



**NOTICE OF A
CITY COUNCIL WORK MEETING
May 5, 2026, at 12:00 PM**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Vineyard City Council will hold a regularly scheduled City Council Work meeting on Tuesday, May 5, 2026, at 12:00 PM, in the City Council Chambers at City Hall, 125 South Main Street, Vineyard, UT. This meeting can also be viewed on our [live stream page](#).

AGENDA

Presiding Mayor Zack Stratton

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**
“Public Comments” is defined as time set aside for citizens to express their views. *Public comments can be submitted ahead of time to robinr@vineyardutah.gov.*
- 4. CONSENT ITEMS**
 - 4.1. Approval of the March 26, 2026, City Council Meeting Minutes**
 - 4.2. Approval of the March 31, 2026, City Council Meeting Minutes**
 - 4.3. Approval of the April 21, 2026 Meeting Minutes**
- 5. BUSINESS**
 - 5.1. Proclamation 2026-02 Recognizing the 57th Annual Professional Municipal Clerks Week, May 3–9, 2026**
- 6. WORK SESSION**
 - 6.1 UTA FrontRunner 2X Update** by Braden Anderson and Justin Beddoes
 - 6.2. Water Use Updates**
Devan Peterson and Steve Jones (Hansen, Allen, & Luce Engineers) will present on Vineyard City's current water use and interlocal agreements.
 - 6.3. Tree Inventory & Planting Updates**
George Schramm will provide an update on Vineyard City's tree canopy and planting for 2026.
 - 6.4. Vineyard City's Floodplain Regulation Update (National Flood Insurance Program Compliance)**
Vineyard City is proposing updates to its floodplain management regulations to

maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) following updated flood hazard determinations issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

6.5. Discuss Resolution 2026-29 City Manager Responsibilities and Duties

7. ADJOURNMENT

This meeting may be held in a way that will allow a councilmember to participate electronically.

The public is invited to participate in all City Council meetings. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations during this meeting should notify the City Recorder at least 24 hours prior to the meeting by calling (385) 338-5183.

I, the undersigned duly appointed City Recorder for Vineyard, Utah, hereby certify that the foregoing notice and agenda was posted at Vineyard City Hall, on the Vineyard City and Utah Public Notice websites, and delivered electronically to staff and to each member of the Governing Body.



**MINUTES OF A REGULAR
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
March 26, 2026, at 8:30 PM**

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Present

Absent

- Mayor Zack Stratton
- Councilmember Parker McCumber
- Councilmember Jacob Wood
- Councilmember Jacob Holdaway
- Councilmember David Lauret
- Councilmember Ezra Nair

Staff Present: Seargent Jason Bullock with the Utah County Sherrif’s Office, Administrative Director David Kyle Herring, Parks and Recreation Director Brian Vawdrey, Public Works Director Naseem Ghandour, Senior Planner Cache Hancey and Deputy City Recorder Tony Lara


Others Speaking: Vineyard Residents Julie Cox, Mike Cox, Chris Fox, Cash Morestine, Fred Vander Werff, Jessica Rassmussen, Brandon Peterson, Dana Blake, Emily McClean, and Marcus Jessup. Mike Lemont, CEO of Utah Parking Authority


1. CALL TO ORDER/INVOCATION/INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE


 Mayor Stratton called the meeting to order at 8:30pm

2. WORK SESSION

Public Meeting: The Council will hear comments and discuss neighborhood leadership, parking permits, as well as overoccupancy enforcement.

 Mayor Stratton’s provided a brief overview of agenda for the meeting.


 Councilmember McCumber thanked those in attendance for their participation and outlined some of the ways in which the council planned on addressing current parking issues.

 Councilmember Holdaway gave explanation of some of the different codes and options that the residents would hear about and decide on during their meetings.


 Councilmember Wood presented several different towing enforcement options.

41 Additionally, he reviewed a survey that he had put together for the residents in attendance.

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44  Julie Cox and Mike Cox, living in the Providence neighborhood commented on their
45 previous experience with parking permits and shared their concerns over the city potentially
46 selling parking permits.

47

48  Chris Fox and Cash Morestine, representing the Edgewater Townhomes HOA commented
49 on their neighborhoods use of visitor parking passes and their experience working with Utah
50 Parking Authority.

51

52  Fred Vander Werff, representing the Lakefront HOA, shared his community's experience
53 with physical parking passes and the challenges they faced implementing that program.

54

55  Administrative Director David Kyle Herring gave a presentation regarding the proposed
56 Operation Neighborhood Shield.

57

58  Mayor Stratton commented on code enforcement.

59

60 The regular meeting went into a 20 minute recess, at 9:30pm, for residents to participate in their
61 respective breakout groups.


62

63 The regular meeting resumed at 9:53pm.


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65 **3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**


66

67  Jessica Rassmussen, living in The Garden neighborhood, expressed frustration with the
68 impact over occupancy has had on the bus route in her neighborhood. It has prevented the bus
69 from being able to pick up her daughter because of the difficulty in navigating the congested
70 road.


71

72  Brandon Peterson, living in The Garden neighborhood, expressed his support for Operation
73 Neighborhood Shield but also shared his concern with it potentially pitting neighbors against
74 each other.


75

76  Dana Blake, living in the Bridgeport neighborhood, asked for clarification on the process
77 moving forward and what the city's expectation would be from those that were selected to lead
78 their neighborhoods.


79

80  Emily McClean, living in The Maples neighborhood, also expressed concern over the
81 potential to have neighbors pitted against one another. She asked the council provide someone to
82 help mediate any discussions so that the resolution wasn't coming exclusively from residents
83 who may not know the legality of their proposed solutions.

84

85  Marcus Jessup, living in The Gardens neighborhood, was concerned about the potential
86 expansion of any neighborhood created committee onto areas other than parking or over
87 occupancy concerns. He was worried that it would become a type of HOA.

88

89  Mike Lemont, CEO of Utah Parking Authority, offered statistics that he felt would clear up
90 what he saw as misinformation coming from the council. He stated that both of the
91 neighborhoods that his company has agreements with are still actively being patrolled.
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95 **4. ADJOURNMENT**

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97 The meeting was adjourned at 10:13PM
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103 **MINUTES APPROVED ON:** 4/28/2026

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106 **CERTIFIED CORRECT BY:** 
107

DRAFT



**NOTICE OF A SPECIAL
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
March 31, 2026, at 6:00 PM**

Present


Mayor Zack Stratton
Councilmember Parker McCumber
Councilmember Jacob Wood
Councilmember Jacob Holdaway
Councilmember David Lauret
Councilmember Ezra Nair

Absent

Staff Present: Chief Deputy Holden Rockwell with the Utah County Sheriff’s Office, Administrative Director David Kyle Herring, Building Director Cris Thomas, Public Works Director Naseem Ghandour, City Recorder Robin Bond, and Deputy City Recorder Tony Lara

Others Speaking: Dave and Cam Terry with EZ Park. Vineyard residents Daria Evans, Kim Cornelius, Chip Price, David Pearce, Krystal Price, Jacob Schooley, and Steven Moss

1. CALL TO ORDER


 Mayor Stratton called the meeting to order at 6:00pm.

2. INVOCATION OR INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT (BY INVITATION)

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE (BY INVITATION)

4. PUBLIC HEARING


4.1. Amend the Consolidated Fee Schedule for the Transportation Utility Fee and Vineyard Days. Allow the Mayor the power to lower Fees on the Consolidated Fee Schedule


 Administrative Director David Kyle Herring outlined the changes to the Consolidated Fee Schedule which included setting the Transportation Utility Fee (TUF) to \$0.00 as well as changes to fees associated with Vineyard Days vendors and participants.


Daria Evans, living in the Villas neighborhood, questioned removing the fee for businesses and residents. She asked how many businesses were affected.


Councilmember McCumber replied with the business impact. He felt the fee was unwelcoming


to businesses. He mentioned that the Megaplex theater, but also smaller businesses had been adversely affected. He felt spending needed to be cut.

 Kim Cornelius, living in the Villas neighborhood, questioned if deleting the impact fee would be a better solution than simply setting the cost to 0.


 Councilmember Nair commented that he did not vote for the Transportation Utility Fee. He felt the resident side was equitable, but the business side seemed excessive. He would like to see the fee restructured. His main concerns were road maintenance, and possible delays in routine maintenance. He felt rebuilding a road would be more costly. He wished to avoid having to do new studies required by the state should the council wish to reinstate the fee later.

 The council briefly discussed the possibility of including a form of the transportation utility fee as part of an initial business license fee.

 Chip Price, living in the Providence neighborhood, expressed concern with the fee and felt that the city had already achieved the maximum amount of taxation that it could and supported removing the TUF.


 Mr. Herring explained the reasoning behind the portion of the resolution that allowed the mayor to reduce fees. The council briefly discussed the merits of that change, with some on council expressing concern that it may result in an influx of requests to the mayor's office for lower fees.


5. MAYOR AND COUNCILMEMBERS' DISCLOSURES/RECUSALS

 Councilmember Holdaway spoke about the proposed work to occur on 400 South near his property. He stated that it was purchased after the right of way had been established and that he does not financially benefit from the property and does not believe there is a conflict of interest. He added that in regards to his father's property that if it came to an eminent domain issue that he would not participate in any vote for that.

6. PUBLIC COMMENT


 Daria Evan, living in The Villas neighborhood, thanked the community for Library Donations.


 David Pearce, living in the Cascade neighborhood, also thanked the community for the donations. He also wanted to state that he agreed with Councilmember Lauret, he would be concerned if the council gave its authority away with respect to fees and taxes, as he felt that was akin to removing the voice of the tax payer.


 Krystal Price, living in the Waters Edge neighborhood, asked the council about the status of transferring the HOA from the developers to the neighborhood. The council discussed working with legal to find an answer to the issue.


7. WORK SESSION

7.1. EZ Park Presentation and Discussion

 Dave and Cam Terry, with EZ Park, presented their parking enforcement program and highlighted its success in other cities. They emphasized an approach that avoids towing, noting that towing often creates conflict, and instead demonstrated an automated camera system that reads license plates and issues digital citations. The program also includes digital permitting, with reporting provided directly to the city, and is designed to be scalable as a comprehensive parking management solution. They noted that signage would be installed by EZ Park to inform residents, with an estimated implementation timeline of 30 days.


 The Council discussed parking enforcement operations, including citation costs, permitting, and towing procedures. Councilmember Wood asked about patrol practices and costs. Councilmember Wood questioned permit pricing and the number of vehicles allowed per permit, it was clarified that the Council could establish those limits. Councilmember Holdaway requested that enforcement information be directed to the Code Enforcement Officer.


 Jacob Schooley, living in the Lake Front neighborhood asked about the customization of the escalation policy as well as for clarification on the monthly fee for a pass. A discussion ensued.


 Steven Moss, living in the Bridgeport neighborhood, asked for clarification on data storage and where specifically the license plate data would be stored, expressing data privacy concerns.

8. BUSINESS ITEMS


8.1. Resolution 2026-21 Amend the Consolidated Fee Schedule


 The mayor and council discussed the proposed amendments as well as the proposed change allowing for the mayor to lower fees if needed. Councilmember McCumber asked that the council retain the power to set fees. Both he and Councilmember Nair felt it was important to remove that section from the resolutions. As to the removal of the Transportation Utility Fee, the council felt it was a good idea and were confident that the budget would be adequate for road maintenance.


 Mr. Pearce agreed with Councilmember McCumbers thoughts on the council retaining control. He stated that the frequency of council meetings would allow for a quick response to someone seeking a reduction in fees.

 **Motion:** COUNCILMEMBER LAURET MOVED TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 2026-21, WITH THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO SECTION 5 AS PRESENTED. COUNCILMEMBER HOLDAWAY SECONDED. THE ROLL CALL WAS AS FOLLOWS: COUNCILMEMBERS NAIR, LAURET, WOOD, HOLDAWAY, AND MCCUMBER VOTED IN FAVOR. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.


8.2. Adopt Resolution 2026-19 In Support Of Parking Enforcement


 The Council considered a resolution supporting increased parking enforcement, focusing on addressing immediate safety hazards in high-density neighborhoods such as Bridgeport and LeCheminant. Discussion centered on whether a formal resolution was necessary versus administrative action, as well as balancing enforcement priorities with other public safety demands. Chief Deputy Rockwell outlined current enforcement efforts, operational constraints, and recommended amendments to the resolution to allow for officer discretion, use of authorized towing providers, and flexibility in responding to higher-priority calls.


 Ms. Evans suggested some minor text edits to both resolution 2026-19 as well as to the documents that were part of the agenda packet for Operation Neighborhood Shield.


 **Motion:** COUNCILMEMBER MCCUMBER MOTIONED TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 2026-19 IN SUPPORT OF PARKING ENFORCEMENT AS AMENDED. COUNCILMEMBER NAIR SECONDED. THE ROLL CALL WAS AS FOLLOWS COUNCILMEMBERS NAIR, LAURET, WOOD, HOLDAWAY, AND MCCUMBER VOTED IN FAVOR. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

8.3. Adopt Resolution 2026-20 To Form A Community Events Non-Profit

 The Council discussed a resolution to establish a community events commission and facilitate the creation of a nonprofit organization to support city events and encourage volunteerism. The intent was to shift events toward a more community-driven model, with the nonprofit enabling fundraising and tax-deductible donations. Councilmembers asked clarifying questions about the relationship between the commission and the nonprofit, governance structure, and legal considerations, including oversight, leadership roles, and the process for drafting and approving a charter.

 City Attorney Jesse Riddle advised that the resolution primarily serves as a starting point, with additional structure and policies to be developed later. The Council debated language to ensure appropriate oversight and clarity, ultimately amending the proposal to authorize the mayor to lead the nonprofit's creation, require council approval of appointments and the nonprofit charter, and allow the commission to elect its own leadership.


 Mr. Pearce asked for clarification on the process of having the mayor appoint the chair of the commission and not having the commission itself vote later to appoint the chair from their membership.


 **Motion:** COUNCILMEMBER MCCUMBER MOVED TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 2026-20 TO FORM A COMMUNITY EVENTS NON-PROFIT, WITH THE AMENDMENTS AGREED UPON DURING THE MEETING. COUNCILMEMBER LAURET SECONDED. THE ROLL CALL WAS AS FOLLOWS: COUNCILMEMBERS NAIR, LAURET, WOOD, HOLDAWAY, AND MCCUMBER VOTED IN FAVOR. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.


8.4. Approve the Neighborhood Shield Program

This item was removed from the agenda to be addressed at a future meeting.

8.5. Approve Creating A Neighborhood Commission, Establishing Neighborhood Districts, And Providing For The Appointment and Selection Of Commission Members

 The Council discussed a proposed neighborhood commission (Item 8.5), with initial suggestions to move the item to a future work session for further refinement. Discussion highlighted the value of recent neighborhood-led collaboration efforts, where residents organically organized, selected leaders, and built consensus without formal city intervention. Several councilmembers expressed concern that creating a formal commission could introduce unnecessary bureaucracy and lack community buy-in, noting that residents would likely continue to engage directly with the Council regardless. Alternative approaches were discussed, including relying on existing processes such as traffic calming petitions to ensure representative input.

 **Motion:** COUNCILMEMBER LAURET MOVED TO CONTINUE THE ITEM TO THE NEXT WORK SESSION. COUNCILMEMBER WOOD SECONDED. THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED THE MOTION.

 **Motion:** COUNCILMEMBER NAIR COUNTERMOTIONED TO STRIKE THE ITEM FROM FUTURE AGENDAS. COUNCILMEMBER MCCUMBER SECONDED. THE ROLL CALL WAS AS FOLLOWS: COUNCILMEMBERS NAIR, LAURET, WOOD, HOLDAWAY, AND MCCUMBER VOTED IN FAVOR. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 pm.

MINUTES APPROVED ON: _____

CERTIFIED CORRECT BY: 
TONY LARA, DEPUTY CITY RECORDER





**NOTICE OF A WORK
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
April 21, 2026, at 12:00 PM**

Present

- Mayor Zack Stratton
- Council Member Jacob Holdaway
- Council Member David Lauret
- Council Member Parker McCumber
- Council Member Ezra Nair (remotely)
- Council Member Jacob Wood

Staff Present: Administrative Director David Herring; Chief Deputy Holden Rockwell of the Utah County Sheriff’s Office; Redevelopment Agency Director Josh Daniels; Public Works Director Naseem Ghandour; Building Official Cris Johnson; Deputy City Recorder Tony Lara; and City Recorder Robin Bond.

Attending Remotely: City Attorney Jesse Riddle

Others Speaking: Vineyard Residents David Pearce and Sara Cameron, Flagship representative Pete Evans.

Also Attending: Sara Cameron, Jane Pearce, Trinity Ewing, Kim Cornelius, and others whose names were illegible or who did not sign in.

AGENDA

Presiding Mayor Zack Stratton

1. CALL TO ORDER, INVOCATION, INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT, AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Stratton called the meeting to order at 12:02 pm. Council Member Lauret gave the prayer and pledge of allegiance. Council Member Wood joined the meeting at 12:07 pm.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Pete Evans reserved his comments until after the work discussion.

3. WORK SESSION

3.1 Discuss SB-284 and Resolution Pack

Council Member Lauret noted the need to compare the City’s current zoning code with the items listed in the initial resolution to identify gaps. He requested Planner Cache Hancey provide a brief report.

43 Planner Hancey provided background information on the City’s zoning and land use practices
44 and reviewed the City’s authority under the Utah Municipal Land Use, Development, and
45 Management Act (LUDMA), Title 10, Chapter 9a of the Utah Code. The presentation outlined
46 permitted, conditional, temporary, and non-permitted uses, including the review and approval
47 processes and the City’s ability to impose reasonable conditions on conditional uses.

48 Staff reviewed the City’s zoning framework, including the base Vineyard zoning code and
49 special purpose zoning districts, and explained options available when proposed developments
50 do not conform to existing zoning, including rezonings and development agreements. It was
51 noted that state law prohibits requiring a development agreement for compliant permitted uses.

52 Staff also summarized key requirements of SB 284, including posting fees and application
53 checklists online, timelines and appeal rights related to Planning Commission actions, limits on
54 third-party appeals, changes to appeal authorities, Planning Commission training requirements,
55 and updates to detached ADU (Accessory Dwelling Units) standards. Staff indicated the City is
56 largely compliant but will need to review and update certain code provisions in coordination with
57 legal counsel.

58 Staff offered to provide further comments on the proposed resolutions and noted that water rights
59 issues under SB 284 would be deferred to Public Work Director/Engineer Naseem Ghandour.

60 Mr Ghandour addressed questions related to water rights requirements under SB 284, focusing
61 on proportionality and exactions. It was explained that municipalities may only require water
62 rights in proportion to the actual impact and water demand of the approved use. A city may not
63 require a developer to dedicate more water rights than necessary for the proposed use.

64 Staff clarified that while cities are not obligated to provide water rights to developments,
65 municipalities may adopt policies requiring developers to provide or purchase water rights.
66 Vineyard’s current structure includes developers purchasing water rights through established fees
67 tied to water rights already owned by the City.

68 Staff noted that proposed resolutions contemplate further direction to develop formal policies
69 regarding water rights requirements. Final legal interpretation and policy guidance on these
70 matters would be provided by the City Attorney.

71

72 3.2. Resolution RDA-2026-02 Hiring Up To Three Advisors For The RDA Board

73 David Luray presented a resolution proposing authorization to establish up to three RDA advisor
74 positions to assist with an agreed-upon procedures audit of the Redevelopment Agency (RDA). The
75 advisors would support the auditor, Chris Harding, by gathering historical records, contracts, and
76 institutional knowledge related to prior RDA actions, policies, and financial decisions.

77 Council discussed that RDA documentation over several decades is fragmented or incomplete,
78 particularly regarding large financial commitments and interlocal participation. The advisors would
79 assist in reconstructing historical context, evaluating legal and financial frameworks, and supporting
Page 2 of 4; April 21, 2026, City Council Agenda

80 the development of improved policies and procedures. The discussion clarified that this effort is not
81 a forensic audit and is not anticipated to result in litigation.

82 Councilmembers asked questions regarding the proposed structure, scope, and duration of the
83 positions, including whether they should be filled as employees or contractors and whether
84 permanent RDA staffing should be considered. It was clarified that positions would follow a standard
85 hiring process, would be temporary and objective-based, and may be adjusted after completion of
86 the audit.

87 Council generally expressed support for obtaining additional resources to improve transparency,
88 accountability, and future governance of the RDA. No formal action was taken at this time.

89 **4. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

90 **4.1 Volunteer Changes and Support**

91 Council Member Holdaway reported regarding outreach and coordination with local faith-based and
92 community organizations for volunteer efforts. It was reported that multiple religious organizations
93 participated in meetings and expressed strong interest in supporting City events and service projects.

94 The committee noted that participating organizations expressed a desire for clearer direction from
95 the City regarding volunteer opportunities, including specific dates, number of volunteers needed,
96 duration, and required materials. It was suggested that the City improve coordination by annually
97 identifying volunteer and service opportunities for departments such as the Library, Vineyard Cares,
98 Recreation Center, Events, and Public Works.

99 Council discussed the concept of making the City more “volunteer-ready” by compiling and
100 publishing a centralized list of volunteer needs each year, allowing organizations to plan and commit
101 resources in advance. Feedback indicated that organizations are willing to fulfill identified needs if
102 opportunities are clearly communicated.

103 No formal action was taken.

104 **5. BUSINESS ITEMS**

105 **5.1. Mayor's Proclamation for Arbor Day**

106 A proclamation to formally recognize Arbor Day and encourage residents to
107 participate in tree planting and urban forestry efforts. Arbor Day has been observed
108 nationally since 1872 and promotes environmental stewardship and community
109 beautification.

110

111 Mayor Stratton recognized April 24, 2026, as Arbor Day and encouraged residents to support
112 efforts to plant and protect trees and protect our wetlands.

113

114 **6. CLOSED SESSION**

115 The Mayor and City Council, pursuant to Utah Code 52-4-205, may vote to go into a
116 closed session for the purpose of (these are just a few of the items listed, see Utah Code 52-
117 4-205 for the entire list):

118 a Discussion of the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of
119 an individual

120

121 No closed session was held.

122

123 **ADJOURNMENT**

124

125 The meeting adjourned at 1:06 pm.

126

DRAFT



**CITY OF VINEYARD
STATE OF UTAH
PROCLAMATION
Professional Municipal Clerks Week
May 3–9, 2026**

WHEREAS, the Office of the Municipal Clerk is a time-honored and essential component of local government, providing continuity, transparency, and accountability in municipal operations; and

WHEREAS, Municipal Clerks perform critical functions including maintaining official records, administering elections, supporting public meetings, preserving public documents, and ensuring compliance with state and local laws; and

WHEREAS, Municipal Clerks serve as a vital and trusted connection between elected officials, city staff, and the public, fostering open government and civic engagement; and

WHEREAS, Professional Municipal Clerks uphold the highest standards of ethics, professionalism, and service while adapting to evolving legal, technological, and public service demands; and

WHEREAS, the year 2026 marks the **57th Annual Professional Municipal Clerks Week**, sponsored by the International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC), to recognize the dedicated service of Municipal Clerks worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vineyard is privileged to be served by dedicated professionals within the Recorder’s Office who exemplify excellence in public service;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, by Mayor Zack Stratton and the Vineyard City Council, that the week of **May 3 through May 9, 2026**, is hereby proclaimed “**Professional Municipal Clerks Week**” in Vineyard City, Utah; and

BE IT FURTHER PROCLAIMED, that the Mayor and City Council formally recognize and express sincere appreciation to City Recorder Robin Bond and Deputy City Recorder Tony Lara and to all Professional Municipal Clerks for their professionalism, dedication, integrity, and commitment to serving their residents and supporting the effective operation of municipal government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Vineyard have hereunto set their hands and caused the Seal of the City to be affixed this 5th day of May, 2026.

Mayor Stratton _____

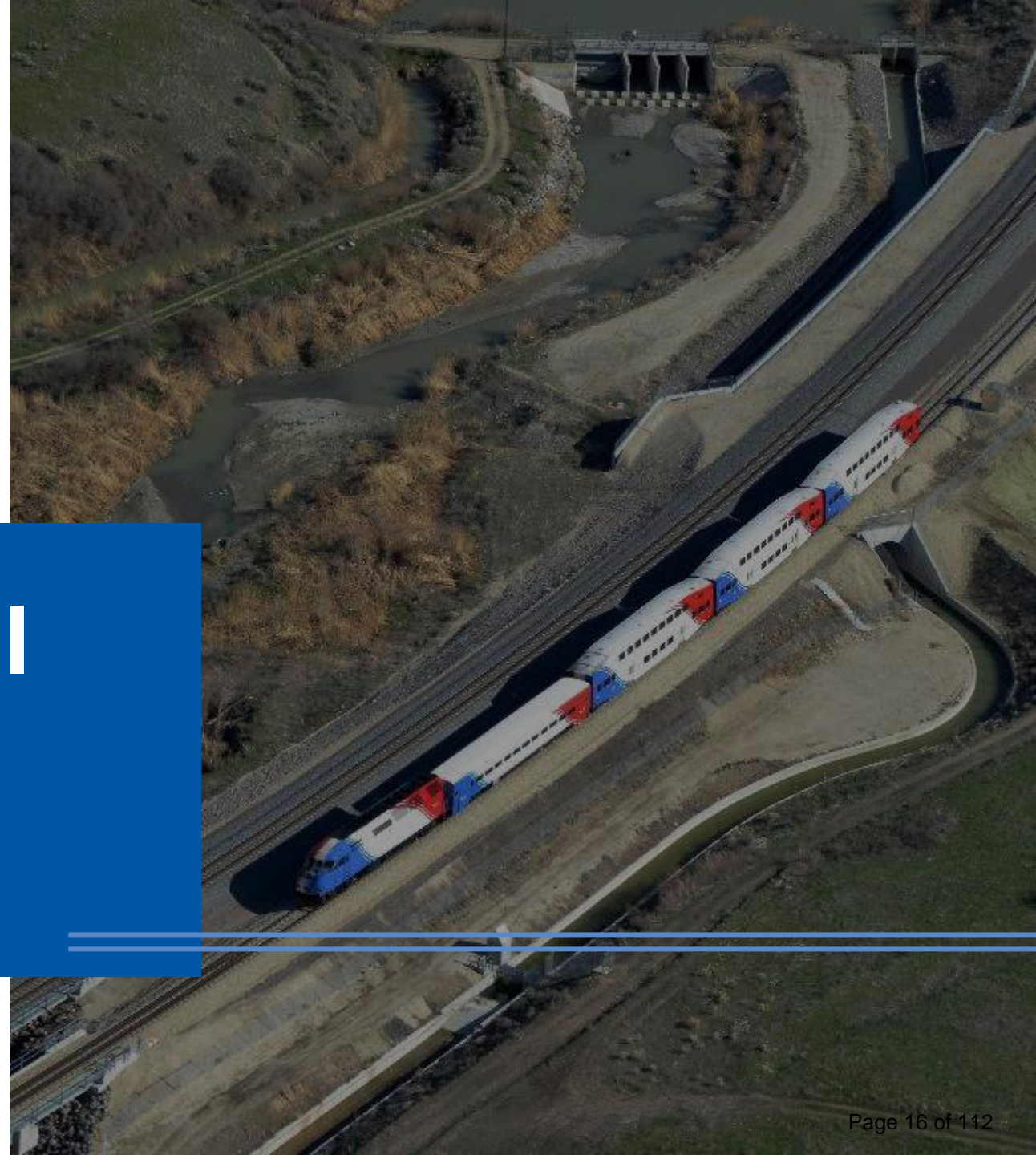
Attest: _____

FRONT RUNNER 2X

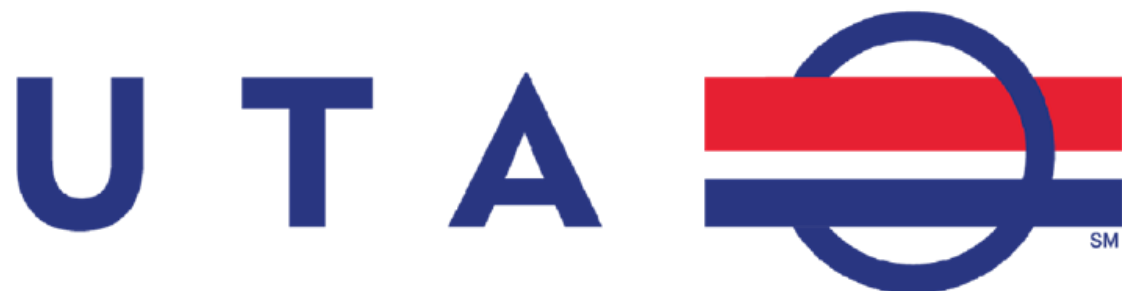


Vineyard City Council Presentation

May 5, 2026



Project Team



Why Strategic Double Tracking?



Project Purpose



- FrontRunner ridership is at 90% capacity in the peak-hour peak direction.
- The project would double (2X) train frequency in the existing FrontRunner corridor to reduce congestion and increase ridership.



Project Benefits



Increased Frequency
(15-minute peak, 30-minute off peak)



Increased Ridership
(53% increase)



Improved Reliability



Increased Choice
(17% faster than I-15 by 2050)



Supports Economic Development

FrontRunner 2X Improvements



11 Double-track Sections



1 New Station



1 Track Realignment

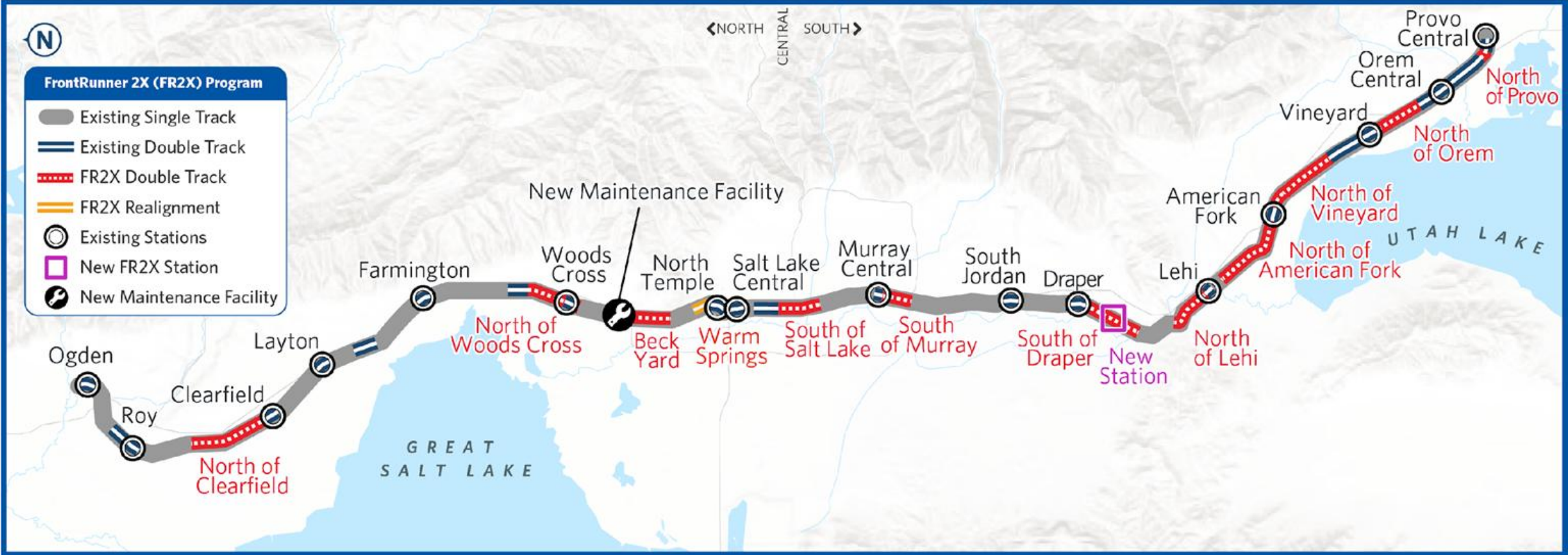


10 New Trainsets

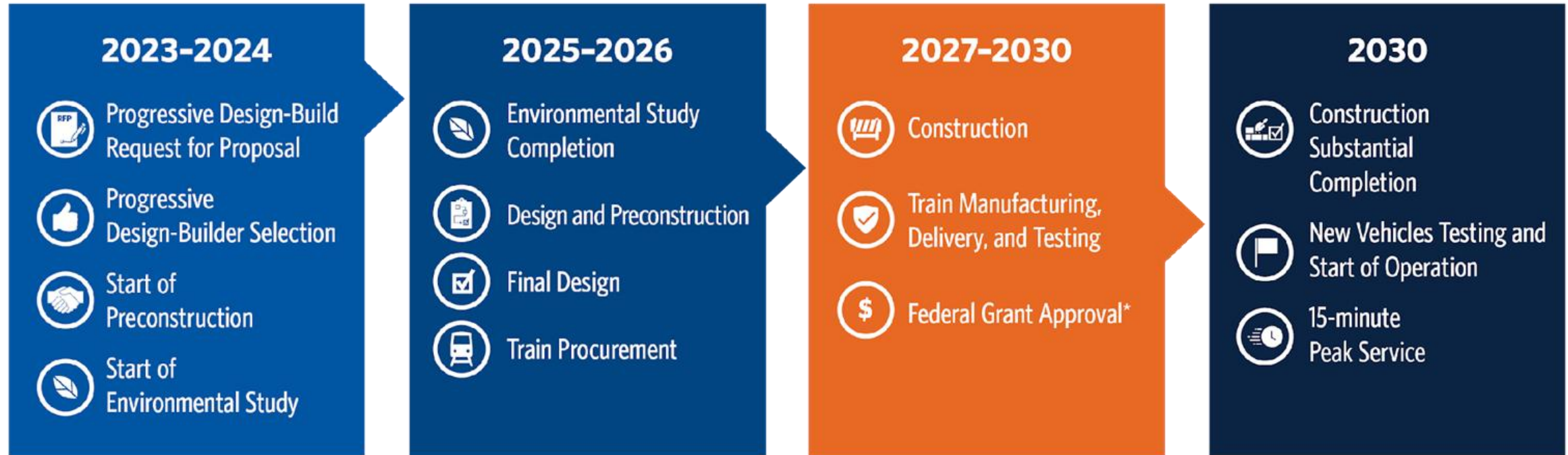


1 Maintenance Facility

Project Map



Project Timeline



*Expected 2027

Design Overview

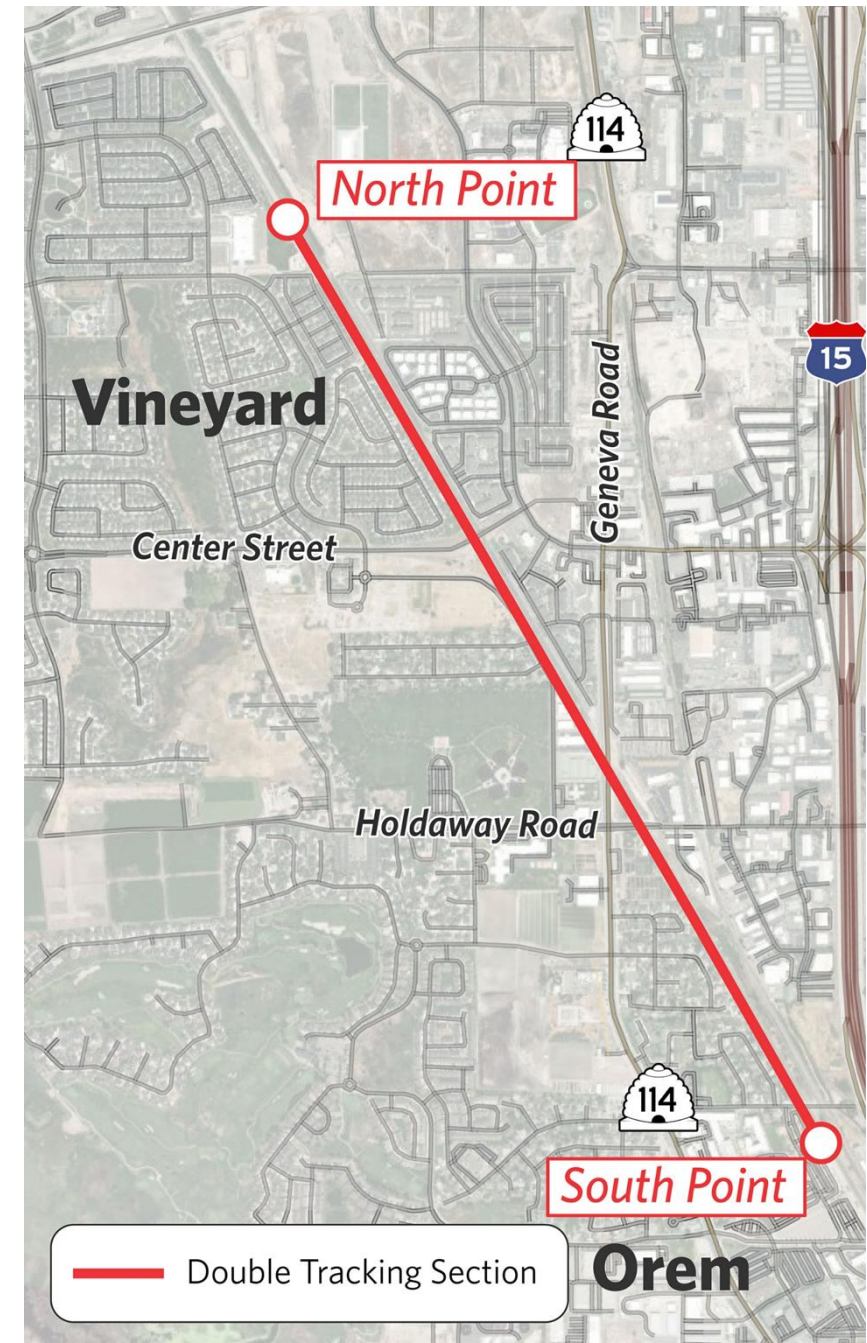
North Point: Existing double track north of 400 North

South Point: Orem Station

Length: 1.7 mi

Description:

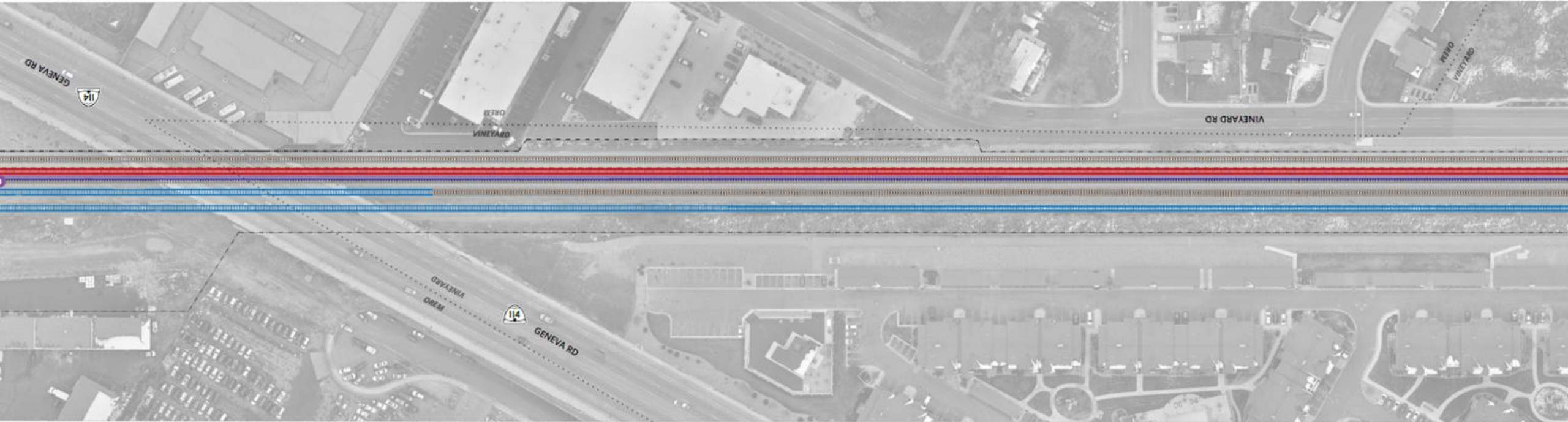
The North of Orem section will extend double track 1.7 miles from existing double track north of 400 North in Vineyard to the Orem Station. This project will also remove existing turnouts, crossing panels and signals north of Geneva Road, shift Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) track, remove the UPRR signal bridge south of Geneva Road, install a new turnout, widen the existing track bed and relocate utilities.



Vineyard City Project Limits

North Point: Existing double track north of 400 North

South Point: Geneva Road



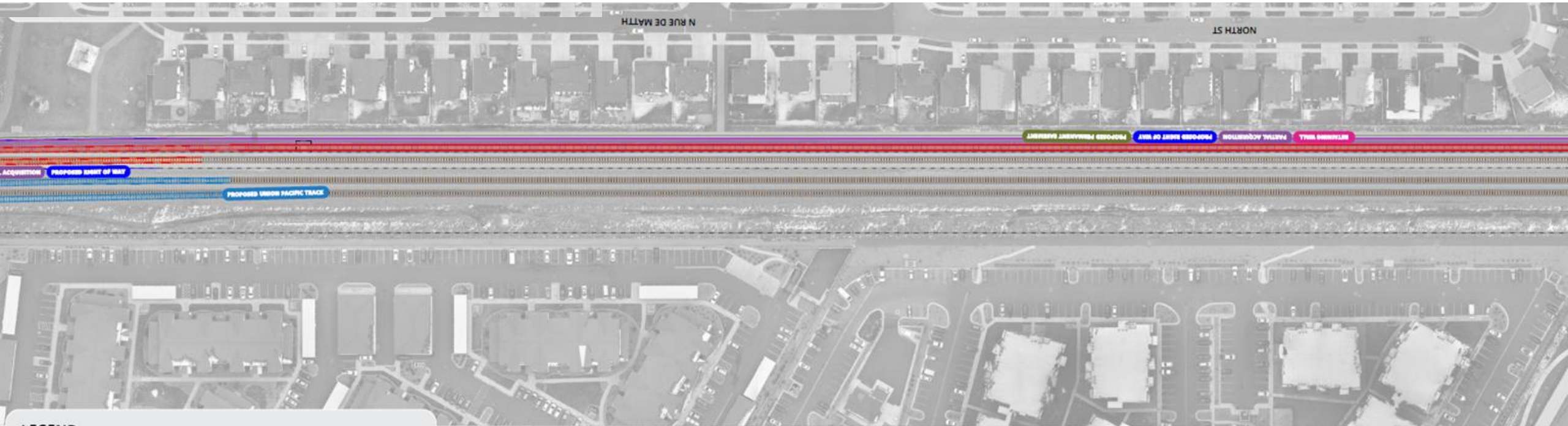
Vineyard City Limits



LEGEND

Existing Track	Proposed Right of Way
Proposed FrontRunner Track	Proposed Retaining Wall
Proposed Union Pacific Track	Proposed Permanent Easement
Partial Parcel Acquisition	Existing Permanent Easement
Existing Right of Way	

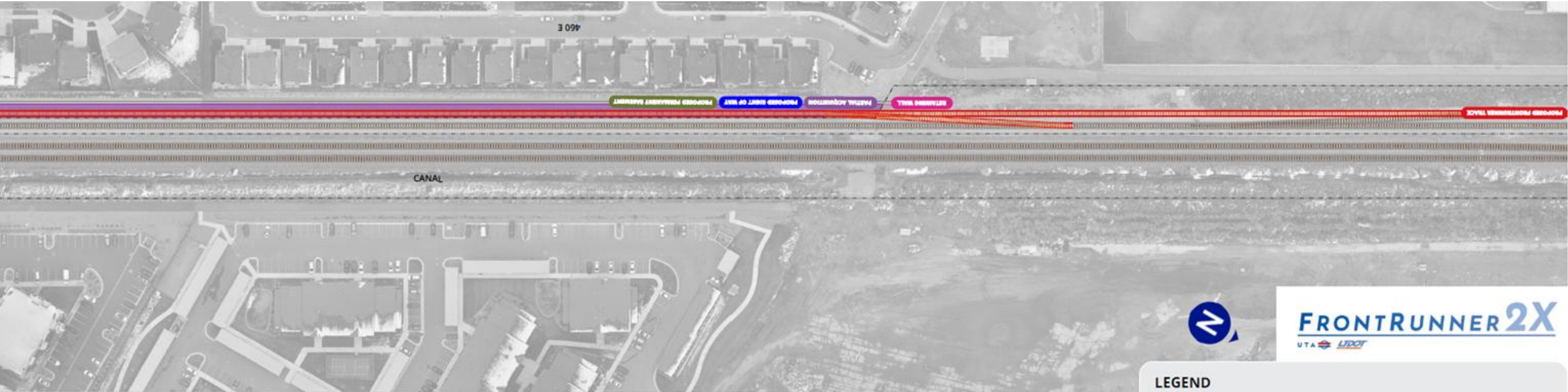
Vineyard City Limits



LEGEND

Existing Track	Proposed Right of Way
Proposed FrontRunner Track	Proposed Retaining Wall
Proposed Union Pacific Track	Proposed Permanent Easement
Partial Parcel Acquisition	Existing Permanent Easement
Existing Right of Way	

Vineyard City Limits



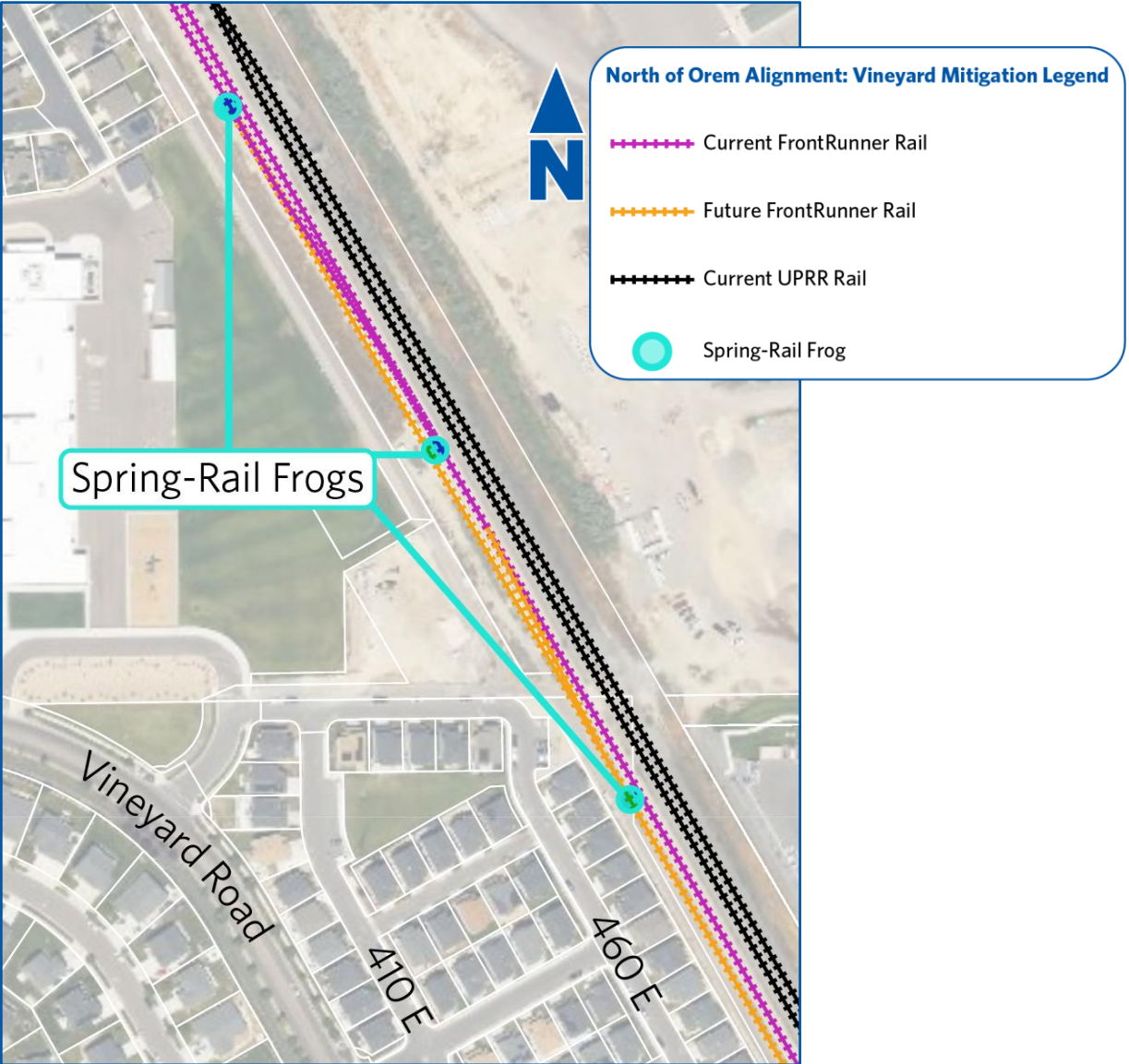
LEGEND

Existing Track	Proposed Right of Way
Proposed FrontRunner Track	Proposed Retaining Wall
Proposed Union Pacific Track	Proposed Permanent Easement
Partial Parcel Acquisition	Existing Permanent Easement
Existing Right of Way	

Environmental Overview

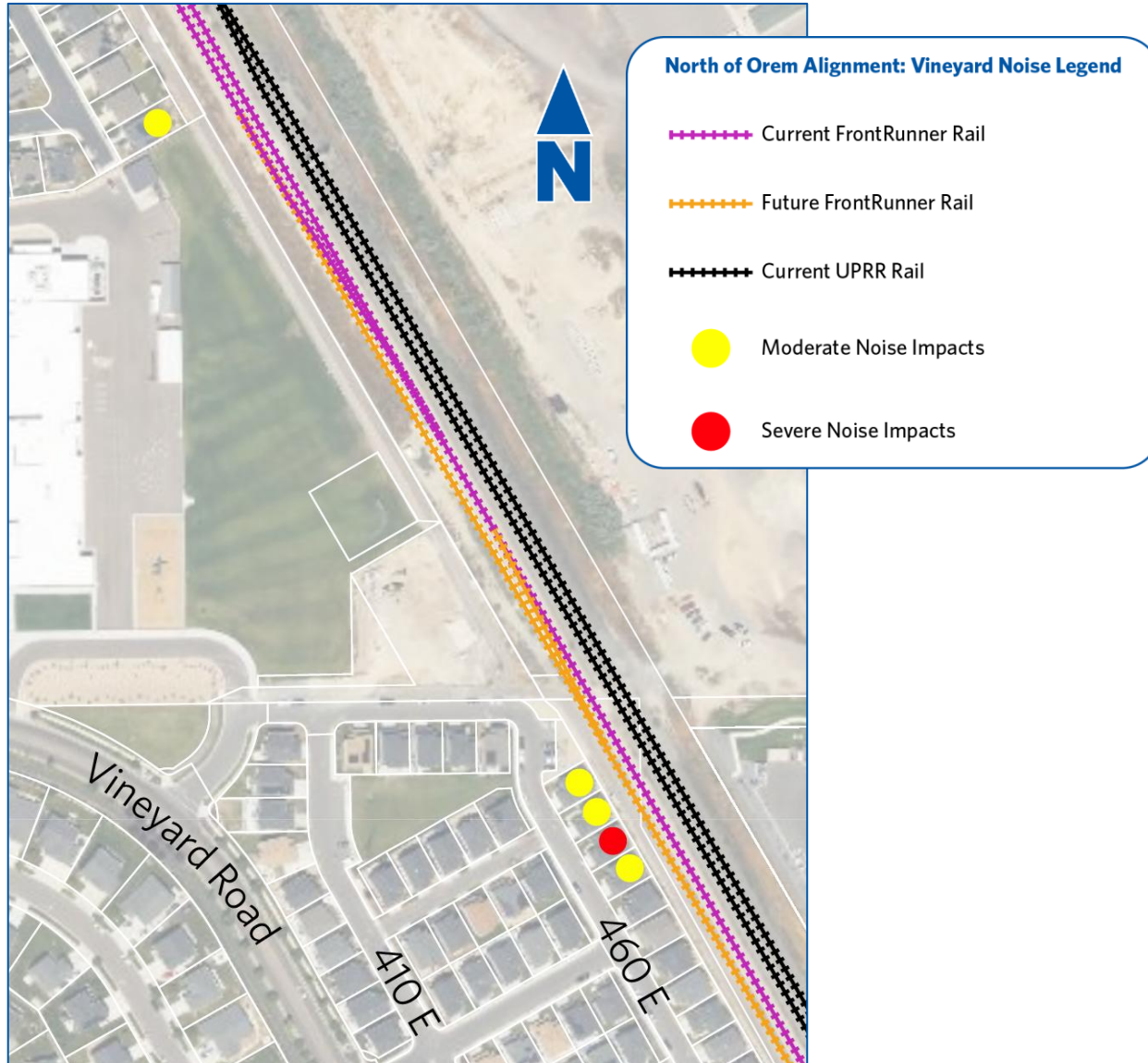
- No impacts to aquatic/biological resources.
- Rendezvous Park will not be impacted; however, there will be construction work adjacent to the Park.
- Noise and vibration impacts identified near 400 North.

Noise and Vibration Mitigation



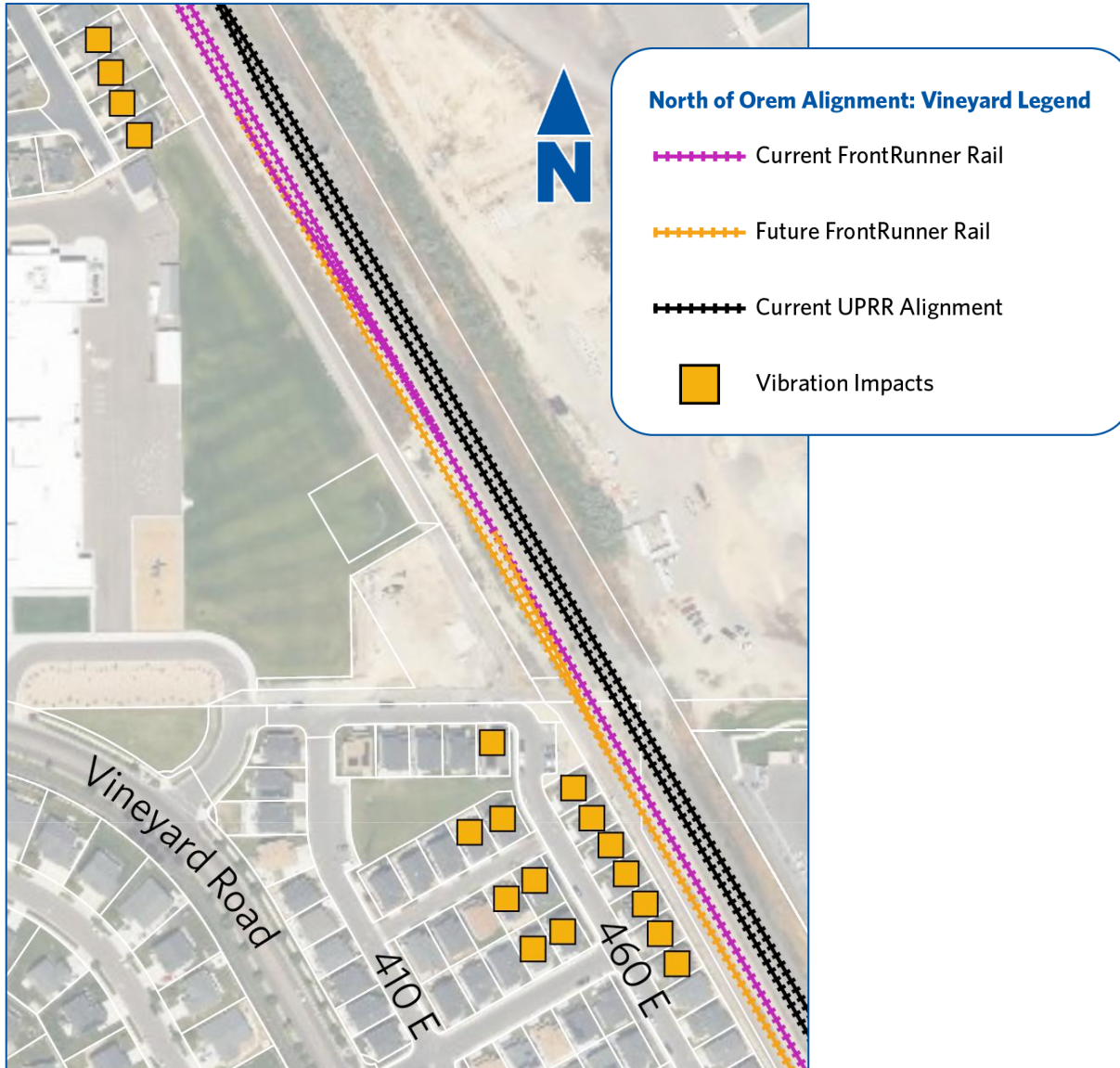
- Noise and vibration impacts will be mitigated with the implementation of spring-rail frogs at crossovers.
- The proposed mitigation will eliminate all impacts.

Noise Impacts



- Four properties have a moderate noise impact, and one property has a severe noise impact.
- Noise impacts are due to a new crossover location.

Vibration Impacts



- Total of 18 properties have vibration impacts.
- Vibration impacts are due to a new crossover location.



Next Steps

- Neighborhood meeting to share noise and vibration analysis results with nearby residents is currently being scheduled.
- Currently finalizing design.
- Contractor has been selected as FrontRunner Forward Partners.
- Construction is anticipated as early as 2027.

Stay Informed

Website: FrontRunner2X.utah.gov

Email: FrontRunner2X@utah.gov

Phone: 888-882-0373





Water Use Update

Devan Peterson
Water & Sewer Manager
&
Steve Jones, P.E.
HAL Engineers

1. Introduction
2. Water Quality Report
3. Water Tank & Booster Station Update
4. Water Usage (2024/2025 & 2025/2026)
5. Future Water Needs
6. CUWCD Water Supply Agreement
7. NUCAC Regional Water Use Plan initiative
8. Q&A

Water Quality Report

- Submitted Annually to Division of Drinking Water.
- Made Public on our Website, Utility Bills, and at City Hall.
- Test Results Compliant with State & Federal regulations.
- 1 Violation in Q4 2025 for failing to take test. Corrected Same Day.

We at Vineyard City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



Water Tank & Booster Station

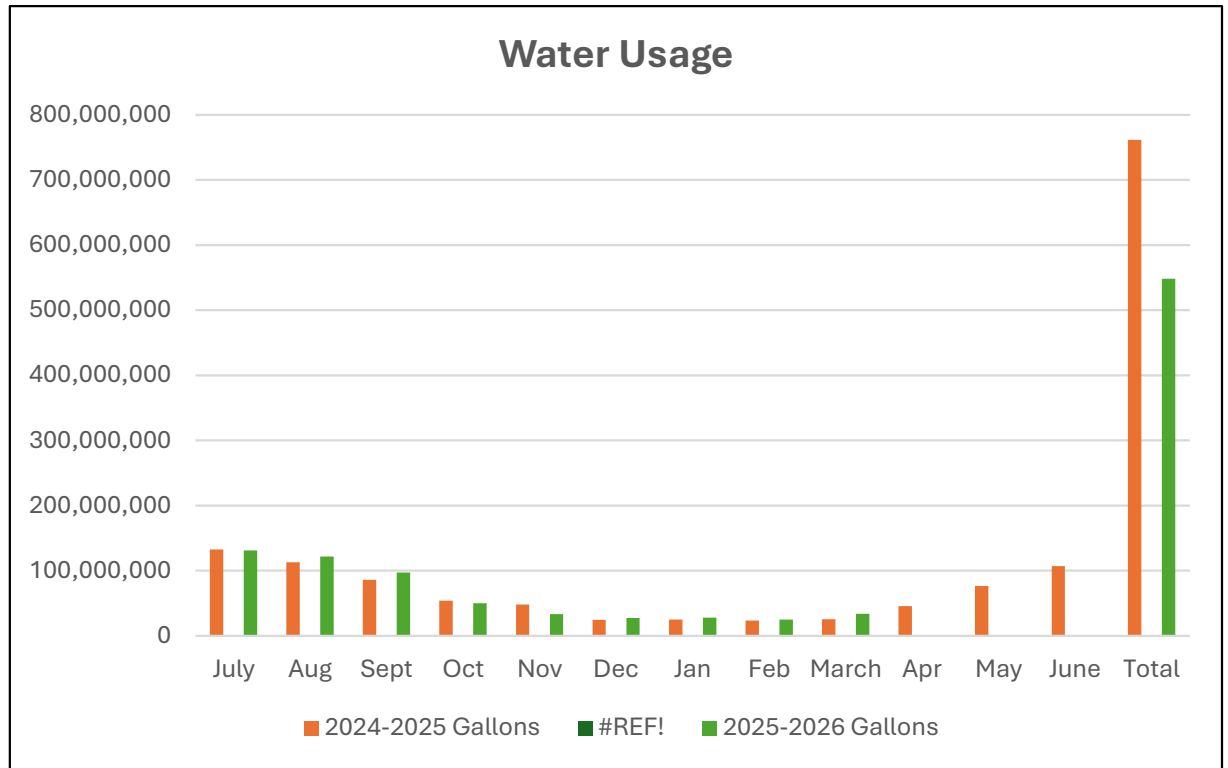
- 6 MG Water Tank Completed on Nov 2025.
- Booster Station Commissioned on March 2026.
- Fulfills Water Capacity Agreement with CUWCD.
- Provides For Fire Suppression Pressure.



Water Usage Update

	2024-2025 Gallons		2025-2026 Gallons
July	132,484,720	July	131,064,000
Aug	113,078,630	Aug	122,088,000
Sept	85,988,000	Sept	97,148,000
Oct	54,185,000	Oct	50,325,000
Nov	48,246,000	Nov	33,241,000
Dec	24,571,000	Dec	27,330,000
Jan	25,205,692	Jan	27,949,000
Feb	23,411,000	Feb	25,177,000
March	25,550,000	March	33,827,000
Apr	45,674,339	Apr	
May	76,430,391	May	
June	107,006,000	June	
Total	761,830,772		548,149,000

Population Growth
Shorter & Dry Winter Season



Water Usage Update

- Next Central Utah Water Purchase Allocation Coming July 2026
- Implement Water Conservation Plan
- Develop Secondary Water Master Plan
- Flip the Strip of City Detention Areas
- Acquire Water, both for Irrigation and Drinking

Drought
DO YOUR PART
Save H2O

- Despite recent storms, 100% of Utah is in drought
- Snowpack peaked at 75% of normal
- Reservoir levels are at 59% of normal, compared to 67% this time last year

UTAH DNR
SLOW FLOW SAVE H2O

Drought.Utah.Gov


The poster features a red background on the left with white text and blue water drop icons. On the right, there is a photograph of a dry, hilly landscape with a winding road and a reservoir in the distance. The text 'Drought.Utah.Gov' is overlaid on the bottom right of the photo.

Gov. Cox issues drought emergency order
Published 04-21-22

Source: <https://water.utah.gov/>



Future Water Needs



VINEYARD
STAY CONNECTED

**DRINKING WATER MASTER PLAN
AND CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN**

(HAL Project No.: 319.04.100)

CHAPTER 8 FUTURE SYSTEM

This chapter addresses the recommended future construction and operation of the distribution system.

FUTURE NEEDS AND STRATEGIES

Strategies to secure necessary water and infrastructure capacity are discussed in this section.

Source Needs

A comparison of projected buildout average yearly demands and the currently planned 5-year contract buydown with CUWCD is shown in Table 8-1.

**Table 8-1
Comparison of Future Average
Yearly Supply and Projected Demand**

Condition	Average Yearly Demand (ac-ft/yr)
5-Year Contract Buydown	3,500
10-Year Projected Demand	5,332
Buildout Projected Demand	8,528
Future Need	5,028



CUWCD Agreement

- **Supply:** 2,000 AF/year of CWP water delivered to Vineyard per phased schedule
- **Cost:** One-time development fee + ongoing annual fees (pay regardless of use)
- **Delivery:** Limited by system capacity; surcharges apply if limits are exceeded
- **Terms:** Use restricted to City; includes compliance requirements; long-term agreement

30-Jun-26
(A)

EXHIBIT A - VINEYARD CITY CWP FY2026A Agreement

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Fiscal Year (ie FY2008-09 = July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009)	One Time Development Take Down Fee (\$/AF)	Annual Volume of Purchased Water For Which One Time Development Fee is Due** (AF)	Annual Volume of Purchased Water that is Deliverable Water (AF)	Annual Fee <i>Actual</i> and Estimated Future As set annually by CUWCD* (\$/AF)
2020-21	<i>\$10,600</i>	0	0	<i>\$509</i>
2021-22	<i>\$10,870</i>	0	0	<i>\$532</i>
2022-23	<i>\$11,140</i>	0	0	<i>\$556</i>
2023-24	<i>\$11,420</i>	0	0	<i>\$581</i>
2024-25	<i>\$11,700</i>	0	0	<i>\$604</i>
2025-26	<i>\$11,990</i>	0	0	<i>\$634</i>
2026-27	\$12,290	150	150	\$663
2027-28	\$12,600	150	300	\$693
2028-29	\$12,920	150	450	\$724
2029-30	\$13,240	150	600	\$756
2030-31	\$13,640	150	750	\$790
2031-32	\$14,040	150	900	\$826
2032-33	\$14,540	150	1,050	\$863
2033-34	\$15,040	150	1,200	\$902
2034-35	\$15,570	150	1,350	\$943
2035-36	\$16,120	150	1,500	\$985
2036-37	\$16,680	150	1,650	\$1,029
2037-38	\$17,300	150	1,800	\$1,076
2038-39	\$17,950	150	1,950	\$1,124
2039-40	\$18,670	50	2,000	\$1,175
Totals		2,000		

Actual previous fee amounts are in Italics and Blue as set annually by CUWCD Board of Trustees

*Future Fee amounts are estimated amounts and are subject to change before being adopted annually by CUWCD

** If Takedown schedule is revised in accordance to Paragraph 4(a) this column will be revised also.

NUCAC

- **Regional Coordination & Conservation:** Cities collaborate to reduce demand, align policies, and implement consistent conservation practices across North Utah County.
- **Data-Driven Planning:** Uses shared data, demand projections, and integrated modeling (groundwater, surface, hydraulic) to evaluate system capacity and future scenarios.
- **Long-Term Supply Strategy:** Applies a supply-first approach (surface, groundwater, reuse) to identify infrastructure, policy, and conservation solutions through 2100.
- **Resiliency & Drought Preparedness:** Strengthens the region's ability to manage shortages, respond to drought, and sustain growth through coordinated planning.
- **Value to Vineyard:** Participation ensures access to regional data, funding opportunities, and prioritized infrastructure planning, reducing risk and supporting reliable future water supply.

NORTH UTAH COUNTY WATER SUPPLY PLANNING KICKOFF AND PARTNERING MEETING






The Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) invites the North Utah County cities to attend a Water Supply Planning Kickoff and Partnering Meeting on **Monday, May 11**. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss regional water supply planning, understand individual utility priorities and build relationships for effective future collaboration. Lunch will be provided.

MEETING ATTENDANCE

Please invite other representatives from your organization, such as:

- Engineers
- Planners
- Public Works Director
- City Manager
- City Council Members (over water or planning)

MEETING DETAILS

-  **DATE:** Monday, May 11
-  **TIME:** 11 a.m. – 2 p.m.
-  **WHERE:**
CUWCD Building 2
1426 East 750 North Street
Orem, UT 84097

Please forward the calendar appointment to all invitees and encourage them to "Accept" or "Decline" the appointment so we have an accurate head count for lunch. If you have any dietary restrictions, please contact Sacha Butler-Gomez at sacha@cuwcd.gov.

AGENDA

- Welcome & Introductions
- Planning Overview
 - Regional Water Supply Plan
 - Water Shortage & Drought Contingency
- Community Challenges Exercise
- Lunch
- Community Prioritization Exercise
- Collaboration Activity
- Next Steps



Questions

Water Use Update

Devan Peterson
Water & Sewer Manager
&
Steve Jones, P.E.
HAL Engineers



2025



**ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER QUALITY
REPORT**



Vineyard City is pleased to present to you, our customer, with the most current Drinking Water Quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Devan Peterson at 385-378-5197. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held biweekly on the first and third Tuesday monthly at 6 pm located in the City Hall building.

Vineyard City provides its consumers with ground and surface water. Our water sources include Central Utah Water and Orem City Water.



Lead Information

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Vineyard City conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at thirty (30) locations every three (3) years.

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Vineyard City conducted thirty (30) lead samples during 2023. Sampling results can be obtained by emailing devanp@vineyardutah.gov

Vineyard City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Coliform Positive Results

Water samples taken in February 2025 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria can indicate that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Some symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria, we took steps to identify and correct the problem, repeat samples showed no coliform bacteria in the month of February.

Disinfection By-Products Monitoring violation:

We periodically monitor Disinfection By-Products in the distribution system to meet all regulatory requirements. In fourth quarter of 2025 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for a Chlorine Residual is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Drinking Water Source Plan for Vineyard City is available for your review. This plan contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our Source(s) have been determined to have a medium level of susceptibility from potential contamination sources such as septic tanks, industrial areas, etc. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about the source protection plan.

Vineyard City routinely monitors contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2025. It is important to remember that all water sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W)- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	ViolaCon Y/N	Level Detected ND/ Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminant
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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2025	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.18	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2025	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Ammony	N	0.7	Ppb	6	6	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	1.8	Ppb	0	10	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	61-580	Ppb	0	2000	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1.6-3.3	Ppm	NA	None set by EPA	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.0.556 b.1	Ppm	0	AL=1.3	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

a. Lead b. 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 5 b.0	Ppb	0	AL=15	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-6	Ppb	0	200	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	117-160	Ppb	0	4000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	N	ND-2.4	Ppb	0	50	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	7.5-26.6	Ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	13.9-40.4	Ppm	0	1000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	148-288	Ppm	0	2000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TTHM Total trihalomethanes	Y*	18-53	Ppb	0	80	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	Y*	13-20	ppb	0	60	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha emitters	N	2.2 - 4.4	pCi/1	0	15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.35 - 0.53	pCi/1	0	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800- 426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Vineyard City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



VINEYARD

STAY CONNECTED

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

**DEVAN PETERSON, BRANDON MASON, CHRIS JACKSON,
TYSON GERSBACH, TONY TIENDA, HUNTER CAMPBELL, PATRICK JAMES**

**If you have questions about this report or your water utility,
please contact the Vineyard City Public Works Water Division:**

Devan Peterson at 385-378-5197

VINEYARD CITY TREE CITY USA

GEORGE SCHRAMM, ISA-ARBORIST
BLAINE NIELSEN, ISA-ARBORIST



TREE CITY USA

DESIGNATED IN 2020

Requirements:

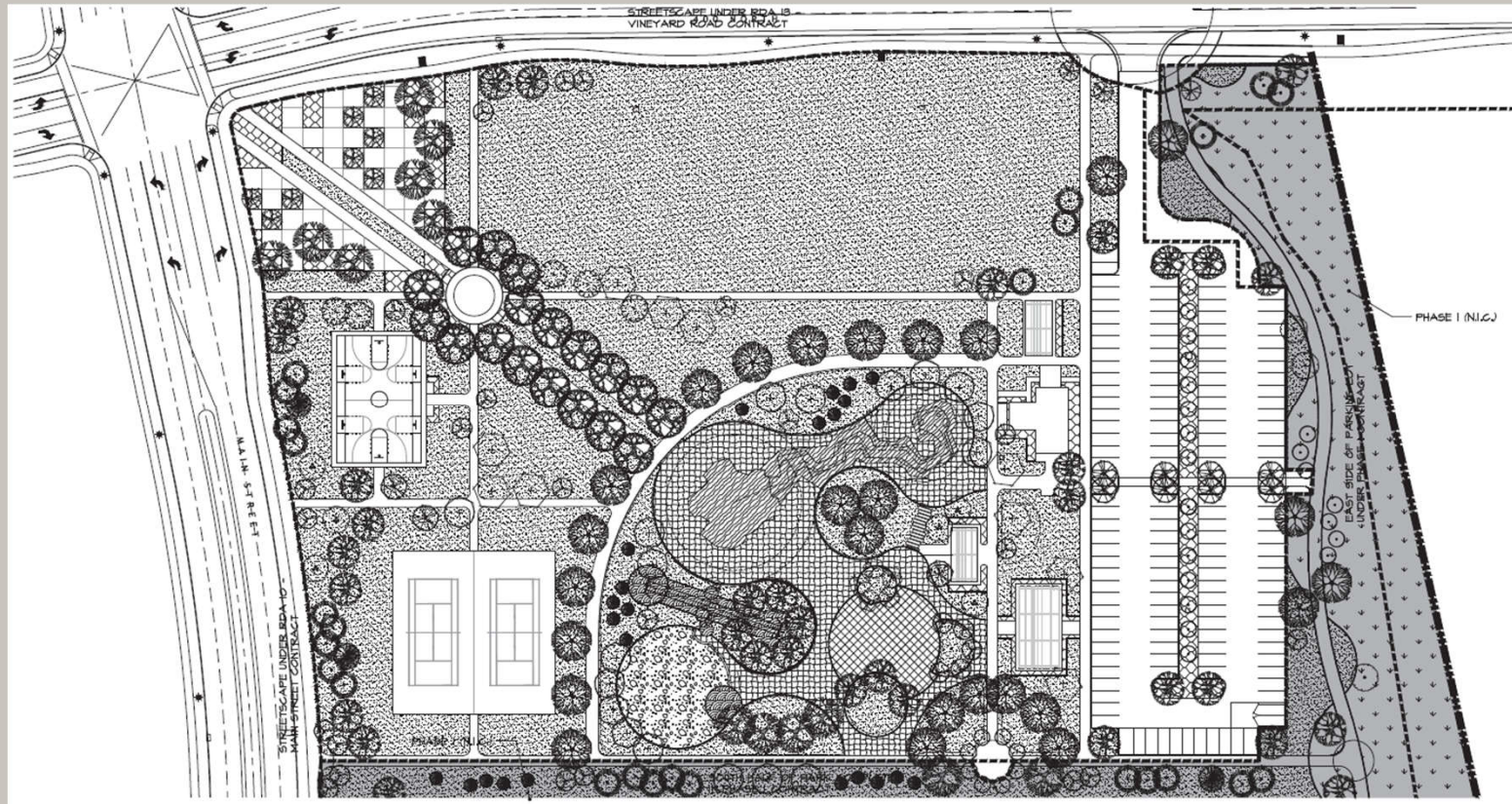
- Maintain a tree board or department
- Have a community tree ordinance
- Spend at least \$2 per capita on urban forestry
- Celebrate Arbor Day

Benefits:

- Environmental Health: Cleaner air
- Increased Property Values: Curb Appeal
- Improved Stormwater Quality
- Enhanced Community Pride

GROVE PARK TREE REPLACEMENT PLAN

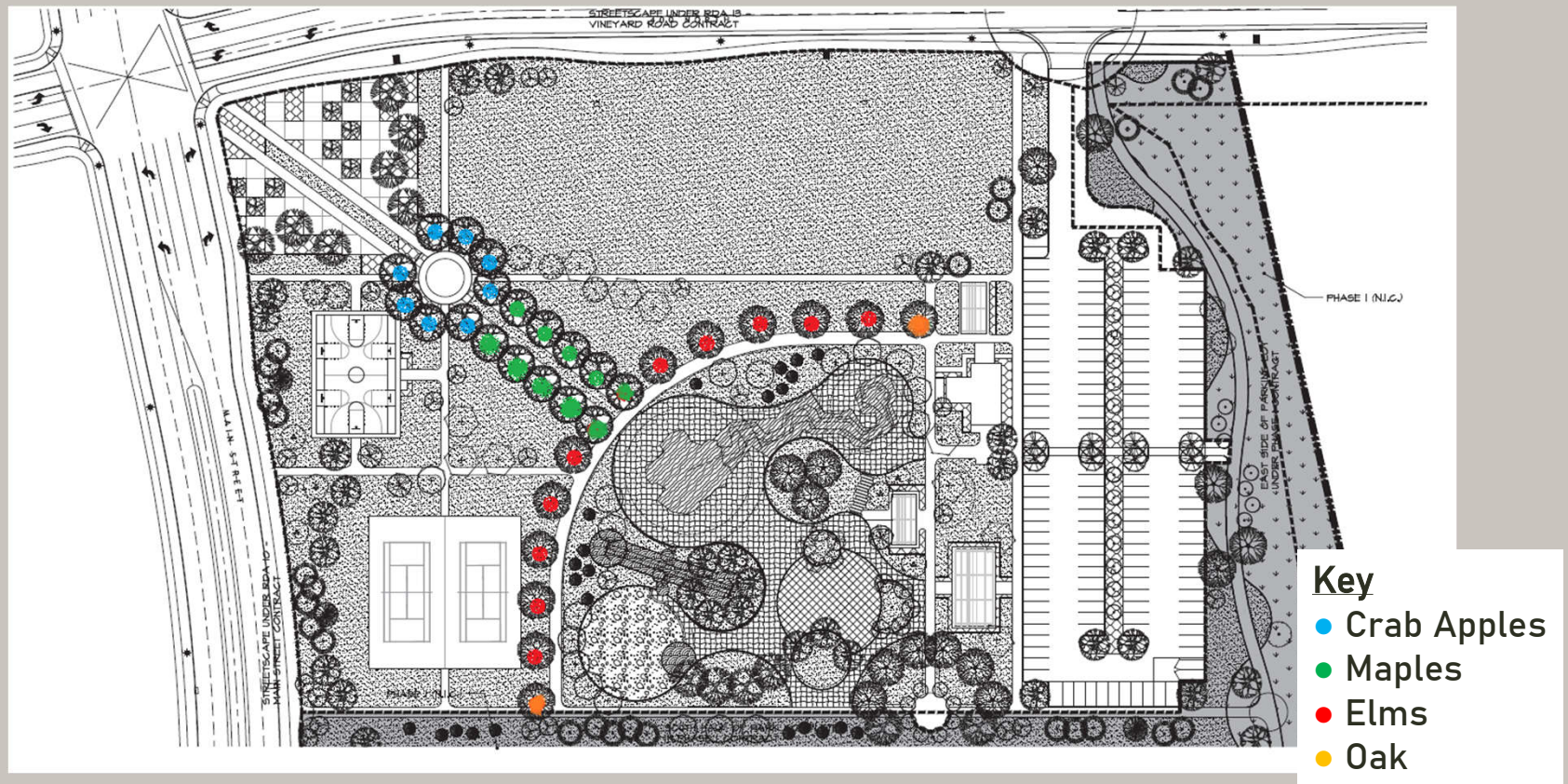
ORIGINAL PLANTING DESIGN (2018)



LOST TREES IN THE PARK



NEW TREES PLANTING



WHY THE HIGH LOSS OF TREES

- Planting in 2018, No City Arborist
- Poor Planting Practices (to deep, planted in baskets)
- Not Enough Care Give During Establishment
- Soil Conditions (Compacted Soils)
- Poor Tree Selection



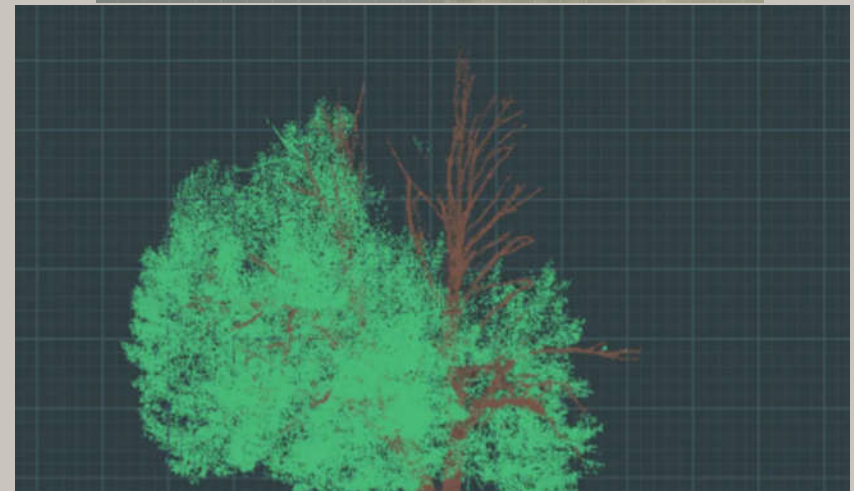
MAKING IT BETTER

- Proving Period with City ISA Certified Arborists
- Defined Planting Practices in Policy
- Soil Testing (Volume, Types, Quality)
- Tree Manual with Diversity Requirement
- Recurring Tree/Landscape Inspections



TREE INVENTORY

- 2200 City Trees
- Inspecting What We Have
 - Structure, Branch Attachment, Health, Clearance, Measurements
 - Photos
- LIDAR Inventory
 - Non-Subjective Data
 - Report of Each Tree
 - Leaf Area, Measurements, Health
 - Photos and 3D Model
 - Reduce Costs thru Targeted & Early Intervention



QUESTIONS

GEORGE SCHRAMM, ISA-ARBORIST
BLAINE NIELSEN, ISA-ARBORIST



Public Notice for Floodplain Ordinance Updates Draft: **PUBLIC NOTICE**

Vineyard City – Floodplain Regulation Update (NFIP Compliance)

Notice Date: May 1, 2026

Public Comment Period: May 1, 2026 – May 31, 2026

Purpose of Notice

Vineyard City is proposing updates to its floodplain management regulations to maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) following updated flood hazard determinations issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Background

On December 23, 2025, FEMA issued a Letter of Final Determination (LFD) for updated flood hazard mapping affecting Vineyard City.

These updates include revised:

- Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)
- Flood Insurance Study (FIS) data

The updated maps will become effective on June 23, 2026.

Federal regulations require the City to adopt updated floodplain management regulations within six (6) months of the LFD date to remain in compliance with the NFIP.

Failure to adopt compliant regulations may result in:

- Suspension from the NFIP
 - Loss of access to federally backed flood insurance
 - Ineligibility for certain federal funding and disaster assistance
-

Proposed Ordinance Updates

The proposed updates include:

- Adoption of updated FEMA FIRM and FIS data
- Inclusion of V Zones and wave action hazards

- Updated development standards within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA)
- Clarification of permitting, elevation, and construction requirements
- Administrative procedures for floodplain management

These updates are based on:

- FEMA NFIP requirements (44 CFR 60.3)
- Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Model Ordinance
- Updated Utah Lake flood hazard analysis and mapping

Recent studies indicate that while Vineyard City has historically experienced lower overall flood risk, risk is increasing due to changing conditions, including:

- Elevated lake levels during high runoff years
- Wind-driven wave action along Utah Lake (including new V Zone designations)
- Backwater effects impacting stormwater infrastructure

Public Meetings

The proposed ordinance will be presented for public review and comment at the following meetings:

- Planning Commission: May 6, 2026

Members of the public are encouraged to attend and may provide comments in person during the public comment portion of the meeting.

Public Comment

The public is invited to review the proposed ordinance and provide comments during the 30-day public notice period.

Comment Period:

May 1, 2026 – May 31, 2026

Comments may be submitted to:

Email:

engineering@vineyardutah.gov

Mail:

Vineyard City
Attn: MS4 Coordinator

125 S Main Street
Vineyard, UT 84059

Document Availability

The following documents are available for public review:

- Draft Vineyard City Floodplain Ordinance
- FEMA Letter of Final Determination

These documents are available on the City's official (Public Notice) website or upon request during normal business hours.

Additional Information

This notice is provided in accordance with applicable state and local public noticing requirements.

These updates are necessary to:

- Maintain compliance with federal NFIP requirements
- Protect public health and safety
- Reduce long-term flood risk and community liability



FEMA

December 23, 2025

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

IN REPLY REFER TO:
19P

The Honorable Julie Fullmer
Mayor, City of Vineyard
125 South Main Street
Vineyard, UT 84059

Community Name: City of Vineyard,
Utah County,
Utah
Community No.: 490261
Map Panels Affected: See FIRM Index

Dear Mayor Fullmer:

This is to notify you of the final flood hazard determination for Utah County, Utah and Incorporated Areas, in compliance with Title 44, Chapter I, Part 67, Section 67.11, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This section requires that notice of final flood hazards shall be sent to the Chief Executive Officer of the community, all individual appellants, and the State Coordinating Agency, and shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

The statutory 90-day appeal period that was initiated for your community when the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published a notice of proposed flood hazard determinations for your community in the local newspaper has elapsed. FEMA did not receive any appeals of the proposed flood hazard determinations or submittals regarding the Preliminary Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) during that time.

Accordingly, the flood hazard determinations for your community are considered final. The final notice for flood hazard determinations will be published in the *Federal Register* as soon as possible. The FIS report and FIRM for your community will become effective on June 23, 2026. Before the effective date, we will send your community final printed copies of the FIS report and FIRM. For insurance purposes, the community number and new suffix code for the panels being revised are indicated on the FIRM and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

Because the FIS report for your community has been completed, certain additional requirements must be met under Section 1361 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, within 6 months from the date of this letter.

It must be emphasized that all the standards specified in 44 CFR Part 60.3(e) of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations must be enacted in a legally enforceable document. This

includes adoption of the current effective FIS report and FIRM to which the regulations apply and other modifications made by this map revision. Some of the standards should already have been enacted by your community in order to establish initial eligibility in the NFIP. Your community can meet any additional requirements by taking one of the following actions in this Paragraph of the NFIP regulations:

1. Amending existing regulations to incorporate any additional requirements of 44 CFR Part 60.3(e);
2. Adopting all the standards of 44 CFR Part 60.3(e) into one new, comprehensive set of regulations; or
3. Showing evidence that regulations have previously been adopted that meet or exceed the minimum requirements of 44 CFR Part 60.3(e).

Also, prior to the effective date, your community is required, as a condition of continued eligibility in the NFIP, to adopt or show evidence of adoption of the floodplain management regulations that meet the standards of 44 CFR Part 60.3(e) of the NFIP regulations by the effective date of the FIRM. These standards are the minimum requirements and do not supersede any State or local requirements of a more stringent nature.

Many states and communities have adopted building codes based on the International Codes (I-Codes); the model I-Codes (2009 and more recent editions) contain flood provisions that either meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the NFIP for buildings and structures. The model codes also contain provisions, currently found in an appendix to the International Building Code, that apply to other types of development and NFIP requirements. In these cases, communities should request review by the NFIP State Coordinator to ensure that local floodplain management regulations are coordinated (not duplicative or inconsistent) with the State or Local building code. FEMA's resource, *Reducing Flood Losses through the International Code: Coordinating Building Codes and Floodplain Management Regulations, 5th Edition (2019)*, provides some guidance on this subject and is available at <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/building-science/building-codes/flood>.

Communities that fail to enact the necessary floodplain management regulations will be suspended from participation in the NFIP and subject to the prohibitions contained in Section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-234) as amended, and 44 CFR Part 59.24.

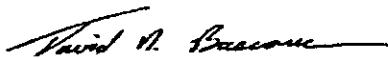
To assist your community in maintaining the FIRM, we reviewed our records to determine if any previous Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) (i.e., Letters of Map Amendment, Letters of Map Revision) will be superseded when the revised FIRM becomes effective. According to our records, no LOMCs were issued previously.

Once the FIS report and FIRM are printed and distributed, the digital files containing the flood hazard data for the entire county can be provided for use in a computer mapping system. These files can be used in conjunction with other thematic data for floodplain management purposes, insurance requirements, and many other planning applications. Copies of the digital files of the FIRM panels may be obtained by calling our FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX), toll free, at

(877) 336-2627 (877-FEMA MAP) or by visiting the Map Service Center at <https://www.msc.fema.gov>. In addition, your community may be eligible for additional credits under our Community Rating System if you implement your activities using digital mapping files.

For assistance with your floodplain management ordinance or enacting the floodplain management regulations, please contact Tracie Harrison, BS, CFM, NFIP State Coordinator for Utah by telephone at (385) 499-2077. If you should require any additional information, we suggest that you contact the Director, Mitigation Division of FEMA, Region 8 at (303) 235-4975 for assistance. If you have any questions concerning mapping issues in general, please call our FMIX at the telephone number shown above. Additional information and resources you may find helpful regarding the NFIP and floodplain management can be found on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps>.

Sincerely,



David N. Bascom, Acting Director
Engineering and Modeling Division
National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience

cc: Community Map Repository
Naseem Ghandour, Engineer Director and City Engineer, City of Vineyard



ORDINANCE 2026-06

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

60.3 (E)

ARTICLE I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Utah Code. Ann. § 10-3-701 has delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of Vineyard City, Utah, does ordain as follows:

The city of Vineyard elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended). The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) The National Flood Insurance Program, established in the aforesaid act, provides that areas of the town having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. The National Flood Insurance Program was broadened and modified with the passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and other legislative measures. It was further modified by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The National Flood Insurance Program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

The flood hazard areas of Vineyard City are subject to periodic inundation by flood waters, which results in potential loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief; all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

These potential flood losses are caused by:

1. The cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains that are known to cause increases in flood heights and velocities;
2. The occupancy of flood hazard areas by structures vulnerable to floods because they are inadequately elevated or otherwise unprotected from flood damages; and

3. Uses deemed unsuitable for floodplain areas or that do not account for the increased flood risk.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the community and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

1. Protect human life and health;
2. Minimize damage to public infrastructure, including but not limited to utilities, streets, and bridges that are susceptible to flooding;
3. Minimize prolonged business interruptions caused by flooding;
4. Minimize public expenditures on flood control projects;
5. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and are generally undertaken at the expense of the public;
6. Protect and safeguard the welfare and safety of first responders should an emergency response is needed;
7. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
8. Promote that potential buyers are notified if properties are in a flood area.

SECTION D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

To accomplish the purposes outlined in **ARTICLE I, SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**, this ordinance applies the following methods:

1. Restricts or prohibits land uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flooding, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
2. Requires that land uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Controls the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Controls filling, grading, dredging and other developments that may increase flood damage; and
5. Prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert floodwaters or may increase flood hazards to other lands.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

100-Year Flood means a flood having a recurrence interval that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year (1-percent-annual-chance flood). The terms “100-hundred-year flood” and “1-percent-annual-chance flood” are synonymous. The term does not imply that the flood will necessarily happen once every 100 hundred years. Mandatory flood insurance requirements may apply.

500-Year Flood means a flood having a recurrence interval that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year (0.2-percent-annual-chance flood). The term does not imply that the flood will necessarily happen once every 500 years and mandatory flood insurance requirement generally does not apply.

Accessory Structure is a structure that is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure. Its use is incidental to the use of the principal structure; the ownership of the accessory structure is the same owner as of the principal structure. An accessory structure is a non-residential structure of low value that is used solely for the parking of vehicles and storage of tools, materials, or equipment. No human habitation is allowed within an accessory structure.

Addition is any improvement that expands the enclosed footprint or increases the square footage of an existing structure. This includes lateral additions added to the side, front, or rear of a structure; vertical additions added on top of a structure; and enclosures added underneath a structure.

Alluvial Fan Flooding means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform that originates at the apex. It is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

Appurtenant Structure—see *Accessory Structure*.

Area of Future-Conditions Flood Hazard means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year) flood, based on future-conditions hydrology.

Area of Shallow Flooding means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, or AR/AH zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Area of Special Flood-Related Erosion Hazard is the land within a community that is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After the detailed evaluation of the special flood-related erosion hazard area, in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone E may be further refined.

Area of Special Flood Hazard is the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, or V1-30, VE, or V. For purposes of these regulations, the term “special flood hazard area” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard”.

Base Flood means the flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water surface elevation of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event. It is the height in relation to mean sea level expected to be reached by the waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas. It is also the elevation shown on the FIRM and found in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a 1-percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

Basement means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. A walkout basement that does not require a step up to grade is not considered a basement.

Best Available Data is existing flood hazard information adopted by a community and reflected on an effective FIRM, FBFM, and/or within an FIS report; or draft or preliminary flood hazard information supplied by FEMA or from another source. Other sources may include, but are not limited to, the state, other federal agencies, or local studies, the more restrictive of which would be reasonably used by the community.

Breakaway Wall means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Any walls below the lowest floor in a building in a V or VE Zone should give way under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting pilings or columns. Breakaway walls apply only to V or VE Zones.

Building—see *Structure*.

Channelization means the artificial creation, enlargement, realignment, or alteration of a stream channel's slope, shape, or alignment. Streambank restoration may be deemed as channelization.

Coastal A Zone (CAZ) means an area within a special flood hazard area, landward of a V zone or landward of an open coast without mapped V zones. In a Coastal A Zone, the principal source of flooding must be astronomical tides, storm surges, seiches, or tsunamis, not riverine flooding. During the base flood conditions, the potential for wave heights shall be greater than or equal to 1.5 feet. Coastal A Zones are not normally designated on FIRMs. (see Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA))

Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) consists of undeveloped portions of coastal and adjoining areas established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CoBRA) of 1982, the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CBIA) of 1990, and subsequent revisions, and includes areas owned by Federal or State governments or private conservation organizations identified as Otherwise Protected Areas (OPA).

Coastal High Hazard Area means a Special Flood Hazard Area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on a FIRM, or other adopted flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B of this ordinance, as Zone VE.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic and/or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective BFEs, and/or the SFHA. The letter does not revise an effective map; it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be recognized by FEMA.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (CLOMR-F) is FEMA's comment on a proposed structure or property. The letter does not revise an effective map; it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be removed from the floodplain.

Crawlspace means an under-floor space that has its interior floor area (finished or not) no more than 4 feet from the bottom floor joist the next higher floor elevation, designed with proper openings that equalize hydrostatic pressures of flood water, and is not used for habitation. Reference: **ARTICLE V, SECTION B.5 CRAWLSPACE**

Critical Facility means a facility or building where even a slight chance of flooding is too great a threat. Typical critical facilities include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, schools, storage of critical records, assisted living and similar facilities.

Deed Restriction refers to a clause in a deed that limits the future use of the property in some respect. Deed restrictions may impose a vast variety of limitations and conditions. For example, they may limit the density of buildings, dictate the types of structures that can be erected, or prevent buildings from being used for specific purposes or from being used at all.

Detached Garage is a building that is used solely for storage of materials or vehicle parking for up to four housing occupants. If a detached garage is designed or used for habitation or conducting business, or has multiple stories, then the building is not considered a detached garage under the NFIP.

Development means any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, demolition, excavation or drilling operations, or storage either temporary or permanent of equipment or materials.

Elevated Building is a non-basement building built, in the case of a building in Zone A1-30, AE, A, A99, AR, AO, AH, B, C, X and D, to have the top of the elevated floor above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (post and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of a building in Zone A1-30, AE, A, A99, AR, AO, AH, B, C, X and D, an “elevated building” also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters.

Enclosure refers to an enclosed walled-in area below the lowest floor of an elevated building. Enclosures below the BFE may only be used for building access, vehicle parking, and storage.

Erosion means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses by wind, water, or other natural agents.

Existing Construction refers to structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. It may also be referred to as **Existing Structures**.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

Existing Structures—see **Existing Construction**.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FEMA means the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Fill refers to the placement of materials, such as dirt, sand, or rock to elevate a structure, property, or portion of a property above the natural elevation of the site, regardless of where the material was obtained from. The common practice of removing unsuitable material and replacing with engineered material is not considered fill if the elevations are returned to the existing conditions. Any fill placed or used prior to the area being mapped as a flood hazard area is not deemed as fill.

Flood or Flooding means:

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 - a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
2. Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) that are proximately caused by flooding as defined in this ordinance and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
3. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in this ordinance.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which the Administrator has delineated both the SFHAs and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) or Flood elevation study means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Floodplain Development Permit is a community issued permit or document that is used for any development that occurs within an SFHA identified by FEMA or the community.

It is used to address the proposed development to ensure compliance with the community's ordinance.

Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source whether or not identified by FEMA (see definition of ***Flooding***).

Floodplain Management means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, mitigation plans, and floodplain management regulations.

Floodplain Management Regulations means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for flood damage prevention and reduction.

Flood Opening refers to an opening in the wall of an enclosed structure that allows floodwaters to automatically enter and exit the enclosure. Refer to FEMA Technical Bulletin 1.

Flood Protection System means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to an SFHA and to reduce the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized, flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards. FEMA only accredits levees, both private and public, that have been certified by a professional engineer or firm in which the certification shows that the levee have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards cited in Title 44, Chapter 1, Section 65.10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 65.10).

Floodproofing means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures that reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents. Floodproofing can either be accomplished in the form of dry floodproofing in which the structure is watertight below the levels that need flood protection, or wet floodproofing in permanent or contingent measures applied to a structure that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding, while allowing floodwaters to enter the structure or area.

Floodway—see ***Regulatory Floodway***.

Floodway encroachment lines mean the lines marking the limits of floodways on federal, state, and local flood plain maps.

Freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of flood plain management. “Freeboard” tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated

for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

Functionally Dependent Use means a development that cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and repair facilities. It does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG) means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure. In AO Zones, the highest adjacent grade is utilized by comparing the lowest floor elevation to that of the highest adjacent grade and the depth of the AO Zone. Reference: **ARTICLE V, SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO/AH ZONES)**.

Historic Structure means any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic reservation programs that have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - a. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 - b. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) means an official amendment, by letter, to an effective FIRM. A LOMA establishes a property's location in relation to the SFHA. It is usually issued because a property or structure has been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain, when the property or structure is actually on natural high ground above the BFE.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) means FEMA's modification or revision to an entire or portion of the effective FIRM, or Flood Boundary and Floodway Map, or both. LOMRs are generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective BFEs, or the SFHA.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) means FEMA’s amendment, by letter, to an effective FIRM where fill was brought in or used to elevate a property, portion of property or structure above the BFE.

Levee means a man-made structure usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System means a flood protection system that consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA) means the boundary line given by FEMA on coastal map studies marking the extents of Coastal A Zones (CAZ).

Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG) means the lowest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure. For an existing structure, it means the lowest point where the structure and ground touch, including but not limited to attached garages, decks, stairs, and basement windows.

Lowest Floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Section 60.3.

Manufactured Home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle”; however, a manufactured home may be used for both residential and non-residential use.

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Map means the FHBM or the FIRM for a community issued by FEMA.

Mean Sea Level means, for purposes of the NFIP, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum, to which BFEs shown on a community's FIRM are referenced.

Mixed Use Structures are structures with both a business and a residential component, but where the area used for business is less than 50 percent of the total floor area of the structure.

New Construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For the purposes of

determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

No-Rise Certifications are formal certifications signed and stamped by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state, demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that a proposed development will not result in any increase (0.00 feet) in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of a base flood event.

Otherwise Protected Area (OPA) see “Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS)”.

Physical Map Revision (PMR) is FEMA’s action whereby one or more map panels are physically revised and republished.

Primary Frontal Dune (PFD) means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a relatively mild slope.

Recreational Vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (d) Designed primarily, not for use as a permanent dwelling but, as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Riverine means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, creek, etcetera, which can be intermittent or perennial.

Section 1316 refers to the section of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, which provides for the denial of flood insurance coverage for any property that the Administrator finds has been declared by a duly constituted State or local authority to be in violation of State or local floodplain management regulations. Section 1316 is issued for a property, not a property owner, and remains with the property even after a change of ownership.

Special Flood Hazard Area—see *Area of Special Flood Hazard*.

Start of Construction (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)) includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, culvert, bridge, dam, or a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home. **Structure**, for insurance purposes, means:

- (1) A building with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof, which is affixed to a permanent site;
- (2) A manufactured home (“a manufactured home,” also known as a mobile home, is a structure: built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation); or
- (3) A travel trailer without wheels built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community's floodplain management and building ordinances or laws.

For insurance purposes, “structure” does not mean a recreational vehicle or a park trailer or other similar vehicle, except as described in paragraph (3) of this definition, or a gas or liquid storage tank.

Substantial Damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its pre-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. {If Higher Standard Option elected, refer to **ARTICLE V, SECTION A.1 SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT THRESHOLD**}.

The term does not, however, include:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications that have been identified by the local code enforcement official and are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a “historic structure”, if the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a “historic structure.”

Variance means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a flood plain management regulation. Reference: **ARTICLE IV, SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES**

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Sections 44 CFR 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Water surface elevation means the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies, such as the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event, in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas.

Watercourse means the channel and banks of an identifiable water in a creek, brook, stream, river, ditch or other similar feature.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard identified by FEMA or, areas of identified and documented flood risk supported using Best Available Data within the jurisdiction of Vineyard City.

SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency June 23, 2026 Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps (FIRM and FBFM) or Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM), and other supporting data, are adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance, and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION D. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

SECTION E. INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

1. Considered as minimum requirements;
2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

SECTION F. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OR LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions, greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by human-made or natural causes.

This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damage. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance, or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION G. SEVERABILITY

If any section, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected.

SECTION H. COMPLIANCE

No structures or developments including buildings, recreation vehicles, or manufactured homes or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Nothing herein shall prevent the City Council from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violations.

SECTION I. STOP WORK ORDER

1. Authority. Whenever the floodplain administrator or other community official discovers any work or activity regulated by this ordinance being performed in a manner contrary to the provision of this ordinance, the floodplain administrator is authorized to issue a stop work order.
2. Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, or to the owner's agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume.
3. Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by local or state law including but not limited to the penalties outlined in **ARTICLE III, SECTION J. PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE**.

SECTION J. PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

In accordance with Section 59.2(b) of CFR 44, Chapter 1, of the NFIP regulation, to qualify for the sale of federally subsidized flood insurance, a community must adopt floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed the minimum standards of Section 60. "These regulations must include effective enforcement provisions." In accordance with Section 60.1(b) of CFR 44, Chapter 1, of the NFIP regulations, "These regulations must be legally enforceable, applied uniformly throughout the community to all privately and publicly owned land within flood-prone (i.e. mudflow) or flood-related erosion areas, and the community must provide that the regulations take precedence over less restrictive conflicting local laws, ordinances, or codes."

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$ 1,000 fine or imprisoned for not more than 180 days, or both, for each violation assessed daily, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent Vineyard City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE IV

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Public Works Director, or their designee, is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of the NFIP Regulations and 44 CFR pertaining to floodplain management.

SECTION B. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Uphold the goals of the community and the NFIP to reduce risk when possible and increase the community's resistance to future disasters.
2. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance, including the actual elevation of the lowest floor (including basement or crawlspace) of all new or substantially improved structures and any floodproofing certificates, including the data supporting such certificates.
3. Maintain and hold open for public inspection maps that identify and locate the boundaries of the SFHAs to which this ordinance applies, including, but not limited to, the FIRM.
4. Review development proposals to determine whether a proposed building site, including sites designed for the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
5. Review, approve, or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
6. Ensure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973) from which prior approval is required.
7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

8. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is Utah Department of Emergency Management, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to FEMA.
9. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
10. When BFE data has not been provided by FEMA, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source including data provided by the applicant, in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
11. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30, AE, and AH on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than 1.00* feet at any point within the community unless the community has adopted higher standard options.
12. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12 of the NFIP Regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, and AH on the community's FIRM, which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than 1.00 foot, provided that the community first meets the requirements of Section 65.12 for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA's CLOMR process.

SECTION C. Requirement to Submit New Technical Data

1. The property owner or developer shall notify FEMA by submittal of a LOMR within 6 months of project completion when an applicant has obtained a CLOMR from FEMA or when development altered a watercourse, modified floodplain boundaries, or modified BFE.
2. The property owner or developer shall be responsible for preparing technical data to support the CLOMR or LOMR application and paying any processing or application fees to FEMA. The property owner or developer is responsible for submitting the CLOMR and LOMR to FEMA and shall provide all necessary data to FEMA if requested during the review process to ensure the CLOMR or LOMR is issued.
3. The Floodplain Administrator shall be under no obligation to sign the Community Acknowledgement Form, which is part of the CLOMR/LOMR application, until the applicant demonstrates that the project will or has met the requirements of this ordinance and all applicable state, federal, and local laws.

SECTION D. PERMIT PROCEDURES

Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to:

1. Duplicated plans drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations.
2. Duplicated plans drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes.
3. Location of the foregoing in relation to SFHAs.
4. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement and crawlspace) of all new and substantially improved structures, if applicable;
5. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), to which any nonresidential structure (if applicable) shall be floodproofed.
6. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure (if applicable) shall meet the floodproofing criteria of this ordinance and the NFIP Regulations.
7. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated because of proposed development, if applicable.
8. At the community's discretion, the community may charge a fee for issuance of floodplain development permits.
9. Copies of all floodplain development permits and the associated documents shall become property of the community and a permanent record.

Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:

1. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage.
2. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
3. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others.
4. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development.
5. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.

6. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems.
7. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site.
8. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable.
9. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use.
10. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES

The Appeal Board or Variance Board, as established by the community, shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance after a floodplain development permit has been denied.

1. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
2. The Appeal Board, as established by the community, shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement of administration of this ordinance.
3. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to FEMA and the State Coordinating Agency upon issuing a variance.
4. Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood elevation, providing the relevant factors in **ARTICLE IV, SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES** have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
5. Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance.
6. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
7. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the

structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure. The term “substantial improvement” does not include any alteration of a structure or facility listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Prerequisites for granting variances:

1. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - a. Showing a good and sufficient cause.
 - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant.
 - c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, conflict with existing local laws or ordinances, considers the need of ingress and egress during times of floods, and does not jeopardize first responders’ health and welfare.
2. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the BFE, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
3. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - a. The criteria outlined in **ARTICLE IV, SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES** are met; and
 - b. The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

ARTICLE V

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards, the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
2. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage.
4. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters.
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be designed or located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION A.1. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a building or structure, if the cumulative cost of the entire project equals or exceeds 50 percent, of the market value of the structure only (not of the structure and land value combined) before the improvement or repair is started then the work shall be considered as substantial improvement. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvements regardless of the actual repair work performed. For Substantial Damage, refer to **ARTICLE V, SECTION A2. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE**. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
2. Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

SECTION A.2. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its pre-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of

the market value of the structure only, before the damage occurred. This term also applies to structures which have incurred any damage that equals or exceeds 50 percent of the structure's market value regardless of the actual repair work performed. When a structure or building has been determined as substantially damaged, any work or repair on said structure or building will be considered as substantial improvement and will be required to meet the development requirements set forth within this ordinance for substantial improvement.

SECTION A.3. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE DETERMINATION

For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the applicable community officials and staff, shall:

1. Estimate the market value or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure only, not of land and building, before the start of construction of the proposed work. In the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made.
2. Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure.
3. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs as specified in the **ARTICLE V, SECTION A.1. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT**; and if elected
4. Utilize FEMA's Substantial Improvement/Substantial Desk Reference when making any determination on Substantial Improvement and/or Substantial Damage.
5. The substantial improvement regulations apply to all of the work that is proposed as the improvement, even if multiple permits are issued. Therefore, the determination of the cost of the improvement should consider all costs of all phases of the work before issuance of the first permit.
6. Notify the applicant that if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood, this ordinance is required.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all SFHAs, areas of known or suspected flood risk areas, the following provisions are required:

SECTION B.1. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FOR ZONES A1-30, A, AND AE

New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot above the BFE. If a freeboard option is noted, new construction and substantial improvement shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to the freeboard elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit certified elevations to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this ordinance are satisfied.

SECTION B.2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FOR ZONES A1-30, A, AND AE

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification that includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator. If the use or occupancy of the building changes in the future to residential, then the dry floodproofing of the structure cannot be used when determining compliance of the structure to the residential construction of this ordinance, **ARTICLE V, SECTION B.1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION**. As such, the building will not be grandfathered into compliance and will be required to be brought into compliance with the residential construction requirements of this ordinance.

SECTION B.4. ENCLOSURES FOR ZONES A1-30, A, AND AE

New construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are to be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement, and are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect, or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

1. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than 1 square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than 1 foot above grade.
3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

The development and construction of the structure must conform with the provision in FEMA/Federal Insurance Administration (FIA)-Technical Bulletins 1 and 2. Certification and documentation from a professional, licensed engineer or architect is required if the structure's lowest floor is built below the BFE.

SECTION B.5. CRAWLSPACE FOR ZONES A1-30, A, AND AE

New construction and substantial improvements built on a crawlspace or sub-grade (below grade) crawlspace may be permitted if the development is designed and meets or exceeds the standards found in FEMA's Technical Bulletins 1, 2, and 11, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. The structure must be affixed to a permanent foundation, designed and adequately anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy. Because of hydrodynamic loads, crawlspace construction is not allowed in areas with flood velocities greater than 5 feet per second unless the design is reviewed by a qualified design professional, such as a registered architect or professional engineer.
2. The crawlspace is an enclosed area below the BFE and, as such, must have openings that equalize hydrostatic pressures by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. The bottom of each flood vent opening can be no more than 1 foot above the LAG.
3. The crawlspace enclosure must have proper openings that allow equalization of hydrostatic pressure by allowing automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. To achieve this, a minimum of 1 square inch of flood opening is required per 1 square foot of the enclosed area subject to flooding.
4. Portions of the building below the BFE must be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage. This includes not only the foundation walls of the crawlspace used to elevate the building, but also any joists, insulation, piers, or other materials that extend below the BFE. Ductwork, in particular, must either be placed above the BFE or sealed from floodwaters.
5. Any building utility systems within the crawlspace must be elevated above the BFE or designed so that floodwaters cannot enter or accumulate within the system components during flood conditions.
6. The interior grade of a crawlspace below the BFE must not be more than 2 feet below the LAG.

7. The height of the below-grade crawlspace, measured from the lowest interior grade of the crawlspace floor to the bottom of the floor joist of the next higher floor cannot exceed 4 feet at any point.
8. There must be an adequate drainage system that removes floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace. The enclosed area should be drained within a reasonable time after a flood event.
9. Buildings with below-grade crawlspaces will have higher flood insurance premiums than buildings that have the preferred crawlspace construction, with the interior elevation at or above the LAG.

SECTION B.6. MANUFACTURED HOMES

1. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
2. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, AE, V and VE on the community's FIRM on sites
 - a. outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - b. in a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - c. in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - d. or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to one foot above the BFE, unless a higher standard option was selected, and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
3. In A-1-30, AH, AO, AE, V and VE Zones, require that manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park to be elevated so that
 - a. the lowest floor at one foot above the BFE, unless a higher standard option was selected;
 - b. or the chassis is supported by reinforced piers no less than 36 inches in height above grade and securely anchored.

SECTION B.7. RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

In A-1-30, AH, AO, AE, V and VE Zones, Recreational Vehicles, must either:

1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;
2. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached structures or addition, or
3. The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for **ARTICLE IV, SECTION D PERMIT PROCEDURES**, including the anchoring and elevation requirements of “manufactured homes” of this ordinance.

SECTION C. STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

1. All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of this ordinance to minimize flood damage.
2. All subdivision preliminary plats/development plans shall include the mapped flood hazard zones from the effective FIRM.
3. BFE data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development, including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions, which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, or whichever is lesser.
4. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
5. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AO/AH)

Located within the SFHAs established in **ARTICLE III, SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES**, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

1. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified). If the community has elected a freeboard standard, then the lowest floor elevation must be elevated above the highest adjacent grade above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified) plus the freeboard height option selected below.
2. All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures:
 - a. Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified). If the community has elected a freeboard standard, then the lowest floor elevation must be elevated above the highest adjacent grade above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified) plus the freeboard height option selected below; or
 - b. Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.
3. A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section.
4. Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION E. FLOODWAYS (ZONE AE)

Floodways located within SFHAs are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of flood waters that carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Designate a regulatory floodway that will not increase the base flood elevation more than 1 foot.
2. Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway *unless* it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase greater than 0.00 feet, unless higher standard option selected, in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

3. All new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article V in this ordinance.
4. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the NFIP Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in BFEs, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

SECTION F. COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (ZONE V and/or VE)

Coastal High Hazard Areas are SFHA established in **ARTICLE III, SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES**, are areas that have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from storm surges or seismic activity and, therefore, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following provisions in addition to the all provisions of Article V, Sections A, B and C:

1. Obtain the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and columns) of all new and substantially improved structures, and whether or not such structures contain a basement, and maintain a record of all such information.
2. Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements within Zones V1–30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM is located landward of the reach of mean high tide;
3. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings or columns) is elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation. Floodproofing shall not be utilized on any structures in Coastal High Hazard Areas to satisfy the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of standards of practice as outlined in this subsection.
4. All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor either be free of obstruction or constructed with breakaway walls, open wood latticework or insect screening, provided they are not part of the structural support of the building and are designed so as to breakaway, under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system or otherwise jeopardizing the structural integrity of the building. The following design specifications shall be met:
 - a. Breakaway walls shall meet the following design specifications:

- i. Design safe loading resistance shall be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds per square foot; or
 - ii. Breakaway walls that exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by State or local codes) shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the breakaway wall will collapse from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood event, and the elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and non-structural). The water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. The wind loading values used shall be those required by the Utah State Building Code.
- 5. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be securely anchored to pile or column foundations. All pilings and columns and the structure attached thereto shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effect of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of standards of practice as outlined in this subsection.
 - i. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood plus one foot of freeboard.
 - ii. Wind loading values used shall be those required by the current edition of the Utah State Building Code.
- 6. Prohibit the use of fill for structural support of buildings within Zones V1–30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM
- 7. Prohibit man-made alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands within Zones V1–30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM which would increase potential flood damage.

SECTION F.1 ELEVATED BUILDINGS

Enclosed areas of elevated buildings, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor or below the lowest horizontal structural member in V/VE zones shall meet all Article V Section: F

- 1. Shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment

used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;

2. Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the Regulatory Base Flood Elevation. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood opening as outlined above.

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby found and declared by Vineyard City that

severe flooding has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the NFIP; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately.

Therefore, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance, being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Vineyard City Council this ____ day of _____ 2026.

Zack Stratton
Mayor, Vineyard City

SEAL

ATTEST:

Robin Raines-Bond
City Recorder, Vineyard City

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>
Jacob Holdaway	_____	_____	_____	_____
David Lauret	_____	_____	_____	_____
Parker McCumber	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ezra Nair	_____	_____	_____	_____
Jacob Wood	_____	_____	_____	_____

Vineyard City's Floodplain Regulation Update

(National Flood Insurance Program Compliance)

**Naseem Ghandour, P.E., GC,
Public Works Director
City Engineer**

Purpose

- Required to stay compliant with FEMA & NFIP
- Keeps the City eligible for:
 - Flood insurance
 - Federal disaster funding
 - Grants
- Protects:
 - Public safety
 - Property
 - Infrastructure



Lifecycle of a Floodplain Mapping Project



The Risk MAP Project Lifecycle centers around sustainability and collaboration between FEMA and communities through community outreach, education, and risk communication.

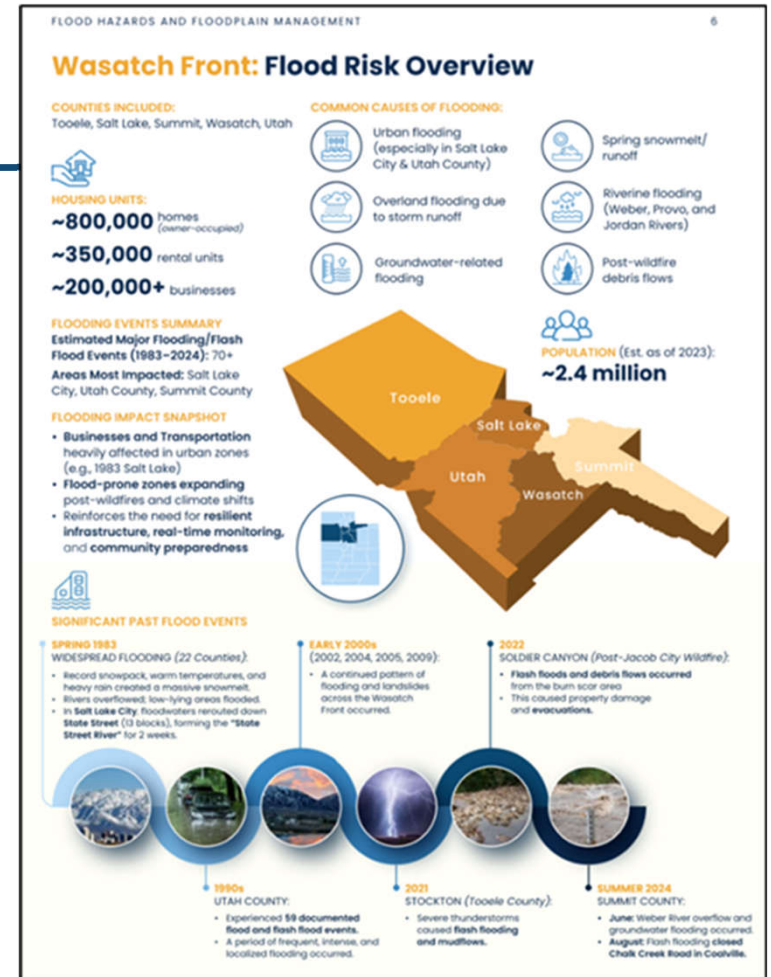
[Process Slide Show](#)

[Process Timeline](#)



What Is Floodplain Management

- Regulations that guide development in flood-prone areas
- Focuses on:
 - Reducing flood risk
 - Protecting structures
 - Managing long-term growth
- Floodplain management reduces:
 - Loss of life
 - Property damage
 - Public costs



What Triggered This Update

- New Utah Lake Flood Hazard Analysis
- Updated FEMA data & modeling
- Changes include:
 - Lake levels
 - Wave action
 - Flood elevations
- Evaluates:
 - 1% annual chance (100-year flood)
 - 0.2% annual chance (500-year flood)

FLOOD HAZARDS AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT 3

Historic Flooding and Flooding Disaster Declarations in Utah



PRE-1960

JULY 4, 1884

- Colorado River flood (greater than 100-year event) due to rapid snowmelt + rainfall.

APRIL 13, 1923

- Flooding in tributaries to the Great Salt Lake (Ogden to Salt Lake City) from intense thunderstorms.
- 7 deaths, \$3 million in damages.

APRIL 28, 1952

- Severe flooding from record snowpack melt on several rivers (e.g. Strawberry, Ogden, Provo).
- 2 deaths (boating accidents), \$8.4 million in damage (\$1.9M in Salt Lake City).
- Flood disaster declared in central and north-central Utah.

1960 – 1970

JUNE 16, 1963

- Flooding on the Ashley Creek and streams near Manila and Vernal from 3 days of rain on deep snowpack.
- 7 deaths, \$814,000 in damage.

DECEMBER 6–7, 1966

- Flooding on the Virgin and Santa Clara rivers due to up to 12 inches of rain over 4 days.
- Damage totaled \$1.4 million.

AUGUST 1–2, 1968

- Flooding along the Cottonwood Wash and nearby tributaries to the San Juan River from thunderstorms after 11 days of rain.

SEPTEMBER 5–7, 1970

- The San Juan River and tributaries (McElmo Creek to Chinle Creek) flooded from record-breaking rain.
- 2 deaths, \$700,000 in damage.

1972

AUGUST 27, 1972

- The Verrion Creek flooded due to locally intense thunderstorms.

UTAH'S FEDERAL DISASTER FLOOD DECLARATIONS:

1980–1990

- **APRIL 10–JUNE 25, 1983:** Record snowmelt caused major flooding in multiple rivers and creeks; **\$52M in damages**; presidential disaster declared.
- **APRIL 13, 1983:** Severe storms, landslides, and flooding occurred.
- **APRIL 17–JUNE 20, 1984:** Above-average snowpack caused flooding across several rivers; **\$41M in damages**.
- **MAY 22, 1984:** The Sevier Lake filled to 35 feet deep after being nearly dry since ~1890 due to runoff exceeding reservoir capacity.
- **AUGUST 17, 1984:** Severe storms, mudslides, landslides, and flooding occurred.
- **FEBRUARY 12 – FEBRUARY 22, 1986:** Heavy rains, snowmelt, and flooding occurred.
- **JANUARY 1, 1989:** A dike failure and flash flooding occurred.

2000–2005

- **JANUARY 10, 2005:** The Santa Clara & Virgin rivers flooded after weeks of rain; **30 homes damaged, 1 fatality, \$300M in damages**; presidential disaster declared.
- **APRIL 28–JUNE 29 2005:** Snowmelt and rain caused flooding and landslides; **\$2.9M in damages**, disaster declared in **9 counties + 2 Tribes**.

2006–2010

- **JULY 11, 2009:** A landslide in Logan blocked canal, destroyed homes; **3 deaths, 8 homes damaged**.
- **JUNE 2010:** Snowmelt and rain caused nearly **\$1M in damage** statewide.
- **DECEMBER 20 – DECEMBER 24, 2010:** Winter storms caused Southern Utah flooding; **\$6M in damage**; presidential disaster declared.

2011–2013

- **APRIL 18–JULY 16 2011:** Record snowpack and rains led to major flooding; **\$12.7M in damages**, disaster declared for **18 counties + 1 tribe**.
- **SEPTEMBER 11, 2012:** Severe storm, and flooding occurred.
- **SEPTEMBER 12, 2012:** The Laub Reservoir Dam broke; **66 homes & 18 businesses were damaged, \$3.9M in infrastructure damage**.

2017–2023

- **FEBRUARY 2 – FEBRUARY 7, 2017:** A severe winter storm and flooding occurred.
- **MAY 1 – MAY 27, 2023:** Flooding occurred.

Vineyard Specific

Utah Lake Risk

- Flooding impacts:
 - Shoreline properties
 - Infrastructure
 - Public access areas
- Flood elevations vary due to:
 - Wind setup
 - Wave runup

What the City Is Required to Do

- Adopt updated floodplain regulations
- Regulate development in flood areas
- Ensure structures are:
 - Elevated
 - Protected
- Issue floodplain development permits
- Consider:
 - Public safety
 - Development impacts
 - Compliance



Vineyard Floodplain Ordinance - Development Requirements

- **Aligns Vineyard City with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** to maintain eligibility for federally backed flood insurance.
- **Adopts FEMA Flood Maps (effective June 23, 2026)** as the regulatory basis for floodplain management.
- **Requires a Floodplain Development Permit** for any development in flood hazard areas.
 - Structures in flood zones must be elevated at least 1 foot above Base Flood Elevation.
 - Be designed to resist flood forces (hydrostatic/hydrodynamic loads).
 - Use flood-resistant materials and utilities.
 - Floodplain impacts are controlled by limiting fill, grading, and obstructions



Vineyard Floodplain Ordinance - Administration & Enforcement

- Public Works Director designated as Floodplain Administrator.
- City responsible for:
 - Reviewing development proposals
 - Maintaining floodplain records and elevation data
 - Coordinating with FEMA and state agencies
- Enforcement tools include:
 - Stop work orders
 - Fines up to \$1,000/day and/or jail time for violations



Public Process

Public Comment Period:
May 1–31, 2026
 Planning Commission:
May 6, 2026
 City Council adoption:
June 2, 2026

Public can:

1. Submit comments
2. Attend meetings
3. Speak in person

Utah Division of Emergency Management / Risk MAP Program

Utah Risk MAP website | Other Utah Risk MAP projects | FEMA Map Service Center | National Flood Insurance Program

The Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM) invites view upcoming County's flood n

Changes occurred in the following jurisdictions: Lindon, Orem, Provo, Saratoga Springs, Spring County unincorporated areas, Goshen, Payson, changes in panel boundaries only.

[Click here](#)

Click on the link above for instructions for down your area of interest.

ORDINANCE 2026-06
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

60.3 (E)
ARTICLE I
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Utah Code, Ann. § 10-3-701 has delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of Vineyard City, Utah, does ordain as follows:

The city of Vineyard elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended). The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The National Flood Insurance Program, established in the aforesaid act, provides that areas of the town having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. The National Flood Insurance Program was broadened and modified with the passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and other legislative measures. It was further modified by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The National Flood Insurance Program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON VINEYARD'S FLOODPLAIN REGULATION UPDATE

PUBLIC COMMENT OPEN FROM MAY 1-31

PUBLIC INPUT MEETING
 PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
 MAY 6 AT 7 PM
 VINEYARD CITY HALL

ONLINE
 SUBMIT A COMMENT THROUGH OUR WEBSITE AT VINEYARDUTAH.GOV

EMAIL
 ENGINEERING@VINEYARDUTAH.GOV

MAIL
 VINEYARD CITY,
 ATTN: MS4 COORDINATOR,
 125 SOUTH MAIN STREET, VINEYARD, UT 84059

VINEYARD
 THE TOWN OF

What We're Hearing from the Public

“The map is hard to use”

FEMA tools can be confusing

👉 *That's why we use the **Utah County Floodplain Map***

“Do I have to Get Flood Insurance?”

*Typically required **only if:** Property is in floodplain*

AND there is a federally backed mortgage

👉 *The City does **NOT** require flood insurance & lenders do*

“Which map should I look at?”

***Updated Map Effective**
June 23, 2026*

Will regulate future development

👉 ***Updated Map** is what matters going forward.*

“Why is this changing?”

*This is **NOT** a policy change*

*It is updated FEMA data
Better modeling Utah Lake-specific risks*

👉 ***We're not increasing risk we're better understanding it***

“Can the City fix this?”

*Floodplain maps reflect **real-world risk***

Infrastructure must meet strict FEMA standards

*Even with improvements:
Risk does not go to zero Floodplain may still exist*

👉 ***Regulations are based on risk, not just infrastructure***

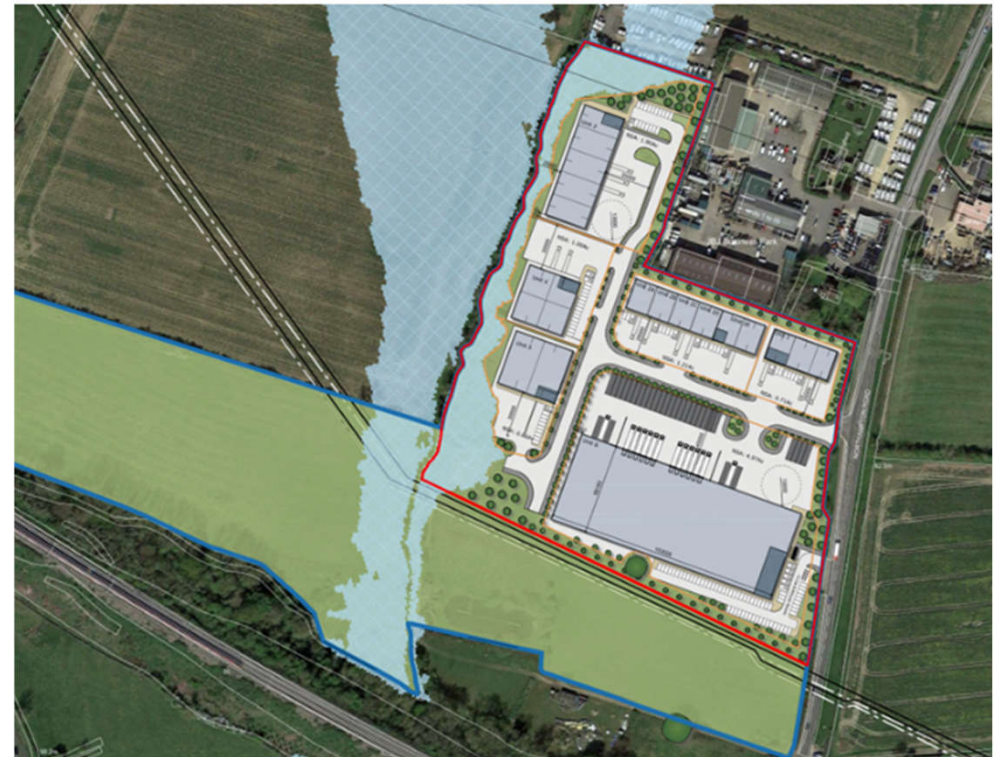
What This Means for Vineyard

Future Development must:

- Meet elevation requirements
- Avoid increasing flood risk
- Be designed for:
 - Flood resistance
 - Safe access

Public Impact:

- Changes to flood zones
- New building requirements
for new building permits
- Potential insurance impacts
- 👉 Not all properties are affected



Bottom Line For Council Takeaway

This ordinance is a required compliance measure tied to FEMA flood map updates.

Impacts to the City:

- **Protects infrastructure investments** (roads, utilities, bridges).
- **Ensures continued access to flood insurance** and federal funding eligibility.
- **Provides clear regulatory framework** for development in flood-prone areas.
- **Shifts risk mitigation to upfront design and construction**, rather than post-disaster costs.

Adoption:

- **Keeps the City in good standing with National Flood Insurance Program**
- **Reduces long-term financial and safety risks**
- **Establishes clear, enforceable development standards**



Thank You & Questions



Naseem Ghandour, P.E., GC

Public Works Director

City Engineer