UTAH INLAND PORT AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION 2025-11

A RESOLUTION OF THE UTAH INLAND PORT AUTHORITY BOARD APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE HISTORIC CAPITOL INLAND PORT PROJECT AREA PLAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to §11-58-301(1) Utah Code Annotated as amended ("UCA"), the Utah Inland Port Authority ("Authority") is "governed by a board which shall manage and conduct the business and affairs of the Authority"; and

WHEREAS, the Authority heretofore approved the creation of the Historic Capitol Inland Port Project Area to facilitate and fund regional economic development opportunities and maximize the long-term economic benefit of the region; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to §11-58-501(2a) UCA, the "The board may adopt a project area plan for land that is outside the authority jurisdictional land,"; and

WHEREAS, without any intended impact to any and all related prior actions heretofore, the Authority Board desires to reconsider, approve, adopt, and ratify (as necessary) the Historic Capitol Inland Port Project Area Plan which was originally adopted on August 1, 2024;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE AUTHORITY BOARD as follows:

1. The Authority Board has found and determined that the adoption and amendment of the Historic Capitol Inland Port Project Area Plan, attached as Exhibit A (the "Prior Approval"), is hereby approved, adopted and ratified (as necessary) without any intended impact to the Prior Approval and any and all related actions taken in reliance thereon.
2. This Resolution is effective March 11, 2025, upon the affirmative vote of the Authority Board.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Authority Board this 11th day of March, 2025.

Utah Inland Port Authority

_____
Abby Osborne
Chair

Attest:

_____
Authority Staff

EXHIBIT A

Project area plan and budget.

Historic Capitol

A Utah Inland Port Project Area

Project Area Plan & Budget

August 1, 2024

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definitions
Authority Infrastructure Bank	"Authority Infrastructure Bank" or "AIB" means the UIPA infrastructure revolving loan fund, established in Utah Code 63A-3-402, with the purpose of providing funding, through infrastructure loans, for infrastructure projects undertaken by a borrower for use within a Project Area.
Base Taxable Value	The taxable value of property within any portion of a Project Area, as designated by board resolution, from which the property tax differential will be collected, as shown upon the assessment roll last equalized before the year in which UIPA adopts a project area plan for that area.
Development Project	A project for the development of land within a Project Area
Effective Date	Date designated in the UIPA board resolution adopting the Project Area Plan on which the Project Area Plan becomes effective. It is also the beginning date UIPA will be paid Differential generated from a Project Area.
Project Area	As to land outside the authority jurisdictional land, whether consisting of a single contiguous area or multiple non-contiguous areas, real property described in a project area plan or draft project area plan, where the development project set forth in the project area plan or draft project area plan takes place or is proposed to take place. The authority jurisdictional land (see Utah Code Ann. sections 11-58-102(2) and 11-58-501(1)) is a separate project area.
Legislative Body	For unincorporated land, the county commission or council. For land in a municipality, it is the legislative body of such municipality.
Loan Approval Committee	Committee consisting of the individuals who are the voting members of the UIPA board.
Project Area Budget	Multiyear projection of annual or cumulative revenues and expenses and other fiscal matters pertaining to a Project Area.
Project Area Plan	Written plan that, after its effective date, guides and controls the development within a Project Area.
Property Tax(es)	Includes a privilege tax and each levy on an ad valorem basis on tangible or intangible personal or real property.
Property Tax Differential	The difference between the amount of property tax revenues generated each tax year by all Taxing Entities from a Project Area, using the current assessed value of the property and the amount of Property Tax revenues that would be generated from that same area using the Base Taxable Value of the property but excluding an assessing and collecting levy, a judgment levy, and a levy for a general obligation bond. This is commonly referred to as tax increment.
Taxing Entity	Public entity that levies a Property Tax on property within a Project Area, other than a public infrastructure district that UIPA creates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA) was established to facilitate appropriate development of the Inland Port's jurisdictional land and other Project Areas within the state of Utah to further the policies and objectives of the Inland Port outlined in Chapter 58, Title 11 Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended (UIPA Act). One mechanism for achieving these purposes is the creation of a Project Area where a Development Project is proposed to take place (Project Area). A Project Area is created as explained below under the Requirements section.

In order for a Project Area to be established by UIPA, the legislative body of the county or municipality in which the Project Area is located must provide written consent. The Fillmore City Council passed a resolution on December 5, 2023 requesting the creation of a Port Project Area.

This move aims to tap into the funding, resources and benefits provided by UIPA that will support and enhance the development of the Historic Capitol Project Area. In doing so, the entities expect that development of the Project Area, with the support and participation of UIPA, will not only meet the business needs of those within the Project Area, but also contribute to the needs of the immediate community and the region as a whole.

Our Statute requires the drafting of a Project Area Plan in conjunction with public process for adoption of the plan. This document, once adopted, would constitute the plan (Historic Capitol Inland Port Project Plan) as required by law.

LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE & VALUE PROPOSITION

The Historic Capitol Project Area is located inside the Fillmore City boundary and encompasses much of the western portion of the city. Interstate 15 runs concurrent to the eastern edge of the project area before entering the project area near Exit 163 and exiting at the southern end of the project area boundary. Other transportation routes of importance include SR 99 and SR 100 providing a connection to Fillmore businesses to the interstate and an alternate route to Delta, Utah.

Millard County, located in west central Utah, ranks as Utah's twelfth smallest county with a 2020 Census population of 12,975. Between 2010 and 2020, Millard County gained 472 new residents, driven by natural increase. Millard County's population is projected to decline from 13,010 (as of July 1, 2020) to 11,739 in 2060. The median age is projected to rise from 34.7 in 2020 to 47.7 in 2060.

Projections point to Millard County's economy remaining stable through 2060 with a modest increase in employment from 7,379 in 2020 to 8,349 in 2060. Employment sectors include utilities, agriculture, and waste management services. The conversion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) from a coal generating station to a natural gas generating station and eventually a hydrogen generating station in the 2040's, are projected to lead to a decrease in utilities employment.

Fillmore City reported a population of 2,592 in the 2020 Census and is the second largest population center in Millard County.

Logistics Considerations

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Millard County supplies commodities to much of the state and the country. Top supplied commodities include petroleum or coal products, lime or lime plaster, and agricultural products including cheese, other dairy products, miscellaneous field crops, livestock, and grain. Millard County's top intrastate trading partner is Salt Lake County with a total value just over $157M in 2023. Commodities supplied to Salt Lake County from Millard County include petroleum or coal products, farm products, and food or kindred products. Their top interstate partner was the greater Los Angeles area with a total value at $77M in 2023. Commodities supplied to the greater Los Angeles area from Millard County include petroleum or coal products, food or kindred products, farm products and waste or scrap materials.

Commodities destined for Millard County include liquefied gases, coal or petroleum, Bituminous coal, miscellaneous Indus inorganic chemicals, dairy farm products, and petroleum refining products. Coal represents a large portion of the railcar volume terminating in the county due to IPP and their two coal fired generators. It is assumed that coal volumes terminating in the county will decline dramatically once IPP has fully transitioned to natural gas and eventually hydrogen as its primary source of fuel. Millard County's top intrastate trading partner is Carbon County, presumably due to the majority of the state's existing coal supply originating in Carbon County. Their top interstate partner is the San Francisco economic region in California with the primary commodities being liquefied gases, coal or petroleum and dairy farm products.

Commodities originating in Millard County are transported via the following means:

- Truck: 68.5%
- Rail Carload: 31.5%

Commodities terminating in Millard County are transported via the following means:

- Rail Carload: 66%
- Truck: 34%

RAIL

A branch to Fillmore was constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1922 originating from the mainline at Delta, Utah. The branch remained in operation until a formal abandonment request was granted to Union Pacific in 1984. The steel and ties were removed shortly thereafter.

TRUCK

Interstate 15 is the principal freight arterial in the region with connectivity to Interstate 70, 30 minutes to the south. State route 99 connects local businesses and shippers to the freeway and state route 100 connects smaller, regional centers of commerce in the county. The majority of the truck-based freight that originates in the project area is agriculture based.

INFRASTRUCTURE: CURRENT STATE

Current infrastructure in the project area includes Interstate 15 as the principal freight corridor in the project area and the region. Other routes of importance include SR 100 that straddles the northern boundary of the project area, 200 South that provides east-west connectivity across the project area, 1100 West that bisects the project running north-south, and 1000 South/SR 99 that connects the project area to Interstate 15 via Exit 163.

No rail connections exist in the project area. The closest connection to the railroad is at Delta, 35 miles to the northwest.

The Fillmore Municipal Airport in Utah is a public-use airport located two nautical miles west of Fillmore's central business district. It covers an area of 241 acres and has one asphalt runway (4/22) that measures 5,040 by 75 feet.

For the 12-month period ending on September 22, 2023, the airport recorded a total of 1,683 aircraft operations, averaging about 32 operations per week. These operations primarily consist of transient general aviation (88.2%), with local general aviation making up 10%, and air taxi operations accounting for 1.8%. There are currently two single-engine aircraft based at the airport.

The Kern River Gas Transmission Line is a major natural gas pipeline system that transports natural gas from southwestern Wyoming to consumers in California and Nevada. The pipeline is located about five miles west of the project area.

INFRASTRUCTURE: SHORT TERM CONSIDERATIONS (3 - 5 YEARS)

According to UDOT, there are no capital roadway infrastructure projects programmed for the region. There are several minor projects such as freeway lighting, wrong way signage improvements, and general maintenance scheduled to take place over the next three to five years.

As the project area develops, it is recommended that a roadway improvement plan be developed in coordination with the city to plan for anticipated growth. Future businesses wishing to locate inside the project area will need to coordinate with Rocky Mountain Power and Dominion Energy on the availability

of power and gas infrastructure. Currently, the city's power demands are being met with little to no excess capacity in the electrical grid.

INFRASTRUCTURE: LONG TERM CONSIDERATIONS (5+ YEARS)

Long-term considerations for the project area include a transportation master plan for the city with specifics around the project area. Additionally, the city is interested in a new airport master plan with a possible expansion of airport services.

Smaller considerations include additional water infrastructure including a water tank, a new city well, and a reservoir to serve the city's long-term storage needs. The city intends to pursue the planning and construction of a trail system over the coming years to connect the community and surrounding areas.

Importers and Exporters in the Area

Importers and exporters in and around the Historic Capitol Project Area include Diamond Agricultural Processors, Great Lakes Cheese Company, Paul Terry Trucking Company, Mountain View Mushrooms, Sun Gro Horticulture Processing, and RCF Inc.

OVERVIEW

Purposes and Intent

By adopting this Project Area Plan and creating the Historic Capitol Project Area, UIPA will be maximizing long-term economic benefits to the Project Area, the region, and the State; maximize the creation of high-quality jobs, and other purposes, policies, and objectives described herein and as outlined in the Port Authority Act.

Area Boundaries

A legal description of the proposed area boundaries and a map can be found in Appendices A and B.

Legislative Body Consent

Written consent from Fillmore City was approved on December 5, 2023 and a copy of Resolution 23-21 can be found in Appendix C.

Landowner Exclusion

Pursuant to UCA 11-58-501, "an owner of land proposed to be included within a project area may request that the owner's land be excluded from the project area". A project area exclusion request must be submitted by the respective landowner in writing to the UIPA board no more than 45 days after their public meeting under Subsection 11-58-502(1), which states, "the board shall hold at least one public meeting to consider and discuss a draft project area plan". Landowners may submit notarized written requests either in person or via certified mail to Attn: Larry Shepherd, 60 E. South Temple, Suite 600, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

Project Area Budget

UIPA will prepare a yearly budget for each year prior to expending tax differential revenues. A preliminary summary budget for the project area can be found in Appendix D.

Environmental Review

For the UIPA Board to adopt a Project Area Plan, an environmental review for the project area must be completed. To ensure that any required environmental studies, documentation, or action is conducted according to federal, state, and local regulatory standards, the project area's environmental considerations are reviewed to provide recommendations for next steps and/or approval before work, which could pose environmental impacts, may commence.

The environmental review consists of a desktop review of publicly available environmental data that considers the following elements as applicable: Environmental Justice, NEPA Reporting Requirements, Past and Present Land Uses, Geotechnical Resources, Historical and Cultural Resources including Tribal Lands, Natural Resources, Water Resources, Environmental Quality, and Air Quality.

A brief summary of environmental considerations for the Historic Capitol Project Area is included below. The full environmental review report can be found in Appendix E.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC CAPITOL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Approximately 1,960 acres located on the west side of Fillmore City
- Several cultural and archaeological resources have been previously designated as worthy of preservation and recorded on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in Millard County
- The Kanosh Band of Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Reservation is located ~5 miles southwest
- Ute Ladies'-tresses are designated threatened species that may be present in the project area Critical habitat for Ute Ladies'-tresses has not been designated
- Eight (8) migratory birds on US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)
    - breeding seasons ranging between December 1 and August 31
- The Fillmore Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is located in the near vicinity of the project area
- Millard County is currently in attainment for all criteria pollutants

Recruitment Strategy

UIPA will coordinate with Fillmore City on the recruitment sourcing strategy and may work in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity (GOEO), Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDCUtah) and other State and regional agencies on recruitment opportunities.

Incentives, if awarded, will be offered as post-performance rebates on generated property tax differential, based on capital investment dollars spent. UIPA will not be tracking wages of jobs created, but rather will target industries that create high-wage jobs.

UIPA may utilize tax differential on any given parcel in the Project Area. Generally, incentive amounts will not exceed 30% of the revenue generated by any business for more than 25 years. All incentives must be approved by the UIPA Board in a public meeting, following agreement with Fillmore City and land owners in the Project Area.

No businesses are guaranteed an incentive and the UIPA Board may decline an application at any time for any reason.

Incentives will generally favor industries such as those listed below:

- Light or Medium Manufacturing
- Agriculture Technology
- Industries that are complementary to existing businesses

General guidelines for incentives are for businesses that are creating new growth as follows:

New Capital Investment	% of Tax Differential
$ 25M	10%
$ 50M	20%
$ 100M	30%

Variables that could impact the percent of tax differential awarded include the following:

- Targeted industry businesses
- Logistics volume created
- Limited water use
- Platform and capabilities of the business
- Any further details will be determined in conjunction with Fillmore City and participating municipalities

Additionally, incentive applications may favor industries that provide considerations for workforce development, including internships, targeting students in the local community, both for degree and non-degree seeking students, and/or for a certain percentage of ongoing hires and retention from the local population. Incentives may additionally be evaluated by performance indicators listed below on a five-year cycle. The trigger for this review will occur on the fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth annual reviews, completed by the land use authority.

Project Area Performance Indicators

UIPA will monitor and record the economic benefit of this Project Area and report this information biannually to the UIPA Board and Fillmore City. UIPA will work with the municipality to determine the right key performance indicators. The following represent likely performance indicators that UIPA will report on:

1. Number of high paying jobs as defined by state statute (average county wage or higher)
2. Change in county poverty rate
3. Total jobs created
4. Total attrition values
5. Commodity flow by type and value
6. Improvements to road and rail
7. Infrastructure improvements including power, water, sewage, fiber, etc.
8. Improvements to total power output generated inside the project area
9. Capital investment into the project area
10. Targeted recruiting of industries inside the project area

Conclusion

With the ongoing decline in traditional energy and agriculture sectors, Fillmore City must diversify its economy and invest in infrastructure to foster sustainable economic growth. Enhancing the economic health and diversity of the city will enable families to thrive and support the upbringing of future generations within the community. Further economic development will enhance residents' quality of life, reduce blight, and empower citizens to take pride in their community while nurturing the entrepreneurial spirit of future generations.

The Utah Inland Port Authority is honored to assist Fillmore City with these positive improvements, facilitating the managed growth needed to sustain the quality of life and create high-paying jobs, enabling our children to raise their families in this beautiful community.

Staff Recommendation

The Administrative Staff of the Utah Inland Port Authority recommends the Board create the Historic Capitol Inland Port as a Utah Inland Port Project Area.

REQUIREMENTS

The UIPA Act outlines certain steps that must be followed before the Historic Capitol Project Area Plan is adopted. The requirements are as follows:

Statutory Requirement

A draft of the Project Area Plan must be prepared.

A Project Area Plan shall contain:
(a) Legal description of the boundary of the project area;
(b) The Authority's purposes and intent with respect to the project area; and
(c) The board's findings and determination that:
  (i) there is a need to effectuate a public purpose;
  (ii) there is a public benefit to the proposed development project;
  (iii) it is economically sound and feasible to adopt and carry out the project area plan; and
  (iv) carrying out the project area plan will promote the goals and objectives stated in Subsection 11-58-203(1).

Adoption of the Project Area Plan is contingent on the UIPA Board receiving written consent to the land's inclusion in the project areas from:

- Legislative Body (See Exhibit C)

Source: UCA 11-58-501 Preparation of project area plan -- Required contents of project area plan.

The UIPA Board shall hold at least one public meeting to consider the draft Project Area Plan.

At least 10 days before holding the public meeting, the board shall give notice of the public meeting:
(a) to each Taxing Entity;
(b) to a municipality where the proposed project area is located or any municipality that is located within one-half mile of the proposed area; and,
(c) on the Utah Public Notice Website.

After public input is received and evaluated and at least one public meeting is held, the UIPA Board may adopt this Project Area Plan, which such modifications as it considers necessary or appropriate.

Source: UCA 11-58-502 Public meeting to consider and discuss draft project are plan – Notice – Adoption of plan

In addition, after the Project Area Plan is adopted, its adoption must be property advertised and notice given to certain governmental entities, along with an accurate map or plat, all as provided in the UIPA Act.

Source: UCA 11-58-503 Notice of project area plan adoption – Effective date of plan – Time for challenging a project area plan or project area

BOARD FINDINGS & DETERMINATION

Pursuant to UIPA Act, the Board makes the following findings and determination:

Public Purpose

"There is a need to effectuate a public purpose."

Taken from the Utah Inland Port Authority website, "The Utah Inland Port Authority was created to pioneer and implement strategic and sustainable logistics-backed economic solutions that enhance the lives of Utahns and establish Utah as a global industry connector." This is important when considering a relationship between the Utah Inland Port Authority and Fillmore City.

Increased investment in economic development in rural areas brings numerous benefits that positively impact both local communities and the broader economy. Such investments lead to job creation and reduced unemployment, offering local employment opportunities and retaining young, educated populations who might otherwise migrate to urban centers. Improved infrastructure, including transportation, connectivity, and digital access, enhances accessibility and facilitates participation in the digital economy. Quality of life is elevated through better healthcare, education, and public services, fostering healthier and more educated communities. Economic diversification reduces dependency on traditional industries, making rural economies more resilient and supporting small and medium enterprises, which drives entrepreneurship and innovation.

Public Benefit

"There is a public benefit to the proposed Project Area."

Higher household incomes and poverty reduction result from job creation and better economic opportunities, leading to improved living standards and economic stability. Investments in sustainable agricultural practices and environmental conservation promote sustainable development without compromising ecological health. Social and community benefits emerge as local communities become more empowered and cohesive, with cultural preservation bolstered through tourism and local businesses. Such investments contribute to balanced regional development, successfully balancing growth while preserving the historic nature of Fillmore City.

Rural development investments boost economic growth by expanding the productive base and increasing national output, creating new markets for goods and services. Enhancing the economic health and investment in a community will result in a reduction of blighted areas and an increase in community pride. This will lead to sustained investment in Fillmore City, resulting in increased job opportunities and enabling families to expand and thrive within the city.

Economic Soundness and Feasibility

"It is economically sound and feasible to adopt and carry out the Project Area plan."

UIPA determines and finds that development of the Historic Capitol Project Area, as contemplated by UIPA, property owners, and the local governments, will be economically sound and feasible.

A Project Area budget summary based on current estimates is included as Appendix D. Through the investment of property tax differential, the Project Area will grow faster and in a more coordinated manner than would be possible otherwise. This will result in long-term financial returns for the taxing entities that are greater than would be achieved if the Project Area is not undertaken. The following table shows estimates of current taxable revenues for each taxing entity and additional expected revenues once the project area is complete, along with the estimated amount of differential during the 25-year project timeframe. The base value shown for 2023 will continue to be sent to taxing entities, along with 25% of new growth. At the end of the project, all taxes will revert to taxing entities.

	Current Yearly Tax Revenues	2050 Additional Estimated Tax Revenues	Projected Differential Over 25 Year Project Life
Millard County	113,000	917,000	15,710,000
Multicounty Assessing & Collecting	1,000	5,000	80,000
County Assessing & Collecting	13,000	104,000	1,780,000
Millard County School District	234,000	1,895,000	32,450,000
Fillmore City	23,000	184,000	3,150,000
Millard County Fire Service District	11,000	90,000	1,550,000
	395,000	**3,195,000**	**54,720,000**

The Project Area has infrastructure needs in order to optimize the project area and fully utilize rail in the area, and the Project Area will enable the use of property tax incentives to recruit companies that will provide jobs and make substantial economic investments in the area. The Project Area will allow for the reinvestment of differential in the area for both infrastructure and company incentives for targeted industries.

The property tax differential collected from the Historic Capitol Project Area is 75% of the difference between the property tax revenues and the property tax revenue that would be generated from the base taxable value, with the remaining 25% flowing through to the taxing entities. Differential collected shall begin on a parcel-by-parcel basis on the date specified by board resolution and continue for 25 years. The collection period may be extended for an additional 15 years by the board if it is determined that doing so produces a significant benefit. The expected initial trigger date for the tax differential is 2025.

In addition to the Differential and with a positive recommendation from Millard County, UIPA may sponsor a Public Infrastructure District (PID) in the Project Area. A PID is a separate taxing entity that may levy taxes and issue bonds. A PID is formed following consent of property owners and is governed by a separate board. UIPA will not manage or control the PID, and no liability of the PID will constitute a liability against UIPA; however, the UIPA board must authorize the issuance of bonds from a PID. PIDs also require the creation of governing documents, which define the membership and tax rate of the PID. The purpose of PID-assessed taxes and bonds is to pay for public infrastructure needs in the district, especially those with a large benefit across the project area. Bonds issued by the district may be guaranteed and paid back by tax differential revenues. An Authority Infrastructure Bank (AIB) loan for rail infrastructure needs could also be granted via separate approval by the UIPA board, and such loans would be repayable from tax differential proceeds.

Projected tax differentials received by UIPA for the 25-year term of the Project Area are approximately $41 million. UIPA will prepare and adopt a formal budget prior to expending tax differential funds, and current projections are preliminary and expected to change. UIPA may apply the funds collected to encourage the Project Area as deemed appropriate by UIPA and the participating entities as contemplated in the Project Area Plan, including but not limited to the cost and maintenance of public infrastructure and other improvements located within or benefitting the Project Area.

UIPA will contract with qualified developers and other parties to spend Tax Differential on public infrastructure that benefits the community. Allowable uses of tax differential include:

- Administrative expenses
- Infrastructure bank loan repayment
- Repayment of PID bonds used for public infrastructure
- Rail infrastructure and rail crossings
- Other logistics infrastructure
- Roads
- Utilities
- Associated costs of public utilities
- Business recruitment incentives

UIPA will establish auditing rights with developers to ensure provided funding is used only for allowable uses and report findings to participating entities. Following the initial planned development and agreements, UIPA staff will coordinate with participating entities to determine if unencumbered Differential should be used for additional development or on other public infrastructure. Not less than every five years, UIPA will review with major Taxing Entities the Differential being remitted to UIPA and determine if any adjustments to the amount passed through to Taxing Entities or the administration percentage should be adjusted.

Promote Statutory Goals and Objectives

"Carrying out the Project Area Plan will promote UIPA goals and objectives."

The Historic Capitol Project Area promotes the following goals and objectives (U.C.A. 11-58-203) to be considered a UIPA Project Area:

(a) maximize long-term economic benefits to the area, the region, and the state;
(b) maximize the creation of high-quality jobs;
(c) respect and maintain sensitivity to the unique natural environment of areas in proximity to the authority jurisdictional land and land in other authority project areas;
(d) improve air quality and minimize resource use;
(e) respect existing land use and other agreements and arrangements between property owners within the authority jurisdictional land and within other authority project areas and applicable governmental authorities;
(f) promote and encourage development and uses that are compatible with or complement uses in areas in proximity to the authority jurisdictional land or land in other authority project areas;
(g) take advantage of the authority jurisdictional land's strategic location and other features including the proximity to transportation and other infrastructure and facilities, that make the authority jurisdictional land attractive to:
    (i) businesses that engage in regional, national, or international trade; and
    (ii) businesses that complement businesses engaged in regional, national, or international trade;
(h) facilitate the transportation of goods;
(i) coordinate trade-related opportunities to export Utah products nationally and internationally;
(j) support and promote land uses on the authority jurisdictional land and land in other authority project areas that generate economic development, including rural economic development;
(k) establish a project of regional significance;
(l) facilitate an intermodal facility;

(m) support uses of the authority jurisdictional land for inland port uses, including warehousing, light manufacturing, and distribution facilities;
(n) facilitate an increase in trade in the region and in global commerce;
(o) promote the development of facilities that help connect local businesses to potential foreign markets for exporting or that increase foreign direct investment;
(q) encourage the development and use of cost-efficient renewable energy in project areas
(r) aggressively pursue world-class businesses that employ cutting-edge technologies to locate within a project area; and,
(s) pursue land remediation and development opportunities for publicly owned land to add value to a project area

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Legal Description of Project Area

Parcels: F-7000-2-A, F-7338-11, F-7339-1, F-7339, F-7074, F-7069-1, F-7069-4, F-FE-7340-12, F-FE-7340-11, F-FE-7340-5-1, F-FE-7340-10, F-FIP-4-1, F-LT3AMD-4, F-FE-7340-5, F-FE-7340-9, F-FIP-3-1, F-FE-7340-15, F-FIP-2, F-FE-7340-7-1, F-FE-7340-6, F-FE-7340-6-1, F-FE-7340-1, F-FE-7340-2, F-FE-7340-14, F-FE-7340-4, F-FIP-1, F-FIP-1-1, F-7340, F-7000-3, F-6999-3, F-7000-4, F-7340-2, F-FE-7340-4-1, F-7069-5, F-7069-6, F-7069-7, F-7069, F-7069-8-1, F-7074-3, F-EDA-7071-A-4, F-7000-5, F-7071-A-5, F-LT3AMD-3, F-FIP-3-3, F-FIP-3-4, F-FIP-3-2, F-FIP-4, F-7415-1-4, F-7056-A-1, F-7061-1-2-2-2, F-7061, F-7061-2, F-7061-3, F-7061-4, F-7066, F-7061-5, F-7061-6, F-7056-2, F-7415-1-7, F-7415-1, F-7415-1-1, F-7073-3, F-MM-36, F-7061-4-1, F-7071-A, F-7071-A-2, F-7071-A-3, F-7415-1-6, F-7415-1-5, F-7071-A-5, F-FBP-1, F-FBP-2, F-FBP-3, F-FBP-4, F-FBP-5, F-FBP-6, F-FBP-7, F-7073, F-7000, F-7069-8-1-1, F-SM-AMD-1-3, F-SM-AMD-1-2, F-SM-AMD-1-6, F-SM-1-5, F-SM-1-1, F-FE-7340-5-1-1, F-SF-2, F-SF-10, F-SF-16, F-SF-24, F-SF-30, F-SF-21, F-SF-20, F-SF-14, F-SF-5, F-SF-6, F-SF-9, F-SF-23, F-SF-25, F-SF-26, F-SF-27, F-SF-28, F-SF-29, F-SF-31, F-SF-15, F-SF-17, F-SF-18, F-SF-19, F-SF-11, F-SF-12, F-SF-13, F-SF-1, F-SF-3, F-SF-4, F-SF-7, F-SF-8, F-SF-22, F-MM-68, F-MM-11, F-MM-1, F-MM-1-1, F-MM-278, 7002-1, F-FMAV-1, F-FMAV-3, F-7073-2-2, F-7073-2-1, F-MM-210, F-7061-1-1, F-LT3AMD-5, F-LT3AMD-2, F-LT3AMD-1, F-FE-7340-8, F-FE-7340-7-2, F-RETREAT-7, F-7054, F-RETREAT-5, F-RETREAT-6, F-RETREAT-4, F-RETREAT-1, F-RETREAT-2, F-RETREAT-4, F-RETREAT-8

Containing parts of Sections 24-25, 36, Township 21 South, Range 5 West and Sections 19, 30-31, Township 21 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base & Meridian, U.S. Survey:

Beginning at a point, said point being North 0° 29' 25" East for a distance of 57.42 feet from the Southeast Quarter Corner of Section 36, Township 21 South, Range 5 West, Salt Lake Base & Meridian or POINT OF BEGINNING and running thence; North 89° 12' 18" West for a distance of 974.09 feet; thence North 89° 12' 22" West, a distance of 262.86 feet; thence North 89° 12' 22" West, a distance of 227.60 feet; thence North 43° 27' 55" East, a distance of 335.95 feet; thence North 0° 51' 10" East, a distance of 570.24 feet; thence North 0° 48' 36" East, a distance of 89.18 feet; thence North 0° 48' 36" East, a distance of 207.33 feet; thence North 0° 48' 39" East, a distance of 213.11 feet; thence North 0° 48' 37" East, a distance of 1395.73 feet; thence South 89° 23' 3" East, a distance of 1317.92 feet; thence North 0° 46' 42" East, a distance of 1322.22 feet; thence North 0° 46' 42" East, a distance of 398.50 feet; thence North 89° 57' 32" East, a distance of 401.11 feet; thence North 1° 23' 40" East, a distance of 109.97 feet; thence North 0° 6' 21" East, a distance of 681.63 feet to a point on a 68.05 foot radius curve to the left; thence along said curve a distance of 90.96 feet chord bearing North 9° 44' 14" West; thence North 89° 7' 54" West, a distance of 332.84 feet; thence North 89° 29' 1" West, a distance of 4630.01 feet; thence North 89° 29' 1" West, a distance of 246.50 feet; thence North 1° 4' 11" East, a distance of 1381.59 feet; thence North 1° 1' 19" East, a distance of 1321.27 feet; thence North 1° 10' 52" East, a distance of 1329.42 feet; thence North 1° 10' 52" East, a distance of 1257.81 feet; thence North 0° 1' 43" West, a distance of 1213.43 feet; thence North 0° 39' 9" East, a distance of 172.98 feet; thence South 89° 34' 34" East, a distance of 2644.41 feet; thence South 89° 34' 34" East, a distance of 1967.85 feet; thence South 89° 34' 3" East, a distance of 286.60 feet; thence South 89° 34' 3" East, a distance of 371.83 feet; thence South 0° 6' 30" West, a distance of 222.68 feet; thence South 89° 53' 29" East, a distance of 70.74 feet; thence

South 89° 54' 5" East, a distance of 74.25 feet to a point on a 1294.29 foot radius curve to the left; thence along said curve a distance of 727.30 feet chord bearing North 32° 40' 50" East; thence North 0° 46' 28" East, a distance of 850.46 feet; thence South 89° 29' 41" West, a distance of 16.39 feet; thence South 89° 29' 40" West, a distance of 46.12 feet; thence North 0° 58' 18" East, a distance of 388.60 feet; thence South 89° 29' 41" West, a distance of 275.83 feet; thence North 0° 34' 25" East, a distance of 957.60 feet; thence North 89° 12' 14" West, a distance of 662.48 feet; thence North 0° 51' 2" East, a distance of 1270.62 feet; thence South 89° 12' 17" East, a distance of 657.30 feet; thence South 89° 19' 15" East, a distance of 338.28 feet; thence South 89° 34' 45" East, a distance of 2840.26 feet; thence South 89° 28' 51" East, a distance of 302.56 feet; thence South 84° 55' 11" East, a distance of 111.02 feet; thence South 80° 50' 58" East, a distance of 63.42 feet; thence South 75° 29' 21" East, a distance of 73.34 feet; thence South 75° 46' 51" East, a distance of 58.16 feet; thence South 72° 47' 30" East, a distance of 41.55 feet; thence South 67° 29' 12" East, a distance of 42.99 feet; thence South 64° 31' 3" East, a distance of 140.65 feet; thence South 60° 40' 45" East, a distance of 198.94 feet; thence South 30° 16' 23" West, a distance of 233.74 feet; thence South 28° 18' 16" West, a distance of 339.82 feet; thence South 25° 46' 10" West, a distance of 353.40 feet; thence South 26° 48' 56" West, a distance of 312.04 feet; thence South 22° 18' 51" West, a distance of 441.00 feet; thence South 20° 19' 4" West, a distance of 672.54 feet; thence South 14° 57' 50" West, a distance of 2432.59 feet; thence South 14° 48' 18" West, a distance of 453.76 feet; thence South 14° 45' 29" West, a distance of 1786.64 feet; thence South 89° 49' 17" West, a distance of 54.08 feet; thence South 0° 32' 43" West, a distance of 8.56 feet; thence South 89° 54' 15" East, a distance of 54.80 feet; thence South 13° 30' 11" West, a distance of 971.61 feet; thence South 13° 30' 12" West, a distance of 73.77 feet; thence South 89° 57' 12" East, a distance of 835.99 feet; thence South 1° 20' 24" East, a distance of 346.83 feet; thence North 89° 48' 15" West, a distance of 670.95 feet; thence South 0° 34' 48" West, a distance of 379.56 feet; thence South 89° 59' 57" West, a distance of 98.51 feet; thence South 13° 49' 37" West, a distance of 617.25 feet; thence South 89° 49' 5" East, a distance of 1262.07 feet; thence South 89° 49' 38" East, a distance of 69.04 feet; thence South 89° 49' 4" East, a distance of 146.87 feet; thence South 89° 39' 0" East, a distance of 167.37 feet; thence South 1° 38' 12" West, a distance of 22.04 feet; thence South 43° 51' 41" West, a distance of 127.67 feet; thence South 46° 14' 40" East, a distance of 212.08 feet; thence North 46° 17' 16" East, a distance of 156.10 feet; thence South 43° 43' 13" East, a distance of 115.12 feet; thence South 47° 1' 28" East, a distance of 161.61 feet; thence South 87° 51' 55" East, a distance of 428.44 feet; thence North 44° 22' 21" East, a distance of 475.45 feet; thence South 89° 43' 6" East, a distance of 770.87 feet; thence South 0° 2' 12" East, a distance of 1335.54 feet; thence South 0° 2' 12" East, a distance of 671.23 feet; thence South 0° 13' 36" West, a distance of 866.54 feet; thence South 89° 46' 28" East, a distance of 237.44 feet; thence South 0° 32' 27" East, a distance of 440.72 feet; thence North 89° 59' 3" West, a distance of 944.53 feet; thence South 89° 59' 28" West, a distance of 442.93 feet; thence North 89° 59' 14" West, a distance of 488.29 feet; thence North 89° 55' 16" West, a distance of 846.11 feet; thence South 0° 2' 8" East, a distance of 1276.26 feet; thence South 0° 0' 28" West, a distance of 1344.76 feet; thence South 0° 55' 27" West, a distance of 1412.77 feet; thence North 88° 40' 40" West, a distance of 2664.97 feet; thence North 89° 12' 18" West, a distance of 82.37 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Contains: 1971.53 acres more or less.

LESS AND EXCEPTING THE FOLLOWING:

Parcel: F-7340-3

A part of Section 25, Township 21 South, Range 5 West, Salt Lake Base & Meridian, U.S. Survey:

Beginning at a point, said point being North 89° 26' 33" West for a distance of 1341.68 feet and South 0° 8' 53" West for a distance of 39.28 feet from the Northeast Corner of Section 25 or POINT OF

BEGINNING; and running thence North 89° 51' 7" West, a distance of 1996.59 feet; thence South 0° 36' 44" West, a distance of 2084.47 feet; thence North 54° 2' 53" East, a distance of 1363.00 feet; thence North 0° 40' 41" East, a distance of 899.54 feet; thence South 89° 22' 18" East, a distance of 900.00 feet; thence North 0° 43' 16" East, a distance of 389.38 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Contains 50.29 acres more or less.

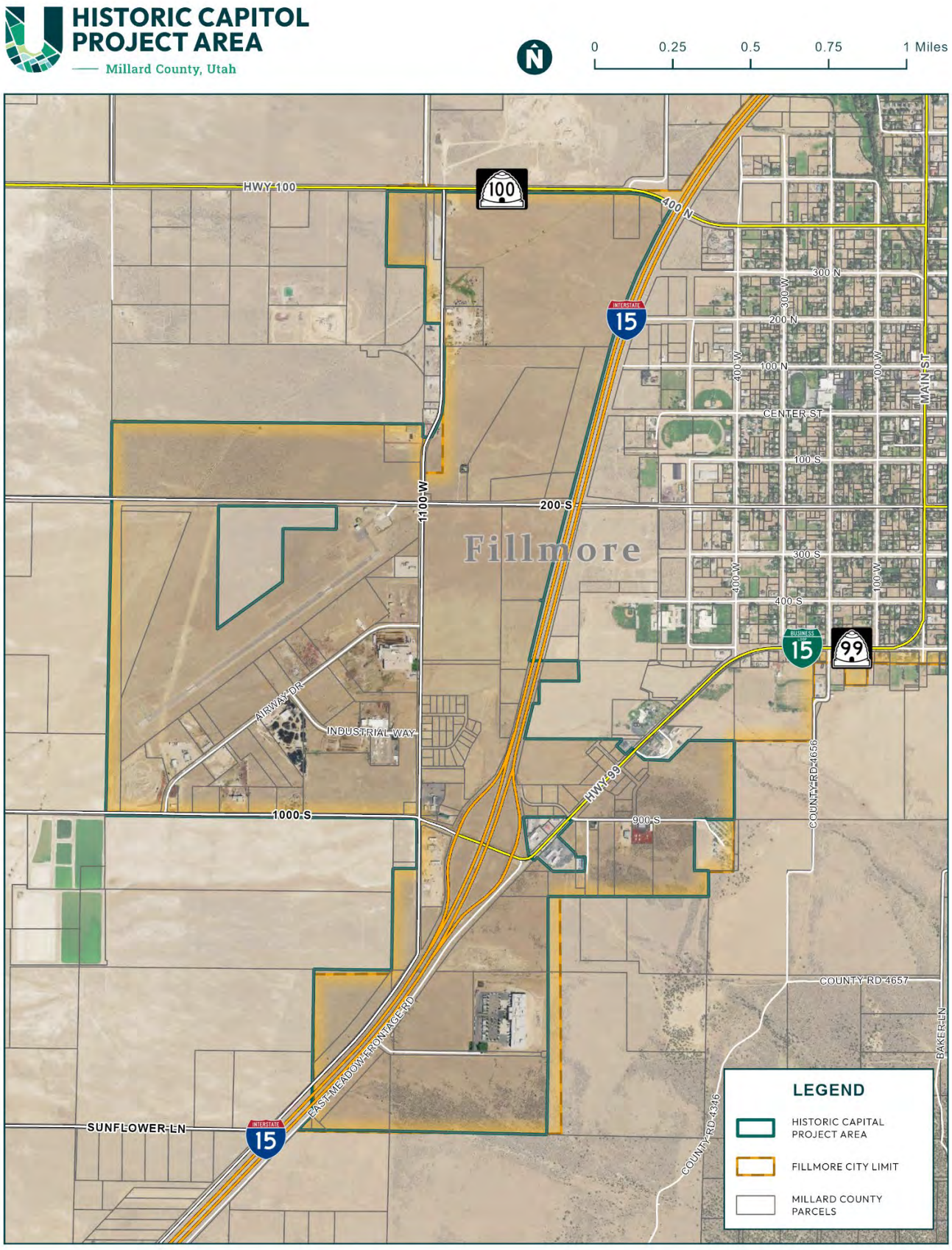
Parcels: F-7073-1, F-FMAV-2, F-7073-1-1, F-7073-1-1-1, F-7073-1-2

A part of Sections 30-31, Township 21 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base & Meridian, U.S. Survey:

Beginning at a point, said point being South 89° 47' 4" East for a distance of 1884.88 feet from the Northwest Quarter Corner of Section 31 or POINT OF BEGINNING; and running thence North 7° 23' 59" West for a distance of 49.79 feet; thence North 89° 55' 36" East, a distance of 243.99 feet; thence North 89° 55' 48" East, a distance of 265.97 feet; thence North 89° 55' 48" East, a distance of 201.69 feet; thence South 57° 7' 58" East, a distance of 131.61 feet; thence South 43° 55' 10" West, a distance of 348.12 feet; thence South 45° 26' 38" East, a distance of 427.34 feet; thence South 0° 16' 18" West, a distance of 297.78 feet; thence North 89° 56' 45" West, a distance of 65.47 feet; thence North 89° 56' 46" West, a distance of 322.55 feet; thence North 48° 1' 21" West, a distance of 353.30 feet; thence South 43° 55' 11" West, a distance of 28.70 feet; thence South 43° 55' 10" West, a distance of 45.02 feet; thence North 46° 4' 50" West, a distance of 134.41 feet; thence North 7° 44' 56" West, a distance of 293.80 feet; thence North 7° 23' 58" West, a distance of 304.14 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Contains: 13.74 acres more or less.

Appendix B: Maps & Imagery of the Project Area



Appendix C: Legislative Body Written Consent

FILLMORE CITY RESOLUTION 23-21

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CREATION OF A UTAH INLAND PORT AUTHORITY PROJECT AREA IN FILLMORE CITY

WHEREAS, Fillmore City (the "City") is a political subdivision of the State of Utah, and the Fillmore City Council (the "Council") is a public entity with authority to make resolutions with respect to the City; and

WHEREAS, the City desires the Utah Inland Port Authority (the "Port Authority") Board consider the feasibility of creating a satellite inland port project area ("Project Area") in the City; and

WHEREAS, a Project Area has the potential to fit the Citys economic development vision by promoting and encouraging the economic growth of existing businesses and the recruitment of new businesses to create employment opportunities for City residents; and

WHEREAS, the general public would benefit from the creation of a Project Area by increasing economic benefit to the area, including the creation of new employment opportunites.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Fillmore City Council that the City Council hereby (1) consents to exploring the feasibility of including a site(s) in the proposed Utah Inland Port Authority Project Area; and (2) requests the Port Authority to consider a satellite inland port project area in the City and to collaborate with the City in designating and approving a potential project area and the prospect of its development, subject to the City's final approval which must occur prior to final approval of the Port Authority of the Project Area Plan and Budget.

RESOLVED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED this 5th day of December, 2023.

Michael D Holt

MICHAEL D. HOLT, Mayor

ATTEST:

K W. Orton

KEVIN W. ORTON, City Recorder

[seal] FILLMORE CITY, UTAH CORPORATE SEAL

1

VOTE:

Dennis Alldredge	✓ Yea	____ Nay	____ Absent
Curt Hare	____ Yea	____ Nay	✓ Absent
Eric Jenson	✓ Yea	____ Nay	____ Absent
Kyle Monroe	✓ Yea	____ Nay	____ Absent
Mike Winget	✓ Yea	____ Nay	____ Absent

Appendix D: Project Area Budget Summary

Model Summary		
Differential Tax Revenue Allocation		
Project Area Share		75%
Other Taxing Entities Share		25%
Duration (Years)		25
Differential Tax Revenue $ Allocation		
		Full Value
Base Year Taxable Revenues	$	395,000
Tax Differential to Project Area	**$**	**41,000,000**
Tax Differential to Other Taxing Entities	$	13,700,000
Total Tax Differential	$	54,700,000
Less: Admin Expenses	$	2,100,000
Total Remaining Differential for Projects	**$**	**38,900,000**

Taxing Entities	
Tax Area 01	**0.010085**
Millard County	0.002895
Multicounty Assessing & Collecting	0.000015
County Assessing & Collecting	0.000328
Millard County School District	0.005982
Fillmore City	0.000580
Millard County Fire Service District	0.000285

Appendix E: Environmental Review

INTRODUCTION

For the Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA) Board to adopt a Project Area Plan, an environmental review for the Project Area must be completed. This report provides an overview of environmental considerations to ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local requirements related to future opportunities associated with the development and optimization of the project area. The Utah Inland Port Authority, in conjunction with development parties and government stakeholders, will review these environmental considerations before work, which could pose adverse impacts, may commence in the project area.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Several cultural and archaeological resources have been previously designated as worthy of preservation and recorded on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in Millard County.

While there are no land-areas of federally recognized tribes located in the project area, the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Reservation is located approximately 5 miles southwest of the project area. The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Headquarters are located at 440 North Paiute Drive, Cedar City, UT 84721.

Ute Ladies'-tresses are designated threatened species that may be present in the project area. Critical habitat for Ute Ladies'-tresses has not been designated.

There are 8 migratory bird species that occur on the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project area with breeding seasons ranging between December 1st and August 31st.

The Fillmore Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is located in the near vicinity of the project area and includes multiple land parcels within a 32-mile area.

Millard County is currently in attainment for all criteria pollutants.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Historic Capitol Project Area comprises approximately 1,960 acres and is located on the west side of the City of Fillmore along I-15. It is bounded to the north by Highway 100 and to the south by Sunflower Lane.

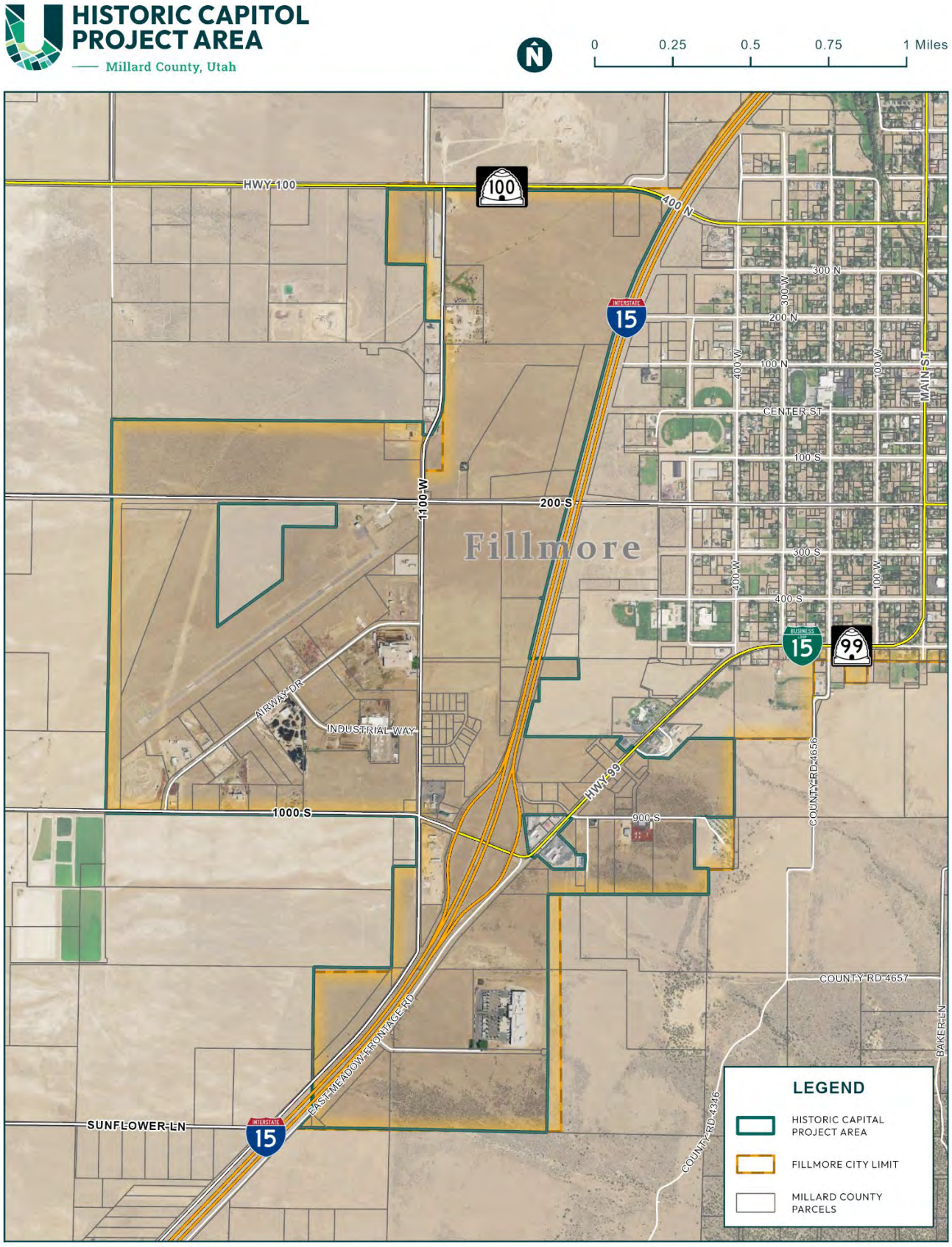


FIGURE 1: HISTORIC CAPITOL PROJECT AREA CANDIDATE

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

Environmental Justice considerations are key components for federal funding opportunities.

It is important to consider the composition of the affected area, to determine whether minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes are present and if so whether they may incur disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects. The Bureau of the Census (BOC) has data available that can be used to identify the composition of the potentially affected population.

Geographic distribution by race, ethnicity, and income, as well as a delineation of tribal lands and resources, should all be examined.

Public engagement and participation in the decision-making process can help assure meaningful community representation throughout the process. Opportunities for the public, especially nearby community members, to provide public comment and voice concerns should be provided.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has an environmental justice mapping and screening tool called EJScreen. It is based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. The EJScreen community report for Millard County is below.

EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

Millard County, UT

County: Millard
Population: 12,860
Area in square miles: 6836.93

A3 Landscape

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	87%
Spanish	11%
Total Non-English	13%

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Low income: 27 percent
People of color: 17 percent
Less than high school education: 10 percent
Limited English households: 1 percent
Unemployment: 3 percent
Persons with disabilities: 15 percent
Male: 51 percent
Female: 49 percent
80 years — Average life expectancy
$26,164 — Per capita income
Number of households: 4,204
Owner occupied: 73 percent

BREAKDOWN BY RACE

White: 83%
Black: 0%
American Indian: 1%
Asian: 1%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%
Other race: 0%
Two or more races: 1%
Hispanic: 13%

BREAKDOWN BY AGE

From Ages 1 to 4	8%
From Ages 1 to 18	32%
From Ages 18 and up	68%
From Ages 65 and up	17%

LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN

Speak Spanish	83%
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0%
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	17%
Speak Other Languages	0%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017 - 2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

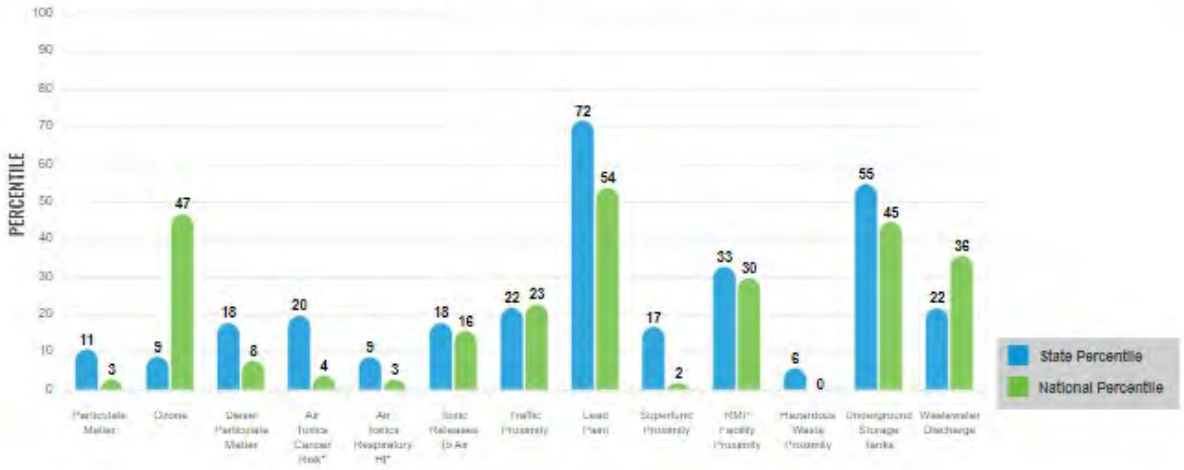
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the EJScreen website.

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

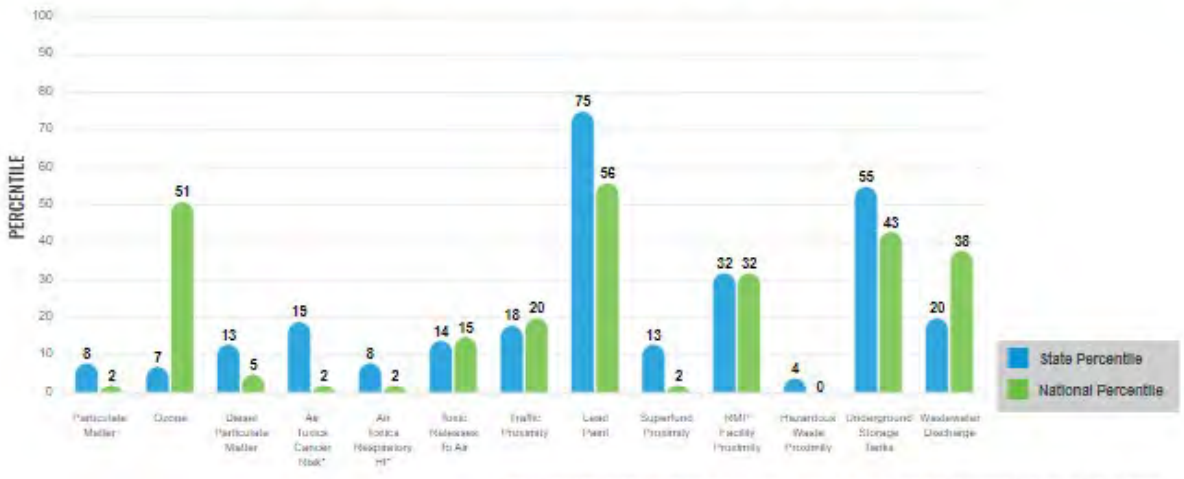
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

Report for County: Millard

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	4.37	6.07	7	8.08	1
Ozone (ppb)	61	64.5	4	61.6	49
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.0534	0.262	10	0.261	4
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	10	18	1	25	1
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.1	0.22	1	0.31	1
Toxic Releases to Air	34	5,100	12	4,600	15
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	12	160	12	210	18
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.35	0.18	80	0.3	62
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.0076	0.18	11	0.13	2
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.11	0.37	21	0.43	33
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.0096	0.86	3	1.9	0
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	0.98	2.3	45	3.9	47
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.0012	12	19	22	50
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	22%	24%	53	35%	36
Supplemental Demographic Index	11%	11%	58	14%	42
People of Color	17%	22%	48	39%	34
Low Income	27%	26%	59	31%	49
Unemployment Rate	3%	3%	57	6%	43
Limited English Speaking Households	1%	2%	70	5%	61
Less Than High School Education	10%	7%	76	12%	58
Under Age 5	8%	7%	60	6%	73
Over Age 64	17%	12%	77	17%	56
Low Life Expectancy	15%	19%	10	20%	10

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. The effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	0
Water Dischargers	103
Air Pollution	3
Brownfields	0
Toxic Release Inventory	5

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	10
Hospitals	2
Places of Worship	20

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	No
Impaired Waters	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	Yes
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community	Yes
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	Yes

Report for County: Millard

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	15%	19%	10	20%	10
Heart Disease	7.1	4.6	96	6.1	71
Asthma	10.8	10.8	54	10	75
Cancer	7	5.2	87	6.1	67
Persons with Disabilities	13.7%	10.2%	84	13.4%	57

CLIMATE INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	5%	8%	55	12%	42
Wildfire Risk	65%	51%	51	14%	87

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	17%	9%	83	14%	68
Lack of Health Insurance	12%	9%	72	9%	75
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Report for County: Millard

www.epa.gov/ejscreen

PAST AND PRESENT LAND USES

Public land records—including historical city directories, fire insurance maps, topographic maps, and aerial imagery—can be accessed online and reviewed to help determine previous ownership and identify any structures on properties/adjacent properties in the project area, or indications of environmental contamination.

A visual site inspection should be conducted to observe properties in the project area, any structures on the properties and adjacent properties to identify indications of environmental contamination that may have resulted from activities that took place on the site or from activities at neighboring properties.

Past and present landowners, operators, and/or occupants of properties, along with any knowledgeable local government officials should be interviewed to gather information around past and present land uses of properties in the project area.

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess past and present land uses for indications of environmental contamination on their respective properties.

GEOTECHNICAL RESOURCES

In order to characterize subsurface conditions and provide design parameters needed to proceed with site development, geotechnical constraints must be identified for the project area.

Potential geotechnical constraints may include:

- anticipated foundation system
- anticipated excavation equipment
- pavement
- anticipated seismic site class
- anticipated frost depth
- bedrock constraints
- blasting anticipated
- groundwater constraints
- dewatering anticipated
- corrosive soils
- karst constraints
- sinkholes
- seismic liquefaction
- settlement monitoring likely required
- fill anticipated on-site
- site usage

Field explorations via soil borings and/or test pits are recommended to determine the geotechnical constraints for the project area. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess geotechnical constraints on their respective properties.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Geological constraints of a project area that should be considered include:

- soil grade,
- soil composition,
- soil permeability and compressibility,
- soil stability,
- soil load-bearing capacity,
- soil corrosivity,
- soil shrink-swell potential,
- soil settlement potential, and
- soil liquefaction potential.

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess geological constraints on their respective properties.

The United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maintains the Web Soil Survey (WSS) which provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a nationwide partnership dedicated to soils since 1899. The WSS provides soil maps and data for more than 95% of the nation's counties and is updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information. WSS data can be used for planning purposes and to assess an area's soil health.

The USDA NRCS defines soil health as "the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Healthy soil gives us clean air and water, bountiful crops and forests, productive grazing lands, diverse wildlife, and beautiful landscapes". Soil health research has identified the following principles to manage soil and improve soil function:

- Maximize presence of living roots
- Minimize disturbance
- Maximize soil cover
- Maximize biodiversity

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess soil health and constraints on their respective properties. Figure 2 displays the WSS map for the project area. Map units are defined below.

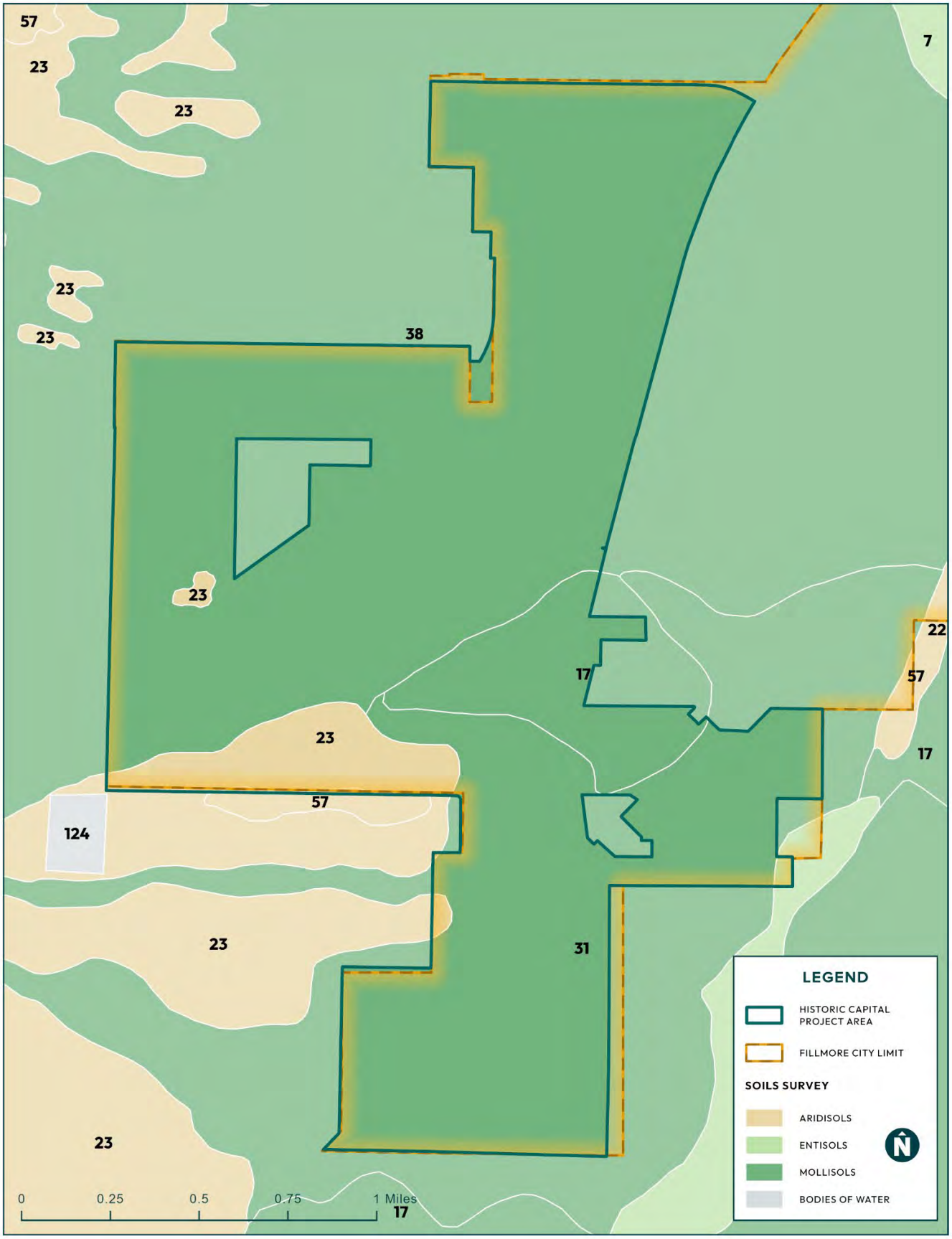


FIGURE 2: HISTORIC CAPITOL PROJECT AREA SOIL SURVEY MAP

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
17	Bonolden silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	128.6	6.6%
23	Boxelder silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	105.4	5.4%
31	Collard gravelly loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	579.9	29.6%
38	Donnardo-Borvant-Collard complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1137.8	58.1%
54	Heist-Berent complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	2.7	0.1%
57	Hiko Peak fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	3.4	0.2%
Total for Area of Interest		**1957.7**	**100.0%**

HYDROGEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

Groundwater constraints of the project area that should be considered include:

- depth to groundwater,
- groundwater flow direction, and
- contamination migration potential

Field explorations via soil borings are recommended to determine and document groundwater depths, flow direction, and contamination migration potential. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess hydrogeological and hydrological constraints on their respective properties.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) lists cultural resources previously recorded on the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

Additional previously recorded resources may be on-file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). If additional information is needed from the Utah SHPO, a qualified cultural resource professional will need to be consulted. Utah SHPO provides Archaeological Compliance Guidance for projects that affect cultural resources listed on the NRHP.

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential impacts to historical and cultural resources on their respective properties.

The table below lists cultural resources in Millard County that have been previously recorded on the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

Property Name	State	County	City	Street & Number
Cove Fort	UTAH	Millard	Cove Fort	2 mi. E of I-15 on UT 4
Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz) Site	UTAH	Millard	Delta	10500 West 500 North
Topaz War Relocation Center Site	UTAH	Millard	Delta	16 mi. NW of Delta
Van's Hall	UTAH	Millard	Delta	321 W. Main St.
Deseret (42 MD 55)	UTAH	Millard	Deseret	Address Restricted
Deseret Relief Society Hall	UTAH	Millard	Deseret	4365 S. 4000 W.
Fort Deseret	UTAH	Millard	Deseret	2 mi. S of Deseret on UT 257
Callister, Thomas Clark and Millie, House	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	155 S 100 E
Fillmore American Legion Hall	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	80 S Main St
Fillmore Armory	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	35 West Center St.
Fillmore City Cemetery	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	325 East 600 South
Huntsman, Peter and Jessie, House	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	155 W. Center
Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	10 S. 200 West
Site 42 MD 284	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	Address Restricted
Utah Territorial Capitol	UTAH	Millard	Fillmore	Center St. between Main and 100 West St.
Gunnison Massacre Site	UTAH	Millard	Hinckley	6 mi. SW of Hinckley on the Sevier River
Hinckley High School Gymnasium	UTAH	Millard	Hinckley	Off US 5/50
Millard Academy	UTAH	Millard	Hinckley	Off US 6 50
George Hotel	UTAH	Millard	Kanosh	100 N. Main
Kanosh Tithing Office	UTAH	Millard	Kanosh	Off U.S. 91
Princess Recreation Hall, The-Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse	UTAH	Millard	Lynndyl	98 E. Center St.
Meadow Tithing Granary	UTAH	Millard	Meadow	Off U.S. 91
Cottonwood Wash (42 MD 183)	UTAH	Millard	Milford	Address Restricted
Desert Experimental Range Station Historic District	UTAH	Millard	Milford	2.5 mi. N of US 21, 42 mi. W of Milford
Mountain Home Wash	UTAH	Millard	Milford	Address Restricted
Archeological Site No. 42Md300	UTAH	Millard	Millard	Address Restricted
Pharo Village	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	Address Restricted
Quarnberg, Peter, House	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	Off UT 63
Robins, Merien, and Rosabelle, House	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	110 West 200 North

Property Name	State	County	City	Street & Number
Scipio Cooperative Mercantile Institution Building	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	130 North State St.
Scipio Town Hall	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	UT 63
Thuesen-Petersen House	UTAH	Millard	Scipio	260 W. Center St.

TRIBAL LANDS

The U.S. Domestic Sovereign Nations: Indian Lands of Federally-Recognized Tribes of the United States map (commonly referred to as Indian lands) identifies tribal lands with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Land Area Representation (LAR). It is the responsibility of each landowner to coordinate with respective tribal representatives in the event that their property exists on tribal lands.

While there are no land-areas of federally recognized tribes located in the project area, the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Reservation is located approximately five miles southwest of the project area. The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Headquarters are located at 440 North Paiute Drive, Cedar City, UT 84721.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found per 50 CFR 17.

The lead federal agencies for implementing ESA are:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
    - The FWS maintains a worldwide list of endangered species. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool identifies any listed species, critical habitat, migratory birds, or other natural and biological resources that may be impacted by a project. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential impacts to threatened and endangered species on their respective properties.

Monarch butterflies are listed as candidate species and may exist in the project area. Ute ladies'-tresses are listed as a threatened plant species and may exist in the project area. No critical habitats have been designated for either Monarch butterflies nor Ute ladies'-tresses. It is recommended to determine whether project area is likely to adversely affect threatened and candidate plant and animal species in the project area.

There are eight migratory bird species that occur on the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project area with breeding seasons ranging between December 1 and August 31. These migratory bird species of concern include the American Avocet, Bald Eagle, California Gull, Golden Eagle, Lewis's Woodpecker, Northern Harrier, Pinyon Jay, and Sage Thrasher. It is recommended that construction activities are completed outside of the BCC breeding season (12/1 - 8/31).

The Fillmore Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is located in the near vicinity of the project area and includes multiple land parcels within a 32-mile area. The properties begin northeast of Fillmore and Holden and continue into the foothills east and south east of Fillmore and Kanosh (see map for details). There are steep hills covered in pinyon and juniper trees and rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush,

forbs, and grasses. These lands provide winter habitat for mule deer and elk, which feed on sagebrush and other shrubs during the cold, snowy months. Unless posted open, all roads are closed from January 1 to April 30 annually to protect wintering wildlife. More information regarding these areas can be found on the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources website.

UTAH NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

The Utah Natural Heritage Program (UNHP), an integral part of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Department of Natural Resources (UDNR), is the central repository for information on Utah's native plant and animal species, with a focus on rare and other high-interest species.

Through the UNHP, Utah DWR maintains a database of Utah's rare plant and animal species which identifies "species of greatest conservation need" throughout the State of Utah. More information about each of these species and their corresponding habitats can be found in the Utah Species Field Guide. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential impacts to species of greatest conservation need on their respective properties.

The UNHP Online Species Search Report for the Historic Capitol Project Area is below.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Utah Natural Heritage Program
1594 W. North Temple
PO Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Report Number: 15627
June 7, 2024

Utah Natural Heritage Program Online Species Search Report

Project Information

Project Name
Historic Capitol Project Area

Project Description
The Historic Capital Project Area is located inside the Fillmore City boundary and encompasses much of the western portion of the city.

Location Description
Interstate 15 runs concurrent to the eastern edge of the project area before entering the project area near Exit 163 and exiting at the southern end of the project area boundary.

Animals within a ½ mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
Kit Fox	Vulpes macrotis	SGCN		1976

Plants within a ½ mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
No Species Found				

Animals within a 2 mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
Ferruginous Hawk	Buteo regalis	SGCN		2005
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos	SGCN		2016
Kit Fox	Vulpes macrotis	SGCN		1976
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens	SGCN		2023
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus	SGCN		2018

Plants within a 2 mile radius

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	U.S. ESA Status	Last Observation Year
No Species Found				

Definitions

State Status

SGCN	Species of greatest conservation need listed in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan

U.S. Endangered Species Act

LE	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "endangered" with the probability of worldwide extinction
LT	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "threatened" with becoming endangered
LE;XN	An "endangered" taxon that is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be "experimental and nonessential" in its designated use areas in Utah
C	A taxon for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to justify it being a "candidate" for listing as endangered or threatened
PT/PE	A taxon "proposed" to be listed as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report is based on data existing in the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database at the time of the request. It should not be regarded as a final statement on the occurrence of any species on or near the designated site, nor should it be considered a substitute for on-the-ground biological surveys. Moreover, because the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database is continually updated, any given response is only appropriate for its respective request.

The UDWR provides no warranty, nor accepts any liability, occurring from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data, or from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading use of these data.

The results are a query of species tracked by the Utah Natural Heritage Program, which includes all species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and species on the Utah Wildlife Action Plan. Other significant wildlife values might also be present on the designated site. Please contact UDWR's regional habitat manager if you have any questions.

For additional information about species listed under the Endangered Species Act and their Critical Habitats that may be affected by activities in this area or for information about Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, please visit https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ or contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Utah Ecological Services Field Office at (801) 975-3330 or utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov.

Please contact our office at (801) 538-4759 or habitat@utah.gov if you require further assistance.

Your project is located in the following UDWR region(s): Southern region

Report generated for:
Simona Smith
Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA)
111 S Main Street Suite 550
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(385) 443-0965
smsmith@utah.gov

WATER RESOURCES

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential impacts to surface waters and comply with water quality regulations for their respective properties.

The Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) is the regulatory agency responsible for enforcing Utah's Water Quality Laws and Rules, including Utah Administrative Code – Title R317 and the Utah Water Quality Act. The Utah Water Quality Board guides the development of water quality policy and regulation within the state. It is the responsibility of each landowner to comply with Utah's water quality laws and rules for their respective properties.

Impaired Water Bodies are bodies of water that are too polluted or otherwise degraded to meet the water quality standards set by states, territories, or authorized tribes. Section 303(d) of the CWA, requires states to identify waters where current pollution control technologies alone cannot meet the water quality standards set for that waterbody. The impaired waters are prioritized based on the severity of the pollution and the designated use of the waterbody. States must establish the total maximum daily load(s) (TMDL) of the pollutant(s) in the waterbody for impaired waters on their list.

The Utah DWQ provides a web-based mapping tool that identifies designated beneficial uses of surface waters in Utah as well as their water quality conditions based on scientific assessments. If a waterbody is listed as impaired (as indicated in the "2010 Assessment" data field) and water quality restoration plans have been approved, the "TMDL Information" field and web link will appear, providing the plan to restore the waterbody to its designated beneficial use. The information provided on this web page is not the official record of impaired waters. The Utah Water Quality Monitoring Program provides details for assessing surface water resources and establishing their protections.

WETLANDS

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Activities in waters of the United States regulated under this program include fill for development, water resource projects (such as dams and levees), infrastructure development (such as highways and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).

An individual permit may be required if the project poses potentially significant impacts to the nearby wetland, or if fill from the project area would be discharged into the nearby wetland. Individual permits are reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which evaluates applications under a public interest review, as well as the environmental criteria set forth in the CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. 33 CFR 320 establishes general regulatory policies for wetlands.

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was established by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to conduct a nationwide inventory of U.S. wetlands to provide information on the distribution and type of wetlands to aid in conservation efforts. The NWI is not meant to be the final determination of existing wetlands. Wetlands or other mapped features in the NWI may have changed since the date of the imagery and/or field work used for characterization. Updated qualified wetland delineation studies shall be the final determination for existing wetlands. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential impacts to wetlands and comply with wetland regulations for their respective properties.

Per UIPA's wetland policy, upon approval of UIPA's Board, tax differential funds designated towards wetland mitigation in UIPA project areas with Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake wetlands may be used for water purchases, land easements for natural buffer zones, wetland characterization beyond what is federally required, and/or wetland mitigation methods identified by the EPA and the Army Corps (restoration, establishment, enhancement, or preservation).

According to the National Wetlands Inventory, Figure 3 displays nationally characterized wetlands located in the project area.

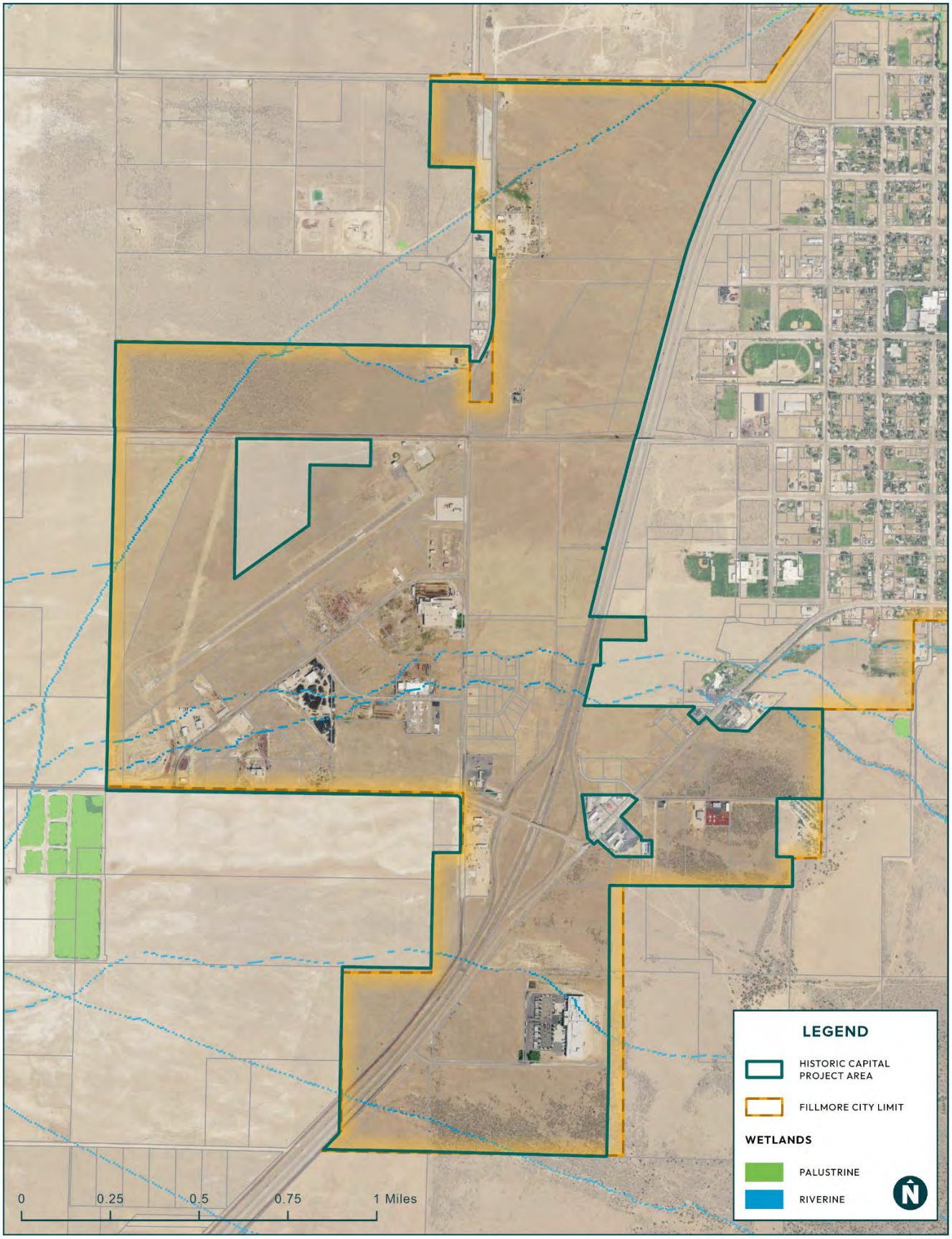


FIGURE 3: HISTORIC CAPITOL PROJECT AREA NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP

FLOODPLAINS

Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. Since the inception of NFIP, additional legislation has been enacted. The NFIP goes through periodic Congressional reauthorization to renew the NFIP's statutory authority to operate.

Flood maps are one tool that communities use to know which areas have the highest risk of flooding. FEMA maintains and updates data through flood maps and risk assessments.

FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer is a map tool that identifies flood hazard areas. It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential flood hazards and risk for their respective properties.

Flood hazard survey maps are not available for the project area.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential and historic sources of contamination and comply with regulations pertaining to contamination and hazardous materials for their respective properties.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

To determine whether previously identified sources of contamination are present at the project area, Federal, State, and local government records of sites or facilities where there has been a release of hazardous substances and which are likely to cause or contribute to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances on the property, including investigation reports for such sites or facilities; Federal, State, and local government environmental records, obtainable through a Freedom of Information Act request, of activities likely to cause or contribute to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances on the property, including landfill and other disposal location records, underground storage tank records, hazardous waste handler and generator records and spill reporting records; and such other Federal, State, and local government environmental records which report incidents or activities which are likely to cause or contribute to release or threatened release of hazardous substances on the property can be reviewed. These data sources include the following regulatory database lists and files, and the minimum search distances in miles, as well as other documentation (if available and applicable):

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), -.5 mile;
- National Priorities List (NPL), - 1.0 mile;
- Facility Index Listing (FINDS), - subject sites;
- Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket, - 1.0 mile;
- Federal RCRA TSD Facilities List, - 1.0 mile; and
- Federal RCRA Generators List, - Subject sites and adjoining properties.

For additional information regarding previously identified sources of contamination, it is recommended that property owners complete a Freedom of Information Act request for Federal, State, and local government environmental records.

ENVIROFACTS

Envirofacts is a single point of access to select U.S. EPA environmental data. This website provides access to several EPA databases to provide information about environmental activities that may affect air, water, and land anywhere in the United States.

Envirofacts allows the search of multiple environmental databases for facility information, including toxic chemical releases, water discharge permit compliance, hazardous waste handling processes, Superfund status, and air emission estimates.

Facility information reports regarding toxic chemical releases, water discharge permit compliance, hazardous waste handling processes, Superfund status, and air emission estimates is publicly available and accessible on the Envirofacts website.

UTAH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIVE MAP

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) maintains an Environmental Interactive Map that contains information about drinking water, water quality, air quality, environmental response and remediation, waste management and radiation control, and environmental justice.

The information contained in this interactive map has been compiled from the UDEQ database(s) and is provided as a service to the public. This interactive map is to be used to obtain only a summary of information regarding sites regulated by UDEQ.

UDEQ does not currently maintain any water quality monitoring wells or air quality monitoring stations in the project area.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Information gathered relating to past and present land use as well as previously identified sources of contamination can be used to evaluate if readily available evidence indicates whether the presence or likely presence of hazardous materials on or under the property surface exist and attempt to determine if existing conditions may violate known, applicable environmental regulations.

The range of contaminants considered should be consistent with the scope of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and should include petroleum products. The EPA maintains a List of Lists, which serves as a consolidated chemical list and includes chemicals subject to reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA),the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

WASTE GENERATION, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL

To determine whether hazardous or non-hazardous waste generation, storage, and disposal activities currently exist, it is necessary to conduct a visual site inspection of properties, associated facilities, improvements on real properties, and of immediately adjacent properties. The site inspection should include an investigation of any chemical use, storage, treatment and disposal practices on the properties. Review of Federal, State, and local government environmental records, including landfill and other disposal location records, may determine whether hazardous or non-hazardous waste generation, storage, and disposal activities existed previously on the property.

ABOVEGROUND AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (ASTS AND USTS)

Aboveground Storage Tanks are typically regulated by local fire departments. Cleanup of petroleum spills may be handled through Utah State's Underground Tank Program. Additionally, permitting of tanks may be required through the State's air quality program.

AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act (CAA) is a federal law that requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants that are harmful to public health and the environment. NAAQS are established for criteria pollutants which include carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb),

nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ozone (O3), particle pollution (PM10 and PM2.5), and sulfur dioxide (SO2). Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants are maintained by the EPA and updated regularly.

Prior to the initiation of construction or modification of an installation that might reasonably be expected to be a source of air pollution, the owner or operator of such source must submit to the Executive Secretary of the Utah Air Quality Board a notice of intent (NOI) to construct for an air quality approval order (AO).

A New Source Review AO is required if:

- emissions of criteria pollutants (ozone, particulate matter [PM], carbon monoxide [CO], lead, sulfur dioxide [SOx], and nitrogen dioxide [NOx]) are five tons per year or greater, or
- hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions are greater than 500 pounds per year for an individual HAP or 2000 pounds per year for all HAPs combined.

It is the responsibility of each landowner to assess potential sources of air pollution and comply with regulations pertaining to air quality for their respective properties.

Millard County is currently in attainment for all criteria pollutants.

REFERENCES

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) U.S. Domestic Sovereign Nations: Indian Lands of Federally-Recognized Tribes of the United States Map. https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/bia/ots/webteam/pdf/idc1-028635.pdf.
Accessed on June 6, 2024.

National Park Service (NPS) National Register of Historic Places. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm. Accessed June 6, 2024.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed on June 6, 2024.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) EJScreen, EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.11). https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/. Accessed on June 6, 2024.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Envirofacts, Envirofacts System Data. https://enviro.epa.gov/. Accessed on June 6, 2024.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Book, Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants. https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/ancl.html. Accessed on June 6, 2024.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool. https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/. Accessed on June 6, 2024.

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) Utah Environmental Interactive Map, 1.9.1. https://enviro.deq.utah.gov/. Accessed on June 6, 2024.