plans for Expansion. Like the Maeser and Jensen water districts, the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District presently obtains all of its treated water from Vernal. However, the Vernal water system presently operates far in excess of its designed capacity. Because the Ashley Valley district failed to settle on a plan for correcting the situation, it received a "Not Approved" rating from the State Health Department. The district hopes to prepare a plan by late 1982 which would lead to the correction of the problem and the lifting of the "Not Approved" rating.

In a recent referendum, district residents voted to build a second, new water treatment plant in the valley. The referendum settled a long-standing controversy about whether the district should construct a 5- to 10- MGD water treatment plant jointly with the Maeser Water Improvement District or join with other jurisdictions in the Ashley Valley to purchase water treatment from a 15-MGD plant planned by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. The Ashley Valley district has rights to 4,000 or more acre-feet of raw water from Red Fleet Reservoir.

There are no plans to construct additional treated storage capacity for the district. However, new distribution lines are

planned for areas not now served by the water system. The district is considering the issuance of revenue bonds to supplement the recent grants and state loans for refinancing new lines and the new treatment plant.

Wastewater Treatment

The wastewater treatment system is just beginning operations. Therefore, its costs are limited to a few categories.

	1982 Budget	1981 Budget
Personnel	(Combined	$ 0
Recurring Capital Outlay	with	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	water	712,500
Debt Service	system	0
Line O&M	budget)	0
Administrative O&M		(Included with water system expenditures)

Personnel. Most personnel costs for the district to date have been associated with the water system. Only now, with the completion of the sewer system, will this begin to change.

Capital Expenditures. Much of the capital cost of the sewer system has been financed either through long-term debt or with intergovernmental grants. However, in 1982, capital outlay has been augmented by a $167,200 impact mitigation grant from Deseret

Generation and Transmission and an $85,000 sewer grant from the Community Impact Fund.

Debt Service. The district has about $1 million in bond anticipation notes issued for the sewer system. Also, the district recently has received a $165,000 loan for sewer improvements from the Community Impact Fund. The loan is at 4.5 percent interest and has a 20-year repayment period beginning in 1983.

Service Characteristics and Plans for Expansion. Ashley Valley is not served by a wastewater collection and treatment system. However, as described above, a regional treatment plant has just been completed. The plant will replace Vernal's existing plant and also serve areas of the Ashley Valley and Maeser districts. Operations are scheduled to begin by fall of 1982.

The new plant consists primarily of aerating ponds. Effluent is chlorinated prior to entering the ponds. Treated water ultimately is used in irrigation, so that there is no direct discharge into streams. The plant has a peak capacity of 21.5 MGD. It is designed to serve a population of 40,000.

Like the plant itself, the trunk lines are being funded mostly by federal grants from the Environmental Protection Agency. However, with recent federal cutbacks, the funds originally allocated for lines in the Naples-Davis area south of Vernal were rescinded. Therefore, new funding sources are being

sought so that this part of the collection system can be completed.

At the outset, the valley-wide sewer system will have 400 to 500 connections within the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District. Others will be added gradually.

Table 12

ASHLEY VALLEY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1981 (Budget, Est.)
REVENUE BASE		
Assessed Valuation	$15,092,759	$23,328,189
Mill Levy	4.00	11.89
REVENUES		
Property Tax	$ 64,234	$ 164,000
Water Sales	196	7,000
Sewer Fees	0	3,000
Water Connection Fees	75	30,000
Sewer Connection Fees	0	1,050,000
Interest	3,185	17,000
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 67,690	$ 1,271,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	38,335	1,270,200
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ 29,355	$ 800

SOURCE

District financial statements and other records.

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The Maeser Water Improvement District is shown on Map 2 in Section II of this report. The district is northwest of Vernal in Uintah County. It is adjacent to the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District. In 1980, an estimated 2,270 residents lived within the boundaries of the Maeser district.

As shown in Table 13, the primary sources of revenue for the district are water sales and water connection fees. Water sales accounted for more than 65 percent of total revenues in 1978 and for almost 60 percent of the total in 1979. Water connection fees nearly doubled from 1978 to 1979. Property taxes levied by the district are another revenue source.

Water Supply

Maeser provides water service to about 645 connections. Expenditures for providing this service are outlined below.

	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$14,521	$ 13,137	$ 21,356
Recurring Capital Outlay	0	2,630	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	16,460	69,855	104,003
Debt Service	17,306	7,541	9,540
Administrative O&M	17,476	16,730	18,658
Line O&M	4,083	2,540	4,736
Depreciation	13,327	12,915	15,846
Total	$83,173	$125,348	$174,139

Personnel. The Maeser Water Improvement District employs one part-time clerk (on salary) and one almost full-time superintendent-maintenance man who is paid a base salary plus an hourly wage.

Debt Service. The Maeser district has the following long-term debts outstanding:

Type of Debt	Principal Remaining	Rate	Date of Final Payment	Other Remarks
Water Revenue Bond	$ 62,500	0.0 percent	1987	$12,500 per year
Water Revenue Bond	$235,000	0.0 percent	1998	$15,000 per year; $10,000 in final year
Sewer Revenue Bond	$500,000	8.0 percent	1990	Started paying interest in 1981; will start paying principal in 1983
Water Bond Anticipation Notes	$250,000	12.5 percent	--	Must be paid off by 1987
Water General Obligation Bond	$150,000	8.0 percent	1987	Started paying in 1982 ($25,000 plus $12,000 interest)
Sewer General Obligation Bond	$150,000	8.0 percent	1987	Started paying interest in 1981; will start paying principal in 1982 ($25,000 plus $12,000 interest)
	$1,347,500	Total Debt Outstanding		

In addition to the debts above, the district has recently received water and sewer loans from the Community Impact Board totaling $1,781,000 ($880,000 at 4.5 percent, $901,000 interest-free). All of these loans have a 20-year repayment schedule.

Capital Expenditures. The district's most recent available financial statement is for 1979. Until that time, both recurring and nonrecurring capital expenditures, not taking the form of debt service, were very irregular.

In 1982, the Maeser district received water and sewer grants of $116,800 from Deseret Generation and Transmission and $500,000 from the Community Impact Fund. These grants will help the district carry out the expansion programs outlined below.

Service Characteristics. The district's source of raw water is Ashley Spring. The raw water is treated at the Vernal municipal treatment plant (chlorination and desanding). Although accurate records of water demand are unavailable, the district's demand probably is about 0.6 MGD. The demand probably peaks in June at about 1 MGD. About 90 percent of the district's customers are residential/commercial, and about 10 percent are agricultural.

Like the Ashley Valley and Jensen water districts, the Maeser Water Improvement District presently obtains all of its water from Vernal. However, this treatment plant does not meet state health standards. Maeser's failure to settle on a plan to correct the situation caused the district to receive a "Not Approved" rating. The district hopes to have a plan ready soon for correcting the problem and lifting the "Not Approved" rating.

Currently, Maeser owns essentially no treated storage capacity. However, a 2-million-gallon tank for the district is now nearing completion.

Plans for Expansion. Maeser has been involved in a lengthy controversy over how to meet the long-term water needs of the Ashley Valley communities. At one point, it appeared that the Maeser district would rely on its own wells or the treatment plant planned by the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District. However, it now appears that Maeser may purchase water from the Central Utah Project plant when it is completed.

Maeser is now in the planning stages for a second storage tank which probably will have a capacity of 1 million gallons. The cost of the tank has not yet been determined.

The district has made no estimates of future water service expenditures.

Wastewater Treatment

Maeser will soon be served by the new valley-wide wastewater treatment plant now nearing completion. Major transmission lines from Maeser to the plant are already in place. Initially, the district will have about 450 connections on the sewer system. It is likely to be quite some time before the entire district is serviced by the sewer system, since in some places the topography is unsuitable for feeding the new treatment plant. No estimates of operating personnel or other expenditures have been made for Maeser's sewer services.

Table 13

MAESER WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1978	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1981
REVENUE BASE			
Assessed Valuation	$2,687,261	$2,991,400	$3,980,190
Mill Levy	2.31	2.95	8.30
REVENUES			
Property Tax	$ 8,811	$ 8,765	
Water Sales	41,949	48,652	
Water Connection Fees	12,600	24,450	
Other	225	387	
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 63,585	$ 82,029	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	112,432	69,844	
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ -48,847	$ 12,185	

SOURCE

District financial statements and other records.

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The Jensen Water Improvement District is located in Uintah County. It is shown on Map 2 in Section II of this report. The district is southeast of Vernal and the newly incorporated City of Naples. It is adjacent to the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District.

In 1980, the population within the Jensen district was estimated to be 724. In 1982, it is estimated to be 1,050 to 1,200. This increase is, in part, due to the influx of construction workers for the Bonanza Power Plant.

As shown in Table 14, the district's primary revenue sources are water sales and water connection fees. Water sales accounted for almost 60 percent of total revenues for the district in 1979 and 1980. Property taxes levied by the district are another revenue source.

Water Supply

Expenditures for providing water service in the Jensen district are outlined below.

	1980	1979	1978	1977
Personnel	$ 9,876	$13,506	$ 8,547	$ 9,491
Administrative O&M	7,237	7,272	4,777	5,044
Line O&M	14,711	15,829	6,130	16,890
Depreciation	10,827	10,827	10,552	10,474
Water Purchases	25,204	16,968	15,436	10,799
Debt Service	9,300	9,400	9,500	9,600
Recurring Capital Outlay	0	0	609	0
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0

Personnel. The Jensen district's 1980 personnel expenditure is for one part-time clerk, one part-time maintenance man, and the part-time board chairman who is paid $150 a month. (Other board members' fees are included under "Administrative O&M." Additional part-time personnel costs may be included under "Line O&M.")

Debt Service. Two series of serial bonds were issued in 1971 for initial construction of the Jensen water system. In addition, the district recently received a $500,000 loan at 4.5 percent interest from the Community Impact Fund. This loan has a 20-year repayment schedule starting in 1983.

Service Characteristics. During 1980, the district provided water to an average 277 connections. Currently, there are about 290 connections. Most of these are for single-family homes, but they also include a church, a cemetery, two stores, a 160-space park for recreational vehicles (RVs) housing construction workers for the Bonanza Power Plant, 96 occupied units of bachelor quarters for construction workers, and two smaller parks for mobile homes. The district recently has added three industrial connections, each of which consumes about as much as 2.5 to 3 residential connections.

Ashley Spring is the source of the Jensen district's raw water which is treated at the Vernal municipal treatment plant. In 1981, the average demand was 196,816 gallons per day (GPD), and in 1980, it was 144,644 GPD. For the peak months of June and

July, the average demand was 339,820 GPD in 1981 and 226,836 GPD in 1980.

Nearly all usage is at residential/commercial connections. However, during the winter months, some 15 to 20 percent of the connections also use water from the system for agricultural purposes, e.g., watering cattle.

The Jensen Water Improvement District's sole source of treated supply consists of "surplus" water purchased from Vernal. Although no such surplus now exists, Jensen, like the other two water districts in the Ashley Valley, continues to receive water from Vernal. This results in inadequate pressure throughout the district's water system much of the time. The Utah Division of Environmental Health recently changed the system's rating from "Not Approved--Corrective Action" to "Not Approved." Among other things, this change of rating precludes the area from receiving FHA mortgage guarantees.

The Jensen Water District presently has a 120,000-gallon treated storage capacity. A 500,000-gallon storage tank has just been constructed. This tank will make the district's total treated storage capacity sufficient to serve about 775 residential connections. Part of the $300,000 cost of the new tank is being paid for by a $200,000 grant from Deseret Generation and Transmission. In addition, Deseret is to prepay up to $50,000 in connection fees for 146 RV spaces and 70 mobile home spaces in Jensen to house the plant's construction workers. In granting

these funds, Deseret stipulated that the water district must spread the cost of the tank over any other energy projects which impact the district, and that the district must then reimburse Deseret. Recently, the district also has received a $500,000 grant (in addition to the $500,000 loan mentioned earlier) from the Community Impact Fund.

Plans for Expansion. Jensen will purchase treated water from the Central Utah Project plant when the plant is completed. However, to meet its growing need in the meantime, the district hopes to buy water from Maeser's wells and construct a new 12-inch transmission line to bring the water to Jensen. This line would later be connected to the CUP plant. Jensen hopes to discontinue use of its existing transmission line from Vernal because of leakage in that line. The estimated cost of this proposed new line is $1 million. Capacity of the new line would be sufficient to serve about 1,000 connections (contingent upon smaller lines in the Jensen distribution system being updated and expanded). Because the district has only about $130,000 remaining within its statutory limit on general obligation bonds and because of the high fees which would be necessary to cover revenue bonds (Jensen already has the highest water rates in the area). the recent loan and grant from the Community Impact Fund will be vital elements of the district's funding strategy.

Jensen has acquired 1,000 acre-feet of water from the new Red Fleet Reservoir. This water, to be treated at the CUP plant, is a sufficient supply for approximately 1,000 connections. The district also owns other water rights which will remain unused for the foreseeable future.

While the cost to Jensen of purchasing treated water from the CUP treatment plant has not yet been determined, it is expected to be less than the $0.45 per 1,000 gallons which the district now pays Vernal.

There are no plans to develop a central wastewater treatment system in the Jensen area. Because of land elevation conditions, Jensen could not be readily served by the wastewater plant now under construction in the Ashley Valley and would require the construction of a separate plant.

Table 14

JENSEN WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1980	Year Ending 1981
REVENUE BASE			
Assessed Valuation	$2,250,932	$2,248,284	$3,530,092
Mill Levy	4.00	4.49	4.70
REVENUES			
Property Tax	$ 9,506	$ 12,816	
Water Sales	41,152	50,812	
Water Connection Fees	12,462	13,930	
Other	6,665	11,978	
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 69,785	$ 89,536	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	62,975	66,327	
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ 6,810	$ 23,209	

SOURCE

District financial statements and other records.

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Uintah School District serves all of Uintah County in northeastern Utah. The 1980 Census reported a population of 20,506 for the county. In 1980, student enrollment in the district's classrooms (kindergarten through grade 12) totaled about 5,745. Most students attend schools in the Ashley Valley area.

Table 19 presents a profile of the district's revenues in 1979, 1980, and 1981. State revenues are the largest source of funds for the school district. These funds (excluding combined federal/state contributions) accounted for more than 40 percent of the district's total revenues in 1981. More than half of the total 1981 revenues were provided by federal and state funds combined. Property taxes levied by the district are the second largest revenue source, accounting for about 38 percent of total 1981 revenues.

Education

The school district's expenditures and plans for expansion are presented below. Past years' audits for the school district do not clearly divide expenditures according to the categories used for other profiles in this section. Each of the categories shown below includes personnel costs and other expenditures.

	1980-1981	1979-1980	1978-1979	1977-1978	1976-1977
Instruction	$5,451,808	$4,220,294	$3,923,475	$3,659,687	$3,371,928
Administration and Support Services	1,539,722	2,377,157	2,012,310	1,895,549	1,806,736
O&M	1,302,903	1,035,327	914,810	793,184	687,598
Recreation	139,799	129,246	63,198	74,490	68,793
Transportation	691,964	609,635	432,983	355,503	297,717
Recurring Capital Outlay	309,185	447,806	174,308	229,737	132,056
Nonrecurring Capital Outlay	195,231	1,593,099	1,784,007	801,883	916,927
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	57,500	108,047	73,393	0	0

Service Characteristics. The following tables show an increase in average daily school attendance and present 1982 enrollment, capacity, and teaching staff by grade level and location.

	1980-1981	1979-1980	1978-1979	1977-1978	1976-1977
Average Daily Attendance	4,981	4,700	4,444	4,330	4,196

	In the Ashley Valley			Not in the Ashley Valley		
	Elementary (K-6)	Junior High (7-9)	Senior High (10-12)	Elementary (K-6)	Junior High (7-9)	Senior High (10-12)
Enrollment (4/19/82)	3,088	1,009	733	685	230	0
Capacity	2,490[a]	959	932	525[b]	234	0
Full-Time Teachers	81	52	30	23	11	0

[a]Includes approximately 200-student capacity in portable classrooms.
[b]Includes approximately 240-student capacity in portable classrooms.

There are also students residing in the western end of Uintah School District who attend Duchesne School District's Union High School in Roosevelt. Uintah District makes "tuition" payments (covering instruction and transportation) to Duchesne district for these students. The payments were more than $75,000 in FY 1981 and more than $150,000 in FY 1980. Duchesne School District also receives all state grant funds which are associated with Uintah students attending Union High School.

Uintah School District's 1981 to 1982 budget estimates personnel and other costs as follows:

Full-time personnel (payroll and fringes for 451 full-time employees)	$6,910,812
Operation and maintenance	$2,739,200
Capital expenditures (including $2 million prepaid ad valorem property taxes on the Bonanza Power Plant)	$4,238,120
Part-time personnel (primarily substitute teachers)	$ 100,000
Special Funds (undetermined how these are allocated between personnel and O&M)	
Tort liability	$ 42,300
Special transportation	$ 67,800
Recreation	$ 152,700
School lunch	$ 731,146

Uintah School District has no major debts outstanding. This leaves the district with an available general obligation bonding capacity of approximately $29.7 million, based on the assessed valuation as of September 1981.

Plans for Expansion. Uintah School District has two elementary schools now under construction: one in the Naples-Davis area near the center of the Ashley Valley and one in the LaPoint area outside of the valley. Each will have 18 teacher stations and capacity for approximately 600 students. The estimated cost of each building will be $3.11 million, including books and equipment but not including site acquisition. Both schools are expected to open for the 1983 to 1984 school year. Construction is being funded by the capital outlay property tax levy and by $3 million in prepaid property taxes on the Bonanza Power

Plant from Deseret Generation and Transmission. (Deseret is also funding a four-year grant to supplement teachers' salaries in the district. This grant will ultimately total $960,655.) No debt will be incurred in constructing these schools.

Even with construction of the two new elementary schools, a critical, immediate need will persist for classroom space on the junior high school level. Starting in 1982 to 1983, Vernal Junior High will begin holding double sessions. District officials are considering possible ways to finance the necessary new facilities. In October 1982, the Community Impact Board agreed to loan the school district $4.3 million (5 percent interest and a 10-year repayment period) if voters in the district also approve a $17 million bond issue. This combination of state loan and bonding probably offers the most likely solution to the district's capital investment needs.

Uintah School District presently owns five undeveloped school sites totaling 135 acres. All are in the Ashley Valley, where most growth is expected to occur. Thus, the district should face little or no need for further site acquisition in the coming years.

Table 15

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT
FISCAL PROFILE

	Year Ending 1979	Year Ending 1980	Year Ending 1981
REVENUE BASE			
Assessed Valuation	$88,635,893	$102,570,979	$149,870,335
Mill Levy	40.57	43.75	37.68
REVENUES			
Property Tax	$ 3,490,094	$ 3,711,142	$ 4,567,915
Lunch Sales	307,283	316,900	385,628
State Revenue	4,105,344	4,713,720	5,074,449
Federal Revenue	476,721	750,114	893,537
Federal/State Revenue	528,494	589,541	534,366
Payments from Other School Districts	101,307	6,204	0
Other Local Revenue	280,572	324,431	458,531
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 9,289,815	$ 10,412,052	$ 11,914,426
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,708,058	10,862,995	10,421,853
NET FISCAL BALANCE	$ -418,243	$ -450,943	$ 1,492,573

SOURCE

District audit reports and other records.

TOWN OF NAPLES

During the preparation of this report, the residents of Naples voted to incorporate as a town. Naples is an area in the Ashley Valley south of Vernal. It lies completely within the boundaries of the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District. The current population is estimated to be 2,300.

By 1983, town officials intend to offer police, fire, planning, and other municipal services which will replace some of the county services now provided in the area. However, because the new town has no past history from which to project future service delivery and expenditures, and in order to avoid confusion over possible double-counting of costs between jurisdictions, this study does not address costs and revenues for Naples. Town officials have agreed that Naples should be excluded from the study.

FORECAST OF FUTURE CONDITIONS

IV. FORECAST OF FUTURE FISCAL CONDITIONS

This section describes the forecasts of future fiscal conditions for local Utah jurisdictions considered most likely to be impacted by the proposed White River Shale Project. These jurisdictions include:

City of Vernal
Uintah County
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District
Uintah School District
Maeser Water Improvement District
Jensen Water Improvement District

The jurisdictions' future revenues and expenditures are projected for the Baseline Scenario which assumes no WRSP development, and for the WRSP Development Scenario which assumes that the project will be developed.

FORECAST METHODOLOGY

In order to determine the net fiscal effects of WRSP on specific jurisdictions in the study area, estimates of the population in each jurisdiction are required. The methods used to project jurisdiction-specific population and the computer models

used to project the jurisdictions' future expenditures and revenues are described below.

Population Distribution

Population estimates for most of the jurisdictions were derived from the UPED and SAM modeling results. (These models are described in Appendix A.) However, for baseline population estimates, the consultants relied on the Utah State Planning Office's population projections for the City of Vernal and the Town of Ballard. These projections were developed for the Socio-Economic Technical Report for the Uintah Basin Synfuels Environmental Impact Statement and were derived from the same baseline run of the UPED model used in this study. The planning office's figures were used to avoid potentially conflicting jurisdiction-specific estimates.

The State Planning Office did not derive projections for any of the special districts. Baseline population estimates for these jurisdictions were based on the population in each Census County Division not residing in one of the municipalities. This population was distributed to the various special districts according to their estimated 1980 share of CCD population. The results of this procedure are shown in Table 16.

The same systematic procedure was used to distribute project-related population to the study area jurisdictions. However, reviews by the White River Shale Oil Corporation and local

officials suggested a revision to the allocations for the City of Vernal and the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer District. In response to their reviews, Vernal and Ashley Valley were assumed to receive equal shares of project-related population after 1985. The results of the distribution procedures are shown for the WRSP Development Scenario in Table 17.

Fiscal Forecast Models

Two separate computer models were used to derive projections of the jurisdictions' future fiscal conditions. One was used to project public expenditures. The other was used to project public revenues. The per capita mutlipliers for public expenditures and revenues are based on the historical information presented in Section III. The results obtained from the models are shown in the tables contained in Section I.

Public Expenditures Model. The public expenditures model estimated future costs for two expenditure categories: (1) operation and maintenance functions, and (2) capital expansion costs. Operation and maintenance expenditures are estimated for personnel and other routine costs such as utilities, supplies and rents. Nonpersonnel costs are estimated for each jurisdiction based on the per capita multipliers shown in Table 18. Personnel costs for operations and maintenance are determined by first calculating the number of public employees for each service category

using the per capita multipliers, then multiplying that number by the average cost per employee.

Capital expenditures are the costs of expanding public facilities. Capital expenditures are estimated for school facilities, water treatment, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, jail facilities, and administration. Capital expansions are determined to occur when the demand on a facility exceeds the available capacity. Per unit capital costs for each facility are shown in Table 19. These estimates are based on data from the Marshal Valuation Service, a public facility cost estimating guide. In addition to standard cost estimates, the service incorporates a regional weighting factor to account for differences in shipping and installation costs. It is assumed that capital expansions are financed using either general obligation or revenue bonds.

Public Revenues Model. The public revenues model estimates future public revenues based on the projected amount of expenditures. Per capita multipliers are used to estimate revenues for each jurisdiction for the categories shown in Table 20. Property tax revenues are estimated by applying an assumed tax rate to the projection of assessed valuation. It is assumed that a jurisdiction will maintain a balanced budget. To balance the budget, a jurisdiction will vary either its property tax levy or its service charges.

Limitations of the Methodology

The projection of future fiscal conditions, based on the two computer models described above, are subject to interpretation. These models cannot include all the factors which affect future public revenues and expenditures. For example, the model may indicate that the expansion of a certain facility is required and proceed to "build" the facility using bond financing. In actuality, the expansion may not take place if the bond issue is voted down in a public referendum.

In addition, capital expansion costs are estimated only for certain facilities. The capital costs are not estimated for water and sewer line expansions and improvements other than those currently planned. It is assumed that developers will cover the costs associated with line development into new areas. Also, costs are not estimated for the replacement of existing capital facilities. To account for this, depreciation expense is included as a current expenditure where possible.

PROJECTIONS FOR BASELINE SCENARIO

Currently, many of the jurisdictions in the study area are planning major capital expansions to support a substantially larger population base. These expansion plans are discussed in Section III of this report are shown in Table 21. To finance these expansions, many jurisdictions will incur debt in addition to that already outstanding. Any debt service required to finance these facilities is included in both the Baseline Scenario and the WRSP Development Scenario.

The baseline population projection indicates slow growth throughout the projection period. This results in a substantial amount of excess capacity for many jurisdictions.

Total population in Vernal and Uintah counties increases approximately 1 percent annually throughout the forecast period. In the absence of further energy development, the existing local population will bear the responsibility for financing these expansions. This could result in higher taxes and user fees. Capital expansions assumed to be necessary in the Baseline Scenario are identified in Table 22.

City of Vernal

The slow population growth in the City of Vernal results in slowly increasing expenditures. The only capital expansions forecast are for the development of a new sanitary landfill in 1998. In 1983, the city begins to pay back its loans from the Community Impact Fund. As a result of this debt service, the property tax rate is projected to increase from its current level of 3.07 mills. During the projection period, the property tax rate peaks at 7.9 mills in 1987 and is 4.9 mills by the year 2000.

Uintah County

Expenditures are projected to increase slowly as population grows. The only projected capital expansion occurring is for the county's share of a new landfill. The property tax varies little throughout the projection period, ranging from 12.1 mills to 14.4 mills.

Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District

The development of a new water treatment plant results in a large amount of debt service expenditures throughout the projection period. Debt service accounts for approximately half of the jurisdiction's total expenditures. As a result, the jurisdiction's charges for services are projected to increase from an annual average of $98 per capita to approximately $150 per capita. Slow population growth indicates substantial excess capacity throughout the projection period.

Uintah School District

Substantial growth in school-age population is projected in the Baseline Scenario. Even with the completion of new facilities now under construction, the projections indicate the potential for a continued shortage of elementary school space. As a result, the model identifies the need for additional classroom space for 2,000 students over the next ten years. This is in

addition to the $17.4 million issue in 1983 for a new high school.

Other Jurisdictions

During the projection period, no other jurisdictions are projected to incur debt other than the existing and planned debts.

PROJECTIONS FOR WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

The results of the modeling process indicate that the capital expansions identified in Tables 21 and 22 generally are sufficient to service the needs of the population levels projected for the WRSP Development Scenario.

In anticipation of population growth, many of the jurisdictions are incurring large amounts of debt to expand existing facilities far beyond the levels justified by the current population. This debt will be repaid from increased tax revenues and increased user fees. However, the larger population base projected for the WRSP Development Scenario would result in a lower per capita debt burden. In many jurisdictions, this would mean lower user fees and lower property tax levies.

As shown in Table 23, several jurisdictions are forecast to incur some additional debt as a result of project-related capital

expansions. Because the WRSP Development Scenario includes the growth associated with the Baseline Scenario as well as the growth associated with WRSP development, Table 23 includes all of the facilities identified in Table 21 for baseline growth. In some cases the need for new facilities in the WRSP Development Scenario occurs sooner than in the Baseline Scenario and in other cases facilities in addition to those in the Baseline Scenario are needed.

City of Vernal

The major impact the project-related population has on the services provided by the City of Vernal is a substantial increase in water and wastewater demand and expenditures. The city should, however, have adequate capacity for both services.

The Central Utah Project plant, which will supply Vernal's water, will be capable of processing 15 MGD, and can be expanded to process up to 30 MGD. This should be sufficient to supply the needs of Vernal and the other CUP partners. The Ashley Valley wastewater treatment plant is being designed for a valley-wide population of 40,000. The population of Ashley Valley does not exceed this level during the forecast period of the WRSP Development Scenario.

During the projection period, Vernal incurs additional debt for a new solid waste disposal facility and for some administrative requirements. In spite of this additional debt, property tax rates tend to be lower for the WRSP Development Scenario. It is assumed that property tax rates will float in order to alle-

viate potential deficits. The larger tax base attributable to the project-related population lowers the tax rate by lessening the per capita debt burden.

Uintah County

According to the fiscal models, WRSP's major effect on the county government is a substantial reduction in property tax rates. This rate reduction is due to the magnitude of the assessed value of the project.

In addition to property taxes, the county will receive revenues from building permit fees to be paid by the project developers. These fees are shown in Appendix B. The fees, which are not included in the revenues summaries, represent a net surplus for the county and total $7.7 million.

Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District

The projections indicate that the Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District will not incur a substantial amount of debt as a result of the project development. Because of the large amount of debt the district has incurred and plans to incur for the construction of a new water treatment plant, the net result of WRSP development is to create a larger population base to finance the debt. The projected decline in user fees can be attributed to the larger population base.

Uintah School District

Uintah School District must expand to accommodate the population growth forecast for WRSP development. In the WRSP Devel-

opment Scenario, additional capacity for 1,000 elementary students, 800 middle school students, and 1,000 high school students is required. The projected costs of constructing these facilities is $22 million. Because the WRSP site is within the school district, this jurisdiction will have the authority to levy property taxes on the project.

Comparing project-related capital expansion costs and tax revenues indicates that project tax revenues are substantially more than the amount of capital outlay for the project-related school facilities. However, the school district will require "up-front" capital for the construction of the new facilities. The model assumes that this will be financed using general obligation debt. This debt will be subject to voter approval. If approval is not given, there will be a severe shortage of classroom space. If the bonds are approved, the debt service will be paid from property tax revenues.

Even with the substantial project-related debt, however, the district's tax rates are forecast to decrease in the WRSP Development Scenario. This is due to the large assessed valuation of the project.

Other Jurisdictions

The results of analysis of other jurisdictions indicate that the population growth anticipated with WRSP development will

lower taxes and charges because there will be a lower per capita debt burden.

Table 16

BASELINE SCENARIO
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

YEAR	UINTAH COUNTY	ASHLEY VALLEY	JENSEN	MAESER	VERNAL	BALLARD TOWN	BALLARD WATER	TRIDELL LAPOINT	BONANZA CAMP
1982	24170	6908	1130	2465	8549	678	679	1095	0
1983	25436	7166	1171	2558	9240	712	713	1117	0
1984	27074	7504	1223	2679	10148	749	750	1138	0
1985	25730	7193	1180	2567	9291	775	777	1165	0
1986	26500	7338	1204	2620	9671	816	818	1194	0
1987	27307	7492	1230	2674	10074	857	859	1223	0
1988	28002	7622	1252	2722	10415	894	896	1249	0
1989	28698	7753	1274	2768	10757	932	934	1276	0
1990	29326	7872	1294	2810	11065	966	968	1300	0
1991	29741	7955	1307	2839	11286	980	982	1310	0
1992	29940	7995	1313	2853	11395	986	988	1313	0
1993	29982	8005	1315	2857	11421	985	987	1313	0
1994	29967	8003	1314	2857	11418	982	984	1310	0
1995	29863	7984	1311	2850	11369	976	978	1305	0
1996	29721	7958	1306	2840	11300	968	970	1299	0
1997	29529	7921	1300	2828	11206	957	959	1292	0
1998	29351	7888	1295	2816	11119	947	949	1285	0
1999	29167	7855	1289	2803	11030	936	938	1277	0
2000	28985	7820	1283	2792	10941	926	928	1270	0

NOTES: Allocation based on CCD level population projections from the UPED/SAM models.

Table 17

WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Year	Uintah County	Ashley Valley	Jensen	Maeser	Vernal	Ballard Town	Ballard Water	Tridell-LaPoint	Bonanza Camp
1983	25,721	7,265	1,187	2,593	9,368	714	715	1,121	0
1984	27,362	7,602	1,239	2,714	10,281	751	752	1,142	0
1985	26,024	7,295	1,197	2,604	9,423	777	779	1,169	0
1986	27,004	7,444	1,221	2,658	9,811	818	820	1,197	196
1987	29,850	8,026	1,318	2,864	10,791	867	869	1,238	1,000
1988	30,576	8,257	1,356	2,949	11,282	902	904	1,261	717
1989	32,269	8,758	1,439	3,127	12,151	942	944	1,289	622
1990	35,391	9,413	1,547	3,360	13,231	985	987	1,326	1,505
1991	38,882	10,187	1,674	3,635	14,452	1,012	1,014	1,353	2,500
1992	39,673	10,456	1,717	3,731	14,903	1,017	1,019	1,355	2,403
1993	40,266	10,838	1,780	3,868	15,462	1,014	1,016	1,352	1,861
1994	41,726	11,347	1,863	4,051	16,189	1,013	1,015	1,352	1,823
1995	40,851	11,353	1,864	4,053	16,167	1,001	1,003	1,338	1,003
1996	40,223	11,468	1,882	4,093	16,284	985	988	1,322	133
1997	41,227	11,891	1,951	4,245	16,822	975	977	1,317	0
1998	41,791	12,117	1,989	4,326	17,080	966	968	1,311	0
1999	42,041	12,240	2,009	4,368	17,188	955	957	1,304	0
2000	42,085	12,290	2,016	4,388	17,194	946	948	1,297	0

NOTE

Allocation based on CCD-level population projections from the UPED/SAM models.

SOURCE

Research and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Table 18

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA MULTIPLIERS

Jurisdiction	Service	Nonsalary Costs Per Capita	Personnel Per 1,000 People	Average Cost Per Employee
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District (1981)	Administration	$ 18.64	1.446	$23,234
	Wastewater	24.79	0.882	16,884
	Water	8.86	0.000	0
Jensen Water Improvement District (1980)	Administration	11.70	2.758	5,787
	Water	82.03	0.000	0
Maeser Water Improvement District (1979)	Administration	10.74	0.462	19,312
	Water	11.19	0.000	0
	Wastewater	4.96	0.000	0
Uintah County (1980)	Administration	91.20	2.145	19,514
	Fire Protection	2.98	3.901	0
	Law Enforcement	7.08	0.901	20,534
	Transportation	52.37	1.121	19,104
	Recreation	9.94	0.195	15,101
	Solid Waste	0.55	0.000	0
Uintah School District (1981)	Elementary	724.90	27.560	35,080
	Middle	724.90	50.847	35,080
	High	724.90	40.928	35,080
City of Vernal (1981)	Administration	144.25	3.617	14.453
	Law Enforcement	15.91	2.412	25,225
	Fire Protection	11.47	3.676	0
	Transportation	22.85	0.804	16,884
	Water	67.15	0.937	24,585
	Wastewater	18.95	0.200	28,758
	Recreation	7.64	0.401	15,188
	Solid Waste	16.26	0.602	16,047

Table 19

CAPITAL EXPANSION COST MULTIPLIERS

Jurisdiction	Service	Capacity/Unit	Cost Per Unit ($000)
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District	Water Treatment	5 mil. gal./day	$2,500.0
Jensen Water Improvement District	Water Line	NA	$1,121.3
Maeser Water Improvement District	Water Supply	0.36 mil. gal./day	$ 238.9
Uintah County	Jail Facilities	50 beds	$1,000.0
	Solid Waste Facility	126 acre-feet	$ 988.0
	Administration	NA	NA
Uintah School District	Elementary School	500 students	$3,283.5
	Middle School	800 students	$6,463.7
	High School	1,000 students	$8,986.7
City of Vernal	Solid Waste Facility	126 acre-feet	$ 988.0
	Administration	NA	NA

Table 20

PER CAPITA REVENUE MULTIPLIERS

Jurisdiction	Taxes		Other Local Sources			Transfers		
	Sales	Other	Licenses and Permits	Charges	Miscellaneous	State	Federal	Private Mitigation
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.50	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jensen Water Improvement District	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.66	19.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maeser Water Improvement District	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.93	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unitah County	8.48	0.00	1.04	53.13	52.00	61.23	0.00	0.00
Uintah School District	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	98.54	1088.96	147.79	0.00
City of Vernal	190.15	7.69	8.12	182.66	42.30	17.58	25.83	0.00

TABLE 21

PLANNED CAPITAL FACILITIES

Jurisdiction	Service	Assumption
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer Improvement District	Water	Develop own plant
	Wastewater	Provided by valley-wide system
Jensen Water Improvement District	Water	Joint CUP Red Fleet Plant
Maeser Water Improvement District	Water	Utilize groundwater supplies
	Wastewater	Provided by valley-wide system
City of Vernal	Water	Joint CUP Red Fleet Plant
	Wastewater	Provided by valley-wide system
Uintah School District	Elementary	Capacity for additional 1,200 students on line in 1983
	Middle	Existing high school used for middle school after 1985
	High	New high school for 1,500 students on line in 1986

TABLE 22

BASELINE SCENARIO

ASSUMED CAPITAL FACILITIES

Jurisdiction	Service	Year of Issue	Amount Issued ($000)	Annual Debt Service ($000)	Term of Issue (yrs)	Interest Rate (percent)
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1984	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1984	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1985	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1987	3,284	386	20	10.0
City of Vernal	Solid Waste	1998	988	73	20	4.0
Uintah County	Solid Waste	1999	988	73	20	4.0

TABLE 23

WRSP DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

ASSUMED CAPITAL FACILITIES

Jurisdiction	Service	Year of Issue	Amount Issued ($000)	Annual Debt Service ($000)	Term of Issue (yrs)	Interest Rate (percent)
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1984	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1984	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1985	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1987	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1989	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Middle	1990	6,464	759	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	Elementary	1991	3,284	386	20	10.0
Uintah S.D.	High	1996	8,987	1,056	20	10.0
Uintah County	Administration	1986	215	19	15	4.0
City of Vernal	Administration	1986	125	11	15	4.0
City of Vernal	Solid Waste	1995	988	73	20	4.0
Uintah County	Solid Waste	1996	988	73	20	4.0

APPENDIX A

ECONOMIC/DEMOGRAPHIC COMPUTER MODELS AND ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

UTAH PROCESS ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT MODEL (UPED)

UPED is the official model used by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office to project population and employment growth in the state. UPED is a hybrid of two standard population and economic projection methodologies: (1) the cohort-survival model and (2) the economic base model.

In the three-component, cohort-survival population model, future population levels are projected from base year figures by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding net inmigration or subtracting net outmigration. The values of each of the three components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) are projected as a function of the initial year values and the resultant increments are added or subtracted to generate the first projection year's values. The process is then repeated to generate the second projection year's values and so on to the last projection year. The population is disaggregated into appropriate subgroups, called cohorts, whose values are projected over time. In UPED, sex and single year of age cohorts are used. Through the projection years, of course, each cohort ages and its behavior with respect to demand for goods and services, labor

force participation, fertility, mortality, and geographic mobility varies with the aging process.

According to the economic base concept, for all but the largest (national-continental) regions, the primary determinant of the level of economic activity, and consequently of population size, is the amount of goods and services produced for export to other areas. Increases or decreases in basic (export) employment produce corresponding changes in the number of households deriving their income from these sectors. These changes, in turn, produce changes in the demand for goods and services produced locally for the local consumption. (These local production/local consumption activities are referred to variously as nonbasic, service, residentiary, or population-dependent sectors.) Initial changes in population-dependent sectors, in turn, produce changes in population and in household incomes which generate further changes until, finally, a given projected initial change in basic sector employment will produce a "multipliered" change in population-dependent and local employment as well as in population. This process replaces the use of explicit employment and population multipliers which are often employed for the purpose of producing projections. The results of the UPED model can be used to produce implicit multipliers for purposes of comparison.

In UPED, the economic base methodology is adapted to affect population projection through the migration component. Population projections, in turn, generate residentiary employment for

each level of basic employment. Thus, the cohort-survival and economic base methodologies are combined in UPED to form a complex systems model. The workings of the UPED model and of its key data requirements are presented in Figure A-1. The top three boxes represent the natural increase (births and deaths), again, and the nonemployment-related part of the migration components of UPED's population projection methodology.

The initial (Year t) population, consisting of a census-type count or estimate of all people residing in the area by age and sex is adjusted to reflect the temporary absence of some individuals who are permanent residents (an increase) and/or the temporary presence of individuals who are not permanent residents (a decrease). Relevant categories here include college students, military, and LDS missionaries. The resultant estimate of the permanent resident population is then survived by applying cohort-specific survival rates. The result is the subgroup of the initial resident population expected to still be alive the next year. Members of each cohort have aged one year. The aged-survived population is adjusted to reflect projected levels of temporary absence (a decrease) or presence (an increase) and permanent nonemployment-related inmigration (increase) and outmigration (decrease). Total births are projected by applying a vector of age-specific birth rates to the female component of this adjusted aged-survived population. Infants' sex composition and infant mortality are also projected at this stage. The

result of these calculations, as shown in Box 3, is the Adjusted Natural Increase Population at Year t+1, which becomes the initial estimate of population in that year (Box 4).

This first approximation population projection is the source of two elements of Labor Market Analysis: (1) the initial (pre-employment-related migration) Labor Force and (2) initial Population-Dependent Job Opportunities at Year t+1 (Boxes 5 and 6, respectively). The Labor Force is derived by applying projected age- and sex-specific labor force participation rates to the projected population. The projected participation rates are dependent upon both extrapolations of their secular trends and year-to-year changes in area economic opportunity.

Population-dependent job opportunities are projected as dependent upon (1) the size and age composition of the population, (2) projected sector-specific ratios of area per capita residentiary employment to national employment per capita, and (3) projections of national residentiary employment by sector and/or national population by cohort. Thus, changes in the size and/or demographic composition of the population, in the capability of the area to produce goods and services for its own consumption, and/or national economic and demographic conditions can all influence the projection of each sector's population-dependent job opportunities. The most critical operational assumptions here are the local-national per capita residentiary employment relatives. Of special importance is the ability to

adjust these assumptions to reflect structural changes as market expansion leads to import-substitution possibilities.

As Box 7 indicates, basic employment demand is exogenously projected by sector and treated parametrically in UPED. These projections of basic employment are varied to reflect the different economic developments to be analyzed. For example, to project the impacts of a particular power plant, the direct basic employment by industrial sector involved in constructing and operating the plant would be added to baseline basic employment projections and the sum would serve as the basic job opportunities input for that power plant's UPED run.

Basic and population-dependent job opportunities are summed to produce Total Job Opportunities at Year t+1 (Box 8). The initial values for both the supply of and demand for labor are introduced into the Labor Market component of UPED, where they are used to calculate the projected unemployment rate as an index of the area's economic opportunities. This rate is compared against a parametrically-established "normal" range of unemployment rates. If it is higher than the upper bound of the range--the outmigration triggering rate--this is taken to indicate inadequate opportunities for the natural increase in population and Employment-Related Out-Migration at t+1 is projected. Alternatively, if it is below the lower bound--the inmigration triggering rate--prosperity is indicated and Employment-Related In-Migration at Year t+1 is projected.

The amount of migration projected is sufficient to provide the labor force required to adjust the unemployment rate to the relevant triggering rate, assuming no change in population-dependent job opportunities. The demographic detail of this migration reflects cohort difference in (1) labor force participation rates, (2) migration propensities, and (3) the composition of the source population (local population for outmigration, national population for inmigration).

Of course, the assumption stressed in the previous paragraph--that job opportunities do not change as a result of migration--is invalid. The migration of workers and their families either increases or decreases population-dependent job opportunities. This first-round migration will prove insufficient to adjust the unemployment rate to the relevant bound of normal range, and further migration in the same direction must be projected. The short dash arrows in Box 7 indicate the iterative nature of the UPED solution to this interdependence problem. The iterative process continues until the calculated unemployment rate is satisfactorily close to the relevant triggering rate, at which time equilibrium is achieved and no further migration or employment changes are calculated. Final population, migration, and employment outputs are presented with the former being used to derive projections of households, labor force, and school-age population. The solution value for projected population is then

fed back into the model (long dash arrow in Box 4) to serve as the initial population vector for the next projection year.

SPATIAL ALLOCATION MODEL (SAM)

SAM is a computerized process for distributing MCD-level UPED projections of population and employment among constituent CCDs. SAM allocates total regional population and sector-specific employment among CCDs subject to the employment requirements of the geographically-located basic industries and simultaneously consistent with the population-serving residentiary employment.

The allocation of residentary employment reflects trading patterns among the CCDs based upon the structure of service centers and the distribution of population. This allocation of residentiary employment projections is based upon an important simplifying assumption: the number of jobs required to fulfill residentiary demand for goods and services, on a per capita basis, is independent of the location of both the residences of the population demanding these goods and services and locations of the jobs themselves. In other words, each individual is assumed to demand the same amount of each good or service produced in the MCD regardless of which CCD he lives in and regardless of whether his demand is met by a job located in his CCD of residence or in some other, higher order, market center CCD.

The relationship between the goods and services-demanding population of one area, and the allocation to CCDs of total MCD residentiary employment is given by the elements of a Spatial Interaction (SPINT) matrix. The elements of the SPINT matrix represent the proportion of the total demand exerted by the residents in each area that will be met by jobs located in each area, e.g., a SPINT value of 0.25 relating demand in one area to supply from another indicates that 25 percent of the demand exerted by the residents of the demanding area would be met by jobs located in the supply area (including, of course, a value for own provision, r=c). Producing the SPINT matrices for each industry is the major calibration task in applying SAM. A potential model, linear in distance and employment, is used to calibrate the SPINTS in this application.

Thus, the jobs located in each CCD are the sum of the exogenously allocated basic employment and population-market center structure determined by the residentiary employment allocation. SAM's population allocation procedure is based, interactively, on the allocation of employment. It is recognized, however, that the CCD in which a job is located need not be the CCD of residence of the worker holding that job, i.e., the phenomenon of commuting must be dealt with. To accomplish this, a CCD X CCD matrix (COMMUT) is specified for each industry. The elements of the COMMUT matrices are the proportion of jobs in each CCD held

by workers living in each CCD (including, of course, the CCD where the jobs are located--the noncommuting workers).

Application of CCD-specific whole population labor force participation rate and unemployment rate assumptions to the resulting sum of all workers by CCD of residence produces the allocation of the total MCD population projection to the CCD level and completes the allocation procedure. SAM outputs consist of yearly allocations of total population (age and sex detail are not maintained in SAM) and of employment by a 27-sector aggregation of the 66 UPED sectors.

COMMUTING PATTERNS

The SAM model determines the residential location of the energy-related population based on three factors: (1) the location of the project's direct basic employment, (2) the commuting patterns of the workers holding those jobs, and (3) the shopping trade patterns which serve to locate the residentiary jobs in the various communities. To allocate the project-related population of the WRSP work force, three different sets of assumptions concerning the commuting patterns of the project work force were used.

Commuting Pattern 1 assumes the only addition to the existing transportation network is the road to the WRSP site, and that other energy projects are not developed in the area. This pat-

tern is assumed for the construction phase in the WRSP Development Scenario.

Commuting Pattern 2 assumes the same transportation network in Pattern 1; however, this pattern assumes that the project developers provide transportation support to the Ashley Valley area. This pattern is assumed for the operations phase in the WRSP Development Scenario.

The commuting weights for each pattern are identified in Table A-1.

Figure A-1

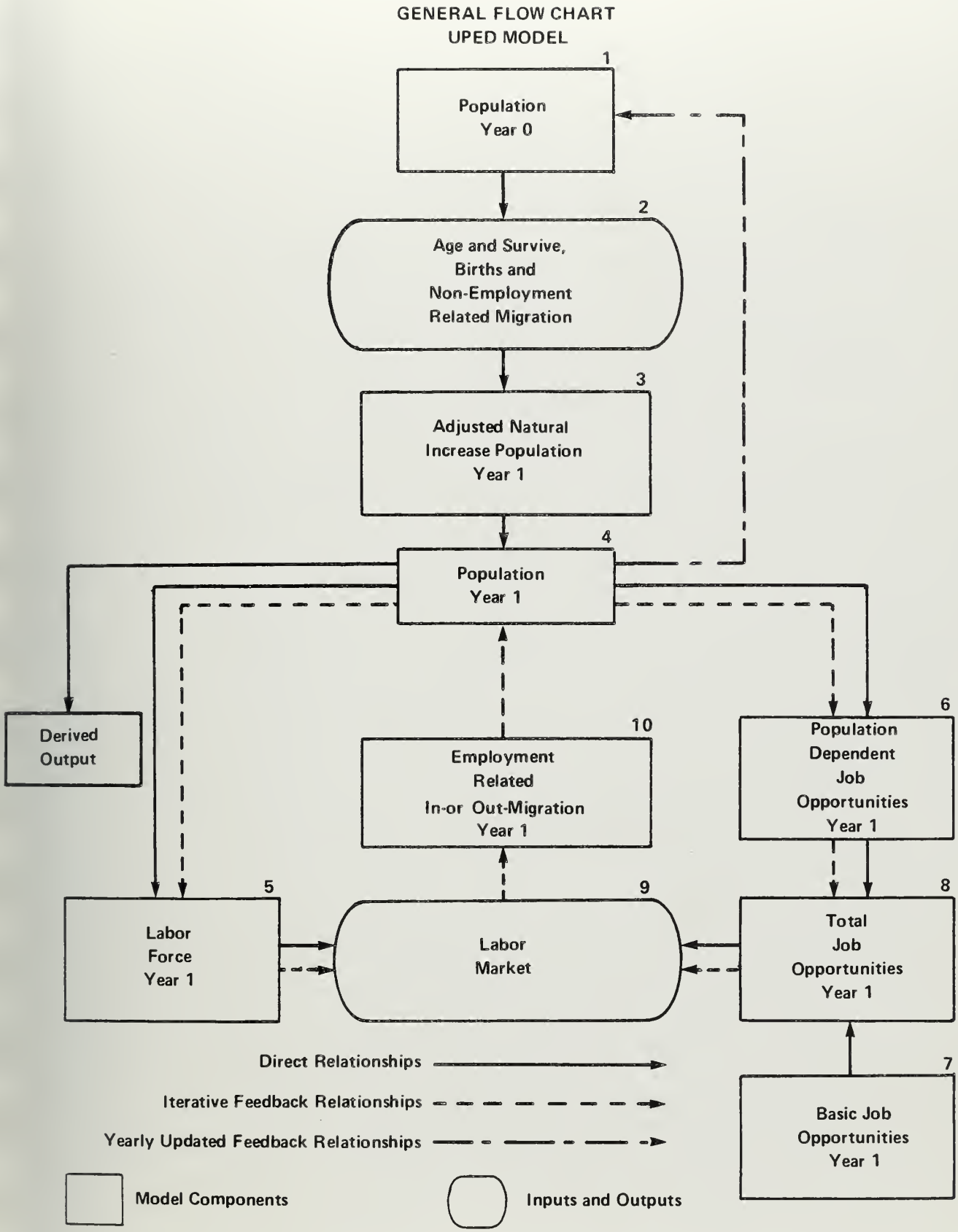
GENERAL FLOW CHART
UPED MODEL
1
Population
Year 0
2
Age and Survive,
Births and
Non-Employment
Related Migration
3
Adjusted Natural
Increase Population
Year 1
4
Population
Year 1
Derived
Output
10
Employment
Related
In-or Out-Migration
Year 1
6
Population
Dependent
Job
Opportunities
Year 1
5
Labor
Force
Year 1
9
Labor
Market
8
Total
Job
Opportunities
Year 1
7
Basic Job
Opportunities
Year 1
Direct Relationships
Iterative Feedback Relationships
Yearly Updated Feedback Relationships
Model Components
Inputs and Outputs

Table A-1

COMMUTING ASSUMPTIONS

	Roosevelt CCD	Vernal CCD	Uintah-Ouray CCD	Northwest Colorado
Construction				
Pattern 1	0.162	0.73	0.018	0.09
Operations				
Pattern 1	0.063	0.85	0.007	0.08
Pattern 2	0.036	0.91	0.004	0.05

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC REVENUES FROM DIRECT TAXATION OF THE WRSP

The development of the WRSP will result in a substantial amount of revenues accruing to the various levels of government in the form of taxes and royalties. Local governments will receive revenues from property taxes and building permit fees. The state government will receive direct revenues from royalties and corporation franchise taxes. The federal government will receive revenues from royalties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES

The amount of property taxes White River Shale Project will pay depends upon the assessed value of the property and on the local property tax rates. The project developers will pay property taxes to the county and the school district.

Utah law provides two ways for assessing the value of non-metalliferous mining property. One is based on the fair cash value of all tangible improvements to the property used for mining. In this method, the value of all mining equipment and surface facilities (including labor cost of construction) is assessed. Because of an assessment rollback in effect in the state, the 20 percent assessment ratio is levied against the 1978

dollar value of the assessable items. The second method of assessing the value of the property is based on the value of production. In this method, the net revenues of the project are divided by a capitalization rate set by the state tax commission. The result is then assessed at 20 percent.

The actual method used to calculate the project's assessed value will be the method which calculates the higher assessed value. During the construction and early years of production, the fair cash value method will probably calculate the higher assessed value. As production increases, the value of production method may calculate a higher assessed value.

This analysis uses the fair cash value method to estimate the assessed value of WRSP property. Utah law states that the assessed value of mining property can never be less than that calculated by this method. Therefore, this method produces a conservative estimate of assessed value. However, because this method may understate the assessed value after production begins, depreciation is not applied to the value of the project's property.

An estimate of annual project construction costs was developed based on current schedules and cost information contained in the WRSP Detailed Development Plan. These annual costs were separated into taxable (for ad valorem property tax purposes) and non-taxable items. The taxable costs were used to develop a schedule of taxable value in place for each year. This schedule

of value, which was in 1982 dollars, was adjusted to 1978 dollars to account for the property tax rollback program currently in effect in Utah. These adjusted values were used to determine assessed valuation for each year. This valuation is then taxed in the following year.

It should be noted that the cost information used in these calculations was originally developed in 1981. Efforts are continuing to refine and improve cost estimates for the project. These efforts may result in modifications to the magnitude as well as to the timing of construction expenditures and may, therefore, effect these projections of assessed valuation. These projections will be modified if changes in project cost estimates have a significant effect on the study results.

BUILDING PERMIT FEES

The project developers will have to pay a building permit fee to the county government for constructing the project facilities. The current rate structure for the permit fees is $2.50 per thousand dollars of construction cost.

White River Shale Oil Corporation has indicated that these fees will be paid annually based on the value of assessable construction put in place.

APPENDIX C

BACKGROUND AND PRESENT USE OF U-A AND U-B BONUS MONEY

Background

In 1974, under the Federal Prototype Oil Shale Leasing Program, the Department of Interior offered six tracts of federal lands for competitive bidding. The highest bidder was awarded the right to develop the oil shale tracts. Phillips Petroleum Company and Sunoco Energy Development Co. were awarded Tract Ua for a bonus bid of $75.6 million. Tract Ub, acquired for a bonus bid of $45.1 million, is held by Sohio Shale Oil Company. Both tracts located in Utah.

The bonus bids were to be paid to the United States in five annual installments beginning in 1974. The Prototype Program included a lease condition that the last two installments could be applied towards development expenses. Consequently, the bonus installments for 1974, 1975 and 1976 were paid by the three companies. The White River Shale Oil Corporation (WRSOC) is wholly-owned by Phillips Petroleum Company, SUNOCO Energy Development Co. and Sohio Shale Oil Company or their corporate affiliates. WRSOC acts as the owners' agent to provide for the planning, design, construction and operation of a shale oil production facility.

The first three bonus payments amounted to approximately $72 million and were made according to the lease schedule. In 1977, due to environmental monitoring and title questions, the owner companies asked for suspension of the lease terms. That suspension continued in effect, pursuant to an injunction issued by the Federal District Court in Utah, until March, 1982. During the suspension, the $72 million was held in an escrow account. The bonus money was invested while in the escrow account and when the bonus money was released to the federal treasury in December of 1981, the original amount had grown to approximately $124 million.

Present Use

Federal law at the time leases were obtained required that 37.5% of all revenues generated from the leasing or mining of minerals on federal lands be returned to the state in which those particular lands were located. In January of 1982, about six weeks after the bonus money was deposited in the U.S. Treasury, the State of Utah received its portion (37.5%) of the bonus money in the form of a check for approximately $48 million.

Utah Governor Scott M. Matheson, upon receipt of the check, directed that it be deposited in an interest-bearing account, and asked the Utah Attorney General for a legal opinion on how and where the funds could be spent.

The Attorney General's opinion, delivered some eight weeks later, stated that the money should be spent according to the following guidelines:

1. Priority must be given to political subdivisions that are impacted by the development of minerals on federal lands.

2. Until needs of such impacted political subdivisions are addressed, the State should not spend the money for other purposes.

After consultation with local and state government leaders, the Governor appointed a committee to study the various ways in which the bonus funds could be expended. The Committee included State Senators Glade Sowards, Omar Bunnell and Miles "Cap" Ferry; State Representatives Gayle McKeachnie, Norm Bangerter and Cliff LeFevre; Gary Tomsic, Deputy Director of the Division of Community and Economic Development; Temple Reynolds, Director of the Department of Natural Resources; Mike Zuhl, State Budget Director and Ed Alter, State Treasurer. The Governor requested the panel to recommend legislation for consideration by a Special Session of the Utah Legislature.

The Committee met periodically and evaluated several approaches including different methods of creative financing, leveraging and low-interest loans. Local communities were asked to submit requests for aid and assistance. Requests totalling $100 million were received by the Division of Community and Economic Development. After several meetings of the Committee, a recommendation and appropriate legislation were prepared which would allow the use of the bonus money as low-interest loans to energy-impacted communities.

A Special Session of the Legislature was called by the Governor and held on June 17-18. The Legislature approved the use of the bonus money in the following manner:

1. $35 million was deposited in the Permanent Community Impact Board Fund, with $25 million authorized for expenditure during 1982.*

2. The bonus money was to be allocated to political subdivisions in the form of low-interest loans.

3. The Permanent Community Impact Board Fund must average an annual rate of return of approximately 4.5 percent.

4. The remaining $15 million was to be held in the General Fund for consideration by the 1983 General Session of the Legislature.

The Community Impact Board made its first loan on July 8, 1982 from the U-a and U-b bonus money to the Ashley Valley Sewer Management Board. Since that time, the $25 million has been loaned to local governments.

Uintah County entities have received a substantial amount of funding from the U-a and U-b bonus funds. Listed on Table C-1 are the amounts received, interest rates, and terms of the loans, as of January 12, 1983, for those entities. Table C-2 details the distribution to date of the total $35 million available.

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* In December 1982, at another Special Session, the Utah Legislature authorized the expenditure of the additional $10 million by the Community Impact Board.

TABLE C-1
ASHLEY VALLEY PROJECTS
FUNDED BY U-A AND U-B BONUS MONEY
(as of January 12, 1983)

Date of Award	Entity - Purpose	Amount	Interest Rate	Term
7/10/82	Ashley Valley Sewer Management Board - sewer lagoons and trunk lines	$978,500	4%	20 years
8/12/82	Uintah County - Design of East Highway 40	300,000	4%	1 years
8/12/82	Ashley Valley Water and Sewer District (AVWSID) - Water distribution line	450,000	4.5%	20 years
	AVWSID - Sewer line	165,000	4.5%	20 years
	Vernal City - Water System improvements	1,048,500	4.5%	20 years
	Vernal City - Sewer line installation	749,250	4.5%	20 years
	Maeser Water District - Water storage tanks	700,000	4.5%	20 years
	Maeser Water District - Water distribution line	901,000	-0-	20 years
	Jensen Water District - Water system improvements	500,000	4%	20 years
9/02/82	AVWSID - Water lines	730,000	3.5%	20 years
	AVWSID - Water lines	350,000	-0-	25 years
10/07/82	Uintah County School District - Construction of new high school	4,300,000	5%	10 years
	Maeser Water District - Water system improvements and sewer line installation	180,000	4.5%	20 years
	Maeser Water District - Water line	200,000	4.5%	20 years
	Total	$11,552,250		

TABLE C-2
COMPLETE LIST OF PROJECTS
FUNDED BY U-A and U-B BONUS MONEY

(as of January 12, 1983)

Entity	Amount	Interest Rate	Term
Ashley Valley Sewer Management Board	$978,500	4%	20 years
Castle Dale City	150,000	-0-	15 years
Uintah County	300,000	4%	1 year
Altamont Town	80,000	-0-	25 years
Manti City	80,000	-0-	25 years
Panquitch City	55,000	-0-	10 years
Ashley Valley Water and Sewer I.D.	450,000	4.5%	20 years
	165,000	4.5%	20 years
Vernal City	1,048,000	4.5%	20 years
	749,250	4.5%	20 years
Price City	250,000	4.5%	20 years
Maeser Water District	700,000	4%	20 years
	901,000	-0-	20 years
Jensen Water District	500,000	4%	20 years
Castle Valley Special Service District (Carbon, Emery County Area)	2,000,000	5%	20 years
Western Kane County Special Service District	327,000	5%	10 years
Ashley Valley Water & Sewer Improvement District	730,000	3.5%	25 years
	350,000	-0-	25 years
Richfield City	1,000,000	4.5%	30 years
	800,000	-0-	30 years
Price Water Improvement District	239,000	5%	25 years
Coalville City	200,000	4.5%	25 years
Uintah School District	4,300,000	5%	10 years
Roosevelt City	241,250	4.5%	20 years

Complete List of Projects
(Continued)

Entity	Amount	Interest	Term
Maeser Water District	180,000	4.5%	20 years
Maeser Water District	200,000	4.5%	20 years
Manti City	1,651,262	4.5%	25 years
Price River Water District	2,500,000	4.5%	30 years
	1,000,000	-0-	30 years
Duchesne County Hospital	$300,000	4.5%	10 years
Enterprise City	660,000	4.5%	30 years
Summit County	105,000	4.5%	20 years
Kane County School District	1,250,000	5%	20 years
Hinkley	100,000	4.5%	25 years
Millard County Hospital District	500,000	5%	10 years
Leamington City	130,000	5%	25 years
Lyndyl City	50,000	4%	30 years
	50,000	-0-	30 years
Gunnison City	46,300	4.5%	10 years
Total	$25,316,562		