

**KAISER**  
**ENGINEERS**



**Coastal States  
Energy Company**

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*Put this for  
info. Then  
fill in Skyline  
mine*

Subsidiary of  
Coastal States  
Gas Corporation

**RECEIVED**

DEC 17 1979

DIVISION OF  
OIL, GAS & MINING

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TJS  
MFW*

December 5, 1979

Jack Feight, Dir.  
Oil, Gas & Mining Div.  
Department of Natural Resources  
1588 W. No. Temple  
Salt Lake City, UT 84104

Dear Jack:

Our efforts to develop new coal mines near the point where Carbon, Emery and Sanpete counties meet continue to progress satisfactorily.

Because of your interest in the proper development of Utah's coal resources and this part of our state, we will endeavor to keep you informed about the things we are doing to make this project a success in every way.

The enclosed report is a study of some of the important socioeconomic aspects of this project as they relate to the people living in communities surrounding our properties. Please refer to Leo Smith's letter bound in the report for more information about the study and our proposed developments.

If we can supply you with additional information or be of assistance in any other way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

*Vernal J. Mortensen*  
Vernal J. Mortensen  
Vice President-Utah Operations

*John M. Garr*  
John M. Garr  
Manager-Governmental & Public Affairs

enclosure

Leo C. Smith  
Sr. Vice President



**Coastal States  
Energy Company**

Nine Greenway Plaza  
Houston, Texas 77046  
(713)877-1400

Subsidiary of  
Coastal States  
Gas Corporation

October, 1979

Dear Members of the Utah Community:

With the support of your legislators and with the encouragement of the United States government's policies on energy independence, Coastal States Energy Company and Getty Mineral Resources Company are proposing to establish a new joint-venture coal mining operation in the Scofield area. The joint venture will be operated by Utah Fuel Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coastal States Energy Company, and will be called the Skyline Mines. This will be an underground mining operation which will ultimately yield some 5 million tons of coal per year (the equivalent of more than \$500 million in imported oil) for Utah's and our nation's energy and business needs.

As many of you know, Coastal's Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCo) coal mining operation near Salina in Sevier County has made the transition from a small operation to a major mine over the past several years and with a minimum of disruption to local communities. We believe the same concepts of research and careful planning, together with the experience and knowledge gained at the SUFCo operation, can be applied to the Skyline Mines project to bring about similar orderly development of a valuable energy resource.

The attached report is an example of the efforts and of the research we have commissioned and carried out to ensure the success of this mining operation as a Utah industry and at the same time to study and evaluate the effects this new job source will have on surrounding communities. We are pleased to present this study, done by Kaiser Engineers, as an additional part of our knowledge about your communities, and the impact our plans will have on your economy and community services.

From the information provided by Kaiser Engineers, we have attempted to assess your growth pattern and the measures you have taken as individual communities to handle the resources in your control--housing, sewage, schools, etc. We believe, after studying this report, that your communities will be capable of providing permanent employees for the Skyline Mines.

We recognize the significance of the community support actions discussed in this report (see Sections 1 and 5). We are planning a company-paid bus transportation service to the mining operation for employees from certain key areas. We are also participating in planning and engineering studies which will improve the highway transportation system in the area. Other actions discussed or recommended in the report will be evaluated and considered for implementation action as planning and development of this project proceeds.

Members of the Utah Community  
October, 1979  
Page Two

We know that when the project is in full operation (which should be reached by 1991) there will be new money in your state and local treasuries. For example:

- \$850,000 per year in local taxes will be paid by the mining operation.
- Over \$1,100,000 per year in state and local sales taxes will be paid by the mining operation.
- Another \$1,480,000 per year toward workmen's compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, and state income taxes will be paid by the operation.
- Federal coal royalties will reach \$10,400,000 per year by 1992, with half of that (\$5,200,000) returned to the state and local communities.
- The new direct payroll (figuring some 900 new jobs) will exceed \$22,000,000 in 1979 real dollars.

In addition, some 1,650 secondary jobs will be created to service this mining population and its families. Former members of your communities will be able to return home for the new jobs.

We know that your communities are already involved with the business of new homes and schools, highways, hospitals, theaters, stores, police and fire protection, mental health services, parks and recreation, and family services as a result of the new industries coming your way. We visualize the Skyline Mines project as an additional item in the progress of the region.

A fact sheet providing additional information on the overall Skyline Mines project is attached. We hope you will read the report and the fact sheet with interest and forward to us any comments or suggestions you may have.

Sincerely,



Leo C. Smith

LCS:bw

October 12, 1979

F A C T   S H E E T

SKYLINE MINES PROJECT

Utah Fuel Company, Operator  
Subsidiary of Coastal States Energy Company

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This fact sheet provides basic information concerning the Coastal States Energy Company - Getty Mineral Resources Company joint venture for development of the Skyline Mines near Scofield, Utah. Additional information may be obtained from any of the following:

FOR MORE  
INFORMATION

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I. General Information

A. What is "Skyline Mines?"

UNDERGROUND MINES

FEDERAL LEASES

LOCATION

Skyline Mines is an underground coal mining operation being planned for federal and county coal mining leases covering approximately 6,400 acres. The lease area lies on the Emery/Carbon County line at the head of Eccles Canyon, about 4 miles south-southwest of the town of Scofield and 25 miles west-northwest of Price, Utah.

B. Mining Operations

THREE MINES  
PLANNED

POTENTIAL  
CAPACITY

There are three major seams on the property, each of which will be mined separately utilizing common surface facilities. At full capacity, the total production is expected to be about 5 million tons per year.

C. Tentative Time Schedule

BEGIN CONSTRUCTION  
1980

PRODUCTION BY  
1982

Timing of a project of this type is, of course, dependent upon receiving appropriate approvals from local, county, state and federal agencies. If the approval process can be completed as is currently anticipated, some surface construction could begin in mid-1980, and coal production could commence in 1982, with full capacity being reached in 1991.

D. Who will be developing Skyline Mines?

JOINT VENTURE

The development of the Skyline Mines is a joint venture between Coastal States Energy Company and Getty Mineral Resources Company. Mine development is being managed by Utah Fuel Company, a subsidiary of Coastal States Energy Company. Coastal presently owns and operates an existing underground mine near Salina, Utah, the Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCo), which currently produces 1.7 million tons of coal per year. The SUFCo mine is the largest single underground mine west of the Mississippi.

E. The Property

PROPERTY

The properties consist of coal leases, rights-of-way and easements. There are five federal and one county lease. The properties previously were often referred to as "the McKinnon Property."

II. The Coal

A. Coal Reserves and Recovery

RESERVES:  
300 MILLION TONS

Estimates by independent engineering firms and by company engineers place the total reserves of coal under the leases at approximately 300 million tons. There are five seams, which range in thickness of from less than 4 feet to more than 25 feet, underlying the property. It is estimated that more than 120 million tons will be recovered from the mineable seams, based upon current technology.

RECOVERABLE:  
MORE THAN  
120 MILLION TONS

B. Quality of the Coal

HIGH QUALITY  
ENERGY SOURCE

The coal is a low-sulfur, high-grade bituminous coal. Based upon core samples, the as-mined coal quality should be as follows:

LOW-SULFUR  
CONTENT

Gross heating value	11,400 Btu/lb.
Ash content	10%
Moisture content	8%
Sulfur content	0.5%

The coal will be an excellent energy source for electric utilities, manufacturers, industrial companies, cement plants, and other consumers.

C. Coal Transportation

TRANSPORTATION:  
TRUCK AND RAIL

Coal will be conveyed to storage and load-out facilities at the mouth of Eccles Canyon. From this facility, rail cars and/or trucks will be loaded for delivery to consumers. Rail service for unit trains or smaller requirements will be provided by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, originating over a recently upgraded branch from the Scofield area.

D. Need for This Coal

USE COAL,  
NOT OIL

The past three federal administrations and the Congress of the United States have called for a shift toward coal and away from dependence on foreign oil. The minor disruptions in oil supplies during the spring of 1979, with the resulting gasoline lines during the summer of 1979, have forcefully demonstrated our vulnerability and our need to develop and utilize our domestic energy sources. Each million tons of Skyline coal will displace about 4 million barrels of imported oil. At planned capacity, Skyline coal production should enable America to reduce oil imports about 20 million barrels per year. At 1979 prices, this should reduce our balance of payments deficit by about \$500 million per year. Additionally, the lower energy cost of the Skyline coal will mean lower energy costs for utilities, industries, and western consumers in general, helping to offset the higher prices caused by inflation.

REDUCE OIL IMPORTS

BALANCE OF  
PAYMENTS

REDUCE  
ENERGY COSTS

E. Environmental Considerations

NO SURFACE  
MINING

Coal will be produced only from underground mines. No surface mining will be done. The properties are located in an area with a long history of coal mining. This area has produced nearly 30 million tons during the past 100-year span of coal mining. Mining in the immediate area was inhibited in the past because of a lack of markets for the coal, due to historically lower prices for oil and gas. Coal is now fully competitive with oil and gas on an energy-equivalent basis and it again will be the basic fuel for America's future.

HISTORIC  
COAL MINING AREA

F. Environmental Impact Statement

REGIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
STATEMENT

Mine development plans were initially filed with the U. S. Geological Survey in 1976. The submitted plans were included in the Regional Analysis and the Site-Specific Analysis of the Development of Coal Resources in Central Utah. These

analyses were conducted by a task force of personnel from involved agencies, resulting in the final Environmental Statement on proposed coal developments and associated activities in Central Utah which was published in July, 1979. This final statement raised no issues which would inhibit or deter the development of the Skyline Mines.

G. Mining and Reclamation Permit Application

MINING PERMIT

Currently, work is proceeding on the mining, reclamation and other permit applications. These comprehensive and detailed applications involving about 100 permits will be filed with the various regulatory agencies beginning in November, 1979. In addition to the details of mining and anticipated reclamation programs, the plans will cover socio-economic factors, current environmental concerns and programs, as well as discussions of many different but related aspects of the overall mining operation. The principal application, which will be over 1,500 pages in length, will be reviewed by local, state and federal agencies prior to the issuance of approved permits, which approvals are anticipated by May, 1980. After approval of necessary permits, development work can begin.

III. Socio-economic Information

A. Labor Force

PRODUCTIVE  
LABOR FORCE

A well-motivated, highly productive labor force is a basic requirement for success in any venture and is particularly important to the Skyline Mines. In recognition of this, Utah Fuel Company as operator of the Skyline project is giving careful consideration to the impacts of such projects on people while planning for development and operation. The project managers will continue to work closely with local and regional agencies and community interests in order to develop an operation which will be acceptable and beneficial to the areas affected.

EXPERIENCED  
MINE MANAGEMENT

Vernal Mortensen, vice president of Utah operations, formerly managed the mining operations for one of the joint venture participants (Coastal States) at its Southern Utah Fuel Company mine near Salina, Utah. Mr. Mortensen developed the mine from the level of 330 thousand tons per year (produced by 28 people) in 1973, to 1.7 million tons per year (produced by 230 people) in 1979. His experience in orderly and sustained growth of mining activity, with full consideration of community effects, will be a valuable asset as Utah Fuel Company, operating for the joint venture, begins construction and mine development.

GRADUAL BUILDUP  
OF EMPLOYMENT

Initially, manpower will be required for construction of surface facilities and preparation of the mine portals. Up to 100 people are expected to be employed during the construction phase. Actual coal production should begin in 1982, if required governmental approvals are received in a timely manner. From that point, mining activity and employment should grow steadily and uniformly each year, reaching full capacity operations in 1991, when approximately 900 people will be employed in the Skyline operations.

COMPANY-PAID  
BUS SYSTEM

A company-paid bus transportation system, planned as a part of the total program, will enable employees to live in the area of their choice, since it is anticipated that the Skyline Mines will attract employees from a widespread area. Consequently, growth in neighboring communities should be orderly and within the capabilities of existing social and economic structures. A very similar growth situation has been experienced in the Sevier County area over the past six years as Coastal's SUFCo mining operation has been developed there.

B. Wages

GOOD WAGES

Based upon 1979 wage levels, at full production, the annual income for the Skyline Mines workforce should exceed \$22 million per year. Total employment costs will be

somewhat higher, covering a full range of employee benefits as well as social security and other social program-related employment costs.

C. Taxes

SOLID TAX BASE

Mining has been a dependable source of steady tax revenues for state and local needs, and the Skyline project is no exception. Although it is difficult to precisely calculate future taxes, it is estimated that at full production, based on current assessments and tax levels, the tax revenues generated by Skyline Mines should be approximately as follows:

STATE AND  
LOCAL TAXES  
\$3.4 MILLION

State and local taxes--paid directly by Skyline Mines

	<u>Annual</u>
Sales taxes	\$1,100,000
Utah State income tax	570,000
Ad Valorem taxes	850,000
State unemployment insurance	150,000
Workmen's compensation	760,000
	<u>\$3,430,000/Yr.</u>

FEDERAL TAXES  
\$16.8 MILLION

Federal taxes--paid directly by Skyline Mines to the Federal Government for income taxes, social security taxes, federal unemployment taxes, Black Lung insurance, reclamation fees and other charges

\$16.8 Million/Yr.

TAXES BY EMPLOYEES  
\$4.7 MILLION

In addition, Skyline employees will be paying income, social security, and sales taxes to federal, state and local entities.

\$ 4.7 Million/Yr.

D. Royalties

TOTAL ROYALTIES  
\$10 MILLION

At full production levels, total royalties payable to the Federal Government should be on the order of

\$10 Million/Yr.

UTAH SHARE OF  
ROYALTIES  
\$5 MILLION

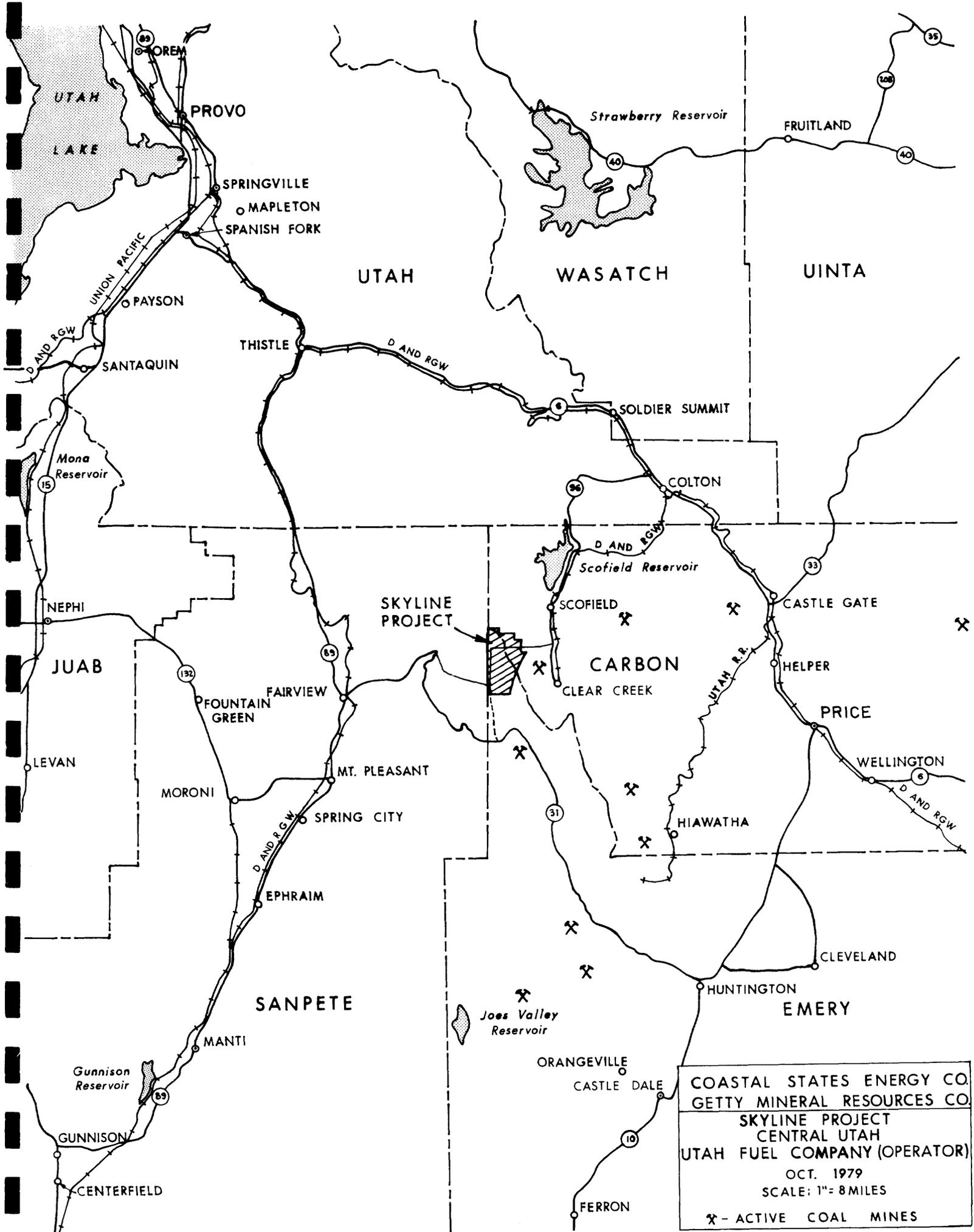
In accordance with current law, one-half of the federal royalty will be returned semi-annually to the State of Utah to be used for planning, construction and maintenance of public facilities, and for providing public services, in areas socially or economically affected by mining. Utah's share of Skyline royalties:

\$ 5 Million/Yr.

DEVELOPMENT COSTS  
TO FULL PRODUCTION  
\$120 MILLION

E. The costs anticipated for developing Skyline to its full capacity, excluding lease acquisition costs, are on the order of

\$120 Million



COASTAL STATES ENERGY CO.  
 GETTY MINERAL RESOURCES CO.  
 SKYLINE PROJECT  
 CENTRAL UTAH  
 UTAH FUEL COMPANY (OPERATOR)  
 OCT. 1979  
 SCALE: 1" = 8 MILES  
 X - ACTIVE COAL MINES

**final report**

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**a review of community  
infrastructure and  
socioeconomic aspects**

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**Skyline Coal Project**

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**Coastal States  
Energy Company**

**Report No. 79-50-R  
August 1979**

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## 1. SUMMARY

This report to Coastal States Energy Company presents Kaiser Engineers' findings upon investigating the communities around the Skyline Coal Project in Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, Juab, and Utah Counties in Utah. The objectives of our survey were to determine the capability of local communities to provide permanent employees for the mine, and the capability of those communities to accept new residents (workers) and provide them with the necessary infrastructure, i.e. community services such as water, sewage systems, housing, schools, and medical care. The purpose of the investigation was further to identify those communities that have shortages or deficiencies in necessary infrastructure and to suggest ways for rectifying the shortages before they adversely affect mine operations.

Our report is based on the collection and review of existing published information; meetings with key local officials in the communities; and telephone conversations to confirm data and discuss potential solutions.

### 1.1 SERVICE AREA

Conceptually, the service area can be viewed as two concentric circles. The inner circle is primary to the mine; the outer is secondary.

#### 1.1.1 Primary Area

The primary area contains those communities that lie within a 45 minute commute, and therefore are most likely to receive the largest influx of new residents seeking employment at Skyline.

The seven communities surrounding the mine that offer this commute time are listed below according to regions.

Pleasant Valley (same elevation as mine)

- o Scofield (4 minutes)
- o Clearcreek\* (4 minutes)

Sanpete Valley (west of mine; 3,000 feet lower in elevation than mine)

- o Fairview (30 minutes)
- o Mt. Pleasant (37 minutes)
- o Spring City (44 minutes)

Carbon County (east of mine; 4,000 feet lower in elevation than mine)

- o Price\*\* (50 minutes)
- o Helper (44 minutes)

\*Clearcreek, in Pleasant Valley, can be virtually eliminated from labor force projections because it is entirely owned by the Valley Camp Mining Company.

\*\*Although Price is located 44 miles from the Skyline Mine and requires a commute time of 50 minutes, it is included within the primary area due to its large size and the fact that it will contribute a substantial percentage of the mine labor force during the early years.

The Wasatch mountain range creates climatic variations among these communities. A rule of thumb is that for every 1,000 foot increase in elevation, the climate change is comparable to a move 200 miles north in latitude. Price, for example, at an elevation of 5,500 feet has a relatively mild climate. Scofield, less than 50 miles from Price, at 7,700 feet is an average 10° to 20° colder than Price throughout the year (see Figure 2-4).

It is necessary to study the infrastructure of these seven communities in considerable detail to ascertain their capacity to absorb new residents. These seven communities are also the primary service area for a neighboring competitor, the Valley Camp Mine. Growth studies should therefore project the total needs of these cities and towns in recognition of the demands placed upon them by both mines.

#### 1.1.2 Secondary Service Area

The secondary service area consists of those communities requiring over 45 minutes commute time to the mine.

These secondary communities are listed below by county.

##### Carbon County (east of mine)

- o Wellington
- o Sunnyside
- o East Carbon
- o Hiawatha

##### Emery County (southeast of mine)

- o Cleveland
- o Orangeville
- o Castle Dale
- o Ferron
- o Huntington

Sanpete County (west of mine)

- o Moroni
- o Ephraim
- o Manti
- o Gunnison
- o Fountain Green
- o Millburn Station

Juab County (west of mine)

- o Nephi

Utah County (northwest of mine)

- o Payson
- o Spanish Fork
- o Santaquin
- o Mapleton

It is expected that while some permanent residents from these communities will commute to the Skyline Mine for employment, newcomers will not settle so far from the mine. Experience with other mines in the geographical area has shown that a 30- to 40-minute commute over 40 miles or less represents the maximum that miners can be expected to commute and still maintain a high degree of reliability. If the time/distance factor is greater, they will either move closer to the mine or seek work elsewhere.

Skyline Mine plans to establish a reliable bus service in certain key areas. This should increase the number of remote commuters.

1.2 GROWTH CAPABILITY

To determine the adequacy of infrastructure and the ability to accept additional population in these communities, Kaiser Engineers examined their water and sewage systems, and the availability of land for expansion of schools, hospitals, housing, and commercial facilities. Most of these Service Area communities have taken steps to upgrade water supply and water storage and most, with the exception of Scofield, presently have expansion capability.

1.3 LABOR FORCE

The following distribution of labor, Table 1-1, shows the percentage of workers expected from each area for the first 3 years of mine life. It is assumed that the new road will not be open in time for the first manning and therefore an initial heavy reliance on Carbon and Emery Counties is projected.

TABLE 1-1  
ESTIMATED LABOR DISTRIBUTION  
FOR FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD

<u>Area</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>% Labor Force</u> <u>At Mine Beginning</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>% Labor Force</u> <u>After 3 Years</u>
Carbon County (Price, Helper)	50%	20%
Sanpete County (Fairview, Mt. Pleasant Spring City)	35%	55%
Pleasant Valley (Scofield)	15%	25%

1.3.1 Carbon/Emery Counties (Price, Helper)

Between 1982 and 1985, competition for labor will significantly reduce the number of employees commuting to Skyline Mine from Carbon and Emery Counties. New residents fortunate enough to find housing in this rapidly growing area will probably join one of several power plant projects coming into the area, one of the new mines now being planned (see Table 1-2), or businesses that will eventually support the expanding community.

1.3.2 Sanpete Valley (Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Spring City)

The Sanpete Valley should contribute the largest number of employees for the Skyline Mine once the road is constructed connecting Utah Highway 31 (U-31) to U-96. The supply of workers will have these sources:

- (a) Unemployed residents
- (b) Underemployed residents presently working as turkey processors for \$3.70/hr (or similar low-paying jobs)
- (c) Family members and former residents living in Salt Lake, Provo, and Ogden who would probably return to the valley to live if employment opportunities existed there.

Since population expansion in the Sanpete Valley is expected to be primarily within families, the cultural shock of sudden expansion should be minimal. These valley communities could contribute a steady supply of quality workers to the Skyline mine for several years.

TABLE 1-2

PROJECTED MINES TO OPEN ON  
FEDERAL LAND PRIOR TO 1985

<u>MINE NAME</u> <u>OPERATOR</u> <u>LOCATION</u>	<u>M.T.P.Y.</u> (1990 EST.)	<u>EMPLOYMENT*</u>
"B" Canyon U.S. STEEL Near Sunnyside	1.0	280
FISH CREEK AND DUGOUT CANYON PGandE Near Wellington	3.2	896
DEADMAN'S MINE AMCA RESOURCE 10 miles east of Kennilworth	1.0	280
McKINNON 1 and 2 COASTAL STATES Near Scofield	3.5	980
BELINA #2 & O'CONNER VALLEY CAMP Near Scofield	2.4	672
MINE #1 Mt. STATES RESOURCES 20 miles south of Emery	.5	140
SKUMPAH CANYON ENERGY RESOURCES GROUP 20 miles east of Emery	1.0	280
		3,528

\*Employment based on 15 tons per man/shift, 480 production shifts per year.

SOURCE: Adapted from Table I-1 on page I-3 of the Final Environmental Statement Development of Coal Resources in Central Utah, prepared by the Department of the Interior.

1.3.3 Pleasant Valley (Scofield)

Scofield, in Pleasant Valley, will need expansion planning assistance. Although it has a harsh climate, low population, and no present expansion capabilities, expansion seems inevitable. Its location near the mine and its close proximity to hunting and fishing areas will attract hardy people who do not mind living at this high elevation. Scofield could eventually supply up to a quarter of the labor force. If this community experiences severe growth problems, it could reflect unfavorably on the mining recruitment effort. Recommended actions for the Company to assist this community are further discussed in Subsection 5.3.

1.4 SUGGESTED ACTION ITEMS

Based on our study, recommended action items, according to area, are listed below.

1.4.1 Scofield and the Pleasant Valley Area

- (a) Encourage the two (and possibly more) mining companies in Pleasant Valley to begin working on agreements to cooperate with each other and assist the local officials in solving existing problems.
- (b) Hold an information exchange meeting with Scofield residents.
- (c) Make a thorough investigation of the Utah Special Service District, which could provide many of the necessary community services to the mining companies and communities.

- (d) Implement one of several techniques suggested in Paragraph 5.3.2.4 regarding the need for housing in Pleasant Valley.

1.4.2 The Sanpete Valley Communities

- (a) Hold an information meeting in Fairview or Mt. Pleasant to inform local officials of the mining program and establish communication points.
- (b) Monitor the housing situation in Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, and perhaps Spring City and develop a dialog with housing developers.
- (c) Monitor school construction in North Sanpete School District. Provide updated employment information from time to time.
- (d) Monitor hospital needs in the Sanpete Valley. Coordinate the mine manning schedule with local plans for a new hospital.
- (e) Monitor water requirements, especially in Fairview. Applications for State assistance or Four Corners Regional Commission assistance take approximately 2 years to complete.
- (f) Request a copy of the tabulation of the Fairview resident survey.

1.4.3 Carbon/Emery Area

- (a) Hold an information meeting in Price to inform local officials of progress and to establish communication points.
  
- (b) Monitor essentials such as housing, water, sewage system, and capacity of new hospital.

## 2. SERVICE AREAS DEFINED

The Service Area includes the unincorporated lands and the cities, towns, and villages where the miners (employees) live. The geographical scope of the area is determined by mapping the total number of miners required, the population density (number of people per square mile), the availability of paved roads connecting the mine to the population centers, and the level of competition for workers.

### 2.1 COMMUTE TIME/DISTANCE

The Skyline Mine will have a relatively large service area. It is assumed, in describing the Service Area, that a new paved road will connect U-96 and U-31, and it is further assumed that the road distance between the Skyline Mine and the city of Fairview, along the completed new road and U-31, will be 22 miles.

The attached map, Figure 2-1, shows the location of the Skyline Mine and the towns in the Service Area. However, due to the mountainous conditions and the different grades of roads serving the area, the Service Area must be described in terms of driving times and driving distances -- not in a straight line or "as the crow flies" distances from the mine.

Figure 2-2, Distances from Skyline Mine, ranks the cities and towns according to their distances from the mine. These distances have been measured along the roads and highways that service the mines (including the new road noted above).

Distances alone could be misleading when measuring commute times. In general the commute is "closer" for some parts of Carbon County because of good roads. The Sanpete County communities such as Spring City have access to the mine only

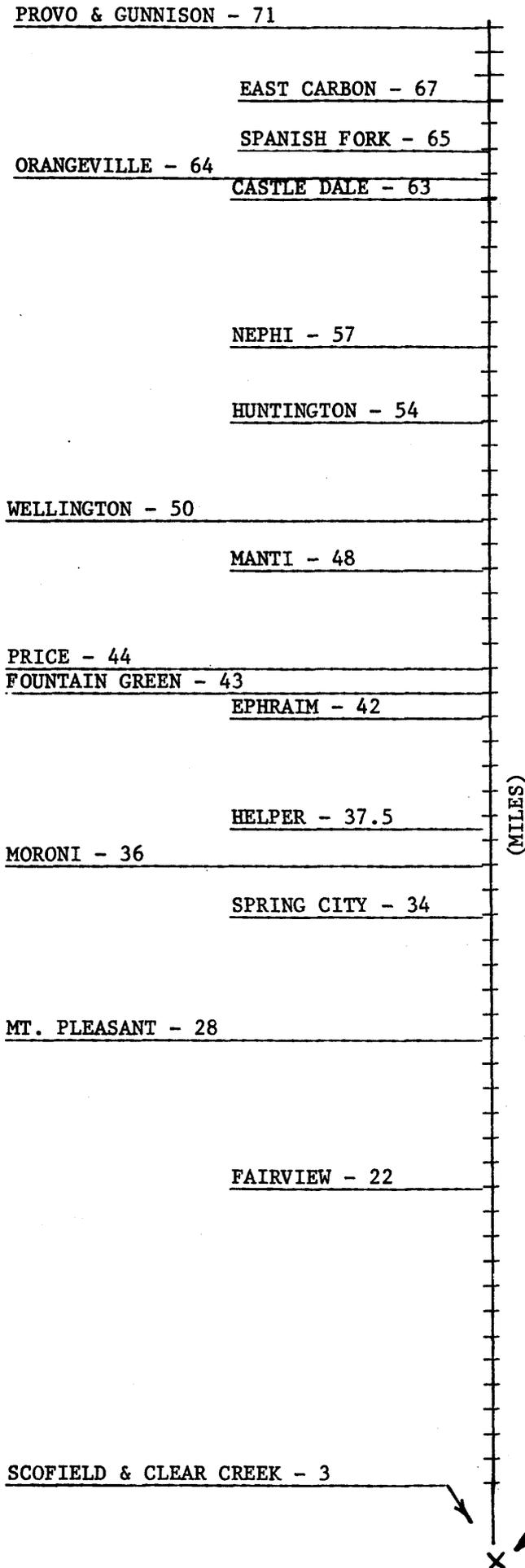


FIGURE 2-2  
DISTANCES TO SKYLINE MINE

by a steep, winding mountain road that eventually joins US-89, which then passes through several small towns with restricted speed limits and stop signs. Thus Helper in Carbon County, 37.5 miles from the mine, can be reached in 44 minutes which is the same time it takes to reach Spring City in Sanpete County, only 34 miles from the mine.

Figure 2-3, Commuting Times to the Skyline Mine, takes into consideration the lower speeds required to negotiate mountain roads, especially north from the mine to US-50/6 and south of the mine to Huntington and Fairview.

These commute times are based on the use of private vehicles. The current and projected gasoline shortage and price increases may cause some commuters to consider changing jobs. Most, however, will adjust by forming car pools or taking advantage of the bus service that will be provided.

If a company shuttle bus is considered, such as the one that has been proposed from Fairview to the mine, the miners' commute times will be increased because the larger bus cannot climb grades or take curves as fast as an auto or pickup truck. Other considerations include the boarding time (near Fairview and the mine parking lot), weather, cost, reliability, and safety.

## 2.2 COMMUTE PATTERNS

Almost every mine in the Carbon/Emery area lays claim to having some employees commuting heroic distances. At least one or two carloads of miners travel from Gunnison to American Coal's Deer Creek Mine in Huntington,<sup>1</sup> a distance of over 80 miles in good weather and over 120 when it is necessary to "go around" by way of Thistle and Price. Such stories are

GUNNISON - 1 HR. 30 MIN.

PROVO & ORANGEVILLE - 1 HR. 18 MIN.

EAST CARBON, SUNNYSIDE,  
SPANISH FORK, HUNTINGTON & NEPHI - 1 HR. 10 MIN.

MANTI - 1 HR.

WELLINGTON 56 MIN.

FOUNTAIN GREEN - 54 MIN.

EPHRAIM - 53 MIN.

PRICE CITY - 50 MIN.

MORONI - 46 MIN.

HELPER & SPRING CITY - 44 MIN.

MT. PLEASANT - 37 MIN.

FAIRVIEW - 30 MIN.

SCOFIELD & CLEAR CREEK - 4 MIN.

90  
80  
70  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0  
X  
SKYLINE  
MINE

OVER 45 MINUTES

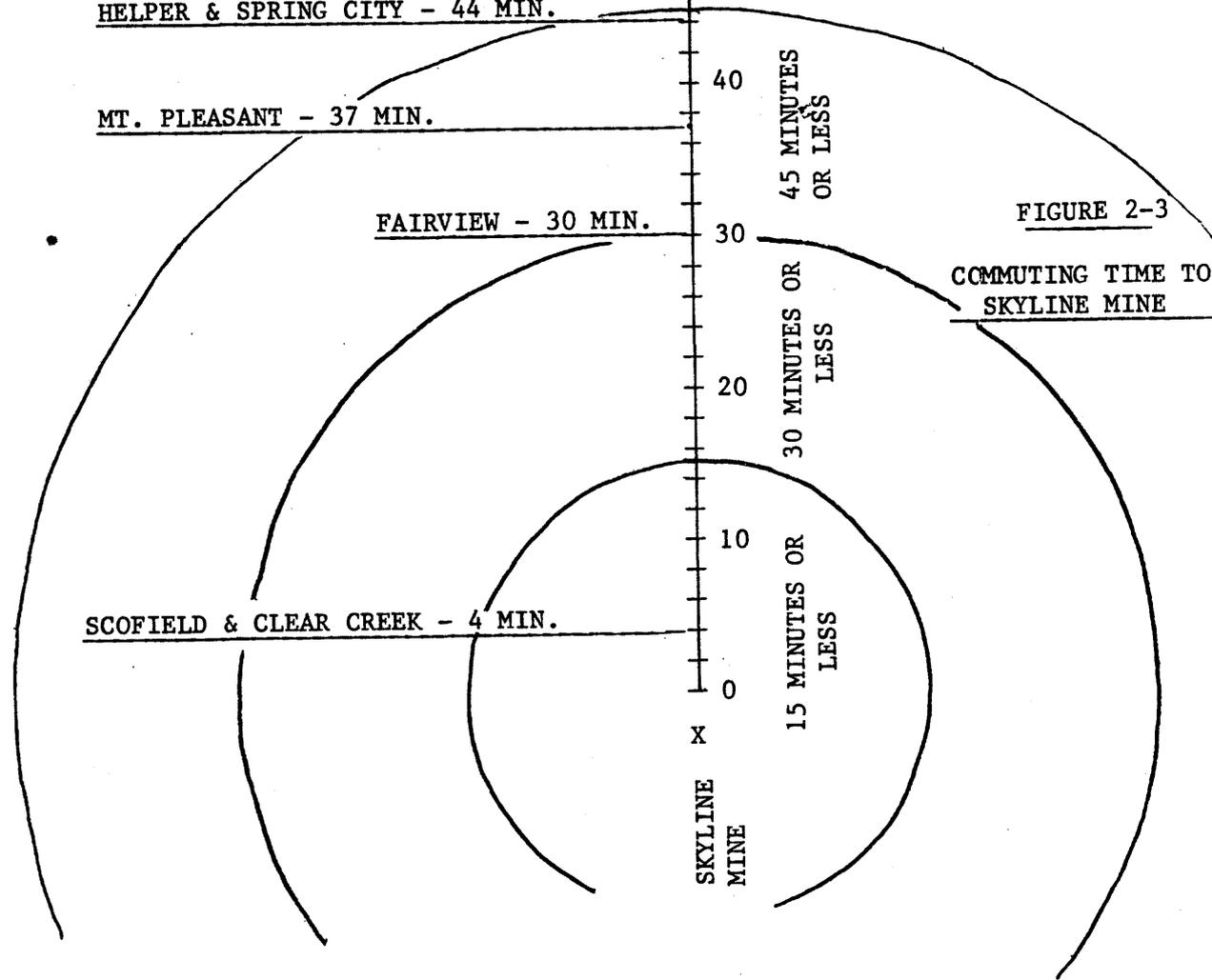
45 MINUTES  
OR LESS

30 MINUTES OR  
LESS

15 MINUTES OR  
LESS

FIGURE 2-3

COMMUTING TIME TO  
SKYLINE MINE



misleading if they give the impression that many or most of the miners will travel such distances.

Experience at other mines has shown that the most stable work force lives less than 10 miles (or 15 minutes) from the mine. Kaiser Steel, for example, found that one-third of its mine labor force at the Sunnyside Mine was commuting 25-35 miles and also accounting for 85% of employee turnover. In general, as distance and time increase, turnover rate goes up sharply.<sup>2</sup> This will ultimately result in additional training and turnover costs.

Mine operators will generally find their most stable employees living in Scofield, Fairview, and Mt. Pleasant. As the mine develops, there will be considerable pressure on these communities to accept and provide for even more residents.

### 2.3 SELECTING A COMMUNITY

The most attractive communities for Skyline Mine employees are listed below in Table 2-1. (Clearcreek in Carbon County is not included, despite its closeness to the mine, because the entire community is owned by a competitor, the Valley Camp Mine.)

TABLE 2-1

MOST ATTRACTIVE COMMUNITIES  
FOR SKYLINE MINE EMPLOYEES

<u>Sanpete</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Commute</u> <u>Time</u> <u>(Min)</u>	<u>Carbon</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Commute</u> <u>Time</u> <u>(Min)</u>
Fairview	30	Scofield	4
Mt. Pleasant	37	Helper	44
Spring City	44	Price	50

Those miners who decide to move for the purpose of locating near and working for the Skyline Mine will consider several factors in choosing a community, such as the following:

- (1) The lifestyle of the family, especially the needs of children of school age
- (2) The tradition of maintaining proximity to family and friends
- (3) Weather and temperature patterns. Figure 2-4 compares temperatures and elevations for Scofield Dam, Price and Manti/Moroni

#### 2.3.1 Family Lifestyle

Demographically, there is a shortage of miners in the 30-50 age bracket. A dormant period in the mining industry from the early 1950's to early 1970's resulted in few new miners coming into the field for those 20 years. Consequently, the present miners tend to be either in their 50's, approaching retirement or in their 20's, embarking on their first job.

The older miners are well settled in the existing towns and for the most part are located reasonably close to their present employment. They are not likely to change jobs or communities.

The younger men, who are learning mining skills, frequently change jobs to gain additional experience and/or to improve their earning power. If they have no children, their logical choice for closeness to the mine would be Scofield, provided facilities are available there. If they have families, they are more likely to locate in one of the valleys where they have family connections, schools, and shopping facilities.

### 2.3.2 Tradition of Proximity to Family and Friends

During the lean years, between 1950 and 1973, most established communities lost thousands of young people due to lack of jobs. But many of these former residents, in an effort to stay close to family and friends, moved no further than Salt Lake City and would, according to local residents, return if the proper opportunities were presented. The Southern Utah Fuel Company has records showing that some former residents have returned from as far away as Denver and Los Angeles. For further discussion on this subject, see Subsections 3.1.3 and 3.3.3(c).

### 2.3.3 Weather and Temperature Patterns

Figure 2-4 compares average monthly temperatures for Scofield, Fairview, and Mt. Pleasant. Average monthly temperatures, however, do not give a complete idea of an area's "weather". Mr. Arlo Richardson, the Utah State climatologist, suggests including the concept of design temperatures used by architects to calculate heating and cooling equipment needs. Design temperatures are based on "degree days", i.e., a number representing the entire heating/cooling needs during a season.

Heating degree days are determined by adding all the temperatures below 65° in a year. For example, if the average temperatures over a 3-day period are 40°, 30°, and 20°, these temperatures would be subtracted from 65° producing 25°, 35°, and 45° respectively. Adding these figures for those days when the average temperature was below 65° would result in a figure that represented yearly "heating degree days". A similar calculation would be made for temperatures above 65°, thus producing the "cooling degree days" figure for the year.



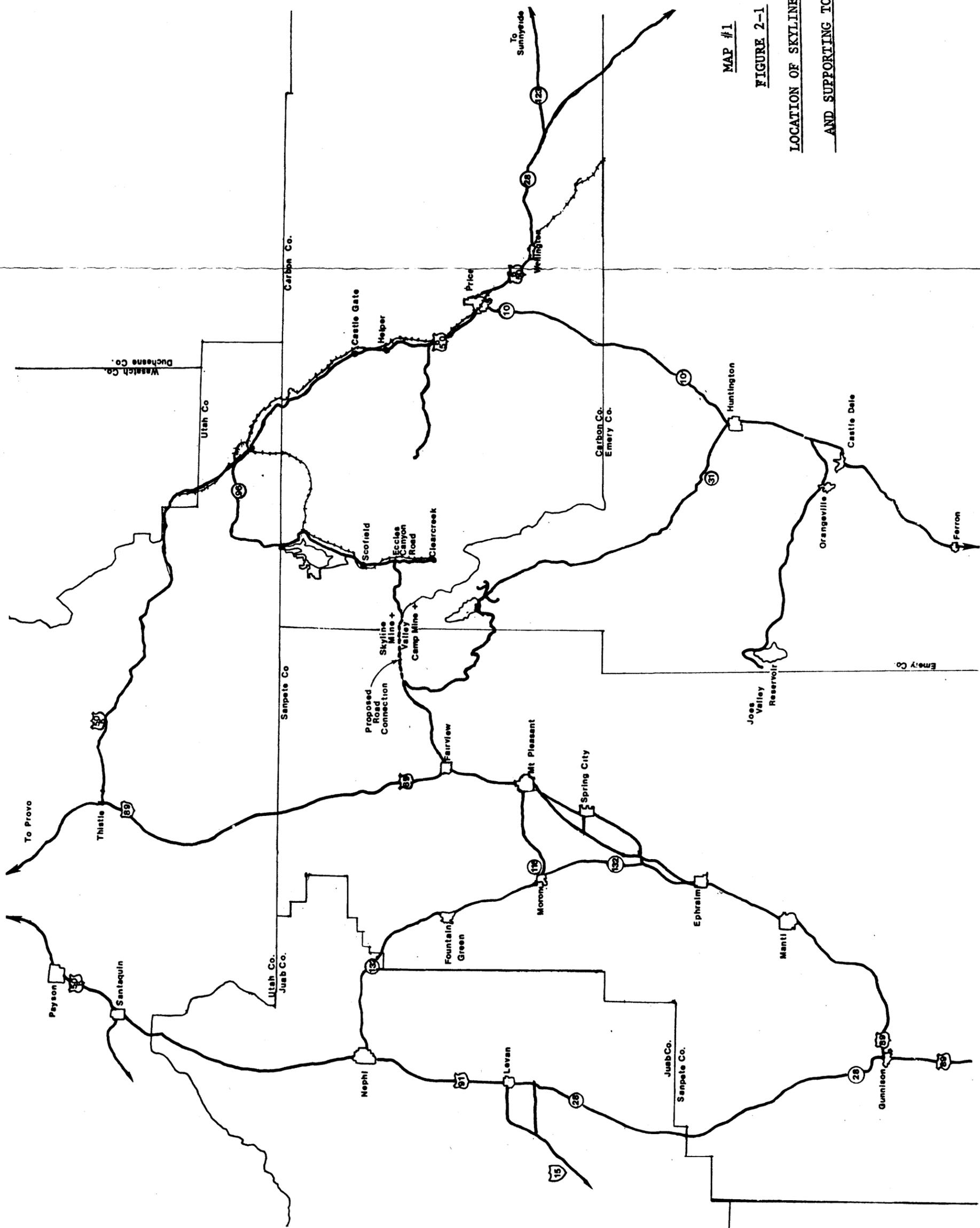
This information is also useful in calculating the amount of fuel needed by residents in a given area to keep their homes at a comfortable temperature. Table 2-2 gives design temperature comparisons for the three areas that will supply labor for the Skyline Mine.

TABLE 2-2

Design Temperature Comparisons

	<u>Extreme*</u> <u>Minimum/</u> <u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Annual</u> <u>Minimum/</u> <u>Maximum</u>	<u>Heating</u> <u>Degree</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>Cooling</u> <u>Degree</u> <u>Days</u>
Sanpete Valley (Moroni elevation 5,525)	-30/107	-13.7/97.5	7,045	560
Scofield Dam (elevation 7,630)	-42/89	-32/85.6	10,040	271
Price (elevation 5,680)	-29/108	-9.9/98.6	6,524	797

\*The all-time lowest and highest temperature ever recorded at this site.



MAP #1

FIGURE 2-1

LOCATION OF SKYLINE MINE  
AND SUPPORTING TOWNS

### 3. ADDITIONAL GROWTH CAPABILITY

Within the Service Area there are only seven primary communities: Scofield, Clearcreek, Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, Helper, and Price. The specific capabilities of these seven cities to serve the bulk of the Skyline Mine employees are discussed below. Other communities within the secondary service area of the mine are discussed in general terms.

#### 3.1 UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Skyline Mine employees will come from Pleasant Valley, the Sanpete Valley communities, and the Carbon/Emery County area. These areas present considerably different employment situations at this time.

##### 3.1.1 Pleasant Valley (Scofield)

At present, Scofield has a population of only 120 and therefore does not warrant a survey of potential workers. Once the community has expanded in line with Section 5 of this report, it is expected that a quarter of the Skyline labor force will come from Scofield.

##### 3.1.2 Carbon and Emery Counties

This bicounty area has been the center of the Utah coal industry since the turn of the century, supplying steam coal to the railroads and metallurgical coal to the mills. The coal industry went into a steady decline in the mid-1950's, resulting in population losses that did not end until the energy crisis of 1973. The region has been expanding economically since 1973.

Table 3-1, showing the population of Price and Carbon County as a whole, demonstrates an interesting fact: the returning population congregates in the cities, although the out-migration had come from the smaller towns and unincorporated areas. The last 6 years of growth have only brought Carbon County back to a point slightly beyond the peak population of 1960.

TABLE 3-1

Price City and Carbon County Population Estimates <sup>4</sup>

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1978</u>
Price City	6,802	6,055	6,218	7,030	9,030
Carbon Co.	21,135	17,300	15,647	18,500	21,500

Since the boom, employers report difficulty filling lower paying positions,<sup>3</sup> i.e. service industries or secondary employment positions (restaurant waitresses, gas station attendants, janitorial personnel). This is especially true where the position requires some skills or abilities that can be used in the mines. The employment office in Price, the largest city in Carbon County, reports that there is almost no unemployment (or underemployment) among male heads-of-household. Almost all persons out of work at any given moment are recent graduates, women, and individuals in a semiretired status.<sup>3</sup>

3.1.3 Sanpete County

The observation has been made that Sanpete County is several years behind Carbon/Emery in terms of the coal boom. Sanpete County had a 1960 population of 11,053; a 1970 population of 10,976; and has a 1979 estimate of 14,000. The net increase in population has been less than 3% per

year. The county's unemployment rate is 8.8 compared to Carbon's 5.1. In addition, it has considerable underemployment.<sup>1</sup>

Recently the Manti radio station carried a series of advertisements for miners, which directed interested applicants to drop into the local employment office and leave their names and addresses. Virtually the entire labor force of the turkey processing plant at Moroni and about half of the labor force at the Road Runner trailer plant in Ephraim signed up for the higher paying jobs.

The Moroni turkey processing plant employs 600-700 workers during its busy season. Some 200 of these are skilled maintenance personnel earning \$12,000 to \$14,000 per year.

Another 200 members of the Sanpete Valley labor force are engaged in construction. These men travel considerable distances; many stay on the job Monday through Friday, returning home only for the weekend.

Mr. Hal Peterson at the Ephraim Employment Service office estimates that in 3 to 5 years the Sanpete Valley could supply between 1,000 and 2,000 workers to Pleasant Valley mines. The basis for this high estimate is the fact that most residents have family members who have left the Valley due to lack of suitable work opportunities and who would reestablish themselves in the Sanpete Valley area if there were work. Local residents confirm this.

The urge to return to the small towns was clearly demonstrated when the beryllium plant in Delta received 2,500 responses for its labor want ad recently in the Salt Lake papers. For this reason, Mr. Peterson's estimate of 1,000 to 2,000 new workers appears credible, given a 3- to 5-year period to achieve it.

### 3.2 VACANCY RATE OF EXISTING HOUSING

Housing in Carbon/Emery Counties (Price, Helper) and Sanpete County (Scofield, Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, and Spring City) is discussed below.

#### 3.2.1 Carbon/Emery Counties

In this area there has been an acute long-term housing shortage which is not expected to change with new mine production and old mine expansions planned for the 1980's. Trailer parks in the Carbon/Emery area are filled upon completion, and waiting lists are common. Price City processed 170 residential building permits in 1977, down from the 200+ for 1976.

In addition to the general shortage, the cost of housing in the Carbon/Emery area is rapidly rising. Some builders have attempted to keep prices down by reducing the size of lots and the total square footage. While at best they have slowed the increase, at worst they are producing less house for more money. New employees moving into the area from any other part of Utah (except perhaps Salt Lake City) will experience a drop in housing standards, finding that their dollars buy considerably less no matter which form of housing they choose.

In general, it can be said that the scarcity of vacancies, the shortage of rental units, and the lack of trailer spaces make housing one of the most precious resources in the Carbon/Emery area. This bleak condition is not, however, permanent. Price has planned to annex almost 2 additional square miles. Typical of the Carbon/Emery communities, whose chief concern a few years ago was out-migration, population loss and lack of employment, the city is committed to meeting all the demands placed upon it of which housing is only one.

3.2.2 Sanpete County

As noted previously, Sanpete County is several years behind Carbon/Emery in experiencing boom conditions. This lag is reflected in the housing supply. Fairview recently conducted a

TABLE 3-2

FAIRVIEW HOUSING SURVEY\*

<u>Condition of Structure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Satisfactory	181	54.
Good	82	24.4
Fair	50	15.0
Poor	16	4.8
Very Poor (to be removed)	6	1.8
	335	100.0
<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Owner Occupied (annually)	281	84.0
Owner Occupied (seasonally)	9	2.7
Renter Occupied	12	3.5
Vacant liveable	27	8.0
Vacant (to be removed)	6	1.8
	335	100.0

housing survey,<sup>6</sup> the purpose of which was to see if the city could qualify for additional federal funds as a result of its having deteriorated housing. This survey was never completed because almost all of the housing was found to be in good condition. The survey did show a vacancy rate of 8%. Most communities consider anything above 2% to 3% as a housing surplus. As shown on Table 3-2, the percent of vacant livable units is small but significant if this rate reflects similar vacancy rates in the rest of the North Sanpete communities. Another significant fact from this

\*As provided by the city of Fairview.

survey, the stable nature of the Sanpete population, is shown by the small number of renter-occupied units, only 3.5% of the housing stock.

### 3.3 SEWAGE AND WATER SYSTEMS/LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.3.1 Scotfield

##### (a) Sewage System

The absence of a central sewage facility (along with a lack of culinary water) is probably the most serious growth limiting condition in the Pleasant Valley area. At the present time Scotfield's 120 year-round residents rely on septic tanks.

When Scotfield recently applied for State Impact Funds to correct the lack of adequate culinary water, the city was told that the sewage and water system problems must be addressed together. (See letter to Mayor Helsten of Scotfield from State Impact Board, Exhibit 6, in Appendix.)

Concern over the adequacy or lack of sewage treatment facilities will be a continuing source of contention and is one of the matters to be addressed for further study. The Carbon County Commissioners and regional planning group (SEUAOG) have singled out the following points:

- (1) Because Scotfield is located at the head of the Carbon/ Emery water supply, any contamination there affects the entire valley.
- (2) There is concern over the health and safety of the Scotfield residents.

- (3) Some contamination has already been reported although it is not clear whether the source is the town of Scofield proper or the seasonal communities on the banks of the reservoir.

(b) Water System

Scofield's water system has the following problems:

- o Leaks in the present water system
- o Insufficient water storage.
- o No water rights
- o No reliable water source.

This matter is more fully addressed under Subsection 5.3.

(c) Land For Development

In addition to an inadequate culinary water system and the absence of community sewers, the existing platted lots in Scofield (30- to 40-foot frontage or less) are too small for modern houses. All of this may be advantageous to Scofield in the long run if the area is considered as new or "green field" and planning is not confined exclusively to the existing inhabited area. There is considerable open land around Scofield that would be suitable for expansion.

3.3.2 Clearcreek

This community is noted because it is close to the Skyline Mine site. However, the land under the privately owned houses is owned by Valley Camp Mine which could order the removal of the houses on relatively short notice. Consequently, it is not likely that any additional private

development will take place in Clearcreek unless some long-term land leases, acceptable to banking institutions, are negotiated with Valley Camp. This company is reported to be considering the construction of a trailer park in the Clearcreek area for use by Valley Camp employees.

### 3.3.3 Fairview

Because Fairview is the closest Sanpete Valley community to the mine, it will be under the greatest pressure to develop. In addition to the items below, further discussion of Fairview's resources is presented in Subsection 5.2.

#### (a) Sewer System

This community has no central sewage facilities and at this time none are proposed. All houses in the area have individual septic tanks. The ground conditions are suitable for such disposal and an increase of population relying on such disposal methods would not present a problem. If central facilities are required in the future, the most likely method of treatment would be total containment lagoons. There is ample land surrounding the community and the gradual slope of the valley floor is conducive to such techniques. It is presumed, therefore, that sewage treatment will not be a problem in the Fairview area.<sup>9</sup>

#### (b) Water System

Fairview has made considerable progress in the past few years in upgrading its culinary water system. New distribution lines have been installed; many old 3/4-inch and 2-inch mains have been replaced with 4-inch lines. The city has 800,000 gallons of covered storage which is adequate for current and projected

population. The city has several water sources and is presently applying for additional funds to improve the feeder lines from the sources to the new distribution system. In addition, the city has two small electrical power generating plants run by water power.<sup>9</sup>

Mr. Wesley Kent Miner, the Fairview treasurer, estimates the present population of Fairview at 1,200, including 200 people outside the incorporated city limits. The water improvements noted above, and those planned for the near future, will provide sufficient distribution capacity for a population increase of 20% to 25%.

This means the current water system could support a population of 1,440 to 1,500.

(c) Land For Future Development

The city of Fairview imposed a moratorium on new buildings after the last local election. The purpose of the moratorium was to provide time to develop planning and control tools (Master Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Trailer Ordinance, etc.,) in order to cope with proposed growth. Mr. Miner reports that the city is presently holding subdivision applications for 500 to 700 new houses. It is unlikely that all of these developers would immediately begin building if the moratorium were lifted, because the current market could not support such growth.

The city has partially lifted the building ban in that single-family houses intended for occupancy by the applicant (not for sale) are now permitted both inside and outside the corporate limits. (The city can control permits outside the corporate limits because it can grant or deny a water connection.) About 20 such single-family applications have been processed since the first of the year.

There are a number of vacant lots within the corporate limits of Fairview. For the most part, these are owned by the adjoining property owners, many of whom are saving their extra lots for returning family members to build on when jobs develop in the Valley.

Based on the above, it seems Fairview will be in an excellent position to provide labor for the Skyline Mine.

#### 3.3.4 Mt. Pleasant

##### (a) Sewage System

This community is located 6 miles south of Fairview on route U-89. At this time, a new sewage treatment facility (total containment lagoons) is being installed.<sup>10</sup> Previously, Mt. Pleasant, like most other towns in the Sanpete Valley, was served with individual septic tanks. The lagoons now under construction are designed to meet the needs of the town for the next 10 years. Also, the town has purchased sufficient ground for expansion when present design capacity is reached.

##### (b) Water System

Mt. Pleasant has just completed a new water storage tank and now has 1,750,000 gallons of covered storage. The city has approximately 800 water connections and a current estimated population of 2,500. The present water distribution system is considered adequate but additional water sources are being studied. The city manager, Mr. John Thacker estimates that Mt. Pleasant could accommodate a population increase of 20% to 30% with no adverse effects provided the increase was spread over 3 or 4 years.

(c) Land For Development

Mt. Pleasant is one of the few communities to anticipate, plan and provide for future growth. In the past 2 years the city has revised the Master Plan, adopted a trailer and subdivision ordinance, and updated its zoning. There are a number of vacant lots within the city, and recently several developers have petitioned for new subdivisions. Mt. Pleasant is the largest community in North Sanpete County and provides most of the commercial facilities. The officials in Mt. Pleasant are generally in favor of growth, which is a reflection of their confidence in being prepared to accommodate it. In view of the short distance between Fairview and Mt. Pleasant (6 miles), it appears that Mt. Pleasant will receive at least as much new growth as Fairview.

Mt. Pleasant has also received an application for a 200-unit trailer park in the southwest section of the city. The new trailer park ordinance now in effect should ensure that such parks will be a valuable addition to the housing supply.

In short, there is adequate land for development, properly zoned, and no problems due to a lack of land are expected.

3.3.5 Spring City

(a) Sewage System

Spring City has no central sewage system. All houses are served by septic tanks which are judged to be adequate due to the larger lots and the good percolation

characteristics of the soil. Therefore, the city has no plan to build a central sewage system.<sup>12</sup>

(b) Water System

The city recently bonded for improvements to the central water system, i.e. a new head house, feed lines, and a new well. Total cost of this improvement was \$180,000. The improved water system now has a capacity to serve 600 people, which is the current population. Mayor Glen S. Osborne said the city was "just getting along now" and he did not believe that there was any excess capacity.

(c) Land For Development

Spring City at present has no development ordinances, such as zoning subdivision regulations, but is working on a trailer ordinance and a minimum lot ordinance. Under these new regulations, small travel trailers will not be permitted for use as permanent living quarters and the minimum lot size will be 10,000 square feet. Mayor Osborne reported that Spring City "is small and wants to stay small". While the community would be happy to see new job opportunities open for existing residents, it does not wish to see an influx of strangers that would change the present living patterns. The housing pattern within the city (many vacant lots) is similar to the pattern in Fairview. These lots would be made available to returning family members and the mayor reported that many resident families expected this to occur.

### 3.3.6 Helper

#### (a) Sewage System

This city is served by the Price River Water Improvement District (PRWID), which provides sewage treatment for all the cities from Castle Gate in northern Carbon County to Miller Creek 6 miles south of Price, along Route 10. The sewage treatment facilities are located at Wellington in south central Carbon County.

The incorporated cities (Price, Helper, and Wellington) within the PRWID maintain their own collection system. The Helper collection system can serve a total population of 5,000 while current population is slightly over 2,000. There is adequate expansion capacity for anticipated needs.

#### (b) Water System

The city of Helper maintains its own water distribution and storage system for residents within the city limits and purchases water wholesale from PRWID. There are approximately 950 water connections serving a population of 2,600. No problems are expected; the storage capacity is adequate for double the present population, and the distribution system is also adequate. Connection fees are sufficient to meet costs.

#### (c) Land For Development

Helper has a policy of annexing additional lands into the corporate limits and supplying sewer and water services as required. Due to its location against the mountain, it does not have larger tracts available but

there has been a steady expansion in recent years. PRWID's recently completed facilities have relieved the water and sewage system concerns which had been limiting growth. SEUAOG estimates that Helper could reach a population of 4,000 by 1985.

### 3.3.7 Price

#### (a) Water System

In addition to its own sources, Price also participates in PRWID for the purchase of water, which it stores and distributes to its customers within the corporate limits.

The District has taken over most of the customers Price formerly had outside its corporate limits. This has reduced the demand on the price distribution system and made additional expansion possible. SEUAOG estimates that Price has the storage capacity for a population of 28,125, more than twice the current estimated population of 10,500.

#### (b) Land For Development

The Master Plan for Price shows approximately 2 additional square miles surrounding the city scheduled for annexation as development occurs. Mayor Walter T. Axelgard estimates that the city's population will increase to 12,500 or 13,000 within the next few years. He believes that the 13,000 number is "close to the limit," given the size and capacity of the municipal infrastructure. Price should be able to accommodate this additional population. The city has increased from approximately 6,000 population in 1973

to 10,500 in 1979 (Mayor Axelgard's estimate) and has perfected the planning, zoning, and subdivision regulations in the process.

### 3.4 EDUCATION, SCHOOLS

Under Utah law, the State participates quite heavily in the local school building process.<sup>15</sup> The local district must approve a bond issue and increase the local school property tax to 18 mills (exclusive of maintenance and operation). The State will then subsidize the remaining costs through sales and use taxes provided the district complies with the State regulations regarding size of classrooms and total students per classroom.

This program is costly to the State. An extra \$12 million was placed in the State School Critical Building Fund in 1978, and the projected demand for the year 1987 is \$1 billion.

This State participation in school funding, however, is an important benefit to industrial employers, such as Skyline Mine, in that almost 50% of school construction funds are obtained from state sales and use taxes. How the Company might implement needed school programs through advance payment of sales and use taxes is discussed in Paragraph 5.2.2.2.

Since school funding depends upon compliance with State regulations, i.e., size of classrooms and number of students per classroom, some cities are forced to add "portable units" to handle what the State maintains is a particular school's capacity.

Table 3-3 illustrates statistical discrepancies between what the school says it has in the way of classroom space and what the State reports. The basis of the discrepancy is usually

oversized classrooms in the older schools. The State uses a formula to compute the number of classrooms per school:

$$\frac{\text{Total square feet in the school}}{900 \text{ square feet (standard classroom)}} = \frac{\text{Number of classrooms}}{\text{in a school}}$$

Classrooms in some older schools are much larger than the State standard, and therefore the older schools are computed to have more classrooms than they actually have.

When figuring an individual school's capacity, the number of classrooms is multiplied by 30 pupils, the allowable maximum in the State. Schools like Price Elementary (see Table 3-3), which have an overestimated capacity, must then put in portable units to accommodate the number of students allowed for in the State report.

Recently the State Legislature reduced the maximum class size in grades one, two, and three from 30 pupils to 24. This has placed an additional burden on some of the older schools in particular. Carbon County, for example, had to hire an additional five teachers just to comply with this State directive.

The Utah School System is divided into 40 districts. Three of the districts--Emery, Carbon, and North Sanpete--are expected to teach the children of Skyline Mine employees.

#### 3.4.1 Emery School District

Of the three districts, Emery is expected to be least impacted. Employees served by Emery must come from Huntington, Orangeville, Cleveland, and other Emery County towns that are over an hour's drive from the mine. According to the State Board of Education Statistics (see Exhibit 1,

Appendix), these schools are some of the most crowded in the state. Huntington Elementary, for example, has a present capacity of 234 students and a present occupancy of 418.

The capacity and occupancy of all schools in these three districts are shown in Exhibit I in the Appendix.

#### 3.4.2 Carbon District

Carbon County schools are in reasonably good condition so far as occupancy or overcrowding. Mr. Dennis E. Nelson, school superintendent for Carbon District, stated that his district will be able to keep up with the current boom "for awhile". He said the district has not been hit too hard by the current boom because many of the young miners are either not married or, if they are married, their children are not yet of school age. There is, however, a "bulge" of younger children and, accordingly, the district has constructed a new elementary school in northeast Price. This school will have a capacity of 600 to 700 students when it opens in September 1980 and it is expected to be filled by 1981. Furthermore, the district has purchased and placed eight new portable classrooms in the last few years.

Table 3-3 shows the difference between the capacity of the Carbon County schools according to the State formula (column 1) and according to the school superintendent's estimate (column 3).

Present occupancy estimates (columns 2 and 4) are also shown but these do not differ substantially.

TABLE 3-3  
COMPARISON OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY REPORT WITH LOCAL  
ESTIMATES  
CARBON SCHOOL DISTRICT

<u>SCHOOL NAME</u>	1	2	3	4	COMMENTS
	STATE REPORT	LOCAL ESTIMATE	Capacity	Occupancy	
	Capacity	Occupancy	Capacity	Occupancy	
Durant Elementary - Price	592	602	592	602	Adequate
Sally Mauro - Price	464	411	<u>410*</u>	411	1 portable added; 2 on order
Petersen Elementary - Sunnyside	394	309	394	309	Adequate
Price Elementary - Price	817	658	<u>658</u>	658	2 portables being added
Reeves Elementary - Price	236	262	236	262	1 portable added
Wellington Elementary - Wellington	325	265	<u>300</u>	<u>275</u>	2 portables added to get to 275 - Max = 300
Helper Jr. High - Helper	339	235	339	235	Adequate
Mt. Harmon Jr. High - Price	764	618	764	618	Adequate
Carbon High - Price	716	833	<u>875</u>	833	5 portables added
E. Carbon High - E. Carbon	343	210	343	210	Adequate
	4990	4403	4911	4413	

\* Underlined numbers show  
where the local estimate does  
not agree with the State report.

Carbon County also has several parochial elementary schools located in Price and Helper and a parochial high school in Price. The College of Eastern Utah (CEU), a 2-year junior college located in Price, is important to the industry because of its emphasis on mining. Students can earn an Associate Degree (2-year) in mining and then work in the mines, or they can go on to a 4 year college for the remaining 2 years of a bachelor degree. CEU also offers special courses in various mine trades and the 3-day introductory mining program.

At the present time, the elementary and high school students from Clearcreek and Scofield are bused to Durant Elementary and Price High School.<sup>13</sup>

No major problems are expected in the Carbon School District as a result of the Skyline Mine. The total number of employees and their school-age children are not expected to make a noticeable impression on the overall educational scene. If a large number of miners settle in Scofield and busing becomes a problem, there could be a demand for a new school in Scofield. This possibility is covered in Section 5 of our report.

#### 3.4.3 North Sanpete School District

This district is not as well funded as Carbon in terms of having an industrial tax base. In addition, three of the six schools in the district are scheduled for replacement.

Fairview Elementary has a capacity of 159 students and a current occupancy of 185. The district has let construction bids for a replacement school with a capacity of 350 students which is expected to open in January 1981.<sup>14</sup> The Mt. Pleasant Elementary school has a capacity of 256 students

and a current enrollment of 351. The district is planning to remodel the school and add three classrooms. Mr. Reid Miller, administration assistant at the North Sanpete District, estimates that this addition will add 90 to 100 student spaces.

Of the six schools in North Sanpete, only one--Spring City--shows any unused capacity, and that school is one of those in need of replacement. This additional pressure on the schools is due to a steady growth experienced in the past 5 years. As a result, the district must now catch up with that growth and at the same time provide additional capacity to cover the expected mining immigrants. Several monitoring activities are suggested in Subsection 1.4.2.c to keep the company abreast of school developments in the North Sanpete District.

### 3.5 HEALTH CARE

There is no reason to believe that health care will be a problem for any of the mine employees living in either Carbon/Emery or Sanpete Counties. There is no shortage of doctors and in both cases, hospital staffs are upgrading the physical facilities along with the level of medical care.

There is, however, no medical care, or clinic at Scofield. This matter is further addressed under Subsection 5.3.

#### 3.5.1 Sanpete County

The Sanpete Hospital, which is located in Mt. Pleasant, consists of 25 beds. It provides most primary and some secondary care as well as some extended care. Patients requiring tertiary care are transported to Utah Valley Hospital in Provo or to the Latter Day Saints or Holy Cross Hospitals in Salt Lake City.<sup>16</sup>

The Sanpete Hospital has no immediate plans for expansion, but a study is presently being conducted by a hospital consulting firm from Walnut Creek, California. Mr. Wayne Ross, the Sanpete Hospital administrator, reports that the present structure was built in 1949 and "probably should be replaced in 3 to 5 years."

The hospital is owned by Intermountain Health Care--a private nonprofit corporation operating hospitals in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho.

Mr. Ross also reports that the north Sanpete Valley has an excellent medical base which consists of eight physicians, two dentists, and an ophthalmologist.

The valley is served by three ambulances and a helicopter ambulance when necessary. In the event of an emergency at the mine, the Sanpete Hospital could provide the three ambulances, helicopter, and additional medical personnel within 45 minutes to 1 hour from the time of the call.

### 3.5.2 Carbon County

The present Carbon County hospital, located in Price, consists of 70 beds and provides primary and secondary care. Patients requiring neurosurgical care are transported to Provo or Salt Lake.<sup>17</sup>

The Carbon County hospital is one of 130 U.S. facilities that are operated by Hospital Corporation of America. The firm will spend \$125,000 for new equipment in 1979.

Ground was broken June 1, 1979 for construction of a new Carbon Hospital on a 16-acre site, 1 mile south of Price on route U-10. Initially, the new hospital will be a replacement facility of 70 beds, but is expected to be expanded to

100 beds as soon as the need develops. The 70-bed facility will be operational by October 1980.

Mr. John Harris, Carbon Hospital administrator, reports that over 30% of the income comes from out-patient and emergency service. Consequently, the new hospital will have a large modern emergency room with seven treatment stations.

The Carbon Hospital has been conducting an intensive doctor search for the past 2 years. There are 16 doctors on the medical staff now: five or six more will be added before the end of 1979 according to the present schedule. National doctor/population ratios call for one general practitioner for each 2,000 people. Carbon/Emery presently has a ratio of 1:6,000 now, but should continue to improve that ratio in spite of a buildup in population.

Carbon County owns four ambulances that are managed and staffed by the hospital. In the event of an emergency at the mine, the hospital could provide these within approximately 1 hour, depending on snow conditions.

Carbon also has had several dentists, ophthalmologists, and optometrists.

### 3.6 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

All parts of the Service Area have adequate commercial facilities except the Clearcreek/Scotfield area.

Several of the communities in the Sanpete Valley are listed as full convenience centers in the Environmental Impact Statement, but only one of them, Mt. Pleasant, is within the Service Area of the Skyline Mine. It is customary for residents of Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, and similar small towns to

make trips to Provo, Richfield, or Salt Lake for comparative shopping for major purchases such as cars and furniture.

Price, in Carbon County, is listed in the EIS as a Community Service Center.<sup>18</sup> The requirements for the classification as a Regional Service Center, the next in size, are somewhat arbitrary. For that designation a community must have retail sales of \$40 million and must offer two of the following three services: public higher education, a daily newspaper, or daily scheduled air service. Price has annual taxable sales considerably in excess of \$40 million (SEUAOG shows \$124,832,900 in taxable sales for Carbon County in 1977--most of which is in Price). The city's public higher education facility, the College of Eastern Utah, would qualify. However, there is only a weekly newspaper. For several years, daily scheduled air service (Skywest) served Price, but it was discontinued in 1976 and not resumed, perhaps due to current fuel shortages.

There are no shortages of necessary commodities either in Sanpete or Carbon/Emery counties.

#### 4. COMPETITION FOR LABOR FORCE

##### 4.1 WORKER AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS IN THE CARBON/EMERY AREA

Projected employment demands in the Price/Emery area for the next 6 years are the subject of numerous studies, which are based on requirements for planned new mines, power plants, and supporting industry. The Southeastern Utah Association of Governments recently completed its population projections, indicating that the combined populations of Carbon and Emery Counties will be between 44,200 and 52,000 in 1985. A copy of the unpublished report is included in our Appendix.

The following rationale shows how this population range can be reached, using conservative estimates and existing source data.

The Price Employment Service reports that all mines operating in the Carbon/Emery area have a 1979 employment of 3,826 and many of these plan to increase production. Table 1-2 shows the new mines projected to open on Federal lands prior to 1985. The total 1982 mine employment (existing and new mines) is estimated at 4,700, and the 1985 projection for all mines is 8,000<sup>3</sup>. In addition, construction of at least four new power plants is proposed by Utah Power and Light in the Wellington area prior to 1985<sup>3</sup>. These power plants would require a construction force of approximately 2,500 and an operational force of 500 -- that is, 125 each.

(These plants each would normally require at least 1,200 construction workers during peak periods, but Utah Power & Light has promised to stage construction so that the total work force does not exceed 2,500 at any time).

All of these new jobs represent primary employment. Once these new miners, constructors, and operators are hired, they

will create a demand for goods and supporting services that will generate secondary employment. The multiplying factor for estimating this secondary employment depends on two elements: the degree of development in the towns and cities in the Service Area, and the type of primary employment that predominates in the area.

Generally speaking, if the Service Area is well developed (Price, for example), the secondary employment multiplying factor is higher. Also, permanent employment, such as mining and power plant operations, produces a higher multiple of secondary employment than construction work. The range for such multipliers runs from .85 secondary worker to 1 construction worker in an underdeveloped area, up to 3 secondary workers to 1 permanent employee in a fully developed city.

There will be 4,000 new miners needed, 2,500 construction workers, and 500 plant operators for a total of 7,000 new primary jobs. Using a conservative 1:1 ratio for secondary workers to primary workers would mean a total of 14,000 new primary and secondary jobs to be filled between 1979 and 1985 in the Carbon/Emery area. However, many of the secondary jobs will be filled by family members of employed miners and other workers. The doubling up of jobs within some families will tend to lower the total population growth.

The demand for an additional 14,000 employees will be met from several different sources: recent graduates, working wives, commuters from Sanpete, and new residents to the area. The discussion below factors this demand for 14,000 new employees by projecting numbers for the major categories.

The Carbon/Emery population will produce approximately 2,500 graduates from all high schools, colleges, and technical schools between 1979 and 1985. It is assumed that all these

graduates will first seek work in their home counties, and will find it because of the expanding economy. Wives and other family members can be expected to fill another 2,500 positions, mostly in the secondary market. The number of workers commuting from Sanpete county (to Huntington and Scofield) may reach 1,500 per day by 1985. Subtracting the 6,500 total of these categories from the 14,000 new workers needed, leaves a need for 7,500 new employees.

If each new family to the area contributes an average of 1.4 workers to the economy, then 5,400 new families will be needed. If each new family has 3.5 members (the Utah average) the population would increase by about 18,900. When adding that increase to the 32,000 estimated 1978 population for the two counties, would total 50,900.

Admittedly the above approach omits many fine points but those omissions, such as birthrate for example, would only tend to inflate the final figure. One can conclude that a 50,000+ population estimate for 1985 for the two counties is conservative, and competition for workers will be keen.

#### 4.2 EXCESS COMMUNITY CAPACITY

Given the foregoing estimates of population increases over the next 6 years, the question must be asked: "Where will these additional people live?"

The Central Utah Environmental Statement for Coal Development contains a table -- (II-41 Description of Current Community Services, on pages II-90-91-92) -- that shows the excess capacities of several community elements. However, adding these together and concluding that sufficient capacity exists for one, two, or more new mines would be misleading. First, the excess capacity is only for a particular infrastructure

facility -- for example, water or sewage treatment. Second, the location of the capacity and the mine must be within reasonable commute distance.

This is not to say that a community has no capacity unless it has all the elements necessary for immediate move-in; this argument would lead to the conclusion that only a vacant house or apartment, connected to all utilities with space available in the local school and hospital, represents true excess capacity. However, the mine will not open for 2 years and it is only necessary that the capacity, or the willingness to provide it, be available at that time.

The updated Skyline manning schedule, as provided at the engineering review meeting of May 31, 1979 is tabulated in Table 4-1. This estimated manning tabulation for the Valley Camp mines located in Pleasant Valley has been included to show the total competing demand in the immediate area. However, Mr. Bill Haynes, manager of Valley Camp, stressed that his peak manpower (600) may never be reached if markets do not develop for the Valley Camp coal.

Table 4-1 does not show any employees or coal production for two other potential mines in the Pleasant Valley area. The property of Stan and Joe Harvey, augmented by the addition of former Kaiser Steel property south of Clearcreek, may be developed (called the Blazon Mine -- applications for which have been filed with OSM) but the total payroll is expected to be less than 25. Also, mining may be resumed on the Columbine property, but the possibility is too vague at this time to estimate the number of employees, if any, who may be required.

TABLE 4-1

MANNING TABLE FOR PLEASANT VALLEY MINES

Mine Year	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Costal States Employees	0	0	0	231	350	520	600	680	750	820
Valley Camp Employees	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	600	600	600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,420</b>

The management at the Valley Camp Mine reports that their present manning is divided as follows:

- o 30% from Scofield
- o 50% from Price/Helper
- o 20% from the Sanpete Valley communities

With the completion of the road connecting U-31 and U-96, the percentages should change drastically in favor of the Sanpete Valley. Also, about the time the new road is completed, other projected mines in the Carbon/Emery area should be opening, and they would attract many Price/Helper miners from the Pleasant Valley mines because of the shorter commute.

When these changes have taken place the percentages should change to:

- o 25% from Scofield
- o 20% from Price/Helper
- o 55% from Sanpete Valley communities

Both mines will find that the 20% from Price/Helper accounts for 70% to 90% of the turnover. This will be due primarily to the longer commute.

Furthermore, the opening date of the road connection between U-31 and U-96 is of prime importance.

If the road is opened a year or more after the mine is opened, the early manning schedule will be most difficult to meet. In that event it must be assumed that general competition for miners will be acute, and the Pleasant Valley mines will be in a most difficult competitive position due to the greater commute distance.

By 1982, the economy on the Carbon/Emery side may be approaching boom proportions (population growth exceeding 10% per year). While there may still be some excess capacity in terms of water and sewer connections in several of the towns, the housing shortage will be critical. In such situations the cost of all housing can be expected to rise disproportionately.

If the road to Sanpete Valley is not open by 1982 when the combined manning schedule calls for 600+ miners, and if the Carbon/Emery mines have expanded as projected, then Coastal States will have to reconsider the schedule. This reconsideration could take the form of lowering the expectations (i.e., reducing the schedule) considerably or paying premium for labor in the form of a mileage allowance, extended free bus transportation, or other incentives.

If the road to Sanpete Valley is open by 1982 there is no reason to believe that the proposed manning schedules (for both mines) cannot be met.

For the purpose of this report, the road will be assumed to be open by mid-1982 (prior to the first major buildup of operating employees) and the conditions in the three areas will be as follows:

- o Scofield - Approximately a quarter of the labor force working in Pleasant Valley will try to locate in Scofield.
- o Carbon/Emery - This area will provide some of the more skilled employees or those with longer mining experience.
- o Sanpete Valley - This area (including Payson, Provo, and Spanish Fork) will provide more than half the work force - 50% to 60%.

## 5. CRITICAL SHORTAGE AREAS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

Preceding sections of our report show that the Service Area supporting the Pleasant Valley Mines consists of three main elements or geographic areas; Carbon/Emery Counties, the Sanpete Valley and Scofield (or Pleasant Valley). Below is a discussion of these areas and suggested actions that should be considered for each.

### 5.1 CARBON/EMERY AREA

There are no direct housing or community mitigation measures that would be appropriate or productive for this area at this time. As noted, 20% of the permanent miners are expected to come from Carbon/Emery once the mines reach full production.

However, during initial mine buildup the Carbon/Emery area will provide a higher percentage of employees. Therefore, steps should be taken to advise local government officials of the progress of mine development. Some of the key government personnel are:

- o County Commissioners
- o Mayors of Price, Helper, etc.
- o Director of the Southeastern Utah Association of Governments
- o Job Service Director
- o Director of Price River Improvement District
- o School Administrators including the College of Eastern Utah

- o Carbon County Hospital Administrator
- o State Senator and State Representative

All of these officials will need to know the plans and projections of the mining community. Recently, PGandE held a dinner meeting with many of them to discuss the company's plans in the local area. Mayor Axelgard of Price reported that he was most pleased by this gesture of concern, and he felt that PGandE would receive excellent cooperation.

Once such contact is made, additional communication can be expected to flow both ways. In this manner, the Company can be kept informed of local problems before they adversely affect employment at the mine.

## 5.2 SANPETE VALLEY AREA

This area will supply the bulk of employees to the Pleasant Valley mines once the new road is completed. As Scofield develops, the percentage of miners from the area should level off to between 50% and 60%.

Two communities in the Sanpete Valley should receive special attention: Fairview and Mt. Pleasant. As previously noted, both have taken and are taking measures to meet the new employment needs. Nevertheless, the need for information to local officials is greater than on the Carbon/Emery side of the mountain because 55% or more of the Skyline labor force will come from the Sanpete Valley area.

### 5.2.1 Information Dissemination and Exchange

The first action that should be taken is to plan an informational meeting, preferably in Fairview. A similar group

of local officials, as was listed for Carbon/Emery Counties, should be invited from Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, and Moroni including the director of the Six County Association of Governments, the State Senator, and State Representative. The location, time, and agenda should be discussed in advance with the mayor and the State government representatives.

#### 5.2.2 Monitoring of Community Needs

##### 5.2.2.1 Housing

As the work force in Pleasant Valley builds, Fairview and Mt. Pleasant will receive the bulk of new employees moving into the general area. Many of these workers will be related to present residents and therefore will not require much assistance. Mr. Miner, the treasurer of Fairview, and Mr. Hal Petersen of Ephraim Job Service both estimated that fully 80% of the new arrivals to the area would have "previous valley connections" -- meaning that the new arrivals will not require a period of time to be assimilated into or accepted by the communities. Many times in boom town situations, problems develop because the level of expectation of the new residents is much higher than that of the old residents. This is not thought to be a problem in the Sanpete Valley.

However, a number of potential problems should be monitored. The amount and type of housing will be of great importance, as will the completion dates of new housing. Frequently, builders lag behind the influx of new residents, which drives up prices by allowing the housing shortage to become acute. The Company should therefore maintain contact with the city building departments in both Fairview and Mt. Pleasant and with some of the developers to

see that housing being approved is within the financial reach of the miners, and will be available at the right time.

The Company should investigate the development of a "housing construction guarantee" program to be sure that sufficient housing is constructed at the right time and in the right price range.

5.2.2.2 Schools

This report notes that the present school capacity in the Fairview/Mt. Pleasant area is barely adequate for the current population. North Sanpete School District has plans for new and expanded schools, and if the population buildup remains reasonably steady the District should be able to meet the additional classroom needs with no extraordinary measures.

Should extraordinary measures become necessary, it may be useful to investigate the possibility of assisting the school district through the use of prepaid sales and use taxes. Recent legislation passed by the State of Utah provides for prepayment of anticipated sales and use taxes by those involved in development of the State's natural resources. Under this legislation, monies collected go into a special suspense account within the State general fund, which is to be used to finance schools and highways. However, funds used for school construction, unlike those used for highways, must be repaid by the local school district over a 5-year period.

Although to date this legislation has not been used for schools, it has been used for highways and is the same legislation presently under consideration for financing the road link between routes U-31 and U-96.

5.2.2.3 Hospitals

During the buildup period, several meetings should be held to assure that the County's plans for replacing Mt. Pleasant Hospital allow for the projected population of Skyline Mine and coordinate with its projected manning schedule.

5.2.2.4 Water and Sewer Needs

Fairview has applied to the Community Impact Account of the Department of Community Affairs for \$403,000 in State assistance to further upgrade the municipal water system. These funds, if approved, will provide for 25,000 feet of 6-inch pipe and 4,400 feet of 10-inch pipe to bring additional water into the city.

The Company should assist Fairview in this effort by providing updated manning tables and by meeting with representatives of the Department of Community Affairs to confirm the impact projections.

5.2.2.5 Fairview Survey

Fairview has recently completed an extensive survey of all residents. The survey seeks opinions and attitudes on growth and development. When tabulation of the survey is complete, the Company should request a copy so that it may better understand the community.

5.2.2.6 Shuttle Bus Service

Fairview would be an ideal staging location for shuttle bus service to Sanpete Valley, since there is (or will be) but one road from the mine to that city. Considerable

ground work has been done toward creating a countywide bus service in the Carbon/ Emery area. Additional actions that the Company can take are:

- o Examine Coastal States busing program at the Salina mine.
- o Consider the use of smaller vans running at shorter intervals.
- o Develop cost comparisons between Company-owned and outside contract operations.

### 5.3 SCOFIELD (PLEASANT VALLEY AREA)

#### 5.3.1 Growth and Development of Scofield

This report notes that as the mines mature there will be a constant pressure on the Scofield area to expand. The growth is inevitable and predictable; in fact it has already begun. Valley Camp Mine reports that 35 of its 150 employees now reside in Scofield, and that the Scofield workers, who have a 2-mile, 5-minute commute, are the most dependable. This is probably because there is no competing employment in Scofield, and also supports the fact that turnover is directly related to distance. Stated in another way, the Scofield workers will be the most resistant to job offers from other mines. If they accepted employment elsewhere they would have to trade their short commute for an hour or more, or they would have to leave Scofield.

It is projected that a quarter of the workers will attempt to find (or build) housing in Scofield. The number is not greater because the high elevation and longer winters and lack of facilities could discourage most new employees from locating there.

But these same features attract a special breed of worker who would thrive on the outdoors and on the remote location. Such a location may also appeal to the younger miners, even those who are married.

Most Scofield residents do not have children of school age, although there are presently 27 children in Scofield being bused to Price each day. This number will continue to increase, slowly at first, until the residents can justify a school in Scofield. Mr. Dennis Nelson, the school superintendent, has already held discussions with the residents over the question of reopening the old Scofield Elementary School. At this time, the residents still consider the Durant School in Price as superior to any that could be started in Scofield. They are also concerned that there are not yet enough children to justify a "quality" school.

The above pattern is expected to change when the number of elementary students bused each day reaches 50 or 60. (The high school students will continue to be bused for the foreseeable future.) When the elementary school opens, the migration to Scofield will increase at a faster pace.

Scofield has twice applied to the Impact Board for funds to develop additional water sources. The first request was denied because no proposal had been made to solve the problem created by the lack of a sewage system. The second request was denied pending a more comprehensive study of the entire Pleasant Valley area. The State, however, will entertain a third request for a water chlorinator for existing capacity only. (See letter to Mayor Helston, Exhibit 6 in Appendix.

These actions and developments are noted to support the strong probability of growth and development in the Scofield area.

The mining companies should seek to work with the local, county, regional, and State officials to help guide and control growth and development. In this way, the companies will have a voice in the development of the area and can provide necessary information at the appropriate time.

5.3.2 Areas of Scofield Assistance

5.3.2.1 Company Cooperation

The combined manning schedule (Table 4-1) shown in this report demonstrates that both Coastal States and Valley Camp Mines will place almost equal demands on Scofield. The two mining companies, for their mutual benefit, should explore ways to cooperate in the solution of local community problems.

5.3.2.2 Information Exchange

The information meetings suggested for Price/Emery and the Sanpete Valley Committee must be repeated for Scofield. It will not be enough to invite the mayor to one of the other meetings. The Scofield residents feel that their position is unique and that this should be recognized. The amount of information disseminated is not as important as having Coastal States representatives make themselves known and give the residents a chance to ask questions.

5.3.2.3 Study a Special Service District

Utah law permits the creation of a Special Service District that can provide, singly or in combination, the following nine services: water, sewage systems, drainage, flood control, garbage, hospital, transportation,

- o Task 3 - Review the formation options - either by petition of the local residents or direct action of the County Commission and recommend an approach.
- o Task 4 - Review various boundary alternatives. Discuss amendments and complications of boundary changes made at a time after initial formation. Consider the pros and cons of including other mining companies.
- o Task 5 - Review the staffing alternatives of a special Service District. Services may be provided directly by the employees of the Special District or by contract.
- o Task 6 - Estimate and project a typical budget for the Special Service District, given the services, size, and staffing alternatives recommended.
- o Task 7 - Review the financing alternatives -- either revenue or general obligation (ad valorem) bonds. Estimate debt capacities with and without Company guarantees.\* Estimate repayment ability using either service charges, taxes, or a combination thereof.
- o Task 8 - Consider the cost to the Company of establishing and maintaining a Special Service District. Investigate the policy of the State in subtracting taxes paid to units of local government (including service districts) from property taxes due the State.

\*By law, when income from taxable property within the district becomes sufficient to amortize all outstanding bonds, bond guarantees cannot extend beyond the construction period.

5.3.2.4 Housing Assistance

Four basic ways that the Company may mitigate a housing shortage are discussed below. None consider the establishment of company-owned housing rented to employees. It may not be necessary to use any of these, but in all cases it is more advantageous for the Company to take some small action, even too early, than to wait until a housing crisis has developed.

These housing assistance options are noted because adequate housing is the single most important element necessary for a stable work force. The Skyline Mine, due to its location, is going to be at a serious competitive disadvantage as other mines closer to the larger cities open or expand. Some of these options should be developed to a point where their feasibility and costs are known. It is assumed that the private market will seize the opportunity to meet the housing needs once the basic industrial jobs are provided. If the market does not respond, or is incapable of supplying the need, the housing program could be ready for implementation on relatively short notice. The four basic options are:

- (1) Provide or assist with the creation of land for development. Many of the smaller builders cannot control or manage a large enough subdivision either in terms of the government approvals or the financial outlay. The Company can purchase a large tract, secure monies, and then sell smaller parcels to home builders with or without the infrastructure installed. In each case, the Company is in a position to get all costs returned and have a say in the adequacy and price of the final product.

- (2) Give temporary or permanent aid to the developer. This may take the form of completing the infrastructure or, if for a trailer park, the pads. Again, the Company would recoup all costs upon sale of the lots.
- (3) Give financial aid or guarantee. The Company may give only a guarantee to purchase the houses after they are complete and exposed to the market for a specified period (usually 60 to 90 days). The guarantee enables the developer to secure more favorable financing and to build more units at a time.
- (4) Retain consultants to assist developers, municipalities or miners with housing problems. Such assistance can be used to prepare applications, do field work, line up financing or land for purchase, and provide a continuing presence to monitor completion of the housing.

FOOTNOTES

1. Conversation with Mr. Hal D. Peterson, Asst. Director at Ephraim Office of the Utah Department of Employment and Security.
2. Conversation with Lloyd Heath, Mgr. Sunnyside Mine of Kaiser Steel Corp., Sunnyside, Utah.
3. Conversation with Ms. Athena Vignetto, Director Job Service, Utah Dept. of Employment Security, Price, Utah.
4. Unpublished population projection furnished by Lester Prall of SEUAOG.
5. Conversation with Mayor Walter T. Axelgard, Price.
6. Conversation with Wesley Kent Miner, Treasurer for the City of Fairview.
7. Conversation with Roger D. Lee, State Department of Community Affairs -Impact Board Secretary.
8. Conversation with Gary R. Tomsic, Director SEUAOG.
9. Conversation with Wally Jackson of the Coon King and Knolton Engineering firm in Salt Lake City. This firm does water and sewer engineering for many of the communities in the service area.
10. Conversation with John Thacker, City Manager of Mt. Pleasant.
11. Conversation with Jeffrey Killian Recorder/Administrator, City of Price.

12. Conversation with Glen S. Osborne, Mayor of Spring City.
13. Conversation with Dennis E. Nelson, Superintendent of Schools, Carbon County, Price.
14. Conversation with Mr. Reid Miller, Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent, Mt. Pleasant.
15. Conversation with Scott W. Bean, Specialist School Facility Planning, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Utah, S.L.C.
16. Conversation with Mr. Wayne Ross, Sanpete Hospital Administrator, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
17. Conversation with Mr. John Harris, Carbon Hospital Administrator, Price.
18. Draft Environmental Statement, Development of Coal Resources in Central Utah, page II-82.

**APPENDIX**

LIST OF EXHIBITS

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1	Statistical and Cost Supplement to "A Report on School Buildings in Utah"
2	Unpublished "Population Projection for Carbon and Emery Counties" - Prepared by the Southeastern Utah Association of Governments
3	Energy Resource Development in Utah: Problems and Economic Adjustment Strategies - prepared by the Utah Department of Community Affairs
4	County Economic Facts for Sanpete, Emery, and Carbon Counties - also for the cities of Price, Helper, Mt. Pleasant and other cities of 1,000+ population
5	Southeastern Utah Four Corners Regional Commission Development Program
6	Letter from State Impact Board (Utah Department of Community Development) to Mayor Helsten of Scofield
7	Fairview Survey Form
8	Statistical Employment Information for Carbon and Emery Counties

EXHIBIT 1

STATISTICAL AND COST SUPPLEMENT TO  
"A REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN UTAH"



UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
 STATISTICAL AND COST SUPPLEMENT TO  
 "A REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN UTAH"

January 1979

DISTRICT SUMMARY

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DISTRICT		CONSTRUCTION DATE	CONSTRUCTION TYPE	NET AREA SQUARE FEET	APPROX. PRESENT VALUE / \$1,000	REPLACEMENT COST / \$1,000	STUDENT CAPACITY	PRESENT OCCUPANCY	PRIORITY FIRE SAFETY COST	TOTAL FIRE SAFETY COST	REMODELING COST	ADDITION COST	REPLACEMENT OR GROWTH COST	TOTAL COST
NO.	NAME													
05	CARBON													
SCHOOL														
NO.	BLDG. NAME													
116	DURRANT ELEM	54-76	3	42676	1982	1733	592	602	17	98				147
120	SALLY MAURO ELEM	1966	3	34353	1073	1249	464	411			48			41
132	PETERSEN ELEM	54-77	3	29946	1548	939	394	309			41			
136	PRICE ELEM	1975	4	56887	2375	1895	817	658						
144	REEVES ELEM	23-66	3	17963	786	796	236	252						
154	WELLINGTON ELEM	30-68	3	24762	1137	805	325	265	2	6				6
400	HELPER JR HIGH	1937	3	39588	1750	1175	316	235	8	11				11
408	SHOP HLNG	1950		2882			23							
412	MONT HARMON JR HIGH SCH	1967	4	94751	2023	3065	764	618	10	81				81
704	CARBON HIGH	1959	3	115378	4352	5297	716	833	79	263				263
708	EAST CARBON HIGH	59-75	3	56389	2258	1377	343	210	38	114	61			175
801	ANN SELF TRNG SCHOOL	1928	3	14002	390	150	85	23	156	578	1			1
	DISTRICT TOTAL										153			731



EXHIBIT 2

UNPUBLISHED "POPULATION PROJECTION FOR  
CARBON AND EMERY COUNTIES" - prepared by  
the Southeastern Utah Association of Governments

POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
CARBON COUNTY

		<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>
Price	I	9,210	11,536	12,216	13,255
	II	9,827	12,096	12,819	13,879
	III	9,862	12,210	12,924	13,990
Helper	I	3,224	4,037	4,275	4,418
	II	3,604	4,382	4,646	4,802
	III	3,625	4,435	4,711	4,870
Wellington	I	1,151	1,442	1,527	1,893
	II	1,507	1,774	1,875	2,253
	III	1,527	1,815	1,935	2,317
E. Carbon Sunnyside	I	2,763	3,460	3,664	4,417
	II	3,048	3,718	3,942	4,705
	III	3,064	3,758	3,991	4,757
Hiawatha	I	230	288	305	305
	II	230	288	305	305
	III	230	288	305	305
Scofield	I	230	288	305	315
	II	353	479	520	554
	III	387	491	555	596
Unincorp.	I	6,218	7,786	8,246	6,943
	II	6,739	8,260	8,756	7,471
	III	6,770	8,333	8,845	7,565
Total County	I	23,032	28,840	30,541	31,560
	II	25,408	30,997	32,863	33,959
	III	25,842	31,330	33,266	34,390

Regional control totals for 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 were provided as output from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model. The 1995 total is based on a continuation of trends projected by the model. Disaggregations prepared by SEUAOG.

CARBON COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES

PLACE	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Price	6,802	6,055	6,218	6,440	6,600	6,800	6,800	7,030	7,141	8,200	9,030
Percent of County	32	35	40	40	40	40	40	38	38	40	42
Helper	2,459	2,076	1,964	2,093	2,310	2,380	2,380	2,590	2,702	2,870	2,902
Percent of County	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
Wellington	1,066	865	922	966	990	1,020	1,020	1,110	1,158	1,230	1,290
Percent of County	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
East Carbon	4,117	3,460	2,334	2,415	2,475	2,380	2,380	2,590	2,509	2,665	2,795
Percent of County	24	20	15	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13
Pleasant Valley	281	173	110	110	110	120	130	140	150	150	215
Percent of County	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
Hiawatha	839	519	165	161	165	170	170	184	193	205	215
Percent of County	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Incorp.	16,564	13,148	11,713	12,185	12,650	12,870	12,880	13,645	14,046	15,580	16,770
Percent of County	78	76	76	76	76	76	76	74	73	75	76
Total Unincorp.	4,571	4,152	3,934	3,915	3,850	4,130	4,120	4,855	5,254	5,125	5,160
Percent of County	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	27	25	24
TOTAL COUNTY*	21,135	17,300	15,647	16,100	16,500	17,000	17,000	18,500	19,300	20,500	21,500

\*County Population from Utah Population Work Force Committee

POPULATION PROJECTION  
EMERY COUNTY

		<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>
Emery	I	504	616	655	676
	II	650	1,161	1,255	1,312
	III	687	1,235	1,341	1,408
Ferron	I	1,387	1,694	1,802	1,859
	II	1,606	2,512	2,703	2,813
	III	1,662	2,622	2,831	2,957
Castle Dale	I	2,397	2,926	3,113	3,211
	II	2,616	3,744	4,014	4,165
	III	2,891	3,854	4,126	4,301
Orangeville	I	1,261	1,540	1,638	1,690
	II	1,443	2,221	2,388	2,485
	III	1,490	2,313	2,496	2,605
Huntington	I	2,920	3,542	3,769	4,056
	II	3,108	4,314	4,620	4,957
	III	3,162	4,419	4,741	5,093
Cleveland	I	757	924	983	1,014
	II	866	1,333	1,433	1,491
	III	894	1,388	1,497	1,563
Elmo	I	504	616	655	676
	II	589	934	1,005	1,047
	III	611	977	1,055	1,103
Green River	I	1,514	1,848	1,966	2,028
	II	1,514	1,848	1,966	2,028
	III	1,514	1,848	1,966	2,028
Unincorp.	I	1,387	1,694	1,802	1,859
	II	1,447	1,921	2,052	2,124
	III	1,463	1,951	2,088	2,164
Total County	I	12,618	15,400	16,387	16,900
	II	13,835	19,945	21,393	22,200
	III	14,149	20,559	22,109	23,000

Regional control totals for 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 were provided as output from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model. The 1995 total is based on a continuation of trends projected by the model. Disaggregations prepared by SEUAOG.

EMERY COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES

PLACE	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Emery	326	270	216	212	208	183	186	200	332	372	400
Percent of County	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
Ferron	386	486	663	663	624	732	682	737	913	1,023	1,300
Percent of County	7	9	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	13
Castle Dale	617	540	520	530	572	732	806	1,005	1,494	1,674	1,800
Percent of County	11	10	10	10	11	12	13	15	18	18	18
Orangeville	571	540	520	530	530	671	682	737	830	930	1,000
Percent of County	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
Huntington	787	864	857	848	1,040	1,220	1,367	1,541	1,909	2,139	2,300
Percent of County	14	16	16	16	18	20	22	23	23	23	23
Cleveland	261	270	244	265	260	305	310	335	415	558	600
Percent of County	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Elmo	175	162	141	159	156	183	186	200	250	279	300
Percent of County	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Green River*	1,075	1,026	1,033	1,066	936	976	930	938	1,162	1,116	1,200
Percent of County	20	19	20	20	18	16	15	14	14	12	12
Total Incorp.	4,198	4,158	4,212	4,293	4,428	5,012	5,146	5,696	7,304	8,214	8,900
Percent of County	76	77	81	81	82	83	83	85	88	87	89
Total Unincorp.	1,397	1,242	988	1,007	972	1,037	1,054	1,005	996	1,086	1,100
Percent of County	24	23	19	19	18	17	17	15	12	13	11
TOTAL COUNTY**	5,595	5,400	5,201	5,300	5,400	6,100	6,200	6,700	8,300	9,300	10,000

\* Includes the Green River Portion in Grand County  
 \*\* County Population from Utah Population Work Force Committee

EXHIBIT 3

ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN UTAH: PROBLEMS AND  
ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES - prepared by  
the Utah Department of Community Affairs

ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN UTAH:  
Problems and Economic Adjustment Strategies

by

Roger D. Lee

Utah Department of Community Affairs

This technical assistance project was accomplished by an Economic Development Administration Technical Assistance Grant Number 05-06-01756-40. The statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and other data in this report are solely those of the Department of Community Affairs and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Economic Development Administration.

Beth S. Jarman, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

Scott M. Matheson  
Governor

January, 1979

## SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

The Southeastern District includes the Counties of Carbon, Emery, San Juan, and Grand. These four counties encompass a geographic area of 17,420 square miles which is significantly larger than the land of the State of Maryland.

The most significant topographic feature in the area is the San Rafael Swell. This is a very large and rugged north-south traversing geosyncline occupying most of the central and eastern portion of Emery County.

A unique characteristic of the District is the high amount of public land. Approximately 74 percent of the District's land area is owned by the federal government with an additional 12 percent owned by the State. Such a situation confounds local planning efforts since planning is undertaken in a piecemeal fashion by the various federal and state agencies. To date, there is no integrated, comprehensive planning effort involving local, state, and federal officials.

Following is a discussion of (1) the proposed major resource developments projects in the District; and (2) the growth and development problems and needs.

### Proposed Major Resource Projects

There are several proposed developments in the Southeastern District:

1. Intermountain Power Project (IPP)
2. Utah Power & Light projects
3. Coal mining
4. Energy corridor.

1. Intermountain Power Project (IPP). The Intermountain Power Project is a joint venture of several power companies and municipalities participating together to develop a 3,000 megawatt, coal-fired electrical generating power plant. The preferred primary site is Salt Wash in Wayne County. However, the State's Energy Development and Conservation Committee recommended that Hanksville and Lynndyl be studied as alternatives to the primary site.

It is projected that approximately 2,500 workers will be needed during the construction phase of the plant and an additional 1,000 construction workers to open and develop the coal mines. Once the project is operational, about 3,000 coal miners will be employed as well as approximately 400 plant operators. The table below indicates the projected new employment by year.

TABLE I-14  
PROJECTED NEW DIRECT EMPLOYMENT  
RESULTING FROM THE INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT	1586	2290	2534	2266	1919	1274	691
Plant Construction	1586	2290	2534	2141	1562	810	181
Plant Operation				125	357	464	510

Note: Does not include secondary or service jobs created resulting from new jobs in the basic industry.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

The coal for plant operation will be obtained from mines in Emery County and will be transported either by rail or conveyor belt to the plant. The plant will require about four to five million tons of coal per year.

In addition, the plant will use approximately 50,000 acre feet of water, mostly for cooling purposes. Water will be obtained from both surface and underground sources. Test wells have been drilled, yielding promising results. Also it is proposed to construct a dam on the Fremont River about six miles south of Caineville. The dam would impound 50,000 acre feet of water which would be used not only for the plant, but also for agricultural and recreational purposes. The table on the following page illustrates the impact to Emery County.

2. Utah Power and Light Company Power Plants. The first unit of the Huntington Plant developed by Utah Power and Light Company was constructed in 1973. The second unit was completed in 1977. These two units together generate two million kilowatts. Each unit uses about 4,000 tons of coal daily.

Currently Utah Power and Light Company is planning to develop the third and fourth units near the town of Ferron in Emery County. These two units will each generate 400,000 kilowatts. With all four units operating, it is projected that approximately 4.8 million tons of coal annually will be consumed.

The labor force in Emery County is virtually all directly or indirectly related to coal mining. The employment in the County is expected to increase from 1,365 in 1976 to 2,000 by the year of 1985.

The amount of money projected to be injected into the local economy in the area resulting primarily from Utah Power and Light's Plants is about \$17,502,000. Note table 1-15 illustrating the forecasted income generated by the plants.

TABLE I-15

PROJECTED I.P.P. IMPACTS TO EMERY COUNTY - 1985\*

I. Population Resulting from I.P.P. Direct and Indirect Employment	
Permanent	2,661
Temporary	1,650
Total	4,311
II. Needs Created by I.P.P.	
A. Housing Units	
Permanent	800
Temporary	449
Total	1,249
B. Public Utilities	
Culinary Water	992,000 Gallons Per Day
Waste Water	892,000 Gallons Per Day
Solid Waste	22,000 Pounds Per Day
C. Public Safety	
Policemen	8
Firemen	3
D. Medical Care	
Hospital Beds	14
Physicians	3
Dentists	3
Nurses	14
E. Education	
Students	1,111
Teachers	43
School Space	123,000 Square Feet

No projections were made for needs of recreation, public buildings, streets, etc.

\*Commercial operation of first unit begins the first quarter of the sixth project year, 1985.

Source: I.P.P. Socio-Economic Analysis, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Environmental Systems Division, May 21, 1976

TABLE I-16  
INCOME GENERATED BY UP&L IN 1978

Type of Employee	Average Income	Number of Employees	Income (1000)	Income Multiplier	Totals (1000)
Plant	\$12,500	10	\$ 125	1.04	\$ 130
Mine	12,500	160	2,000	1.66	3,320
Construction	10,000	1,040	10,400	1.14	11,856
Service	8,000	225	1,800	1.22	2,196
TOTALS:			\$14,325		\$17,502

Source: From data provided by UP&L, THK and Association, and the U.S. Department of Commerce and the BLM.

3. Coal Mining. A study completed in 1976 by the University of Utah Experiment Station noted that:

Utah's...coal mining capacity is expected to increase by over 300 percent during the period 1975 to 1985. It is further estimated that Utah alone will enjoy a \$22 million maintenance/parts industry annually by the year 1985 and an equal amount in labor to support this business. This is an estimated 600 percent over current levels of annual maintenance and repair of mining equipment.<sup>1</sup>

The coal mining capacity by type of operation is shown in the table below.

TABLE I-17  
UTAH'S  
COAL MINING CAPACITY BY TYPE OF OPERATION  
(Millions of tons per year)

Capacity by year	Estimated Capacity		
	Capacity 1975	1980	1985
Deep Mined	10.0	27.0	32.4
Strip Mined	-	-	-

Source: Gordon F. Jensen, Utah's Potential Servicing of Mining Equipment.

<sup>1</sup> Gordon F. Jensen, Utah's Potential Servicing of Mining Equipment, Report for the State of Utah, Division of Industrial Development (Salt Lake City: Utah Engineering Experiment Station, University of Utah, 1976), p. 24.

The demand for trained miners is currently critical in the Southeastern region for two basic reasons:

First, approximately 30 to 40 percent of the present work force employed in the mines are past the UMWA retirement eligibility age of 55. Further, there are few miners between the ages of 30 and 50. Consequently, the remainder of the mining labor force consists of young, inexperienced personnel. Much pre-employment training is required to meet industrial standards of the Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969 resulting from the quantity of inexperienced miners.

Second, a large quantity of highly trained miners are needed to fill the foreman positions in the coal mining industry with the present production expansion. To illustrate, it is felt that about 660 new mine foremen are required this year. To be a mine foreman, the law specifies that a miner must have four years mining experience and pass prescribed examinations. What this means is that the yearly growth of mine foremen will reduce the total number of personnel already employed in the mines, inasmuch as the foreman candidates are those people who have been employed during four prior years.

To emphasize the socio-economic impact of expanded coal production in the Carbon-Emery area, the following example is cited. McCullough Oil (Carbon Fuel) Company signed a letter of intent with American Electric of Chicago to supply them with coal. McCullough Oil has estimated that within four years the peak yearly shipment to American Electric of Chicago will be six million tons. To accommodate this yearly shipment, McCullough is presently constructing a new coal washing plant located in Castle Gate

which will handle 20,000 tons of coal per day. Castle Gate was an existing community, and the company re-located the people and their homes to another nearby town. In addition to the washery, McCullough Oil is planning to construct four unit train loading facilities at Castle Gate.

Capital expenditures of all mining and power companies have become astronomical in conjunction with this expansion. For example, with the proposed projects, it is anticipated that at least 300 million dollars will be involved with the construction of the power plants alone. Another undetermined large sum of front-end money by McCullough Oil and other coal industries will also be expended.

4. Energy Corridor. A potential development which would significantly affect growth and development in the Southeastern District is the creation of a power corridor. This has been proposed by Dr. George R. Hill, a prominent energy research expert. If such a proposal were to be developed, it would comprise a complex of electrical power plants, coal gasification, liquification, and other manufacturing facilities located between the communities of Price and Green River. The source of water for this proposed energy corridor would be from the Green River. To date, nothing definitive has been decided on this proposal.

#### Growth and Development Problems and Needs

Because of intensive energy development, the communities within the Southeastern District are confronted with acute infrastructure and socio-economic problems. Following is a discussion of the major problems in the area.

1. Culinary Water Supply. Local public officials in a survey questionnaire indicated that culinary water is the most critical problem. Water shortages frequently occur during the summer months, forcing several communities to ration available water. Many areas have instituted moratoriums on additional buildings as a result of insufficient culinary water. The extent of the water problem in the Southeastern District is borne out by the fact that every community is in need of an improved water system. Consequently, most of the communities are currently pursuing state and federal grant programs in an effort to ameliorate their water system difficulties.

The lack of available water would appear to be the most serious problem in the District. There are not many sources of water in the area. Confounding the water availability problem for residential use is the fact that large scale energy projects require huge quantities of water. Thus, water is unquestionably the limiting factor in community development and energy resource exploration in the District.

The following communities have water systems which are unapproved by the State Department of Health.

<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rights</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Purity</u>
Eastland	San Juan		X	X	X	X
La Salle	San Juan		X	X	X	X
Mexican Hat	San Juan		X	X	X	X
East Carbon	Carbon		X	X	X	X
Clawson	Emery		X	X	X	X

The communities listed below have a "Classification Pending" with respect to their culinary water systems.

<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rights</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Purity</u>
Blanding	San Juan					X
Bluff	San Juan					X
Monticello	San Juan					X
Monument Valley	San Juan					X
Ferron	Emery					X
Castledale	Emery					X
Emery Town	Emery		X	X	X	X
Huntington	Emery		X	X	X	X
Orangeville	Emery					X
Carbonville	Carbon					X
East Carbon City	Carbon					X
Sunnyside	Carbon					X

2. Waste Treatment. Similar to the culinary water situation in the District, expanded sewer facilities are greatly needed. Numerous communities are unable to properly dispose of sewage. Thus, new sewage collection and treatment facilities are required in order to accommodate increased demands resulting from population increases. The communities listed below are currently on the State's "Waste Water Treatment Project Priority List."

- (1) East Carbon City - New containment lagoons required.
- (2) Castle Valley Special Service District (Castledale-Orangeville) - New outfall and treatment facilities required.
- (3) Coalville - Expansion of secondary treatment facility required.
- (4) Mexican Hat - New collection and treatment facility required.
- (5) Blanding - Expansion of secondary treatment facility required.
- (6) Monticello - Expansion of secondary treatment facility required.
- (7) Green River - New secondary treatment facility required.
- (8) Kenilworth - New interceptor and treatment facility required.
- (9) Castle Valley (Cleveland-Elmo) - New interceptor and treatment facility required.
- (10) Bluff - New interceptor and treatment facility required.
- (11) Price River Water Improvement District - New secondary treatment facility required.

3. Housing. Housing shortage is another significant problem in the Southeastern District. A community attitude survey recently completed in Price and Moab by the Utah Community Progress Program clearly indicates the magnitude of housing problems in the area. The majority of the residents ranked as "poor" the following housing situations:

- (1) Quality of housing for incoming and low-income families;
- (2) Availability of housing for new families of low and moderate income;
- (3) Availability and quality of rental housing; and
- (4) Public housing development.

Compounding the foregoing housing problems is the fact that there are few second-hand housing units for sale. Inflated land and construction costs preclude many new families from buying a new house. The base price for a new home in the District is approximately \$40,000. As a result, many residents are choosing to live in mobile homes as an alternative. According to a recent housing inventory undertaken by the District's staff, 26 percent of all residences are mobile homes.<sup>2</sup>

4. Schools. The primary problem relative to education in the District is the provision of vocational training. In order to supply an adequate labor force for the expanding coal industry, certification of skilled miners is essential.

A second education problem deals with providing primary and secondary education. A paramount need is finding qualified teachers and developing adequate facilities.

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<sup>2</sup>Southeastern Utah Association of Governments, HUD '701' Program, Housing Inventory, September, 1976.

Developing schools is not an insurmountable problem since the State of Utah assumes an active role in financing local public education. In 1975, 28.9 percent of the Utah State Budget expenditures was for State aid to local schools.

5. Health Services. The District is confronted with a severe health care problem. The findings of a recently completed study for Carbon County indicated the severity of this situation in the area:

Much of the population of Carbon County lives in widely-dispersed small rural communities with limited availabilities of health care services. With a population base of 17,000 people, it is estimated by the University of Utah, Division of Family and Community Medicine, that at least 15 primary care physicians are needed to serve the medical needs of the area. At present only four primary care (family practice) physicians are practicing in Carbon County. This area has been designated a medical manpower shortage area by the federal government.<sup>3</sup>

Research dealing with boom town growth has clearly shown that the problem of providing adequate health care services is critical in the areas which have been heavily impacted. To illustrate, a study prepared by the Denver Research Institute concerning the boom town problems in Sweetwater County, Wyoming noted the following with respect to the priorities expressed by newcomers to the County:

Sixty-six (66) percent (the highest for any category of need) of the newcomers indicated that they would leave the area unless medical services were improved. These were not idle threats; labor turnover rates were running up to 150 percent as mining families were leaving the area because of dissatisfaction with the quality of life.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Linda Borrell, Carbon County Medical Proposal (Salt Lake City: University of Utah, 1976), p. 21.

<sup>4</sup>J. S. Gilmore, Analysis of Financing Problems in Coal and Oil Shale Boom Towns (Washington, D.C.: Federal Energy Administration, 1976) p. 72.

6. Law Enforcement. Because of rapid population increases, the law enforcement problems are rising. Increasing criminal activity has been validated by statistics shown in the table below.

TABLE I-18  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
SELECTED STATISTICS FOR CARBON AND EMERY COUNTIES

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Vandalism	102	127	24.5
Theft	106	214	101.9
Burglaries	101	276	173.3
Assault	23	60	160.9

Source: Utah Department of Social Services  
A Multi-year Criminal Justice Plan, District VII

7. Social Issues. The major social problem in the area is instability in the social environment. Between 1960 and 1970, there was a net out-migration of 8,424 persons. This was primarily due to the decline in the economy. Presently, the social problem is caused from rapid population growth. With boom town growth, the established citizens in some instances have become alienated. The new residents have different cultural values and beliefs, and thus the traditional cultural norms are changing. Also, statistics have indicated that crime is rising disproportionately greater than the population increase. In short, the quality of life in the area has deteriorated somewhat.

8. Economic Fluctuations. The primary economic problem the counties and the various communities are experiencing is the fluctuation of economic activity. Overall economic activity has not been constant during

the past 25 years. From 1950 to 1970, the volume of economic activity declined causing the population to decrease significantly. However, since 1970, rapid growth has occurred as a result of energy resource development.

The cause of the fluctuation of economy is due to the little diversity in the District's economy. The economic base in the District is energy-related development. Coal mining accounts for over 80 percent of the employment. Because coal mining is labor intensive, fluctuations in the coal industry greatly affect the economy of the District. This fact is borne out by the recent coal strike.

It is difficult for the District to establish greater diversity in its economy since the costs of producing and marketing products are too high to make them competitive. The factors of production, i.e., land, labor, and capital preclude extensive economic diversification.

*1967-1970*  
Because of the rapid growth in population in the Southeastern District resulting primarily from coal development for coal-fired generating plants, most of the community's institutions and public facilities are inadequate to meet existing and future development. For example, the town of Huntington, which doubled its population in three years, is experiencing severe growth related problems. The town needs an improved and expanded culinary water system. The present culinary water system is too small and roughly 90 percent of its water is lost through leaks. The system has never been approved by the Utah State Board of Health. In 1974, the town of Huntington put a moratorium on water taps and is still not annexing area until the water system is improved.

Public management studies have shown that an annual growth rate of 10 percent strains local government service capabilities. An annual growth rate of about 15 percent generally causes breakdowns in local and regional

facilities. Nine of the 15 communities within the Southeastern District have experienced a growth rate approaching 50 percent. Thus, many of the communities in the District are confronted with severe problems related to housing, schools, water and sewer systems, roads, and other necessary public facilities.

9. Physical Conditions. The principle physical problems include: (1) land quality, (2) flooding, and (3) distance.

The land in the District is of poor quality for development. A high percentage is rugged and inaccessible. Moreover, much of the land is divided by a series of gullies and washes, while other areas are marshy with high water tables restricting development.

Flash flooding is a second physical problem. Price and Helper, two of the largest communities in Southeastern District, have large areas susceptible to flooding. Boundaries of the flood areas in the District are currently being identified by the Federal Insurance Administration.

The last major physical problem is that of remoteness. The communities in the District are isolated from large urban areas making it difficult for local business and industries to compete profitably. In addition, distance creates a problem of organizing labor for production, since industrial sites such as power plants and coal mines are frequently removed from populous areas.

10. Environmental Concerns. Basically, there are three primary environmental issues which could develop into complex problems: (1) water quality, (2) air quality, and (3) mine subsidence.

The central concern with water quality deals with the proper treatment of wastewater created by residential and industrial use. Another water quality concern is the volume of salt that is being discharged into waterways. Water samples have indicated that an estimated 6.6 tons of salt from each acre of irrigated cropland located on mancos shale formations are entering the waterways annually.

Air quality is of particular concern due to the potential energy development. However, the proposed State recommendations, redesignating areas for air quality regulations, would permit increased industrial development if adopted. It should be emphasized that a recent study completed under contract with the Bureau of Land Management indicated that even with the worse meteorological conditions and with all the State's power plants operating at 100 percent capacity, the cumulative effect would not exceed the present EPA air quality standards.

The last primary environmental concern is related to mine subsidence. Mine subsidence creates numerous environmental problems. For example, an area may not be sufficiently stable to tolerate deep pit mining. Furthermore, mine subsidence can crack aquifers and alter drainage patterns, thereby adversely affecting municipal water sources. This is a particular concern for the city of Huntington, since its water source is located on proposed coal lease property.

In summary, the foregoing District problems are all interrelated. Stimulating the economy and providing necessary housing is dependent upon adequate water and sewer systems. Moreover, protecting the environment is reliant on modern sewer systems. Finally, the social environment is enhanced by developing proper housing and public facilities and amenities.

EXHIBIT 4

COUNTY ECONOMIC FACTS FOR SANPETE, EMERY, AND CARBON COUNTIES

also for the cities of Price, Helper,

Mt. Pleasant and other cities of 1,000+ population



**UTAH!**

**COUNTY ECONOMIC FACTS**  
**1978 EDITION**

**SANPETE**  
**COUNTY**

Administrative  
Offices:

**CITY-COUNTY BUILDING**  
**160 NORTH MAIN**  
**MANTI, UTAH 84642**

Telephone (801) 835-2131

**I. LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP**

A. Land Area (Square Miles)	<u>1597</u>			
B. Land Ownership:			Cities & Counties	Private
Federal	State			
<u>52.0 %</u>	<u>2.89 %</u>	<u>.01 %</u>		<u>45.1 %</u>

**II. LABOR MARKET DATA**

	<u>1977</u> Year Average
A. Total Civilian Work Force	<u>5,525</u>
B. Total Nonag. Employment	<u>3,022</u>
Mining	<u>NA</u>
Contract Construction	<u>130</u>
Manufacturing	<u>925</u>
Transportation & Public Utilities	<u>75</u>
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<u>480</u>
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	<u>70</u>
Service & Miscellaneous	<u>325</u>
Government	<u>1,015</u>
All Other Nonag. Employment	<u>NA</u>
C. Total Unemployed	<u>486</u>
Percent of Work Force	<u>8.8</u>
D. Agricultural Employment (Est.)	<u>1,332</u>

**III. POPULATION**

**A. Census Period Comparisons and Current Estimates:**

	1970	1960	1960-70 % Change	1977 Estimate
	<u>10,976</u>	<u>11,053</u>	<u>-0.7</u>	<u>13,400</u>

**B. Spatial Distribution (1970 Census):**

Persons per Square Mile	<u>6.9</u>
-------------------------	------------

**C. Age and Sex Distribution (1970 Census):**

Age Group	Numbers		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
65 & Over	<u>858</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>6.9</u>
55 - 64	<u>683</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5.8</u>
35 - 54	<u>1,038</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>8.6</u>
25 - 34	<u>452</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.9</u>
20 - 24	<u>332</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>
17 - 19	<u>403</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.2</u>
14 - 16	<u>380</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>
6 - 13	<u>891</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>7.9</u>
0 - 5	<u>536</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.2</u>

**D. Distribution by Race (1970 Census):**

White	Negro	Indian	Other
<u>10,883</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>53</u>

IX. EDUCATION ( 1977-78 School Year)

A. School District(s) in County (Names):

North Sanpete and South Sanpete

B. Public Schools:	Number	Enrollment
Elementary	<u>7</u>	<u>1,680</u>
Junior High	<u>2</u>	<u>448</u>
Senior High	<u>2</u>	<u>655</u>
Combination Jr. - Sr. High	<u>1</u>	<u>234</u>
Junior College <u>Snow College</u>		<u>1,010</u>
4 - Yr. College <u>None</u>		
Trade School <u>Snow College Voc. Center</u>		<u>(Incl. above)</u>

C. Private Schools in County:

Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant  
(Grades 9-12; enrollment 120)

D. Nearest College or Trade School If None in County:

Junior College

Location (City)	Enrollment
4-Year College or University	
<u>Brigham Young University</u>	
<u>Provo, Utah</u>	<u>28,580</u>
Location (City)	Enrollment
Trade or Vocational School	
<u>Sevier Valley Technical Center</u>	
<u>Richfield</u>	<u>360</u>
Location (City)	Enrollment

X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Commercial - Financial:

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies	<u>5</u>
Savings & Loan Associations	<u>0</u>

B. Communications:

1. Newspapers Published in County:

Daily	Address (City)
<u>Mt. Pleasant Pyramid</u>	<u>Mt. Pleasant</u>
<u>Manti Messenger</u>	<u>Manti</u>
Weekly	
<u>Ephraim Enterprise</u>	<u>Ephraim</u>
<u>Gunnison Valley News</u>	<u>Gunnison</u>

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

2. Television Stations in County:

None in county; served by KSL-5, KCPX-4, KUTV-2 and KUED-7, Salt Lake City and by KBYU-11, Provo.

3. Radio Stations in County:

KEPH, Ephraim; KGVH, Gunnison; KMTP, Mt. Pleasant and KMTI and KSME, Manti  
Served also by Salt Lake City, Provo, and Richfield stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving County:

Mountain Bell, Central Utah Telephone, Manti Telephone, Gunnison Telephone and Fairview Telephone Co.

5. Cable TV Serving County: No

XI. TRANSPORTATION

A. Major Highways in County:

	Designation	Direction
Federal Interstate	<u>None</u>	
Federal	<u>89, 91</u>	<u>North-South</u>
State	<u>132</u>	<u>NW-South</u>
State	<u>116, 31</u>	<u>East-West</u>

B. Air Service:

Municipal Airports in County \_\_\_\_\_  
Manti-Ephraim, Ephraim  
Mt. Pleasant

Private Airports in County None

Nearest Scheduled Airline Service If None in County:

Salt Lake International

C. Rail Service:

Railroads Serving County 1  
Number  
Names and Types of Service:  
Denver and Rio Grande Western,  
Freight





**COUNTY ECONOMIC FACTS**  
**1978 EDITION**

**EMERY**  
**COUNTY**

Administrative  
Offices:

**COUNTY COURTHOUSE**  
**CASTLE DALE, UTAH 84513**

Telephone (801) 748-2465

**I. LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP**

<b>A. Land Area (Square Miles)</b>		4,442	
<b>B. Land Ownership:</b>			
Federal	State	Cities & Counties	Private
81.5 %	10.49 %	.01 %	8.0 %

**II. LABOR MARKET DATA**

	1975 Year Average
<b>A. Total Civilian Work Force</b>	5,635
<b>B. Total Nonag. Employment</b>	4,022
Mining	1,340
Contract Construction	1,445
Manufacturing	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	345
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	10
Service & Miscellaneous	180
Government	375
All Other Nonag. Employment	2
<b>C. Total Unemployed</b>	228
Percent of Work Force	4.0
<b>D. Agricultural Employment (Est.)</b>	271

**III. POPULATION**

**A. Census Period Comparisons and Current Estimates:**

	1970	1960	1960-70 % Change	1977 Estimate
	5,137	5,546	-7.4	10,000

**B. Spatial Distribution (1970 Census):**

Persons per Square Mile 1.2

**C. Age and Sex Distribution (1970 Census):**

Age Group	Numbers		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
65 & Over	308	269	6.0	5.2
55 - 64	271	295	5.3	5.7
35 - 54	497	553	9.7	10.8
25 - 34	272	263	5.3	5.1
20 - 24	128	103	2.5	2.0
17 - 19	119	138	2.3	2.7
14 - 16	169	206	3.3	4.0
6 - 13	508	481	9.9	9.4
0 - 5	259	298	5.0	5.8

**D. Distribution by Race (1970 Census):**

White	Negro	Indian	Other
5,105	9	13	10

IX. EDUCATION ( 1977-78 School Year)

A. School District(s) in County (Names):

Emery School District

B. Public Schools:

	Number	Enrollment
Elementary	<u>6</u>	<u>1,420</u>
Junior High	<u>2</u>	<u>490</u>
Senior High	<u>1</u>	<u>450</u>
Combination Jr. - Sr. High	<u>1</u>	<u>138</u>
Junior College	<u>None</u>	
4 - Yr. College	<u>None</u>	
Trade School	<u>None</u>	

C. Private Schools in County:

None

D. Nearest College or Trade School If None in County:

Junior College

College of Eastern Utah

Price, Utah

*Location (City)*

920

*Enrollment*

4-Year College or University

Brigham Young University

Provo, Utah

*Location (City)*

28,580

*Enrollment*

Trade or Vocational School

Moab Vocational Center

Moab, Utah

*Location (City)*

400

*Enrollment*

X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Commercial - Financial:

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies	<u>6</u>
Savings & Loan Associations	<u>0</u>

B. Communications:

1. Newspapers Published in County:

Daily	Address (City)
<u>None</u>	
<u>Weekly</u>	
<u>Progress-Leader</u>	<u>Castle Dale</u>

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

2. Television Stations in County:

None in county; served by KSL-5, KUTV-2, and KCPX-4, Salt Lake City

3. Radio Stations in County:

None in county; served by KOAL, Price, KSVC, Richfield, and by Salt Lake City stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving County:

Mountain Bell and Emery County Farmer's Union Telephone Association

5. Cable TV Serving County: No

XI. TRANSPORTATION

A. Major Highways in County:

	Designation	Direction
Federal Interstate	<u>I-70</u>	<u>East-West</u>
Federal	<u>50,6</u>	<u>North-SE</u>
State	<u>24</u>	<u>NE-South</u>
State	<u>10,3</u>	<u>N-SW, NW-S</u>

B. Air Service:

Municipal Airports in County Green River Municipal, Green River; Huntington Municipal, Huntington.

Private Airports in County Oman Ranch Airport, Green River

Nearest Scheduled Airline Service If None in County:

Vernal Municipal (Frontier)  
Grand Junction, Colo. (Frontier)

C. Rail Service:

Railroads Serving County 1  
*Number*  
Names and Types of Service:  
Rio Grande Western, Freight

XIV. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1967, 1972, 1977

<i>Year Shown Unless Otherwise Indicated</i>	1967	1972	1977
Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wage	\$ 453	\$ 720	\$ 1,452
Annual Nonagricultural Payroll	5,497,890	10,800,000	70,195,000
Personal Income-Total	9,849,000	16,010,000	76,700,000
Construction: (Green River only, 1967 and 1972)			
New Residential (Value)	None	None	3,426,100
New Nonresidential (Value)	None	116,000	2,412,400
Total Construction	None	369,500	6,168,600
New Housing Units (Number)	None	None	117
Number of Retail Establishments	60	63	120 <sup>c</sup>
Number of Wholesale Establishments	5	6	9 <sup>c</sup>
Retail Sales	\$ 3,416,000	\$ 4,634,338	\$ 37,492,800 <sup>c</sup>
Wholesale Sales	1,199,000	1,164,000	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	4,370,478	13,053,014	51,774,000
Value of Mineral Production	6,113,000	6,150,000	168,118 <sup>d</sup>
Number of Farms	490 <sup>a</sup>	353 <sup>b</sup>	389 <sup>e</sup>
Total Land in Farms (Acres)	386,785 <sup>a</sup>	281,798 <sup>b</sup>	214,031 <sup>e</sup>
Value of All Farm Products	\$ 2,420,050 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 2,629,268 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 3,561,000 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>1964                      <sup>d</sup>1973 Reportable  
<sup>b</sup>1969                      <sup>e</sup>1974  
<sup>c</sup>Estimate

PREPARED FOR:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

PREPARED BY:

Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Additional information on this county can be obtained from the Utah Industrial Development Division.



**UTAH!**

**COUNTY ECONOMIC FACTS**  
**1978 EDITION**

**CARBON**  
**COUNTY**

Administrative  
Offices:

**COUNTY COURTHOUSE**  
**PRICE, UTAH 84501**

Telephone (801) 637-0327

**I. LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP**

A. Land Area (Square Miles)		<u>1474</u>			
B. Land Ownership:					
Federal	State	Cities & Counties	Private		
<u>50.1 %</u>	<u>9.39 %</u>	<u>.01 %</u>	<u>40.5 %</u>		

**II. LABOR MARKET DATA**

	<u>1977</u> Year Average
A. Total Civilian Work Force	<u>8,045</u>
B. Total Nonag. Employment	<u>6,592</u>
Mining	<u>1,710</u>
Contract Construction	<u>285</u>
Manufacturing	<u>295</u>
Transportation & Public Utilities	<u>550</u>
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<u>1,460</u>
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	<u>250</u>
Service & Miscellaneous	<u>555</u>
Government	<u>1,485</u>
All Other Nonag. Employment	<u>7</u>
C. Total Unemployed	<u>408</u>
Percent of Work Force	<u>5.1</u>
D. Agricultural Employment (Est.)	<u>126</u>

**III. POPULATION**

A. Census Period Comparisons and Current Estimates:

1970	1960	1960-70 % Change	1977 Estimate
<u>15,647</u>	<u>21,135</u>	<u>-26.0</u>	<u>21,500</u>

B. Spatial Distribution (1970 Census):

Persons per Square Mile 10.6

C. Age and Sex Distribution (1970 Census):

Age Group	Numbers		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
65 & Over	<u>852</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>
55 - 64	<u>912</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.4</u>
35 - 54	<u>1,996</u>	<u>1,695</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>10.8</u>
25 - 34	<u>705</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>
20 - 24	<u>439</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>
17 - 19	<u>491</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>
14 - 16	<u>537</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.8</u>
6 - 13	<u>1,292</u>	<u>1,278</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>
0 - 5	<u>675</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.6</u>

D. Distribution by Race (1970 Census):

White	Negro	Indian	Other
<u>15,449</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>129</u>

IX. EDUCATION ( 1977-78 School Year)

A. School District(s) in County (Names):

Carbon School District

B. Public Schools:	Number	Enrollment
Elementary	<u>6</u>	<u>2406</u>
Junior High	<u>2</u>	<u>793</u>
Senior High	<u>1</u>	<u>880</u>
Combination Jr. - Sr. High	<u>1</u>	<u>234</u>
Junior College	<u>College Eastern Utah</u>	<u>920</u>
4 - Yr. College	<u>None</u>	
Trade School	<u>None</u>	

Other: Ann Self Training Center 27

C. Private Schools in County:

Notre Dame School, Price (Grades 1 thru 9, enrollment 250)

D. Nearest College or Trade School If None in County:

Junior College

Location (City)	Enrollment
4-Year College or University	
<u>Brigham Young University</u>	
<u>Provo, Utah</u>	<u>28,580</u>
Location (City)	Enrollment
Trade or Vocational School	
<u>Utah Technical College-Provo</u>	
<u>Provo, Utah</u>	<u>3,795</u>
Location (City)	Enrollment

X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Commercial - Financial:

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies	<u>8</u>
Savings & Loan Associations	<u>2</u>

B. Communications:

1. Newspapers Published in County:

Daily	Address (City)
<u>None</u>	
<u>Twice - Weekly</u>	
<u>Sun Advocate</u>	<u>Price</u>

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

2. Television Stations in County:

None in county; served by KSL-5, KUTV-2, KCPX-4, KUED, Salt Lake City.

3. Radio Stations in County:

KOAL, Price; also served by Provo and Salt Lake City stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving County:

Mountain Bell

5. Cable TV Serving County: Yes, Sunnyside,

Spring Glen, Spring Canyon, Castle Gate

XI. TRANSPORTATION

A. Major Highways in County:

	Designation	Direction
Federal Interstate	<u>None</u>	
Federal	<u>6, 50</u>	<u>North-South</u>
State	<u>33</u>	<u>North-South</u>
State	<u>10</u>	<u>North-South</u>

B. Air Service:

Municipal Airports in County East Carbon County, Carbon County, Price Municipal  
(Trans Western Airlines)

Private Airports in County Mountain States

Machinery and Supply, Price

Nearest Scheduled Airline Service If None in County:

C. Rail Service:

Railroads Serving County 3  
Number

Names and Types of Service:

Denver and Rio Grande Western, freight;  
Utah Railway Company, freight; Carbon  
County Railroad, freight.

XIV. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1967, 1972, 1977

<i>Year Shown Unless Otherwise Indicated</i>	1967	1972	1977
Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wage	\$ 424	\$ 556	\$ 961
Annual Nonagricultural Payroll	23,455,496	32,559,000	76,077,000
Personal Income-Total	36,820,000	54,740,000	133,400,000
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	290,500	1,152,300	7,466,300
New Nonresidential (Value)	223,400	890,900	19,521,200
Total Construction	716,200	2,247,800	28,594,900
New Housing Units (Number)	17	86	245
Number of Retail Establishments	202	194	242 <sup>c</sup>
Number of Wholesale Establishments	27	30	48 <sup>c</sup>
Retail Sales	\$ 21,042,000	\$ 31,792,000	\$ 67,118,400 <sup>c</sup>
Wholesale Sales	7,887,000	30,076,000	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	29,126,694	43,512,298	109,487,000
Value of Mineral Production	18,630,000	W	66,747 <sup>d</sup>
Number of Farms	270 <sup>a</sup>	140 <sup>b</sup>	163 <sup>e</sup>
Total Land in Farms (Acres)	427,245 <sup>a</sup>	382,021 <sup>b</sup>	407,200 <sup>e</sup>
Value of All Farm Products	\$ 1,398,650 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 1,910,710 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 1,754,000 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>1964                      <sup>d</sup>1973 Reportable  
<sup>b</sup>1969                      <sup>e</sup>1974  
<sup>c</sup>Estimate                W=Withheld

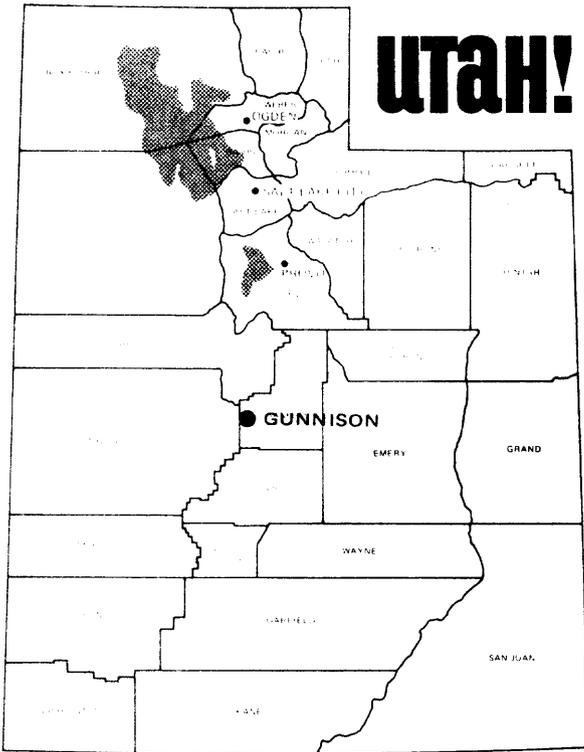
PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Additional information on this county can be obtained from the Utah Industrial Development Division.



# UTAH!

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS 1978 EDITION

# GUNNISON

Administrative  
Offices:

**CITY OFFICES**  
**GUNNISON, UTAH 84634**

Telephone (801) 528-7969

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Sanpete  
Highway(s) US 89, Utah 28

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 15  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Manti</u>	<u>20</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>130</u>	Phoenix <u>555</u>
San Francisco	<u>785</u>	Seattle <u>1,010</u>
Los Angeles	<u>610</u>	Denver <u>525</u>

\* Average Annual Precipitation 9.30  
*Inches*

\* Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>41.8</u>	Low	<u>17.3</u>
Summer, High	<u>91.7</u>	Low	<u>54.3</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Gunnison</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>+1.3</u>
County <u>Sanpete</u>	<u>10,976</u>	<u>11,053</u>	<u>-0.7</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Gunnison 1,400

\*Salina (No records for Gunnison)

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Lester J. Hill Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>2</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>8-9</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes (on contract)</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Private</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>Second Class</u>

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:** No  
 Distributor(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Electricity:**  
 Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**  
 Owned by City  
 Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional  
 Storage Capacity (MGD) 1.1  
 Deliverable Capacity (MGD) .75  
 Charges: Industrial Residential  
 Monthly Minimum \$6.00 \$6.00  
 Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge 25,000 25,000  
 Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum \$.25 \$.25

**D. Sewage Disposal:**  
 Sewage Treatment Plant:  
 Plant Type Lagoon  
 Capacity 4,000  
MGD Population Equivalent  
 Average Daily Flow \_\_\_\_\_  
MGD  
 Sewer Charges: \$ 500.00  
 Hook-up Fee \$ 4.50  
 Monthly Minimum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**  
 Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 1  
 Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City Yes/No	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>Yes</u>	_____
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>90</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>Yes</u>	_____
General Contractor	<u>Yes</u>	_____
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>Yes</u>	_____

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**  
 1. Newspapers Published in City:  
 Daily None  
 Weekly Gunnison Valley News

2. Television Stations in City:  
None. Served by KTVX, KSL,  
KUED and KUTV, Salt Lake City.

3. Radio Stations in City:  
KGVB. Served also by KSVC, Richfield;  
KDLT, Delta; KMTI, Manti; and by Provo  
and Salt Lake City stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:  
Gunnison Telephone Company

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>Gunnison Valley Hospital</u>	<u>21</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**B. Health Care Personnel:**  
 Practicing Physicians 3  
 Practicing Dentists 1  
 Nurses (RN and LPN) 10

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Location \_\_\_\_\_

**XVI. EMPLOYMENT**

**Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:**

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	South Sanpete School District	Education	50
2.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	30
3.	Gunnison Valley Hospital	Health Care	30
4.			

**Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:**

1.	Valley Builders	Construction	55
2.	Gunnison Dairy Association	Dairy Products	20
3.	Ensign Company	Cutlery	15
4.			

**XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	65	72	75
Retail Sales Estimate	\$5,671,900	\$8,350,000	\$8,582,956
Number of Wholesale Establishments	3	4	4
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$6,696,021	\$7,600,000	\$7,812,032
<b>Construction:</b>			
New Residential (Value)	\$547,800	\$734,800	\$372,000
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$3,000	\$8,500	\$78,500
Total New Construction	\$969,800	\$773,500	\$450,500
New Housing Units	17	22	11

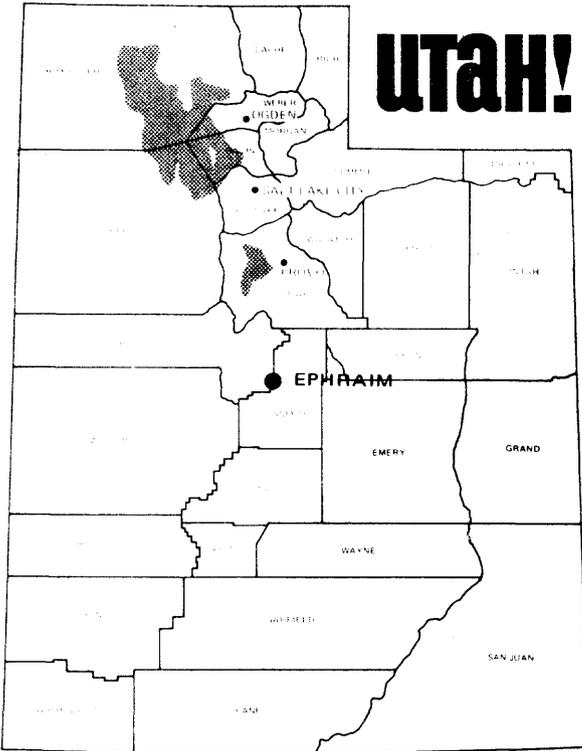
PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.



# UTAH!

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS

# EPHRAIM

### 1978 EDITION

Administrative Offices:

**11 SOUTH MAIN  
EPHRAIM, UTAH 84627**

Telephone (801) 283-4631

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Sanpete  
Highway(s) US 89

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 35  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Manti</u>	<u>7</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>115</u>	Phoenix <u>575</u>
San Francisco	<u>800</u>	Seattle <u>995</u>
Los Angeles	<u>630</u>	Denver <u>500</u>

Average Annual Precipitation 10.23  
*Inches*

Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>35.6</u>	Low	<u>15.4</u>
Summer, High	<u>88.5</u>	Low	<u>54.6</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Ephraim</u>	<u>2,127</u>	<u>1,801</u>	<u>+18.1</u>
County <u>Sanpete</u>	<u>10,976</u>	<u>11,053</u>	<u>-0.7</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Ephraim 2,400

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Halbert K. Jensen Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>3</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>7</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes (on contract)</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Private</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>Second Class</u>

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

No

Distributor(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

**C. Water System:**

Owned by

City

Health Dept. Rating, \_\_\_\_\_

1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

Storage Capacity (MGD) \_\_\_\_\_

1.385

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) \_\_\_\_\_

1.7

Charges:

Industrial Residential

Monthly Minimum

\$4.50 \$4.50

Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge

7,000 7,000

Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum

\$.25 \$.25

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant:

Plant Type

Lagoon

Capacity

0.12 5,000  
MGD Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow

0.12  
MGD

Sewer Charges:

Hook-up Fee

(Residential) \$ 200.00

Monthly Minimum

\$ 4.50

Comments:

Larger than 4" connection is at higher rate.

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies

1

Savings & Loan Associations

0

**B. Commercial Services:**

In City Miles To  
Yes/No Nearest

Machine Shop

Yes

Tool and Die Service

No

85

Electric Motor Repair

No

35

General Contractor

Yes

Sheet Metal Shop

No

16

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

1. Newspapers Published in City:

Daily None

Weekly Ephraim Enterprise

2. Television Stations in City:

None. Served by KTVX, KSL, KUED and

KUTV, Salt Lake City.

3. Radio Stations in City:

KEPH (Snow College). Served by KSVC,

Richfield; KMTI, Manti and by Provo

and Salt Lake City stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:

Mountain Bell

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name

No. of beds

None (See Below)

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians

1

Practicing Dentists

1

Nurses (RN and LPN)

6

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Sanpete Valley Hospital (25-bed)

Location Mt. Pleasant (16 miles)

**XVI. EMPLOYMENT**

**Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:**

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Snow College	Education	400
2.	South Sanpete School District	Education	40
3.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	55
4.			

**Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:**

1.	Road Runner Div. of Entwistle	Trailer Coaches	150
2.	Zion's Sportswear (Catalina)	Men's Sportswear	15
3.	Christensen Meats	Meat Processing	5
4.	Hansen Machine Shop	Sheet Metal	5

**XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	16	28	35
Retail Sales Estimate	\$1,183,800	\$5,800,000	\$6,887,803
Number of Wholesale Establishments	2	2	2
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$3,926,600	\$5,010,800	\$5,950,587
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$289,200	\$396,500	\$589,500
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$248,400	\$62,200	\$32,200
Total New Construction	\$580,500	\$495,900	\$692,000
New Housing Units	9	13	18

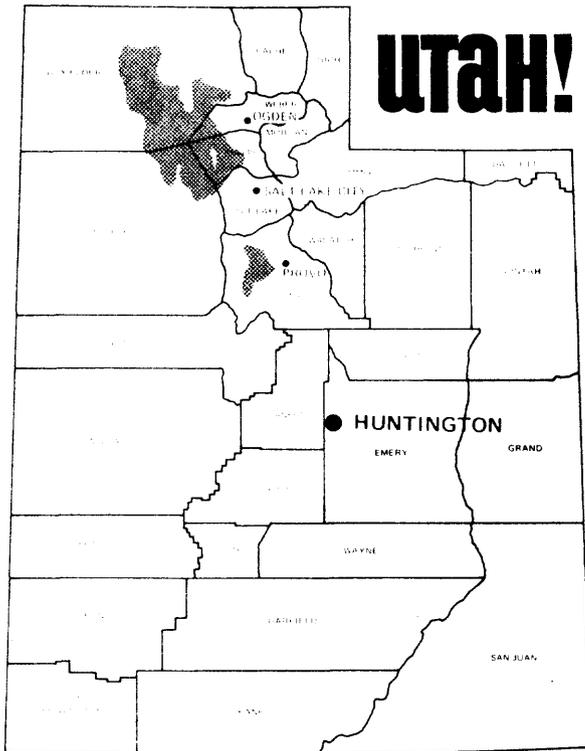
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PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.



# UTAH!

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS 1978 EDITION

# HUNTINGTON

Administrative  
Offices:

40 NORTH MAIN  
HUNTINGTON, UTAH 84528

Telephone (801) 687-2436

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Emery  
Highway(s) Utah 31, 10

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 50  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat Castle Dale 8  
Salt Lake City 145 Phoenix 675  
San Francisco 905 Seattle 1,025  
Los Angeles 720 Denver 650

\* Average Annual Precipitation 8.04  
*Inches*

\* Average Temperatures:  
Winter, High 35.8 Low 12.0  
Summer, High 87.5 Low 58.6

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Huntington</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>+8.9</u>
County <u>Emery</u>	<u>5,137</u>	<u>5,546</u>	<u>-7.4</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Huntington 2,800

\* Ferron (No records for Huntington)

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Drew Richards Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers 1  
Full-time Fire Department No  
Volunteer Fire Department Yes  
Fire Insurance Classification:  
Within City Limits 9  
Outside City Limits 10  
City Engineer Yes (on contract.)  
Full-time or Part-time Part-time  
Licensed Engineer Yes  
Zoning Ordinance Yes  
Garbage Service:  
Residential Private  
Industrial Private  
Public Library Yes  
Bookmobile Yes  
Post Office Second Class

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

Distributor(s) Mountain Fuel Supply  
Mountain Fuel Supply

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**

Owned by City

Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

Storage Capacity (MGD) 0.9

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) 1.0

Charges:	Industrial	Residential
Monthly Minimum	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$8.50</u>
Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum	<u>\$1.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant:

Plant Type Lagoon

Capacity 3,000  
MGD Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow MGD

Sewer Charges: \$ 350.00

Hook-up Fee \$ 6.00

Monthly Minimum \$

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

1. Newspapers Published in City:

Daily None

Weekly None. Served by Progress Leader and Sun Advocate.

2. Television Stations in City:

None. Served by KTVX, KSL, KUED and KUTV, Salt Lake City.

3. Radio Stations in City:

None. Served by KOAL, Price; and by Provo and Salt Lake City stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:

Mountain Bell

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 2

Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City Yes/No	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>108</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
General Contractor	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>22</u>

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>None (see below)</u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u></u>

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	<u>0</u>
Practicing Dentists	<u>0</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	<u>8</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Carbon Hospital (75-bed)  
 Location Price, 22 miles

## XVI. EMPLOYMENT

### Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	10
2.	Emery School District	Education	45
3.	Jelco Construction Co.	Power Plant Construction	200
4.			

### Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:

1.	Utah Power and Light Company	Electricity	175
2.	American Coal Company	Coal (Mines in Deer Creek Area)	600
3.	Justice Meats	Meat Processing	10
4.	Western Coal Carrier Corp.	Coal Transport	80

## XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	18	20	26
Retail Sales Estimate	\$5,902,000	\$9,100,000	\$8,758,860
Number of Wholesale Establishments	2	3	3
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$5,743,100	\$7,683,500	\$8,523,045
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$287,000	\$197,700	\$1,040,500
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$4,048,600	\$1,770,700	\$186,100
Total New Construction	\$4,371,100	\$2,223,400	\$1,396,100
New Housing Units	17	9	40

PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.

# UTAH!

# GREEN RIVER

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS 1978 EDITION



Administrative  
Offices:

**80 NORTH BROADWAY  
GREEN RIVER, UTAH 84525**

Telephone (801) 564-3451

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Emery  
Highway(s) US 50-6

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 5  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Castle Dale</u>	<u>125</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>185</u>	Phoenix <u>520</u>
San Francisco	<u>950</u>	Seattle <u>1,065</u>
Los Angeles	<u>730</u>	Denver <u>365</u>

Average Annual Precipitation 5.63  
*Inches*

Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>38.5</u>	Low	<u>11.3</u>
Summer, High	<u>96.4</u>	Low	<u>58.7</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Green River</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>-3.9</u>
County <u>Emery</u>	<u>5,137</u>	<u>5,546</u>	<u>-7.4</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Green River 1,070

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Edward Hansen Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>1</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>8</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes (on contract)</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Private</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>Second Class</u>

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

Distributor(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**

Owned by City

Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Provisional  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

Storage Capacity (MGD) 0.5

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) 1.5

Charges: Industrial Residential

Monthly Minimum \$5.50 \$5.50

Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge 5,000 5,000

Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum \$.60 \$.60

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

**Sewage Treatment Plant:**

Plant Type Trickling Filter

Capacity 0.16 1,600  
MGD Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow \_\_\_\_\_  
MGD

Sewer Charges: \$ 200.00

Hook-up Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Monthly Minimum \$ 3.75

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 1

Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City Yes/No	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>Yes</u>	_____
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>145</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>No</u>	<u>50</u>
General Contractor	<u>Yes</u>	_____
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>50</u>

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

**1. Newspapers Published in City:**

Daily None

Weekly The Mojon Vine. Served also by Price

Sun Advocate and Moab Times Independent.

**2. Television Stations in City:**

None, Served by KTVX, KSL, KUED

and KUTV, Salt Lake City.

**3. Radio Stations in City:**

None, Served by KURA, Moab, and

by Provo and Salt Lake City

stations.

**4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:**

Mountain Bell

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>None (see below)</u>	_____
<u>Green River Clinic</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	<u>2</u>
Practicing Dentists	<u>1</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	<u>-</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Allen Memorial Hospital (38-bed)

Location Moab (50 miles)

**XVI. EMPLOYMENT**

**Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:**

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Emery School District	Education	25
2.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	70
3.	Cafes, Motels	Food Service, Tourism	180
4.	River Runners (Four companies)	River Trips, Tourism	30

**Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:**

1.	Atlas Resources	Coal Preparation Plant	50
2.			
3.			
4.			

**XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	38	40	42
Retail Sales Estimate	\$8,383,800	\$10,200,000	\$10,688,620
Number of Wholesale Establishments	2	1	1
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$7,968,200	\$9,133,300	\$9,570,821
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$10,000	\$130,000	\$91,000
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$2,500	\$411,700	\$97,300
Total New Construction	\$42,500	\$574,400	\$245,200
New Housing Units	1	3	3

PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

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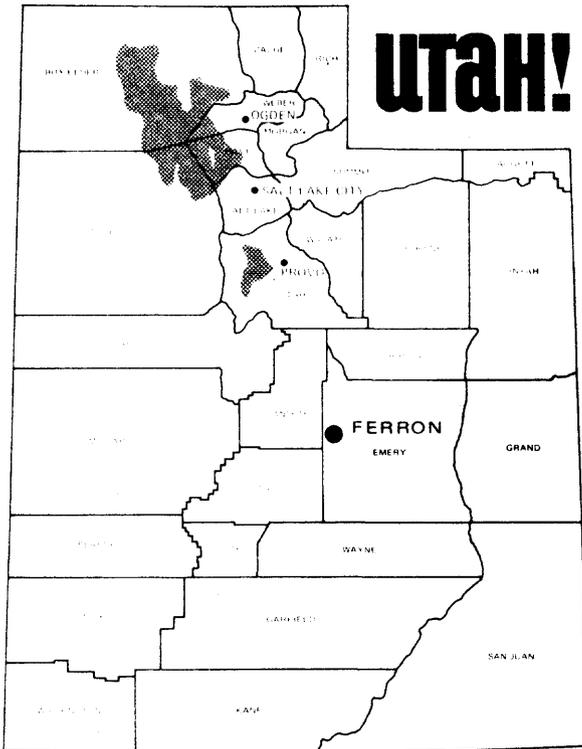
Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.

# UTAH!

# FERRON

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS

1978 EDITION



Administrative Offices:

CITY HALL  
P.O. BOX 71  
FERRON, UTAH 84523

Telephone (801) 384-2350

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Emery  
Highway(s) State 10

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 30 Miles

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Castle Dale</u>	<u>10</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>165</u>	Phoenix <u>670</u>
San Francisco	<u>910</u>	Seattle <u>1,035</u>
Los Angeles	<u>725</u>	Denver <u>655</u>

Average Annual Precipitation 9.65 Inches

Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>27.4</u>	Low	<u>4.3</u>
Summer, High	<u>85.9</u>	Low	<u>56.9</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Ferron</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>+71.8</u>
County <u>Emery</u>	<u>5,137</u>	<u>5,546</u>	<u>-7.4</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Ferron 1,800

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Joseph R. Marinoni June 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>0 (Use County Sheriff)</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>9</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes (on contract)</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Private</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>Third Class</u>

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

Distributor(s) Mountain Fuel Supply  
Mountain Fuel Supply

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**

Owned by City

Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

Storage Capacity (MGD) .75

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) 1.0

Charges: Industrial Residential

Monthly Minimum \$8.00 \$8.00

Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge 10,000 10,000

Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum \$.30 \$.30

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant: Lagoon

Plant Type 3,000

Capacity MGD Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow MGD

Sewer Charges: \$ 500.00

Hook-up Fee \$ 5.85

Monthly Minimum (Res.) \$ 5.85

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 1

Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City	Miles To
	Yes/No	Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>          </u>
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>140</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>No</u>	<u>          </u>
General Contractor	<u>Yes</u>	<u>          </u>
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>          </u>

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

**1. Newspapers Published in City:**

Daily None

Weekly None. Served by Emery County

Progress Leader, Castle Dale.

**2. Television Stations in City:**

None. Served by KVTX, KSL, KUED

AND KUTV, Salt Lake City.

**3. Radio Stations in City:**

None. Served by KOAL, Price;

and by Richfield, Provo and

Salt Lake City stations.

**4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:**

Emery County Farmers'

Union Telephone Association

**5. Cable TV Serving City No**

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>None (see below)</u>	<u>          </u>
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	<u>1</u>
Practicing Dentists	<u>1</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	<u>-</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Carbon Hospital (75-bed)

Location Price (40 miles)

XVI. EMPLOYMENT

Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Emery School District	Education	30
2.	Federal, State, County, City Offices	Government	20
3.			
4.			

Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:

1.	Consolidation-Kemmer Coal Company	Coal (Emery Mine)	150
2.			
3.			
4.			

XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	18	20	21
Retail Sales Estimate	\$1,421,700	\$2,800,000	\$4,522,488
Number of Wholesale Establishments	2	2	2
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$1,959,400	\$2,613,700	\$4,221,581
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$545,000	\$412,000	\$1,104,800
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$1,290,300	\$68,000	\$159,000
Total New Construction	\$2,042,300	\$485,200	\$1,276,800
New Housing Units	24	18	38

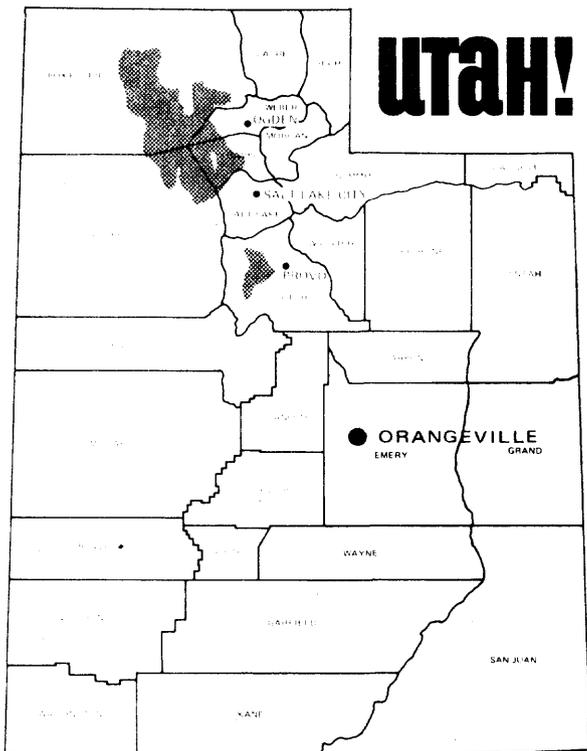
PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.



**UTAH!**

**COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS**

**ORANGEVILLE**

**1978 EDITION**

*Administrative Offices:*

**CITY HALL  
ORANGEVILLE, UTAH 84537**

Telephone: 748-2651

**I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER**

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Emery  
Highway(s) Utah 10

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 60  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Castle Dale</u>	<u>2</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>150</u>	Phoenix <u>670</u>
San Francisco	<u>910</u>	Seattle <u>1025</u>
Los Angeles	<u>720</u>	Denver <u>650</u>

\* Average Annual Precipitation 5.95  
*Inches*

\* Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>28.5</u>	Low	<u>3.0</u>
Summer, High	<u>88.0</u>	Low	<u>55.3</u>

**III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT**

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Michael Smith Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

**IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>1</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>10</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes (Contract)</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Private</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>Third Class</u>

**II. POPULATION**

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Orangeville</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>-10.5</u>
County <u>Emery</u>	<u>5,137</u>	<u>5,546</u>	<u>- 7.4</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Orangeville 1,100

\*Castle Dale (No records for Orangeville)

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

Distributor(s) Mountain Fuel Supply  
Mountain Fuel Supply

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier Utah Power & Light Co.

**C. Water System:**

Owned by City  
 Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

Storage Capacity (MGD) .50

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) 1.25

Charges:	Industrial	Residential
Monthly Minimum	<u>\$8.80</u>	<u>\$8.80</u>
Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum	<u>\$.10</u>	<u>\$.10</u>

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant: Lagoon

Plant Type Lagoon

Capacity 1200  
MGD Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow MGD

Sewer Charges: \$ 200.00

Hook-up Fee \$ 1.00

Monthly Minimum \$

Comments: New sewage plant now under construction

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

**1. Newspapers Published in City:**

Daily None

Weekly None. Served by Emery County

Progress and Sun Advocate.

**2. Television Stations in City:**

None. Served by Salt Lake City stations.

**3. Radio Stations in City:**

None. Served by KOAL, Price; Richfield and Provo and Salt Lake City stations.

**4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:**

Emery County Farmers Union Telephone Company

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 0

Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City Yes/No	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>32</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
General Contractor	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>32</u>

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>None (see below)</u>	<u></u>
<u>(Clinic in Castle Dale, 2 miles.)</u>	<u></u>

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	<u>0</u>
Practicing Dentists	<u>0</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	<u>1</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Carbon County Hospital (75-bed)  
 Location Price (32 miles)

## XVI. EMPLOYMENT

### Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Emery School District	Education	12
2.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	10
3.			
4.			

### Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:

1.	Jelco Construction and Mining	Construction	40
2.	American Coal	Coal (Wilberg and Deseret Mines)	345
3.			
4.			

## XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	8	9	10
Retail Sales Estimate	1,700,000	\$2,200,000	\$3,292,399
Number of Wholesale Establishments	0	0	0
Wholesale Sales	0	0	0
Gross Taxable Sales	\$1,677,500	\$1,887,200	\$2,824,280
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$473,400	\$678,200	\$55,000
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$9,900	\$24,200	\$2,000
Total New Construction	\$489,000	\$715,400	\$57,000
New Housing Units	18	24	2

PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.

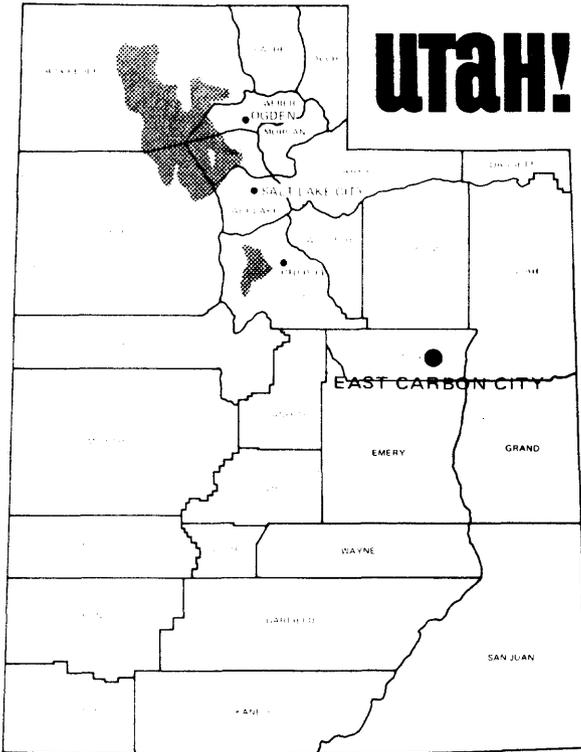
# UTAH!

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS

# EAST CARBON

### 1978 EDITION

# CITY



Administrative  
Offices:

**CITY HALL**  
109 EAST GENEVA DRIVE  
EAST CARBON CITY, UTAH 84520

Telephone (801) 888-6613

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Carbon County  
Highway(s) Utah-123

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 60  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Price</u>	<u>25</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>150</u>	Phoenix <u>720</u>
San Francisco	<u>905</u>	Seattle <u>1,025</u>
Los Angeles	<u>765</u>	Denver <u>430</u>

\* Average Annual Precipitation 8.96  
*Inches*

\* Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>38.1</u>	Low	<u>13.3</u>
Summer, High	<u>91.5</u>	Low	<u>57.8</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>East Carbon</u>	<u>City Established</u>	<u>1973</u>	
County <u>Carbon</u>	<u>15,647</u>	<u>21,135</u>	<u>-26.0</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City East Carbon 2,050

\*Price--No records for East Carbon City

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Joseph Shoemaker Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>5</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
* Within City Limits	<u>7</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>No</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Public</u>
Industrial	<u>Public</u>
Public Library	<u>No</u>
Bookmobile	<u>No</u>
Post Office	<u>Second Class</u>

\*Dragerton Subdivision

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:**

No

Distributor(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Electricity:**

Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**

Owned by East Carbon City

Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Classification Pending  
Year Approved, Not Approved, Provisional

20.5 (Reservoir)

Storage Capacity (MGD) \_\_\_\_\_

1.5

Deliverable Capacity (MGD) \_\_\_\_\_

Charges: 

	Industrial	Residential
--	------------	-------------

\$6.30      \$6.30

Monthly Minimum \_\_\_\_\_

Gallons Delivered for \_\_\_\_\_

Minimum Charge \_\_\_\_\_

Cost per 1,000 gallons \_\_\_\_\_

over minimum \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant: Clarigester

Plant Type 2.2

Capacity MGD      Population Equivalent

Average Daily Flow \_\_\_\_\_

MGD

Sewer Charges: None

Hook-up Fee \$ 3.00

Monthly Minimum \$

Working on new Lagoon-type

Comments: facility.

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**

Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 1

Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City <small>Yes/No</small>	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	No	25
Tool and Die Service	No	**
Electric Motor Repair	No	25
General Contractor	No	25
Sheet Metal Shop	No	25

\*\*Available at mines.

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

**1. Newspapers Published in City:**

Daily None

Weekly None. Served by Price Sun Advocate

**2. Television Stations in City:**

None. Served by Salt Lake City stations.

**3. Radio Stations in City:**

None. Served by Price, Provo and Salt Lake City stations.

**4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:**

Mountain Bell

**5. Cable TV Serving City** No

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

	Name	No. of beds
	<u>Carbon Medical Association</u>	_____
	<u>Clinic</u>	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	_____	<u>2</u>
Practicing Dentists	_____	<u>1</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	_____	<u>6</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Carbon Hospital (75-bed)

Location Price (25-miles)

**XVI. EMPLOYMENT**

**Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:**

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	U.S. Steel, East Carbon City	Office Operations	15
2.	State and Local Government	Government	10
3.			
4.			

**Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:**

1.	Kaiser Steel Corp., Sunnyside	Coal Mining	410
2.	U.S. Steel, Horse Canyon Mine	Coal Mining	350
3.			
4.			

**XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	20	20	20
Retail Sales Estimate	\$4,650,000	\$5,100,800	\$5,460,000
Number of Wholesale Establishments	0	0	0
Wholesale Sales	0	0	0
Gross Taxable Sales Estimate	\$4,500,000	\$4,950,000	\$5,300,000
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$24,000	\$30,000	\$144,000
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$193,800	-	\$12,100
Total New Construction	\$421,700	\$248,500	\$291,100
New Housing Units	1	-	4

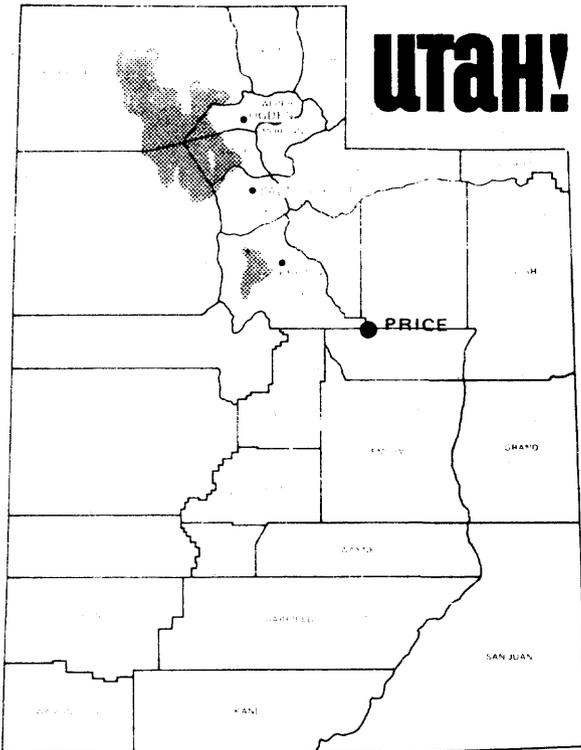
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PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
 (801) 533-5325

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 401 Business Office Building  
 University of Utah  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.



**COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS**  
1978 EDITION

**PRICE**

Administrative  
Offices:

**MUNICIPAL BUILDING**  
MAIN AND 2nd EAST  
PRICE, UTAH 84501

Telephone (801) 637-0763

**I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER**

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Carbon  
Highway(s) US 50-6, Utah 10

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 60  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat	<u>Price</u>		<u>-</u>
Salt Lake City	<u>120</u>	Phoenix	<u>695</u>
San Francisco	<u>880</u>	Seattle	<u>1,000</u>
Los Angeles	<u>740</u>	Denver	<u>445</u>

Average Annual Precipitation 8.96  
*Inches*

Average Temperatures:

Winter, High	<u>38.1</u>	Low	<u>13.3</u>
Summer, High	<u>91.5</u>	Low	<u>57.8</u>

**III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT**

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Walter T. Axelgard Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

**IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>11</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>6</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Full-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Public</u>
Industrial	<u>Private</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>Yes</u>
Post Office	<u>First Class</u>

**II. POPULATION**

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Price</u>	<u>6,218</u>	<u>6,802</u>	<u>- 8.6</u>
County <u>Carbon</u>	<u>15,647</u>	<u>21,135</u>	<u>-26.0</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Price 10,000



## XVI. EMPLOYMENT

### Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Carbon School District	Education	250
2.	College of Eastern Utah	Education	280
3.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	450
4.	Carbon County Hospital	Health Care	175

### Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:

1.	Koret of California	Women's Clothing	130
2.	Joy Manufacturing	Mining Machinery	25
3.	Sun Advocate Publishers	Printing	25
4.	H. and J. Supply	Machine Shop Products	80

Number of Manufacturing Plants in City 21

## XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1967, 1972, 1977

	1967	1972	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	120	132	160
Number of Wholesale Establishments	21	24	25
Retail Sales	\$16,104,000	\$25,590,000	\$63,339,792*
Wholesale Sales	\$5,974,000	\$27,061,000	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	NA	\$26,443,400	\$65,452,109
Total Permit Authorized Construction	\$655,000	\$1,055,100	\$7,411,600
New Residential (Value)	\$245,500	\$826,500	\$4,592,300
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$212,500	\$60,400	\$1,832,600
New Housing Units (Number)	14	62	169

\*Estimate

PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

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 No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
 165 South West Temple  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
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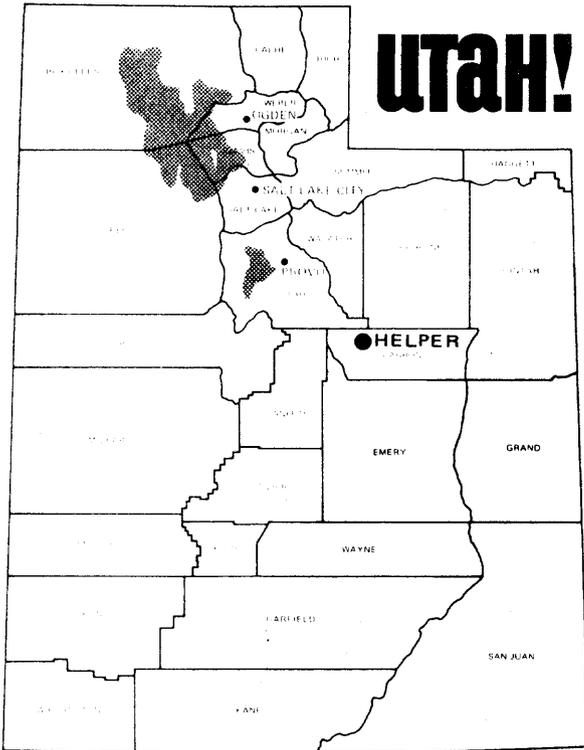
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 Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
 (801) 581-6333

Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.

# UTAH!

## COMMUNITY ECONOMIC FACTS 1978 EDITION

# HELPER



Administrative  
Offices:

**73 SOUTH MAIN  
HELPER, UTAH 84526**

Telephone (801) 472-5391

### I. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

Subject Community Located in/on:

County Carbon  
Highway(s) US 50-6, Utah 139

Distance to Nearest Interstate Access (I-70) 65  
*Miles*

Distance (in Miles) from:

County Seat <u>Price</u>	<u>6</u>
Salt Lake City <u>115</u>	Phoenix <u>690</u>
San Francisco <u>875</u>	Seattle <u>995</u>
Los Angeles <u>735</u>	Denver <u>450</u>

\* Average Annual Precipitation 8.96  
*Inches*

\* Average Temperatures:

Winter, High <u>38.1</u>	Low <u>13.3</u>
Summer, High <u>91.5</u>	Low <u>57.8</u>

### II. POPULATION

Census Period Population Statistics:

	1970	1960	% Change
City <u>Helper</u>	<u>1,964</u>	<u>2,459</u>	<u>-20.1</u>
County <u>Carbon</u>	<u>15,647</u>	<u>21,135</u>	<u>-26.0</u>

Estimated Population January 1, 1978

City Helper 2,400

\*Price Game Farm (No Records for Helper)

### III. TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

City Has Mayor and 5 Councilmen  
Mayor/Mgr. Charles Ghirardelli Jan. 1978  
*Name Date*

### IV. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

City Has:

Full-time Police Officers	<u>5</u>
Full-time Fire Department	<u>No</u>
Volunteer Fire Department	<u>Yes</u>
Fire Insurance Classification:	
Within City Limits	<u>7</u>
Outside City Limits	<u>10</u>
City Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Full-time or Part-time	<u>Part-time</u>
Licensed Engineer	<u>Yes</u>
Zoning Ordinance	<u>Yes</u>
Garbage Service:	
Residential	<u>Public</u>
Industrial	<u>Public</u>
Public Library	<u>Yes</u>
Bookmobile	<u>No</u>
Post Office	<u>Third Class</u>

**IX. UTILITIES**

**A. Natural Gas:** Yes  
 Distributor(s) Mountain Fuel Supply  
Mountain Fuel Supply

**B. Electricity:**  
 Supplier Utah Power and Light

**C. Water System:**  
 Owned by City  
 Health Dept. Rating, 1978 Provisional  
Year *Approved, Not Approved, Provisional*  
 Storage Capacity (MGD) 3.0  
 Deliverable Capacity (MGD) 4.0  
 Charges: Industrial Residential  
\$8.00 \$5.50  
 Monthly Minimum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gallons Delivered for Minimum Charge 10,000 10,000  
 Cost per 1,000 gallons over minimum \$.75 \$.30

**D. Sewage Disposal:**

Sewage Treatment Plant:  
Trickling Filter  
 Plant Type \_\_\_\_\_  
 Capacity 1.8 24,100  
MGD *Population Equivalent*  
 Average Daily Flow \_\_\_\_\_  
MGD  
 Sewer Charges: \$ 250.00  
 Hook-up Fee \_\_\_\_\_  
 Monthly Minimum (Res.) \$ 4.25  
Served by Price River Water  
 Comments: Improvement District treatment plant

**X. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**A. Financial Institutions:**  
 Banks/Bank & Trust Companies 2  
 Savings & Loan Associations 0

**B. Commercial Services:**

	In City <i>Yes/No</i>	Miles To Nearest
Machine Shop	<u>Yes</u>	_____
Tool and Die Service	<u>No</u>	<u>78</u>
Electric Motor Repair	<u>Yes</u>	_____
General Contractor	<u>No</u>	<u>6</u>
Sheet Metal Shop	<u>No</u>	<u>6</u>

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)**

**C. Communications Services:**

1. Newspapers Published in City:  
 Daily None  
 Weekly None. Served by Price Sun Advocate

2. Television Stations in City:  
None. Served by KBYU, Provo;  
and KTVX, KSL, KUED and KUTV  
Salt Lake City.

3. Radio Stations in City:  
None. Served by KOAL, Price;  
and by Provo and Salt Lake City  
stations.

4. Telephone System(s) Serving City:  
Mountain Bell

5. Cable TV Serving City No

**XI. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES**

**A. Hospitals:**

Name	No. of beds
<u>None (see below)</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**B. Health Care Personnel:**

Practicing Physicians	<u>2</u>
Practicing Dentists	<u>1</u>
Nurses (RN and LPN)	<u>21</u>

**C. Nearest Hospital If None in Subject Community:**

Name Carbon Hospital (75-bed)  
 Location Price (6 miles)

## XVI. EMPLOYMENT

### Largest Non-manufacturing Employers:

	Firm Name	Services/Products	No. Employees
1.	Federal, State, Local Offices	Government	50
2.	Rio Grande Railroad	Transportation	150
3.	Carbon School District	Education	40
4.			

### Largest Manufacturing, Mining or Processing Employers:

1.	Braztah Corp.	Coal	475
2.	Mikco Industries	Roof Bolt Plates	20
3.	American Electric Power Corp.	Coal (Field Service Office)	15
4.	Utah Power and Light Hydraulics, Inc.	Electrical Power Mining Equipment Repair	100 15

## XVII. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity, Showing Changes, 1975,1976,1977	1975	1976	1977
Number of Retail Establishments	18	35	36
Retail Sales Estimate	\$7,290,900	\$9,200,000	\$10,691,374
Number of Wholesale Establishments	3	3	3
Wholesale Sales	NA	NA	NA
Gross Taxable Sales	\$6,829,800	\$8,158,300	\$9,480,808
Construction:			
New Residential (Value)	\$272,700	\$566,800	\$449,000
New Nonresidential (Value)	\$157,600	\$62,000	\$319,000
Total New Construction	\$636,300	\$749,900	\$784,500
New Housing Units	11	21	17

PREPARED FOR:

PREPARED BY:

Utah Industrial Development Division  
No. 2 Arrow Press Square  
165 South West Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
(801) 533-5325

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
401 Business Office Building  
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Additional information on this community can be obtained from Utah Industrial Development Division.

EXHIBIT 5

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH  
FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PREPARED FOR THE  
SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Financial Assistance For This  
Report Was Provided By

The Four Corners Regional Commission

September 1978

CHAPTER VI  
ISSUES AND PARAMETERS

ISSUES

Growth Verses Inadequate Facilities

As a result of the current boom cycle, the shifts toward coal and uranium as major energy sources will escalate the problems identified previously in this report. The problems mentioned are the result of a lack of diversity in the economy and inadequate facilities for a growing population. These problems are further complicated by the physical and environmental problems that are a result of the complex nature of the land in this area. Because the economy in this area has mainly been depressed in the past, social and cultural problems are also apparent.

Increasing work available in mining, construction and support oriented jobs are responsible for the growth of this areas population. Jobs fluctuate depending on the state of construction of energy related projects. The transient nature of the construction phase work force is a good example of this type of fluctuation. During construction of power plants and other projects the construction workers move to the area in great numbers, intent on finding temporary living quarters. (trailer court, rental units, weekday rental of motels, hotels) As a result, these people do not become involved in the community as much as if they were permanent residents. These types of temporary housing do not add to the tax base as much as do permanent houses. The pertinent issues here is how to involve these people in the community and to raise the standard of living. The question arises also as to what can be done to fill the void left when these construction workers and their families leave the area.\* The maintenance workers that follow the construction force are usually about one third less in number. One specific issue that must be addressed first is the quality of life found in trailer courts due to their temporary nature. Trailer courts in this area are illustrations of desperate attempts to provide housing for the heavy influx of people. Due to the lack of specific ordinances for guiding trailer court development, the majority of courts in this district are poor. They lack such amenities as adult and/or children recreation areas, fencing, grass or landscaping. The demand for trailers and courts is real as a result of the problem of inadequate housing.

Housing

The housing situation is a classic demand outstripping the supply for moderate and low income housing. Available housing has associated with it, three main problems dealing with expense and availability. New

---

\* Utah Power and Light has done excellent planning in the construction of the power plants in Emery County. Just about the time when one plant is to be completed, the company starts work on another one, keeping the old construction work force intact. This type of scheduling keeps fluxuations to a minimum.

housing is very expensive, they are either stick built or prefabricated and range in cost around \$40,000, mainly as a result of high land prices. Small 6,000 to 8,000 square foot building lots run \$10,000 to \$13,000 depending on their location. Currently, prefabricated homes are capturing 75 percent of the new house market. Older homes, often reasonably priced are not readily available. Rent for apartments or homes is very high, due to the scarcity of this housing. Two to three bedroom apartments and trailers rent for \$250 to \$300 a month, when you can find them. The most economical alternative for most people, especially young families, is to buy a trailer and put it wherever there is an available space. Consequently these trailers are usually located in a haphazardly planned court, further complicating the problem.

The availability of money for home mortgages is tight in Southeastern Utah, currently. Some lenders are still unsure as to the continued stability of the area. Ninety-five percent financing is only sporadically available. Multi-family units are most severely impacted.

#### Time Lag

The whole issue of inadequate infrastructure including housing is a complex one. It is deeply related to the cyclic nature of the economy in the past. The specific problem is time lag, where demand for services intensifies so quickly that the governments ability to provide services takes several years to catch up to demand. The upcycle initiated in 1970 is just now beginning to provide the tax base necessary for government to develop the needed services. All infrastructure elements need upgrading, with water and sewer requiring the most needed attention. Other specific problems are listed in Chapter III, along with definitions and extent of the problems.

#### Future Development

Future development depends on the ability of the government to provide these services. Water connection limitations in all Southeastern Utah County areas are forcing new people to live in city areas where new water connections are available. This effectively puts all the pressure for new developments on the city which can be a mixed blessing. There is a need for new developers to enter the area and increase competition and provide a greater latitude of housing choices for various income levels. The provision of housing for all levels of income is an issue related to several other social problems which are now beginning to receive the funding and expertise that they deserve, including: unemployment (youth, poverty stricken), alcohol and drugs, poverty and health of the elderly, etc. It is encouraging to note the changes that governments and other service organizations have evoked in the community.

EXHIBIT 6

LETTER FROM STATE IMPACT BOARD (UTAH DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT) TO MAYOR HELSTEN OF SCOFIELD

Utah Department  
of Community Affairs

211 East 400 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
801 533-7376



Scott M. Matheson  
Governor  
Peter Grundfossen  
Acting Director

June 6, 1979

Mayor Paul Helsten  
Scofield Route, Helper  
Scofield, Utah 84533

Dear Mayor Helsten:

The State has taken the interim position to defer funding Scofield water projects until a comprehensive study is undertaken to analyze the viable alternatives relative to growth management of the entire area. However, the State will assist Scofield in securing funding for a water chlorinator to treat current capacity in order to mitigate existing health hazards if the town requests such funding from appropriate state and federal agencies.

The Department of Community Affairs will request that funds from both the Natural Resources Community Impact Account and the Four Corners Regional Commission be used to conduct such a comprehensive study. The primary purpose of the study will be to determine the optimum approach in managing growth and development generated in the area primarily by coal mining. It is envisioned that this study will assess the relative merits of 1) water supply; 2) water pollution; 3) water rights; 4) water drainage; 5) capacity of other areas to house miners; 6) costs of building housing and public facilities in Scofield; and 7) access roads, i.e. road from Soldier Summit versus extending U-31 to Scofield.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to call me at 533-4050.

Sincerely,

Peter Grundfossen  
Acting Director

PG:b



EXHIBIT 7

FAIRVIEW SURVEY FORM

March 28, 1979

Dear Citizen:

This is a survey from the City Council and the City Planning Commission to be used as a guide in developing a plan for the future growth of the City. We would appreciate input from each citizen of Fairview. It is expected that our City will experience much change in the next few years, and we feel that it is very important that you, as a citizen, express your opinions in this survey. Please feel free to add your comments regarding subjects not covered. The section on recreation is especially important as the City is applying for grant money to help with improvements of our parks and recreational facilities.

If you should have questions about the survey, please call the City Hall (Phone 427-3858) for help. Someone from the Planning Commission will deliver and collect your completed survey by Saturday, April 14. Thank you.

Sincerely,

FAIRVIEW CITY COUNCIL

FAIRVIEW CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

PART I: HOW YOU VIEW YOUR TOWN

1. What are the best aspects of day-to-day life in Fairview for you? (Circle no more than two numbers)
- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1- Its location | 4- Economic aspects      |
| 2- Its size     | 5- Friends and neighbors |
| 3- Climate      | 6- All of the above      |
|                 | 7- Other (specify) _____ |
- 
2. What is the single most important thing that would make living in Fairview better for you? (Circle one)
- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1- More job opportunities       | 6- More health care facilities |
| 2- More recreational facilities | 7- Child day care facilities   |
| 3- Better schools               | 8- More shopping facilities    |
| 4- More growth                  | 9- Other (specify) _____       |
| 5- Less growth                  |                                |
- 
3. What could happen in Fairview that could make living here worse for you? (Circle only one number)
- |                                             |                             |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1- Decrease in population                   | 6- More commercial activity |
| 2- Increase in population                   | 7- Industry moving to town  |
| 3- Reduction in quality of public utilities | 8- Less tourists in town    |
| 4- Increase in costs of public utilities    | 9- More tourists in town    |
| 5- Less commercial activity                 | 10- Other (specify) _____   |
- 
4. How do you rate Fairview as a place to live? (Circle only one number)
- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 1- Excellent | 3- Fair |
| 2- Good      | 4- Poor |
5. How important do you think it is for Fairview to grow?
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1- Very important   | 3- Not important         |
| 2- Fairly important | 4- Don't want it to grow |
6. In your opinion what should be the limit of the population in the city of Fairview?
- |                                             |  |                                                          |  |
|---------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------|--|
| A. <u>Within the present city limits...</u> |  | B. <u>If Annexations increase the size of the city..</u> |  |
| 1- As is (approximately 1,050)              |  | 1- As is (approximately 1,050)                           |  |
| 2- 1,051-3,000                              |  | 2- 1,051-3,000                                           |  |
| 3- 3,001-7,500                              |  | 3- 3,001-7,500                                           |  |
| 4- 7,501-10,000                             |  | 4- 7,501-10,000                                          |  |
| 5- 10,001 and over                          |  | 5- 10,001 and over                                       |  |
7. If growth is to occur, do you feel it is the responsibility of developers to take on the burden of: (Circle Yes or No)
- |                                             |     |    |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1- Utilities extension (water, sewer, etc.) | Yes | No |
| 2- Utility plant improvements               | Yes | No |
| 3- New water rights                         | Yes | No |
| 4- Open space                               | Yes | No |
| 5- Streets                                  | Yes | No |
| 6- Capital improvements                     | Yes | No |
| 7- Landscaping                              | Yes | No |

8. Should there be regulations on buildings developed in areas where there are physical or environmental problems (drainage, flood plain, chemicals, odors, near railroad tracks, noise, etc.)?

1- Yes      2- No      3- Don't know

9. Should there be an attempt to concentrate similar types of activities (commercial, industrial, residential, etc.) in separate areas of the city?

1- Yes      2- No      3- Don't know

10. How important are each of the following Fairview issues to you? (Check as appropriate)

	<u>Very</u> <u>Important</u>	<u>Somewhat</u> <u>Important</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Important</u>
1- Road improvement	_____	_____	_____
2- Dog control	_____	_____	_____
3- Closed irrigation systems	_____	_____	_____
4- Cemetery improvements	_____	_____	_____
5- Law enforcement	_____	_____	_____
6- Enforcement of building codes	_____	_____	_____
7- Development and enforcement of zoning codes	_____	_____	_____
8- Protection of scenic views	_____	_____	_____
9- Historic preservation	_____	_____	_____
10- Agricultural preservation	_____	_____	_____
11- Park improvement programs	_____	_____	_____
12- Land use planning (see #9 above)	_____	_____	_____
13- Citizen participation in local planning	_____	_____	_____
14- Protection of basic rural environment	_____	_____	_____
15- Recreation facilities	_____	_____	_____
16- Other (specify) _____	_____	_____	_____

PART II: SOME ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. Do you feel that there are adequate job opportunities in the Fairview commuting area?

1- Yes      2- No

2. Should Fairview develop a program to attract new industry?

1- Yes      2- No

3. What type of job opportunities would you like to see increased within the Fairview commuting area? (Circle no more than two numbers)

1- Heavy industry

6- Mining

2- Light industry

7- Forestry

3- Construction

8- Shops

4- Agriculture

9- Motels or hotels

5- Tourism

10- Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. What additional retail shops or services do you think are needed in Fairview?

	<u>Much Needed</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Not Needed</u>
1- Grocery stores	_____	_____	_____
2- Entertainment establishments	_____	_____	_____
3- Medical services	_____	_____	_____
4- Specialty stores	_____	_____	_____
5- Clothing stores	_____	_____	_____
6- Sporting goods establishments	_____	_____	_____
7- Restaurants	_____	_____	_____
8- Fast food restaurants	_____	_____	_____
9- Motels and hotels	_____	_____	_____
10- Other (Specify) _____	_____	_____	_____

5. Where do you shop for the following goods and services? (Fill in each blank with a 1, 2, or 3. 1 for most frequently. 2 for occasionally. 3 for rarely)

	<u>Fairview</u>	<u>Mt. Pleasant</u>	<u>Provo/Orem</u>	<u>S.L.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
1- Auto accessories	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2- Gasoline	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3- Hardware	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4- Food - groceries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5- Drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6- Clothing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7- Housewares	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8- Appliances	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9- Furniture	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10- Lumber	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11- Medical Services	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12- Dental Services	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13- Entertainment	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14- Recreation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15- Restaurants	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. What influences your decision to shop outside of Fairview? (Circle as appropriate)

- 1- Price      2- Selection      3- Availability      4- Other (specify)

7. If the decision is made to expand Fairview's business and industrial activities, how would you respond to the following statements?

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Care</u>
1- Only non-polluting industries should be encourage to come to Fairview.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2- Restrict to industries/businesses which will employ mainly local residents.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3- Local government should spend money to attract new industries/businesses.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4- We should spend more money to expand local businesses rather than new.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5- Fairview's economy is adequate now.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6- Fairview should attract types of business and industry not presently here.	_____	_____	_____	_____

8. In which of the areas on Map A do you think that industrial development should be encouraged? (Circle only three)

- 1- Area I. 2- Area II. 3- Area III. 4- Area IV. 5- Area V. 6- Area VI.
- 7- Area VII. 8- Area VIII. 9- All of the above. 10- Don't want industry.
- 11- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Where would you like to see commercial activity located in Fairview? (See Areas shown on Map A)(Circle only three below)

- 1- Area I. 2- Area II. 3- Area III. 4- Area IV. 5- Area V. 6- Area VI.
- 7- Area VII. 8- Area VIII. 9- All the above. 10- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

10. How important to you would the following improvements be in the State Street (business) area?

	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Not Important</u>
1- Painting of buildings	_____	_____	_____
2- Awnings	_____	_____	_____
3- Trees	_____	_____	_____
4- Sign Code	_____	_____	_____
5- Parking facilities	_____	_____	_____
6- Clean-up program	_____	_____	_____
7- Signs designating the business area	_____	_____	_____
8- Major restoration of the area	_____	_____	_____
9- Other (specify) _____	_____	_____	_____

PART III: HOW YOU VIEW SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE FAIRVIEW AREA

1. Would you and your family use an improved public library if it were located in Fairview?

- 1- Yes                      2- No

2. Do you favor Fairview City providing electrical and water services to areas outside the city limits?

- 1- Yes                      2- No

3. Here is a list of services. On each, we would like to know if you favor the City spending more, the same, or less than is presently being spent, remembering that generally to spend more on something requires spending less on something else or taxes and/or utility rates must be increased.

<u>Services</u>	<u>Spend More</u>	<u>Spend Same</u>	<u>Spend Less</u>	<u>Spend Nothing</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
1- Parks	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2- Street paving	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3- Sidewalks	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4- Street maintenance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5- Street lights	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6- Curbs and gutters	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7- Drainage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8- Water service	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9- Snow removal	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10- Police protection	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11- Fire protection	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Continued from previous page.....

<u>Services</u>	<u>Spend More</u>	<u>Spend Same</u>	<u>Spend Less</u>	<u>Spend Nothing</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
12- Parking spaces in business area	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13- Town meetings	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14- Health services	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15- Traffic control	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16- Street signs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17- Electric service	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18- Other (specify) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Should Fairview City and the local school share programs and facilities such as tennis courts, libraries, play areas, recreation facilities, etc?

1- Yes      2- No

5. Fairview currently provides fire protection to small nearby communities. Should these communities join with Fairview in a special tax assessment district for fire protection?

1- Yes      2- No

PART IV: HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR HOME IN FAIRVIEW

1. How long have you lived in area indicated? (Check as appropriate)

	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>4-6 Years</u>	<u>7-10 Years</u>	<u>More than 10 years</u>
1- In Utah.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2- In Fairview.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3- At your current address.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. How long do you expect to live in the Fairview area? (Circle one)

Number of years - 1      2      3      4      5      5 to 10      more than 10

3. If you moved to the Fairview area within the past five years, which one of the following best describes your reason for moving here?

- 1- Small town atmosphere
- 2- Suitable housing at the right price
- 3- Economic opportunity
- 4- Nearness to the mountains
- 5- Climate
- 6- Reasons of Health
- 7- Retirement
- 8- Educational opportunities
- 9- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. If you plan to move in the next five years, which of the following best describes your reason for moving?

- 1- Better economic opportunities.
- 2- More suitable climate.
- 3- For better living or housing conditions.
- 4- Reasons of health.
- 5- Educational opportunities.
- 6- Retirement.
- 7- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



PART V: SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

1. How do you get to work?
 

1- Drive your motor vehicle by yourself	5- Bus
2- Car pool	6- Walk
3- Motor cycle	7- Other (specify) _____
4- Bicycle	
  
2. What is the distance between your home and place of work?
 

1- Less than 1/2 mile	5- 5 to 10 miles
2- 1/2 to 1 mile	6- 10 to 20 miles
3- 1 to 2 miles	7- 20 to 40 miles
4- 2 to 5 miles	8- More than 40 miles
  
3. Would you join a car pool if one were available?    1- Yes    2- No
  
4. Where are you employed?
 

1- Within Fairview City	6- Price/Huntington
2- Near Fairview (within 5 miles)	7- Scofield Area
3- Mt. Pleasant	8- Provo/Orem Area
4- Moroni	9- Salt Lake City Area
5- Ephraim	10- Other (specify) _____
  
5. If you are married where is your spouse employed?
 

1- No employed	7- Price/Huntington
2- Within Fairview City	8- Scofield Area
3- Near Fairview (within 5 miles)	9- Provo/Orem Area
4- Mt. Pleasant	10- Salt Lake City Area
5- Moroni	11- Other (specify) _____
6- Ephraim	
  
6. Do you own a motor vehicle?    1- Yes    2- No    If YES, how Many? \_\_\_\_\_

PART VI: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Sex of respondent:    1- Male    2- Female
2. What is your age?    1- 18-25    2- 25-34    3- 35-49    4- 50-64    5- 65 and over
3. What is your marital status?    1- Single    2- Now married    3- Widowed    4- Divorced/Separate
4. In the blanks below, please indicate the number of males and females in your household in each of the age categories listed, including yourself.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1- 0-4 years	_____	_____
2- 5-9	_____	_____
3- 10-14	_____	_____
4- 15-19	_____	_____
5- 20-24	_____	_____
6- 25-34	_____	_____
7- 35-44	_____	_____
8- 45-54	_____	_____
9- 55-64	_____	_____
10- 65 and over	_____	_____

11- Total number in your household, including yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

PART VII: SOME QUESTIONS ON RECREATION

(This portion of the survey is needed in order for the City to apply for state and federal grants for improvement of recreational facilities)

NOTE: Feel free to add your comments on any question.

1. Do you feel that recreation should be an important concern of the Fairview City Government?

1- Yes                      2- No

2. Do you feel that recreation should be provided solely by private business?

1- Yes                      2- No

3. Should the City of Fairview work closely with the school district on recreational facilities and programs?

1- Yes                      2- No

4. How desirable would the following facilities be in Fairview?

	<u>Very Desirable</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Not Desirable</u>
1- Football field	_____	_____	_____
2- Rifle range	_____	_____	_____
3- Playgrounds	_____	_____	_____
4- Baseball diamonds	_____	_____	_____
5- Softball diamonds	_____	_____	_____
6- Tennis courts	_____	_____	_____
7- Bleachers	_____	_____	_____
8- Swimming pool	_____	_____	_____
9- Picnic facilities	_____	_____	_____
10- Bicycle paths	_____	_____	_____
11- Basketball courts	_____	_____	_____
12- Horseback riding trails	_____	_____	_____
13- Landscape development of parks	_____	_____	_____
14- Ice skating rink	_____	_____	_____
15- Senior Citizen center	_____	_____	_____
16- Other (specify) _____	_____	_____	_____

5. If Fairview City were to sponsor various recreational facilities and activities, what would be, in your opinion, the best means of obtaining necessary funds?

- 1- Sales tax increase
- 2- Mill levy increase
- 3- Membership fee
- 4- User fee (daily admission charge)
- 5- Flat fee for all property owners
- 6- Donations
- 7- City Bond Election
- 8- None of the above
- 9- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Should the city look for a new site for a city park or improve and enlarge the present two parks?
- 1- Acquire a new park site
  - 2- Improve present parks
  - 3- Enlarge present parks
  - 4- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Should Fairview City require open spaces in newly developed areas (such as subdivisions) by:
- 1- Purchasing land
  - 2- Requiring developers to provide some land
  - 3- Zoning for open space
  - 4- All of the above
  - 5- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
8. As a citizen of Fairview, what is your view of the present Pioneer Day (July 24th) celebration?
- 1- Excellent      2- Good      3- Fair      4- Poor
  - 5- Add your suggestions:
9. Do you feel that the professional Rodea makes a desirable contribution to the success and enjoyment of our July 24th celebration?
- 1- Yes              2- No
10. Do you feel that fireworks display should be a part (conclusion) of the celebration?
- 1- Yes              2- No
11. Do you have any other suggestions or areas of concern pertaining to recreation in Fairview that should be considered? If so, please add your comments below.

FAIRVIEW CITY

MAP A

1927

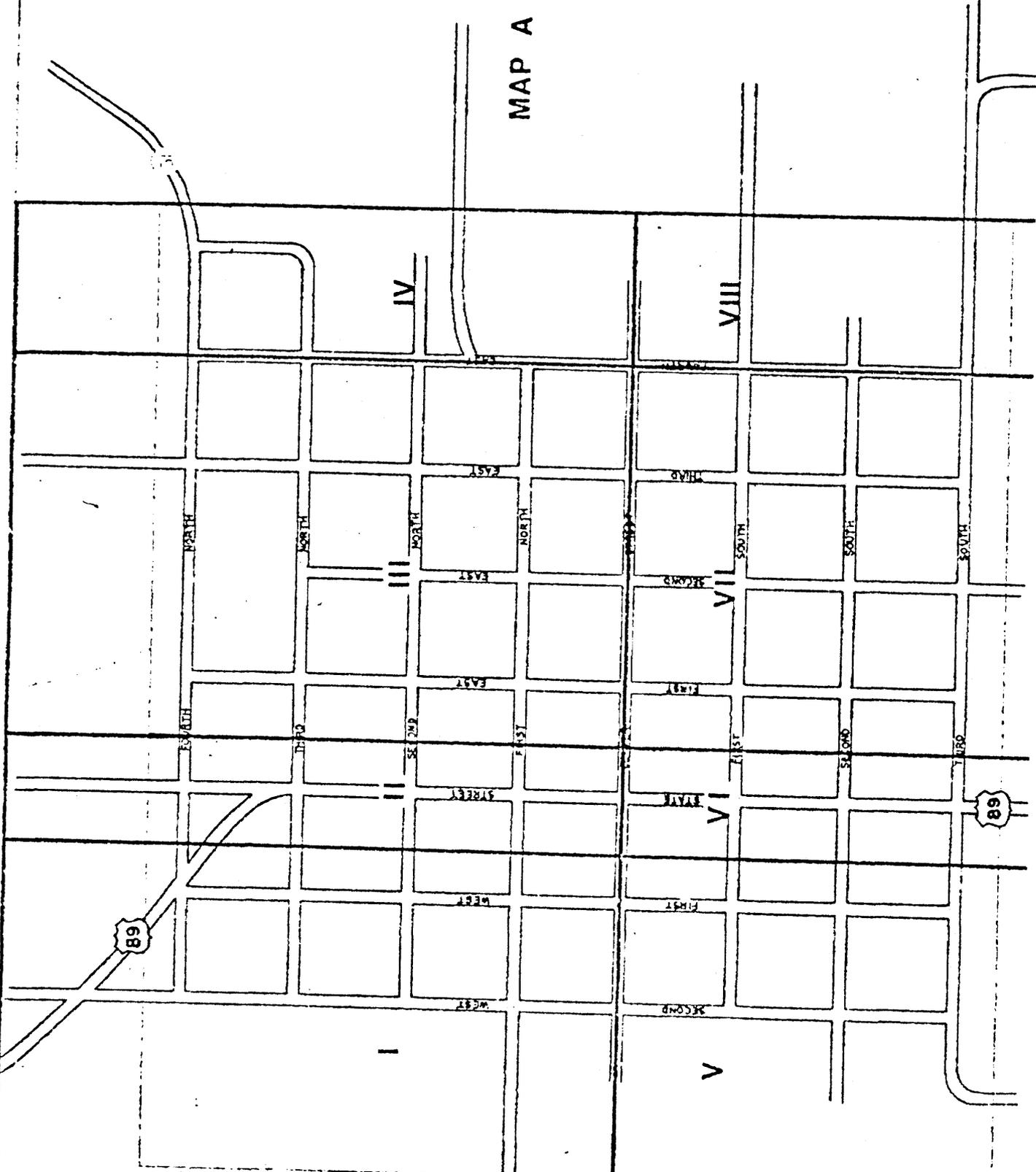


EXHIBIT 8

STATISTICAL EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR  
CARBON AND EMERY COUNTIES

STATISTICAL INFORMATION  
FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

*EMERY COUNTY – 1978*



*Utah Department  
of Employment Security  
174 Social Hall Avenue  
P.O. Box 11249  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147*

Prepared by  
Dale Petersen  
Labor Economist  
(801) 533-2744

TABLE 1  
POPULATION BY ETHNIC STATUS AND SEX  
EMERY COUNTY

<u>Ethnic Status</u>	<u>1970 Population<sup>1/</sup></u>		<u>1978 Population<sup>2/</sup></u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	5,137	100.0	10,100	100.0
White (Non-Hispanic)	5,001	97.3	9,920	98.2
Black (Non-Hispanic)	9	0.2	0	-
American Indian or Alaskan Native	13	0.3	30	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	-	30	0.3
Hispanic	114	2.2	120	1.2
All Minorities	136	2.7	180	1.8
Female	2,531	49.3	5,010	49.6

<sup>1/</sup> Source: 1970 Census of Population.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Job Service, Utah Department of Employment Security.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 2  
EMERY COUNTY  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force		Unemployed		Percent Distribution		Unemployment Rate
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>							
TOTAL	6,417	225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.5
White (Non-Hispanic)	6,312	220	98.4	98.4	98.4	97.7	3.5
Black (Non-Hispanic)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	18	1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6
Hispanic	72	4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	5.7
Minority Total	105	5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	4.9
<b>FEMALE</b>							
TOTAL	1,643	80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.9
Percent of both sexes*	25.6	35.5	-	-	-	-	-
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,618	78	98.5	98.6	98.6	97.4	4.8
Minority Total	25	2	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	8.3

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. (Numbers were computer rounded to nearest whole numbers and were left that way for convenience, not to denote accuracy).

\*Total Females divided by Total Both Sexes (top line).

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security preliminary estimates.

**TABLE 3**  
**UTAH JOB SERVICE JOB APPLICANTS**  
**BY RACE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION – JANUARY 1979**

*Castledale Local Office*

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Applicants</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Non-White</u>
Officials and Managers	1	0	1	0
Professionals	4	2	2	0
Technicians	2	1	1	0
Sales Workers	2	1	1	0
Office and Clerical	40	0	40	2
Craftsmen (Skilled)	20	16	4	0
Operatives (Semi-skilled)	20	14	6	0
Laborers (Unskilled)	15	12	3	0
Service Workers	11	2	9	0
Total	120	50	70	2

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Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.  
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 4.  
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

EMERY  
COUNTY IN UTAH

	TOTAL		B O T H		S E X		R A C E S		O T H E R		S P A N I S H		T O T A L		W H I T E		P R M A L B S		O T H E R		S P A N I S H		
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	AMERICAN	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	AMERICAN	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	AMERICAN	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS,	1583	100.0	1578	0	5	66	431	0	0	0	20	431	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	20
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED ENGINEERS **	16.1	1.3	16.2	0.	0.	0.	14.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	14.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2	0.1	2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	6.3	0.5	6.3	0.	0.	0.	10.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	10.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS SALARIED **	8.3	0.6	8.4	0.	0.	10.6	16.7	0.	0.	0.	35.0	16.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	35.0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	4.1	0.3	4.1	0.	0.	10.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	2.5	0.2	2.5	0.	0.	0.	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	1.8	0.1	1.8	0.	0.	0.	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.6	0.0	.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	8.7	0.7	8.7	0.	0.	12.1	26.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	26.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	1.8	0.1	1.8	0.	0.	0.	6.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	6.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	6.9	0.5	6.9	0.	0.	12.1	19.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	19.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CRAFTSMEN, FARMEN AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	15.6	1.2	15.7	0.	0.	16.7	2.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	4.5	0.3	4.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	6.0	0.5	6.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	.3	0.0	.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	4.7	0.4	4.8	0.	0.	16.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	8.7	0.7	8.7	0.	0.	0.	7.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NON-MANUFACTURING	2.8	0.2	2.9	0.	0.	0.	6.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	6.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	5.8	0.4	5.8	0.	0.	0.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	4.8	0.4	4.8	0.	0.	9.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3.3	0.3	3.3	0.	0.	10.6	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	12.7	1.0	12.4	0.	100.0	19.7	20.2	0.	0.	0.	30.0	20.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	6.4	0.5	6.1	0.	100.0	9.1	13.2	0.	0.	0.	30.0	13.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30.0
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	3.3	0.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3.0	0.2	3.0	0.	0.	10.6	7.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.	0.	10.6	4.6	0.	0.	0.	35.0	4.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	35.0
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	14.0	1.1	14.1	0.	0.	10.6	1.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	16.4	1.3	16.1	0.	100.0	40.9	18.8	0.	0.	0.	65.0	18.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	65.0

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.  
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.  
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census of Population.

STATE OF UTAH

TABLE 4  
EMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	TOTAL	BO TH WHITE	SE X B S BLACK	OTHER SPANISH RACES AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH AMERICAN	OTHER SPANISH RACES AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	378562	311735	1612	5215	136988	134297	655	2036	4371
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	17.2	17.2	14.0	17.9	16.8	16.9	11.9	14.5	6.3
ENGINEERS **	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	5.5	2.3
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	3.3	3.7	1.7	2.4	5.1	6.2	3.5	3.2	3.0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	9.7	9.5	10.4	12.1	7.2	7.2	4.9	7.6	3.1
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	9.2	9.3	5.0	5.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.2
SALARIED **	7.6	7.6	3.8	3.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	7.0	7.1	1.8	1.7	7.7	7.9	2.4	1.1	2.7
RETAIL STORES	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.2	6.5	6.6	2.4	.6	2.3
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3.0	3.1	.8	.5	1.3	1.3	0.	.5	1.3
CLERICAL WORKERS	18.5	19.5	18.9	17.1	37.9	38.0	31.3	32.2	30.0
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	5.1	5.1	3.5	5.0	13.8	12.8	7.8	12.5	10.6
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	13.3	13.3	15.4	12.1	24.1	24.1	23.5	19.7	19.4
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	14.5	14.6	8.3	11.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	3.7	3.7	1.2	4.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINISTS AND REPAIRMEN **	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	1.2	1.2	.2	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	5.6	5.7	2.9	4.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	9.8	9.7	15.5	11.3	9.0	9.2	16.9	13.3	15.8
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.3	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.3	2.2	1.6	3.1	3.9	3.0	4.6	6.0	6.9
NONMANUFACTURING	5.0	5.0	9.6	6.0	3.2	3.2	9.2	4.3	6.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.7	3.7	5.0	1.6	.2	.2	0.	0.	.3
NONFARM LABORERS	4.3	4.2	8.4	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.8	.9	2.0
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12.0	11.9	20.8	19.9	19.4	19.3	25.5	29.2	29.2
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	7.3	7.2	13.0	14.1	11.7	11.6	13.9	20.2	20.7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	6.7	6.7	6.9	4.9	7.7	7.6	11.6	9.0	9.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.7	.7	1.0	.8	1.0	1.8	3.8	2.0	3.9
FARM WORKERS 1/	3.1	3.1	.5	5.8	.4	.4	.6	1.1	.5
LOW PAY & LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	13.6	13.4	23.5	24.5	14.0	14.7	19.5	23.3	27.0

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census of Population

**STATE OF UTAH BY  
COUNTY AND PLANNING DISTRICT  
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES  
PERCENT FEMALE, AND PERCENT MINORITY - 1978**

Planning District and County	Population			Labor Force			Unemployed		
	1978 Total Population	Percent *Female	Percent Minority	Total 1978 Labor Force	Percent *Female	Percent Minority	Total 1978 Unemployed	Percent *Female	Percent Minority
State Total	1,316,000	50.6	6.6	589,835	39.7	5.4	27,308	42.6	10.0
Bear River	87,500	50.0	4.1	39,773	40.4	3.6	1,780	45.0	4.2
Box Elder	32,100	50.2	7.1	15,070	39.8	6.4	697	45.0	7.3
Cache	53,600	50.0	2.4	23,925	40.9	2.0	1,050	44.7	2.3
Rich	1,800	48.6	0.0	777	39.7	0.0	32	54.8	0.0
Wasatch Front	843,700	50.7	7.4	388,950	40.6	6.1	17,781	43.3	11.5
North	276,100	50.0	7.7	108,462	41.3	6.3	5,846	47.8	10.4
Davis	130,000	49.1	6.5	45,995	39.6	4.9	1,796	48.4	8.1
Morgan	5,100	50.0	0.8	2,091	35.5	0.8	82	53.7	1.2
Weber	141,000	50.8	9.0	60,376	42.8	7.5	3,968	47.5	11.6
South	567,600	51.1	7.2	280,488	40.4	6.1	11,935	41.2	12.0
Salt Lake	543,000	51.2	7.0	272,053	40.4	5.9	11,529	41.0	11.9
Tooele	24,600	49.0	11.7	8,435	39.2	9.9	406	44.4	15.4
Mountainlands	204,700	50.5	3.0	83,938	39.2	2.6	3,878	42.2	3.4
Summit	8,000	50.0	0.9	5,072	34.8	0.7	312	40.0	2.0
Utah	189,000	50.5	3.2	76,050	39.8	2.8	3,211	43.2	3.8
Wasatch	7,700	50.3	1.0	2,817	30.3	1.2	355	35.2	1.1
Central	46,400	50.8	2.3	19,567	39.5	1.5	1,054	43.2	2.0
Juab	5,700	49.6	2.3	2,344	38.8	1.6	130	38.3	2.3
Millard	8,700	50.6	4.8	3,351	39.7	3.4	121	42.9	4.2
Piute	1,400	50.7	2.1	486	29.7	1.9	26	30.8	0.0
Sanpete	14,300	51.0	1.7	5,690	41.9	1.3	442	50.3	0.7
Sevier	14,400	51.4	1.5	6,711	39.8	0.9	279	38.0	2.9
Wayne	1,900	50.0	1.1	985	30.6	1.0	56	30.9	1.8
Southwestern	49,100	50.0	2.8	20,581	36.6	2.3	1,006	33.3	4.2
Beaver	4,300	49.8	2.1	2,008	31.3	1.9	108	35.6	1.9
Garfield	3,800	50.5	2.6	1,783	26.1	1.8	150	16.2	1.4
Iron	16,400	49.1	3.9	7,242	38.6	3.4	344	42.4	8.0
Kane	4,000	50.3	2.8	1,529	40.1	1.7	84	32.5	2.4
Washington	20,600	50.7	2.1	8,020	37.8	1.5	320	31.1	2.5
Uintah Basin	31,100	49.6	8.9	13,694	30.2	5.2	593	36.4	9.4
Daggett	800	50.0	0.0	305	35.8	0.0	12	41.7	0.0
Duchesne	11,700	49.7	4.6	5,265	29.9	1.7	258	35.0	3.9
Uintah	18,600	49.6	12.0	8,123	30.1	7.6	322	37.2	14.2
Southeastern	53,500	50.1	19.6	23,333	32.0	11.4	1,217	39.5	29.1
Carbon	21,300	50.9	10.8	8,433	34.5	9.8	432	49.3	11.6
Emery	10,100	49.6	1.8	6,417	25.6	1.6	225	35.5	2.3
Grand	8,000	49.2	6.0	3,754	34.4	5.3	206	36.0	7.9
San Juan	14,100	49.8	53.5	4,729	34.3	32.4	354	32.2	79.2

\* Includes all Ethnic Groups.  
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, March 1979.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION  
FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

*CARBON COUNTY - 1978*



*Utah Department  
of Employment Security  
174 Social Hall Avenue  
P.O. Box 11249  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147*

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TABLE 1  
POPULATION BY ETHNIC STATUS AND SEX  
CARBON COUNTY

<u>Ethnic Status</u>	<u>1970 Population<sup>1/</sup></u>		<u>1978 Population<sup>2/</sup></u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	15,647	100.0	21,300	100.0
White (Non-Hispanic)	13,892	88.8	19,000	89.2
Black (Non-Hispanic)	42	0.3	50	0.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	27	0.1	50	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	0.4	50	0.2
Hispanic	1,621	10.3	2,150	10.1
All Minorities	1,755	11.2	2,330	10.8
Female	7,899	50.5	10,840	50.9

<sup>1/</sup> Source: 1970 Census of Population.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Job Service, Utah Department of Employment Security.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 2  
CARBON COUNTY  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution		Unemployment Rate
				Labor Force	Employed	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
TOTAL	8,433	8,001	432	100.0	100.0	5.1
White (Non-Hispanic)	7,605	7,223	382	90.2	90.3	5.0
Black (Non-Hispanic)	16	14	2	0.2	0.2	12.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16	15	1	0.2	0.2	6.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	22	1	0.3	0.3	4.5
Hispanic	772	727	45	9.1	9.1	5.8
Minority Total	828	778	50	9.8	9.7	6.0
<b>FEMALE</b>						
TOTAL	2,909	2,696	213	100.0	100.0	7.3
Percent of both sexes*	34.5	33.7	48.3	-	-	-
White (Non-Hispanic)	2,627	2,434	193	90.3	90.3	7.3
Minority Total	282	262	20	9.7	9.7	7.2

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. (Numbers were computer rounded to nearest whole numbers and were left that way for convenience, not to denote accuracy).

\*Total Females divided by Total Both Sexes (top line).

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security preliminary estimates.

**TABLE 3**  
**UTAH JOB SERVICE JOB APPLICANTS**  
**BY RACE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION – JANUARY 1979**

*Price Local Office*

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Applicants</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Non-White</u>
Officials and Managers	8	4	4	1
Professionals	18	9	9	2
Technicians	2	1	1	1
Sales Workers	13	4	9	1
Office and Clerical	137	4	133	19
Craftsmen (Skilled)	91	84	7	10
Operatives (Semi-skilled)	95	83	12	15
Laborers (Unskilled)	77	69	8	11
Service Workers	65	9	56	15
Total	510	270	240	75

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Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.  
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

CARBON COUNTY IN UTAH

TABLE 4  
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	TOTAL		BOTH		SEXES		OTHER SPANISH		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER SPANISH	
	5109	100.0	5065	100.0	0*	43*	389	100.0	1595	100.0	0*	21*	104	100.0
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	5109	100.0	5065	100.0	0*	43*	389	100.0	1595	100.0	0*	21*	104	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED ENGINEERS **	12.8		12.7		0*	30.2*	4.6		17.9		0*	61.9*	0.	
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	.8		.8		0*	0.	0.		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	1.9		1.8		0*	9.3*	0.		3.9		0*	19.0*	0.	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4.8		4.8		0*	0.*	1.8		8.2		0*	0.*	0.	
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	5.3		5.2		0*	20.9*	2.8		5.8		0*	42.8*	0.	
SALARIED **	9.0		8.9		0*	23.2*	3.1		3.8		0*	14.3*	5.6	
SELF-EMPLOYED **	6.8		6.7		0*	9.3*	1.5		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
SALES WORKERS	2.3		2.2		0*	13.9*	1.5		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
RETAIL STORES	4.6		4.7		0*	0.*	0.		7.6		0*	0.*	0.	
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3.4		3.4		0*	0.*	0.		6.7		0*	0.*	0.	
CLERICAL WORKERS	1.3		1.3		0*	0.*	0.		1.1		0*	0.*	0.	
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	12.5		12.6		0*	0.*	15.7		28.5		0*	0.*	42.6	
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	2.7		2.8		0*	0.*	3.9		8.5		0*	0.*	13.9	
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	9.7		9.8		0*	0.*	11.6		20.0		0*	0.*	28.7	
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	18.7		18.6		0*	23.2*	8.7		1.7		0*	0.*	0.	
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL, CRAFTSMEN**	5.4		5.3		0*	23.2*	4.9		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	5.6		5.6		0*	0.*	1.5		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	.7		.7		0*	0.*	0.		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	6.9		6.9		0*	0.*	2.3		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	16.1		16.2		0*	0.*	30.3		7.7		0*	0.*	5.6	
NONMANUFACTURING	1.3		1.3		0*	0.*	1.5		2.0		0*	0.*	5.6	
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.6		1.6		0*	0.*	0.		3.3		0*	0.*	0.	
NONFARM LABORERS	13.2		13.3		0*	0.*	28.8		2.5		0*	0.*	0.	
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4.6		4.6		0*	0.*	6.4		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	4.9		5.0		0*	0.*	9.3		.4		0*	0.*	0.	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	13.6		13.6		0*	11.6*	19.0		27.4		0*	23.8*	36.1	
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	10.1		10.1		0*	11.6*	12.6		20.6		0*	23.8*	18.5	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.1		1.1		0*	0.*	1.5		0.		0*	0.*	0.	
FARM WORKERS 1/	2.4		2.4		0*	0.*	4.9		6.8		0*	0.*	17.6	
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	1.4		1.4		0*	0.*	2.8		4.3		0*	0.*	10.2	
TOTAL	1.8		1.7		0*	11.6*	0.		.2		0*	0.*	0.	
PERCENT	17.1		17.1		0*	23.3*	24.7		25.5		0*	23.8*	28.7	

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.  
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.  
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970.Census of Population.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	TOTAL		B O T H		S E X E S		O T H E R		W H I T E		B L A C K		S P A N I S H		O T H E R		W H I T E		B L A C K		S P A N I S H		O T H E R		
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	373562	371735	1612	5215	12476	136988	134297	655	2036	4391	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED ENGINEERS **	17.2	17.2	14.0	17.9	10.0	16.8	16.9	11.6	14.5	6.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	3.6	3.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	9.7	9.5	10.4	12.1	5.9	7.2	7.2	4.9	7.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS SALARIED **	7.6	7.6	3.8	3.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SALES WORKERS	7.0	7.1	1.8	1.7	3.1	7.7	7.9	2.4	1.1	3.7	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
RETAIL STORES	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	6.5	6.6	2.4	.6	2.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3.0	3.1	.8	.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	.5	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
CLERICAL WORKERS	16.5	16.5	18.9	17.1	14.1	37.8	38.0	31.3	32.2	30.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	5.1	5.1	3.5	5.0	3.8	13.8	13.8	7.8	12.5	10.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	13.3	13.3	15.4	12.1	10.2	24.1	24.1	23.5	19.7	19.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	14.5	14.6	8.3	11.4	15.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	3.7	3.7	1.2	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
MACHINICS AND REPAIRMEN **	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	1.2	1.2	.2	.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	5.6	5.7	2.9	4.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	9.8	9.7	15.5	11.3	17.4	9.0	9.9	16.9	13.3	10.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.3	4.1	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.3	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.3	2.2	1.9	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	6.6	6.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
NONMANUFACTURING	5.0	5.0	9.6	6.0	9.5	3.2	3.2	9.2	4.3	6.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.7	3.7	5.0	1.6	4.4	.2	.2	0.0	0.0	.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
NONFARM LABORERS	4.3	4.2	8.4	6.6	9.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	.9	2.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12.0	11.9	20.9	19.9	16.3	19.4	19.3	25.5	29.2	29.8	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	7.3	7.2	13.0	14.1	11.3	11.7	11.6	13.9	20.2	20.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.6	.1	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	3.7	3.7	6.8	4.9	4.4	7.7	7.6	11.6	9.0	9.1	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.7	.7	1.9	.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.0	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
FARM WORKERS 1/	3.1	3.1	.6	5.8	2.2	.4	.4	.6	1.1	.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
LOW PAY - LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	13.6	13.4	23.6	24.5	24.1	14.0	14.7	19.5	23.3	27.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NON-FARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census of Population

**STATE OF UTAH BY  
COUNTY AND PLANNING DISTRICT  
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES  
PERCENT FEMALE, AND PERCENT MINORITY - 1978**

Planning District and County	Population			Labor Force			Unemployed		
	1978 Total Population	Percent *Female	Percent Minority	Total 1978 Labor Force	Percent *Female	Percent Minority	Total 1978 Unemployed	Percent *Female	Percent Minority
State Total	1,316,000	50.6	6.6	589,835	39.7	5.4	27,308	42.6	10.0
Bear River	87,500	50.0	4.1	39,773	40.4	3.6	1,780	45.0	4.2
Box Elder	32,100	50.2	7.1	15,070	39.8	6.4	687	45.0	7.3
Cache	53,600	50.0	2.4	23,925	40.9	2.0	1,050	44.7	2.3
Rich	1,800	48.6	0.0	777	39.7	0.0	32	54.8	0.0
Wasatch Front	843,700	50.7	7.4	388,950	40.6	6.1	17,781	43.3	11.5
North	276,100	50.0	7.7	108,462	41.3	6.3	5,846	47.8	10.4
Davis	130,000	49.1	6.5	45,995	39.6	4.9	1,796	48.4	8.1
Morgan	5,100	50.0	0.8	2,091	35.5	0.8	82	53.7	1.2
Weber	141,000	50.8	9.0	60,376	42.8	7.5	3,968	47.5	11.6
South	567,600	51.1	7.2	280,488	40.4	6.1	11,935	41.2	12.0
Salt Lake	543,000	51.2	7.0	272,053	40.4	5.9	11,529	41.0	11.9
Tooele	24,600	49.0	11.7	8,435	39.2	9.9	406	44.4	15.4
Mountainlands	204,700	50.5	3.0	83,938	39.2	2.6	3,878	42.2	3.4
Summit	8,000	50.0	0.9	5,072	34.8	0.7	312	40.0	2.0
Utah	189,000	50.5	3.2	76,050	39.8	2.8	3,211	43.2	3.8
Wasatch	7,700	50.3	1.0	2,817	30.3	1.2	355	35.2	1.1
Central	46,400	50.8	2.3	19,567	39.5	1.5	1,054	43.2	2.0
Juab	6,700	49.6	2.3	2,344	38.8	1.6	130	38.3	2.3
Millard	8,700	50.6	4.8	3,351	39.7	3.4	121	42.9	4.2
Piute	1,400	50.7	2.1	486	29.7	1.9	26	30.8	0.0
Sanpete	14,300	51.0	1.7	6,690	41.9	1.3	442	50.3	0.7
Sevier	4,400	51.4	1.5	6,711	39.8	0.9	279	38.0	2.9
Wayne	1,900	50.0	1.1	985	30.6	1.0	56	30.9	1.8
Southwestern	49,100	50.0	2.8	20,581	36.6	2.3	1,006	33.3	4.2
Beaver	4,300	49.8	2.1	2,008	31.3	1.9	108	35.6	1.9
Garfield	3,800	50.5	2.6	1,783	26.1	1.8	150	16.2	1.4
Iron	16,400	49.1	3.9	7,242	38.6	3.4	344	42.4	8.0
Kane	4,000	50.3	2.8	1,529	40.1	1.7	84	32.5	2.4
Washington	20,600	50.7	2.1	8,020	37.8	1.5	320	31.1	2.5
Uintah Basin	31,100	49.6	8.9	13,694	30.2	6.2	593	36.4	9.4
Daggett	800	50.0	0.0	305	35.8	0.0	12	41.7	0.0
Duchesne	11,700	49.7	4.6	6,265	29.9	1.7	258	35.0	3.9
Uintah	18,600	49.6	12.0	8,123	30.1	7.6	322	37.2	14.2
Southeastern	53,500	50.1	19.6	23,333	32.0	11.4	1,217	39.5	29.1
Carbon	21,300	50.9	10.8	8,433	34.5	9.8	432	49.3	11.6
Emery	10,100	49.6	1.8	6,417	25.6	1.6	225	35.5	2.3
Grand	8,000	49.2	6.0	3,754	34.4	5.3	206	36.0	7.9
San Juan	14,100	49.8	53.5	4,729	34.3	32.4	354	32.2	79.2

\* Includes all Ethnic Groups.  
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, March 1979.