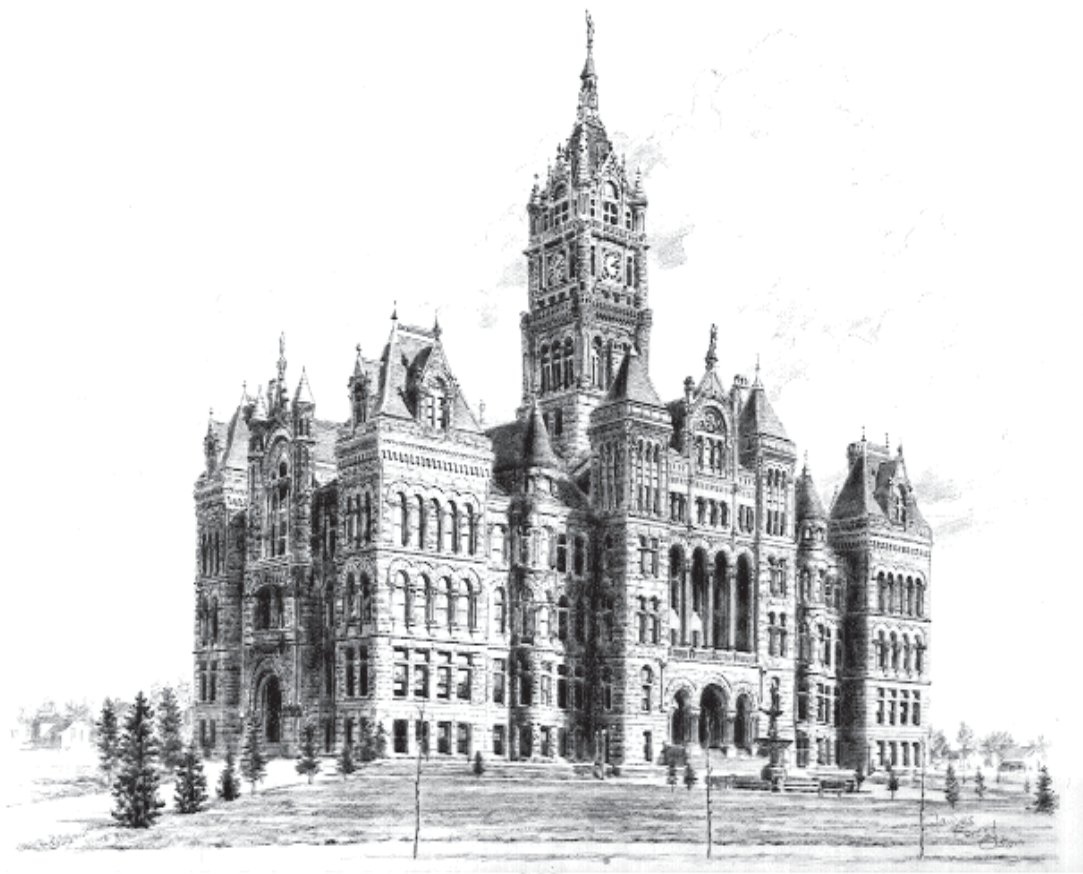


# *Salt Lake City Council*



*Welcomes You*

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# HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake City lies between the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Salt Lake at an altitude of 4,200 feet. The area which became Utah was inhabited before the arrival of immigrants by members of the Paiute, Shoshone, Ute and Navajo Indian tribes. The state takes its name from the Ute Tribe.

In the mid-1700's, Roman Catholic Spanish explorers and Mexican traders explored much of Utah. In the 1820's, fur trappers – including Jedediah Smith, William Ashley and Jim Bridger – discovered the area and its abundant trapping opportunities. They made northern Utah a popular rendezvous site for mountain men. Permanent settlement of the City began on July 24, 1847, when Brigham Young, with a party of 148 Mormon pioneers, entered the Salt Lake Valley after a 1,500 mile trek westward. They made camp on the grassy east bank of a pure stream they named City Creek. These pioneers were the first caucasians to settle permanently in the valley. Our community now celebrates July 24<sup>th</sup> as Pioneer Day.



Photo courtesy of the Utah Travel Council

Within two hours of their arrival at the City Creek camp, members of the vanguard company began plowing the ground a short distance to the northeast of the camp. After breaking plow points in the dry, hard earth, they dammed the nearby mountain stream and soaked the terrain with the diverted water, marking the beginning of irrigation in the area. The pioneers plowed five acres that day, then planted potatoes and other seeds the next morning.

A few days later plans were drawn for Great Salt Lake City, named after the salty inland lake to the northwest. Out from the center of the City, blocks were arranged on a grid pattern in ten-acre squares, separated by streets 132 feet wide – “wide enough for a team of four oxen and a covered wagon to turn.”

Salt Lake Valley is bordered to the east by the Wasatch (“mountains of many waters”) Range. To the west are the Oquirrh Mountains, which were named by the Paiute Indians. The word Oquirrh in Paiute means “shining mountains.” At the northwest end of the valley is the Great Salt Lake, one of the natural wonders of the world.

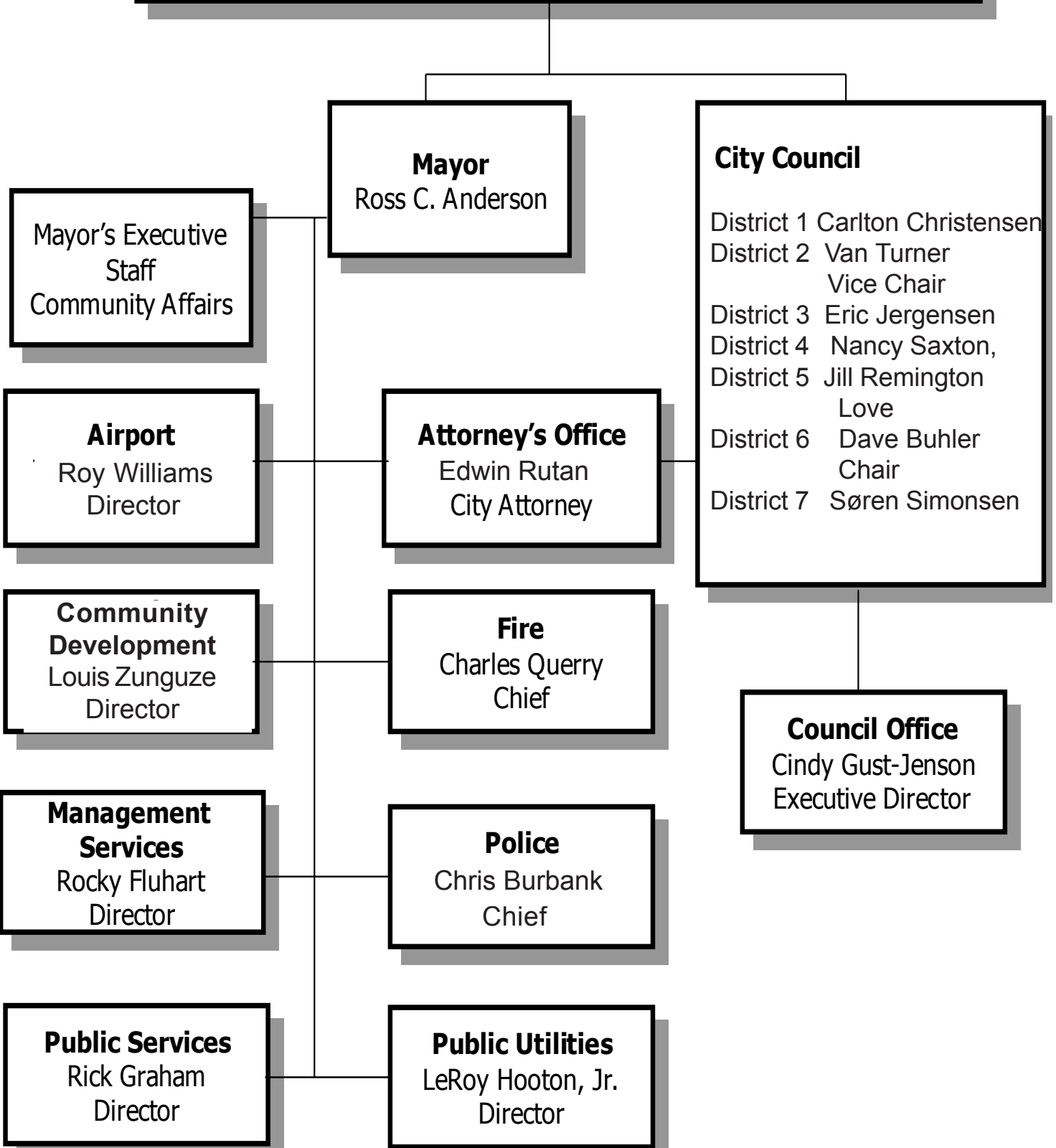
The Great Salt Lake is the largest lake remnant of prehistoric, freshwater Lake Bonneville which covered almost 20,000 square miles at its highest peak. The Great Salt Lake is the largest inland body of salt water in the Western Hemisphere and one of the most saline inland bodies of water in the world. The lake, which has no outlet, is fed by the Bear, Weber and Jordan rivers. The lake is generally less than 15 feet deep with a maximum depth of 35 feet.

Utah's main urban areas are located along the Wasatch Front. The majority of Utah's population is concentrated in this strip of land, which is less than 100 miles long, stretching from Ogden to Provo. The four counties in the Wasatch Front – Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah – contain more than three quarters of the state's population.

# Salt Lake City Corporation Organizational Structure

2006

Citizens of Salt Lake City



# SERVICES PROVIDED BY SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

**ATTORNEY'S OFFICE** - Provides quality and timely legal counsel to Salt Lake City, including the City Council and the Mayor. In fulfilling its purpose, the Office defends the interests of the City through preventive law and vigorous and professional litigation, when required. The Office provides the City with legal advice necessary for making sound legislative and administrative decisions. The office prosecutes persons and organizations charged with violations of City ordinances ensuring justice, public protection and compliance with the law.

**CITY COUNCIL** - The City Council is a separate, and equal, branch of City government. The Council's purpose is to fulfill the legislative functions of City government and to set overall policy direction by passing ordinances, adopting the budget, and providing legislative oversight of City operations.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT** - Provides safe, well designed neighborhoods and business areas and actively encourages neighborhood vitality, orderly and desirable growth, rehabilitation of blighted or declining areas and timely construction of the City's infrastructure. The Department of Community Development designs, constructs and plans for road and transportation systems, designs and constructs public buildings and facilities, and maintains legally required engineering records. The City's Economic Development function was moved to the Mayor's Office in January, 2004.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT** - Protects life, property and the environment by providing community fire education and awareness programs, fire suppression services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials accident services and disaster services.

**MANAGEMENT SERVICES** - Provides administrative and financial services for Salt Lake City. The Department ensures that the City's financial resources are controlled, invested, and disbursed effectively and appropriately through purchasing, treasury, budgeting, and accounting programs. Additionally, Management Services provides a balanced system of support and control to City departments to ensure continuity and effectiveness in the areas of human resource management, total quality, micro-computer systems, training support, and records management.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE** - The Mayor's Office provides support to the Mayor in the performance of all mayoral duties, to broaden the Mayor's ability to reach and serve every facet of the community and to provide creative and dynamic leadership for Salt Lake City's citizens and employees.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT** - Protects life and property through the prevention and suppression of crime and the enforcement of traffic laws, and provides community service for the enhancement of the quality of life. The Police Department encourages and supports community involvement, identifies and suppresses gang activity, establishes neighborhood police offices and neighborhood presence, and identifies and suppresses illegal drug activity.

**PUBLIC SERVICES** - Repairs streets, maintains parks and public open spaces, operates golf courses, maintains the City cemetery, provides culture, education and recreation activities for youth and families, removes snow, removes graffiti, trims trees, disposes of refuse, sweeps streets, maintains traffic controls and street lighting, enforces parking ordinances, maintains and purchases the City fleet, and maintains public buildings.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES** - Provides water, waste water, and storm water management services to customers within Salt Lake City's service area. The department operates financially as an enterprise fund.

**SALT LAKE CITY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** - Provides quality transportation facilities and services to optimize convenience, safety and efficiency for aviation customers. The airport's vision is to achieve excellence and unprecedented customer service in making Salt Lake City one of the most convenient and efficient air transportation centers in the world. This department operates financially as an enterprise fund.

# MAJOR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

## Employment Activity

According to the 2000 census, Salt Lake City had 181,743 residents which accounts for 20.1% of Salt Lake County's total population (898,387); however, 40% of total County employment and 20% of total state employment is within the City. The largest employment sectors for the City are services, government, trade, transportation, communication and utilities.

Salt Lake City's job growth continued through the decade. According to the Utah Department of Workforce Services, from 1995 to 1999, there was an average annual increase of 2.5% in the number of people employed in the City. In addition, Salt Lake City's share of total average nonagricultural wages has consistently been larger than its share of total employment.

Salt Lake City's largest Employers, 2000 or more Employees (12/2000)

<b>Firm Name</b>	<b>Primary Business</b>	<b>Employment (Full Time)</b>
State of Utah	State Government	22,000
Intermountain Health Care	Hospitals and Clinics	22,000
University of Utah, Including Hospital	Higher Education	17,000
Salt Lake County	County Government	6,000
Smith's Food and Drug Centers, Inc.	Grocery Store	6,000
US Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,500
Delta Airlines, Inc.	Air Transportation	5,000
Novus Credit Services (Discover Card)	Consumer Loans	5,000
Salt Lake School District	Public Education	4,000
Cordant Technologies	Aerospace Equipment Manufacturing	3,500
Qwest Communications (US West)	Telecommunications	3,000
Zions First International Bank	Banking	3,000
Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	3,000
PacifiCorp (Utah Power)	Electric Utility	2,500
Wells Fargo (First Security Bank)	Banking	2,000
Sears Roebuck & Company	Department Stores	2,000

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.



# SALT LAKE CITY BUDGET

## Sources of Income and Expenditure For fiscal year 2006-07



### General Fund Revenue Budget

Property taxes	\$64,647,000	34.5%
Sales taxes	46,438,000	24.8%
Utility franchise taxes	23,447,000	12.5%
Court fines	8,962,000	4.8%
Construction & building permits	7,823,000	4.2%
Business & regulatory licenses	6,175,000	3.3%
Intergovernmental (grants & reimbursements)	4,761,000	2.5%
Interest income	4,393,000	2.3%
Fees & charges for services	3,047,000	1.6%
E-911 Surcharge	1,505,000	0.8%
Parking meters	1,487,000	0.8%
Miscellaneous revenue	926,000	0.5%
Fees for services provided to other City funds	9,528,000	5.1%
One-time revenue and use of reserves	4,139,000	2.2%
<b>Total general fund revenue budget</b>	<b>\$ 187,278,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### General Fund Expenditure Budget

Police Department	\$50,670,000	27.1%
Public Services (street maintenance, parks, urban forestry, recreation)	36,579,000	19.5%
Fire Department	30,550,000	16.3%
Management Services (recorder, treasurer, purchasing, accounting, court, etc.)	10,302,000	5.5%
Community Development (including planning, inspections, licensing, housing)	9,309,000	5.0%
Attorney's Office (including prosecution)	3,909,000	2.1%
Mayor's Office	1,633,000	0.9%
City Council Office (including auditing)	1,596,000	0.9%
Nondepartmental (including debt payments, vehicle purchases, transfers to capital projects)	42,730,000	22.8%
<b>Total general fund expenditure budget</b>	<b>\$187,278,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Capital Projects Fund

Capital Projects	\$13,458,000
Debt Service	\$14,401,000

### Budgets for Enterprise Funds (supported by fees)

Airport	\$181,565,000
Water Utility	\$ 51,378,000
Sewer Utility	\$ 24,057,000
Stormwater	\$ 8,534,000
Refuse Collection	\$ 8,869,000
Golf Courses	\$ 8,575,000

## The Budget Process

The budget is one of the City Council's strongest policy-making tools. Spending guidelines are a reflection of numerous policy decisions. Setting policy through the budget is a continuous, year long process. It involves setting goals and establishing priorities. Public participation is critical to the budget process, as well as being required by law, because of the many policy decisions involved. Once a budget is adopted, Council Members monitor program progress through periodic reports from the Administration and from the community. If programs are not effectively implementing policy decisions, revisions can be made.

The Council deals with three types of budgets:

- The general fund budget is the operating budget for delivering services like police, fire, and parks. The general fund budget is financed from the City's ongoing general revenue sources such as property and sales taxes.
- The capital budget determines what capital improvements will be bought or constructed over several years, and how they will be financed. The Council also needs to budget for debt payments on capital projects that were financed through issuing bonds.
- Budgets for enterprise funds provide authorization from the Council for operating expenses and capital improvements of the Airport; water, sewer, and stormwater utilities; golf courses; and refuse collection.

# SALT LAKE CITY'S VISION

In February 1996, the Mayor and the City Council asked the Salt Lake City Futures Commission to create a community vision and to make recommendations for achieving that vision. The seventy-five members of the Commission represented every sector of the City. Their goal was to create a vision and make recommendations that residents of Salt Lake City would support. Presentations of the plan were presented and discussed at each of the Community Councils. Public participation and support are vital to the plan as every citizen of Salt Lake is responsible for creating the City we envision.

## Summary Vision Statement

**Capital City:** Salt Lake City is a regional capital, a religious, social and cultural center and a model of open government.

**Diversity:** Salt Lake City residents embrace pluralism and diversity.

**Environment:** Salt Lake City residents make wise transportation and development decisions that protect and enhance the quality of our air and water.

**Transportation:** Salt Lake City has an integrated, multi-modal transportation system that moves people and products efficiently into and through the City.

**Public Safety:** Salt Lake City is a safe place where all people, regardless of age, ability or economic condition, live with dignity and respect and without fear.

**Neighborhoods:** People want to live in Salt Lake City's exciting neighborhoods.

**Urban Design:** Salt Lake City is an exciting city reflecting excellence in design and diversity of influence.

**Economics:** We maintain a strong economic base in Salt Lake City that provides excellent wages and benefits for our citizens.

**Children and Families:** Salt Lake City is the best place in America for families, and people of all ages and abilities.

**Olympics:** As the 21st Century began, Salt Lake City hosted the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. It was a pleasure to welcome the world to share and enjoy our wonderful city.

# SALT LAKE CITY: RICH IN DIVERSITY

Ethnic diversity is one of Salt Lake City's greatest assets. Residents representing countries from around the world reside within our City boundaries. The variety of cultures has added strength and vitality to our City.

There are many organizations, councils, churches, and private organizations to assist and give information about the various ethnic groups. It was not possible to list all these resources in this booklet. The State of Utah Department of Community & Economic Development has information on most of these groups. Their contact information is listed below.

State of Utah  
Department of Community and Economic Development  
Offices of Asian, Black, Hispanic, & Polynesian Affairs  
324 South State Street, 5th Floor  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
**801-538-8700**

Asian Affairs  
Edith Mitko, Director  
538-8612

Pacific Islander Affairs  
Fotu Katoa, Director  
538-8691

Black Affairs  
Michael Styles, Director  
538-8791

Hispanic Affairs  
Leo Gonzales, Director  
538-8755

Division of Indian Affairs  
(Indian Affairs is a separate division.)  
Forrest S. Cuch, Director  
**538-8808**

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Salt Lake City Minority Affairs  
Mark Alvarez, Administrator  
535-7734