

2025

CITIZEN INFORMATION PACKET

Ogden UTAH™
City Council



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ogdencity.gov/2274/City-Council

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Communications Director

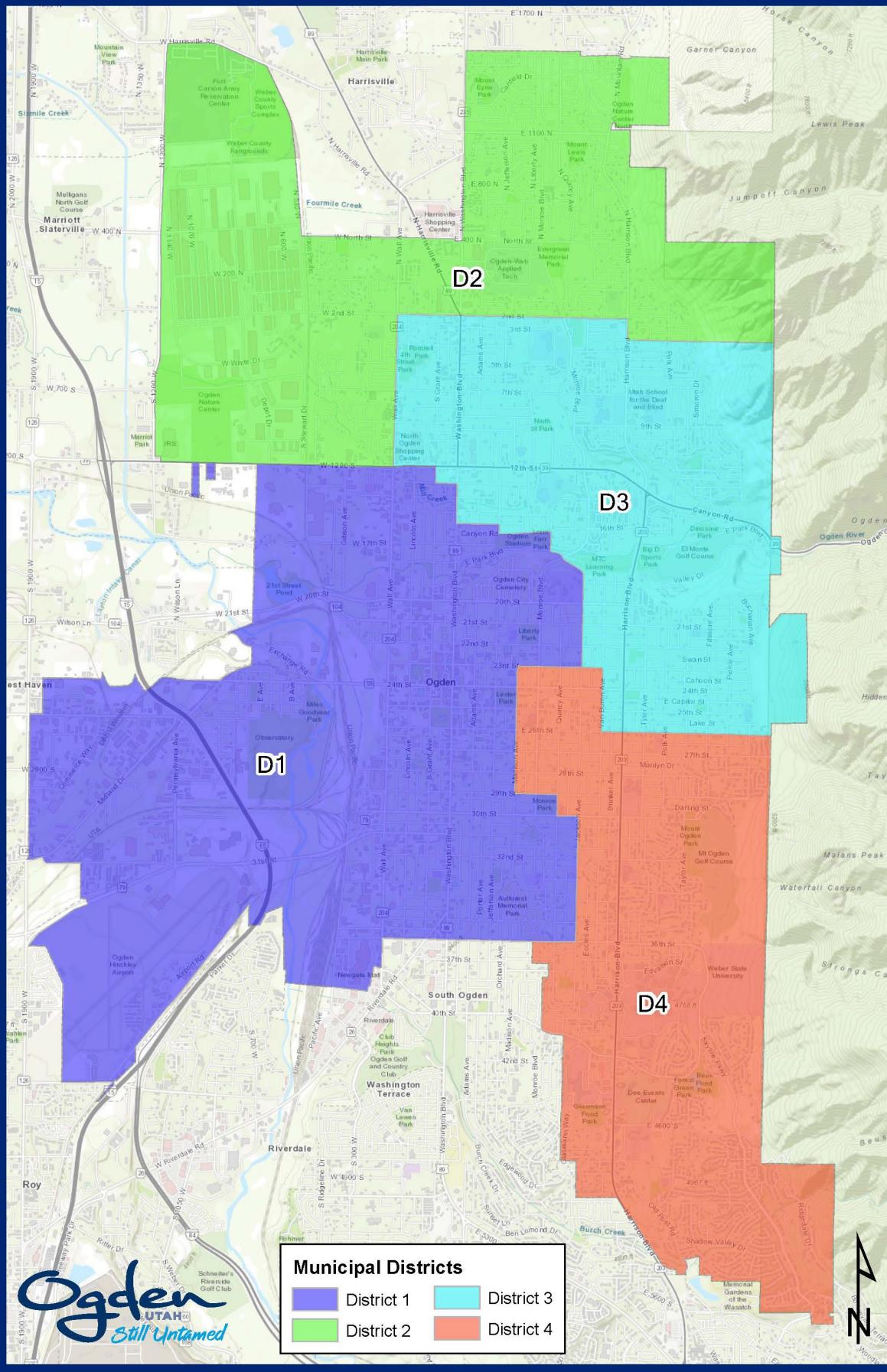
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Municipal Districts



Ogden City History

Ogden owes its origins to the fur trappers who found lucrative trade in beaver and muskrats along Ogden streams. In the fall of 1824, Jim Bridger, who was a trapper from the Ashley Fur Brigade, set out from Cache Valley down the Bear River in a skin canoe to settle a wager among several trappers as to where the river emptied. He reached the Great Salt Lake, tasted the water, and returned to the fur camp to report that the river flowed into a salt bay.

One of the best-known trappers was Peter Skene Ogden, who visited the area in 1826 as the brigade leader for the Hudson Bay Company. Ogden traded in this area near North Ogden for several years. Because of his association with the area, the river, valley, canyon and city were named after him. The Weber River derived its name from a trapper named Weber, who was a member of Ogden's party. He was killed and buried on the banks of the Weber River.

Soon after the beaver industry declined, most of these mountain men began to leave the area. The departure of the fur trappers coincided with the arrival of the exploration and settlement parties. The "Great Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, explored the area in 1843. He made scientific examinations of and charted Weber County. The Fremont reports encouraged men along the frontier and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to settle in the West.



A couple years later, Miles Goodyear, who traded with Native Americans, settled at the Ogden site on the east bank of the Weber River at about 28th Street. Goodyear built his fort on the Weber River because of the spot's advantages; water was plentiful, even in dry seasons; soil was rich; winters were not too severe; trout, grouse, water fowl, deer, elk and mountain sheep were available for food. Because his fort was located at the junction of two Native American trails, it was great for trading.

Miles Goodyear's cabin was built of cottonwood logs and was surrounded by a stockade, which enclosed the

cabin, corral and several other buildings. Goodyear called the place Fort Buenaventura for the mythical river believed to rise somewhere in the desert and drain into San Francisco Bay.

Goodyear indicated that this territory was a part of Mexico and that he had obtained a deed to all the land between the mountains and the lake from the Mexican Government. However, as part of the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican War in 1848, the United States acquired the southwestern part of what is now the United States. There was no indication that the Utah area was recognized in the Mexican grant. In fact, Goodyear had squatter's rights over the land, which he later sold to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in Utah in 1847. Goodyear saw their arrival as a means to increase the value of his property and encourage them to settle at his site on the Weber River. Wanting to bring all the settlements and land within the area under their control, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints bought Goodyear's fort in 1847 for the sum of \$1,950.

In March 1848, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints officially moved into Fort Buenaventura led by Captain James Brown. The name of the fort was changed to Brown's Fort and the settlement was known as Brownsville. It was not until 1850 that Brownsville was renamed Ogden after the trapper. Due to the flooding on the Weber River in 1850, Brown's Fort was relocated a quarter mile southeast of the first site on higher ground.

The City of Ogden was incorporated on February 6, 1851. A city council consisting of a mayor, four aldermen and nine councilors administered the new city. They had the authority to levy and collect taxes on all taxable property within the city limits, and to appoint the recorder, treasurer, assessor, marshal, streets supervisor, collectors and other officers that were deemed necessary. The first Ogden City officers appeared to be appointed by the Governor and State Legislature of the State of Deseret.

The elections of the 1850s were informal. At some point, citizens gathered within the city to nominate and elect officers by acclamation. Usually only one set of candidates was nominated.

Native American and settler relations were generally good. Occasionally, friction developed and the local militia was called out to settle the disputes. During the winter months, Ogden settlers took great pains to care for the Native Americans. However, this was necessary to prevent possible disputes over livestock and food. In 1850, hostilities broke out when an overzealous settler, Urban Stewart, began firing at random into his cornfield and killed Terikee, Chief of the Weber band of Shoshones. Chief Terikee was driving his ponies from Stewart's cornfield when he was fatally shot. Terikee's tribe retaliated by burning Stewart's house and killing Mr. Campbell, an employee of a prominent businessman, Lorin Farr. Fearing for their safety, Ogden settlers left their scattered farmhouses to gather together and build walls of earth, stone, and timber for protection. Forts were constructed to prevent any future attacks.

There were four forts within the present Ogden City limits:

- Fort Ogden was surrounded by a wall bounded by Wall and Madison Avenues, 20th and 28th Street. Built in 1854, the wall was eight feet high and three feet wide. No more than one-half of the wall was ever completed, nor was it necessary to protect them against Native American attacks. Wall Avenue derived its name from the west wall of the fort.
- Mound Fort extended from the present ninth to 12th Streets and from the west side of Washington Boulevard to the west side of the mound. Built in 1854, the fort consisted of a wall, surrounding the large mound, nine feet high.
- Bingham Fort was built in 1854-55 and was located about a half mile west of Five Points, on both sides of Second Street. Several old houses, which were built within the fort, are still standing on the south side of Second Street, west of Wall Avenue.
- Farr's Fort located near the junction of the present 12th Street and Canyon Road. The north wall was never completed.

Conflicts between Utah Territory and the U.S. Government during the 1850s climaxed in 1857 when an army was dispatched to the West to occupy Utah. The leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-

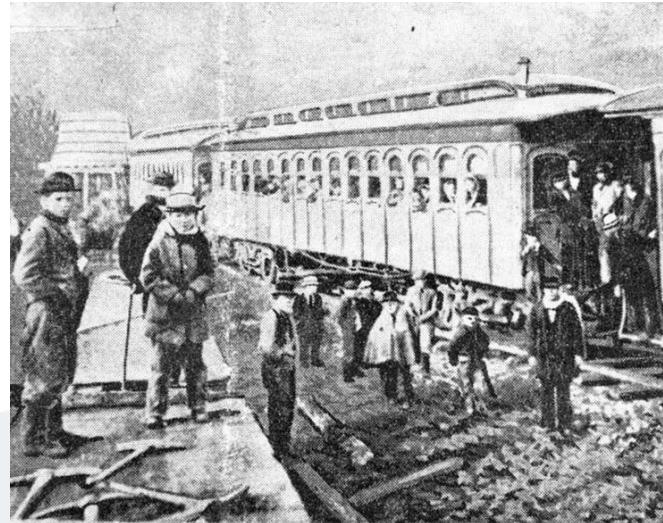
day Saints were determined to resist what they saw as a renewal of persecutions they suffered in the Midwest. In 1858, the president of the Church, Brigham Young, elected instead to abandon the settlements rather than fight.

By May 1858, Ogden was abandoned of inhabitants except for a few men left behind to burn the town. The members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints gathered in the Provo River bottom, where they remained for two months. The Federal government appointed a new governor, who proved to be passive toward The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and thus, the people returned to their settlements.

The return marked the beginning of a new era for Ogden—a change from a small village huddled inside fort walls to a vigorously growing community.

Ogden began to look for commerce. Around 1850, the establishment of the Lorin Farr's grist and saw mills and Daniel Burch's mills on the Weber River were major occurrences in Ogden. In 1863, Jonathan Browning, James Horrocks, Arthur Stayner, William Pidcock, and Samuel Horrocks opened commercial businesses. In 1868, David Peery established the Ogden branch of ZCMI. Fred J. Kiesel established the first industrial development in town. Later, a woolen factory was constructed at the mouth of Ogden Canyon by Randall, Pugsley, Farr, and Nell.

Shortly after these developments, the railroads came to Ogden. On May 10, 1869 the Union Pacific Railway (building from the east) and the Central Pacific Railway (building from the west) met at Promontory, Utah for the famous Golden Spike Ceremony. This was the beginning of the transformation of Ogden from a frontier town into a rail terminus. In 1860, Ogden had a population of 1,463; by 1870, one year after the railroad came, the population had increased to 3,127. During the next two decades, Ogden's population doubled twice again to 6,069 in 1880 and to 12,809 in 1890.



Along with the railroads came the shadier elements of society (e.g., prostitutes, gamblers, robbers, etc.), that set up quarters on 25th Street. During the height of political battles, editors of the local newspaper were beaten up, sued, and tarred and feathered. Butch Cassidy added color to 25th Street when he visited Ogden during the 1890s. While in town, he reportedly stayed at the Broom hotel. Undoubtedly, he visited the Mint Saloon, which was where the action was at that time.

The 1890s witnessed periods of boom and bust. The tremendous growth of the City, resulting largely from the arrival of the railroad, contributed to a tremendous surge of real estate development. Buildings sprang up all over and the city boundaries spread far beyond the old lines. The electrification of the streetcar lines in 1890 aided in this expansion. Unfortunately, the depression that gripped the entire nation in 1893 brought development to a standstill.

As the new century approached, Ogden began to make notable public improvements. Public utilities such as water, electricity, natural gas, and the telephones were established. In addition, the Ogden Rapid Transit company was established in 1900 to serve Ogden, Ogden Canyon, and Huntsville. This line also served the growing livestock merchants. Fifteen years later, the Ogden Valley became a livestock center

In 1912, the form of government in Ogden changed to a three-person commission. The change of government incorporated features of the Galveston Plan (the fad of local governments across the nation at that time, essentially government by committee). This form of government stayed until the 1911 Act of the Utah State Legislature.

The Prohibition period, which began in 1919 with the enactment of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and lasted until 1933 when the amendment was repealed by the 21st Amendment, caused few Ogden imbibers any hardship for lack of alcoholic beverages. Even the police department was suspected of bootlegging in 1920. Saloons remained open during Prohibition, except for the brief periods of raids by the police.

The depression of 1929 struck Ogden as badly as the rest of the nation. Hundreds of workers were laid off. Initiated by President Roosevelt, the New Deal public works projects alleviated some of the unemployment problems. It was during this time that the Municipal Building, the Forest Service Building, and Ogden High School were built as part of the Public Works Administration programs.

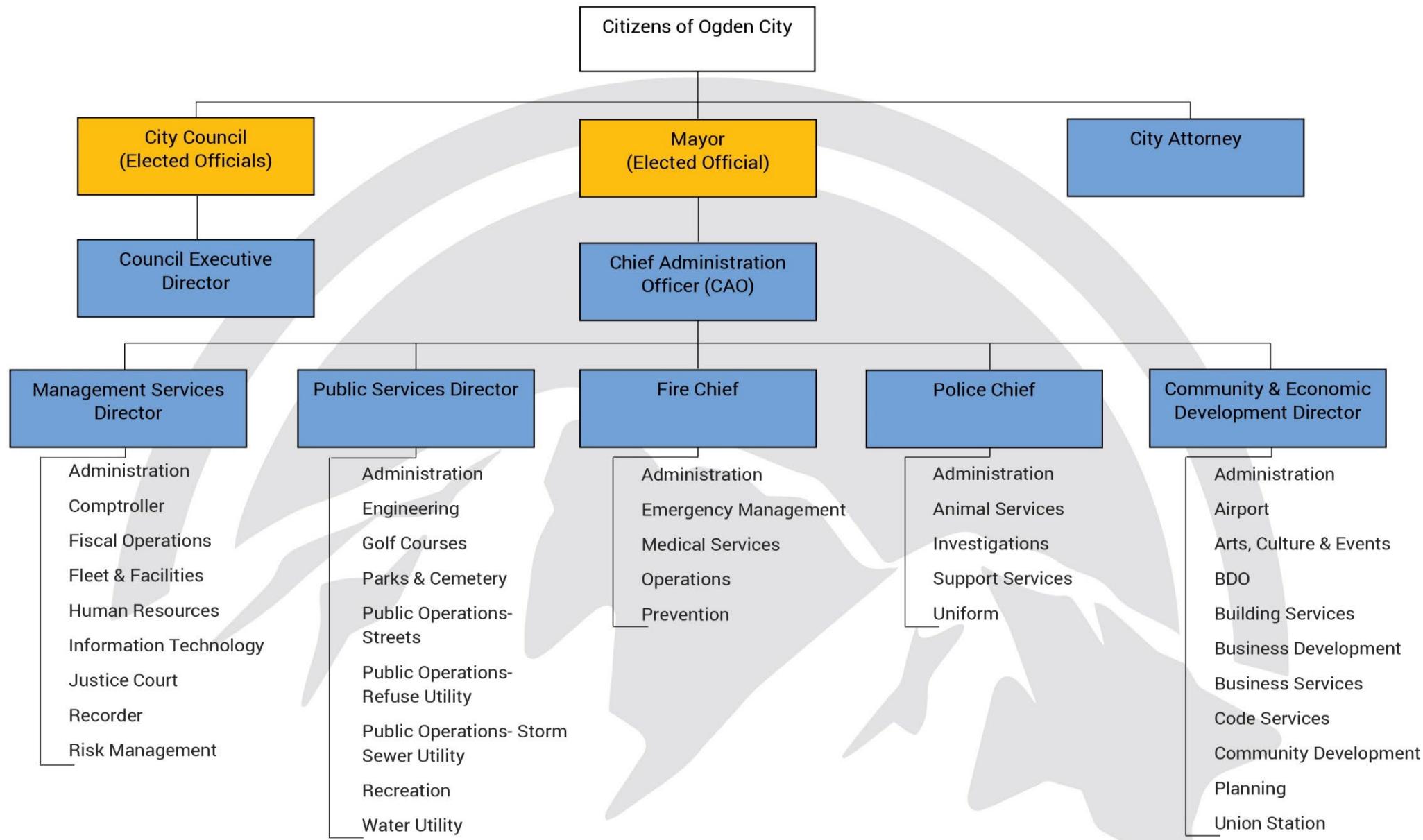
When World War II began, Ogden was rescued from some of its economic hardships. The city became a center for defense installations. The Ogden Arsenal, Hill Air Force Base, Utah General Depot (Defense Depot of Ogden), and the U.S. Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield created many wartime jobs. The demand for jobs during the war led to a major demand for housing. As a result, Ogden and its neighboring cities began a surge in new housing.

In addition to the coming of the railroads and major defense sites, factors influencing the growth of Ogden were the headquarters of Conoco Oil, the flour mills, the Del Monte plant, and cattle stockyards.

Scandal hit Ogden during the war. In 1944, Mayor Kent Bramwell assumed office on the platform of cleaning up vice in the city. Word soon began to spread that Mayor Bramwell had been bought by Jack Meyers, who was the recognized leader of the Ogden Racketeers and an entrepreneur on "Two Bit Street." It appears the mayor had reneged on 25th Street clean-up promises in return for money for his campaign. The police chief was very concerned with cleaning up 25th Street corruption. The scandal did contribute to the eventual cleanup of the street in 1954.

In an effort to overcome favoritism, inefficiency, and corruption that blighted the commission form of government since its inception in 1912, the citizens of Ogden adopted a council-city manager form of government in 1951. Unlike the three-member commission form, the city council had seven members with one member chosen as mayor. The council set the policies for the city and appointed a city manager to implement them. However, this changed when voters authorized a change to the council-mayor form of government in 1992. Under the current government, voters elect a seven-member council, which adopts policies and the city budget. The public also elects a mayor who administers the day-to-day operations of the city departments.

Ogden City Corporation Organizational Structure



Governmental Structure

Ogden's form of government has changed several times since its inception in response to the needs of the growing urban area and its citizens.

From 1851 to 1912, Ogden was governed by a city council consisting of a mayor, four alderman, and nine councilors. In 1912, the form of government changed to a three-member commission. In 1951, the citizens adopted a council/city manager form of government, whereby the seven councilmembers set the policies and appointed a city manager to implement them. The mayor was one of the councilmembers acting in the leadership role for the city. In 1992, Ogden voters authorized a change to the council/mayor form of government. This form specifies a full-time mayor and a part-time city council.

Most of Utah's largest cities have this same form of government (Sandy, Murray, Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden, South Salt Lake, Logan and West Jordan). This kind of government is optional under State law and can be selected only by a vote of the people.

This council/mayor form of government follows the national constitutional framers' ideals of "separation of powers" and "balance of power" which vests the government of a city in separate, independent, and equal branches of government (i.e., an executive branch consisting of the mayor and the administrative departments, the legislative branch consisting of the city council and its staff).

The Ogden City Council is composed of seven members, four of whom represent districts and three who are elected at large by all Ogden voters. The terms are four years and staggered (i.e., four are elected at one time, two years later the other three members are elected at the same time as the mayor). All municipal elections are held in the odd-numbered years and are considered non-partisan.

Since 1951, Ogden has been divided into four distinct districts, with boundaries based on population so that each district has residing therein, an equal number of residents. The Council has periodically adjusted the boundaries of the districts as changes in population and physical characteristics, such as annexation, have warranted such action.

Patterned after both the State of Utah and the United States governmental structure, the mayor/council form also has definite checks and balances. For example, the mayor must receive majority confirmation from the council for important appointments, such as selecting a department director or proposing a new member to most city commissions, boards, and committees.

Every ordinance passed by the Council is presented to the mayor for approval. The mayor can either approve or disapprove (veto the action). If the mayor approves the ordinance, the proposal becomes law and is now in force. If the Mayor disapproves, they will return the proposed ordinance with a statement of the mayor's objection to the City Council within 15 days. If, after listening to the mayor, the Council feels justified in its original action, it can vote to override the mayor's veto at the very next meeting with a two-thirds majority (five of seven members).

ROLE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

1. **Policy making:** The Council adopts plans and ordinances, which serve as the framework for city programs and services. The word 'ordinance' can be interpreted as 'law' or 'regulation.' The ordinance reflects the cultural values of the community, such as ensuring public safety, protecting neighborhoods, encouraging business development, maintaining livable residential environments, deciding who should pay fees and for what, and determining what activities should be regulated. As the needs of the community change, so do the ordinances. The Council receives suggestions for ordinance revisions from many sources, including city departments, the mayor, Council members, Council staff, community groups, and individuals.
2. **Budget:** By adopting the city budget, the Council decides what services should be provided and at what level, what the fees or tax rates should be, and what the priorities are for the next fiscal year. The mayor, through the budget officer, has the responsibility to prepare a proposed budget for the Council. The Council then considers, amends, and approves or disapproves the budget by ordinance. At the start of the fiscal year, July 1, the mayor may expend funds from the approved budget.
3. **Oversight:** As part of the 'checks and balances,' the Council has the power to investigate any concerns regarding improprieties of the mayor's administration. An ongoing function is the annual financial audit, where the Council appoints an independent auditor to review the budget director's report of the expenditures and revenues of the previous fiscal year. The Council also may hire consultants to review operations, programs, and policies of city departments.
4. **Other:** Examples of other Council responsibilities include: passing resolutions honoring individuals or businesses, and authorizing the mayor to sign specific documents (e.g., interlocal agreements, bond documents, etc.).

ROLE OF THE MAYOR

As the chief executive officer, the mayor supervises the administration of the ordinances and policies of the city. The mayor supervises and coordinates administrative functions, authorizes executive orders, recommends legislation, and supervises the purchases of services and materials. The mayor is also involved in the budget process. They submit an annual budget for the approval of the City Council. The mayor also has a strong role in administering the zoning ordinances of the city. The mayor has extensive appointment powers regarding individuals appointed to administrative staff positions. Specifically, the mayor appoints (with the advice and consent of the council) the chief administrative officer (CAO), all department directors, city recorder, city treasurer, city engineer and city attorney.

CITY DEPARTMENTS

There are six departments of the city, each administered by a department director.

1. **Legal Department (City Attorney):** their job is to advise both the mayor and council, and represents the City in legal proceedings.
2. **Community and Economic Development:** deals with land use, housing, historic preservation issues and promotes new businesses and the expansion of current businesses in Ogden. The department contains the planning, zoning, building, and inspection services and manages

federal grants and programs related to housing and community development. Community and Economic Development also oversees the airport.

3. **Public Services:** contains engineering, street maintenance, cemetery, and the city's leisure operations (including parks, Dinosaur Park, golf courses, recreation centers, Union Station, and special events like Pioneer Days). Public Services is also responsible for public utilities and refuse collection.
4. **Fire Department:** provides fire response, paramedic, and ambulance service. Specialized operations include prevention, rescue, and hazardous materials response.
5. **Management Services:** contains the core administrative functions of the city including fiscal operations, risk management, information technology, records management, human resources, purchasing, cashier, fleet, and facilities.
6. **Police Department:** provides police and detective services, including community policing, school resource officers, and crossing guards.

CITY COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

City commissions, boards, and committees are created by city ordinance for certain specialized functions, some of which are required by State law. The mayor or Council also may appoint special ad hoc committees for certain limited purposes (e.g., review parking around Weber State University or baseball promotion).

- **Commissions:** are bodies given official authorization to perform administrative or regulatory functions, including the Planning Commission, and Landmarks Commission, which includes the Public Safety Employee Appeals Board.
- **Boards:** are bodies given specific administrative or quasi-judicial functions, including the Board of Zoning Adjustment, Board of Building and Fire Code Appeals, Employee Appeals Board, and Records Review Board.
- **Committees:** are bodies given advisory functions to both mayor and Council. They include the Airport, Arts, Christmas Village, Citizen Advisory, Competitive Sports Board, Diversity Commission, Golden Hours Center, Natural Resources & Sustainability Stewardship Parks & Recreation Advisory, Special Events, Trails Network and Urban Forestry Committees.

Ogden City Finances

Ogden City receives its funding from several different sources: taxes, fees, fines and forfeitures, intergovernmental revenues, and financing through bonds.

TAXES

The primary sources of income for the city are property tax, sales tax, and franchise tax.

Property Tax: Property tax is the most stable revenue source and provides consistent revenue to the city. One reason for this is as residents and businesses move to making more online purchases, cities lose revenue from sales tax and business license fees that would result from brick and mortar businesses. Property tax is designated to provide the same level of funding each year, and rates are determined by the Weber County Assessor based on this amount to ensure that the city gets the same dollar amount each year. The amount received can be changed through the City Council's approval of a property tax adjustment. This model, however, does not account for inflation and only allows for minor modifications to reflect new growth.

Sales Tax: Established in Utah since 1933, sales tax is currently the largest source of tax revenue for Ogden City. This revenue is significantly impacted by economic factors and can vary from year to year. Sales tax is either general or selective in nature, with general sales tax applying to nearly all retail sales and selective sales tax applying to only certain items (e.g. gasoline, cigarettes, etc.). Sales tax on grocery food is assessed at a lowered rate of 3% throughout the state. City sales tax revenue is received through a local option tax of 1% on goods sold within the community. The tax is collected by the Utah State Tax Commission and distributed to local entities according to the current distribution formula. This formula allows for 50% of locally collected tax to be remitted directly to the city where it is collected and the other 50% is distributed based on city population. Cities and counties may also approve local option sales taxes that may be used to fund transportation, trails, or transit projects. An additional tax is levied on meals in restaurants and is earmarked for tourist-related efforts. The selective sales tax may come back to the city in the form of intergovernmental funds (e.g., gasoline taxes used to finance road projects and liquor taxes used for law enforcement). The tax is collected by the state and then the appropriate share is distributed to the various government entities, minus an administrative fee.

Franchise Tax: State law gives cities the power to regulate the use of their streets, including access to public rights-of-way by utility companies. Local governments impose a tax on utilities for the use of city rights-of-way. This tax part of a broader contractual agreement, per regulations in state law, allowing a utility company to provide service to city consumers. Typically, these taxes are levied on utilities such as natural gas, electricity, telephone, cable television and Internet.

Fee in Lieu of Property Tax: The Fee in Lieu of Property Tax is part of the uniform fees for vehicles not listed under the age-based schedule. It is collected by the county and distributed to the city based on the value of taxable property in Ogden.

FEES AND LICENSES

Fees: The city charges fees for various city services that are provided. Uniform fees are used to finance numerous governmental services (e.g., garbage collection) because the same charge is applied equally to users. Other fees, such as water charges, are based on the individual use of the service. Fees and charges have the advantage of placing an increased service cost on the users who benefit. Examples of other fees include park facilities, recreation programs, building and inspection permits, and cemetery.

Licenses: Licensing fees serve a dual purpose of raising revenue and providing a means of regulating business activities. Examples of city-issued licenses include business licenses and dog licenses.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

This revenue comes from fines paid for various civil and criminal violations (e.g., parking and traffic tickets). The courts determine these fines based on regulations in city code and funds received are used to administer the judicial system.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

These funds come to the city from other units of government such as the State of Utah and the Federal Government. Examples are road funds, liquor tax funds, Community Development Block Grant funds, water or sewer grant opportunities.

THE CITY BUDGET

Ogden City budgets on a fiscal year basis, with July 1 being the start of the year and the following June 30 being the end of the budget year. The mayor and the city departments prepare and present a proposed budget to the City Council in May of each year. The City Council reviews the budget, examines the important issues related to policy priorities set by the Council, modifies and adopts a final budget by the end of June.

For accounting purposes, the expenses (or expenditures) of the city are grouped in four major areas:

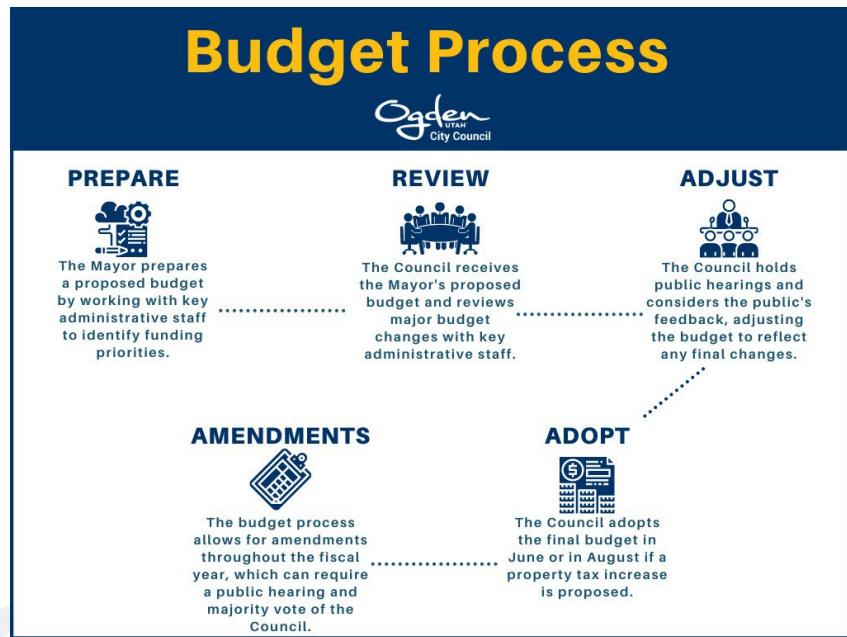
- **General Fund:** Contains revenues from taxes, licenses, and some fees. These funds pay for general city services like police, fire, planning, parks, street maintenance and improvements, mayor and City Council operations.
- **Enterprise Funds:** Used for city operations that run like businesses. The intent is to have the costs of providing services financed through user charges. These funds may only be used to provide these services and is kept separate from the General Fund. Enterprise fund operations include the city airport, golf courses, emergency medical and ambulance services, garbage collection, water, sewer, and storm sewer.
- **Internal Service Funds:** Used for city services provided internally to other city departments. Examples of these services are fleet & facilities, Information Technology (IT), and risk management.
- **Capital Improvements Fund:** Used for building major construction projects in the city such as city buildings, fire stations, water treatment plants, parks, and roads.

Financial Information

The budget adopted in June each year includes operating budgets for each department and the Capital Improvement Plan. The mayor, through his/her budget officer, has the responsibility to prepare a tentative budget and submit it to the City Council. The Council then considers, amends, and adopts the budget by ordinance. Upon adoption, the mayor expends the monies in accordance with the budget following standards and procedures found in ordinances adopted by the Council and State statute.

BUDGET PROCESS

All cities in Utah operate on a fiscal year from July 1 to June 30. Although required to have only one public hearing for the budget, the Ogden City Council often has several public discussions to involve Ogden citizens earlier in the process. The process follows this sequence:



TAXATION AND CITY BUDGET

| 2025 Ogden Property Tax | |
|---|----------|
| Certified Tax Rate, as adopted by Council | 0.002193 |

The Comptroller division provides technical and professional staff support to the administration in preparing the annual capital improvements program, the city budget, and the annual financial report. The division manages the accounting system of the city. In addition, division employees track fixed assets, manage grant accounting, and ensure compliance with applicable laws and policies.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

2025

Ogden City is the county seat of Weber County and Utah's seventh-largest city. It is the home to Weber State University, which enrolls more than 32,000 students. Located at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, Ogden sits just 35 miles north of Salt Lake City. Ogden is easily accessible via automobile transportation by I-15 and I-84, rail service by Union Pacific and FrontRunner, private and chartered service to Ogden-Hinckley Airport, and commercial service from Salt Lake International Airport. Ogden City has a full-time mayor who exercises executive authority and a seven-member city council that exercises legislative authority. Ogden City has 700 full-time employees.

Ogden is the center for business and government in Weber County and much of northern Utah. Its strong and growing economy was nationally recognized when Ogden finished second in the Milken Institute's annual Best-Performing Cities report, reflecting its continued economic resilience and momentum. The city offers a variety of office spaces, from historic buildings to new "Class A" office buildings. The Ogden/Weber County area is home to three major industrial parks and several other industrial locations. Ogden continues to be a prime location for business resettlement and expansion, welcoming both large and small corporations.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Size: 27 square miles | Elevation: 4,300 - 5,200 feet | Incorporated: 1851 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|

| Demographics Ogden-Clearfield Metro | | |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Demographics | Percentage | Value |
| Total Population (ACS) | — | 638,359 |
| Population Females | 49.2% | 314,198 |
| Population Males | 50.8% | 324,161 |
| Median Age ² | — | 32.5 |
| Under 18 Years | 29.6% | 189,068 |
| 18 to 24 Years | 9.7% | 62,189 |
| 25 to 34 Years | 14.2% | 90,567 |
| 35 to 44 Years | 14.6% | 93,486 |
| 45 to 54 Years | 10.9% | 69,579 |
| 55 to 64 Years | 9.8% | 62,612 |
| 65 to 74 Years | 6.8% | 43,122 |
| 75 Years, and Over | 4.3% | 27,736 |
| Race & Ethnicity | | |
| White | 86.5% | 552,329 |
| Black or African American | 1.2% | 7,363 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% | 3,326 |
| Asian | 1.6% | 10,314 |
| Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 3,506 |
| Some Other Race | 3.2% | 20,725 |
| Two or More Races | 6.4% | 40,796 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 13.7% | 87,765 |
| Population Growth | | |
| Population (Pop Estimates) ⁴ | — | 658,133 |
| Population Annual Average Growth ⁴ | 1.4% | 8,747 |

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| People per Square Mile | — | 443.3 |
| Economic | | |
| Labor Force Participation Rate and Size (civilian population 16 years and over) | 69.7% | 325,314 |
| Prime-Age Labor Force Participation Rate and Size (civilian population 25-54) | 83.6% | 209,879 |
| Armed Forces Labor Force | 0.8% | 3,988 |
| Veterans, Age 18-64 | 5.0% | 18,581 |
| Veterans Labor Force Participation Rate and Size, Age 18-64 | 82.3% | 15,292 |
| Median Household Income ² | — | \$93,307 |
| Per Capita Income | — | \$37,414 |
| Mean Commute Time (minutes) | — | 23.1 |
| Commute via Public Transportation | 1.3% | 4,057 |
| Educational Attainment, Age 25-64 | | |
| No High School Diploma | 5.8% | 18,225 |
| High School Graduate | 24.5% | 77,334 |
| Some College, No Degree | 24.9% | 78,807 |
| Associate degree | 10.7% | 33,805 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 23.3% | 73,732 |
| Postgraduate Degree | 10.9% | 34,341 |
| Housing | | |
| Total Housing Units | — | 216,503 |
| Median House Value (of owner-occupied units) ^{2,5} | — | \$393,306 |
| Homeowner Vacancy | 0.5% | 847 |
| Rental Vacancy | 4.2% | 2,161 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units (% of Occupied Units) | 23.7% | 48,712 |
| Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available (% of Occupied Units) | 3.3% | 6,824 |
| Social | | |
| Poverty Level (of all people) | 6.6% | 41,865 |
| Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP | 5.6% | 11,488 |
| Enrolled in Grade 12 (% of total population) | 1.7% | 10,875 |
| Disconnected Youth ³ | 1.8% | 701 |
| Children in Single Parent Families (% of all children) | 21.0% | 38,693 |
| Uninsured | 7.0% | 43,960 |
| With a Disability, Age 18-64 | 9.5% | 35,278 |
| With a Disability, Age 18-64, Labor Force Participation Rate and Size | 57.0% | 20,112 |
| Foreign Born | 5.6% | 35,919 |
| Speak English Less Than Very Well (population 5 years and over) | 3.1% | 18,540 |

1. American Community Survey 2018-2022, unless noted otherwise

2. Median values for certain aggregate regions (such as MSAs) may be estimated as the weighted averages of the median values from the composing counties.

3. Disconnected Youth are 16-19 year olds who are (1) not in school, (2) not high school graduates, and (3) either unemployed or not in the labor force.

4. Census Population Estimate for 2023, annual average growth rate since 2013. Post-2019 data for Connecticut counties are imputed by Chmura.

5. The Census's method for calculating median house values changed with the 2022 data set, so pre-2022 values are not directly comparable with later data.

| Workforce Ogden-Clearfield Metro, 2024Q1 | |
|--|----------------|
| Occupation | Employment |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 34,651 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 22,305 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 22,162 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 21,495 |
| Management Occupations | 21,437 |
| Production Occupations | 20,567 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 20,298 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 18,344 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 17,509 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 14,160 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 11,763 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 10,061 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations | 8,567 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 7,547 |
| Architecture and Engineering Occupations | 7,443 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 7,416 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations | 4,663 |
| Community and Social Service Occupations | 3,872 |
| Protective Service Occupations | 3,865 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations | 3,480 |
| Legal Occupations | 1,745 |
| Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations | 858 |
| Total – All Occupations | 284,207 |

Source: JobsEQ®

Occupation employment data are updated through 2024Q1 and are derived from the most recent four quarters of industry employment (from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources) and the industry/occupation staffing patterns in the region.

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

| Leading Industries Ogden-Clearfield Metro, 2024Q1 | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------------------|
| NAICS | Industry | Employment | Avg. Annual Wages |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance | 33,799 | \$56,496 |
| 31 | Manufacturing | 32,770 | \$76,150 |
| 44 | Retail Trade | 31,897 | \$38,019 |
| 92 | Public Administration | 28,214 | \$76,174 |
| 61 | Educational Services | 25,831 | \$44,150 |
| 23 | Construction | 23,698 | \$63,182 |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | 20,716 | \$20,897 |
| 54 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 17,532 | \$82,234 |
| | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 15,134 | \$44,888 |
| 56 | Management and Remediation Services | | |
| 48 | Transportation and Warehousing | 10,910 | \$55,976 |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) | 9,110 | \$39,617 |
| 52 | Finance and Insurance | 8,311 | \$74,483 |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 8,175 | \$20,177 |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | 7,514 | \$67,654 |
| 53 | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 3,866 | \$59,821 |
| 51 | Information | 2,736 | \$62,903 |
| 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 2,635 | \$29,326 |
| 55 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | 1,472 | \$81,195 |
| 22 | Utilities | 663 | \$90,335 |
| 21 | Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 205 | \$87,348 |
| 99 | Unclassified | 3 | \$58,272 |
| | Total – All Industries | 284,207 | \$55,861 |

Source: JobsEQ®

Covered employment and wages data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and imputed by Chmura where necessary. Non-covered data, including self-employed data, are derived from multiple other sources. Data represent a four-quarter moving average and are updated through 2024Q1.

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

| Largest Employers in Ogden City | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Firm | Size |
| Office of Inspector General Tax (IRS) | 5,000 to 6,999 |
| McKay Dee Hospital | 3,000 to 3,999 |
| Autoliv | 2,000 to 2,999 |
| Weber State University | 2,000 to 2,999 |
| America First Credit Union | 1,000 to 1,999 |
| Fresenius USA Manufacturing, Inc. | 1,000 to 1,999 |
| Nutraceutical | 1,000 to 1,999 |
| Associated Food Stores Inc. | 500 to 999 |
| Columbia Ogden Medical Center | 500 to 999 |
| Corporate Connection International | 500 to 999 |
| Elwood Staffing Services, Inc. | 500 to 999 |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| EMC Cooperation | 500 to 999 |
| Kimberly Clark Worldwide | 500 to 999 |
| Logistics Giving Resources | 500 to 999 |
| Marketstar | 500 to 999 |
| Parker Berteau | 500 to 999 |
| The Home Depot | 500 to 999 |
| Wayfair | 500 to 999 |
| Williams International | 500 to 999 |

Source: Utah Firm Find, 2020.

| Schools in Ogden Area | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Public Schools | |
| Elementary: 13 | |
| Junior High: 3 | |
| High School: 4 | |
| Private Schools | |
| Elementary: 8 | |
| High Schools: 3 | |
| Educational Institutions | |
| Vocational Schools: 2 | |
| College/University: 4 | |
| Blind/Deaf Schools: 1 | |

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Ogden City 2549 Washington Blvd. Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8100 | Ogden City Fire Department 2186 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8069 | Ogden City Police Department 2186 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8221 |
| Rocky Mt. Power P.O. Box 11400 Salt Lake City, UT 84147 (888) 221-7070 | Dominion Energy 2974 Washington Blvd. Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 621-3262 | Comcast 752 Marshall Way Layton, UT 84041 (801) 444-4824 |
| CenturyLink 4341 Harrison Blvd Ogden, UT 84403 (385) 519-4601 | Ogden Utilities 133 W 29th Street Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8321 | Public Ways & Parks 133 W 29th Street Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8337 |

RECREATION & CULTURE



City Parks

Ogden City has more than 40 park locations, including a dog park. Included in the parks are over 230 acres of irrigated turf, natural areas, flower beds and gardens, ball and soccer fields, picnic and other event facilities, playgrounds, basketball, tennis and horseshoe courts, walking/rollerblading and bicycle paths, skateboard facility, swimming pools, fishing streams and ponds, a ski competition lake, sledding/tubing hills, outdoor rodeo grounds, amphitheaters, gazebos, water features and concessions. There are more than 18 park shelters and pavilions that can be reserved throughout Ogden. For more information, please contact Public Ways & Parks.



City Golf Courses

The city owns and manages two golf courses. El Monte Golf Course is a 9-hole course that is located at the mouth of Ogden Canyon. Mount Ogden is a full 18-hole course which sits on the east bench overlooking the city.



Dee Events Center

The Dee Events Center is a multi-purpose facility for Weber State Athletics. This facility can accommodate more than 12,000 spectators.



Eccles Conference Center

This center is in the heart of downtown Ogden and is comprised of two adjacent facilities: The David Eccles Conference Center and the Historic Peery's Egyptian Theater.



Fine Arts

Utah Symphony and Ballet West perform at the Browning Center located on Weber State University's campus. Located In the heart of downtown Ogden, Perry's Egyptian Theater offers films and live entertainment to the public.



Lindquist Field

Home of the Ogden Raptors, a minor league baseball team in the Pioneer League. In 2020, the team's 18-year affiliation with the Los Angeles Dodgers ended with Major League Baseball's minor league alignment. Stadium seating for Lindquist Field can hold up to 5,000 people.



Museums

Museums located in Ogden include Treehouse Children's Museum, Union Station, Utah State Railroad Museum, Browning/Kimball Car Museum, Browning Firearms Museum, Hill Aerospace Museum, Eccles Dinosaur Park Museum, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum and Miles Goodyear Cabin



Ogden Nature Center

Approximately 152-acre wildlife refuge with ponds, wetlands, and over 10,000 trees. There are approximately 1.5 miles of trail throughout the Nature Center. Educational programs and workshops are taught in the Visitor Center.



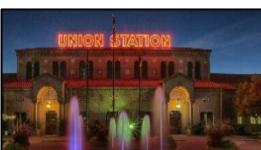
Ogden River Parkway

A 9.6-mile paved path including fishing holes, botanical gardens, kayak parks and more. The trail begins at the mouth of Ogden Canyon and ends at the south end of Fort Buenaventura just west of 24th street.



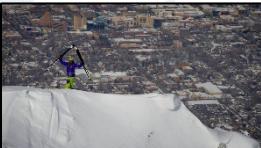
Ogden Trails Network

Ogden's trail system offers 75 miles of urban, foothill and high-mountain trails. These beautiful and scenic trails are open year-round for hiking, biking, and climbing.



Ogden Union Station

Historic railway station housing the John M. Browning Firearms Museum, Browning Kimball Classic Car Museum, Utah State Railroad Museum, Utah State Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, Gallery at the Station, and the Myra Powell Gallery.



Ski Resorts

Ogden City is located within 20 miles of three ski resorts - Snowbasin, Powder Mountain, and Nordic Valley. Public transit to these resorts is available in downtown Ogden.



Weber County Ice Sheet

Indoor 20,000 square-foot ice sheet with a seating capacity of 2,000. This venue is home to the Ogden Mustangs and Weber State University men's hockey team. It offers public skating, figure skating, youth hockey, etc.



Weber State Athletics

Weber State University has an active men's and women's athletic program. Weber State sponsors 16 NCAA Division I sports including football, volleyball, soccer, basketball, track & field, golf, cross country, softball, tennis, etc.