



BOUNTIFUL CITY NEWSLETTER

The City of Beautiful Homes and Gardens

WINTER
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U.S. Census Shows Manageable Growth And A Maturing Population In Bountiful

Bountiful City received a portrait of the community this fall through results from the 1990 U.S. Census. The results should be useful since the changing demographics shown in the report may dictate changes in the types, levels and quality of services the city provides.

As the accompanying chart indicates, Bountiful's population reached nearly 37,000 in 1990. Most of the city's growth, however, occurred between 1950 and 1970 when the population soared from 7,000 to 27,000. In the last 20 years, Bountiful has added only 10,000 additional people, and during the last 10 years the population grew annually by only 1% even though the number of housing units increased by almost 2% each year.

The reason the housing increase "outstripped" the population increase is linked to the maturing citizenry. Some of the items included in the census data:

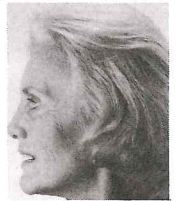
- Bountiful's median age is more than four years older than the Davis County average and three years older than the state average. Although Bountiful has only 20% of the county's total population, it has nearly 55% of all Davis County citizens over age 65.

- While Bountiful's household size is slightly larger than the state average, it is lower than the county average. In 1970, household size in Bountiful was 4.25 persons per household, but over the past 20 years it has decreased by 25%.

- Bountiful is predominantly a single-family housing community.

"Nearly 55% of all Davis County residents over the age of 65 live in Bountiful."

—U.S. Census



Single-family detached homes constitute 74% of all housing, higher than either the county or state average. The city has 97% of its housing units occupied, and owner-occupied housing is larger in terms of number of rooms and the median value than that of average homes in the county or state.

- Renter-occupied housing is generally "in line" with state and county averages, although monthly rental rates are slightly higher in Bountiful (\$336) than in Davis County (\$329) or the state (\$300).

What do all these facts and figures mean?

Simply stated, Bountiful has grown at a steady but manageable pace for the past 20 years. This pace has allowed the city to accommodate the new population while maintaining a high level of existing service. However, Bountiful's population is also growing older, and recreation, parks, emergency medical, public safety and other services may be tailored to meet the maturing population. (It is interesting on a microscale to see some blocks "turn over" in population, with younger families moving into homes formerly occupied by older couples. On the other hand, the trend toward smaller families is unmistakable, as is the trend toward a maturing population.)

The changing demographics will be fully analyzed by the city as it strategically plans its future.

1990 Census Summary	State of Utah	Davis County	Bountiful City
Population	1,722,850	187,941	36,659
% of Utah Population		11%	2.1%
Median Age	26.2	24.7	29.2
Age 0-17	36%	40%	35%
18-44	41%	35%	33%
45-64	14%	14%	21%
65 and older	9%	6%	11%
Ethnic origin: Caucasian	91%	93%	97%
Household Size median	3.15	3.45	3.25
Single-Family Detached Housing	66%	72%	74%
Owner-Occupied Housing			
Average # Rooms	6.9	7.3	7.9
Median Value	\$68,900	\$75,700	\$87,100
Renter-Occupied Housing			
Persons per Unit	2.67	2.88	2.64
Median Monthly Rent	\$300	\$329	\$336

Bountiful Resident Named By Pres. Bush As U.S. Attorney For District Of Utah

David Jordan, selected by Pres. Bush to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Utah, says being the "top cop" won't lure him from living in Bountiful City.

"I've lived all over the world," says the 39-year old Salt Lake attorney, "but I have no desire to move from Bountiful. This city has a sense of community which is not often found in most metropolitan areas. Furthermore, I have great neighbors and my children (three sons and a daughter) attend excellent schools. I'm actually quite impressed that Bountiful has preserved its identity despite its rapid population growth."

A Bountiful resident since 1984, Jordan's new position places him as the chief criminal prosecutor for the federal district, directing prosecutions ranging from narcotics distribution, bank robbery, and bank or securities fraud. He will also act as counsel for federal agencies in civil disputes and coordinate investigations with a host of agencies including the FBI, the civil division of the IRS, the U.S. Justice Department and the Bureau of Alcohol,

Tobacco and Firearms.

"It's an opportunity for public service," says Jordan, "since the end result is in taking criminals off the street. Hopefully, we can make our communities a safer place in which to live, work and raise families."

The son of a U.S. Army officer, Jordan was born in West Point, N.Y. and lived as a "military transient" at various installations in the U.S. and overseas. Graduating from college in Brunswick, Maine, he served a church mission to Brazil and then returned to study law at the Vanderbilt University Law School.



With family ties to northern Utah, he began his private legal practice with a major Salt Lake firm. In one of his first court cases, he successfully defended KUTV in a prominent libel action, and he later represented such

clients as Huntsman Chemical Corp., Intermountain Health Care, and a variety of railroad firms. While deriving satisfaction from law, he recognizes a growing dissatisfaction among many citizens.

"There's a real concern about the excessive delays, especially in the appeals process," he says, "and citizens are often alarmed at some of the inflated awards which are handed out to plaintiffs. Very few of these awards, however, are given by judges, and these awards, while highly publicized, are definitely in the minority."

He also believes that Utah gets a "bad rap" from the faulty claim of being "the white collar crime capital of the nation."

"That's an exaggeration," says Jordan. "We're not immune to white collar crime, but aggressive federal enforcement has led to a significant reduction in penny stock fraud. The U.S. Attorney's office will continue to make such crimes a priority along with timely prosecution and personal property forfeiture in narcotics cases."

Mayor's Corner

By Mayor Bob Linnell

On behalf of the citizens, city employees and governing body, I want to extend a heartfelt thanks to **BOB GRAMOLL** for his untiring efforts over the last four years while serving on the City Council.

More often than not, such service is a thankless job. No matter what the decision is on any given issue, somebody is going to be dissatisfied—and that person is usually quick to express his or her dissatisfaction. Yet Councilman Gramoll has at all times acted and voted in accordance with what he felt were in the best interests of the citizens, and it was mainly under his stewardship that the new city maintenance facility was undertaken and completed.



Bob, we wish you well in your future endeavors. You'll be missed.

We also welcome **John Cushing** as our newest member of the City Council, and congratulate **Barbara Holt** and **Harold Shafter** on their reelection. John will bring a fresh line of thinking and a new dimension to our City Council. He has spent his entire life in the city, so he has experienced a myriad of changes in our community over his 58 years.

The Kern River Pipeline is now completed in the mountains east of our community, and the trench and right of way have been backfilled, cleaned up and revegetated. If the reclamation and revegetation is not successful, Kern River has agreed to redo it at our option, as shown in this excerpt from the company's letter: "...Kern River will, on its own or at Bountiful's request, re-mobilize its reclamation crews next year on City of Bountiful property to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken and satisfactory reclamation is achieved."

On the U.S. Forest Service land, Kern River was not able to complete revegetation this fall, but will return to do so next spring.

The City Council held a retreat on Nov. 7 to discuss a variety of issues and philosophies. Some of the conclusions:

- A consensus that continued efforts be made to support an expanded presence of the University of Utah at Stoker School. (see Pg. 4 article in this newsletter).
- A determination to continue efforts on economic development and to review the goals set by a Blue Ribbon Citizens Committee.
- An agreement that more Council effort be focused on the 3 to 5 year strategic planning and long-term goal-setting. Items in the strategic plan include recycling, community appearance, neighborhood maintenance, park acquisition and development, and redevelopment of the downtown area.

Many of these issues will be discussed in the Council work sessions which take place on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. We would encourage any citizen interested in these topics to join with us and offer their thoughts, ideas and suggestions.

Redistricting 'Cleans Up' Overlapping Cities, Says Bountiful Legislator

Utah's legislators "cleaned up" often confusing election boundaries in southern Davis County, and Bountiful voters are now substantially in two distinct Utah House districts, according to a Bountiful legislator who served on the state's redistricting committee.

In the past decade, legislative districts "hip-hopped" over a variety of cities. House District 20 (represented currently by Rep. Nancy Lyon) covered neighborhoods in Bountiful, North Salt Lake, Woods Cross and West Bountiful—but some of these cities were also included in two other House districts as well.

"In all, four different House districts were spread over eight different municipalities, and some Bountiful voters were even placed in a Utah Senate district with Layton and Kaysville," said Rep. Lyon, a member of the redistricting task force.

That's now changed. Beginning in 1992, the vast majority of Bountiful voters will be included in two Bountiful-oriented districts: House District 19 (neighborhoods north of 1800 South) and District 20 (neighborhoods south of 1800 South combined with North Salt Lake).

Mandated by federal law, the redistricting is linked to the 1990 population results from the U.S. Census Bureau. In the 1980's the House districts were formed to include about 19,000 residents per district. With population growth, each of the new districts include about 23,000 residents.

"Basically we were able to centralize the districts so that people could vote for someone who actually lives in their community," said Rep. Lyon.

The redistricting meant that current Rep. Ann Smedley (District 18) was placed in the same district as Rep. Kim Burningham (District 19). However, there was no political tension since Rep. Smedley announced she would not run for re-election.

Flood Hazard Info. For Realtors, Lenders and Homeowners

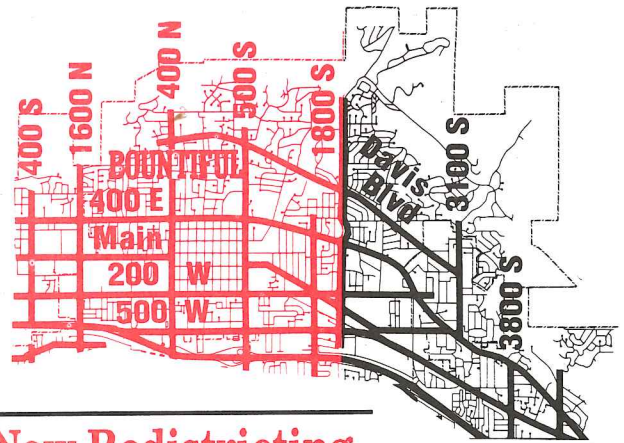
With flood insurance now being required on all federally-backed real estate loans (FHA, VA), many lending institutions, mortgage companies, realtors and private individuals are interested in finding out what flood zone their properties are located in.

In September, 1991, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) updated the original 1978 flood water study in order to produce a current map showing the areas of Bountiful that will be affected by flooding in the event of a 100 or 500-year storm. The map, known as the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is used to determine the flood risks for properties applying for Federal Flood Insurance. Bountiful City is divided into specific flood zones depending on the type and severity of flooding that will occur in the event of a major storm. These zone classifications range from the most common rating, Zone X (areas of minimal flooding) to Zone A (usually located along creeks which are areas that will be flooded by a 100-year storm).

If residents would like to find out which flood zone a property is located in or learn the definition of a flood zone, the Bountiful City Engineering Department can answer questions about specific properties. People interested may come to the Engineers Office located at City Hall, 790 South 100 East, or call 298-6125 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

WINTER PARKING RESTRICTIONS

In order to help city crews remove the winter snowfall, officials ask that residents not park vehicles near the curbs when snow is imminent and not place snow in public streets through shoveling or snowblowing.



New Redistricting

1800 South generally becomes the dividing line, with residents in the "north" included in House District 19 currently represented by Rep. Kim Burningham...



and, south, included in House District 20 currently represented by Rep. Nancy Lyon



Recreation Enrollment Continues To Climb

Participation in the city's recreation programs is continuing to climb through activities ranging from youth basketball to adult exercise.

"We're increasing enrollment every year," says recreation director John Miller. "Our biggest challenge is finding facilities in which to hold all the activities. We would like to sponsor a woman's basketball league or an adaptive youth basketball program for the handicapped. But we've currently run out of sites in which to hold them."

Adult exercise programs for instance, are nearing capacity. Between 15-20 persons per night (Mon through Thurs, 6-7 p.m.) are involved in an aerobics program at the Bountiful Recreation Center, and a similar number participate in water aerobics at the city pool (Mon through Fri).

Meanwhile, the city's Junior Jazz basketball program should attract a record high of 2,000 participants this year, the second year of a split-season schedule caused by bulging registration. Bountiful now has the third largest Junior Jazz program in Utah, and, even with the split season, the teams are utilizing five different gymnasiums (Bountiful High, Bountiful Junior, Mueller Park Junior, South Davis Junior and the Bountiful Armory). Additionally, over 100 people joined women's or co-ed volleyball teams this year, with play scheduled at the Mueller Park Junior cafeteria.

"There's huge interest," says Miller. "This year we'll have 16 teams in the girl's Junior Jazz program alone, and we're expecting significantly higher registration in the future for women's volleyball."

The city, he says, attempts to keep registration at an affordable price but without the need for taxpayer subsidies.

"We try to keep the programs at a break-even cost," says Miller. "In the case of the Junior Jazz, for instance, \$18 of the \$30 registration goes to the Utah Jazz for providing player jerseys, team tickets and a Jazz player appearance. That leaves us \$12 to pay for the season's referees and the gymnasium custodians. We don't make any money on it—but we don't lose much either. We view such recreation programs as a community service."

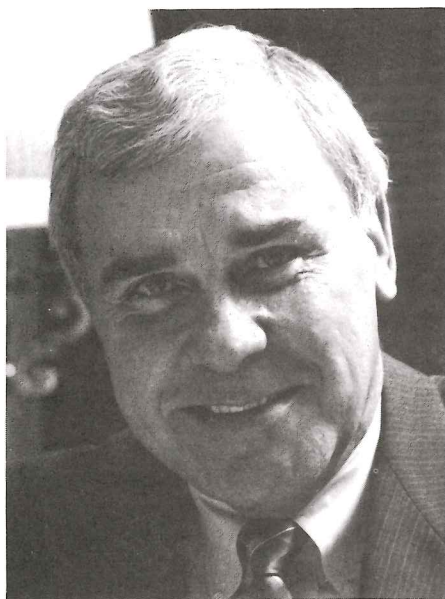
Stoker School Success Could Lead To An Expanded Bountiful University Campus

If you have driven by the Stoker School at 100 East and 200 South during weekday evenings, you've seen the largest and most successful Division of Continuing Education program in the University of Utah system. Nearly 90 courses enrolling 1,647 students were offered at Stoker this fall, and the Stoker School has become a major education center in Davis County.

The typical "Stoker student" is between the age of 18-26, has been formally admitted to the University of Utah, and is taking courses applicable to a degree major. Some 36% consider themselves full-time students, and 57% pursue their studies while carrying full-time employment. Stoker's convenient location and course times (90% evening courses) were cited as advantages by 84% of the students, and half of the students indicated they would be highly unlikely to enroll in a morning or afternoon course at the University of Utah campus.

In short, the Stoker School is a degree-oriented institution adding to the educational levels and quality of life of Bountiful-area citizens.

Bountiful City's relationship with the University goes back to the mid-1970's when the Bountiful Arts Center was established as a joint venture. When the Division of Continuing Education began to expand its operation in Davis County in 1981, it leased the Stoker School from the Davis County School District, and in 1986 Bountiful City purchased the school from the district. (The school is listed on the National Historic Register.)



President Art Smith visited the Bountiful campus in late November and was enthused with proposals to expand the facility.



The future City and University partnership: A proposal for the Bountiful Arts and Education Center at the Stoker School site.

The city's involvement in the education program was tied to one of its mission statements: **"Bountiful firmly believes that the education of its citizenry is a vital component of the continued economic well-being and quality of life of its citizens. To that end, Bountiful will maintain a highly cooperative and dynamic working relationship with the Davis County School District. Bountiful will also work with institutions of higher education, particularly the University of Utah, to meet the post-high school educational needs of its citizens."**

The growth statistics of the Davis County School District are well-documented. High school enrollment has grown 2,000 students in the last five years alone while junior high enrollment has increased an additional 3,000 students. These students will soon be entering the post-secondary education market. Test results from Bountiful, Viewmont and Woods Cross high schools show the ACT scores and Advanced Placement enrollment are above the Davis District average, which is in turn above the state average. For students intending to pursue a post-high school education, seniors from the three high schools showed a 7 to 1 preference for attending a four-year university over a two-year junior college—and their university of choice was the University of Utah followed by Weber State, Utah State and Brigham Young University.

It is important, therefore, that the community encourage and attempt to accommodate this influx of well-prepared students into a university setting—and nowhere can this be done more cost-effectively than at a branch campus operation like the one developed at Stoker School.

On Nov. 20, 1991, Mayor Bob Linnell,

University of Utah President Art Smith, Sen. Lane Beattie, Rep. Nancy Lyon and other representatives of the city, school district and university met at Stoker to evaluate the present partnership arrangement and discuss a potential future development that would expand daytime offerings, involve construction of additional facilities, and greatly enhance the University's presence in Bountiful. As a result of that meeting, a working group of educational, city, business and legislative leaders was formed to move the concept of a branch campus from the talking stage to the proposal stage.

In the meantime, be prepared to see the Stoker parking area full of students for the foreseeable future. The Utah State Fire Marshall's Office, in cooperation with the University and city fire prevention officials, reviewed the safety of the Stoker School in November. Contrary to media reports, the building is not a "fire trap" or a safety hazard. There are, however, a number of minor improvements that can and will be made over the next several years to bring the building up to current fire and life safety codes. Steps have already been taken to initiate these improvements, and others will be made over the next two to three years.

In 1904, Stoker School was built to serve the educational needs of south Davis County. In the ensuing years thousands of area children attended school at Stoker, including two Utah governors and numerous other business and civic leaders.

Almost 90 years later, Stoker School continues to be an educational light in Davis County, and the future can only grow brighter as the University of Utah and Bountiful City work together as partners to meet the educational needs of its citizens.