



OGDEN CITY INFORMATION

OGDEN CITY COUNCIL 2013

2013
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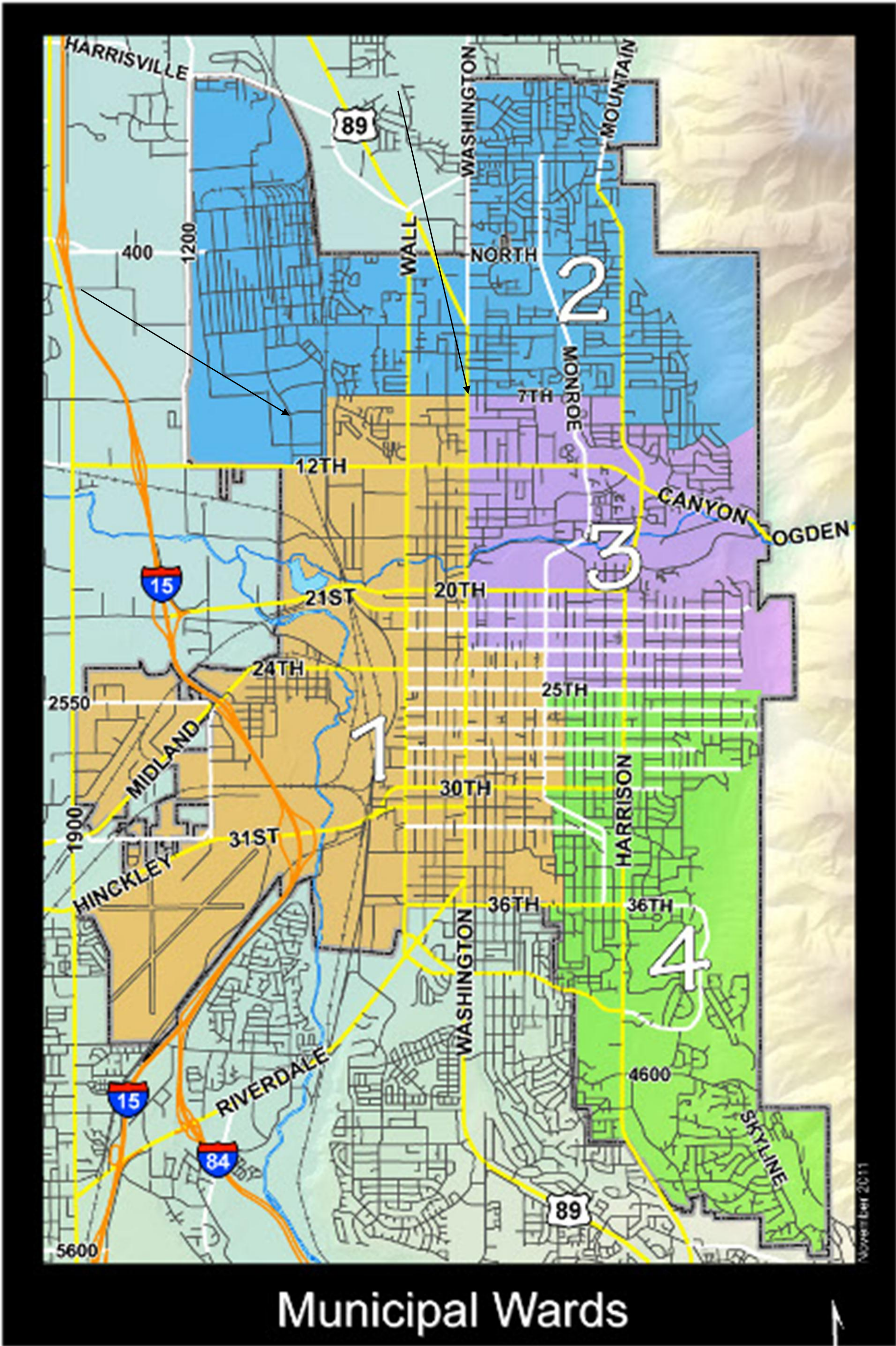
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OGDEN CITY VOTING PRECINCT MAP



OGDEN CITY HISTORY

Ogden, like many communities of the West, owes its origin to the fur trappers who found a lucrative trade in beaver and muskrats along Ogden streams. In the fall of 1824, one trapper from the Ashley Fur Brigade, Jim Bridger (then a boy of eighteen), 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 of the trappers was Peter Skene Ogden, who visited the area in 1826 as a brigade leader for the Hudson Bay Company. Ogden traded in this area for several years near North Ogden. Later, the river, valley, canyon, and city were named after him. The Weber River evidently derived its name from a trapper named Weber, who was a member of Ogden's party, and who 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 exploration and settlement parties. The "Great Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, explored the area in 1843 and 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.

In 1844-45, 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 chose to build 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. It also was well located for trading because it was at the junction of two Native American trails.

Miles Goodyear's cabin was built of cottonwood logs and was surrounded by a stockade, which enclosed the cabin, several other buildings, and the corral. 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, and there was no indication that the Utah area was recognized in the Mexican grant. In fact, Goodyear's rights to the land, which he later sold to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, were squatter's rights.

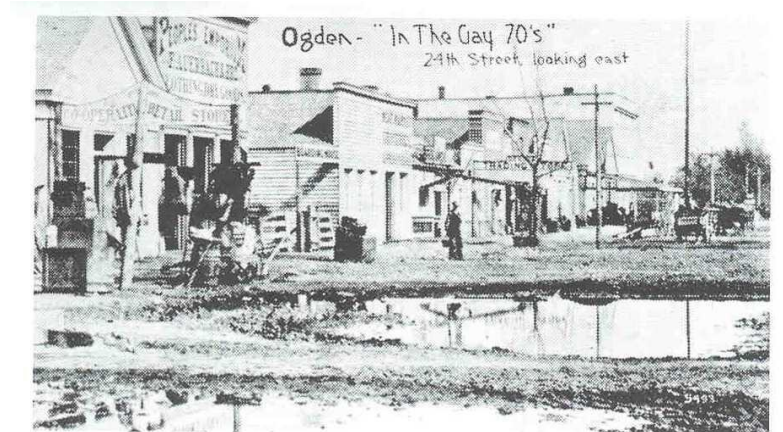
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in Utah in 1847. Goodyear saw their arrival as a means to increase the value of his property and encouraged them to settle

at his site on the Weber River. Wanting to bring all 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.

In 1850, Brown's Fort was relocated a quarter mile southeast of the first site on higher ground because of flooding on the Weber River threatened to wash away the entire establishment.

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 which were deemed necessary. The first Ogden City officers appear to have been appointed by the Governor and State Legislature of the State of Deseret.



TWENTY-FOURTH STREET LOOKING EAST FROM GRANT AVENUE

The elections of the 1850's were informal. Citizens gathered at some point 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. The Ogden settlers took great pains to care for the Native Americans during the winter months to prevent possible disputes over livestock and food. However, hostilities broke out in 1850 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. The Ogden settlers then left their scattered farmhouses to gather together and build walls of earth, stone, and timber for protection.

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 really 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 9th 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 2nd Street. Two or three old houses, which were built within the fort, are still standing on the south side of 2nd 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.

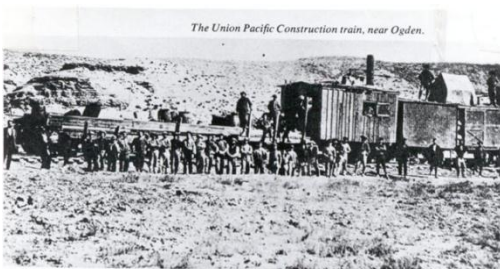
Conflicts between Utah Territory and the U.S. Government during the 1850's climaxed in 1857 when an army was dispatched to the West to occupy Utah. The leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were determined to resist what they saw as a renewal of persecutions they suffered in the 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. The establishment of the Lorin Farr's grist and saw mills in Ogden and Daniel Burch's mills on the Weber River were major occurrences around 1850. In 1863, Jonathan Browning, James Horrocks, Arthur Stayner, William Pidcock, and Samuel Horrocks opened commercial businesses. David Peery later established the Ogden branch of ZCMI in 1868. 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. In 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 on May 10, 1869. In effect, 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.



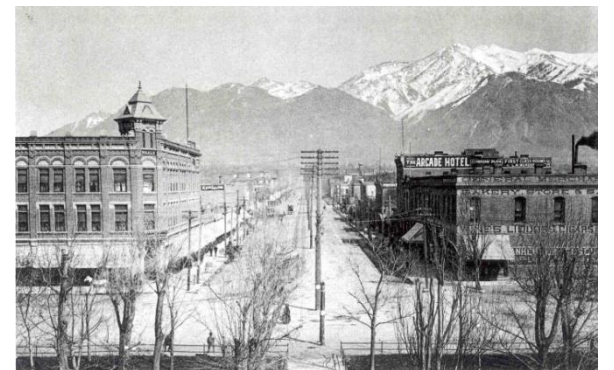
Along with the railroads came the shadier elements of society (e.g., prostitutes, gamblers, robbers, etc.), that set up quarters on 25th Street. The years were not lacking in excitement. Editors of the local newspaper were beaten up, sued, and tarred and feathered during the

height of political battles. Butch Cassidy added color to 25th Street when he visited Ogden during the 1890's and reportedly stayed at the Broom hotel. Undoubtedly, he visited the Mint Saloon, which was where the action was at that time.

The 1890's 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 as the Ogden Valley became a livestock center some fifteen years later.

The form of government changed in 1912 to a three-person commission form. 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. The New Deal public works projects initiated by President Roosevelt 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 consequence, 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.

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

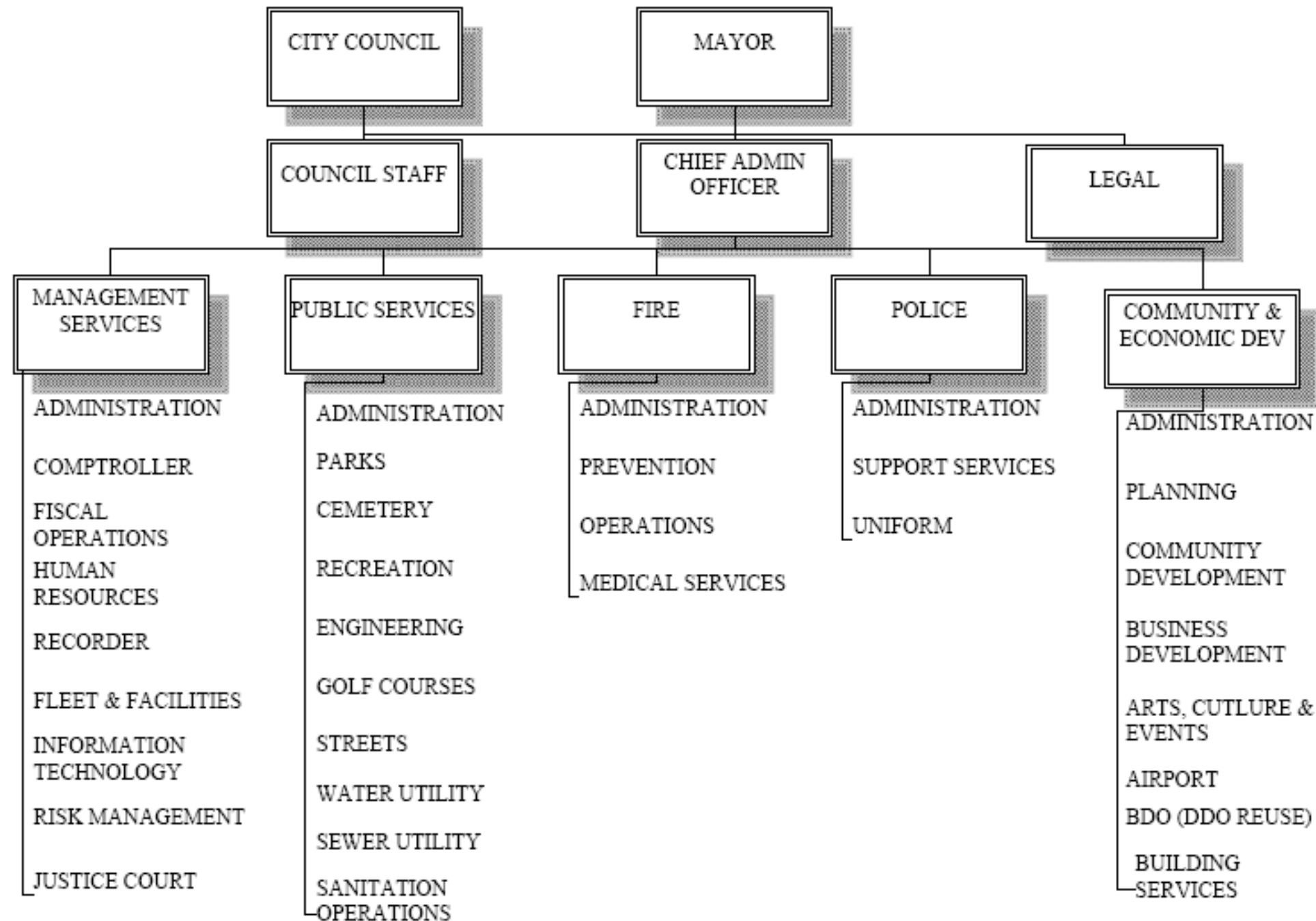
In an effort to overcome favoritism, inefficiency, and corruption that blighted the commission form of government since its inception in 1912, the citizens of Ogden adopted a council-city manager form of government in 1951. Unlike the three-member commission form, the city council had seven members with one member chosen as mayor. The council set the policies for the city and appointed a city manager to carry them out. This changed in 1992, when the voters authorized a change to the council-mayor form of government. 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.

Source: Ogden Landmarks Commission



Preservation Notebook.

OGDEN CITY CORPORATION ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



OGDEN CITY 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 carry them out. 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.

Utah's largest cities have this same form of government (Sandy, Murray, Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden and Logan). 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 municipal wards or 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 to be non-partisan.

Since 1951, Ogden has been divided into four distinct municipal wards, with boundaries based on population so that each municipal ward has residing therein, as nearly as possible, an equal number of residents. The Council has periodically adjusted the boundaries of the wards 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.

The mayor can, however, veto ordinances adopted by the council. When the council passes an ordinance, the mayor can either agree or disagree (veto the action). If the mayor agrees, the proposal becomes law upon publication in a general circulation newspaper. If the mayor vetoes, the action must be explained to the 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. **Policymaking:** 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, determining what activities should be regulated (e.g., youth curfews, etc.). As needs of the community change, so do ordinances. The council receives suggestions for ordinance revisions from many sources, including city departments, the mayor, councilmembers, 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 taxes 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, authorizing the mayor to sign specific documents (e.g., interlocal agreements, bond documents, etc.).

ROLE OF THE MAYOR

The mayor implements the ordinances and policies of the city and has sole executive powers. Once the administrative structure, responsibilities, and procedures are adopted by the council, the mayor may appoint staff, provide for their required offices and equipment, and prepare a budget to meet their needs. The mayor also has a strong role in the zoning process. The mayor reviews the recommendations of the City Planning Commission as well as approves new subdivisions, site plan reviews, and other functions. 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, City Attorney, and budget and finance officers.

CITY DEPARTMENTS

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

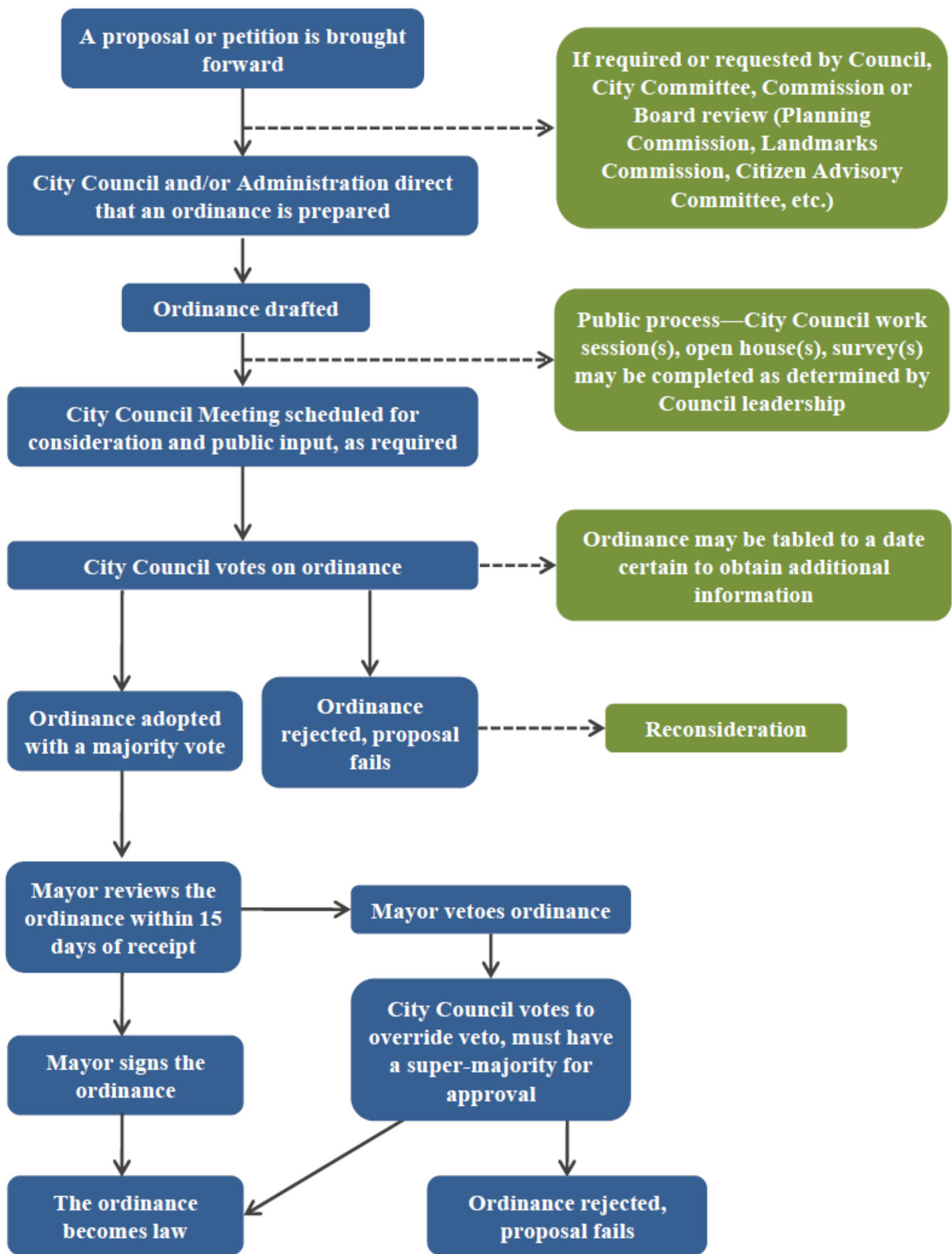
1. **Legal Department (City Attorney):** advises both mayor and council, and represents the City in legal proceedings.
2. **Community and Economic Development:** promotes new businesses and the expansion of current businesses in Ogden, with special emphasis on 25th Street, Ogden Industrial Park, and the BDO (Business Depot Ogden, formerly DDO). The department contains the planning, zoning, engineering, and inspection services as well as neighborhood improvement and promotion of housing development. Community and Economic Development also oversees the airport.
3. **Public Services:** contains, cemetery, and the city's leisure operations (including parks, golf courses, recreation centers, arts, and culture). Public Services is also responsible for public utilities, refuse collection, and street construction and maintenance.
4. **Fire Department:** provides fire response, paramedic, and ambulance service as well as dispatch for both police and fire operations. Specialized operations include prevention, rescue, and hazardous materials response.
5. **Management Services:** contains the core administrative functions of the city: fiscal operations, risk management, information technology, City Recorder, human resources, purchasing, cashier, fleet, and facilities.
6. **Police Department:** provides police and detective services, including community policing.

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).

1. **Commissions** are bodies given official authorization to perform administrative or regulatory functions, including the Planning Commission, Landmarks Commission, and Civil Service Commission.
2. **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.
3. **Committees** are bodies given advisory functions to both mayor and council. They include the Airport, Arts, Christmas Village, Golden Hours Center, Multicultural, Parks and Recreation, Special Events, Trails Network, and Urban Forestry Committees.

Making a Law in Ogden City



OGDEN CITY FINANCES

Ogden receives its funds from several different sources: taxes, fees, fines and forfeitures, intergovernmental revenues, and borrowing through bonds.

TAXES

The primary sources are the property tax, sales tax, and franchise tax.

- **Property Tax:** The property tax is the primary taxing source available to local governments because no other tax is capable of providing equal amounts of revenue. One of the major reasons for this is that as people and businesses move to the suburbs, cities lose revenue from sales tax and business license fees, which might result in the shrinking of the tax base--but property does not move. Property tax is more stable over time and less subject to changes caused by recession (recession effects the sales tax).

Imposed on all real and personal property (like automobiles), this tax is based on the assessed value determined by the County Assessor and multiplied by the tax rate determined by the city (under a formula approved by the Assessor).

- **Sales Tax:** Employed in Utah since 1933, the sales tax is the second major source of revenue for local governments. This tax is either general or selective. A general sales tax applies to all or nearly all retail sales. A selective sales tax applies only to certain items (gasoline, cigarettes, etc.). The State receives the bulk of the general sales tax and some revenue goes to counties, cities, and the Utah Transit Authority (UTA). A restaurant 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 units of government, 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 gross receipt tax on utilities for the privilege of using those rights-of-way. Often the tax is part of a broader contractual agreement granting a utility company an exclusive franchise to provide service to city consumers. These taxes are typically levied on natural gas, electricity, telephone, and cable television.

FEES AND LICENSES

- **Fees:** A uniform fee finances numerous governmental services (e.g., garbage collection) because the same charge is applied equally to users. Other fees, like water charges, are based on the individual use of the service. Fees and charges have the advantage of placing the cost of service on the users who benefit, rather than the taxpayer. Examples of other fees include park facilities, recreation programs, building and inspection permits, and cemetery.

- **Licenses:** These types of fees serve a dual purpose of raising revenue and providing a means of regulating business activities. Examples include business licenses and dog licenses.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

These funds come to the city from other units of government like the State of Utah and the Federal Government. Examples are road funds, liquor funds, Community Development Block Grant funds, water, sewer, or Olympic-related funds.

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 then reviews the budget, examines the important issues, and adopts a final budget by the end of June.

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

- **General Fund:** is the main city account group that 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:** is an account group used for those city operations that are 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 must be kept separate from the General Fund. Enterprise fund operations include the city airport, golf courses, ambulance, adult recreation, garbage collection, Union Station, water, and sewer.
- **Internal Service Funds:** is an account group used for city services provided to other city departments. Examples of these services are vehicles, mail, supplies, data processing, and insurance.
- **Capital Improvements Fund:** is used for building major capital facilities in the city like office buildings, fire stations, water treatment plants, and parks.

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 city council then considers, amends, and approves or disapproves the budget by ordinance. Upon approval, 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 1st to June 30th. Although required to have only one public hearing for the budget, the Ogden City Council often has two hearings to involve Ogden citizens earlier in the process. The process follows this sequence:

Month	Action
April	The budget process begins.
May	The mayor prepares a tentative budget and submits it to the city council the first week of the month.
	The city council then sets a series of budget work sessions to review the proposed budget.
	The council considers, amends, and approves the budget by ordinance.
June	A public hearing is held on the budget with final adoption by June 22, as required by Utah State law.

TAXATION AND CITY BUDGET

Residents and businesses located in Ogden City were subject to the following tax rates during 2008:

Property Tax (All Taxing Entities)	0.00333 rate*(Ogden City Comptroller’s Office)
Franchise Tax	6.0% (Ogden City Comptroller’s Office)
Sales Tax	6.85% (Utah Tax Commission, courtesy of the Ogden City Comptroller’s Office)

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.

*Varies depending upon taxing district.
Approved Budget FY2012—
<http://citydocs.ogdencity.com/FileGetter/getFile.aspx?Doc=00012830.PDF&Key=C2D336DFDF46187A5E2382B9B1237E3754CD949F&save=true>

COMMUNITY PROFILE

November 2011

Ogden is nestled against the Wasatch Mountains, with views of the Great Salt Lake located to the west. The Ogden and Weber Rivers flow through the city on their way to the Great Salt Lake. The city is the largest of 14 cities located in Weber County.

Size: 27 square miles

Elevation: 4,300 - 5,200 feet

Incorporated: 1851

POPULATION

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Ogden City	64,407	63,909	77,226	82,825
Weber County	144,616	158,330	182,506	231,236
State of Utah	1,474,000	1,722,850	2,233,169	2,763,885

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Governors Office of Planning & Budget, Demographics & Economic Analysis

AGE, SEX, RACE

Age	2010	%
0-4	8,013	9.7
5-9	6,458	7.8
10-14	5,657	6.8
15-19	5,980	7.2
20-24	7,909	9.5
25-34	14, 529	17.5
35-44	9,633	11.6
45-54	9,533	11.5
55-59	4,097	4.9
60-69	3,226	3.9
65-74	3,870	4.7
75-84	2,618	3.2
85+	1,302	1.6
TOTAL	82, 825	100%

Race	2000	%	2010	%
White	61,016	79.0	62,318	75.2
Black	1,785	2.3	1,821	2.2
American Indian/Native Alaskan	927	1.2	1,156	1.4
Asian	1,105	1.4	1,029	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders	133	0.2	252	0.3
Other Race	9,997	12.9	13,148	15.9
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	3,101	3.7
Hispanic Origin (of any Race)	7,669	12.0	24,940	30.1
Mean Age 29.6				
Male: 42,039 50.8%				
Female: 40, 786 49.2%				

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 2010

INCOME

	1980	1990	1998	2010
Per Capita Income	\$6,539	\$10,754	NA	\$18,922
Average Household Income	\$20,185	\$27,887	\$35,467	\$41,125

Source: U.S. Census of Population, Utah State Tax Commission

TAXATION & CITY BUDGET

Tax Rates for residents and businesses in Ogden City during 2010		Actual City Budget by General Fund, 2010	
Property Tax*	0.00333 rate *	Revenue	\$50,269,775
Franchise Tax	6%	Expenditures	\$50,669,775
Sales Tax	6.85%	Outstanding Debt	\$73,316,000

Source: Ogden City FY2012 Budget, pg. 85

*Varies depending upon taxing district.

EMPLOYMENT

Ogden is the center for business and government in Weber County and for much of northern Utah. Employment continues to be on the rise, with Ogden being ranked #10 in the nation for jobs created in 2008.

Ogden hosts a variety of office spaces from older, historic buildings, to new "Class A" office buildings. The Ogden/Weber County area is also home to three major industrial parks and several other industrial locations. The Business Depot Ogden (BDO) is a former U.S. Army defense depot. This 1,128-acre installation, transferred to Ogden in the recent base realignment and closure process, contains five million square feet of space with retail frontage, warehouse (existing and new) and industrial space available. BDO is served by rail and all utilities are available, including fiber optics. Business Depot Ogden remains a re-settlement or expansion opportunity for large and small corporations.

HOUSEHOLDS

Total Households: 29,631		
Household Type	Number	Percent
Family Households (families)	19,126	64.5
With own children under 18 years	9,764	33.0
Married-couple family with own children under 18 years	19,232	64.9
Female households, no husband present with own children under 18 years	4,279	14.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	2,548	8.6
Non-Family households	10,505	35.5
Householder living alone	8,256	27.9
Households with individuals 65 years and older	5,814	19.6
Average household size: 2.73 Average Family Size: 3.36		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

HOUSING OCCUPANCY

Total Housing Units: 32,482		
Type of Housing Unit	Number	Percent
Occupied	29,631	91.2%
Vacant	2,851	8.8%
For Seasonal, recreational or occasional use	162	0.5%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate: 3.1% Rental Vacancy Rate 9.1%		

Total Occupied Units: 29,631		
Type of Occupied Unit	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied	17,093	57.7%
Renter-occupied	12,538	42.3%
Average household size of owner-occupied		Average household size of renter-occupied

units: 2.83		units: 2.59
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

EDUCATION

Education Levels of Ogden Residents (Population 25-64 yrs)		Ogden Area Schools	
Population: 41, 476		Public Schools	
Less than High School Graduate	7,895	Elementary Schools: 14	
High School Graduate(+ equivalent)	11,935	3 Junior High Schools: 3	
Some College, Associates	13,861	High Schools: 4	
Bachelors Degree or Higher	7,785	Private Schools	
		Elementary Schools: 8	
		High Schools: 3	
		Educational Institutions	
		Vocational Schools: 2	
		College/University: 4	
		Blind/Deaf Schools: 1	

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 2010

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

<p>Ogden City 2549 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah 84401 (801) 629-8100</p>	<p>Ogden City Fire Department 2186 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah 84401 (801) 629-8069</p>	<p>Ogden City Police Department 2186 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah 84401 (801) 629-8221</p>
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Rocky Mt. Power P.O. Box 11400 Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 (888) 221-7070	Questar Gas 2940 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah 84401 (801) 621-3262	Qwest Communications 250 E. 200 S. Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 (801) 244-1111	Comcast 752 Marshall Way Layton, UT 84041 (801) 444-4824
	Ogden Utilities 133 west 29th Street Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8321	Public Ways & Parks Public Works Building 133 West 29 th Street Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 629-8337	

RECREATION & CULTURE

City Parks & Recreation:	Ogden City has more than 40 park locations with 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 horse shoe 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 15 reservable park shelters and pavilions throughout the City. For more information, please contact Public Ways & Parks.
City Golf Courses:	2 golf courses which include El Monte--9 holes on 80 acres, and Mount Ogden—18 holes on 140 acres.
David Eccles Conference Center:	The David Eccles Conference Center utilizes nearly 70,000 square feet. Included are two ballrooms that cover 19,000 square feet, break-out rooms, and catering facilities.
Dee Events Center:	12,000-seat events center at Weber State University.

Fine Arts:	Utah Symphony and Ballet West perform at the Browning Center located on Weber State University’s campus. Utah Musical Theater performs at the newly renovated Peery’s Egyptian Theater.
Ice Sheet:	Indoor 20,000 square-foot ice sheet with seating capacity for 2,000.
Lindquist Field:	Ogden City baseball field with a seating capacity of 3,000 with proposed expansion to seat 5,000. This newly constructed field is home to the Ogden City Raptors baseball team.
Ogden River Parkway:	9.6 miles of improved trail beginning at the mouth of Ogden Canyon, and ends at the south end of Fort Buenaventura just west of 24th street. Construction of the trail began in 1992, and surrounding cities (including West Haven, Riverdale and Uintah) aspire to interconnect the Ogden River Parkway with their trail systems to create a 28.2 mile intercity loop beginning and ending at Rainbow Gardens
Ogden Trails Network:	There are hiking trails on 8 featured trail routes, including the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. Future expansion north of Ogden Canyon is currently under proposal. Additional hiking trails are located on private land.
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 at the Visitor Center.
Ogden Union Station:	Historic railway station housing the Browning Firearms Museum, Browning Kimball Car Collection, Railroad Museum, Gem and Mineral Display, M.S. Browning Theater, Myra Powell Gallery, Natural History Museum, and the Spencer S. and Hope F. Eccles Railroad Center.
Ski Resorts:	Snowbasin, Powder Mountain, and Wolf Mountain ski resorts—all located within 20 miles of the city.
Museums:	Treehouse Children’s Museum, Union Station, Utah State Railroad Museum, Browning/Kimball Car Museum, Browning Firearms Museum, Natural History Museum, Elizabeth Dee Shaw Stewart Museum at Dinosaur Park.
Weber State Athletics:	Division 1 AA Football, Division 1 Men’s Basketball, Women’s Basketball, Volleyball, and Soccer.