



5. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

Public facilities and services are institutional responses to basic human needs, such as protection, health, education, safety, and recreation. Certain types of public facilities and services have been determined to be essential to a community, and are provided by the public sector. Other public facilities are provided by the private sector as a requirement of development in the city. Public facilities and services required for new development are based upon population generated by the new development, and include park land and facilities, police services, fire services, school facilities and libraries. Other public services and facilities are desired to address the needs of specific populations or strong public demand, such as senior centers, childcare centers and golf courses. Public facilities contribute to the quality of life for both individuals and groups in the community. They provide convenient and efficient services, a sense of identity, and assist in defining the city’s visual character. The Public Facilities and Services Element defines the city's standards and guidelines for certain public facilities and services. For information on public services of a recreational nature, please refer to the Recreation, Historical and Cultural Resources Element.

Development of public facilities and providing services is guided by the goals, objectives and policies of the Public Facilities Element. The element’s overall goal is to provide a full range of necessary public facilities and services that are convenient to users, economical, and reflect the needs of citizens. The goals are achieved by implementing objectives, together with the related policies, emphasizing the following components:

<i>PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES COMPONENT</i>	<i>RELEVANT GOAL</i>
Full Range of Facilities and Services	5.A
Public Water	5.B
Public Utilities	5.C
Utility Planning and Coordination	5.D
Schools and Libraries	5.E
Police and Fire Protection Services	5.F
Other Utilities	5.G

**5.1.2 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ISSUES SUMMARY**

Riverton City operates with service deficiencies in certain program areas as identified in the Existing Conditions Report (under separate cover). New development areas will require additional public facilities and services, thereby necessitating master planning and funding. In contrast, the city's established neighborhoods require more emphasis on public facility maintenance and rehabilitation efforts. Key issues identified concerning public facilities and services are discussed below.

SEWAGE: Extensive new commercial development could significantly increase sewage system facility requirements beyond what Salt Lake City has currently programmed for Riverton City. When negotiating with new commercial and industrial businesses to establish new local operations, Riverton City should ensure infrastructure requirements are fully identified.

POLICE PROTECTION: The Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office currently assigns 8 patrol officers for Riverton City. This service level is under the 12 to 13 patrol officers the city should have assigned to meet a national standard of 2.3 patrol officers for every 1,000 persons. The cost of contracting for the additional officers should be weighed against the frequency and severity of crimes in Riverton City.

FIRE PROTECTION: Fire protection access is hindered in areas of the city by poor road conditions. Areas west of Bangerter Highway are served by excessively long private lanes that pose accessibility problems. In addition, canals that cross the city from north to south hamper east-west vehicular access in many areas. Accessibility is important for prompt emergency response. Availability of fire fighters and equipment is equally important. The projected population growth for the city would trigger the need for at least one additional full-time fire station within the city.

EDUCATION (K-12): Although schools in Riverton City cumulatively have available excess capacity for enrollment, all of the elementary schools are currently overcrowded under traditional enrollment standards. Additional school capacity is gained through year-round school, but three of the four elementary schools remain overcrowded. The Jordan School District anticipates the need for one to three additional elementary schools, one additional middle school, and one additional high school over the next ten years. Siting up to 46 acres and constructing new schools will be a challenge for Riverton City in order to keep pace with residential growth.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION: Riverton City lacks post-secondary educational facilities. The closest college facilities are over 18 miles away in Salt Lake City. Access to academic institutions is an important part of providing an educated workforce for future business growth. In 2001, the city initiated high-profile efforts to attract multiple institutions of higher education.



5.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

5.2.1 WATER SYSTEM

Riverton City operates its potable and secondary water systems. Existing potable water production consists of groundwater pumped from seven deep wells. The source of secondary water production is a combination of deep wells and canals that transport from Utah Lake. Utah Lake is a freshwater lake and a major source of water for Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.

Riverton City depends upon six underground water wells to supply culinary water to its customers. Less than 10 percent of the water is purchased from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District which is treated surface water from the Provo River. The underground water wells provide a clean, safe drinking water source that complies with current Federal and State drinking water regulations. The location of each water well enables the City to maintain an efficient distribution system without expensive treatment costs. A majority of the pipe network is relatively new. The water system loses less than 5 percent of its supply in the distribution process.

The Citywide secondary water system also increases the probability of a cross-connection contamination. All residents must obtain an inspection from the water department before their secondary water service connection is turned on. The water department manages a proactive cross-connection program that includes on-site inspections, public education and compliance.

The culinary water system not only provides clean, safe, drinking water, but also minimizes the damage and loss of life caused by fire. The ability to fight fires depends upon the amount of storage the City maintains and the size of the distribution lines. The City currently meets the State of Utah's fire flow requirements.

The residents of Salt Lake County recently voted to include Fluoridation in their drinking water. Riverton City has performed a fluoridation feasibility study for each well site. The Garimandi pump station is currently being upgraded for future fluoridation and chlorination facilities.

In the spring of 2001 the secondary water system began operation. The use of the secondary water system alleviates existing demands on the culinary water infrastructure, expanding its life and improving its fire-fighting capacity. The secondary system has a versatile range of operation to accommodate on-going changes in the source of supply. The success of the secondary water system depends upon its acceptance by the public.

Additional water shares from the four canals, year round culinary water right and Jordan River water rights are necessary to meet future water demands. The City currently requires three acre-ft of water for every acre of developed land. It is



recommended that the City evaluate the current market price for water rights each time a developer offers money in lieu of a paper water right. The City should then purchase water rights/shares before the market price changes.

The city's water system is illustrated in Figure 5-1, *Culinary Water Master Plan*.

5.2.2 SANITARY SEWER

Salt Lake County is responsible for operating the sewage system for Riverton City. The South Valley Sewerage District covers the southern third of Salt Lake County and has a customer base of 26,000 service connections. In addition to Riverton, the South Valley Sewerage District provides services for South Jordan, Copperton, Bluffdale, Herriman, Draper, the southern portion of Sandy and other unincorporated areas of the County.

Approximately 30 percent of the area served by the South Valley Sewerage District is already developed. Currently, the District's customer base is growing at a rate of approximately 2,000 customers per year. This equates to approximately 8,000 persons based on an estimated four persons per customer. The district serves approximately 90 percent of Riverton City with sanitary sewers, with the remaining 10 percent using septic tanks.

Currently, the South Valley Sewerage District handles 12 to 14 million gallons per day to serve its residential and commercial customers. A new treatment plant with a construction cost of approximately \$40 million will expand sewage treatment capacity by 20 million gallons; 14 million gallons of which are allocated for the South Valley District. This expansion is projected to support future growth for ten years and will double the current capacity of the South Valley Sewerage District.

The annual operating costs for the South Valley Sewerage District total approximately \$4.5 million. Revenues to cover these costs are generated from connection fees, usage fees, and a portion of property taxes (based on a certified tax rate multiplied by the value of the property).

Beyond the sewage treatment plant expansion, there are not any sanitary sewer projects in the five-year Capital Improvements Program designated to support Riverton City customers. Based on projected growth, the trunk line underneath West Redwood Road will eventually require upsizing. This upsizing is planned to coincide with the widening of Redwood Road, which is planned to occur in the next two years. Determining future residential sewerage requirements is relatively straightforward, and is based on a projected annual requirement of 12,000 gallons per person.



Insert Figure 5-1, *Culinary Water Master Plan*.



Determining future sewage treatment requirements for commercial businesses varies greatly according to the size and type of business.

5.2.3 STORM DRAINAGE

Two drainage systems are used by Riverton City to collect, convey and detain storm water. The first is the city's storm drain system and the second is the East Riverton City Drainage System.

Riverton City storm drains have six major detention basins that collect storm water in the city. Planned upgrades identified on the Riverton City Master Storm Drain Map include 19 detention basins proposed throughout the city, as illustrated in Figure 5-2, *Storm Drainage Map*. Each basin area includes piped collection systems that transport storm water to detention basins. The majority of detention outfall is restricted by the four canals that bisect the city in a north/south orientation. The Jordan River and the aforementioned canals also convey surface water in the city. A proposed detention basin near the Jordan River is needed to meet Clean Water Quality requirements. New development in the city is served by extensions to this system, where necessary, and is financed by an impact fee assessment.

The East Riverton Drainage System is located between Redwood Road and the Jordan River, and north of 12600 South. This underground drainage system removes ground water from areas adjacent to the Jordan River that have a high water table, making developments below grade susceptible to flooding. Homeowners pay a special assessment for the use and maintenance of this system.

5.2.4 PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

The Jordan School District provides public education, and is the largest school district in the State with a 1999-2000 enrollment of 73,093. The district covers approximately 250 square miles in the southern half of Salt Lake County and includes all of Riverton City, as well as the cities of West Jordan, South Jordan and Draper. One of the fastest-growing school districts in the State, Jordan School District consists of 53 elementary schools (28 of which are year-round), 15 middle schools, nine high schools, one technical center and three special schools. There are four year-round elementary schools, two middle schools and one high school located within the Riverton City limits, as illustrated in Figure 5-3, *Public Facilities*. The schools' enrollment and capacity are identified in Table 5.1, *Existing Riverton City Public Educational Facilities*.



Insert Figure 5-2, Storm Drainage Map.



TABLE 5.1
EXISTING RIVERTON CITY PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

School Name	Type	Enrollment (Oct. 1999)	Capacity Enrollment (Note)	Excess Capacity (Note)
Riverton Elementary	K-6	793	716 (895)	-77 (102)
Rosamond Elementary	K-6	1,056	786 (983)	-270 (-73)
Rose Creek Elementary	K-6	886	764 (955)	-122 (69)
Southland Elementary	K-6	952	644 (805)	-308 (-147)
Oquirrh Hills Middle	7-9	1,156	1,418	262
South Middle	7-9	831	1,250	419
Riverton High	10-12	1,875	2,500	625
Total		7,549	8,078 (8,806)	529 (1,257)

Note: Capacity enrollment figures shown in parentheses are for year-round enrollment.

Source: Jordan School District, March 2000.

Although the schools in Riverton City cumulatively have excess capacity, all of the elementary schools are currently overcrowded under traditional enrollment standards. Additional capacity is gained through year-round enrollment, but three of the four elementary schools remain overcrowded. In addition, three elementary schools (Riverton, Rosamond and Southland) contain two to seven portable classrooms each. The middle and high schools have excess capacity. According to Jordan School District enrollment predictions, South Hills Middle School will become overcrowded by 2003 and Riverton City High School will become overcrowded by 2005.

Student-teacher ratios are relatively consistent (i.e. 22 to 26 students/teacher) throughout the District based on standard (i.e. 25 students/teacher) student/teacher ratios. Additional teachers are assigned to schools based on the number of students by grade. Each individual school assigns teachers to the classroom according to overall need.

The Jordan School District anticipates needing one to three additional elementary schools, one additional middle school, and one additional high school over the next ten years. The School District already owns a 10.75-acre elementary school site in Riverton City and a 55-acre high school site in Herriman, bordering Riverton City.

When selecting sites for future schools, the Jordan School District siting considerations include areas of student in-migration, good accessibility, good drainage, proximity to public services, remoteness from railroads and airports, and low volumes of traffic on adjacent roads with preference given to siting schools in residential areas. Typical elementary sites require between 10 to 12 acres, middle school sites require between 20-22 acres and high school sites require between 50 to 55 acres.



Insert Figure 5-3, Public Facilities.



5.2.5 POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

The Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office provides police protection for the 12.7 square mile area of Riverton City. The South Patrol Division of the Sheriff's Office provides contract municipal police services to Riverton City along with Draper, Bluffdale, Herriman and unincorporated areas of the County.

The South Patrol Division office is located in Riverton City at 12765 South 1400 West, in the basement of Riverton City Hall as illustrated in Figure 5-3. The staffing for this Division is funded by Salt Lake County, and comprises four full-time employees: captain, lieutenant, secretary and office administrator. Eight patrol officers are assigned to support Riverton City, which funds the salaries for these officers. With the exception of periods when shifts overlap, there is generally one officer patrolling Riverton City at any given time 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Riverton benefits from several Special Crime Prevention Programs coordinated by the Sheriff's Department in Riverton City. These programs include:

COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM: A program to assist residents in establishing a Community Watch Program to reduce their exposure to crime.

MOBILE WATCH ACADEMY: Trains residents to observe and report suspicious persons in their neighborhood.

SHERIFFS ASSISTING YOUTH (SAY): An officer is assigned full-time to Riverton City High School to assist youths and provide crime prevention and awareness programs.

OPERATION SAFE PASSAGE: Parent volunteers are trained to observe and report suspicious persons on school walking routes to enhance school children's safety.

The number of calls to report crimes in Riverton City has increased steadily for the past six years. Vandalism has been the number one crime committed for four of the past six years. During this same periods car prowls/strips were the second most prevalent crime. Major violent crimes have not been a component of crime in Riverton City in the past six years.

A call for service represents an incident requiring the Sheriff's Department to respond to a reported crime. Identifying the volume of calls for service is a way to measure the patrol officers' workload. While crimes have increased, the number of calls for service in Riverton City has increased at a lower rate than the Riverton City population growth from 1998 through 2000.

The need for police officers is closely correlated to the community's population. Police officer staffing is typically projected based upon a ratio of staff per 1,000 population. According to national criteria, there should be 2.3 patrol officers for every 1,000 persons. That 2.3 ratio of police/patrol officers per 1,000 population was used



by Riverton City to project fire protection staff needs, as illustrated in Table 5.2, *Police Staff and Budget Needs*.

**TABLE 5.2
POLICE STAFF AND BUDGET NEEDS**

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2020
Population	24,461	27,396	30,684	34,366	36,084	37,888	53,312	79,674
Officers	10.7	12.0	13.4	15.1	15.8	16.6	23.4	34.9
Budget	\$968,885	\$1,085,138	\$1,215,374	\$1,361,216	\$1,429,265	\$1,500,720	\$2,111,655	\$3,155,837

Source: Riverton City, 2001.

Riverton had 8 patrol officers (as of 1999). Based on this criterion, Riverton City should have between 12 to 13 patrol officers, resulting in a deficiency of 4 to 5 officers. This need for patrol officers will continue to grow to a need to 16 to 17 officers by 2003, and 23 to 24 officers by 2010.

5.2.6 FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

Salt Lake County provides fire protection, medical and emergency services for Riverton City. There is one station, Station 95, located within the city limits at 13000 South and 2700 West, which serves Riverton City. The Fire Department operates with the use of cross-trained, multi-functional firefighters and support personnel. The same personnel provide emergency medical services, and respond to hazardous material and technical rescue incidents, such as a structural collapse in confined space rescue.

The Department operates with an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of four. The goal of the Fire Department is to reach an ISO rating of 3 within five years. The current estimated response time is between three to five minutes for all locations in Riverton City, meeting the National Fire Protection Association recommended response time of five minutes or less. Problem areas for emergency response include areas west of Bangerter Highway, where excessively long private lanes pose accessibility problems for fire vehicles. In addition, the canals that cross the city from north to south hamper east-west access in many areas, due to limited bridge crossings.

Station 95 has a two-bay, double-depth garage and a single-bay double length garage for smaller equipment. The firefighters work an alternating schedule of 24-hour shifts. The station also has sleeping rooms that accommodate eight full-time personnel. Vehicles assigned to this station include one front-line fire engine, one back-up fire engine (older), one brush truck, two ambulances and one Suburban rescue unit. Riverton City’s projected population growth would require at least one more full-time fire station, along with available mutual aid from bordering jurisdictions.



The need for fire protection staffing is closely related to a community’s population. Fire Department staffing is typically projected based upon a ratio of staff per 1,000 population, as shown in Table 5.3, *Fire Protection Staff and Budget Needs*. Riverton City used a ratio of .85 firefighters per 1,000 population to project fire protection staff needs.

**TABLE 5.3
FIRE PROTECTION STAFF AND BUDGET NEEDS**

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2020
Population	24,461	27,396	30,684	34,366	36,084	37,888	53,312	79,674
Fire	21.0	23.5	26.3	29.5	30.9	32.5	45.7	68.3
Budget	\$661,762	\$741,165	\$830,117	\$929,729	\$976,208	\$1,025,013	\$1,442,290	\$2,155,481

Source: Riverton City, 2001.

Riverton had 18 firefighters (as of 1999). Based on this criterion, Riverton City should have between 23 to 24 firefighters, resulting in a deficiency of 5 to 6 firefighters. This need for firefighters will continue to grow, requiring a need for 32 to 33 firefighters by 2003, and 45 to 46 firefighters by 2010.

5.2.7 LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Salt Lake County Library System provides library services for Riverton City, with one branch located in Riverton City at 12860 South Redwood Road. This 13,400 square foot facility was constructed in 1999 and holds a collection of nearly 110,000 items.

5.2.8 SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

Waste Management, Inc., provides residential solid waste collection and curbside recycling services. The City has contracted with the private firm to provide services through April 2004. Waste Management utilizes automated cans with weekly trash pickup and bi-weekly recycling pickup. The City is divided into five waste collection routes and solid waste is transferred to the Trans Jordan Landfill. The City has also contracted with Waste Management of Utah, Inc. to provide residential curbside bulky waste dumpster service, for a one-year period that began on April 1, 2000. This service is provided as part of the Riverton City Neighborhood Clean-Up program. Bulky waste includes large items such as stoves, refrigerators, and hot water tanks.

In 1997, Riverton City joined other area cities by becoming a member of the Trans-Jordan Landfill. The City’s obligation includes four \$50,000 payments between July 1, 1998 and July 1, 2004 and payment of dumping fees at a non-member rate through July 1, 2012. The 185-acre facility was purchased from the Kennecott Copper Company in 1993 and is located approximately 15 miles west of Riverton City. The land meets or exceeds Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for



disposal of municipal solid waste and includes a composite lining system to ensure preservation of the land and groundwater quality.

Waste Management, Inc. is also responsible for managing Riverton City's recycling program. Cardboard and plastic household waste is collected on a bi-weekly basis and transported to the contractor's facility for sorting. Revenue generated through the sale of waste material offsets the contractor's costs for providing pickup service.

5.2.9 OTHER UTILITIES

Electric service for Riverton City is provided by Utah Power and Light, a subsidiary of Pacific Corp. Utah Power and Light serves approximately 650,000 households in Utah and eastern Idaho. Natural gas is supplied to Riverton City by Questar Gas, a natural gas utility and subsidiary of Questar Corporation.

Qwest Communications provides telephone service to Riverton City. Existing service is provided to all developed areas within the City and can be extended to areas currently not served. Qwest also provides local wireless and data operations with its long distance and high-speed fiber optic network.

5.3 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES CONCEPTS

For Riverton City's planned growth to proceed, public facilities and services must be in place to serve new development. The Public Facilities and Services Element succeeds in meeting the General Plan Vision by adhering to the following concepts:

- Provide a water system to serve a population of 66,000 to 70,000.
- Integrate storm drainage storage and conveyance into new developments and complete the Storm Drainage Master Plan.
- Ensure that City contracted services - sanitary sewer, police, fire protection, and library services - plan and provide for anticipated growth.
- Ensure the timely siting and construction of school facilities within neighborhoods to relieve classroom crowding.

Encourage the ready availability of fiber optic and telecommunication systems to serve residents and businesses.



5.4 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

A goal is a general statement of the vision pertaining to city policy. The goals are ideal conditions, which the community hopes to attain. The first goal is the overall goal for the element. For every other goal, the supporting objectives and policies are listed.

Objectives are specific statements of purpose relating directly to the goal.

Policies are an action, activity or strategy utilized to implement the related objective and goal.

GOAL 5.A: FULL RANGE OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
Provide a full range of necessary public facilities and services that are convenient to users, economical and reflect the needs of citizens.

GOAL 5.B: PUBLIC WATER
Provide safe and adequate public water supply for residents and businesses in the community.

Objective 5.B.1 Maintain and improve water quality through constantly updating and modernizing existing facilities and protecting water supply sources.

Policy 5.B.1.1 Maintain and upgrade neighborhood utility infrastructure where it is deficient.

Policy 5.B.1.2 Upgrade the culinary water system to include treatments such as fluoridation, chlorination and softening.

Policy 5.B.1.3 Ensure that funding is available for the City’s long-term capital improvement and maintenance needs.

Objective 5.B.2 Establish water conservation as a priority by educating citizens and developers about its benefits.

Policy 5.B.2.1 Ensure compliance with the Riverton City Water Conservation Plan.

Policy 5.B.2.2 Require new development to install water-saving devices.

Policy 5.B.2.3 Utilize utility billings as an opportunity to educate water customers on water conservation.



GOAL 5.C: PUBLIC UTILITIES

Provide safe and effective storm drainage for residents and businesses in the community.

Objective 5.C.1 Provide facilities identified in the Master Storm Drain Map to further serve the community development.

Policy 5.C.1.1 Ensure that new development meets storm drainage requirements.

GOAL 5.D: UTILITY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Utilize utility planning and coordination to ensure that essential utility services are available when needed.

Objective 5.D.1 Coordinate the planning and development of sanitary sewage system facilities with the South Valley Sewerage District.

Policy 5.D.1.1 Initiate early evaluation of the need and funding mechanisms to extend sewer capacity beyond 10 years.

Objective 5.D.2 Ensure that existing water, sanitary sewer and storm drainage levels of service can be met before approving new development proposals.

Policy 5.D.2.1 Level of service for water, sewer, and storm drainage must be met before development can proceed.

Policy 5.D.2.2 Maintain or improve existing service levels while extending services to newly developed areas.

GOAL 5.E: SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

Support the establishment and maintenance of school and library facilities to serve local neighborhoods.

Objective 5.E.1 Coordinate the planning and development of school facilities in Riverton City with the Jordan School District.

Policy 5.E.1.1 Inform the school district of new residential proposals to aid in their student projections and planning future facilities.

Policy 5.E.1.2 Support local and regional efforts to provide a post-secondary educational facility in Riverton City.



Objective 5.E.2 Coordinate the planning and development of library facilities in Riverton City with the Salt Lake County Library District.

Policy 5.E.2.1 Inform the Library District of all new residential developments at the final plat stage.

GOAL 5.F: POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES
Create and maintain neighborhoods that are safe from the threat of crime and fire.

Objective 5.F.1 Maintain the safety of existing neighborhoods through aggressive crime prevention programs.

Policy 5.F.1.1 Establish and strengthen neighborhood watch programs throughout the City.

Policy 5.F.1.2 Developments should provide for street lighting, which is conducive to a safe neighborhood atmosphere, and provide adequate off-street parking.

Policy 5.F.1.3 Use the combined efforts of law enforcement, schools and community groups to discourage drug and alcohol abuse, gangs and gang activity.

Policy 5.F.1.4 Develop neighborhood-based emergency preparedness programs.

Objective 5.F.2 Establish police and fire protection services to meet the needs of neighborhoods at a ratio of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents.

Policy 5.F.2.1 Ensure that future development west of Bangerter provides a connected network of public streets to aid in timely emergency response.

Policy 5.F.2.2 Continue to improve road access for emergency vehicle response.

Policy 5.F.2.3 Provide an appropriate balance between City-provided, County and privately contracted services.

Policy 5.F.2.4 Pursue cost-saving measures while maintaining the quality of City services.



GOAL 5.G: OTHER UTILITIES

Ensure safe and adequate solid waste, electric, natural gas, telecommunication, and fiber-optic carrier services are available to residents and businesses.

Objective 5.G.1 **Coordinate the provision of solid waste collection, natural gas and electric facilities transmission with the designated providers.**

Policy 5.G.1.1 Utility lines that are 69Kv and smaller should be located underground in residential developments.

Policy 5.G.1.2 Inform the utility providers of all new development proposals to aid in their customer projections and continued provision of efficient service delivery.

Objective 5.G.2 **Position Riverton City to receive full access to the latest telecommunication and fiber-optic technology services and facilities.**

Policy 5.G.2.1 Master-plan the development of telecommunication facilities and fiber optic data/Internet services in Riverton City with Qwest and other telecommunication and technology service providers.

Policy 5.G.2.2 Placement of all new telecommunication utilities will be underground, and existing telecommunication utilities will be placed underground as they are upgraded and replaced.

5.5 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The implementation program for the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Riverton City General Plan is presented in Table 5.4, *Public Facilities and Services Implementation Program*. The table is presented under the following headings:

Implementation Measure	Lists the action necessary to carry out the Public Facilities and Services Element of the General Plan.
Lead Department/Agency	Identifies the responsible City Department for accomplishing that particular program.
Timeframe	Identifies and prioritizes the timeframe from one to five years for the measure to be initiated.
Projected Resources	Lists the potential funding, City staff, volunteer or other community resources necessary to carry out the implementation action.



The implementation measures are intended to form the additional actions necessary to implement the Public Services and Facilities Element. The timing, responsibility and resources for the implemented actions are identified in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Table with 4 columns: Implementation Measure, Lead Department/ Agency, Timeframe, and Projected Resources. It lists various measures like Storm Detention Basins, Sewer Capacity Study, Target School Sites, etc.

Source: BRW, Inc., January 2001

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- A. In accordance with the Storm Drainage Master Plan, continue to implement the 18 planned storm detention basins...
B. Initiate a joint study with South Valley Sewerage District...
C. Work with Jordan School District to target potential new sites...
D. Cooperatively evaluate with Salt Lake County...
E. Provide notice to the school district...



- F. Work with the school district to evaluate and prepare an impact fee ordinance for schools. The impact fee is to be due (paid) to the district as a requirement for residential development permit issuance.
- G. Set up neighborhood programs encouraging a sense of community such as Neighborhood Crime Watch, block parties, etc.
- H. Acquire water rights to meet future water demands.
- I. Install a residual-disinfection system to treat underground water sources.