

Fiscal Highlights

Are Services Really Distributed Statewide? - Russell T. Frandsen

Are Services Really Distributed Statewide?

The Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee is reviewing "how funds are distributed within the state when passed through to local government entities or allocated to various regions" for programs larger than \$1.0 million. In 1986 the Legislature established an interim subcommittee to study the allocation of social services programs to local governments. This subcommittee subsequently recommended the Legislature enact a series of bills to: 1) establish funding formulas to ensure the equitable distribution of state and federal funds to local authorities in the areas of mental health, substance abuse, aging, and public health, and 2) institute a matching requirement on counties for pass through funds (10% in Aging, 20% in both Substance Abuse and Mental Health, and a percentage to later be determined for local public health). These recommendations were codified through a series of bills. For example, the current statute for distribution of funds to address substance abuse and mental illness (UCA 62A-15-108) states, "The division shall establish . . . formulas for allocating funds to . . . provide substance abuse prevention and treatment services. . . . The formulas shall provide for allocation of funds based on need. Determination of need shall be based on population unless the division establishes, by valid and accepted data, that other defined factors are relevant and reliable indicators of need. The formulas shall include a differential to compensate for additional costs of providing services in rural areas." This section of the statute then defines the funds to which the formula should apply. The list below highlights certain programs where the distribution of funds seems disproportional to the concept of funds distributed based upon need when need is determined based upon population.

1. \$5.4 million distributed to domestic violence shelters - current distribution does not reflect population. After providing for a rural differential, funds are distributed to shelters equally where they exist throughout the state, whether in larger urban settings or smaller rural areas. The agency states, "DCFS is still planning to update the funding formula. A few unforeseen circumstances have caused the process to be delayed. The funding formula for next fiscal year will be the same as this year. DCFS has encountered some problems with the data provided by the shelters."
2. \$5.0 million distributed for drug court services - current funding distribution, for example, provides Salt Lake County with only 29.6% of the funds (37.2% of the population) but Carbon, Emery, and Grand counties with 7.3% of the funds (1.1% of the population). The Drug Court Funding Committee uses a case rate methodology for the distribution of drug court funds. All drug courts that meet the certification requirements set forth by the Administrative Office of the Courts receive funds. Available funds are divided by a three year average enrollment number to develop a case rate. Drug Courts are required to have at least 15 participants. No Drug Court receives funding for more than 125 participants.
3. \$1.8 million distributed to four local mental health centers for autism services - current funding distribution goes only to Valley Mental health (Salt Lake), Weber Human Services, Wasatch Mental Health in Utah County, and Southwest Education Center in St. George.
4. \$32.1 million distributed statewide for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits - current funding distribution, for example, provides Salt Lake and Tooele

counties with 62.0% of the funds (39.3% of the population) while Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties only receive 6.3% of the funds (19.7% of the population) and Utah, Juab, Summit, and Wasatch counties only receive 10.8% of the funds (21.6% of the population).

5. \$5.5 million distributed for "Other Assistance" which includes the Job Growth Small Business Bridge Program and the Education Training Voucher Program - current funding distribution, for example, provides Washington County with 16.8% of the funds (5.1% of the population) while Salt Lake County only receives 15.8% of the funds (37.2% of the population).
6. \$15.8 million distributed to six regions for Direct Vocational Rehabilitation Client Services - current funding distribution, for example, provides Salt Lake, Tooele, Wasatch, and Summit counties with only 32.9% of the funds (41.6% of the population) while Carbon, Duchesne, Uintah, Daggett, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties receive 13.8% of the funds (3.9% of the population).
7. \$4.3 million distributed to six Independent Living Centers - for example, current funding distribution provides Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit counties with only 23.7% of the funds (40.6% of the population) but Carbon, Duchesne, Uintah, Daggett, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties with 17.3% of the funds (3.9% of the population).

For the full report please visit the following [link](#).

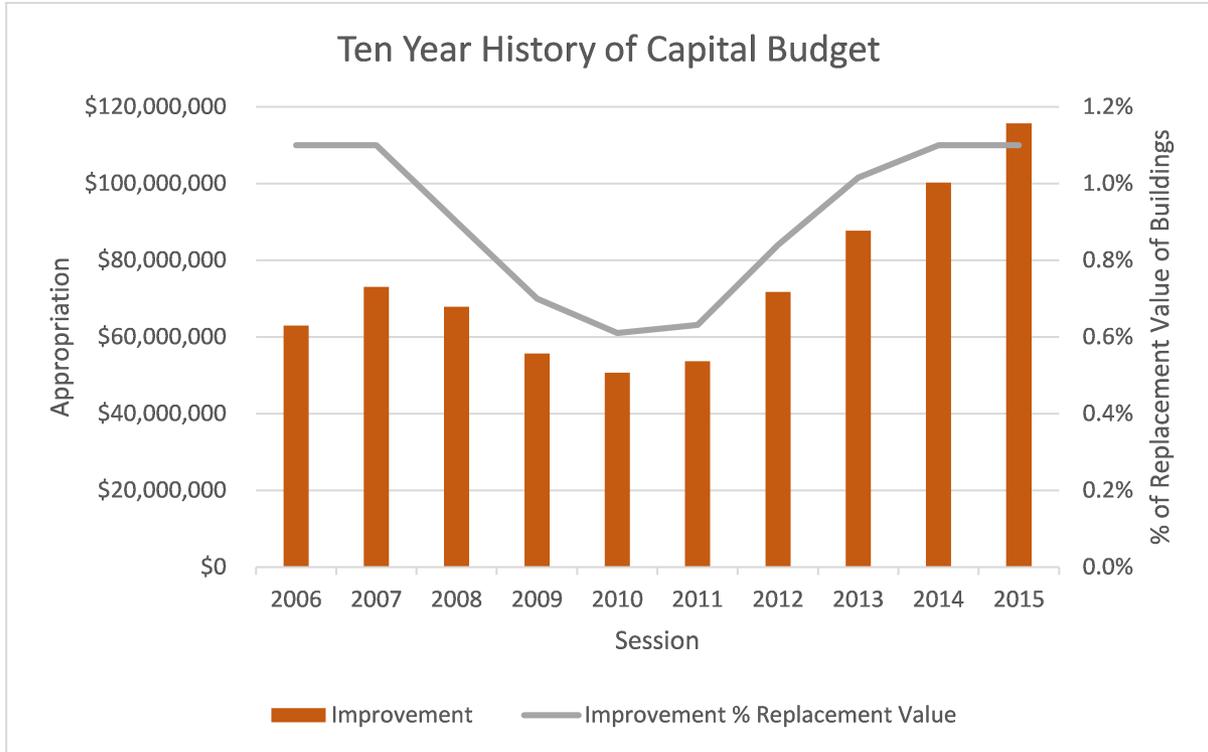
Capital Improvements and Deferred Maintenance - Angela J. Oh

Utah has a statutory requirement to fund capital improvements and it is one of the few states that uses ongoing appropriations to do so. Current law, UCA 63A-5-104(7), requires capital improvement funding to be 1.1 percent of combined building values (with an exception explained below) before the State can build any new buildings. Capital improvements, formerly known as alterations, repairs, and improvements (AR&I), consist of projects costing less than \$2.5 million to improve an existing facility or less than \$500,000 to construct a new facility. The Division of Facilities Construction and Management, under the direction of the State Building Board, uses capital improvement funds to make critical repairs to state facilities and replace worn equipment. Typical improvement projects include repairs to utility tunnels, HVAC systems, electrical systems, roofs, and parking lots.

The table below shows the FY 2016 allocation of capital improvements by the State Building Board.

FY 2016 Capital Improvement Allocations			
Dixie State University	\$ 1,954,409	Environmental Quality	-
Salt Lake Community Col.	\$ 4,354,648	Fairpark	\$ 1,737,839
Snow College	\$ 2,235,065	Health	\$ 1,131,779
Southern Utah University	\$ 3,001,830	Human Services	\$ 5,279,033
University of Utah	\$ 24,760,402	National Guard	\$ 2,800,610
Utah State University	\$ 11,255,000	Natural Resources	\$ 760,296
Utah Valley University	\$ 4,010,961	Parks and Recreation	\$ 3,032,767
Weber State University	\$ 4,394,000	Wildlife Resources	\$ 2,170,652
Utah Col. of Applied Tech.	\$ 5,609,668	Office of Education	\$ 1,828,700
<i>Subtotal Higher Education</i>	<i>\$ 61,575,983</i>	Public Safety	\$ 775,129
		Tax Commission	\$ 1,051,091
Agriculture	\$ 215,000	Transportation	\$ 1,128,428
Alcoholic Beverage Control	\$ 459,049	Veterans Affairs	\$ 202,590
Capitol Preservation Board	\$ 1,617,550	Workforce Services	\$ 970,107
Community and Culture	\$ 80,922	Statewide Programs	\$ 5,669,900
Corrections	\$ 3,757,918	Critical Needs	\$ 5,700,000
Courts	\$ 3,982,057	<i>Subtotal Agencies</i>	<u><i>\$ 49,970,857</i></u>
DFCM	\$ 5,619,440	Grand Total	\$ 111,546,840

During budget deficits, statute allows funding to fall below the 1.1 percent replacement value to 0.9 percent without additional statutory changes. The figure below shows a 10-year history of capital improvement appropriations and the percentage of replacement value. During the 2010 and 2011 General Sessions, the Legislature reduced appropriations for capital improvements and those two years experienced the lowest appropriations as a percentage of replacement value in the last ten years.



Capitol Hill Security Upgrades - Steven M. Allred

We can expect to see exterior and interior security upgrades on Capitol Hill in the near future. Exterior security was identified as a problem after an October 2013 incident involving a truck driving up the west side stairs and parking next to the Capitol doors. The Capitol Preservation Board asked for funding to study the issue in the 2014 General Session. The Legislature appropriated \$125,000 from the General Fund one-time to study the installation of bollards to prevent vehicles from reaching the Capitol Building.

The Capitol Preservation Board contracted with Hinman Associates, a national security expert, to provide professional recommendations. Hinman provided detailed reports to the board as to their professional opinion of how to proceed with the security plan. The board also retained MJSA Architects as the architect for the design aspect of the project. Actual costs to date are \$42,500, including \$18,400 to Hinman and \$24,100 to MJSA. The Analyst recently recommended the Executive Appropriations Committee consider pulling back the remaining \$82,500 from the original \$125,000 appropriation.

Based on the results of the Hinman study, in the 2015 General Session the board requested, and the Legislature appropriated, \$2.8 million for Capitol Hill exterior security upgrades, most of which will be used for bollards and security gates.

In a July 7, 2015 email the board announced the first affected area to begin work will be Lot G, on the west side of the Capitol near the State Office Building, which will receive a new security gate managing traffic in and out of the lot, as well as several fixed bollards. This work is scheduled to begin

July 20 and is anticipated to run until August 20, 2015. Other areas on Capitol Hill will be scheduled later.

Additionally, after several interior security events, the Capitol Preservation Board requested, and the Legislature approved, \$600,000 for Capitol Hill interior security upgrades. This funding will be used to purchase and install new security cameras, upgrade existing cameras, and fund ancillary equipment such as wiring and monitors. Many of the upgraded cameras have already been installed, and installation of new cameras will occur over the remainder of the 2015 Interim.

Envision Utah - "Your Utah, Your Future" a Follow-up on Spending - Andrea Wilko

Envision Utah is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to looking at growth issues in Utah. The Legislature provided \$500,000 in FY 2015 to the Envision Utah "Your Utah, Your Future" project during the 2014 General Session. Funding was directed to a long run look at growth in Utah. Estimates show that Utah's population is projected to double by 2060. As a result the State is looking to make informed decisions today to ensure future Utahns have clean air and adequate water, can easily get where they need to go, have educational and economic opportunities, and enjoy an affordable cost of living. Your Utah Your Future hoped to involve 50,000 residents over the life of the project; final totals came in at 52,845 participants.

With the state funding allocation Envision Utah reported they did the following:

- Conducted a statewide survey and values research to identify which issues matter most to Utahns and why those issues matter.
- Involved all the Association of Governments in Utah to ensure all regions were represented in the analysis.
- Organized 400 experts around the state to participate in action teams addressing air quality, water, transportation, public lands, agriculture, recreation, energy, education, economic development, community design, housing, and disaster resilience.
- Thousands participated in an on-line simulation allowing them to see the long-term consequences of various policy alternatives and understand the trade-offs of different policy decisions.

Survey results detailing the results of the program will be released in October 2015. The survey results will detail plans for air quality, water, housing, cost of living, economic development, education, mobility, agriculture, recreation and energy, and infrastructure. State funding was fully expended in accordance with the contract.

Following up on Past Budget Items and Fiscal Notes 2015 Interim - Stephen C. Jardine

The Fiscal Analyst's Office reports annually on the implementation of fiscal notes and budget actions from past legislative sessions. The report is intended to create a feedback loop regarding funded items. The report includes a stop-light coding system (green, yellow, and red) for each item in the following three categories: Implementation (was the item implemented in a timely manner and according to legislative intent); Budget accuracy; and Performance. This year's report (<http://le.utah.gov/interim/2015/pdf/00003273.pdf>) followed up on 161 selected fiscal notes and budget actions from the past and included the following results:

Implementation: 128 green (80%), 15 yellow (9%), 18 red (11%) - a decline from last year where 88% were green;

Accuracy: 89 green (56%), 30 yellow (19%), 41 red (25%) - a decline from last year where 68% were green; and

Performance: 86 green (54%), 53 yellow (33%), 21 red (13%) - an improvement from last year where only 41% were green.

From the 161 items included in the report, staff selected twelve to present to the Executive Appropriations Committee representing four basic themes:

- 1) The initial estimate or fiscal note was higher than actual experience, thereby leaving excess funds available;
- 2) The initial estimate or fiscal note was lower than actual experience, thereby requiring an agency to absorb the additional cost or partially implement what was being funded;
- 3) The funded item was highlighted regarding outcomes - either positive outcomes or the lack of sufficient outcomes (46% of the 161 items had insufficient outcome information); and
- 4) An item of general interest to the Legislature.

The twelve items highlighted were:

- 1) **Jail Contracting Growth** on page 17 (theme #1) where a savings of \$2,037,300 was identified;
- 2) **Salary Parity Increases in the Attorney General's Office** on page 24 (themes #1 and #3) where a savings of \$789,100 was identified and no meaningful or valid performance indicators were provided by the Attorney General's Office;
- 3) **Amendment 3 Defense** on page 26 (theme #2) where a shortfall of \$674,300 was identified which the Office of the Attorney General absorbed;
- 4) **Rape Kit Processing Backlog** on page 30 (theme #1) where a savings of \$685,000 was identified;
- 5) **Administration of Avenue H Health Insurance Marketplace** on page 54 (theme #1) where a savings of \$400,000 was identified;
- 6) **After School Programs to Address Intergenerational Poverty - TANF** on page 66 (themes #1 and #4) where a savings of \$2,019,200 of federal funds was identified and the item was highlighted because of the unique alternative approach the Department of Workforce Services used instead of the standard request for proposal;
- 7) **Garland Community Resource Center for Infrastructure** on page 99 (theme #4) where there was a significant delay in implementation due to legal concerns in the Executive Branch regarding the dilemma created by the Legislative Request for Appropriation process specifying identified recipients relative to the statutory procurement process requirements for contracts;
- 8) **Office of Energy Development Administration** on page 123 (themes #1, #3, and #4) where a savings of \$74,500 was identified, no meaningful performance indicators were provided, and the request consisted of a number of bundled items which makes it difficult to track success after implementation;

9) **H.B. 168, School and Institutional Trust Lands and Funds Management Provisions** on page 134 (themes #1 and #4) where a savings of \$475,400 was identified and the item received red ratings in all three categories;

10) **Statewide Online Education** on page 138 (theme #1) where a savings of \$118,000 was identified;

11) **Heber Valley Railroad** on page 151 (theme #4) where the item was highlighted because implementation, which was originally estimated in months, will likely take two to three years; and

12) **Capitol Hill Security Infrastructure** on page 154 (theme #1) where a savings of \$82,500 was identified.

The report found that of the 161 items included in the entire report, there was a savings of \$46.1 million identified. This was the result of actual expenditures being less than what the Legislature had originally appropriated. There was also \$1.4 million of additional costs identified where the original appropriation did not fully cover the actual cost. Executive Appropriations unanimously voted to have the report referred to each of the eight appropriations subcommittees for further review and possible budget actions.

Groundwater Monitoring at Snake Valley Area Continues - Ivan D. Djambov

In March 2007, the Legislature requested the Utah Geological Survey (UGS) establish a long-term (over 50 years) groundwater-monitoring network in Snake Valley and adjacent areas. This was in response to concerns over potential drawdown of the water table and capture of groundwater discharge to springs and wetlands that could be impacted from proposed large-scale groundwater development projects in east-central Nevada and west-central Utah.

The UGS groundwater-monitoring network was completed in 2009, and includes wells and spring gauges in Snake Valley, and wells in Tule Valley and Fish Springs Flat (67 piezometers in new wells, 11 existing wells, 11 spring flow gauges at 6 springs). The principal objectives of the network are:

- to establish baseline spatial and temporal trends in groundwater levels and chemistry;
- to evaluate the response of the groundwater system to climatic trends; and
- to assess impacts of future groundwater development.

The division reported that the following was accomplished:

1. Quarterly downloading of water-level data from and maintenance of pressure transducers in piezometers.
2. Bimonthly data collection and maintenance of spring-flow gauges.
3. Database management and maintenance of a UGS web-based groundwater-monitoring data portal.
4. Annual collection, analyses, and interpretation of new water samples.
5. Attendance and presentations at meetings concerning potential water development in and adjacent to Snake Valley.
6. Production of an annual scientific report updating groundwater trends.

The data have allowed changes in baseline water level and water quality to be tracked, and provided the ability for scientific interpretation of the causes of these changes. The data and interpretations

were published in Utah Geological Survey Bulletin 135, "[Hydrogeologic studies and groundwater monitoring in Snake Valley and adjacent hydrographic areas, west-central Utah and east-central Nevada](#)." These interpretations can now be used to make scientifically sound decisions regarding Utah's water resources, and can be used in interstate negotiations and legal hearings.

High Cost Infrastructure Tax Credit - Brian Wikle

The Legislature appropriated \$85,000 in the 2015 General Session from the General Fund, ongoing beginning in FY 2015, to the Office of Energy Development (OED) to pay the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for legal support associated with incentives and contracts. The amount of work OAG did in behalf of OED during FY 2015 turned out to be significantly less than anticipated. As explained on page 123 of [Fiscal Note and Budget Item Follow-up Report](#), OED expended approximately 30 percent of the appropriation. However, the office expects that future costs for legal support will increase due to enactment of [S.B. 216](#), 2015 General Session, "High Cost Infrastructure Tax Credits". In connection with S.B. 216, OED expects to request nonlapsing authority for the unused portion of the FY 2015 funding and that the ongoing appropriation for legal support remain in place.

The new tax credit is designed to incentivize business investment in the state. In order to qualify for the credit, an entity must complete a project

- that creates new industrial, mining, manufacturing, or agriculture activity, or that brings at least \$50 million of new investment in one of these sectors;
- that requires or is directly facilitated by infrastructure construction; and,
- for which the infrastructure cost is at least 10 percent of the total project cost or \$10 million.

The Legislature specified that eligible infrastructure includes construction or expansion of fuel processing facilities to comply with federal standards, fuel delivery systems, railroads, roads, and water supply and removal systems.

A qualifying entity can receive tax credits for a project over multiple years. The cumulative amount of credits cannot exceed 30 percent of the cost of the infrastructure for a fuel standard compliance project or 50 percent for the cost of other project types. The [fiscal note](#) for the bill estimates that three projects will qualify for and receive the credit each year, and that the state will forgo \$8 million annually in income tax revenue because of the program.

Looking at the Proximity of the 4 Potential Prison Sites to Jails, Courthouses, the U of U Hospital, Vendors, Employees, and Volunteers - Thomas E. Young

On July 16, 2015 the Prison Relocation Commission heard testimony on the geographic connection between the four potential sites and the county jails, the courthouses, the University of Utah Hospital, current vendors, current employees, and current volunteers.

Here's a look.

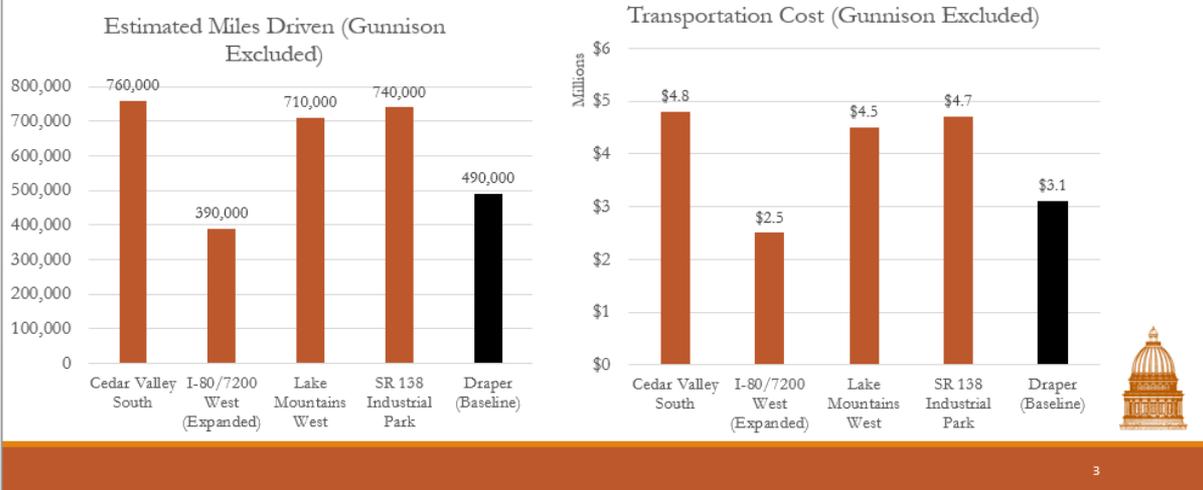
The County Jails, Courthouses, and the University of Utah Hospital

The following map shows the geographic proximity of the county jails (green, rounded squares), the courthouses (yellow circles), and the University of Utah Hospital (blue H) to the current prison (black triangle) and the four potential sites (brown squares).



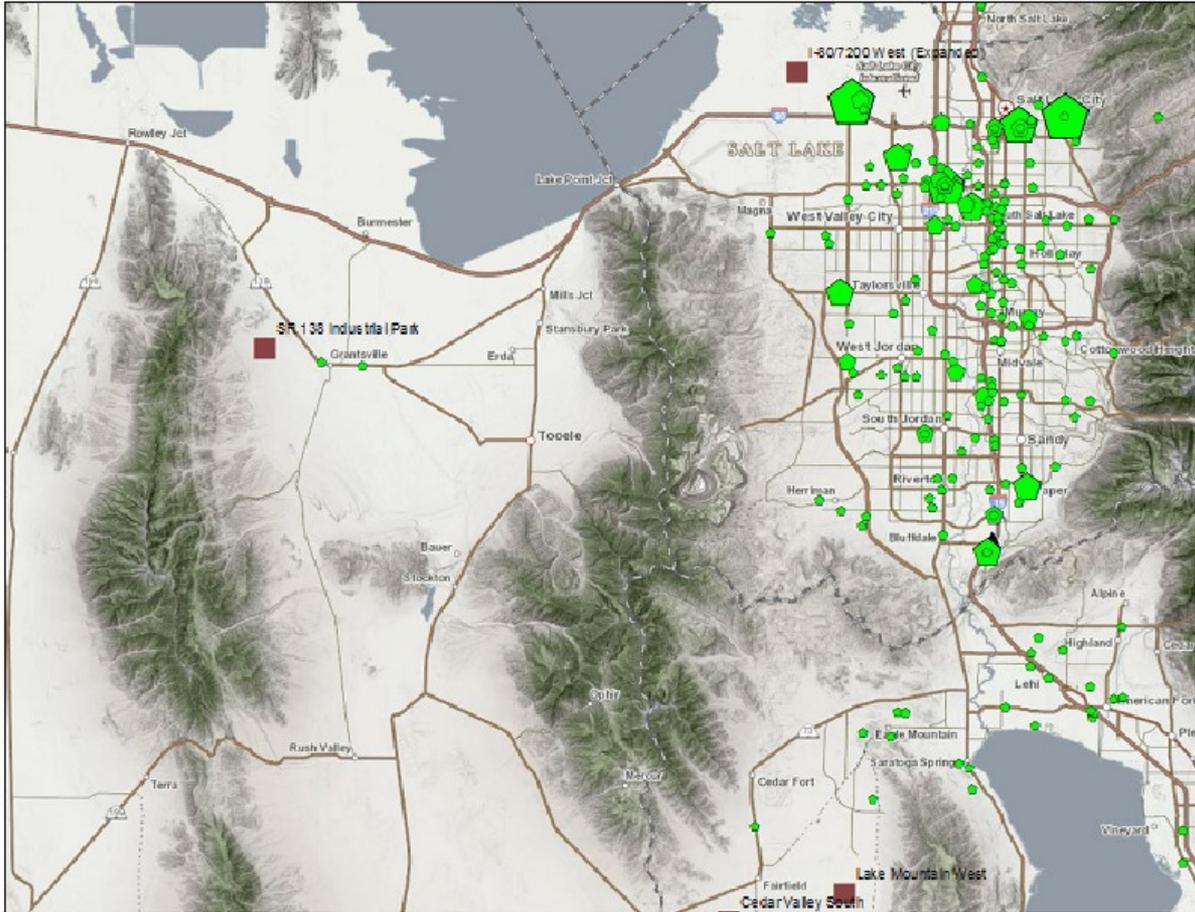
If one were looking at the distance between these locations and the current/potential prison sites, here's the mileage and dollar difference.

TRANSPORTATION COST COMPARISON (BROAD ESTIMATE)

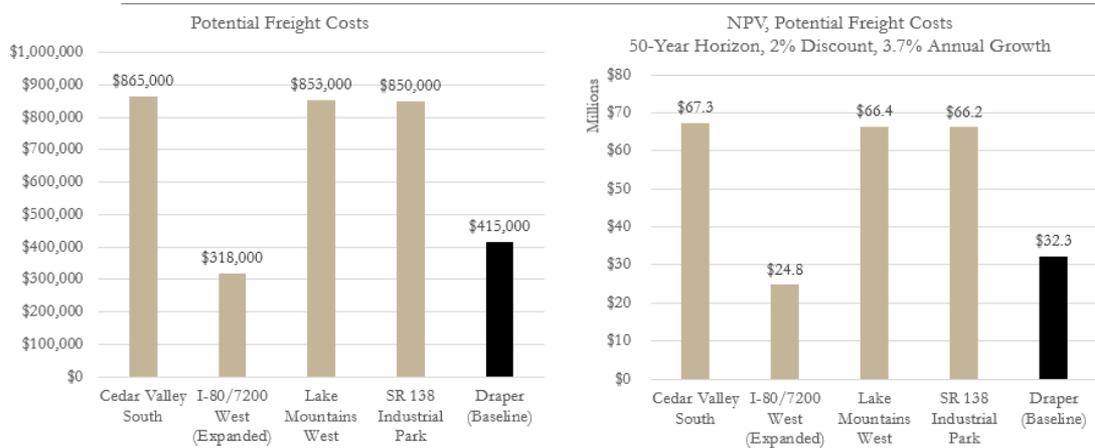


Current Vendors

On current vendors, here's the geographic distance and cost difference (broad estimate). The green pentagons are the current vendors, with the size of the pentagon representing the dollar volume of business.



VENDOR DIFFERENTIAL (BROAD ESTIMATE)



Current Employees

Here's the employee difference. The blue dots represent the employee base, with the size of the dot representing the number of employees residing in the given city.



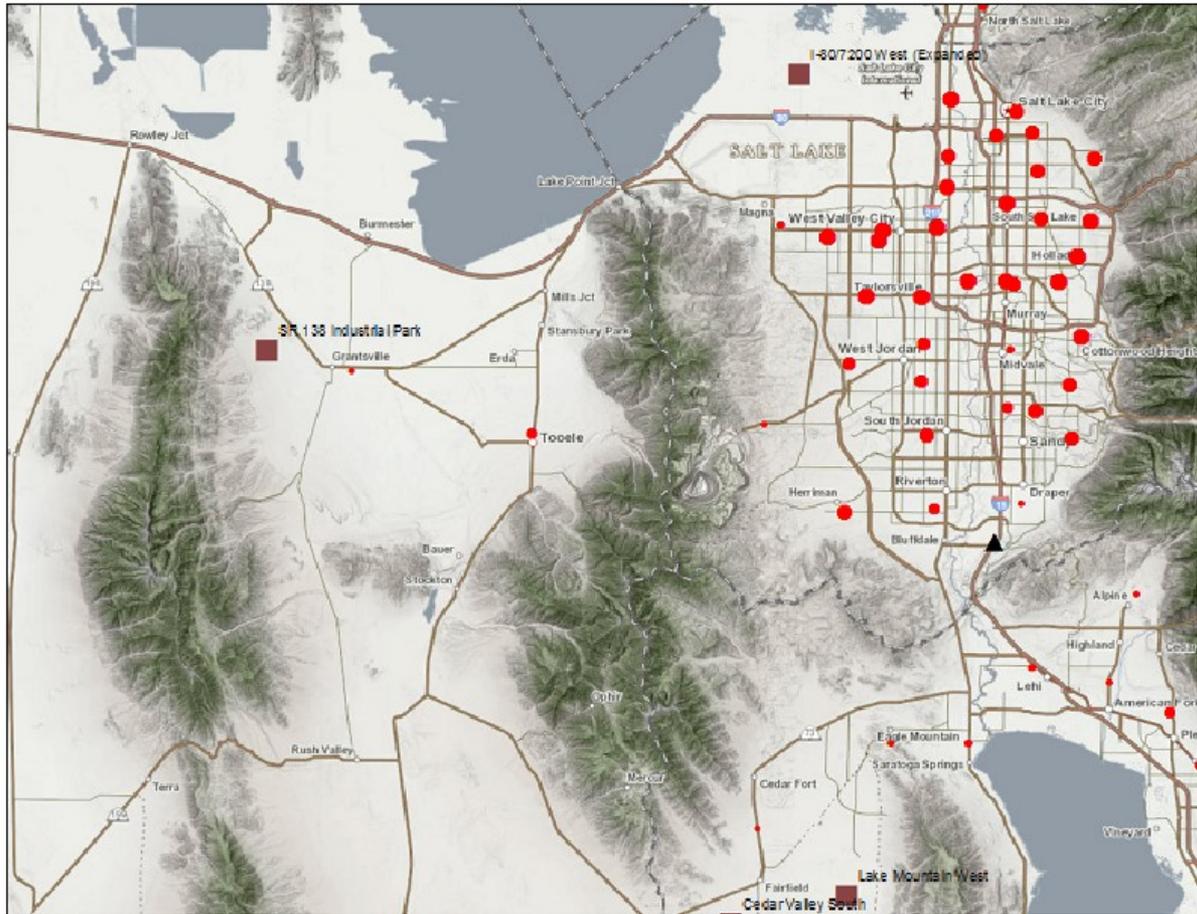
EMPLOYEE DIFFERENTIAL (BROAD ESTIMATE)



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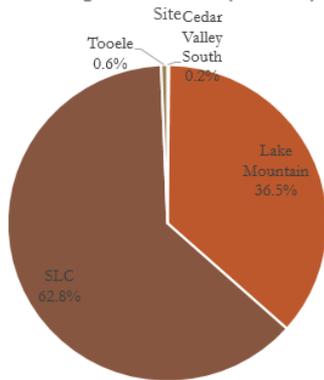
Current Volunteers

Lastly, here's the volunteer travel and time value of money difference. The red dots represent the current volunteer base.

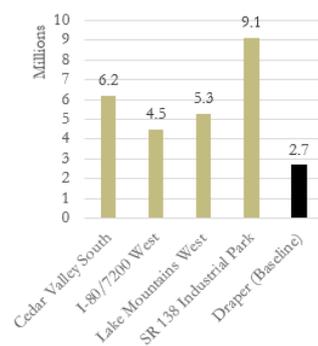


VOLUNTEER DIFFERENTIAL (BROAD ESTIMATE)

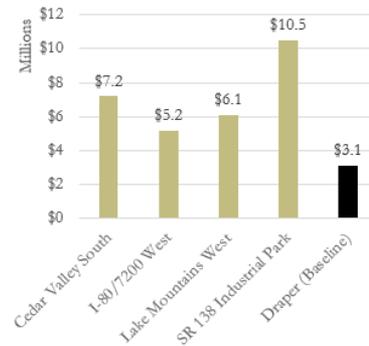
Percentage of Volunteers by Proximity



Estimated Miles
Assumes 1 round-trip per week for 50 weeks



Estimated Volunteer Cost
Assumes 1 round-trip per week for 50 weeks



Rape Kit Processing Follow-up - Gary R. Syphus

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst submitted the [Fiscal Note and Budget Item Follow-up Report](#) to the Executive Appropriations Committee. This report follows selected funded items and budget actions in past legislative sessions. One item reviewed in the report for follow-up was funding to address an anticipated increase in demand for processing rape kits.

The Legislature appropriated \$750,000 one-time to address an anticipated increase in submissions of untested rape kits (kits used by law enforcement to collect evidence where there is a claim of sexual assault) to the State Crime Lab by local law enforcement agencies. The State Crime Lab requested this amount based on an estimated 1,000 kits that would be submitted to the lab at a processing cost of \$750 per kit.

Toward the end of FY 2014, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) met with a working group organized by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and other community leaders to address a new process to manage the anticipated additional workload.

DPS sent out a Request for Proposal (RFP) and negotiated a contract with an out-of-state provider to process the anticipated additional workload. Thus far, 1,187 have been submitted by local law enforcement to the Crime Lab for testing. DPS began sending kits in November and as of the end of FY 2015, DPS had sent 305 of the approximate 1,200 kits to the contracted provider for processing. DPS plans on sending 200 this month (July) and each subsequent month until all kits are processed. Nonetheless, DPS estimates an additional 1,000 to 1,500 kits are still at the local level.

Since only 98 of the 305 submitted kits were fully processed and paid for as of the end of FY 2015, only \$65,000 of the \$750,000 was expended; however, other payments are pending. In addition, DPS expects that nearly all submitted kits will be processed by the end of calendar year 2015.

The Department reports that the results of the processing and testing will include:

1. Total number of kits processed;
2. Total number of eligible profiles developed in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS); and
3. Total number of "hits" or matches with DNA already in the CODIS database.

The Department will prepare to report on progress related to this item by the beginning of the next legislative session, when DPS expects to complete this project.

School Choice in Utah: Charter School Enrollment and District of Residence - Ben Leishman

How many students in Utah opt to enroll in a charter school? Where in the state do charter school students come from? Which school districts have the highest percentage of resident students attending a charter school? These questions are often asked by lawmakers while discussing charter school funding or policy issues.

Each fall, an informal group of economists, statisticians, and analysts come together to evaluate the fall enrollment reports submitted by public schools throughout Utah and develop school enrollment projections for the next school year. This group, called the Common Data Committee, includes representatives from the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, the Utah State Office of Education, and

the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Part of this process includes reviewing district of residence information for students enrolled in charter schools.

In fall 2014, reports show that 61,435 students enrolled in a charter school. This is approximately 9.9 percent of the total public school enrollment in Utah. Projections indicate that this percentage may increase to 10.7 percent in fall 2015.

Every school district, except Piute, has at least one resident student attending a charter school. When looking at percentage of total enrollment, 16 school districts have fewer than two percent of resident students attending a charter school. These school districts are concentrated in the more rural areas of the state. Ten school districts, mostly along the Wasatch Front and Washington County, have more than 10 percent of resident students attending a charter school. Currently, Jordan School District has the highest at 15.1 percent.

The table below provides detail on the actual fall enrollment reported in fall 2014 by resident school district and percentage of resident students attending a charter school. The table also provides the projections for fall 2015.

Public Education: Fall Enrollment by School District of Residence
Fall 2014 Actual Enrollment Compared to Fall 2015 Projected Enrollment
(Darker Shading = Higher Percentage of Resident Students Attending a Charter School)

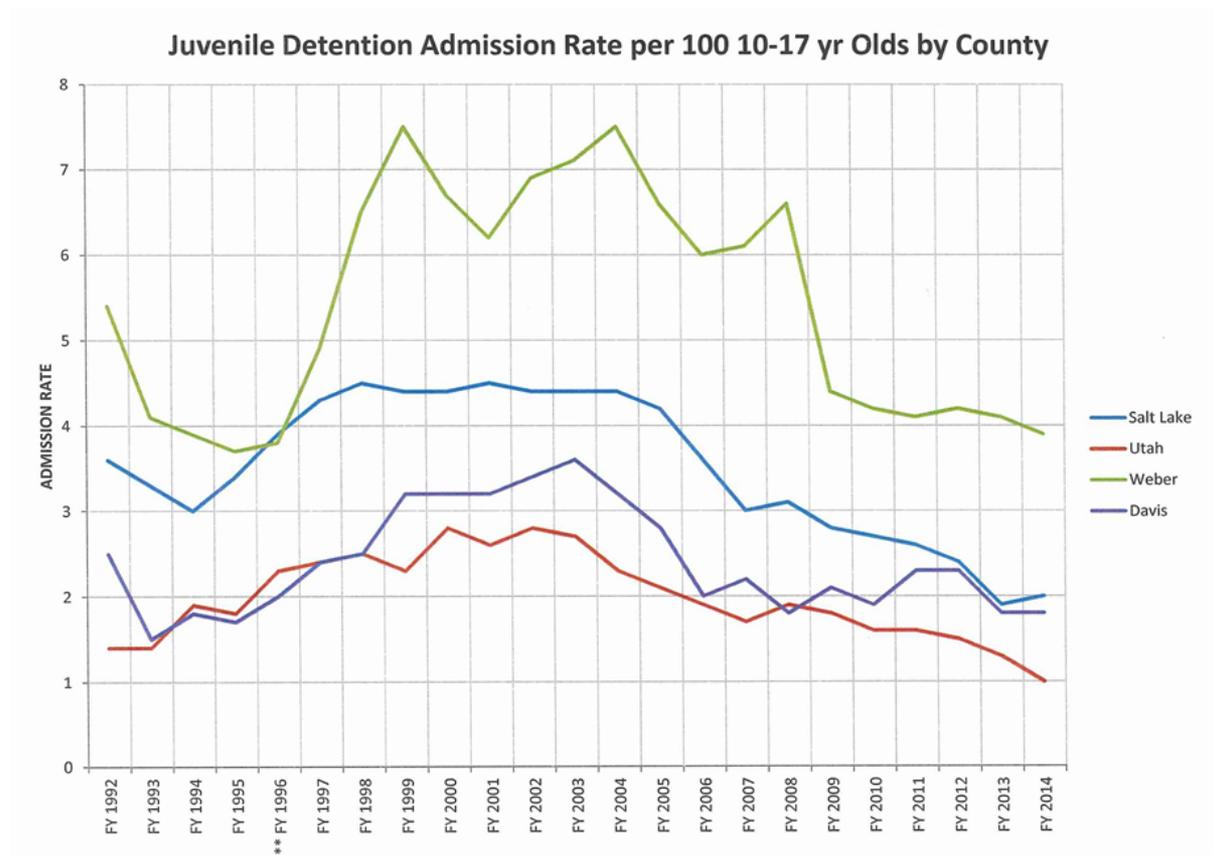
School District	Fall 2014 Actual Enrollment				Fall 2015 Projected Enrollment				Projected Change in Fall Enrollment 2014 to 2015		
	District	Charters	Total	Charters as % Total	District	Charters	Total	Charters as % Total	District	Charters	Total
	Alpine	73,570	8,624	82,194	10.5%	75,003	9,346	84,349	11.1%	1,433	722
Beaver	1,516	17	1,533	1.1%	1,474	18	1,492	1.2%	-42	1	-41
Box Elder	11,238	724	11,962	6.1%	11,255	805	12,060	6.7%	17	81	98
Cache	16,457	1,543	18,000	8.6%	16,658	1,561	18,219	8.6%	201	18	219
Canyons	33,676	3,234	36,910	8.8%	33,815	3,432	37,247	9.2%	139	198	337
Carbon	3,384	505	3,889	13.0%	3,337	516	3,853	13.4%	-47	11	-36
Daggett	174	1	175	0.6%	155	1	156	0.6%	-19	0	-19
Davis	69,139	8,165	77,304	10.6%	68,865	9,288	78,153	11.9%	-274	1,123	849
Duchesne	5,170	51	5,221	1.0%	5,255	84	5,339	1.6%	85	33	118
Emery	2,281	70	2,351	3.0%	2,225	75	2,300	3.3%	-56	5	-51
Garfield	926	12	938	1.3%	932	13	945	1.4%	6	1	7
Grand	1,456	142	1,598	8.9%	1,515	144	1,659	8.7%	59	2	61
Granite	67,660	7,783	75,443	10.3%	67,502	8,629	76,131	11.3%	-158	846	688
Iron	8,814	758	9,572	7.9%	9,034	645	9,679	6.7%	220	-113	107
Jordan	51,806	9,244	61,050	15.1%	51,251	10,356	61,607	16.8%	-555	1,112	557
Juab	2,322	26	2,348	1.1%	2,312	41	2,353	1.7%	-10	15	5
Kane	1,193	13	1,206	1.1%	1,171	15	1,186	1.3%	-22	2	-20
Logan	5,965	854	6,819	12.5%	6,041	861	6,902	12.5%	76	7	83
Millard	2,852	10	2,862	0.3%	2,773	26	2,799	0.9%	-79	16	-63
Morgan	2,766	72	2,838	2.5%	2,837	90	2,927	3.1%	71	18	89
Murray	6,415	299	6,714	4.5%	6,440	335	6,775	4.9%	25	36	61
Nebo	31,393	3,597	34,990	10.3%	32,087	3,820	35,907	10.6%	694	223	917
North Sanpete	2,385	39	2,424	1.6%	2,346	56	2,402	2.3%	-39	17	-22
North Summit	1,004	26	1,030	2.5%	1,013	27	1,040	2.6%	9	1	10
Ogden	12,350	2,099	14,449	14.5%	11,851	2,670	14,521	18.4%	-499	571	72
Park City	4,739	443	5,182	8.5%	4,778	456	5,234	8.7%	39	13	52
Piute	302	0	302	0.0%	286	0	286	0.0%	-16	0	-16
Provo	16,600	1,514	18,114	8.4%	16,893	1,696	18,589	9.1%	293	182	475
Rich	478	5	483	1.0%	481	6	487	1.2%	3	1	4
Salt Lake	23,615	3,075	26,690	11.5%	23,752	3,182	26,934	11.8%	137	107	244
San Juan	3,022	20	3,042	0.7%	3,050	19	3,069	0.6%	28	-1	27
Sevier	4,609	40	4,649	0.9%	4,551	70	4,621	1.5%	-58	30	-28
South Sanpete	3,140	25	3,165	0.8%	3,092	44	3,136	1.4%	-48	19	-29
South Summit	1,510	47	1,557	3.0%	1,525	48	1,573	3.1%	15	1	16
Tintic	259	1	260	0.4%	259	1	260	0.4%	0	0	0
Tooele	13,873	1,384	15,257	9.1%	13,970	1,404	15,374	9.1%	97	20	117
Uintah	7,912	122	8,034	1.5%	7,565	678	8,243	8.2%	-347	556	209
Wasatch	5,959	367	6,326	5.8%	6,143	377	6,520	5.8%	184	10	194
Washington	27,118	3,460	30,578	11.3%	27,463	3,461	30,924	11.2%	345	1	346
Wayne	482	6	488	1.2%	470	7	477	1.5%	-12	1	-11
Weber	31,188	3,018	34,206	8.8%	31,269	3,107	34,376	9.0%	81	89	170
Total	560,718	61,435	622,153	9.9%	562,694	67,410	630,104	10.7%	1,976	5,975	7,951

Source: Enrollment Projections, Fall 2014. Common Data Committee. Utah State Office of Education.

The New Weber Valley Juvenile Justice Facility - Clare Tobin Lence

The Division of Juvenile Services (JJS) operates detention facilities throughout the State that provide temporary care for youth under age 18 who are awaiting court proceedings, placement, or are serving a sentence ordered by the Juvenile Court. A judge can commit youth to detention services for a maximum of 30 days. While in detention, youth are provided with health care as well as education and recreation programming.

Juvenile detention admission rates are highest in Weber County, at 3.9 per 100 juveniles in Weber versus 2.2 per 100 juveniles statewide. Weber County has the second highest total number of admissions, after Salt Lake County, with over 1,000 youth admissions in FY 2014.



The Weber Valley Detention Center has been primarily supported with one-time funds since FY 2013, following Medicaid restructuring in FY 2011 that resulted in the loss of \$8.9 million in federal funds from the Division's budget. Some federal funds were used one-time in FY 2015, from the Social Service Block Grant. During the 2015 General Session, JJS received \$500,000 in ongoing funds and \$1.14 million in one-time funds to continue facility operation. JJS also received an ongoing appropriation of \$106,400 beginning in FY 2017 for the Weber Valley Multi-Use Youth Center.

Historical Funding for Weber Valley Detention Center				
Fiscal Year	Ongoing General Fund	One-Time General Fund	One-Time Federal Funds	Total
2016	\$500,000	\$1,140,000		\$1,640,000
2015		\$1,200,000	\$440,000	\$1,640,000
2014	\$439,400	\$1,200,000		\$1,639,400
2013		\$750,000		\$750,000

The Weber Valley Multi-Use Youth Center is a new facility expected to open in the spring of 2017. It will replace the Weber Valley Detention Center and incorporate other existing services that are

currently spread across multiple locations, including a Receiving Center, early intervention diversion programming, an Observation and Assessment center, case management offices, transitional services, and a residential work program in anticipation of the prison closure. The Division reports that the new center will facilitate an increased number of beds as needed, allow proper classification of youths (based on age, gender, gang affiliation, behavioral, and medical issues), and support the Department of Human Services' "System of Care" initiative, by consolidating resources into one location.

In the 2014 General Session, \$2.3 million was appropriated by the Legislature to purchase a site for the new Weber Valley Multi-Use Youth Center. The sale was handled by the Division of Facilities Construction and Management. During the 2015 General Session, an additional \$19.38 million was appropriated to build the new facility. An architect has been selected and pre-construction meetings are in progress.

The Division expects to continue to request that the Legislature shift their one-time funding to ongoing funding. Some savings are anticipated with the consolidation of services in the Weber Valley Multi-Use Youth Center, but increasing bed capacity from 24 to 32 will likely increase costs as well.

USHE Institutions Encourage STEM to Students with Summer Camps - Spencer C. Pratt

During the Summer of 2015, six USHE institutions are encouraging K-12 students to get involved with STEM through summer camps. These camps help students build their confidence and ability in STEM subject areas.

- University of Utah's engineering and math camps include aviation, robotics, video game programming and web design. Additionally, there are a variety of engineering fields emphasized, including chemical and environmental engineering. For students who want to be creative, the Graphics and Robotics Exploration with Amazing Technology (GREAT) camps are especially attractive.
- Weber State University, using professors and alumni, hosts Space Camp, emphasizing physics, astronomy, and cosmology; and WSU PREP, a seven-week long academic camp which prepares and motivates students for STEM fields.
- Southern Utah University's Technology, Engineering Computer Science (TECS) Summer Camp utilizes interactive experiences on campus. The Health Career Exploration Camp helps students who may be interested in a future career in healthcare. SUU also offers a STEM teaching endorsement for K-12 educators.
- Dixie State University offers a couple of STEM camps aimed specifically at girls, such as eSMART Summer Camp for Girls and Girls Go Digital, both of which support greater involvement of girls in engineering and computing.
- Utah Valley University hosts a seven-week PREP program, which includes math and engineering classes, research and study classes, as well as tutoring and research facilities and museum tours.
- Salt Lake Community College has a youth science camp for children ages 8-14 to encourage interest in math, science, and engineering, through robotics, chemistry, engineering, and physics.