

SMITHFIELD CITY COUNCIL

MARCH 22, 2023

The Smithfield City Council met in a regularly scheduled meeting at 96 South Main Street, Smithfield, Utah on Wednesday, March 22, 2023. The meeting began at 6:30 P.M. and Mayor Kristi Monson was in the chair. The welcome/pledge of allegiance and thought/prayer was by Deon Hunsaker.

The following council members were in attendance: Curtis Wall, Deon Hunsaker, Sue Hyer and Jon Wells.

Wade Campbell arrived during the meeting.

City Manager Craig Giles, Police Chief Travis Allen, Interim Fire Chief Jeff Peterson, Planning Manager Brian Boudrero, City Engineer Clay Bodily, Public Works Director Josh Wright, Interim Library Director Karen Bowling, Golf Professional Eric Kleven, Golf Superintendent Chad Daniels, Recreation Director Brett Daniels and City Recorder Justin Lewis were also in attendance.

VISITORS: Tami Midzinski, Rex Averett, Liz Averett, Bob Holbrook, Dale Leifson, Mike Monson, Stuart Reis, Scott Gibbons, Katie Bell, Kayley Crane, Brooke Freidenberger, Linda Stowell, Rod Hammer, Jeremy Hunt, Brian Potts, Coltin Grover, TJ Hilton, Breanne Bodrero, Maysa Averett, Coltin Larsen, Kendall Christensen, Seth Mayberry, Morgan Hadden, Kenneth Bell, Dave Chambers, Luke Bair

RECOGNITION OF SMITHFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE RESPONSE TO A RECENT CALL OF SERVICE IN CACHE JUNCTION.

Mayor Monson informed those in attendance several members of the fire department would be honored for putting their lives on the line at a recent house fire and explosion in Cache Junction.

Fire Chief Jeff Peterson stated he had been working for the city for three weeks, had decades of experience, is a resident of the city and has never been prouder of a group of firefighters in his career than he is at this time.

Chief Peterson started his firefighting career as a volunteer in the Smithfield Fire Department in 1983.

Chief Peterson stated he has two great responsibilities. Recognizing the good work and extraordinary things the members of the department do. The greatest responsibility being getting each member of the department home safely when their shift is over.

Cache County Fire Chief Rod Hammer mentioned he gets very emotional when talking about firefighters. A chance to perform a heroic action rarely comes along. Each member of the department will always ask themselves how will I perform when that happens? At a call for service on Thursday, March 9th in Cache Junction several members of the Smithfield Fire Department performed heroically.

Chief Hammer presented the following members of the fire department the following awards:

Valor Award – Coltin Larsen, Kendall Christensen and Seth Mayberry

This is the highest award given and it is for bravery. These three helped rescue a victim who was trapped in a home while it was on fire.

Meritorious Conduct Award – Breanne Bodrero, Maysa Averett, Coltin Grover and TJ Hilton

Chief Hammer presented Chief Peterson with a Letter of Commendation for the acts performed by the department not only at the Cache Junction fire but making sure all other areas in the service area were still covered while that call for service was responded too.

APPROVAL OF THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES FROM FEBRUARY 8, 2023.
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Deon stated he would abstain from the vote where he was not in attendance at the meeting.

A motion to approve the February 8, 2023 city council meeting minutes was made by Sue, seconded by Curtis and the vote was unanimous.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hyer, Wells

No Vote: None

Absent: Campbell

Abstain: Hunsaker

DISCUSSION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEALTHY UTAH COMMUNITY PROGRAM.

Morgan Hadden is the program director for the Get Healthy Utah Nonprofit organization.

The organization has been in existence for about ten years. The organization was created by former Utah Lieutenant Governor Greg Bell.

The Healthy Utah Community program started three years ago.

Morgan reviewed the following slides:

Why should we focus on health? Utah is projected to have 46% of the residents in the obesity rate category by 2050. The rate has increased over the last few years from 9.9% to the current rate of 32.2%. Utah ranks as one of the healthiest states in the country. The reason for this is because the rates are less than other states. The health of the residents of the state is rapidly declining. It is not slowing or plateauing but declining.

When a poll was done the participants stated they thought around 45% of the state was in the problem category when in fact it is actually 60%.

Overestimating our own health is a problem. Most people think they are healthier than they are. Eleven percent thought they were overweight when in fact the actual amount was 30%.

Approximately 55% of adults and 26% of children meet physical activity recommendations. This is a major problem because if a person does not have good habits as a youth, they most likely won't have them as an adult.

What is the cities role in promoting health? The community can make a difference. The zip code of where a person lives is a better predictor of health than genetic code. Those residing in downtown Salt Lake City have a life expectancy of 75.3 years. Those residing on the Salt Lake City east bench have a life expectancy of 83.5 years. Active living, healthy food and mental health are all factors. Where we live, work and play is a factor. The city needs to make sure there are opportunities available for people to be successful.

The program is to recognize those cities and towns which are doing an excellent job providing opportunities to the residents. In the past, 33 communities have applied. Communities of all sizes and demographics have applied.

****Council Member Wade Campbell arrived at the council meeting at 7:01 P.M.****

The program was created in 2020 in conjunction with the Utah League of Cities and Towns. The application deadline is March 1st and August 1st of each year. If received, the designation is good for three years. Awards are presented at the bi-annual Utah League of Cities and Towns conference.

How to apply? An online application is available at:
www.gethealthyutah.org/healthyutahcommunity

The requirements of the designation are to submit a letter of commitment, form a community health coalition, put health strategies in place and have a community health plan for three years.

Why apply? The city can take an inventory of where they are at. Ideas can be created. The city can collaborate as a group. The quality of life can be improved.

There are some mini-grant opportunities available. The grants are prioritized on whether or not the community has received this designation. Last year, twelve communities received grants in the amount of \$5,000. Millville was one of them and used the funding at one of their parks.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF JORGE MANAN-MORENO AS A MEMBER OF THE SMITHFIELD CITY TREE COMMITTEE.
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Deon mentioned Jorge attended the last Tree Committee meeting. Jorge is willing to serve. The Tree Committee has recommended he be approved as their newest board member.

****A motion to appoint Jorge Manan-Moreno as a member of the Smithfield City Tree Committee was made by Deon, seconded by Wade and the vote was unanimous.****

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: None

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF STEPHANIE NIXON AND ERIN CAMPBELL AS MEMBERS OF THE SMITHFIELD CITY LIBRARY BOARD.

Wade informed the council the Library Board is requesting Stephanie Nixon and Erin Campbell be appointed as the newest board members. Both have been contacted and are willing to serve.

A motion to appoint Stephanie Nixon and Erin Campbell as members of the Smithfield City Library Board was made by Curtis, seconded by Wade and the vote was unanimous.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: None

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-07, AN ORDINANCE REZONING CACHE COUNTY PARCEL NUMBERS 08-042-0012, 08-042-0013, 08-042-0014, 08-042-0015 AND 08-043-0015 FROM A-10 (AGRICULTURAL 10-ACRE) TO MPC (MASTER PLANNED COMMUNITY). THE PARCELS ARE LOCATED AT APPROXIMATELY 485 NORTH 400 WEST AND TOTAL APPROXIMATELY 28.95 ACRES. THE REQUEST WAS SUBMITTED BY HERITAGE LAND DEVELOPMENT.

Tami Midzinski mentioned the little sliver of land between the parcels owned by Lee Helms and Richard Scott Meier is now owned by the Helms family.

Deon recommended rather than have 440 North continue across the Olague property to the south that the new 440 North road built by Visionary Homes connect to the new 440 North road which will be installed by Heritage Land Development.

If 440 North continues across the Olague property to 400 North it has to go across a deep swell. The swell cannot be filled in because of storm water restrictions. Connecting the new 440 North road to the intersection of 400 North 400 West is not good as that is not a great intersection because of how it offsets.

Brian Boudrero mentioned as currently planned the 440 North road in the Fox Meadows Subdivision and the proposed 440 North road in the Heritage Land Development Subdivision will not connect.

Justin mentioned the parcel Deon is referring to with the swell is not part of the rezone request. That parcel is south of the parcels being considered to be rezoned.

Curtis mentioned connecting the two roads for each subdivision should be addressed on the final plat.

Jon mentioned the preliminary plat looks like two subdivisions. One consisting of single-family homes and the other one consisting of multi-family housing. It would be better if the units were intermingled. The ordinance of the city does not make this mandatory so the applicant had the ability to submit it how it is currently presented. Jon stated the planning commission should consider revising the municipal code in this regard for future requests like this but it does not impact the current request. Wade concurred with Jon's comments.

Wade mentioned all of the main roads in this area of town, 800 West, Saddleback Road and others have not been addressed by the council. Several hundred building lots have been approved in this area of town but the roads have not been improved.

Tami mentioned they will improve 400 West as part of their project. Wade replied only the frontage along their development will be improved not the entire road.

Wade stated traffic will be a problem in this area of town when all of the building lots have been built on.

A motion to adopt Ordinance 23-07, an Ordinance rezoning Cache County Parcel Numbers 08-042-0012, 08-042-0013, 08-042-0014, 08-042-0015 and 08-043-0016 from A-10 (Agricultural 10-Acre) to MPC (Master Planned Community) was made by Curtis, seconded by Deon and the motion was DENIED by a vote of 3-2.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker

No Vote: Hyer, Wells, Campbell

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-09, AN ORDINANCE REZONING CACHE COUNTY PARCEL NUMBER 08-117-0018 FROM RM (MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL) TO RM (PUD) (MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY ZONE). THE PARCEL IS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATELY 900 SOUTH 250 EAST AND IS APPROXIMATELY 10.76 ACRES. THE REQUEST WAS SUBMITTED BY DAN SUNDSTROM.

Wade stated the roads and infrastructure in this area can handle this request. There has been a lot of development in this area which has improved the infrastructure.

Jon had a concern about the recreational amenities being located along 250 East. The access is not convenient where the area will have to be accessed from inside the subdivision. Jon suggested relocating the amenities to the east off of the main road.

Jon asked if a fence would be installed along 250 East? Scott Gibbons replied the developer stated they would be installing a fence as well as some trees along 250 East.

Craig reminded the council the preliminary plat was already approved by the planning commission. The only request before the council is the rezone request not the preliminary plat. The city council only approves or denies the rezone request in this case.

Sue asked what the difference is between multi-family and adding the overlay zone? Brian Boudrero replied there are different requirements for the open space area in an overlay zone. Density bonuses are different as well.

Jon asked for clarification on why the preliminary plat was not part of this discussion. Craig replied there are two parts to the request. The preliminary plat is administrative and only goes before the staff for review and the planning commission for approval. The city council and planning commission review the rezone request. The city council is not involved in the preliminary plat process.

A motion to adopt Ordinance 23-09, an Ordinance rezoning Cache County Parcel Number 08-117-0018 from RM (Multiple-Family Residential) to RM (PUD) (Multiple-Family Residential Planned Unit Development Overlay Zone) was made by Wade, seconded by Curtis and the motion passed by a vote of 3-2.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hyer, Campbell

No Vote: Hunsaker, Wells

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON THE REQUEST BY VISIONARY HOMES, FOR APPROVAL OF THE FINAL PLAT FOR THE FOX MEADOWS PHASE 6 SUBDIVISION, A (23) LOT/UNIT SUBDIVISION LOCATED AT APPROXIMATELY 440 NORTH 600 WEST. ZONED R-1-10 (SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL 10,000 SQUARE FEET).

This item was withdrawn and will appear on a future city council meeting agenda.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON RESOLUTION 23-03, A RESOLUTION UPDATING THE PREVAILING FEE SCHEDULE OF THE CITY.

Eric Kleven informed the council when the banquet room at the clubhouse is rented there is not enough parking available for those renting the building as well as those utilizing the golf course. The focus is more on golf than renting the building. There are four proposed fee changes and they are as follows:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Banquet Room Rental 1 to 3 hours	\$250.00	\$500.00
Banquet Room Rental 3 to 5 hours	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
Banquet Room Rental 5 or more hours	\$800.00	Remove this item
Wedding Receptions and other day rentals	\$1,250.00	\$2,000.00
High School Team Banquet	\$100.00	\$250.00

Deon asked if rental income revenue will decrease in the winter months because of the proposed fee increases? Eric replied this past winter there were 21 Christmas party rentals. Snow removal is an issue. Getting people safely in and out of the building in the winter when it is cold and slick is an issue.

Eric mentioned another issue is people doing weddings and other daily events want to come in the day or night before their event to set up and it has become problematic.

A motion to adopt Resolution 23-03, a Resolution updating the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City was made by Wade, seconded by Jon and the vote was unanimous.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: None

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-08, AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SMITHFIELD CITY MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 17 “ZONING REGULATIONS”, CHAPTER 17.36 “SIGNS”, SECTIONS 17.36.125 “TEMPORARY SIGNS”, 17.36.140 “WIND SIGN” AND 17.36.150 “PORTABLE OR WHEELED SIGN”.
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Mayor Monson mentioned Discount Tire has an illegal sign by placing it in the park strip. The planning commission reviewed the sign code of the city and has a proposed ordinance on sign code amendments.

Jon mentioned Discount Tire is not the only company with signs in the park strip.

Mayor Monson mentioned the proposed ordinance is to be more business friendly.

Jon stated he did not support signs being in the park strip under any circumstance. Election signs are not allowed and no other sign should be allowed in the public right-of-way either. Wade concurred.

Mayor Monson mentioned there is a chiropractor business on Main Street and without a sign people would not even realize there is a business there.

Curtis asked how this ordinance would be enforced? Right now there are Medicare and other types of signs in the right-of-way. Deon mentioned the sign ordinance is already not being enforced as written. Jon replied this is the responsibility of the code enforcement officer.

Curtis stated he was okay with the proposed changes to the code but was concerned about the lack of enforcement now and moving forward. Brian Boudrero replied that the city only has one code enforcement officer. Issues are dealt with on a complaint basis. If a complaint is made the city will address it. The city does not drive around looking for issues.

A motion to adopt Ordinance 23-08, an Ordinance amending the Smithfield City Municipal Code Title 17 “Zoning Regulations”, Chapter 17.36 “Signs”, Sections 17.36.125 “Temporary Signs”, 17.36.140 “Wind Sign” and 17.36.150 “Portable or Wheeled Sign” amending the ordinance to remove the following sentence from 17.36.150 “Portable or Wheeled Sign” – “Said sign can be placed in the right-of-way only if there is five (5) feet of accessible sidewalk in addition to the sign width” was made by Jon, seconded by Curtis and the vote was unanimous.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: None

PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING ORDINANCE 23-06, AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SMITHFIELD CITY MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 12 “STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES”, CHAPTER 12.12 “STREET, SIDEWALK AND PARK USE REGULATIONS”, SECTION 12.12.080 “REMOVAL OF SNOW”.

****The public hearing was opened at 7:47 P.M.****

KENNETH BELL: How are you going to educate the residents on this? Everyone pushes their snow across the road.

LUKE BAIR: I live in the Big Sky development. I have a sidewalk in front and back of my home. I don't have access to the sidewalk behind my home. The city maintained the sidewalk until two years ago. All of the trees and grass were removed. Rocks were put down without weed barrier. I have to spray the weeds. I have to go out and around the development to get behind my home to this area. I have no access to this sidewalk on the backside of my property. This is owned by the city and was maintained by the city until two years ago. I don't think this is right.

DAVE CHAMBERS: My backyard is against 600 South. There is a fence between my property and the sidewalk. If the city wants this area to look good, they should take care of it. My wife cleaned the sidewalk and then the snowplow truck came along and covered the sidewalk. Rocks have been thrown by the snowplow trucks and ruined the fence. We don't have the equipment to take care of the sidewalk. Since it is city owned property, the city should maintain it. If the city is not going to maintain it then the fence should go right to the road.

KATIE BELL: If the city can dictate where I can push my snow then I should be able to dictate the city cannot push snow into my driveway.

JAMES BURT: I live in the Big Sky development by Luke Bair. The sidewalk behind our homes is along 250 East. The snowplow truck blew out my fence last year. Trying to be a good neighbor I took care of the sidewalk from 800 South to 600 South during a huge snowstorm. It took me about 90 minutes. This was after the snowplow came along and packed down the snow. Where do we blow the snow? We cannot blow it into the road or across the road. I agree with others. We should not have to take care of this.

DALE LEIFSON: The back of our house is 250 East. We have no access to the sidewalk. I got a notice on my door stating I was violating the city code. I have to go out and around the entire neighborhood to get behind my home to take care of my little section of sidewalk. It is not logical. It was taken care of by the city in the past. Things have changed. This ordinance wants us to maintain the area. We have to spray weeds in the summer because when the rocks were put down no weed barrier was installed. I got another notice about that as well telling me I was in

violation. I am forced to pull weeds in an area which was not properly prepared by the city. I don't like this ordinance.

LINDA STOWELL: I agree with others. Our backyard is along 250 East. This ordinance is very concerning to me. We are already maintaining the park strip in front of our homes. The city required the fence around the subdivision. The federal government, state and county maintain their right-of-way. It used to be the same for this road. We got grant money to pay for the right-of-way in this area. The trees were removed. The city did that not the residents. Now you are trying to make us take care of it. This is the third time I am aware of this being discussed. We are not being compensated to take care of this. We pay taxes. This is not logical or convenient. We already maintain one park strip. Whose decision was it to install the trees and grass and then remove them? We don't have secondary water. There was a water system there. Why was it eliminated? Why were the trees removed? Now weeds are growing there. Now you want us to maintain the area. It is not practical. Why are we being disrespected? Park strips are city decisions.

SCOTT GIBBONS: I will agree with what has been said. This same problem exists along 1000 East. It is worse there because that is a collector road. The plow trucks can drive faster there so the snow is actually thrown further off the road. It is hard to get to a right-of-way behind a home.

KAYLEY CRANE: We have shoveled our sidewalk. We have sidewalk on three sides because the bus stop access is by my residence. Me or my neighbor has to clear the bus stop access. Please reconsider this item. Think of those of us who are working and contributing where we can.

****The public hearing was closed at 8:02 P.M.****

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-06.

Deon mentioned around 400 West and other areas of town there is not any sidewalk.

Deon stated he did not like the wording in the ordinance and would not support approving it as written.

Curtis asked what happens after a notice is placed on someone's door? Craig replied the code enforcement officer issues the notice. If the issue is not resolved in a reasonable amount of time the homeowner can be cited. Curtis asked if this would result in the person having to go to court and pay a fine? Craig replied that is correct.

Craig mentioned the intent of the ordinance is to educate and not cite people in non-compliance.

Craig stated there is already municipal code regarding snow removal and the intent of this ordinance is to clarify the wording and make it easier and simpler to understand. The code is already in place whether or not this ordinance is adopted.

Jon stated there is sidewalk in the front and backyard of many different areas of town such as 250 East and 1000 East. This situation will continue to happen as the city continues to grow. It is an inconvenience to get access to the sidewalk behind these homes.

Curtis mentioned himself and his neighbor take care of the older single adults in his neighborhood when it comes to snow removal. The residents needs to be educated in this regard.

Wade stated he would not be in compliance because the proposed ordinance says snow cannot be pushed across the road. Wade cleans his yard and several other neighbors yards.

Wade stated he did not support how Section “C” in the proposed ordinance was written.

Mayor Monson asked Public Works Director Josh Wright why snow being pushed into the road is an issue. Josh replied because once the snow freezes on the road it can create a safety hazard. Deon concurred.

Deon stated he did not have a problem with how the ordinance is written in regard to sidewalks but did have issue with how it was written in regard to trails.

Wade stated he understood the concerns of the city staff as there is not enough staff to clean the sidewalks in the city. Wade also stated he understood the concerns of the residents who spoke against the ordinance as well.

A motion to DENY Ordinance 23-06, an Ordinance amending the Smithfield City Municipal Code Title 12 “Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places”, Chapter 12.12 “Street, Sidewalk and Park Use Regulations”, Section 12.12.080 “Removal of Snow” was made by Wade, seconded by Jon and the motion to DENY was unanimous.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: None

INITIAL DISCUSSION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET WHICH IS THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024.

Craig informed the council each department head would review their department’s budget and answer any questions the council might have.

Library Budget – Karen Bowling – Interim Library Director

The library has a new mission and vision statement. The intent is to increase community engagement. Signage has been changed. Being more positive is the goal.

Membership is increasing by about six to seven people per week.

Funding is needed for programs. The proposed budget includes a significant increase to the programming budget.

Grants helped purchase books in previous fiscal years. Right now there are not any book grants available. The proposed budget includes a \$4,000 increase in the book budget. The average age of the books in the library is 20 years old. More current information is needed.

It is proposed to add \$2,000 to travel and training to offer some training opportunities for the staff.

The proposed budget also includes the wage for the new library director when the position is filled.

The budget includes funding to standardize the hours of operation to Monday through Thursday from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. and Friday and Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. More staffing will be needed and the current employee hours will have to be expanded if the library hours are extended as proposed.

Recreation Center – Brett Daniels – Rec Center Director

Revenue is proposed to increase \$57,220.

Expenses are proposed to increase \$58,935.

Jon asked for clarification on the school district maintenance contract. Brett replied the city pays 35% and the school district 65% of the cost of maintaining the center. The funds are used to pay for utilities, janitorial supplies, janitor wages, equipment, etc.

Brett mentioned another full-time employee is needed but has not been included in the new budget. The Rec Center has the same number of full-time employees now as it did 20 years ago. The city is growing. The programs offered by the department are growing. Another employee is needed to help expand and grow the programs which are offered.

Jon asked how the rec center is dealing with facility size. Brett replied several old buildings in the city are being relied upon such as the youth center and civic center. Very little funding is put into these buildings on a yearly basis. A discussion needs to take place to decide what improvements need to be made to these buildings.

Curtis mentioned there are many more programs than just softball and basketball. The revenue from dance alone is projected to be \$75,000.

Brett suggested a long term plan be created for all of the old buildings which are being used.

Curtis mentioned he is working with BRAG (Bear River Association of Governments) on obtaining a grant to put new flooring in the senior center. The cost estimate is from around \$11,000 to \$16,000 depending on what material is used.

Craig mentioned the rec center is now 23 years old. Very little funding is included in the budget for the youth center, civic center and senior center in regard to maintenance and repair. The issue

with the library roof is going to cost \$19,000 to fix the roof plus the cost to repair the interior damage in the building. A plan needs to be created how to pay for improvements to these buildings.

Wade asked how much the civic center is used? Jon replied all the time for basketball. Curtis mentioned a couple of groups rent some of the classrooms as well.

Craig mentioned a long-term plan is needed. The buildings with flat roofs become problematic over time. Every building is in need of significant improvements. A facility master plan is needed.

Birch Creek Golf Course – Eric Kleven (Golf Professional) and Chad Daniels (Golf Superintendent)

Eric mentioned it is hard to compare the finances of one golf course to another because of the length of the playing season, if the course is subsidized by the city and other variables.

The Birch Creek Golf Course was built in the 1960's and 1970's.

So far this fiscal year the golf course has generated approximately \$200,000 more in revenue than the previous fiscal year at this time.

The golf course has been closed since November 2nd due to weather.

Green fees, cart rentals, snack bar sales and pro shop sales are all projected to increase.

The two long-time pro shop assistants, with seven or more years of experience, have moved recently and need to be replaced.

The biggest issue at the golf course is staffing, especially on weekends. Finding employees to work on weekends is extremely hard.

The men's association is the largest in the state. Last year there were 532 members.

Wade asked for an update on the new golf carts which had been purchased. Eric replied they get better gas mileage, come with a windshield and are the preferred choice by those renting golf carts. All of the carts are gas powered. The fleet consists of approximately 80 golf carts and only 18 old golf carts are remaining in the fleet.

Wade asked for an update on the rock which was falling off of the clubhouse. Eric replied the building is now 19 years old. The top cap along the wall is coming apart on the rear of the building. Rock is falling off of the pillars at the entrance to the building. The building is aging and the original carpet is 19 years old and needs to be replaced.

Off-Premise Catering rents the café from the city on a monthly basis.

Curtis asked if the two assistant positions had been filled yet? Eric replied the positions have been filled but the new employees don't have much experience. It is hard to find someone with experience.

Once the course opens it is open seven days per week until it closes in the fall.

Chad mentioned the design for the new sprinkling system for the course will be completed in this fiscal year.

The training budget is requested to increase \$2,000 so Chad's two assistants can obtain more training.

The professional services line item is decreasing by \$30,000. The design of the sprinkler system is in the current fiscal year and is a one-time purchase.

A new sod cutter is included at a cost of \$6,900. The current sod current is from 1978. It has been rebuilt many times but cannot be rebuilt any more.

Capital improvements projects are included to replace the carpet in the clubhouse, repair the rock on the entrance pillars and level the tee boxes. Over time the tee boxes build up because sand is put on them. The grass needs to be removed, dirt and sand removed, the area leveled and grass put down.

Jon asked if carpet is the best option in the clubhouse or if another type of material should be installed. Chad replied he thinks carpet is best but other options will be considered in high traffic walking areas.

Capital improvements include a heavy-duty utility vehicle, two mowers, rakes, a rough mower, hose reels, welder, blower and nine new golf carts. Some of these items were included in the previous budget but have not yet arrived. Some items are taking up to two years to arrive. The biggest need is new range netting on the south side of the driving range. There are issues with people being out on the course and getting hit with golf balls from the driving range. This includes employees and customers. There is a group of trees down the north side of the driving range which protects those using the golf course in that area.

The old carts will be surplus if new golf carts are purchased.

Curtis asked what the snow cat was used for on the golf course? Chad replied it was used to help distribute black sand on the greens so the snow will melt.

Police Department – Police Chief Travis Allen

A wage increase for all full-time and part-time employees including crossing guards has been included. The intent is to try and keep close to what other local departments are paying. A big increase was approved two years ago. Since then, Logan City did a large increase that puts an

equivalent job at \$7,000 per year more. The intent is to be close to what the wages being paid by the Cache County Sheriff's Office and North Park Police Department are.

The request includes adding one new full-time police officer. The national average is one police officer per 1,000 residents in a city. In order to meet this standard, four new officers would be needed but only one has been included in the proposed budget. It is also anticipated when the new LDS temple opens this will result in an influx of people into the city during the day. More bodies are needed to meet calls of service.

There are no new major equipment purchases as a new truck was purchased in the current fiscal year.

Wade asked Chief Allen what number is needed in regard to new employees. Chief Allen replied four new police officers are needed but for budgetary purposes only one new officer is included in the proposed budget. The current officers are not able to deal with code enforcement issues or do as much patrolling as needed because they are dealing with calls of service. There are not enough officers on staff to deal with the current call volume and other requests such as monitoring for speed in certain areas of town.

Curtis asked what type of position is needed? Chief Allen replied patrol officers.

Curtis asked what a wage would be for this type of position? Chief Allen replied approximately \$52,000 per year depending on years of service and other factors.

Curtis asked if very many people are applying for these types of positions? Chief Allen replied in December a similar position was filled. There were seven applicants for the position.

Chief Allen mentioned only about 20% of those who go through the academy are hireable.

Curtis mentioned four officers are needed but only one is being requested. Chief Allen stated that is correct.

Jon asked for an update on the fleet. Chief Allen replied seven vehicles are being leased and four have been purchased outright.

Fire Department – Interim Fire Chief Jeff Peterson

Chief Peterson mentioned the two biggest department issues are response time and staffing.

The national standard for response time is five minutes.

Long term more fire department buildings and firefighters are needed.

For a house fire, the standard calls for a minimum of sixteen members and seventeen if aerial equipment is used.

Currently, staffing is one engine with three department members, one ambulance with two department members and possibly a commander if he/she is in the station.

It is possible to have simultaneous calls of service at the same time and at one time there were five calls at the same time.

The current call back system brings in one additional employee and they would be the only person physically in the fire station if the others are out on a call.

There is a countywide mutual aide agreement in place.

The proposed budget includes three new full-time employees. Adding one more full-time employee per shift will get one more apparatus out the door and on scene at a call.

Adding one more full-time employee will change five minute call response by 50% and ten minute call response by 100%.

Wade mentioned when the chief and assistant chief are physically having to go on calls it shows the department is understaffed.

Deon stated one of his concerns was the contract with Cache County. The city is providing more services than the county is paying for. Chief Peterson replied it is a complex contract to understand. Most likely the county could help with additional resources but it is unlikely there will be more monetary funds sent to the city.

Curtis asked how much the new employees would be paid? Craig replied in the \$50,000 to \$55,000 range.

Curtis asked if many people would apply for these positions? Chief Peterson replied all fire departments are struggling to fill positions. Brigham City is paying more than anyone else in this regard. There is more to being a firefighter than just the wage. It is a way of life and other things can be included to make a department better.

Public Works Department – Public Works Director Josh Wright

More personnel is needed. A new cross connection program is being implemented and a public works inspector for new infrastructure is needed. This would be one position to fill both needs. The cross-connection program is mandated by the State of Utah. By the end of 2023, all residential customers must be on this program. An annual inspection is required. There are over 4,000 water meters the city is in charge of.

A second position is needed for valve testing and fire hydrant testing. This will help to prevent future issues like a recent problem which occurred. A water leak occurred and the valve that was needing to be turned off for the repair broke when it was exercised creating a second problem.

Wade mentioned the public works department has not grown in size for about fifteen years but the size of the city has grown significantly. Jon mentioned the city grew from 9,000 residents to 15,000 residents in a short amount of time. Wade mentioned the same public works building is being used and, in most cases, the same equipment.

Curtis asked if the backflow prevention program could be contracted out to a private party rather than hire a new employee. Craig replied he was not aware of any private contractors offering this service where it is a mandate only to cities. A third party does test the backflow preventers. Josh mentioned the city needs to oversee and monitor the program.

Jon asked how the new solid waste program will affect staffing. Josh replied it will take time repairing broken or damaged garbage cans but should not have a great impact on the staff. Right now, Logan City only has one employee who takes care of this for the entire valley. Craig mentioned any new program will have a learning curve. The intent is to not hire anyone in this regard until it is proven they are needed. Storage will most likely be the biggest issue with the solid waste program. Josh mentioned the city will probably have around 300 garbage cans on site. Jon asked where the garbage cans will be stored? Craig replied that is an unknown at this time.

Two of the major waterline replacement projects include replacing the waterline at Summit Drive as well as 200 East. These waterlines continue to keep breaking and having problems.

New equipment includes a new snowplow truck, sander and snowplow. This would replace an existing 1990 truck which is out of service as it needs a new transmission.

Two Ford Rangers would be replaced, a 1996 and 1999, as well as a 2008 Ford pickup. Other equipment purchases include a mastic sealer, and backhoe. The 2017 backhoe with around 2,000 hours would be replaced. The five-year warrant on the backhoe has now expired. The sealer is to help fill wide gaps in the asphalt as well as potholes.

A new front-end loader has been included. Right now there are safety issues loading salt into the dump trucks. The backhoes cannot lift high enough so a homemade ramp is being used.

A pull behind sprayer and utility vehicle are being included. The current utility vehicle is a 1998.

Wade asked what is needed in regard to staffing? Craig replied there is consideration to split the water and sewer department employees into different departments. If that happens a new jetter truck will be needed as well as four new employees. The system is old and aging and requiring more repairs on a yearly basis.

This summer, 2,000 water meters will be replaced. People are needed to remove and replace the meters so some part-time positions will be utilized.

Curtis asked what requirements or certifications are needed. Craig replied certain sewer certifications are required. A Sewer Collection III license will be needed. A CDL (Commercial

Driver's License) is also required. The average hiring wage is \$19.00 per hour and then raises are given as certifications are obtained.

The public works inspector position will pay around \$65,000 per year as it requires more training, education and certificates.

Jon asked if new employees can be trained in the sewer department or other departments? Craig replied that is correct. Training will be offered when needed. Anytime new equipment is purchased the supplier offers training on the equipment as part of the purchase.

Josh mentioned when it comes to sewer cleaning and videoing right now 25% of the city is done on an annual basis. If the work is done in-house that will increase to 50%.

Curtis asked where someone obtains a CDL license? Craig replied the city offers this course with in-house training. The first class was held last fall and the next class will start in April of this year.

Curtis asked where the driving test takes place at? Josh replied BATC (Bridgerland Area Technical College) allows the use of their course.

Craig mentioned the sewer master plan includes several projects which need to be completed. Last year the 600 West project was completed. The engineering estimate was \$973,000. When the project was put out to bid the lowest bid was just under three million dollars and the next bid was over four million dollars. Projects costs are skyrocketing and hard to budget for.

A new water tank is needed. The state has informed the city there is a storage deficiency issue. Jon asked if this is a fire flow issue? Clay replied it is a deficiency issue. It has been classified as deficient but not critically deficient by the state. It is estimated a new two-million gallon water tank and associated infrastructure will cost around six million dollars.

The main spring line which runs from Smithfield Canyon down to the city was installed in 1923. It is the major water source for the city. The cost is projected at \$5,864,696.

In order to replace all of the existing 6-inch waterlines with 8-inch waterlines the estimated cost is \$9,005,000.

Right now there is approximately \$3,500,000 in the Water Enterprise Fund, fund balance. There is not enough funding available to pay for projects. The only way to pay for these projects is to bond for them. Even if one million dollars is saved per year it would take twenty years to save the funding and the projects would cost substantially more then.

Curtis asked how many major waterline leaks happen in the city yearly? Josh replied around 16 to 20 require water mainlines to be shutoff so repairs can be made. Craig mentioned the waterline break at about 800 North Main was considered a major waterline leak. Josh replied so far in 2023 there have been four major waterline leaks fixed. On an average year there are also around 30 non-major waterline leaks repaired.

In the Storm Water Enterprise Fund, Project 1 of the master plan to install a 30-inch pipe from Main Street to 1200 West is included.

In the Sewer Enterprise Fund, Project 1 of the master plan to install a new 15-inch sewer line from Main Street to 300 West is included.

Several chip seal, overlay and sealing projects are included in the Street Department budget.

Chad mentioned the front nine sprinkling system was installed at the golf course around 1962/63. The back nine was installed around 1977/78. A new sprinkling system will cost around \$4,500,000. The cost of pipe increases around eight to twelve percent per year. A lot of water is currently going into the ground because of leaks. The small pump which runs the system, 10 horsepower, never shuts off during the season. There are many leaks in the old PVC and steel pipes.

Jon asked Chad how much water would be saved by installing a new sprinkler system? Chad replied with the new head spacing and lack of leaks he would estimate 20-25%. Right now there are approximately 625 automatic sprinklers and 625 manual sprinklers. The new system would contain 1,800 sprinkler heads and be 100% automated. The current spacing is too far apart to be effective. The digital plans for the new sprinkling system should be available soon.

The new budget includes a proposed cost of living increase of 7.00%. It is important to keep current employees and hire new employees where needed.

In regard to revenue, the public safety utility fee has been removed at the recommendation of the city auditors and state auditor office. This will reduce General Fund revenue approximately \$240,000.

The revenue stream of the city should be reviewed as well. The budget should be built on a steady stream of revenue which is property tax and not sales tax. Sales tax is a very elastic tax meaning it goes up and down. If there is a long-term steady decline in sales tax revenue this will result in a cut to all major services.

Current legislation which was just adopted by the state is being reviewed to see how it will impact the new budget.

The health insurance broker of the city is working on new renewal rates. This amount is currently not included in the budget but will need to be accounted for when actual numbers are known.

The intent is to review the proposed budget again in April, hold the public hearing in May and adopt the new budget in June.

Curtis asked the departments heads where the budget is so tight if the options are to pay the 7% cost of living increase or hire new employees but not both which is their preference. The consensus of the departments head is it is more important to pay the cost-of-living increase than hire new employees. It is very important to keep the current employees before hiring new ones.

Craig asked the council to let them know their priorities. What should be removed due to a lack of funding. Which auxiliary programs would be cut if funding is not available?

****The city council took a short recess at 9:55 P.M.****

****The council meeting was reconvened at 10:10 P.M.****

DISCUSSION ON UTAH WATER RESOURCES LANDSCAPE REBATE PROGRAM.

Craig asked the council if the city was interested in a Utah Division of Water Resources program where Utahns can receive up to \$1.50 per square foot of grass which is removed and replaced with water-efficient landscaping.

In order for residents to apply, a new ordinance would need to be adopted in this regard.

The consensus of the city council was to create an ordinance in order to participate in this program.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON THE CREATION OF A MINORITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Monson mentioned she would like to create a five-member council which would represent minorities in the city.

Mayor Monson stated she has five residents who are willing to serve as volunteers if this board is created.

Approximately 17% of those residing in Cache Valley are minorities.

Jon asked what this council would do? Mayor Monson replied the children of minorities in the community need better representation.

Jon suggested changing the name from minority to something else as it did not seem to be an appropriate name. Mayor Monson mentioned the council could come up with a different name they feel is more appropriate.

Deon stated he did not support the creation of a minority council. The city is already creating too many of these groups. Other groups will think they are not being helped and want councils created as well. Where does this stop? Mayor Monson mentioned anyone can be involved. Deon stated everyone is a minority in some way and this council should not be pursued.

Wade asked why this council is needed and what they would do? Mayor Monson mentioned they could meet and discuss concerns they have for the community and the residents. Seventeen percent of the residents are considered minorities.

Wade asked what the budgetary impact would be to create this council? Mayor Monson replied there would not be a budget. All of the council members would be volunteers.

Mayor Monson mentioned she visited with a Logan City council member about this. The intent is to give minorities of the city someone they can meet with or talk to about their concerns.

Wade mentioned he was not against the creation of the council but wanted to review what they are doing and if the council should exist long term.

A motion to approve the creation of a minority council with the requirement the city council review the if they want to keep a minority council in place after April 2024 was made by Wade, seconded by Sue and the motion passed by a vote of 3-2.

Yes Vote: Hyer, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: Wall, Hunsaker

DISCUSSION ON RAPZ TAX APPLICATIONS AND RANKING.

Mayor Monson mentioned the 2023 RAPZ Tax applications had been submitted.

The Rec Center, Historical Society and Youth Theatre submitted applications.

Wade stated he would rank the applications as follows: Youth Theatre, Rec Center, Historical Society.

Wade suggested allowing other groups to apply in the future and the council can then rank the applications. Everyone who wants to apply should be represented.

Jon mentioned the application requirements are fairly narrow. The three applications which were submitted would qualify. The Arts Council could apply. The Senior Center could not apply.

Jon mentioned he took the application down to the county to submit it. After reviewing the other two applications the city submitted the Rec Center had a ranking of one written on it and the youth theatre had a ranking of three listed on it. Jon put the Historical Society application as number two where there was already a number one and three submitted.

Mayor Monson asked Jon how he would rank the applications? Jon replied he would leave them as submitted with recreation one, historical society two and the youth theatre three.

Sue stated she supported the ranking of the three applications as submitted.

Deon asked what the Rec Center application is for? Brett Daniels replied it is mainly for a new larger pavilion at Central Park.

Deon stated he would rank the youth theatre as one, the rec center as two and the historical society as three.

Curtis mentioned in the future the ranking of the applications needs to be decided before they are submitted.

Brett stated he would be very hesitant to list the youth theatre as number one because what if the board approves all the of number one rankings and then ranks the remaining applications. It would put the city in a position to get a \$4,000 application approved and a \$200,000 application denied.

Curtis asked Brett how he would rank the applications? Brett replied he would rank the rec center application over the youth theatre application. The youth theatre serves about 800 people for two weeks per year. Over 800 people go to Central Park each week.

Brett mentioned the city has always strived to get the projects completed as soon as approved. There used to be a one-year timeline for completion and the city always got the projects done. Then the deadline was extended to two years and they always were completed. It is good when the city can show previous projects are complete and new projects are being applied for. The board is hesitant to award new projects when previous projects have not been completed. Mayor Monson mentioned she would rank the applications with the rec center as one, youth theatre two and the historical society three.

Curtis stated he hoped some funding would be approved for all three projects.

Curtis asked how much the budget for the youth theatre is? Brett replied it was originally around \$2,000 but is now over \$4,000.

EXECUTIVE SESSION TO DISCUSS THE CHARACTER, PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OR MENTAL HEALTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL. UTAH CODE ANNOTATED 52-4-205 (A).

A motion to close the regular council meeting and open the executive session was made by Wade, seconded by Curtis and the motion passed by a vote of 4-1.

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Wells, Campbell

No Vote: Hyer

The Executive Session opened at 10:21 P.M.

Those in attendance: Mayor Monson, Curtis Wall, Deon Hunsaker, Sue Hyer, Jon Wells, Wade Campbell, Craig Giles and Justin Lewis.

A motion to close the executive session and reopen the regular council meeting was made by Wade, seconded by Sue and the vote was unanimous.

The Executive Session closed at 10:37 P.M.

Wade made a motion to adjourn at 10:37 P.M.

SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

Kristi Monson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Justin B. Lewis, City Recorder

**SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION
96 South Main
Smithfield, UT 84335**

AGENDA

Public Notice is given that the Smithfield City Council will meet in a regularly scheduled meeting at 96 South Main, Smithfield, Utah, on **Wednesday, March 22, 2023**. The meeting will begin at 6:30 P.M.

Welcome/pledge of allegiance and thought/prayer by Deon Hunsaker

1. Approval of the city council meeting minutes from February 8, 2023.
2. Discussion with representatives of the Healthy Utah Community program.
3. Recognition of Smithfield Fire Department employee response to a recent call of service in Cache Junction.
4. Youth Council Report
5. Discussion and possible approval of Jorge Manan-Moreno as a member of the Smithfield City Tree Committee.
6. Discussion and possible approval of Stephanie Nixon and Erin Campbell as members of the Smithfield City Library Board.
7. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-07, an Ordinance rezoning Cache County Parcel Numbers 08-042-0012, 08-042-0013, 08-042-0014, 08-042-0015 and 08-043-0015 from A-10 (Agricultural 10-Acre) to MPC (Master Planned Community). The parcels are

located at approximately 485 North 400 West and total approximately 28.95 acres. The request was submitted by Heritage Land Development.

8. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-09, an Ordinance rezoning Cache County Parcel Number 08-117-0018 from RM (Multiple-Family Residential) to RM (PUD) (Multiple-Family Residential Planned Unit Development Overlay Zone). The parcel is located at approximately 900 South 250 East and is approximately 10.76 acres. The request was submitted by Dan Sundstrom.
9. Discussion and possible vote on the request by Visionary Homes, for approval of the Final Plat for the Fox Meadows Phase 6 Subdivision, a (23) lot/unit subdivision located at approximately 440 North 600 West. Zoned R-1-10 (Single Family Residential 10,000 Square Feet).
10. Discussion and possible vote on Resolution 23-03, a Resolution updating the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City.
11. Initial discussion on the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget which is the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.
12. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-08, an Ordinance amending the Smithfield City Municipal Code Title 17 “Zoning Regulations”, Chapter 17.36 “Signs”, Sections 17.36.125 “Temporary Signs”, 17.36.140 “Wind Sign” and 17.36.150 “Portable or Wheeled Sign”.
13. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Ordinance 23-06, an Ordinance amending the Smithfield City Municipal Code Title 12 “Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places”, Chapter 12.12 “Street, Sidewalk and Park Use Regulations”, Section 12.12.080 “Removal of Snow”.
14. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-06.
15. Discussion on Utah Water Resources landscape rebate program.
16. Discussion and possible vote on the creation of a minority council.
17. Discussion on RAPZ Tax applications and ranking.
18. Executive Session to discuss the character, professional competence or mental health of an individual. Utah Code Annotated 52-4-205 (a).

Adjournment

*****Items on the agenda may be considered earlier than shown on the agenda.*****

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodation for this meeting should contact the City Recorder at (435) 792-7990, at least three (3) days before the date of the meeting.

Homer Roofing

953 W 700 N Ste 109

Logan, UT 84321

(435) 787-0910

office@homerroofing.net



ADDRESS

Smithfield City

96 S MAIN ST

Smithfield, Utah 84335

USA

Estimate 3604

DATE 03/27/2023

DATE	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
	TPO Roofing	56,762.48
	-Removal of existing BUR roof.	
	-New TPO membrane 60 mil.	
	-Fanfold	
	-TPO flashings	
	-TPO metal curbing	

Estimate price is good for 90 days.

All workmanship warrantied for 5 years from date of invoice.

TOTAL \$56,762.48

Accepted By

Accepted Date



3875 ELM STREET
DENVER, CO 80207
PHONE: 303-320-8400 FAX: 303-320-8423

March 30, 2023

Smithfield Fire and EMS Diesel Exhaust Removal Systems

Project scope: Provide a Plymovent diesel exhaust removal system for nine emergency vehicles that back in the apparatus bays.

Product scope:

- ◆ Seven each Plymovent SBT-20 Sliding Balancer Track vehicle exhaust systems. Each Plymovent SBT-20 includes one 6" dia. magnetic grabber nozzle, 20 feet of heavy-duty aircraft aluminum alloy type track, one each 25ft. X 4-inch high temperature flex hose, trolley, balancer, metal hose saddle, support legs and mounting feet.

Product for two vehicles in tandem.

- ◆ One each Plymovent Model MRP-50 Straight Rail vehicle exhaust system including 50 feet of continuous extruded rail, support materials, two traveling trollies, two upper, mid and lower hose assemblies, two magnetic grabbers.

System includes:

- ◆ One each Plymovent model SQBI-130, 7.5hp, 208/240V 1 or 3 phase direct drive exhaust fan includes a square to round discharge transition and bird screen.
- ◆ One each Plymovent Model OS-3, UL listed Electrical Control Panel including fan motor starter, fuses, timer and transformer for the wireless receiver.
- ◆ Interconnecting ductwork to be spiral type trunk / branch ducts, sweep elbows, welded, tapered 45-degree branch take-offs, heavy duty hangers and wall trims where required to cover wall penetrations.
 - ◆ One each wireless receiver RCR433C-3R installed in the OS-3 control panel.
 - ◆ Nine each wireless transmitters KTXW-3V vehicle or bay door track installed.

Project budget price: \$76,850.00

Includes for all systems:

- On-Site system layout, system start-up and training.
- Product installed by a licensed mechanical contractor.
- Extended warranty to 5 years
- Tailpipe conical adaptors

Terms

Net 30 Days

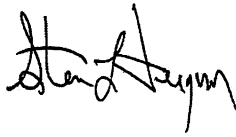
Freight: prepaid and add (est. 5K)

Excludes: Electrical and tailpipe modifications if needed.

AIRPRO, Inc. operates as a full service organization providing sales, service, design, installation and maintenance on all Plymovent ventilation products.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 303-320-8400.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Ferguson". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "S" and a cursive "F".

Steve Ferguson



KNOX HOMEBOX™

The Knox HomeBox™ provides homeowners with the same secure rapid access system that currently government and commercial properties in more than 15,000 fire jurisdictions throughout the U.S. and Canada. When safety, quick entry, and reducing property damage matters, trust the Knox HomeBox.



WEIGHT:

Wall Mount (faceted backplate): 3.90 lb
Wall Mount (no backplate): 3.20 lb
Door Hanger (standard door): 3.50 lb
Door Hanger (security door): 3.55 lb

DIMENSIONS:

4.2"H x 2.37"W x 2.05"D

FEATURES

- ✓ Holds one (1) key
- ✓ Weather-resistant

BENEFITS

- ✓ Provides first responders with quick entry during medical emergencies
- ✓ Reduces forced entry damage and repair costs
- ✓ Reduces risk of injury to responding personnel
- ✓ Makes resecuring property easier and faster
- ✓ Utilizes jurisdictional master key
- ✓ One-time purchase that requires no monthly monitoring fees

OPTIONS

- ✓ Color: Antique White
- ✓ Mounting Options: Wall Mount (with or without faceted backplate) or Door Hanger (standard or security doors)

ORDERING SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions: 4.2"H x 2.37"W x 2.05"D

Lock: UL Listed. Double-action rotating tumblers and hardened steel pins accessible to only authorized first responders

Finish: Powder coated for durability

Color: Antique White

P/N: HomeBox 1500 (mfr's cat. ID)

Mfr's Name: KNOX COMPANY

ABOUT KNOX COMPANY

Since 1975, the Knox Company has successfully developed innovative rapid access solutions for first responders with products that provide fast, safe, and secure entry into commercial, industrial, and residential properties, while minimizing damage and maximizing safety. Today, more than 15,000 fire, EMS, and law enforcement departments/agencies depend on Knox products to gain access into over one million buildings/properties.



Knox Company
1601 W Deer Valley Rd
Phoenix AZ 85027
United States

Quote# QT-KA-45363

QUOTED TO:

CUS00598802
SMITHFIELD CITY FIRE
325 W 100 N
SMITHFIELD UT 84335-2026
UNITED STATES
CACHE

SHIP TO:

SMITHFIELD CITY FIRE
325 W 100 N
SMITHFIELD UT 84335-2026
UNITED STATES
CACHE

Expires On	Sales Rep	Terms	PO #	Shipping Method
10/3/2023	Brad Furner	N30 - Net 30		Ground Shipping < 75 LBS

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Rate	Amount
KD-1KM1	KeyDefender, Single Mkey Assy	6	EA	\$799.00	\$4,794.00
Installation Address: Primary System Code Role: PS-06-0120-11-20-BOXES					
KD-MB-R5	KeyDefender Mounting Bracket, 5"	6	EA	\$70.00	\$420.00
Installation Address: Primary System Code Role: PS-06-0120-11-20-BOXES					

Subtotal	\$5,214.00
Tax Amount	\$0.00
Shipping and Handling	\$104.00

Total	\$5,318.00
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QT-KA-45363

Terms and Conditions

All pricing is subject to change and is based on a quantity order to be shipped all at one time. Prices quoted are valid through the "Expires On" date shown. All shipping and handling fees, if provided, are estimates based upon ground service to the address shown above. Knox will provide you a firm cost for shipping and handling fees when order is placed. Knox provides detailed installation instructions with each Knox product. However, Knox is not responsible for actual installation.

SALES TAX DISCLAIMER: Knox is required to collect sales tax for purchases made in the following states: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA and WI. Where applicable, Knox will charge sales tax unless you have a valid sales tax exemption certificate on file with Knox. If you are sales tax exempt, you must provide us with an exemption certificate at the time the order is placed.

Please submit a purchase order form.



Knox Company
1601 W Deer Valley Rd
Phoenix AZ 85027
United States

Quote# QT-KA-45391

QUOTED TO:

CUS00598802
SMITHFIELD CITY FIRE
325 W 100 N
SMITHFIELD UT 84335-2026
UNITED STATES
CACHE

SHIP TO:

SMITHFIELD CITY FIRE
325 W 100 N
SMITHFIELD UT 84335-2026
UNITED STATES
CACHE

Expires On	Sales Rep	Terms	PO #	Shipping Method
10/4/2023	Brad Furner	N30 - Net 30		Ground Shipping < 75 LBS

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Rate	Amount
1501	1500, ANTIQUE WHITE, SURFACE	28	EA	\$191.00	\$5,348.00

Installation Address: , 325 W 100 N Smithfield, Utah 84335
Primary System Code Role: PS-06-0120-11-20-BOXES

Memo: There is a hold on this order until the home boxes are approved by this dept

Subtotal	\$5,348.00
Tax Amount	\$0.00
Shipping and Handling	\$65.00

There is a hold on this order until the home boxes are approved by this dept

Total \$5,413.00



QT-KA-45391

Terms and Conditions

All pricing is subject to change and is based on a quantity order to be shipped all at one time. Prices quoted are valid through the "Expires On" date shown. All shipping and handling fees, if provided, are estimates based upon ground service to the address shown above. Knox will provide you a firm cost for shipping and handling fees when order is placed. Knox provides detailed installation instructions with each Knox product. However, Knox is not responsible for actual installation.

SALES TAX DISCLAIMER: Knox is required to collect sales tax for purchases made in the following states: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA and WI. Where applicable, Knox will charge sales tax unless you have a valid sales tax exemption certificate on file with Knox. If you are sales tax exempt, you must provide us with an exemption certificate at the time the order is placed.

Please submit a purchase order form.

RESOLUTION 23-04

SMITHFIELD CITY'S PREVAILING FEE SCHEDULE

WHEREAS, Smithfield City, being an incorporated City, desires to provide a combined and complete schedule of fees charged by the City; and,

WHEREAS, Smithfield City has referenced several assessed fees throughout the Municipal Code as being identified on the most current prevailing fee schedule; and,

WHEREAS, these fees are changed from time to time; and,

WHEREAS, in the process of daily administration of the City, it is deemed to be more efficient to consolidate all assessed fees on one schedule,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved;

That the Smithfield City Prevailing Fee Schedule be adopted setting forth the fees to be charged starting with the July 2023 monthly billing by the city council specifically changes to the following Solid Waste Enterprise Fund Rates:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Residential Recycling	\$3.00	\$7.00
Commercial Recycling	\$3.00	\$13.00
Green Waste	\$5.00	\$9.00

Approved and signed this 12th day of April, 2022

SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

Kristi Monson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Justin B. Lewis, City Recorder



Smithfield City



Water Conservation Plan Update 2023

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SMITHFIELD WATER MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PLAN

Smithfield City
96 South Main Street
Smithfield Utah, 84335
(435) 563-6226
www.smithfieldcity.org

WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Clay Bodily
City Engineer
Water Conservation Coordinator (WCC)
(435) 792-7995
cbodily@smithfieldcity.org

Josh Wright
Public Works Director
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan updates Smithfield City's Water Conservation Plan prepared in accordance with Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (73-10-32, UCA). This update of the Water Conservation Plan meets all requirements for checklist items on the 2023 Water Conservation Plan Checklist.

The purpose of this plan is to assess current water conservation and ensure the city continues implementing Best Management Practices (BMP's) necessary to meet water conservation goals. Smithfield City's water conservation goals cover these three main areas:

1. Reduce residential water use in gallons per capita per day (gpcd).
2. Increase repair and maintenance to improve system operation.
3. Increase education and use of water efficient landscaping (xeriscaping).

For 2030, The M&I Conservation map proposed an 18 percent statewide average reduction in gpcd In our region (<https://water.utah.gov/regional-conservation-goals/>). This goal breaks down to an average of 249 for the total community by 2030. To break it down further, the statewide goal also specifies a goal for residential outdoor and indoor use of 78 gpcd and 50 gpcd respectively by 2030. Smithfield City currently meets the statewide gpcd goal in all areas, but to help Utah reach its statewide average goal, Smithfield City is working to reduce its own residential gpcd by 15% by 2030.

In 2020, residential water use was 200 gpcd. To achieve 15 percent residential reduction by 2030, residential water use will need to drop to 170 gpcd. Smithfield City will continue implementing BMP's in order to reach this goal. These BMP's, recommended by the Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (73-10-32, UCA), include but are not limited to:

1. Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan
2. Water Meter Upgrades
3. Waterline Upgrades
4. Public Information Programs
5. Visual Inspection of Water Transmission Line
6. Plumbing Standard Enforcement
7. Conservation Education with Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Users
8. Promote Water Wise Landscaping
9. Encourage Use of Secondary Water

Let it be known, decisions made by Smithfield City about water conservation goals and priorities concerning the implementation of BMP's will seek to align with suggestions, comments, or priorities provided by Smithfield City Municipal Water System customers and interested or affiliated persons or groups. Customers of all types are invited to attend city meetings to provide input on implementation of goals, BMP's, and other conservation activities.

BACKGROUND

The City of Smithfield is in Cache Valley and is located seven miles north of Logan, Utah. Historically, the area was predominately dependent on the agricultural industries of farming and ranching. Today, Smithfield is the second largest community in Cache Valley and has grown to a population of 14,900 residents as of January 2023. Although much of the community is still surrounded by agricultural activities, Smithfield is experiencing its greatest residential expansion while continuing to establish itself as an employment and commercial center.

The city owns and operates a culinary water system serving all classes of customers, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial users. Most of these customers are located within the municipal limits, but service lines have been extended to a few customers located outside the city. These are, most notably, residential users in Smithfield Canyon and scattered residential users south of the city limits.

Service connections to the water system, as of January 2023, include the following:

4031	Single family residential
53	Multiple family serving 405 units
2	Mobile home parks serving 58 units
35	Residential users in the unincorporated Cache County
105	Commercial and industrial
17	Institutional (churches, schools, municipal buildings, etc.)
4243	Total

Smithfield City furnishes water to its residential and commercial customers primarily for indoor use. Approximately 53% of the residential and commercial customers have access to a secondary water system which provides lower quality water for outside use. As the city grows, the percentage of users with access to the secondary system will likely decrease because many of the developing areas are in locations where adequate water pressure in the secondary system is not possible without pumping.

CURRENT WATER SUPPLY

Smithfield's water supply comes from a variety of different sources including two wells and multiple springs located in Smithfield Canyon. The springs serve as the primary source of water with wells providing supplementary water during the summer months.

The majority of the springs are located within the boundaries of the U.S. Forest Service. These springs, which are known collectively as the eight upper springs, were developed in the 1920s as part of an ambitious public works project which included the construction of a 10-inch water transmission line and a half million-gallon storage reservoir. For the most part, the eight upper springs have been carved out of bedrock. They are capable of delivering up to 1500 gallons a minute during high runoff periods. During 2022 the eight upper springs delivered 2,493 ac-ft of water. This equates to an average flow of 1246 gallons-per-minute with the average low flow coming during the month of December and high flow during the month of May.

Further down Smithfield Canyon the city has three smaller springs known as the Peterson Springs (25-6623). Collection for these springs is done via a series of underground collection lines. Until 2013, flow rates from these springs were only estimated. With the installation of a permanent flow meter we now know average flow rate in 2022 was estimated at 220 gallons-per-minute.

Near the Peterson Springs, the city owns Miles Spring which is also a shallow spring. Water flow from the Miles spring is generally half that of the three Peterson Springs. The city doesn't have a continuous reading flow meter on the Miles Springs. There is, however, a V-notch weir in place which allows the city to estimate the instantaneous flow from the spring. The flow of this source is estimated at an average of 170 gallons-per-minute.

Up until 1968, Smithfield relied exclusively on springs for their water supply. As the population grew the existing water sources were unable to meet the increased demand. In an attempt to resolve this matter, the city drilled a well (25-4791) on the west side of the community on a recreational parcel of land known as Forrester Acres. At the time the well was first put into service it was capable of providing nearly 1000 gallons per minute which easily met the demands of the time. Yet as the community continued to grow, the demand outgrew the supply until the city once again faced a water shortage.

To solve the short water supply of the day with an eye to the future, the city attacked the problem on three different fronts. First in 1992, the city modified the pump and motor on the Forrester Acres well which increased the capacity of the well from 1000 gallons per minute to 1500 gallons per minute. During 2012, total flow from the Forrester Acres Well was 483 acre-feet. The well operated on a part-time basis as needed from mid-May until early October. During 2017, total flow was 276 acre-feet. The well operated on a part-time basis as needed from mid-June until early late September.

The city made arrangements to obtain the water rights in three wells owned by the DeMonte Corporation (25-4887, 25-3212, 25-3164, and 25-6177). The wells, which had been used to provide the stable water supply necessary for the canning of fruits and vegetables, and for agricultural purposes, had been abandoned with the closing of the plant. Once obtained, the city filed a change application to change the use to Municipal and their points of diversion to a site of a future well on the city owned Birch Creek Golf Course. The combined water rights from Del Monte provided the city with 5.56 cfs or 1330 acre-feet of additional water. Some of those water rights are now “shared “with the Central park well. This water right is being utilized by the 1997 drilling of the Birch Creek Golf Course to utilize the 25-3212 water right for 2.22 cfs and 830 acre-feet. With the completion of this well, the city’s water supply increased by 1000 gallons per minute with the balance of the right being left in Non-Use status. During the test pumping of the well, it was determined the well could be pumped at a rate of 2200 gallons-per-minute without significant drawdown. With the unused water rights, the city obtained from the Del Monte Corporation it is anticipated the flow from the Birch Creek well could be doubled in the future as the demand may dictate. During 2017, total flow was 344 acre-feet. The well operated from late May until mid-September.

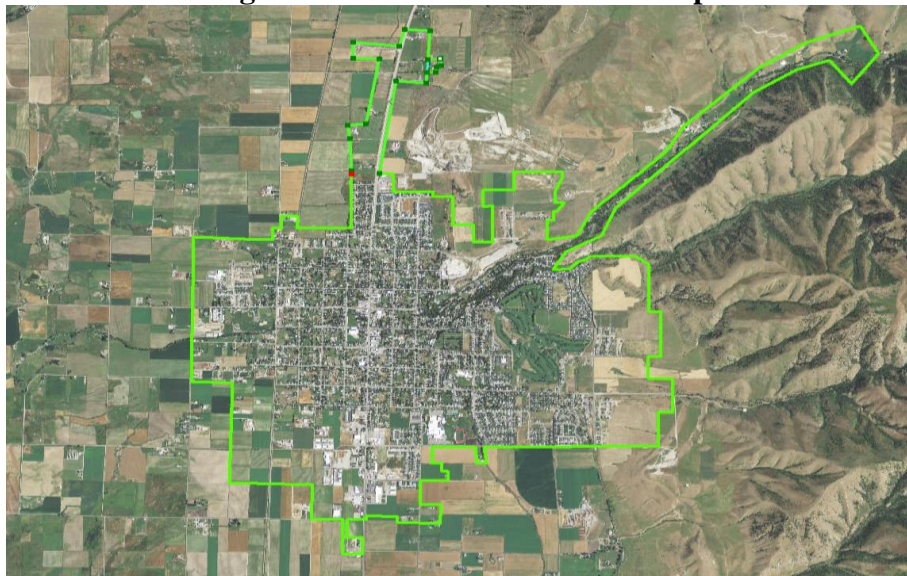
There is always a need for more water rights and the city has secured an amount through the “Water Dedication” that is required when new subdivisions or new developments apply in the city limits. The well that is being constructed currently is in Central Park. It was a sight that the Consulting Geologist had suggested that would produce or should have the ability to produce water from pumping. It was the second test well site that was drilled. The first test well suggested from a consulting geologist was in Dry Canyon. The second test well did produce an adequate test amount. The testing result was approximately 3000 gpm.. The state does not recommend that the well be built to the total maximum that they pump maximum was. We have a consulting team JUB that has designed the well for us and it is currently under construction. The final gpm. will be released as it is known.

Water from the eight upper springs is secured through a water right (25-7884) dated May 1985 up to a maximum of 5 cfs from November 1 until March 31. During the period from April 1 until October 31 Smithfield Irrigation Company was granted earliest water rights for 33.5 cfs of water originating in Smithfield Canyon and Birch Canyon as the result of a State adjudication study known as the Kimball Decree. During this period of time, flow from Summit Creek in Smithfield Canyon is often less than the total right award to Smithfield Irrigation Company particularly during the summer and fall months. In order for the city to use water from the eight upper springs during this period of time, an agreement was reached in 1931 between Smithfield City and Smithfield Irrigation Company which in essence states

the two parties agree the city will exchange gallon for gallon all waters it uses from the springs with water it is entitled to in the Logan, Hyde Park and Smithfield Canal. Unfortunately, the city is located at the end of the canal and although the city has shares representing over 20% of the water in the canal, during periods of drought it can be a challenge to deliver the required shares of water to make the exchange.

Historically, much of the water in the High Line Canal which originates at the Logan River in Logan Canyon, has been lost due to seepage primarily through Logan Canyon and along the bench between Logan and Smithfield. In 2013, the canal was encased in a box culvert in the Logan Canyon area, and also in a 66-inch pipe from the canyon northward for an additional 1.1 miles. The project significantly reduced the amount of water that was being lost and as a result improved the ability of the canal to deliver water to Smithfield making it possible to meet its exchange responsibility with Smithfield Irrigation Company.

Figure 1: Current Service Area Map



WATER USAGE

From late fall until late spring during a typical water year, natural flow from the city's springs is adequate to meet the demands of the residents and businesses of Smithfield while allowing for overflow back into Summit Creek. By late spring, the city's two wells are put on line to supplement flow from the city's springs. As the summer months progress, there is a greater demand placed on the city wells resulting in longer run times.

All water connections within the city are metered with the exception of those connections to municipal buildings, parks and other landscaped areas. Meter readings provide information on the amount of water actually used by city residents, businesses, and industries. In 2017 there was 1874 ac-ft of water delivered to residential connections for an average residential flow of 142 gallons per capita per day. When all water deliveries are accounted for including those estimated for direct municipal uses, the average flow becomes 194 gallons per capita per day. This compares with 293 gpcd statewide and 184 gpcd nationally. The lower average usage for Smithfield can be attributed to on-going improvements to the distribution system, public education on the value of water conservation, and the extensive use of

the secondary water systems available in the city which supplies a lower quality, but highly beneficial quantity of water to many residents and businesses.

The secondary water is supplied to many of the city's customers through one of the available distribution systems. 1) Smithfield Irrigation Company; 2) Smithfield City; or 3) a smaller and more of a specific area centered secondary system operated by the North Bench Ditch Company. The Smithfield Irrigation System, which is the largest of the systems, obtains its water from a wide variety of sources including Summit Creek, the Logan, Hyde Park and Smithfield Canal, Logan Northern Canal, and numerous wells. The city's owned system, which services primarily residents in the southeast quadrant of the city, derives its water from the Logan, Hyde Park and Smithfield Canal. Except for the wells, the water supply for these two secondary systems is dependent on annual precipitation and snowmelt. During dry years, the canals and Summit Creek have been known to be very unreliable sources which creates several management problems which are often beyond the city's control.

WATER LOSS and WATER LOSS CONTROL

With any system there are some water losses, whether its through leaks that are repaired, or unmetered connections to the system. Smithfield City is vigilant in remedying these losses. There were twenty-six (26) repairs done to the distribution system in 2022 and two repairs done to the collection system. Of the leaks in the distribution system, eight (8) were completed on main line breaks or small leaks and eighteen 18 were completed on service lines. There are a few planter strips that are still watered by culinary water but with the efforts of the Public Works department more are being converted to xeriscape or are being metered. The parks system, and Cemetery are all converted to Secondary water, and are no longer using unmetered culinary water. Each year we strive to have fewer leaks and update older main lines that are prone to losses. The goals are listed in the "goals section" in this document and tracking is achieved by tracking through our GIS database and we also track through work orders on the IWORQ system that the city utilizes.

WATER STORAGE

The culinary water system includes four concrete storage reservoirs. The oldest reservoir was built in two stages. In 1905, a 40,000-gallon rectangular reservoir was constructed which met the immediate needs of the community. But shortly thereafter in 1922, the reservoir was expanded to 500,000 gallons. For the next 40 years the city relied exclusively on this half million-gallon reservoir until a new one-million-gallon reservoir was added in 1963. In 1979 a second one-million-gallon reservoir was added bringing the total storage capacity for the city to 2.5 million gallons. This second one-million-gallon reservoir is hydraulically tied to the original half million-gallon reservoir which allows them to work in tandem with one another.

An updated water master plan completed in April 2005 recommended three (3) additional water storage reservoirs be constructed. The reservoirs are projected to the demand expected at build out of the city with build out being complete development of the city based on current long-range planning documents. The suggested reservoirs locations are on the northeast bench, southeast bench and in Dry Canyon. The combined storage of the three reservoirs would increase the overall storage capacity of the system by 7.5 million gallons. The first of the three reservoirs, a 1.5-million-gallon reservoir located in the mouth of Dry Canyon, was completed in 2007. The reservoir is expected to meet the future water storage demands of the existing east bench area above 1000 East. The other two reservoirs, one to be located on the northeast bench at approximately 1000 East 800 North and the other on the southeast bench at approximately 700 South 1400 East will serve their respective areas. Construction of the remaining two reservoirs will be dependent on growth in the area.

TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION

Water collected in Smithfield Canyon is transmitted to the city through a ten-inch lead jointed cast iron pipeline installed in 1931 in conjunction with the development of the eight upper canyon springs. Despite its relative small size and lead joint construction, the pipeline has been relatively trouble-free and adequate to convey the water collected from the springs.

Water is conveyed through the canyon transmission line to the upper one-million-gallon reservoir located adjacent to the Miles and Peterson Springs. From this reservoir, water continues down the canyon through two separate transmission lines. The first of these lines is the original 10-inch line which conveys overflow water from the upper reservoir and also collects and conveys water from the Miles and Petersen Springs. This line terminates at the lower 500,000-gallon and one-million-gallon reservoirs.

The second line, originating at the upper reservoir, is two lines, a 12-inch cast iron line and a 16-inch ductile iron line laid side by side. The 16-inch line, which was laid in 2001, terminates and ties into the 12-inch transmission line which it parallels, approximately 4300 feet down the canyon from the reservoir. This line was installed to meet the growing demand due to growth on the east bench of the city and to improve water pressure which had decreased due to the inadequate capacity of the 12-inch cast iron line. Although the newer 16-inch line did not extend to the city, it did solve the immediate pressure problems that were being experienced by residents. Greater improvement in pressure was realized as the 16-inch line was extended the balance of the distance to the distribution system. The last leg of this extension consisted of the abandonment of the 12-inch waterline and the combining of water from the 16-inch and 12-inch waterlines into a single new 20-inch waterline.

With the addition of the Dry Canyon storage reservoir in 2007, a booster pump station was added to the water system. The pump station draws water from an 18-inch water transmission line that originates at the Birch Creek well, boosts the pressure at its location at the intersection of 300 South 1000 East and then transmits the water through a 14-inch transmission line to the reservoir. The station was designed to be able to easily double its current capacity as growth and demand requires.

In the late 1970s, most of the water lines comprising the distribution system were undersized and in poor condition. Large sections of the system could not be isolated or shut off to make repairs because of the absence of water valves or presence of inoperative water valves. Fire protection throughout the majority of the city was inadequate due to the large number of water mains that were two-inch diameter or smaller. Many of the larger distribution lines were old lead jointed steel lines that were in poor condition. Simple ground vibrations or movements of the soil due to frost often weakened the lead joints resulting in leaks within the system. Most service lines were galvanized steel in various levels of deterioration. These same service lines in many cases, also suffered with a heavy calcium buildup within the pipe resulting in reduced flow and pressure to the individual water customer.

Beginning in the late 1970s through today, the city has been involved in an aggressive campaign to upgrade the water system. Significant improvements have been made, especially over the last 5 years, to replace many of the aging waterlines that have accounted for much of the City's water loss. The majority of these inefficient and inadequate waterlines have been replaced along with the water services lines that are associated with them. Today the distribution system is comprised primarily of ductile iron water lines ranging in size from 4-inch to 10-inch. All service lines being installed in new construction are either Type "K" copper material or poly with a tracer wire. Prior to 1983 all service lines were

galvanized steel and as they are being replaced as part of a city-wide update program, they are being replaced with the polyline.

For nearly 50 years Smithfield has used water meters as the basis of assessing customers for water use. Over the past 30 years an effort has been made to standardize the meters being used, allowing the city to stock and be familiar with only one-meter style. This process is complete, but a change out program to convert from a touch-read meter to a radio-read meter is in progress. The city water department is striving to replace meters that have been in service for more than seven years with radio read meters. Electronics are being added to existing meters otherwise not scheduled for replacement to speed the conversion process. Once complete it will become possible for the city to read meters during the winter months which will allow the city's water department to more closely monitor abnormalities in water usage.

WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT

Water obtained from the springs and wells is tested per state regulations and monitored for continued compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Chlorine for disinfection is currently injected into the water supply in four different locations to insure adequate distribution. The first of these locations is near the upper one-million-gallon reservoir in Smithfield Canyon. At this location chlorine is injected into the water from the eight upper Smithfield Canyon Springs where it then flows into the reservoir to allow for adequate chlorine contact time before it is used for culinary purposes. The second location is at the Birch Creek Well on the Birch Creek Golf Course. As water is pumped from the well chlorine gas is injected into the water and it is then conveyed through a large 18-inch water line to 300 South at 1000 East where it enters the distribution system. Contact time for the chlorine is achieved during its detention time in this large diameter waterline. The third location is at the Forrester Acres Well located on the west side of the city in the Forrester Acres Recreation Area. Here chlorine tablets are used to disinfect the water as it is pumped from the well into a 30-inch diameter ductile iron waterline. As is the case with the Birch Creek Well, contact time is achieved because of the slow travel time through the 30-inch waterline prior to the water being introduced into the distribution system. The fourth and final location is located on Upper Canyon Road where a chlorine facility was constructed in 2012 to add chlorine to the water collected from the Miles and Peterson Springs in the lower reaches of Smithfield Canyon.

Residual chlorine is monitored throughout the system to insure equal distribution of the chlorine. Based on readings from these various monitoring sites, the amount of chlorine is periodically adjusted to obtain optimum levels.

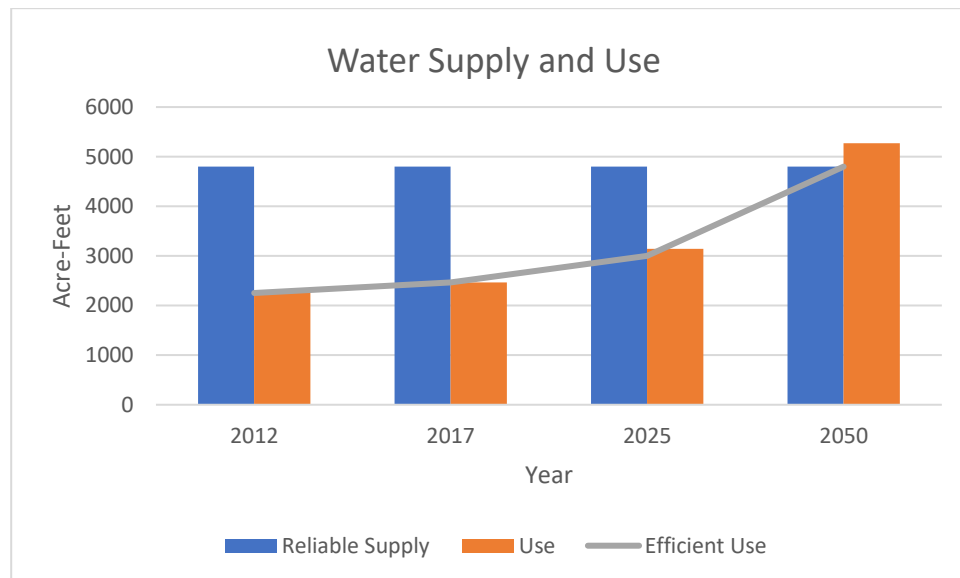
PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS

Smithfield has been fortunate to be able to meet the water needs of its residents and businesses even during recent periods of drought and increased growth. As the population of the city continues to grow the challenge of meeting the community needs will also grow. To best meet this challenge, consistent water development and water conservation policies will be necessary.

The population of Smithfield is expected to grow to more than 2.4 times its current population by 2050. If water were to continue to be consumed at the same rate as it is today, the city would need to provide 5274 acre-feet of water annually. During 2022, a drought water year, the city provided 3082 acre-feet of water and will need to have the additional well on-line in the near future. Due to unpredictable future costs associated with pumping and the unlikely potential of acquiring additional spring water from local

canyons the, the best alternative to meeting the future water needs of the city is through conservation and using our existing water resources wisely.

Figure 2: Graph of Water Supply and Use Projected Into the Future



One of the advantages Smithfield enjoys as it strives to supply adequate water to its customers, is the presence of secondary water systems that service nearly 55% of the community. These systems, some privately owned and other city owned, allow relatively low-quality water to be used on lawns and landscaping thereby preserving culinary quality water for drinking and other domestic and commercial uses. Even though secondary water is available at low cost, it must be wisely used and conserved with the same intensity as culinary water to continue providing a lasting benefit to the city.

As agricultural areas are developed that historically have been using secondary water, the city has encouraged, and in some areas required, the installation of a secondary water system. Moderate growth continues in the core of the city and in areas on the west side. These areas have access to the secondary systems and incentives have been put in place to encourage their use. However, the areas with the greatest percentage of growth are located along the city's east bench above the sources of secondary water making secondary water unavailable to most of these developments.

WATER SERVICE POLICY

Up until 1988 Smithfield City willingly extended culinary water service to anyone who submitted a request and met certain minimum requirements. In response to dwindling water reserves, the city adopted more restrictive regulations governing the sale of water outside the corporate limits of the city. Of greatest impact to those desiring city water was the doubling of the water rates for nonresident customers and the requirement that all new applicants needed to convey to the city certain water shares in the local canal or irrigation companies in exchange for the use of city water. Current state law prohibits the doubling of water rates for users that reside outside city limits. There have been no requests for water service by non-residents in recent years due to the continuing requirement to convey secondary water shares to the city.

In the opinion of the city, restricting water sales to users outside of the city is necessary to protect and preserve the limited supply of water for current and potential users within the city. The existing policy is also intended to discourage urban sprawl by making it more difficult for future homeowners to obtain water outside the controlled areas of the city.

WATER RATES, HOOK-UP AND IMPACT FEES

The service rate for culinary water as of January 1, 2023, are as follows:

USAGE FEES

Base Rate:	\$22.00 per unit/month
Overage Rate:	\$1.10 per 1000 gallons up to 10,000 gallons
	\$1.30 per 1000 gallons from 10,001-20,000 gallons
	\$1.80 per 1000 gallons from 20,001-50,000 gallons
	\$2.25 per 1000 gallons from 50,001-75,000 gallons
	\$3.00 per 1000 gallons from 75,001-100,000 gallons
	\$4.00 per 1000 gallons above 100,001 gallons

<u>Water Dedication Fee – Subdivisions</u>	\$3,000/Residential Unit
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WATER DEDICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION (Not part of a Subdivision)

Additional 1-inch or smaller for 1 ERU	\$3,000 or 1 AC-FT
1-1/4-inch or 1.5 ERUs	\$4,500 or 1.5 AC-FT
1-1/2-inch or 2-1/4-inch ERUs	\$6,750 or 2-1/4 AC-FT
2-inch or 4 ERUs	\$12,000 or 4 AC-FT
3-inch or 9 ERUs	\$27,000 or 9 AC-FT
4-inch or 16 ERUs	\$48,000 or 16 AC-FT

Hook-up fees are fees which have been set to compensate the city for costs incurred by the city in extending water service to the customer. In establishing these fees, the city recognizes the variations in cost that occur in providing service to users within subdivisions where service lines have been installed by developers as opposed to those outside subdivisions where the city must install the service line. Also recognized is the cost difference associated with extending services of different sizes, i.e. one-inch and 3/4-inch services. Listed below is a summary of the hook-up fees assessed by the city.

HOOK-UP FEES

3/4-inch service Developer Installed	\$300.00
1-inch service Developer Installed	\$400.00
1.5-inch service Developer Installed	Meter+\$25
>1.5-inch service Developer Installed	Meter+\$50

Deposits

Initial Deposit	\$200
Fire Hydrant Use Permit	\$1,200

SECONDARY WATER RATES

Connection Fee	\$350
½ acre or less 12 months/year	\$12.50/month
> ½ acre or second lot	\$17.50/month

Impact fees are established to compensate the city for impacts on its water systems that are directly related to new customers. These fees were established as a result of a study completed in 2005. The study, among other things, considered the improvements that would need to be made to accommodate the anticipated new growth. Included in this list of improvements was the 1.5-million-gallon water storage reservoir, pumping station and related transmission line on the east bench (Dry Canyon), Chlorination facilities at the Forrester Acres well, and a new pressure reducing station near 600 South and 800 East. Results of the study produced the following impact fees based on geographic zones within Smithfield.

CULINARY WATER IMPACT FEES

Northeast Area

3/4-inch meter size	\$3,591.00
1-inch meter size	\$5,996.00
1.5-inch meter size	\$11,957.00
2.0-inch meter size	\$19,138.00
Meters Larger than 2.0-inch	calculated with AWWA factor based off a 3/4-inch

All Other Areas

3/4-inch meter size	\$3,427.00
1-inch meter size	\$5,723.00
1.5-inch meter size	\$11,411.00
2.0-inch meter size	\$18,264.00

The Northeast Area is to include the area located inside the area described below:

Starting at the intersection of 800 North 600 East (Crow Mountain Road) going south to 600 East Upper Canyon Road.

From 600 East Upper Canyon Road extending west to 400 North 200 East.

From 400 North 200 East extending north to 680 North 100 East. (Where 100 East would be located if it existed.)

From 680 North 100 East going north to the city limit which is currently 800 North.

The current rate structure for water sales was adopted in February of 2018, generates sufficient revenue to provide for the operation and maintenance of the system, as well as contribute to a reserve account. The rate adjustment at the time was necessary due to the number of capital improvement projects the city needed to undertake, and to insure the improvements could be completed in a timely manner. The rate was tiered to increase the cost per gallon as the amount consumed increased. This tiered approach has proven to be an effective deterrent to those who may not practice the wise and prudent use of culinary water.

WATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES

Over the years, Smithfield City has enacted various water management ordinances which were created to meet the water challenges of the day. Today, some of these ordinances may appear to be laws of common sense but they have only become part of our everyday life because of the public education effort that accompanied the enactment and the lifestyle changes that resulted.

There is an ordinance which prohibits the wasting of water. At the time of the enactment of the ordinance, the public was not charged for the amount of water they used but were rather assessed a set

fee for their right to access it and use it as they deemed necessary. As a result, the public often used more water than necessary and were not wise users of this valued resource. Today there is a charge for the amount of culinary water used which has a direct effect on the water use habits of the customer. However, despite this financial incentive to conserve, the city is still faced with those who chose to use water unwisely, particularly secondary water which is not metered. The ordinance on the prohibition of the wasteful use of water, allows the city to require customers to be responsible consumers and to use their water wisely.

The city has ordinances which empower the mayor to take extraordinary steps in the event of a water scarcity. These steps range from encouraging customers to be conservative in their use of water, to regulate outside water use, to limiting the amount of water that can be taken from the water distribution system. During periods of drought and short water supplies the city has been forced to put secondary consumers on turns thereby limiting the days and, in some cases, even the hours they can use secondary water.

Other water management ordinances have been enacted which prohibit unauthorized individuals from using city water. Taking water without permission is also prohibited.

RECENT AND PAST CONSERVATION EFFORTS

While served by sources adequate to meet current needs, the city recognizes the importance of wise water management and attempts to instill these values into its citizenry. The city has consistently used its city newsletter which is published bi-monthly, as a means of educating the public on good water conservation practices.

From 1988 to 1990, the city worked in conjunction with Smithfield Irrigation Company in the installation of a pressure irrigation system which currently serves approximately 55 percent of the community. In doing so, Smithfield Irrigation Company has been successful in eliminating open ditch irrigation and made secondary water available to a wider segment of the population. As the city grows, this system is being expanded, wherever feasible, to preserve the higher quality culinary water.

In addition to the added convenience offered by the pressure system, the secondary system allows for the use of water formerly lost through seepage and evaporation (estimated between 20 and 50 percent in an open-ditch system), increasing the supply available for beneficial use by residents.

Historically, Smithfield has been a city with large residential lots and past zoning ordinances have encouraged their development. There is typically a high percentage of water being used to maintain landscaping and the larger the lot, the more landscaping and thus the greater demand for water. During the summer months nearly 80% of all water used goes to water public and private landscaping. Realizing this, the city began to trend away from larger lots. Not too many years ago, zoning in the city required most lots to be a minimum of 12,000 square feet in area. Recent zoning changes have reduced the minimum lot size to 10,000 square feet for a much greater area. The city has also welcomed multiple family developments which lend themselves to greater building density and less landscaped area.

The city has been actively involved in the conversion of their manual landscape sprinkling systems to automated systems with timer-controlled valves. As of this date the city's cemetery, library grounds, recreation fields, and nearly all park areas have been converted. The city has also taken advantage of personnel at the municipal golf course who specialize in the science of growing turf to train and direct

park personnel in the efficient use of water application and turf care. Included in this training are the setting of proper application rates, fertilization, aeration procedures, and chemical application.

Most of the new and converted landscaped beds are being constructed using more drought tolerant perennial plants with landscape rock, weed block, and a drip system. As a result, there is less maintenance, healthier plant life, and less water needed when compared to the typical landscape beds of the past. Also, as new landscape areas are being developed a more drought tolerant seed mix has been used. This new mix not only provides turf that is more drought tolerant but produces a deeper green color.

In an effort to educate the public on the different types of water efficient landscaping, the city created a demonstration area utilizing drought tolerant plants, drip systems, and a variety of native plants in a natural setting. The demonstration area is located adjacent to the Heritage Trail which, as a result, receives substantial exposure as residents walk along the trail. The city has been active in landscaping along the city's right-of-way using xeriscape techniques which have been popular and copied by many residents.

In the past, the city has been plagued with a high percentage of deteriorated water service lines. Most of these service lines were constructed of galvanized steel which has a typical life span of 15 to 40 years. Over the last 30 years, the city has improved waterline maintenance practices in response to many service lines deteriorating, losing significant quantities of water, and reaching the end of their lifespan.

Many of these leaking service lines were in well graded alluvial gravels and as a result the subsurface was able to absorb the water lost leaving little visible evidence of the leak or the amount of water being lost. Recognizing this, the city has aggressively been replacing the older service lines regardless of evidence to suggest a need to do so.

In addition to service lines approaching the end of their life cycle, there have been many lines with insufficient cover to prevent them from freezing during the colder winter months. To protect homeowners from freezing water service lines, the city had a policy which allowed and, in some cases, encouraged the running of a small continuous stream of water during the winter. To promote the practice of running a small stream, customers were not charged for the additional water.

Freezing water service lines became such a problem during certain winter periods the city was faced with the necessity of operating a supplemental well to meet the demand. To reverse the trend, the city began using freezing as an additional criterion along with leakage for prioritizing service lines to be replaced. Only in those cases where the service line is susceptible to freezing on the city's side of the water meter is the customer given an allowance for running a small stream of water and then only after the customer has been given notice of the deficiency.

The city doesn't maintain usage records for more than a few years making it difficult to quantify the effect the service line replacement program has had on reducing the amount of water lost or wasted. There are indications to validate the effectiveness of the service line replacement program. Despite a significant period of residential growth over the past ten years, the service line replacement effort hasn't completely eliminated the problem of frozen waterlines. There are, still, a limited the number of customers required to run their water during the winter month to prevent freezing. Also, the number of water leaks being repaired annually has diminished to a fraction of what had historically been observed. And finally, despite the greater demand, the city no longer must supplement flow from the canyon springs during the winter months, but rather enjoys a consistent overflow.

FUTURE CONSERVATION METHODS

In an ongoing effort to conserve water now and into the future the city plans to:

BMP 1 - Comprehensive Water Conservation Plans

- Develop a water management and conservation plan as required by law.
- Plans are to be adopted by the city council and updated every five years.

BMP 2 - Water Meter Upgrades

- Continue replacing older water meters on a seven year change out program.
- Install radio read meters which would allow for meter reading during the winter months. It is during this time of the year that water loss is best determined because of the absences of outside usage which can skew the results particularly during periods of hot or drought plagued summers.

BMP 3 - Waterline Upgrades

- Continue replacing the remaining older distribution lines, particularly those which are lead jointed and others prone to developing leaks.
- Maintain the current program to replace old and deteriorating galvanized service lines with either poly or copper lines.

BMP 4 - Public Information Program

- Continue to mail periodic newsletters, urging conservation of both culinary and irrigation water. Also, to provide information and educational opportunities on the most beneficial and efficient means of watering turf and other landscape plants.

BMP 5 - Visual Inspection of Water Transmission Line

- Make semiannual inspections of the supply system by walking the length of the transmission line from Smithfield Canyon and visually inspecting the individual springs.

BMP 6 - Plumbing Standards Enforcement

- Enforce plumbing codes requiring low-flow fixtures and encourage residents to replace older fixtures with water-efficient models.

BMP 7 - Conservation Education with Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Users

- Work with industry, commerce, and schools to implement conservation practices, including the installation of reuse systems for both culinary and irrigation water.

BMP 8 - Promote Water Wise Landscaping

- Encourage residential and commercial xeriscape plans that require less water to maintain.

BMP 9 - Encourage Use of Secondary Water

- Encourage residents to connect to and use secondary water for outside watering purposes where available.

PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS

The majority of water used in Smithfield and in other cities and communities across the state is to water landscaping. Therefore, any conservation effort must include an effective public education program designed to inform the public on the important role they play in water conservation which demonstrates how they can contribute to the solution rather than the problem.

Educating the population on a subject that doesn't reach priority status in their busy lives can be challenging. As long as they're able to turn the water on in the morning and throughout the day to get the water they need, not only are their expectations met but their interest is satisfied. To best achieve a response from the public which accomplishes the goal of meaningful water conservation, we must be persistent, patient, and diligent as we search for educational opportunities. When those opportunities are identified, they must be pursued and presented in a manner that will allow them to take a prominent role in the mindset of the community. In an effort to educate the public on the importance of water conservation, Smithfield will be doing the following:

- Keep the message of wise water usage front and center in the minds of the public by publishing tidbits of information on where water is used in and around the home using the city's web page, Facebook page, newsletter, and utility billings:
- Using those same forms of media, provide information on how much water is being used monthly by residents and businesses as a whole comparing with the two preceding years.
- Partner with local professionals in conducting seminars in springtime designed to educate home owners and business owners on watering techniques that minimize water usage while enhancing the health of lawns and gardens.
- Publish and distribute an annual flier to all residents and businesses which summarizes the information that is being taught in the Spring seminars.

GOALS

To achieve true water conservation requires traveling a road riddled with obstacles, wrong turns, and steep inclines. A water conservation program must be understood and have the support of all users of the system including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional in order to achieve any measure of success. In many cases these users not only need to be educated, but habits need to change, and a totally different mindset must emerge. Some will be eager to immerse themselves in the plan, make changes in their use of water habits, and encourage those around them to do also. While others will oppose any suggested changes and continue to hold on to the old ways which has served them well for decades.

Goals that are set should always be achievable. When goals are meaningless or too ambitious, they are often abandoned, and the effort is lost. Recognizing this along with the quest to obtain a more efficient use of our culinary water resource, Smithfield City has established the following goals for the term of this plan. These goals were established with our original conservation plan and have been updated in as needed.

Measurable Goal #1 Reduce residential per capita water consumption by 10% by 2030.

Target: The Galvanized water service lines represent the greatest contributor to water loss in the distribution system. With most leaks being too small for detection, replacement should be either age based or within groups. Replacing 15 to 20 galvanized service lines a year will result in replacement of nearly all remaining galvanized service lines in the city.

Effectiveness/ Measure of Success: Starting in 2023 the city will keep track on our GIS base map of the number of existing galvanized service lines that are replaced every year. With a minimum of 15 per year we will be able to achieve the goal by the fall of 2030.

Tracking: tracking through our GIS database and we also track through work orders on the IWORQ system that the city utilizes.

Measurable Goal # 2 Replace Collection Main Lines in Smithfield Canyon by 2030.

Target: Water consumption per capita is highly variable particularly when used to measure the effectiveness of a conservation plan. Since most of the water consumed in a residential setting is used outside the home and is heavily dependent on environmental factors such as rainfall, temperature, and humidity meaningful results may be difficult to measure. The supply line that is from the springs in Smithfield Canyon is vital to our culinary system. It was installed with the best available route at the time (1931) and long overdue for replacement. A pipe replacement would ensure fewer leaks and a more direct route to the IMG reservoir.

Effectiveness/Measure of Success:

1. Acquire permission to bond from the City Council and apply for available Grants by the Spring of 2024.
2. Get RFPs from engineering consultants fall of 2024.
3. Bid Project winter of 2025.
4. Have installation begin before Spring of 2026.

Tracking: This Goal will be accomplished and recorded in the GIS database when it is complete.

Measurable Goal #3 Promote and encourage, by example, the use of xeriscape landscaping by 2028.

Small or confined landscape beds often require higher amounts of water while being difficult and time consuming to maintain. Converting these areas into xeriscape beds or areas utilizing drip irrigation systems, weed block, and 2-inch minus landscape rock or a combination of bark or mulch results in water savings and a reduced commitment to maintenance while producing an attractive landscaped area.

Effectiveness/Measure of Success:

Fall of 2023; have 90% of the inventoried Planter strips that use culinary water converted to Xeriscape or Secondary water.

Fall of 2024; have no remaining planter strips in the city on culinary water.

Spring of 2023; have an article in the newsletter telling of the benefits of the “flip your strip” program.

Tracking:

The Cis Map has the current planter strips owned by the city that use culinary water. As they are changed or metered the GIS map will be amended to reflect the change.

Measurable Goal #4 Reduce the amount of landscape area developed on single family residential lots by 2025.

With landscaping accounting for nearly 80 percent of all water used in residential areas during the summer months, it stands to reason that smaller lots would result in water savings. Smithfield requires all lots in a residential area be at least 10,000 square feet with little opportunity to deviate from it. The current generation of home buyers are far more willing to accept, and in some cases are seeking lots that are smaller, require less maintenance thereby affording them more time to do other things. Allowing for a wider variety of lot sizes including lots smaller than 10,000 square feet would translate into the need for less water per lot.

Effectiveness/Measure of Success:

Fall 2022; adopt an ordinance that allows for a zone (MPC) with smaller lots and incentivizes public open space.

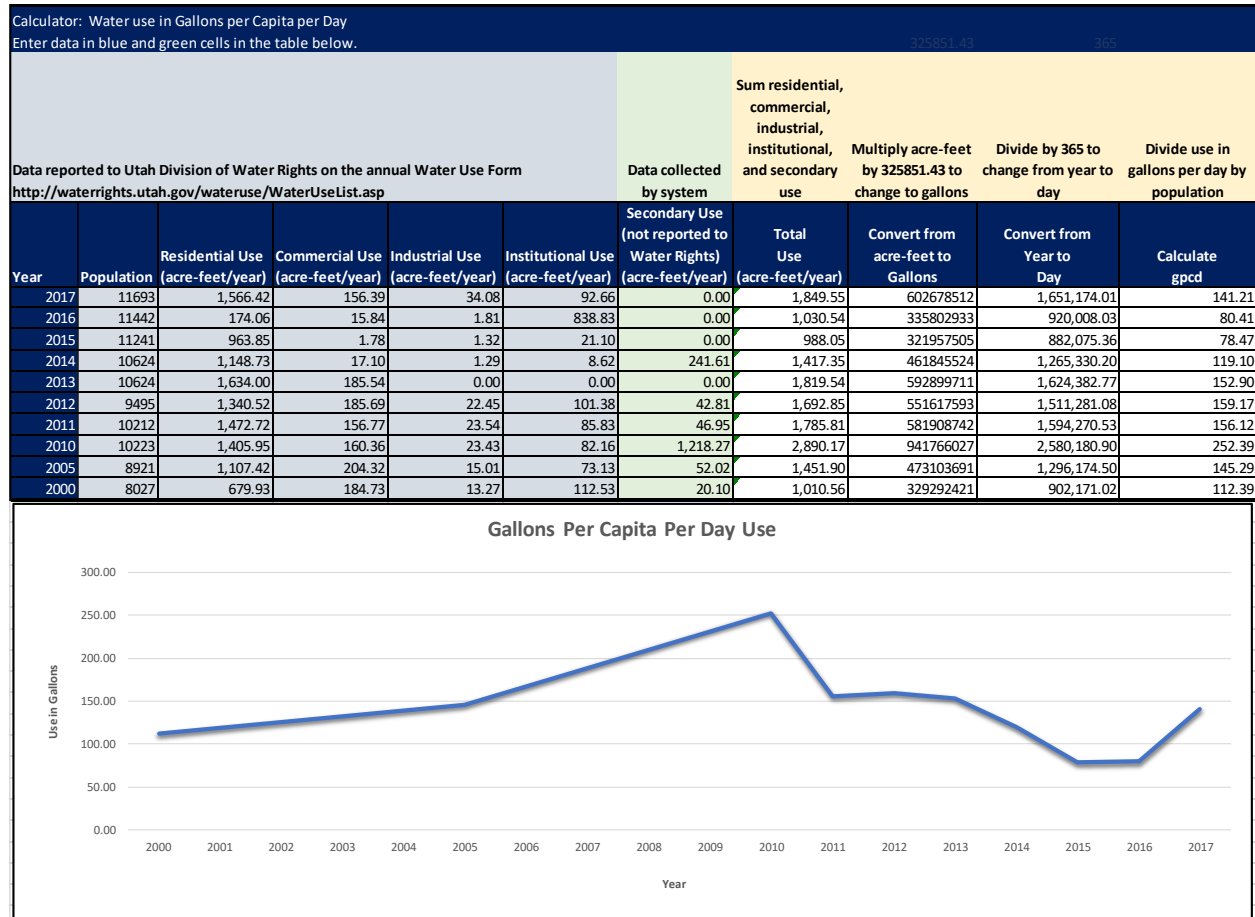
Spring of 2023; Adopt a tiered culinary water rate that helps people realize the water use in summer months on outdoor watering.

Tracking:

The number of recorded lots will be separated yearly into what size lot or which zone they are located in.

Goals that were established prior to these have been shown to help. Shown in Figure 3, the city's water use dropped below the target goal of 135 gpcd 2015-2022.

Figure 3: WC Goal Calculator and Graph



GOVERNING BODY

The municipal culinary water system is managed by the mayor and city council, under whom the city manager, work coordinator, and lead water employee oversee the daily operation.

UPDATE

As required by Section 3-10-32(4)(a), Smithfield City will review and update the Water Management and Conservation Plan every five years. Should unforeseen growth or other conditions change, resulting in a need to reevaluate the water system, this plan will be updated more frequently.

ADOPTION DATE

This plan was adopted by the Smithfield City Council in November 2013. Revisions and updates to this plan were adopted by the Smithfield City Council on XXXXX, 2023. Minutes from this meeting were recorded and placed in the **Appendix** of this Water Conservation Plan.

APPENDIX

- The columns of the MCM table are defined in the following bullets.
- MCM , This column indicates which of the six minimum control measures the BMP applies to.
- Target, The target pollutants and the target audience. Each of our BMPs is meant to reduce or control a specific pollutant and a specific group or individual currently attached to the pollutant.
- Desired result, The outcome from addressing a specific pollutant and the associated group. Whether it is to reduce the pollutant or make the target group aware of said pollutant.
- Measurable Goal, What criteria is used to measure if the BMP is working or needs to be changed.
- Milestone, When should a particular BMP be in effect or evaluated to see if it meeting its intended purpose.
- Associated BMP's What other control measures would this BMP satisfy.
- Effectiveness, Or measure of success. Should the BMP be changed, suspended or removed?

ORDINANCE NO. 23-11

WHEREAS, the City Council of Smithfield City, Cache County, Utah, passed and adopted the Smithfield Municipal Code on November 11, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined there is a need to update, repeal, amend and/or modify certain provisions contained in the referenced Municipal Code;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Smithfield City, Utah hereby adopts, passes and publishes the following:

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SMITHFIELD CITY MUNICIPAL CODE
TITLE 5 “BUSINESS LICENSE AND REGULATIONS”, CHAPTER 5.08
“BUSINESS LICENSE FEES”, SECTION 5.08.020 “DELINQUENCY; LATE
FEES, LEGAL ACTION”.**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SMITHFIELD CITY, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH, AS FOLLOWS:

1. The following sections shall be amended as indicated. Those portions which are ~~struck out~~ shall be deleted and those that are highlighted in yellow shall be added.

5.08.020 DELINQUENCY; LATE FEES, LEGAL ACTION
--

- A. A late penalty of ~~twenty five dollars (\$25.00)~~, as listed in the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City, shall be added to the annual fee required of any ~~person~~ non-disruptive home occupational license, who has not renewed his license by ~~December~~ January 31st. Licenses not renewed by March 31st, will be charged a second late penalty of ~~fifty dollars (\$50.00)~~, as listed in the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City. All other license types who have not renewed their license by January 31st will be charged a late fee that equals one half of the original license fee.
 - B. Any person more than ninety (90) days delinquent in making payment of his or her license fees shall be considered to be operating a business without a license and legal action may be initiated by the city attorney for prosecution of an action based on engaging in a business without a valid business license or for collection of the delinquent fees or both. In the event legal action is filed to collect delinquent and unpaid fees, the debtor shall pay a reasonable attorney fee and costs.
2. Should any section, clause, or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, in whole or in part, the same shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as whole, or any other part thereof.
 3. All ordinances, and the chapter, clauses, sections, or parts thereof in conflict with provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, but only insofar as is specifically provided for herein.
 4. This ordinance shall become effective after the required public hearings and upon its posting

as required by law.

THIS ORDINANCE shall be attached as an amendment to the Smithfield Municipal Code above referred to.

Approved and signed this 12th day of April, 2023

SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

Kristi Monson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Justin B. Lewis, City Recorder

ORDINANCE NO. 23-15

WHEREAS, the City Council of Smithfield City, Cache County, Utah, passed and adopted the Smithfield Municipal Code on November 11, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined there is a need to update, repeal, amend and/or modify certain provisions contained in the referenced Municipal Code;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Smithfield City, Utah hereby adopts, passes and publishes the following:

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SMITHFIELD CITY MUNICIPAL CODE
TITLE 15 “BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION”, CHAPTER 15.40 “FLOOD
DAMAGE PREVENTION”, SECTIONS 15.40.040 “DEFINITIONS”, 15.40.050
“GENERAL PROVISIONS”, AND 15.40.060 “ADMINISTRATION”**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SMITHFIELD CITY, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH, AS FOLLOWS:

1. The following sections shall be amended as indicated. Those portions which are ~~struck out~~ shall be deleted and those that are highlighted in yellow shall be added.

15.40 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

- A. The Legislature of the State of Utah has in Utah Code Unannotated 10-3-701 delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses; therefore, the City Council of Smithfield City Utah, does ordain as follows:
1. The City of Smithfield elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended). The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Smithfield City’s community officials have elected to join the program, participate, and enforce this Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and the requirements and regulations of the NFIP. The NFIP, established in the aforesaid act, provides that areas of the city having a special flood hazard be identified by FEMA, and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. Furthermore, Smithfield City may elect to administer the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to areas not identified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) by FEMA on the community’s effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if the community has documentation to support that there is an inherent risk of flooding in such areas.
 2. If any section, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected.

15.40.040 DEFINITIONS

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD-RELATED EROSION HAZARD: Is the land within a community that is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After the detailed evaluation of the special flood-related erosion hazard area, in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone E may be further refined.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD: Is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent (1.00%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, or V1-30, VE, or V. For purposes of these regulations, the term "special flood hazard area" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard".

BASE FLOOD: Means the flood having a one percent (1.00%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE): Is the water surface elevation of the one-percent-annual-chance flood event. It is the height in relation to mean sea level expected to be reached by the waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas. It is also the elevation shown on the FIRM and found in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a one percent (1.00%) chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

~~**AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD--RELATED EROSION HAZARD:** The land within a community subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the flood insurance rate map, zone A usually is refined into zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, OR V1-30, VE, OR V. For purposes of these regulations, the term "special flood hazard area" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special hazard".~~

~~**BASE FLOOD:** The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.~~

~~**BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE):** The water surface elevation of the one percent (1%) annual chance of flood. The height in relation to mean sea level expected to be reached by the waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas.~~

~~**EROSIONS:** The process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not per se covered under the program.~~

EROSION: Means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses by wind, water, or other natural agents.

FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION: A determination by the administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent (1%) or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

15.40.050 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Lands To Which This Chapter Applies: This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Smithfield City.
- B. Basis For Establishing The Areas Of Special Flood Hazard: The areas of special flood hazard identified by the federal emergency management agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study For Cache County Rate Maps", dated ~~May, 24, 2011~~ **May 9, 2023**, with accompanying flood insurance rate maps and flood boundary-floodway maps (FIRM and FBFM) and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. Smithfield City automatically adopts all FEMA effective flood insurance rate maps and all FEMA effective flood insurance studies.
- C. Establishment Of Development Permit: Development permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this chapter.
- D. Compliance: No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.
- E. Abrogation And Greater Restrictions: This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another chapter, easement, covenant or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- F. Interpretation: In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:
 - 1. Considered as minimum requirements;
 - 2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
 - 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.
- G. Warning And Disclaimer Of Liability: The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of Smithfield City or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

15.40.060 ADMINISTRATION

- A. Designation Of The Floodplain Administrator: The Smithfield City ~~building inspector is hereby appointed~~ **Council will appoint** the floodplain administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this chapter and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (national flood insurance

program regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

B. Duties And Responsibilities: Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter.
2. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
3. Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this chapter.
4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state or local governmental agencies (including section 404 of the federal water pollution control act amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1334) from which prior approval is required.
5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the floodplain administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the state coordinating agency which is state water engineer, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the federal emergency management agency.
7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
8. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with SMC 15.40.050B of this chapter, the floodplain administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of SMC 15.40.070 of this chapter.
9. Where BFE data is utilized in Zone A, obtain and maintain records of the lowest floor and floodproofing elevations for new and substantially improved construction
10. In AO Zones, require that new and substantially improved residential structures have their lowest floor (including basements) to or above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the FIRM's depth number.
11. Require that new and substantially improved non-residential structures within A1-30, AE, and AH Zones have their lowest floor elevated or floodproofed to or above the Base Flood Elevation.
12. In AO Zones, require new and substantially improved non-residential structures have their lowest floor elevated or completely floodproofed above the highest adjacent grade to at least as high as the depth number on the FIRM
13. Require that for floodproofed non-residential structures, a registered professional engineer/architect certify that the design and methods of construction meet requirements in SMC 15.40.070
14. Require, for all new construction and substantial improvements, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing the entry and exit of floodwaters in accordance with the specifications in SMC 15.40.070

15. In Zones AO and AH, require drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide water away from structures.
16. Require that manufactured homes placed or substantially improved within A1-30, AH, and AE Zones, which meet one of the following location criteria, to be elevated such that the lowest floor is to or above the Base Flood Elevation and be securely anchored:
 - a. Outside a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - b. In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - c. In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - d. On a site in an existing park which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as a result of a flood.
17. In A-1-30, AH, and AE Zones, require that manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park to be elevated so that
 - a. The lowest floor is at or above the Base Flood Elevation; or
 - b. The chassis is supported by reinforced piers no less than 36 inches in height above grade and securely anchored
18. In A1-30, AH, and AE Zones, all recreational vehicles to be placed on a site must
 - a. be elevated and anchored; or
 - b. be on the site for less than 180 consecutive days; or
 - c. be fully licensed and highway ready.
19. Designate a regulatory floodway which will not increase the Base Flood level more than one (1) foot.
20. In a regulatory floodway, prohibit any encroachment, unless hydrologic and hydraulic analyses prove that the proposed encroachment would not cause an increase in flood levels during the Base Flood discharge.
21. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the floodplain administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot (1') at any point within the community.

2. Should any section, clause, or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, in whole or in part, the same shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as whole, or any other part thereof.
3. All ordinances, and the chapter, clauses, sections, or parts thereof in conflict with provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, but only insofar as is specifically provided for herein.
4. This ordinance shall become effective after the required public hearings and upon its posting as required by law.

THIS ORDINANCE shall be attached as an amendment to the Smithfield Municipal Code above referred to.

Approved and signed this 12th day of April, 2023

SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

Kristi Monson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Justin B. Lewis, City Recorder



Whereas, In 1872, J. Sterling Morton proposed to the Nebraska Board of Agriculture that a special day be set aside for the planting of trees, and

Whereas, this holiday, called Arbor Day, was first observed with the planting of more than a million trees in Nebraska, and

Whereas, Arbor Day is now observed throughout the nation and the world, and

Whereas, trees can reduce the erosion of our precious topsoil by wind and water, cut heating and cooling costs, moderate the temperature, clean the air, produce life-giving oxygen, and provide habitat for wildlife, and

Whereas, trees are a renewable resource giving us paper, wood for our homes, fuel for our fires and countless other wood products, and

Whereas, trees in our city increase property values, enhance the economic vitality of business areas, and beautify our community, and

Whereas, trees, wherever they are planted, are a source of joy and spiritual renewal.

Now, Therefore, I, Kristi Monson, Mayor of the City of
Smithfield, Utah, do hereby proclaim
Saturday, May 13, 2023 as

 **Arbor Day**

In the City of Smithfield, Utah, and I urge all citizens to celebrate Arbor Day and to support efforts to protect our trees and woodlands, and

Further, I urge all citizens to plant trees to gladden the heart and promote the well-being of this and future generations.

Dated this 12th day of April, 2023

Mayor Kristi Monson