





Public Facilities

7.1 Overview	74
7.1.1 Introduction	74
7.2 Existing Conditions	74
7.2.1 Water	74
7.2.2 Electrical and Gas Service	74
7.2.3 Community Buildings	74
7.2.4 Schools	75
7.2.5 Cemetery	75
7.2.6 Medical Facilities	76
7.2.7 Parks and Recreation	76
7.2.8 Emergency Response	76
7.2.9 Delta Municipal Airport	76
7.2.10 Public Services	77
7.3 Public Input	77
7.3.1 Survey Data	77
7.3.2 Public Meetings	78
7.4 Goals	78
7.5 Approach and Opportunities	78
7.5.1 Goal 1: Plan public infrastructure expansion as needed to account for future annexations and population growth	79
7.5.2 Goal 2: Maintain public facilities with a particular focus on parks and recreational spaces	80
7.5.3 Goal 3: Replace and maintain water treatment facility	80

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 Introduction

Public facilities encompass the public's investment in the development of the complex urban infrastructure that is necessary to support the physical operation of Delta City. The Public Facilities Chapter outlines a plan for municipal utilities, public properties, and other systems required to meet the needs of the community. It should be reviewed periodically and updated within the context of all other General Plan chapters and against the broader context of changing economic, social, and political standards of the City. Delta City's public facilities are designed to respond to the identified needs of both the existing population and the forecasted population. Due to a projected population of 3,871 residents in Delta in 2030, current facilities will need to be updated to accommodate rising demands.

The location, size, timing, and financing of major streets, water, sewer, drainage, electric systems, parks and playgrounds, police and fire stations, and libraries must be planned well in advance of their construction. Planning for these facilities will help minimize their cost, optimize their usefulness, and maximize their benefits. The features of the Public Facilities Chapter provide a broad perspective of the existing and planned infrastructure of the City. This can be used by decision makers in both the public and private sectors to anticipate and prepare for future development.

7.2 Existing Conditions

In order to better understand community needs and future opportunities, an inventory was conducted establishing existing conditions and resources. This section details all public facilities and services provided to the community.

7.2.1 Water

CULINARY WATER

Delta sources its water from three deep-water wells. Ridge Top Well (located across from the airport at 2500 North) pumps about 134,224 gallons of water annually, Sugar Factory Well (located at 669 North Shepherd Lane) pumps about 22,016 gallons, and Gardner Well (located at 1950 East 500 South) pumps about 313,824 gallons. Delta currently does not treat any of its culinary water. The culinary water system is equipped to supply water within and without the City's political boundaries. There are currently 1,365 active culinary water connections, including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses.

SECONDARY WATER

Separate secondary untreated water is also

provided to the City's culinary customers. Delta's secondary water is supplied by the Delta Canal Company. Open ditches from the Sevier River currently provide flood irrigation for roughly twenty users.

WATER STORAGE

Delta City owns four concrete water storage tanks. Tank capacities are 2 million, 1.2 million, .5 million, and 100,000 gallons. Three of the four tanks are in good condition with the 100,000 gallon tank standing most in need of repair.

SEWAGE AND WATER TREATMENT

Delta City manages the sewage lines and their corresponding treatment systems. The City sewer lagoons are located at approximately 1500 East 1500 South.

STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

Risk of flooding is low in Delta. Many subdivisions have quality storm drains, most of which were installed in the 1980s.

7.2.2 Electrical and Gas Service

Delta's electrical services are provided by Rocky Mountain Power. Gas services are provided by Dominion Energy.

7.2.3 Community Buildings

R. J. LAW COMMUNITY CENTER

The R. J. Law Community Center, constructed in March of 2014, is a beautiful addition to Delta City's Main Street, situated on the southeast corner of Main Street and 100 West. The facility's five meeting rooms have accordion doors which can be closed to separate them into individual rooms, allowing for a variety of spatial uses for different events. These rooms are commonly utilized for board meetings, luncheons, banquets, concerts, pageants, and award ceremonies. The Delta Room on the west side of the hallway has kitchen facilities, including a sink, microwave, refrigerator, and cabinets.

The community center is also home to the Delta Area Chamber of Commerce, which promotes the local economy through providing information on business licensing, creating a business plan, and starting a business.

LIBRARY

Former Mayor Ruth Hansen, who served as Delta City's Mayor from 1988 - 1989, gifted the Delta Library as an irrevocable trust to the City. Located at 76 North 200 West, it provides various activities for local residents, including a weekly story hour for children ages three to five, National Library Week Family Night every April, and a visiting authors program for Delta's two elementary schools.

Delta's Library Advisory board meets regularly

throughout the year. Title 15-222 of The Delta City Municipal Code states, “The library advisory board shall act as a citizens’ advisory board to the operation and administration of the library facilities and programs. They shall make recommendations on the use of funds available to the library to purchase books and other materials that are consistent with the wishes of the community and to operate such programs as will promote better use of and operation of the library. They shall encourage participation by the public in library programs and in volunteer work at the library.”

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Delta City is home to several religious groups. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints operates three meetinghouses. The following religious groups operate one church building each in Delta: the Delta Foursquare Church, Delta Community Church, Family Faith of Fellowship, Grace Baptist Church, Faith Christian Fellowship of Delta, Great Basin Church of Christ, Iglesia Cristiana Rehobeth, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and the Catholic Church.

CITY BUILDINGS

The Delta City Municipal building is located on the northeast corner of 200 West and Main Street, and City Hall is located at 76 N 200 W. Public meetings

and hearings, City Council Meetings, and Planning Commission meetings are regularly held at these two buildings.

7.2.4 Schools

Delta houses five public schools managed by the Millard School District. Delta South Elementary is located at 450 South Center Street and educates children in pre-school through second grade. Delta North Elementary is located at 50 North and 100 East and educates children in third through fifth grade. Delta Middle School is found at 251 East 300 North, instructing sixth through eighth grade students. Delta High School is located at 50 West and 300 North and educates students in ninth grade through twelfth grade. The Delta Technical Center also offers classes to high school students and adults to help serve the vocational needs of Millard County residents and is located at 305 East 200 North.

Delta is also home to the Athenian eAcademy, a public charter school teaching grades K through twelve. This school is located at 215 South 100 East.

7.2.5 Cemetery

The cemetery in Delta City is located at 350 East 750 North, though it is operated and maintained by the Delta-Sutherland-Oasis Cemetery Districts.



Delta City General Plan

7.2.6 Medical Facilities

The Delta Community Hospital is a critical access hospital that has provided affordable health care to the City since the 1960s. Because it is a not-for-profit hospital with no stockholders, the main focus of their employees is to serve the community. Located at 126 South White Sage Avenue, the hospital also sponsors an annual health fair for Delta and the surrounding region. Their stated significant health priority is the prevention of prediabetes, high blood pressure, depression, and prescription opioid misuse. Other medical facilities in the area include Delta Family Medicine and the Millard County Care and Rehabilitation.

7.2.7 Parks and Recreation

Three parks are available for public use: Delta City Park, located on Main Street between 100 and 200 West; the Neighborhood Park, located at approximately 200-300 White Sage Avenue; and the Delta Skate Park, located at 115 North 100 West, within walking distance of the City Park and the Splash Pad.

Delta City Park features mature trees, green grass, and a creek that flows from a waterfall in the park center. The park includes play equipment for a variety of ages, benches and picnic tables, and three covered pavilions with amenities. Restrooms and drinking water are within walking distance. Amenities at the North, Northwest, and South Pavilions include 46 total picnic tables, a drinking fountain, electricity and lights, an outdoor stage, parking, and mainstreet access.

The fenced Splash Pad sits across from the play area in the Delta City Park. There are two picnic tables with umbrellas as well as benches and restrooms nearby. The Splash Pad borders a neighborhood soccer field and is easily accessible from the park.

The Neighborhood Park, located just south of the Delta Community Hospital, offers a wide grass area, a children’s play area, a basketball court, and two baseball fields. Amenities provided include electricity and lights, restrooms, and six picnic tables.

The Delta Skate Park is a major attraction for youth in the community. It features a half-pipe, pyramid, rails, stairs and ramps of varying heights spread over a smooth 16,800 square foot cement pad. The fenced park is well used and maintained with street-side parking available.

7.2.8 Emergency Response

The Delta Fire Department is comprised of a team of 28 volunteer firefighters and has served Delta City and areas of western Millard County since 1941. The fire station is located at 41 North 200 West and receives operation and maintenance funds from the Millard County Fire Service District. Delta has entered an interlocal agreement with the Millard County Sheriff’s office for enhanced law enforcement services. The

Sheriff’s office is located at 76 North 200 West just north of the fire station.

7.2.9 Delta Municipal Airport

Delta City runs and operates the Delta Municipal Airport. The hangar and airfield were dedicated in 1944, and the airport has long been considered one of the best in rural Utah. At a cost of \$337,000, its construction was a national defense project of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA). Construction of the main hangar commenced on September 27, 1943 at a cost \$16,000. The footprint of the airport covers approximately 1,200 acres and is located 3.6 miles northeast of Delta on US Highway 6. The airport has hangar space available with most spaces usually rented out to capacity, and ample land to lease for private hangar construction. Winters generally yield light snowfall in Delta, providing a safe landing space for pilots unable to land at other area airports. Utah Valley University and other universities use these airport facilities for landing and take-off training. The airport was also used extensively during World War II as an emergency landing field when Ogden and Salt Lake City airports were closed by unfavorable weather, saving the lives of many servicemen. A pilot’s lounge is open all hours on the north side of the main hangar building,



with clean restroom facilities, a soda vending machine, a land-line telephone, and free Wi-Fi service for visiting aviators. The airport serves the local area in a variety of ways, including the allowance of military exercises conducted by western Utah military installations, corporate air traffic, and emergency medical, fire, and search and rescue flights.

7.2.10 Public Services

Delta provides several free public services to its residents. These include semi-annual bulk garbage pick-ups in the spring and fall. Any items placed in the right of way that are certified Freon free and have no disposal restrictions will be collected by the City. Snow removal services are provided to the City by the Utah Department of Transportation.

7.3 Public Input

Collecting and addressing public input in the drafting of a General Plan is integral to the success of the Plan and the community. Ideas and goals that are created using resident input are far more likely to come to fruition than those that are formed without public participation. Throughout the writing process of Delta City's General Plan, residents, property and business owners, and developers were asked to share their thoughts, recommendations, and desires for the future of the City. The following subsections explain methods used to obtain this feedback and the accompanying results. Although some of the information and feedback gleaned from resident input has already been synthesized into previous sections

SERVICES	AVERAGE IMPACT
Water Distribution	3.79
Sewer Services	3.79
Wastewater Disposal	3.61
Police and Fire Services	3.43
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges, and Public Ways	3.40
Electrical and Data Services	3.40
Irrigation Ditches, Levees, and Reservoirs	2.97
Parks and Public Trails	2.86

Table 7.3.1.1 : Q10 - Please rate how heavily the following public infrastructures and services will be impacted by future growth. 1 being minimally impacted, and 5 being significantly impacted.

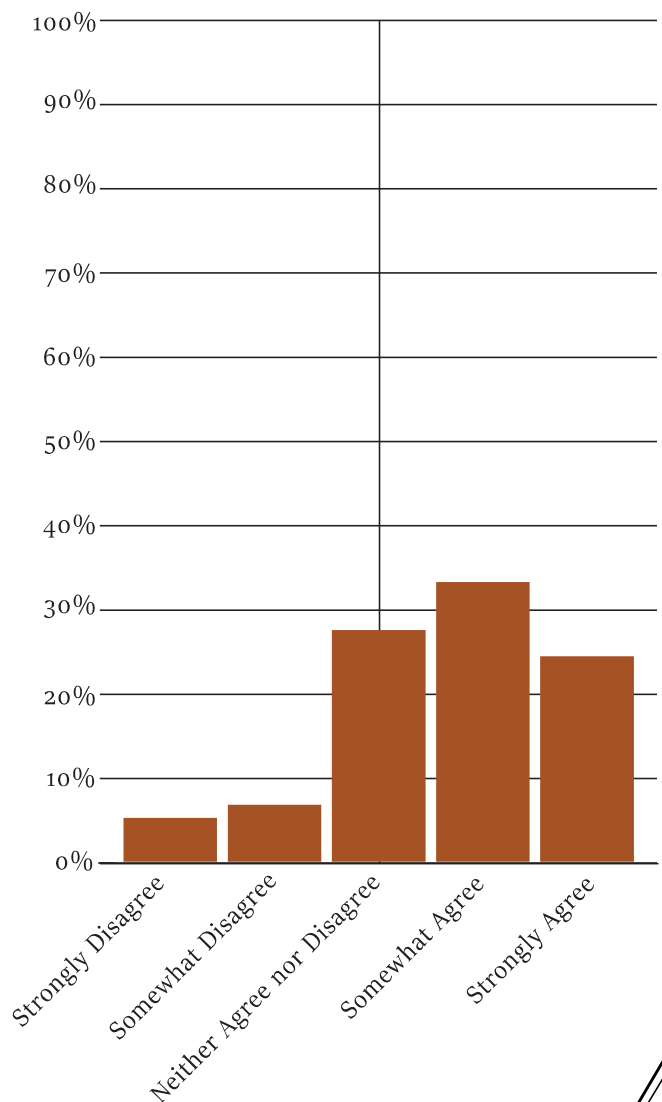
and subsections of this chapter, it is also included here for clarity and separation of source.

Over the course of the creation of this General Plan, there were six public meetings. During the first two, the executive committee discussed what they would like to see in the vision statement and goals. After drafting a vision statement and element goals, two more meetings provided opportunities for individual residents to give insight, feedback, and comments to the BYU team. A survey was then conducted to gather further public input. In the final two meetings, after hearing public comment the Plan was recommended to and adopted by the City Council. All public input relevant to this chapter has been included in this section.

7.3.1 Survey Data

A survey composed by the BYU team and the Executive Committee was dispersed to Delta residents,

Figure 7.3.1.2: Q13 - How do you feel about the statement: "The City should encourage or sponsor more community events"?



Delta City General Plan

business owners, and property owners via social media and water bills. Of the estimated 3,478 people currently living in Delta (as per the American Community Survey's 2017 data), 193 residents, or 5.5%, participated in the survey. Consequently, it should be acknowledged that data summarized in this subsection represents the insights of a small portion of Delta's population and may not be proportionally representative of the opinions of the community as a whole. Survey questions pertaining in some way to public facilities in Delta are included throughout this chapter

Figure 7.3.1.3 : Q14 - What types of events?
Please explain:



Resident comments from survey question 11, "Please share any additional comments you have about public services, facilities, and infrastructure," are catalogued in appendix A.

7.3.2 Public Meetings

Below is a summary of resident comments from each of the public input meetings held at the Community Center on Main Street. Those who attended were encouraged to provide feedback on goal statements, idea lists, questions, and maps drafted for each of the eight General Plan elements. A scanned image of the public facilities map used at these meetings can be seen on page 150.

Public feedback yielded innovative ideas and several mentions of unresolved issues with Delta's public facilities. Several commented that problems exist concerning recreational centers. The bowling alley is in poor condition and is in need of renovation. A skating rink was once in service in the City, but after a fire destroyed the structure it was never rebuilt for community use. There were also many mentions of an idea to repurpose vacant buildings as youth recreation centers.

According to public input, facilities requiring the City's immediate attention include Delta's water treatment facility and the airport runway (see Approach and Opportunities section for details).

7.4 Goals

Delta's community vision is to foster a thriving city by preserving Delta's heritage, expanding the local economy, and facilitating a sense of community. The public facilities goals seek to further the community vision by guiding development within and adjacent to the City. They also address concerns with supplying utilities to properties currently outside city limits. These goals are further supported by the strategies found in the Approach and Opportunities section of the chapter.

GOAL 1: PLAN PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION AS NEEDED TO ACCOUNT FOR FUTURE ANNEXATIONS AND POPULATION GROWTH.

GOAL 2: MAINTAIN PUBLIC FACILITIES WITH A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON PARKS AND RECREATIONAL SPACES.

GOAL 3: REPLACE AND MAINTAIN WATER TREATMENT FACILITY.

7.5 Approach and Opportunities

This section suggests strategies intended to help individual parties work together to achieve community goals. Each goal is discussed individually, considering community planning principles, public input, and potential opportunities that the City may choose to explore in

order to ensure maximum effectiveness. The subsequent tables designate responsibilities and actions to individual parties.

7.5.1 Goal 1: Plan public infrastructure expansion as needed to account for future annexations and population growth.

The Executive Committee will write and publish a public infrastructure plan summarizing project priorities and existing conditions within public facilities. The Plan will assist the Committee in creating an extensive inventory of where immediate attention is needed.

In order to plan for future infrastructure needs, residents will be surveyed regarding appropriate allocations of City revenue. Public involvement in these decisions will aid the Mayor and executive committee in creating public facilities that reflect the desires of the community directly. Producing a public infrastructure plan that explains planned improvement projects and that is available on the City website can help residents understand how their tax dollars are being used while keeping staff and elected officials accountable to certain upkeep and maintenance goals.

The City will evaluate the need for airport expansion, maintenance, and repair. Currently, the ground in the center of the runway is uneven, and both ends

of the stand in need of reconstruction. Possible airport expansion could lead to economic development, as well as heightened convenience for residents traveling short distances as the airport currently services only private aircraft.

The City Council will adjust development fees to reflect expenses incurred by new and infill development. Development fees include fees associated with tasks such as building inspections and site plan review as well as impact fees for the incurred costs on the City. This adjustment requires auditing the time, effort, and cost involved with every aspect of the City's involvement in standard development services. For example, if plan review fees do not pay for the time taken by City staff, then they should be increased to ensure that the government is not operating at a deficit.

Growth boundaries will be enforced by the Executive Committee to prevent unnecessary infrastructural development. Limiting the amount of construction on the peripheries of the City can help prevent blight during economic downturns and bring services closer together to reduce the costs and time associated with everyday travel. This type of intelligent growth will ensure that the City and its residents are maximizing their economic and social resources.



Delta City General Plan

7.5.2 Goal 2: Maintain public facilities with a particular focus on parks and recreational spaces.

Citizens can facilitate a sense of community in Delta by taking pride in and respecting public spaces and participating in City beautification efforts. Beautification efforts are also invaluable to business owners in that they attract people to their places of business. Business owners and developers will help create these open public spaces that encourage social interaction and economic development. Urban public spaces that are planned and built at pedestrian scale attract potential clients and informal gathering while also lead to business growth.

This in turn helps facilitate a sense of community and provides stability to local businesses. The Planning Commission will coordinate with the county to ensure that park maintenance occurs regularly and add zoning language to require usable open space in commercial development. The City Council will survey residents to determine how to best repurpose vacant city-owned spaces for community use.

7.5.3 Goal 3: Replace and maintain water treatment facility.

The Plan to replace and maintain the water treatment facility is being done by Sunrise Engineering.

RESIDENTS	BUSINESS OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS	PLANNING COMMISSION	CITY COUNCIL	MAYOR
Provide input to city officials on desired uses for local tax revenue			Evaluate the need for airport expansion, maintenance, and repair	
			Adjust development fees to reflect expenses incurred by new and infill development	
		Survey residents regarding appropriate allocations of City revenue		
		Enforce growth boundaries to prevent unnecessary infrastructural development		

Table 7.5.1: Public Facilities Goal 1 Approach and Opportunities







RESIDENTS	BUSINESS OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS	PLANNING COMMISSION	CITY COUNCIL	MAYOR
Take pride in and respect public spaces by doing your part to take care of them	Participate in beautification efforts	Coordinate with the county to ensure park maintenance occurs regularly	Survey residents to determine how to best repurpose vacant city-owned spaces for community use	
	Create spaces open to the public that encourage social interaction at your place of business	Add zoning language to require usable open space in commercial development		

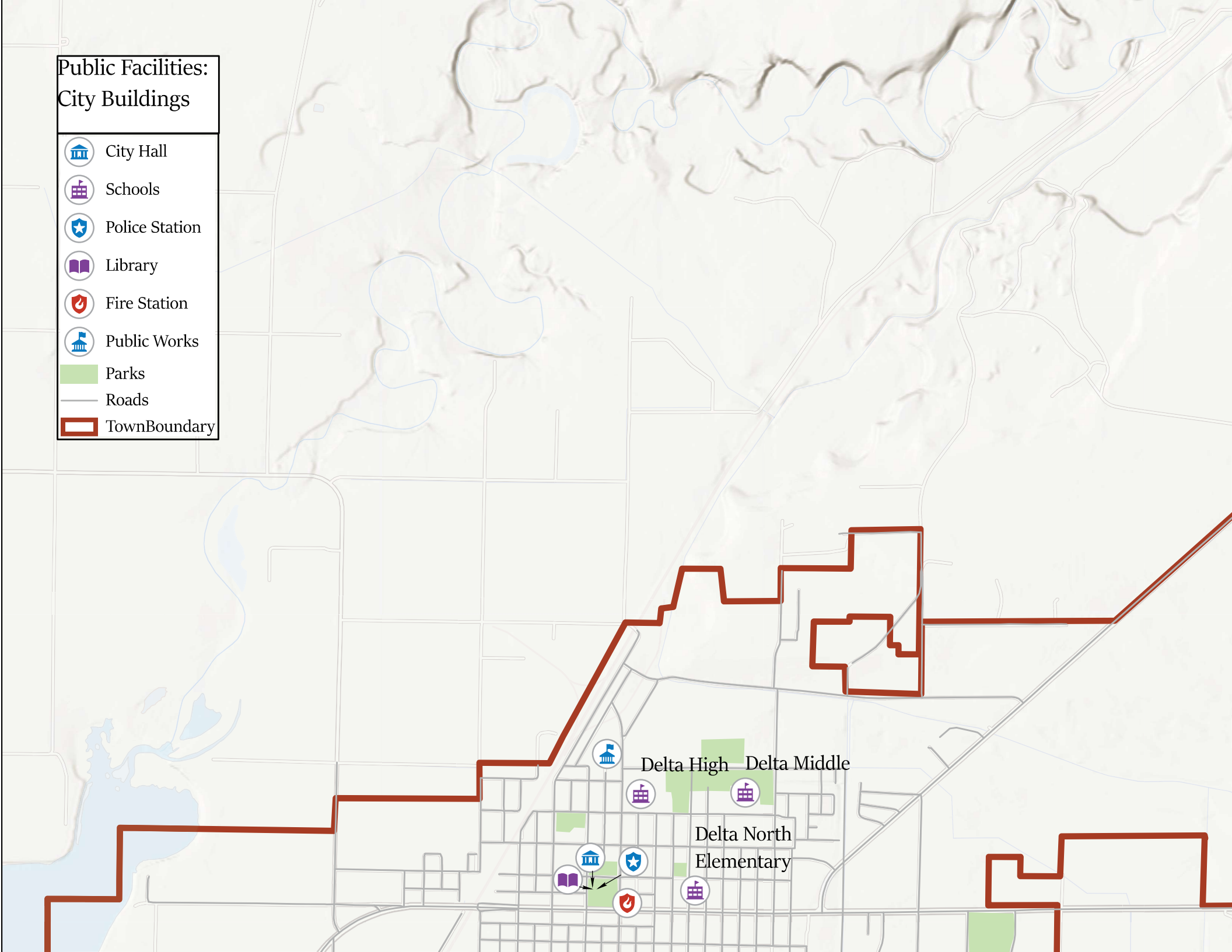
Table 7.5.2: Public Facilities Goal 2 Approach and Opportunities



MAP 7.1: CITY BUILDINGS

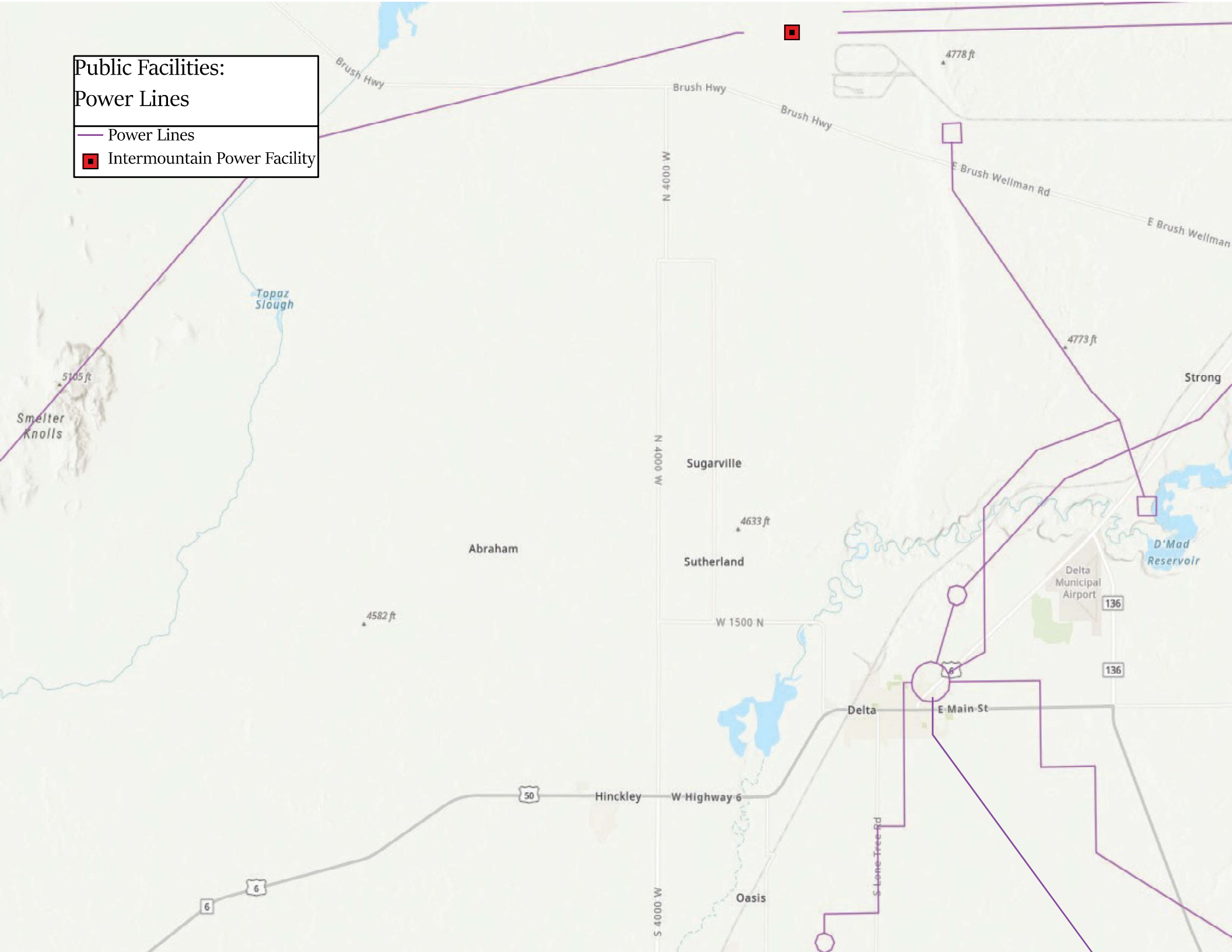
**Public Facilities:
City Buildings**

-  City Hall
-  Schools
-  Police Station
-  Library
-  Fire Station
-  Public Works
-  Parks
-  Roads
-  TownBoundary



Public Facilities:
Power Lines

- Power Lines
- Intermountain Power Facility



Public Facilities:
Sewer System

- Sewage Lines
- ▭ Town Boundary

