January 2015

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http://www.laytoncity.org

PART ONE: LAYTON CITY'S EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Layton City adopted a community plan several years ago to maintain communications with citizens and provide assistance in the event of a major emergency or disaster, such as a large earthquake. This plan provides for organizing and training as many citizens as possible to prepare and help each other during the first 3 to 5 days, when residents will likely be on their own before outside help arrives. Critical to a successful outcome include having residents prepare themselves and their family in advance by becoming informed and preparing adequate emergency supply kits, including food and water, and workable family emergency plans. There is a wealth of information available at www.bereadyutah.gov and www.ready.gov on these topics.

Also, Layton City is divided into "districts" which use the same boundaries as LDS stakes. Each district is divided into 5 to 10 "areas" which use the same boundaries as LDS Wards. Each area is divided into 12 to 20 "blocks" or neighborhoods. LDS stake and ward boundaries are used because they are well established, convenient, and recognized by many within the city. It is important to note that this plan is for all citizens living within these boundaries regardless of religious affiliation. Volunteer district coordinators are appointed and trained by Layton City and are responsible to appoint and train volunteer area coordinators, who appoint and train volunteer block captains. Those who serve in these positions function as Layton City volunteers, and as such serve without regard to religious affiliation. Residents are encouraged to become a part of their organized neighborhood group, under the direction of the appointed block captain. Layton City also encourages each area to have at least 30 CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) trained citizens, preferably many more. CERT volunteers are divided into teams to perform basic emergency response duties. CERT training provides instruction for citizens to provide basic assistance in areas such as triage, disaster first aid, urban search and rescue, damage assessment and disaster psychology before professional emergency responders can arrive. It may be several days before Police, Fire and medical personnel can respond, so this training provides a valuable service to CERT volunteer's family and neighbors that would be served. The CERT course is taught under the direction of the Layton Fire Department and consists of 8 modules. The cost is $25 for the entire course. Courses can be scheduled through the Management Services Department secretary at 801-336-3820. Also see www.laytoncity.org under "Live and Work", "Emergency Preparedness" and "CERT".

CERT teams within each area are organized by the area coordinator prior to a disaster. CERT teams, block captains, area coordinators and district coordinators are primarily concerned with the welfare of citizens within their geographic boundaries. District coordinators have a Layton City UHF emergency radio to coordinate with the Layton City Emergency Communications Center. CERT teams may be staged from less affected districts to provide assistance in more heavily affected districts in the days prior to the availability of professional emergency responders. Through the implementation of this plan, Layton City residents will be better able to take care of themselves and their neighbors in the first several days following a disaster.

The emergency preparedness display at last fall's Layton Fire Department Open House.

PART TWO: CHECKING YOUR EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS

Should an earthquake strike along the Wasatch Front, is your Layton City household prepared? The Layton area has a geological history of damaging earthquakes in prehistoric times. The evidence is that strong earthquakes are likely in the future. Sadly, the bulk of Utah's population is located along the Wasatch Front, also the area of the greatest potential earthquake hazard. Many of the old buildings have little resistance to quakes.

Here are some simple things to learn that will help you be better prepared:

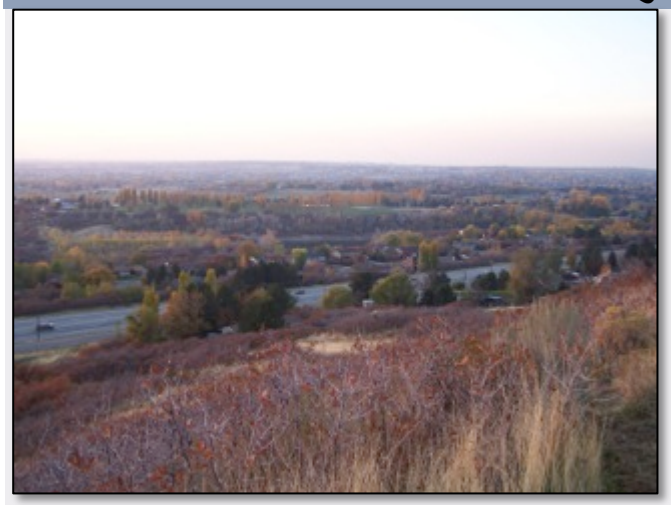
- Create a 72-hour emergency kit and have it handy by your door.
- Have a crescent wrench to turn off the natural gas coming into your house if you have a leak. Know how to use the tool to shut off the gas, if needed.
- Anchor your water heater to a sturdy wall, so that it does not fall during an earthquake.
- If you own your home, consider earthquake insurance with your homeowner's policy. The cost is reasonable for frame houses, though coverage for brick structures can be more costly. Policies generally pay all but the first five percent of total damages.
- Take a few minutes and walk through your home or apartment and assess heavy or breakable items that would likely fall during a quake. Relocate such items, or restrain them. Especially consider items that could fall onto beds and cause injury.
- Have at least a three-day supply of food, water and medicine on hand for every family member.
- Make plans on the location where family members will reunite.
- Learn the policies of the school or daycare where your children attend.
- If you have a family member who does not speak English, prepare an emergency card, written in English with their identification, medical information and emergency contacts.
- Practice earthquake: "Duck, Cover & Hold Drills" every six months with your family.
- Know in advance the safest place in each room, since it will be difficult to move from one room to another during an earthquake.
- Outline all the possible ways to exit your house or apartment in an emergency.
- During an earthquake: stay away from heavy furniture, appliances, glass windows or panels, and shelves. Also, keep away from kitchens and garages, since they usually have a lot of dangerous items stored there.

Having a wrench ready to turn off the natural gas supply to your house in the event of an emergency can be a wise idea.

For more information on quake preparation, go to:
www.utah.gov/beready/earthquakePreparedness.html

CREATE A 72-HOUR EMERGENCY KIT AND HAVE IT HANDY BY YOUR DOOR.

PART THREE: EARTHQUAKE RISK MAPS AVAILABLE



The east bench of Layton City, just above Highway 89, is near the Wasatch fault line.

What are some of the specific earthquake risks in Layton City? The State of Utah did an extensive study in 2008 and represented in map form, where certain risks, relating to quakes, are high or low, or in between.

From the danger of liquefaction (where water-saturated soil can be transformed during an earthquake to act like a liquid and undermine foundations); to landslides; to debris flows; to hazards near actual fault lines; the state produced four different risk maps of Northern Utah — including Layton City.

It is probably a wise idea for residents to check the maps for their home's location, or place of business/employment/schooling to know of any special risks.

Also, anyone buying property, or a home in Layton City – or anywhere in Northern Utah — should pay special attention to these maps.

These maps offer a "zoom-in" option to specifically address location.

LIQUEFACTION:

Most of Layton City is ranked "moderate" risk in danger from liquefaction. However, some stream gullies were rated "high" risk and there were pockets of "low" risk within the city limits too. To access the liquefaction danger map of northern Utah:
http://geology.utah.gov/online/c/c-106/c-106liquefaction.pdf

FAULT LINES:

Most fault lines in Layton run east of Highway 89, in the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains. But, there were a few deviations slightly west of Highway 89. To access the Surface fault rupture study area map, go to:
http://geology.utah.gov/online/c/c-106/c-106faults.pdf

LANDSLIDES:

Potential "high" dangers from landslides are most common in the foothills of the mountains. Yet, some hollows and stream gullies were also ranked at a high risk status. To access the landslide special study area map, go to:
http://geology.utah.gov/online/c/c-106/c-106landslides.pdf

DEBRIS FLOWS:

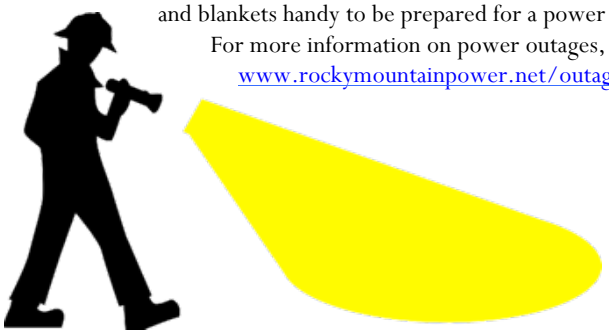
The potential hazard of debris flows in Layton City are highest in the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains. But this was not universal – there were some "moderate" risk areas in the foothills, east of Highway 89. To access the special study map on debris flows, go to:
http://geology.utah.gov/online/c/c-106/c-106debrisflows.pdf

COPING WITH POWER OUTAGES

What should you do in the event of a power outage? According to Rocky Mountain Power, check your own circuit breakers or fuse box first, to make sure it is not a house problem. After that, you can call Rocky Mountain Power toll free at 1-877-508-5088. The company's automated system will give you the cause of the power outage, if known, plus an estimated time for restoration.

You can also request a call back for updates on the outage. Rocky Mountain Power suggests families keep a flashlight, battery-powered radio, extra batteries, water, ready-to-eat food, a first aid kit and blankets handy to be prepared for a power outage.

For more information on power outages, go to:
www.rockymountainpower.net/outage



IMPORTANT SAFETY, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TIPS

Rocky Mountain Power has three DON'T do suggestions and seven DO suggestions for homeowners:

- Don't overload outlets with too many plugs.
- Don't run electric cords under furniture or rugs.
- Don't use electric appliances near water.
- Do keep tools and ladders away from power lines.
- Do replace equipment with frayed or cracked cords.
- Do turn off, or unplug small appliances when you leave home.
- Do call 811 before you dig.
- Do have childproof outlets.
- Do replace batteries in smoke detectors annually.
- Do assemble an emergency kit and have a family emergency plan.

AVOID PARKING ON THE STREET OVERNIGHT

It is "no parking season" on the streets overnight in Layton City until March 1st.
Here's a question and answer session on this seasonal ordinance:

Q: Why can't I park on the street overnight?
A: Layton's municipal code states that it is illegal for vehicles to be parked on the roadway from 1 a.m. until 6 a.m. during the months of December, January and February -- or anytime that snow removal is apparent or imminent.
Vehicles parked on the street are a hindrance to snow removal and in white out conditions, could jeopardize the safety of snow plow drivers.
Also, not being able to fully clear the snow off streets, due to a parked vehicle, may affect the safety of other drivers, who drive the street and have to swerve to avoid icy spots, or drive in slick areas.

Q: Will I receive a ticket if I do park on the street overnight during December, January and February?
A: Layton Police Officers patrol city streets overnight and may issue citations to the owners of vehicles that have been parked on the street during the prohibited times. The police department is asking for the public's cooperation with this effort.

Q: How much does a citation cost for parking on the street?
A: The fine for violating the winter parking ordinance is $10.

Q: Why can't I park on the street overnight during the prohibited months when there's no chance of snow being forecast?
A: Weather forecasts are not always accurate. Plus, developing the habit of parking on the street will be hard to break and you may forget to move your vehicle on a night when it does snow. In addition, vehicles parked on the street during any season are more vulnerable to vandalism and burglary.

Snow removal is easier and more efficient if vehicles are not parked on the street.

Q: Why don't other cities have on-street parking bans in the winter too?
A: Most neighboring cities do have similar ordinances.

Q: What if my apartment complex, or my driveway doesn't have enough room to hold all my vehicles?
A: You must be able to park all of your vehicles off the street. You will have to find other locations in which to park your vehicles if they do not all fit in your driveway. You could ask neighbors if they have extra parking space available.

Q: Who can I contact for more information on Layton's overnight parking ordinance, or concerns about it?
A: The Layton City Police Code Enforcement Unit or any police officer should be able to answer questions concerning this ordinance. The Police Department's non-emergency number is 801-497-8300.

WINTER DRIVING TIPS AND SNOW REMOVAL

The following are tips from the Layton City Police Department to keep you safe during the winter driving season:

- Prepare your vehicle for winter driving. Make sure you have good snow tires that are properly inflated. Ensure the defrost system is in good working condition.
- Do you drive a 4x4? Remember 4-wheel drive may help you get going, but it won't help you stop quicker. In fact, larger trucks and SUV's weigh more and take longer to come to a stop.
- Clean all snow and frost from your windows before driving.
- If the weather is bad, postpone or cancel unnecessary travel.
- Wear your seat belt.
- Drive with lights on.
- Drive slow. Make slow and deliberate adjustments. Quick turns, braking, and acceleration may cause sliding.
- Increase your following distance. Begin braking and slowing early.
- Make room for snowplows. Remember the road ahead of them is worse. If you must pass a snowplow, pass on the left only.
- Avoid multi-tasking. Stay off the phone and other devices. Concentrate on driving without any distractions.
- Remember that road conditions change ahead of you. Bridges, overpasses, and shady areas may have ice when other areas do not.
- Be patient.

Snow Removal:
The Layton Police Department would also like to remind residents about parking restrictions and snow removal responsibilities.

- Parking on the street between 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. from December 1st through the end of February is prohibited.
- In addition to the above restriction, parking on the street is prohibited any time the need to remove snow from the streets is apparent or imminent. 10.62.010
- All snow, sleet, hail, or other precipitation impairing the safe access and use of the sidewalks that abut property, must be removed within 12 hours from the end of the depositing storm. 12.4.50
- It is unlawful to push snow or other material from any driveway or sidewalk into a street that is plowed for the purpose of snow removal by the City. 12.04.060

For questions, contact the Layton Police Department at 801-497-8300.

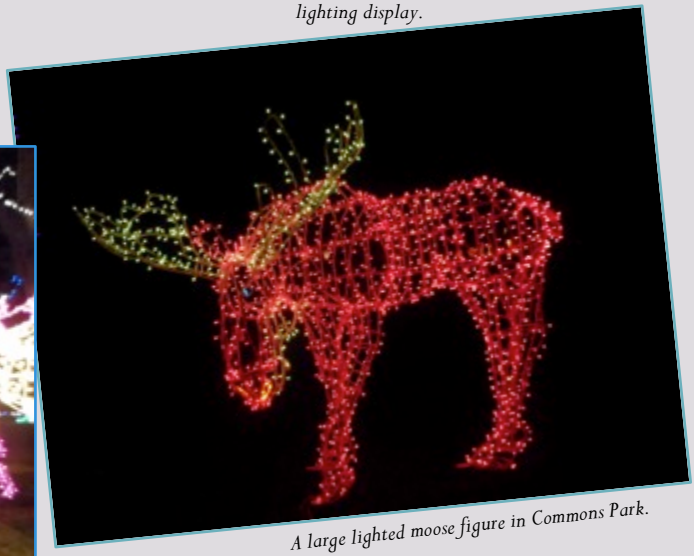
A LOOK BACK AT LAYTON'S HOLIDAY LIGHTS

Visitors walk through one of the lighted arches in Layton City's display in Commons Park.

A lighted giraffe, one of the fixtures in Layton's annual holiday lights.

A lighted nutcracker was one of the new figures in the 2014 Layton City holiday lights.

The pedestrian tunnel is one of the most popular features in Commons Park's lighting display.



A large lighted moose figure in Commons Park.

People enjoyed the Layton holiday lights on opening night, Nov. 24.

LAYTONA : THE TOWN THAT LIVED AND DIED FOR WANT OF WATER

Layton City hasn't always been "Layton City."

Davis County's largest city is actually the product to two major mergers, one with Laytona in 1957 and another with East Layton in 1981. Here's a look at the Laytona merger:

- Laytona was a community incorporated on Dec. 30, 1937 in the quest for adequate water.
- "Laytona is a town that lived and died for want of water," Doneta M. Gatherum stated in the "Layton" history book, published by the Layton-Kaysville Historical Society.
- This 2.6-square-mile city basically went from north of Gordon Avenue to Highway 193; west of Fort Lane and included many jagged boundaries. (In comparison, Layton City was 3.2-square miles at the time.)
- Today, about the only reminder of the community is a street called Laytona, near 1390 West, and north of Gordon Avenue and south of Marilyn Drive.
- Surprisingly, a woman, Mable Sill Adams, was its main executive, as the town board president. (This was the first time in the North Davis area that a woman had been a city's key leader.)
- As its own community, Laytona was eligible for Works Progress Administration (WPA) financial assistance in getting a culinary water system established. Previously, most of the 37 families in the Laytona boundaries had to haul in water to their households.
- With WPA financing, Laytona took water from the south fork of Kays Creek through a 2.5-mile long, 14-inch steel pipeline and a 30,000-gallon storage tank, located near 2100 North Valley View Drive. Total cost was about $24,000.

About all that is left of Laytona today is a street by that name.

- The city's government only delved into water storage and delivery and in 20 years it never issued permits, built roads or even had any paid employees.
- Its water system operated by volunteer labor and lacking equipment, relied on volunteer help from Layton City.
- By the mid-1950s, the city's water line had suffered at least 60 leaks, that had to be accessed by hand shovel and plugged with lead. Then, it was apparent that the water system was obsolete and with little tax base from any businesses in town – most of its 500 residents relied on farming and were eager to annex into Layton City.
- "Layton, Laytona voters OK merger" was a Sept. 29, 1957 headline in the Ogden Standard-Examiner.
- Laytona voted 114-15 to annex into Layton City, while Layton City residents voted 84-42 to approve the merger.
- The annexation boosted Layton's population to 5,752. Layton City had $1.1 million in assets at the time of the merger. Laytona's assets were $100,503.
- It was through this merger that Layton City legally became known as Layton City Corporation.

RADON AWARENESS SEMINAR IS FEB. 24

The Davis County Health Department is partnering with the Davis School District to host a free radon awareness seminar, on February 24, 6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m., at Northridge High School, 2430 North Hill Field Road.

Free do-it-yourself home radon test kits will be given out, while supplies last. Kellison Platero, an L.E.H.S. from the Davis County Environmental Health Services Division will be presenting.

Radon exposure is a choice. Come learn about radon and its associated health risks and how you can prevent radon exposure.

For more information, go to: www.radon.utah.gov

A TIMELINE OF LAYTON'S HISTORY

The following is a chronology of important events in the history of Layton, Utah:
1849: The first white pioneer, likely Edward Phillips of Salt Lake, settles in what will become Layton.
1850: Brigham Young makes his first visit to Layton.
1858: Christopher Layton, namesake of Layton City, opens a "Prairie House" at 128 South Main to cater to stage coach passengers.
1860: The first public school house in Layton opens.
1869-70: Utah Central Railroad connects Ogden and Salt Lake City.
1881: The Davis and Weber Counties Canal Company is organized, bringing water to hundreds of farms.
1882: Denver and Rio Grande Railroad extends through the Layton/Kaysville area.
1886: Layton Post Office is established.
1891-1952: Bamberger Interurban Railway operates between Ogden and Salt Lake City.
1902-1907: Layton de-annexes from Kaysville to become an unincorporated area.
1902: Layton Elementary School opens.
1903: Telephones appear in Layton; The Woods Cross Canning Company factory begins operations.
1905-06: First National Bank of Layton opens; Severe east wind storm destroys many Layton buildings.
1915: Layton Sugar Company factory is built and operations begin.
1920: Layton incorporates as a town.
1929: Layton's first fire station opens.
1936-1984: East Layton town is incorporated and then annexed back into Layton.
1937-1957: Laytona incorporated and then annexed back into Layton.
1940: Ground is broken for Hill Air Force Base.
1941-45: Layton's pre-World War II population is 646 residents; By the war's end, it soars to 3,456.
1943: Verdeland Park housing complex is built to support Hill Air Force Base during World War II.
1949: Layton becomes a third class city.
1957: Layton City purchases Verdeland Park property from the Federal Government.
1963: Fort Lane Shopping Center opens; Layton Sugar Factory has its last run.
1964: Verdeland Park is dismantled and Layton Commons Park begins to take its place.
1965: Layton High School begins its first classes.
1966: I-15 through Layton is completed.
1978: North Davis Hospital opens.
1978: K-Mart, Layton's first non-grocery "big box" store, begins business.
1979: Layton Pioneer Museum dedicated; its name later changed to Heritage Museum of Layton; its doors open in 1980.
1980: The Layton Hills Mall opens.
1985: Layton surpasses Bountiful in population with 36,000 residents to become Davis County's largest city.
1986: Surf N' Swim facility premieres to the public.
1988: Layton Branch of the Davis County Public Library opens.
1989: Layton City builds a new city municipal building and complex.
1991: Layton's first Wal-Mart opens.
1992: Northridge High School begins classes.
1992: Layton's second fire station opens, this one on Church Street.
1992: West Hill Field Road expands to the Industrial Park.
1992: Layton's theme of lighted animals in its holiday lighting display begins.
1995: The Ed Kenley Amphitheater opens.
1996: Layton's "restaurant row" becomes a regional draw.
1997: West Hill Field Road is extended one mile west to 2200 West.
1998: Layton's new flagship fire station opens at 2200 West Hill Field Road.
1999: Ellison Park, a major Layton's sports park, opens.
2003: Weber State University Davis Campus opens in Layton.
2004: The Davis Conference Center opens.
2008: Train whistles stop in Layton, excluding emergencies, with new crossing signals in place.
2010: The U.S. Census lists Layton's population at 67,311.
2010: Layton South Interchange opens.
2011: 3.1 miles of the D&RGW trail completed in Layton, creating a trail system that traverses all of Davis County, north to south.
2012: Layton Parkway completed.
2012: The Andy Adams Community Fishery begins.
2013: Smart 911 program implemented.
2013: Weber State University expands.
2013: Public Safety Fire Training Facility opens.
2013: Heritage Park phase one completed.
2013: Ellison Park Splash Pad opens.
2013: Oakridge two-million gallon water tank completed.
2013: Layton "Lightspeed" Wi Fi is available in City parks.
2014: Antelope Drive is finally extended east to U.S. 89.

FOLLOW LAYTON CITY ON FACEBOOK AND TWITTER

In addition to the City's website, www.laytoncity.org, Layton regularly posts public information on Facebook and Twitter to provide news about the City, promote City-sponsored activities, and to get useful emergency information out quickly to the public and the press.

The City's official Facebook site is Layton City Utah.

Layton City uses four Twitter accounts:

1. @Layton FYI – Provides City news and events, including scheduled road closures, scheduled water service disruptions, City meetings, and other information as posted on the City's website, www.laytoncity.org.
2. @Layton PIO – Provides Layton City Police and Fire Press Releases.
3. @LaytonEmergency – Used only to provide urgent emergency information that directly affects citizens of Layton or the surrounding area. Such information may include emergency notifications and instructions, and the status of significant emergency or disaster situations.
4. @LaytonRec – Provides information regarding Layton's Parks and Recreation activities and events.

The Layton Facebook and Twitter sites are used for informational purposes only. If you have a specific request or concern, please visit the official City website at www.laytoncity.org or call 801-336-3800.

NEW BUSINESS LIST

B & B Auto Repair
687 North Main Street

Discover Realty
952 South Main Street

Firehouse Pizzeria
768 West 1425 North, Suite B

FORTHGEAR
116 West Gentile Street

Layton Whistle Stop
74 South Main Street

Madison and Sixth
1201 North Hill Field Road

Retro Fitness
495 West 1425 North

Shear Explosion
360 South Fort Lane, Suite A-101

Trolley Station
855 Heritage Park Boulevard, Suite 1

Want more information about businesses inside Layton City?
Want to browse what businesses are available in Layton?
An alphabetical, on-line business browser is available at:
http://www.laytoncity.org/public/Depts/ComDev/BL/businessbrowser.aspx?fl=R

BACK WHEN EAST LAYTON WAS ITS OWN CITY, FROM 1936-1981

"East Layton" was a former incorporated community that existed for some 45 years, from 1936 to 1981, before being annexed into Layton City.

This community went from the foothills of the mountains on the east to Fairfield Road on the west side. It had irregular boundaries but went as far north as Antelope Drive (2000 North) and as far south as Gentile Street in places.

At about two square miles, East Layton City began with just 160 residents in 1936. These people wanted a reliable water system and hence their incorporation, to receive WPA (Works Project Administration) funding.

The City received its water from Crooked Hollow Springs, which ran into Snow Creek. However, a trestle for a water line had to be constructed for it to cross South Fork Canyon.

David O. Green was East Layton City's first town president and its offices were eventually located at 1010 North Emerald Drive, near Andy Adams Park.

By 1970, East Layton had grown to 724 residents. That's why a few years earlier, a 200,000 gallon reservoir was added to the City's System.

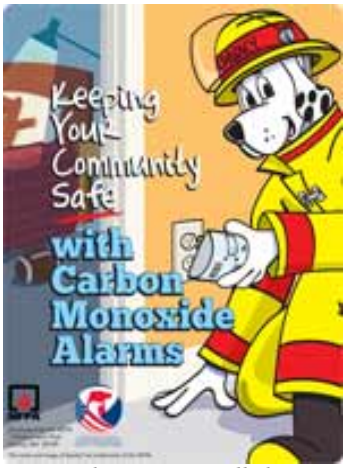
The complexities of local government, as well as a meager sales tax base from business hindered the community.

In January of 1981, residents voted to annex into Layton City. By then, East Layton boasted more than 3,500 residents.

SOURCE: "Layton" history book, by the Layton-Kaysville Historical Society (1985).

Looking over northeast Layton from the hillside, a few years ago.

STAY WARM AND SAFE AS THE TEMPERATURE GOES DOWN



By Doug Bitton
Layton Fire Prevention Specialist

Bundle up! That's what weather forecasters are advising for people across much of the United States and Canada. We're getting the first real taste of winter with below freezing temperatures. As the temperatures go down, people tend to turn up the heat. It's important to remember that heating devices that burn fuel can be a source of carbon monoxide (CO), an invisible killer that cannot be seen or smelled. As residents we must always be concerned of this poisonous gas. Few things to keep in mind:

- CO alarms should be installed outside each sleeping area, and on every level of the home.
- Test CO alarms at least once a month.
- Replace CO alarms according to package instructions.
- Know the sounds the CO alarm makes. It will sound if CO is detected. It will make a different sound if the battery is low or if it is time to get a new CO alarm.
- If the CO alarm sounds, you must get fresh air. Move outdoors, by an open window or near an open door. Make sure everyone in the home gets to fresh air. Call 911 for the fire department from a fresh air location. Stay there until help arrives.
- Sign-up for www.SMART911.com. You can add information where your detectors are at and where your homes fixed heating devices like the furnace is located.

PREVENT CO POISONING

- When warming a vehicle, move it out of the garage. Do not run a fueled engine indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not blocked. Clear snow away.
- During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.
- Clear all debris from dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace vents.
- A generator should be used outdoors. Use in a well-ventilated location away from windows, doors, and vent openings.
- Gas or charcoal grills can produce CO. Only use them outside.
- Never use your oven or stove to heat your home.

COOKING SAFELY

Cooking is often a relaxing and fun task that brings family and friends together, and it provides a great way to showcase your creativity and love of good food. But cooking is also the number one cause of home fires and home injuries. Being mindful while you cook, however, can go a long way to helping prevent these fires.

- Keep an eye on what you fry.
- Be alert when cooking, don't lie down and rest…
- Keep things that can catch fire away from cooking area.
- Unattended cooking was by far the leading contributing factor in kitchen fires.
- Two-thirds (67%) of home cooking fires started with the ignition of food or other cooking materials.
- Stovetops accounted for the largest share (57%) of home cooking fire incidents. Ovens accounted for 16%.
- More than half (55%) of reported non-fatal home cooking fire injuries occurred when the victims tried to fight the fire themselves.
- Frying poses the greatest risk of fire.
- Adults age 75 and older face a higher risk of a cooking fire death than other age groups.
- 2 out of every 5 microwave-oven related visits to the ER visits were for scald burns.

Not only can cooking cause fires in the home but fire incidents increase in the winter months due to the use of portable heaters. During our yearly education with the youth in the community we teach to keep items (stuffed animals, blankets, pillows, etc.) three feet away from portable heaters. Adults are reminded of this and remember the water heater area keeping items three feet away.

Keeping these reminders in mind, the Layton City Fire Department hopes that fire incidents can continue to reduce. Keep your home fires safely burning during the winter!

LAYTON CITY FINANCES REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION

The audited financial report was accepted by the City Council December 4, 2014, for year end June 30, 2014. The City ended the year in good financial condition and received a clean opinion without findings on the financial report from the independent auditors. The City maintains several separate funds for tracking revenues and expenditures.

The General Fund of the City, which is the fund that tracks most tax revenues, had total revenues of $31,227,990. This was $204,581 lower than the prior year. Expenditures and transfers to other funds were $30,987,885. This was $884,756 higher than the prior year. Revenues were $240,105 greater than expenditures.

The City has four major utility funds for water, storm sewer, sanitary sewer and refuse. Each fund accounts for the user fee revenues and expenses of that service. Income before contributions and transfers for each fund was as follows: Water Fund $402,467; Storm Sewer Fund $185,845; Sewer Fund $459,948; and Refuse Fund $28,674.

The complete report titled the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) is available for review in the Finance Department offices and on the City web page at:
http://www.laytoncity.org/public/Depts/Finance/downloads.aspx

LAYTON CITY'S ONLINE SERVICE'S

Layton City's online services provide efficiency and convenience for people living and doing business in the City. If you need to sign your athlete up for a recreation program or pay your utility bill, it can be done from the comfort of your home 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Online services also provide a hidden benefit to the citizens of Layton City in the form of operating cost reduction or stabilization. As more and more users use the convenience of online service, transactions are automatically entered into systems.

This automation increases accuracy and efficiency within internal processes resulting in greater customer satisfaction. The yearly increase in online payments has averaged $400,000 for the last 9 years the services have been offered.

As daily life seems to accelerate at an ever increasing rate, Layton City understands online services are the norm in business and has worked to provide services that meet the demand.

Layton City is committed to increasing the online services being offered and have committed to examining all processes for online suitability.

To view current online services please go to:
https://www.laytoncity.org/secure1/

SAFEGUARDING YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE

You can lose your license for conduct that does not involve driving. Most people understand that a license to drive is just that – a license. Under the current state of the law, that means it is not a right, but simply a license, permission, or a privilege to drive a motor vehicle on public property. And since the State grants you that privilege, the State can establish the parameters within which you can use that license. That also means the State can identify conduct which can result in the loss of that privilege.

It's not surprising that your driving privilege can be taken away after having too many traffic violations. There are also instances that can cause the loss of your license for a single occurrence.

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI), leaving the scene of an accident (more commonly called "hit and run"), texting (or similar uses) on an electronic device while driving, causing an accident that results in a death, fleeing from a police officer, failing to change lanes when approaching a stopped emergency vehicle, racing, firing a weapon from a vehicle, gas theft, and failing to come to court after receiving a traffic ticket, are all examples of conduct that may result in the loss of your license.

There are also situations that are not related to driving that may result in the loss of your driving privileges. If you are convicted of possessing a controlled substance, you are subject to losing your license. The same can occur if you are convicted of possession of drug paraphernalia and similar drug related and manufacturing items. License holders under the age of 21 can lose that license if convicted of possessing or consuming alcohol, regardless of whether a vehicle was involved.

Finally, most people may not be aware that you can lose your driving privileges for violating court orders or state laws addressing domestic issues. Again by example, if you fail to pay child support, you can lose your license. Additionally, if you share the custody or parent time over children, and are found to have interfered with another's custody or parent time over those children, you can lose your license.

By being aware of any restrictions on your license, be vigilant in obeying traffic rules and regulations, and avoiding placing yourself in situations contrary to the law, you can safeguard your driving privileges. It's up to you!

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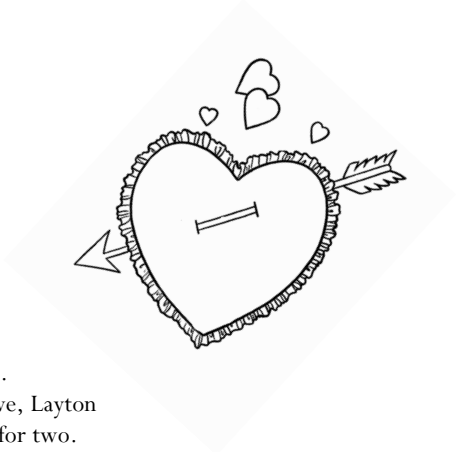
LAYTON CITY EVENTS

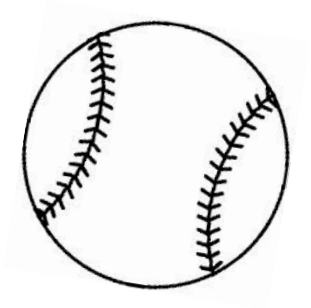
City Council Meetings:
1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Planning Commission Meetings:
2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 7 p.m.



Family Ice Skate Night
Jan. 22 7:00 p.m.– 9:00 p.m.
South Davis Recreation Center
550 North 200 West, Bountiful
Free Admission
$1.00 skate rental
Proof of Layton residency required

"Swim with Your Sweetheart,"
Saturday, Feb. 14, 6:00 p.m.-8:45 p.m.
Surf N' Swim, 465 North Wasatch Drive, Layton
Receive two-for-one admission, $3.50 for two.

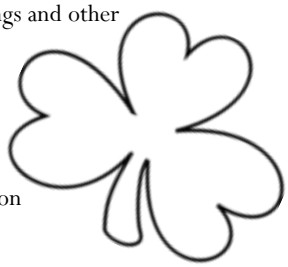


Boys Baseball Registration
March 2-March 23
For age 4 through 12th grade
Cost: $25-$45
Play begins in May
Register at Layton Recreation office
465 North Wasatch Drive, Layton

Girls Recreation Softball Registration
March 2-March 23
Ages 4 through ninth grade
Cost: $25-$45
Play begins in May
Register at Layton Recreation office
465 North Wasatch Drive, Layton

Adult Spring Softball Registration
March 2-March 23
Cost: $300 team
Play begins in April
Register at Layton Recreation office
465 North Wasatch Drive, Layton

Family Night at the Library
Friday, March 13, 6:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m.
Davis County Central Branch Library
155 North Wasatch Drive, Layton
Cost: Free
Celebrate all things Dr. Seuss with games, book readings and other activities.



St. Patrick's Day Swimming Discount
Tuesday, March 17
Surf N' Swim, 465 North Wasatch Drive
Wear something green and receive ½ off daily admission