



# Smithfield City



## Water Conservation Plan Update 2023

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# SMITHFIELD WATER MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PLAN

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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.

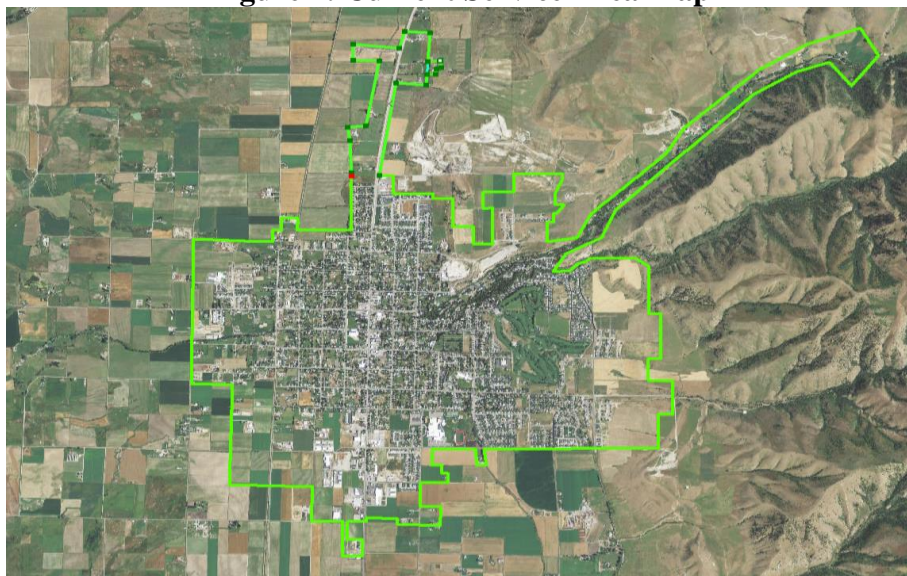
There is always a need for more water rights and the city has secured an amount through the “Water Dedication” that is required when new subdivisions or new developments apply in the city limits. The well that is being constructed currently is in Central Park. It was a sight that the Consulting Geologist 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.

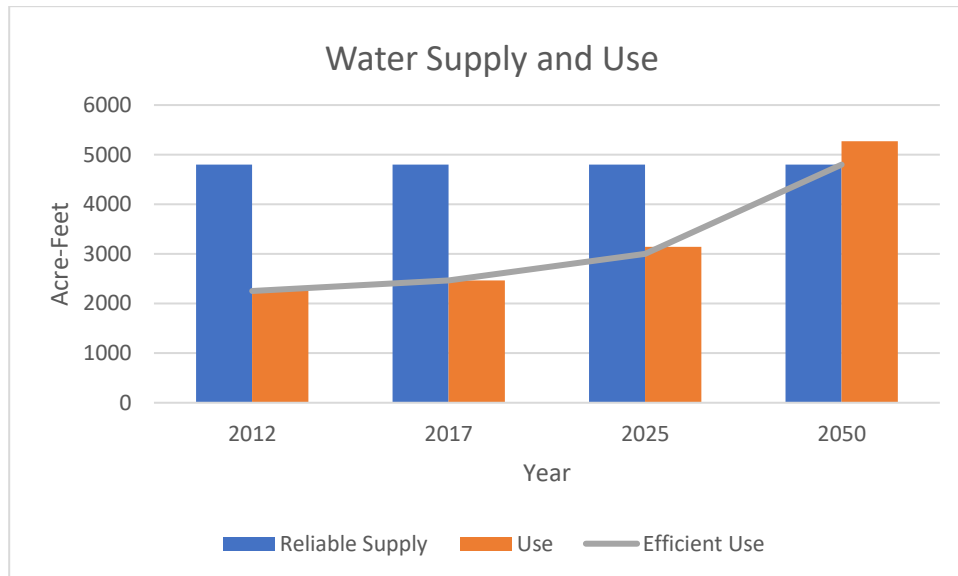
## **PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS**

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.

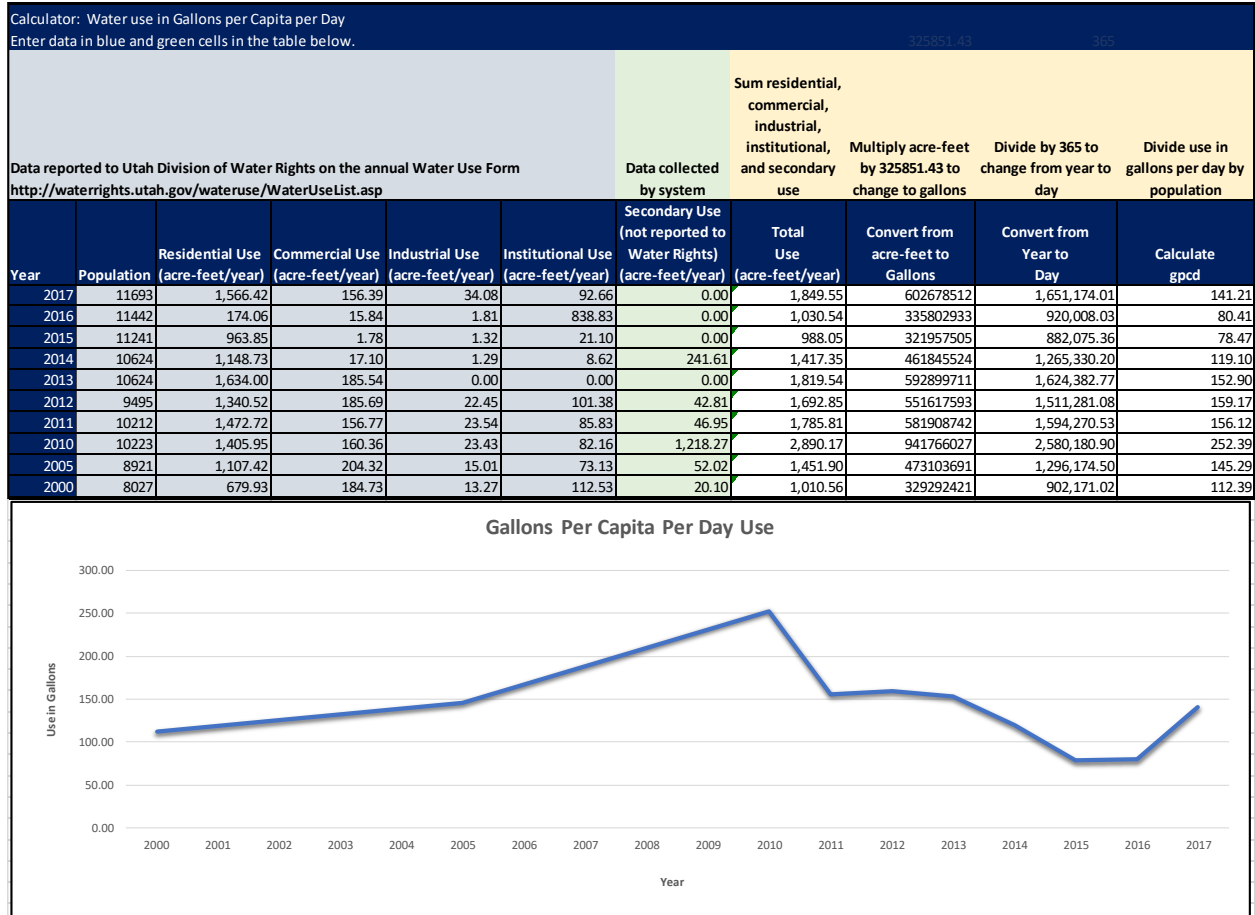
Spring of 2023; Adopt a tiered culinary water rate that helps people realize the water use in summer months on outdoor watering.

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?

# SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

96 South Main Street - P.O. Box 96  
Smithfield, Utah 84335  
Phone (435) 563-6226  
FAX (435) 563-6228

## OFFICIALS

KRIS MONSON  
MAYOR  
CRAIG GILES  
CITY MANAGER  
JUSTIN B. LEWIS  
CITY RECORDER  
JANE PRICE  
CITY TREASURER

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

WADE C. CAMPBELL  
DEON HUNSAKER  
SUE HYER  
CURTIS WALL  
JON WELLS


**The 2023 Water Conservation Plan Update was adopted by the Smithfield City Council on April 12, 2023 via a unanimous vote of 5-0.**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Curtis Wall	X	
Deon Hunsaker	X	
Sue Hyer	X	
Jon Wells	X	
Wade Campbell	X	

## 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, April 12, 2023**. The meeting will begin at 6:30 P.M.

5:30 – 6:30 P.M. - Question and answer session with Senator Chris Wilson.

Welcome/pledge of allegiance and thought/prayer by Mayor Monson

1. Approval of the city council meeting minutes from March 22, 2023.
2. Youth Council Report
3. Discussion on the Utah Water Shed Council Act and the Bear River Watershed Council.
4. Discussion and possible approval of Jeancarlo Hale, Evelyn Jackman, Taylor Lee, Jorge Manan-Moreno and Lazaro Soto, Sr. as members of the Smithfield City Multi-Cultural Committee.
5. Discussion and possible approval of James L. (Jamie) Anderson as a member of the Smithfield City Planning Commission.
6. Discussion and possible approval of the library roof repair project.
7. Discussion and possible approval of purchasing a diesel exhaust removal system.
8. Discussion and possible approval of rapid key access system.
9. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Resolution 23-04, a Resolution updating the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City specifically the green waste and recycling utility rates.
10. Discussion and possible vote on Resolution 23-04.
11. Continued discussion and update on the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget which is the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.
12. Discussion and possible approval of the 2023 Water Conservation Plan update.

13. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Ordinance 23-11, 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”.
14. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-11.
15. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Ordinance 23-15, 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”.
16. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-15.
17. Discussion on potential flooding issues and concerns.
18. City Manager Report
19. Council Member and Mayor Reports  
Arbor Day Proclamation

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.



**SMITHFIELD CITY COUNCIL**

**APRIL 12, 2023**

The Smithfield City Council met in a regularly scheduled meeting at 96 South Main Street, Smithfield, Utah on Wednesday, April 12, 2023. The meeting began at 6:34 P.M. and Mayor Kristi Monson was in the chair. The welcome/pledge of allegiance and thought/prayer was by Mayor Monson.

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, City Engineer Clay Bodily, Public Works Director Josh Wright, Interim Library Director Karen Bowling, Golf Superintendent Chad Daniels, Recreation Director Brett Daniels and City Recorder Justin Lewis were also in attendance.

VISITORS: Shirley Whitman, Lyndie Hall, Melanie Sorensen, Caralee Stokes, Tami Kidman, Todd Orme, Jennifer Orme, Theresa Forrester, David Forrester, Jeff Barnes, Lazaro Soto, Beatriz Jarvis, Lyle Coleman, Warren L. Roundy, Ted Stokes, Cortni Stokes, Aaron Rudie, Julie Rudie, Jenn Staker, Jeremy Hunt, Brian Potts

5:39 – 6:31 P.M. - Question and answer session with Senator Chris Wilson.

**APPROVAL OF THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES FROM MARCH 22, 2023.**

\*\*\*A motion to approve the March 22, 2023 City Council Meeting minutes was made by Jon, seconded by Sue and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

Yes Vote: Wall, Hunsaker, Hyer, Wells

No Vote: None

Absent: Campbell

**YOUTH COUNCIL REPORT**

Zander Papke reported the youth council helped fill the Easter eggs for the Easter egg hunt. They also helped setup for the Easter egg hunt which is hosted by the Smithfield Chamber of Commerce.

The youth council will help with the setup for the scholarship pageant on Saturday, April 22<sup>nd</sup>.

The youth council is also going to help the Lions Club with their annual spaghetti dinner on Thursday, April 27<sup>th</sup>.

On Saturday, April 29<sup>th</sup> the youth council will help with the annual day of service.

The closing social will be held in June for the current youth council members.

**DISCUSSION ON THE UTAH WATERSHED COUNCIL ACT AND THE BEAR RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL.**

Andy Rasmussen, who works for the Langdon Group and is a resident of the city, reviewed a presentation about the Utah Watershed Council.

*\*\*\*Council Member Wade Campbell arrived at the city council meeting at 6:40 P.M.\*\*\**

The following slides were reviewed:

**Page 11: Local Watershed Councils**

In “a balance appropriate for the watershed” and “where feasible,” members\* shall represent the following interests:

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Indian Tribes
- Public Water Suppliers
- Water Planning and Research Institutions
- Water Quality
- Fish and Wildlife
- Water Dependent Habitat and Environments
- Watershed Management
- Mutual Irrigation Companies
- Local Sponsors of Reclamation Projects

A local council may also invite state and federal agencies to designate a liaison to the local watershed council.

**Page 12: Local Watershed Councils (Cont.)**

**Role:**

- Similar to Utah Watershed Council, but at local level:
  - Encourage and facilitate discussion and collaboration.
  - Facilitate communication and coordination among state and federal agencies in the implementation of water-related activities.
- Communicate local issues, concerns, and priorities to the Utah Watershed Council.
- Those located in the Colorado River Basin are also to advise the newly created Colorado River Authority.

**Page 13: What Watershed Councils Are:**

(a) develop diverse and balanced stakeholder forums for discussion of water policy and resource issues at watershed and state levels that are not vested with regulatory, infrastructure financing, or enforcement powers or responsibilities; and

(b) use local expertise and resources found in universities and other research institutions or in regional, state, and federal agencies.

**Page 14: What Watershed Councils Are Not:**

“(A)re ~~not vested~~ burdened with regulatory, infrastructure financing, or enforcement powers or responsibilities...”

**Page 15: Local Watershed Councils Convening Soon**

The following groups will make up the Great Salt Lake Watershed Council: Bear River Watershed Council, Weber River Watershed Council, Jordan River Watershed Council, Utah Lake Watershed Council, and the West Desert Watershed Council.

**Page 16: Local Watershed Councils Organizing Process**

- Take “Nominations” and review names with key stakeholders
- Organizing Documents
- Utah Watershed Council Grants Certification

**Page 20: Summary of Certification Process**

- 1) Convene organized local council
- 2) Council drafts letter requesting

certification from state council

- states membership
- details how they meet code

- 3) Meet with state council for discussion and certification

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF JEANCARLO HALE, EVELYN JACKMAN, TAYLOR LEE, JORGE MANAN-MORENO AND LAZARO SOTO, SR. AS MEMBERS OF THE SMITHFIELD CITY MULTI-CULTURAL COMMITTEE.**

Mayor Monson mentioned the proposed multi-cultural committee members will be volunteers.

Some of the items they will work on is helping with the September 11<sup>th</sup> day of service as well as assisting the library board when needed.

\*\*\*A motion to appoint Jeancarlo Hale, Evelyn Jackman, Taylor Lee, Jorge Manan-Moreno and Lazaro Soto, Sr. as members of the Smithfield City Multi-Cultural Committee was made by Sue, seconded by Wade and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF JAMES L. (JAMIE) ANDERSON AS A MEMBER OF THE SMITHFIELD CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.**

Mayor Monson mentioned Jamie is willing to serve on the planning commission if appointed.

Wade stated Jamie is educated and informed as well as good to work with.

\*\*\*A motion to appoint James L. Anderson as a commissioner on the Smithfield City Planning Commission was made by Wade, seconded by Sue and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF THE LIBRARY ROOF REPAIR PROJECT.**

Craig mentioned the parapet repair on the library roof was previously approved.

There are several holes in the roof of the old portion of the library building. The bid from Homer Roofing to redo the roof and install a new membrane of 60 mil is \$56,762.

The bid does not include any of the work which needs to be done inside the building where the water damage occurred.

Mayor Monson mentioned there are flooring, wall and ceiling issues from the parapet leak.

Curtis asked if a five-year warranty is standard? Craig replied residential projects are typically longer but a commercial flat roof typically has a five-year warranty.

Wade asked if 60 mil is the thickest membrane available? Craig replied he was not sure. The quote matches the thickness of the membrane on the new portion of the library roof.

Wade asked if the roof on the new section is okay? Craig replied it is.

Jon asked if the parapet repair would be part of this project? Craig replied it is a different project and not part of this bid.

Jon asked if Homer Roofing is doing the parapet repair project as well? Craig stated that is correct.

\*\*\*A motion to approve the bid from Homer Roofing in the amount of \$56,762.48 for the library building roof repair 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 APPROVAL OF PURCHASING A DIESEL EXHAUST REMOVAL SYSTEM.**

Fire Chief Jeff Peterson mentioned it is unheard of to not have an exhaust removal system in a fire department. Especially where the building is staffed 24/7. It is needed for safety. The goal is to help reduce cancer in firefighters as they have a much higher risk of cancer than non-firefighters. The equipment will keep from the fumes settling on the equipment and uniforms. The staff will not have to inhale the fumes as well. There are known cancer causing agents in exhaust fumes.

There are two different systems to consider. A filter system or a point capture system. The point capture system hooks directly onto the vehicles. The equipment automatically releases when the vehicle pulls away to go on a call.

Jon asked if the cost of the two systems is the same? Chief Peterson replied the filter system is approximately 33% cheaper but is much more costly to maintain long term as the filters must be replaced. The filters would be in a system which is attached to the roof of the building so they can be hard to access. Both systems are common in fire stations.

Chief Peterson recommended the capture system over the filter system. With the capture system the staff will not have to breathe exhaust fumes. With the filter system the staff would continue to breathe the exhaust fumes. Wade mentioned the capture system is similar to what is located in large automotive repair facilities.

\*\*\*A motion to approve the Plymovent diesel exhaust removal system for nine emergency vehicles that back in the apparatus bays was made by Sue, seconded by Wade and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF RAPID KEY ACCESS SYSTEM.**

Fire Chief Jeff Peterson mentioned the International Fire Code requires any business with a sprinkling system to allow the fire department to have access to the building in case of an emergency. This is typically done with a key box system. The Knox Company specializes in this type of system. The main issue or concern is the control of the master key. Right now there are 28 businesses in Smithfield with sprinkling systems including Sky View High School. It is the responsibility of the fire department to maintain access to the master keys. The only way to get the master key is through the Knox system if the city decides to implement this device. Local key companies cannot duplicate the Knox master key.

Six master boxes are needed for the local fire department. Three will go in the three fire engines and the other three will go in the staff vehicles. A pin number is required to access the master key in the Knox box. The system keeps a log of who enters the access box as well as the time it was accessed. It also records when the master key was put back. All access is recorded. If needed the city can prove who accessed the key and when. There will be less liability for the city with a Knox box system.

Chief Peterson mentioned one person, per shift, will have access to the Knox box. It is controlled similar to the medicine box safes.

Wade asked if the local businesses could pay a portion of the Knox box required at their facility? Chief Peterson replied the businesses could be contacted in this regard but so far, they had not been contacted.

Wade stated he hoped the businesses would pay, at least a portion of the cost, for the box at their location. The residents of the city should not pay for devices used at businesses. Chief Peterson replied he would have Assistant Chief Jeremy Hunt reach out to each business about the request.

Jon asked if the keys at the businesses would be more secure? Chief Peterson replied that is correct. Jon mentioned this could be an incentive for the businesses where it makes access more secure.

Wade stated he supported implementing a Knox box based system but did not want the city paying the entire cost for the device used at each business. Jon concurred.

Chief Peterson asked for approval to purchase the six boxes needed for the city vehicles now. A decision on how much to charge the businesses could be made at a later time.

\*\*\*A motion to approve the purchase of six Knox Box units for internal use at the Fire Department was made by Wade, seconded by Jon and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

<b>CONTINUED DISCUSSION AND UPDATE ON THE FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET WHICH IS THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024.</b>
--

Craig informed the council of some proposed changes to the new budget.

The part-time wages in the Parks Department was originally calculated incorrectly and has been adjusted to \$103,918.

In the Water Enterprise Fund, \$50,000 has been added to replace two pressure-reducing valves and \$60,000 has been added to replace the roof on the one-million-gallon tank.

In the Cemetery Department, \$70,000 has been added to replace the waterline from the golf course to the cemetery.

Jon asked the size of the pipe? Josh replied it is a six-inch steel line.

The health insurance renewal came back at a 25% increase. The broker for the city is putting the city out to bid as a 25% increase is not sustainable.

The public safety utility fee, \$4.00 per month, is going away in July at the recommendation of the city auditor and state auditor's office. How will this \$250,000 revenue shortfall be replaced? The options are to consider adjusting the property tax rate or doing nothing. If nothing is done to replace the revenue then items in the general fund will have to be cut.

Wade stated he wished the property tax rate had been held in 2022. Something must be done this year in this regard.

Wade stated he did not support increasing the wages of the city council or mayor.

Wade asked how much the city budget is? Craig replied the total budget is approximately nineteen million dollars.

Wade stated increasing the property tax rate or holding it the same as the previous year is not popular but he has regretted not doing it twice in the past while he has been serving as a council member. Mayor Monson mentioned last year water, sewer and garbage fees were increased so the property tax rate was not held the same as the previous year. Mayor Monson stated she supported holding the same rate as in the past.

Curtis asked what items would be cut? Craig replied it would require cutting major services and programs. Curtis asked for better clarification on what would be cut. Craig replied all non-essential programs such as the youth council, senior citizen program, and historical society would be the first to go. Then the library, parks, cemetery and other maintenance related departments would have to be cut back. Essential services such as police, fire and streets are all essential services.

Curtis asked if a certain percentage would be cut in each department? Craig replied to cut \$200,000 from the general fund will require some major cuts to services and programs.

Wade stated sewer, water, police and fire are all important departments. The rec center, library and others can be cut if needed.

Craig informed the council he would come back in May with a list of proposed cuts for the council to consider. Curtis stated he needed to better understand exactly what items or programs would be cut and would like to see it in writing.

Jon stated holding the property tax rate the same as previous years is misleading in his mind. The state considers it a property tax increase if the rate is held the same as the previous year.

Sue stated nobody wants to pay more but costs have risen on the services and programs provided by the city.

Curtis mentioned one of the biggest costs of the city is wages and benefits. Wade replied if benefits are cut or reduced then the city will lose employees. Craig mentioned the city is competing with other local cities for employees. All cities have fairly similar benefits. If the benefits are reduced when compared to other cities, the city will most likely lose several employees.

Craig reviewed several water related projects the council needs to discuss on how to proceed or not proceed on.

The city is delinquent in water storage and needs a new water tank. The estimated cost is \$5,500,000 to \$6,000,000 depending on the location where the tank is built.

The steel waterline which runs from the top of Smithfield Canyon to the city was installed in 1923 and needs to be replaced. The approximate project cost is \$6,000,000.

Replacing all of the existing undersized six-inch waterlines with eight-inch waterlines has an approximate cost of \$9,000,000.

Growth, in the form of impact fees, can help pay for the new water tank.

The spring collection waterline and replacing the existing six-inch waterlines is considered maintenance and cannot be paid for with impact fees.

Costs are rising significantly. A sewer project was originally estimated to cost approximately \$1,000,000 and ended up costing over \$3,000,000 when the project was completed. The original estimate was from approximately four years ago.

There is approximately \$4,000,000 in the water fund balance so there is not enough funding on-hand to pay for any of the projects. Basically, the only two options are to bond or do nothing.

Jon asked if grant funding could be obtained to pay for any of the projects? Craig replied the city applied for grant funding in the past and had been denied. One of the key components of the grants is the MAGI (Modified Adjusted Gross Income) of the city. The city is higher than other places who have applied so the other cities received the funding. The staff will continue to look for and apply for grant funding when possible.

Jon asked if the MAGI is the average income of the residents of the city? Craig replied that is correct.

Curtis mentioned the council and mayor toured the area where the spring waterline is located up the canyon a couple of years ago. The waterline is leaking and most likely a considerable amount of water will be saved if a new waterline is installed. Josh stated the line is a low-pressure



waterline so it is hard to know where it is leaking and where the waterline is next to a creek in most cases it leaks into the creek and is not visible.

Josh informed the council the spring waterline is usually repaired at least twice per year when noticeable leaks are seen. Craig mentioned the spring waterline pipe is an old lead jointed pipe.

Josh reviewed some waterline break photos as well as the costs associated with a waterline repair. The average cost per repair is approximately \$13,000. The city pays approximately \$200,000 per year in waterline repair costs.

Jon asked if a bond is approved by the voters? Craig replied it is not; the city council approves bonding.

Mayor Monson asked the council how they would like to proceed? Wade replied he did not like loans/bonds or debt of any kind. Approximately \$19,200,000 is needed for these projects. Public input is needed before a decision can be made. Justin replied public hearings are required before bonds can be approved. Wade stated a presentation needs to be made to the residents to let them know what is needed and the associated cost. Jon mentioned part of the project can be paid for with growth but most of the work needing to be done is on aging infrastructure. Craig concurred. Curtis mentioned he would estimate around 80% of what is needed is for aging infrastructure not new growth. Jon mentioned the residents need to be informed the majority of what is needed is due to aging infrastructure and not growth. Wade mentioned everyone in the city will pay the cost so everyone should be involved in the decision of how to proceed. Jon stated more information is needed before an informed decision can be made. Deon stated the costs of recent projects have been high. The costs of the new projects need to be determined so the council is comfortable with the decision and knowing if the city bonds there is enough funding to cover the project costs.

Wade asked Chief Allen if one new police officer is enough? Chief Allen replied at this time no; one is not enough. Wade replied the police department needs to be properly funded in order to succeed. The department has been underfunded since it was created. The department is currently understaffed. The current city code cannot be properly enforced because of a lack of staff. Two new officers is still not enough to cover the shortfall. Chief Allen replied if a focus of the city council is code enforcement, then more bodies are needed. Wade stated code enforcement needs to be better done. Wade stated he supported funding two new police officers rather than one. Curtis mentioned each department needs more employees to function better. Wade replied the public works department has almost the same number of employees as it did fifteen years ago.

Curtis asked when the golf course will open? Chad Daniels replied he thought best case would be around April 21<sup>st</sup>. Curtis mentioned revenue is currently being lost by the golf course not being open so they will be struggling as well. Chad replied many tournaments are scheduled. Normally the golf course opens in March but this year it will be in April.

Curtis asked if the golf course is experiencing snow mold problems like Utah State University is? Chad replied the greens did well over the winter. The snow is melting fast. Warm weather is needed and the golf course will be fine.

Jon asked Chad if he was aware irrigation water was being put in the irrigation canal? Chad replied he was aware and all of the gates are currently closed. Jon asked if there were any snow dams in the canal? Chad replied water is flowing all of the way through the course in the canal. There are not any issues.

Mayor Monson mentioned one thing she learned at a Utah League of Cities and Towns training is the city is in the business of providing a quality of life and a place for people to want to live. A good quality of life is needed for those residing in the city.

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF THE 2023 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE.**

Clay mentioned the state requires the plan to be updated periodically.

Public Works Director Josh Wright and Clay revised the existing water conservation plan to meet state requirements.

Curtis asked if the document will be posted on the website? Clay replied after it is approved it can be posted online.

Clay mentioned the new version is much more thorough than previous versions.

Mayor Monson mentioned the three goals of the city in the plan are as follows:

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).

\*\*\*A motion to adopt the Water Conservation Plan Update 2023 was made by Wade, seconded by Jon and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

**PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING ORDINANCE 23-11, 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".**

Craig mentioned the proposed ordinance would change the due date on business license renewals from December 31<sup>st</sup> to January 31<sup>st</sup>.

The fees listed in this section in the code would be moved to the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City.

A standard \$50 late fee would be changed to a fee that is 1.5 times the original license fee.

*\*\*\*The public hearing was opened at 7:40 P.M.\*\*\**

There were not any comments or questions.

*\*\*\*The public hearing was closed at 7:40 P.M.\*\*\**

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-11.**

Wade suggested changing “his license” to “their license”.

*\*\*\*A motion to adopt Ordinance 23-11, 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” amending “his license” to “their license” was made by Wade, seconded by Sue and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\**

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

No Vote: None

**PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING ORDINANCE 23-15, 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”.**

Clay informed the council that FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) has requirements the city must have in their code so people can apply for flood insurance. FEMA is updating their maps this year and requiring the city code to be updated. The proposed ordinance has been reviewed and approved by the state as well as FEMA to make sure it meets their requirements.

*\*\*\*The public hearing was opened at 7:43 P.M.\*\*\**

There were not any comments or questions.

*\*\*\*The public hearing closed at 7:43 P.M.\*\*\**

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON ORDINANCE 23-15.**

Clay mentioned the new FEMA flood map goes into effect on May 9, 2023. FEMA is the one who creates and supplies the flood map.

*\*\*\*A motion to adopt Ordinance 23-15, 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" was made by Jon, seconded by Wade and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

**PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING RESOLUTION 23-04, A RESOLUTION UPDATING THE PREVAILING FEE SCHEDULE OF THE CITY SPECIFICALLY THE GREEN WASTE AND RECYCLING UTILITY RATES.**

Mayor Monson mentioned a new garbage service provider will take over on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

The city has contracted with Econo Waste.

The city is going to purchase the black, blue and green garbage cans from Logan City.

The city council previously voted to keep recycling and green waste services in the city after the contract ends with Logan City on June 30<sup>th</sup>.

The proposed rates will be as follows starting in July 2023:

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

\*\*\*The public hearing opened at 7:46 P.M.\*\*\*

David Forrester asked if the current garbage service price will stay the same or will it change as well? Mayor Monson replied the current garbage service price would stay the same.

\*\*\*The public hearing closed at 7:47 P.M.\*\*\*

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE VOTE ON RESOLUTION 23-04.**

Jon mentioned some residents don't care about recycling and throw all of their waste in the black garbage can.

Jon asked if the city pays for the tonnage delivered to the recycling facility? Craig replied that is correct and that cost is included in the proposed fee.

Jon asked if the council should consider recycling be optional like green waste? Craig replied in a previous city council meeting the council voted to keep recycling service mandatory. A decision was needed so the garbage can purchase could be finalized and the contract with the carrier completed. The city plans to purchase black, green and blue cans from Logan City.

Jon asked if the green waste can is optional? Craig replied it is optional but does have a 12-month commitment if someone wants the service.

Mayor Monson mentioned the green waste bins the city used to have at Forrester Acres are now gone permanently as Logan City no longer offers this service.

Jon asked if the 12-month timeline on the green waste cans will start on July 1<sup>st</sup>? Craig replied that is correct.

\*\*\*A motion to adopt Resolution 23-04, a Resolution amending the green waste and recycling utility fees starting on July 1, 2023 was made by Wade, seconded by Jon and the vote was unanimous.\*\*\*

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

No Vote: None

#### **DISCUSSION ON POTENTIAL FLOODING ISSUES AND CONCERNS.**

Mayor Monson informed the council they need to decide how they want to handle flooding related issues. Does the council want to supply sand and sandbags to the residents? There is a cost for sand and sandbags. Does the council want to pay for this?

Jon mentioned the biggest areas of concern will be within 100 yards of any river, stream, creek or canal. Summit Creek is not owned or controlled by the city. The city has bridges which cross Summit Creek. The city needs to focus its efforts on keeping the river flowing and from backing up.

Wade stated he had three areas of concern: Summit Creek, Dry Canyon Road from 1000 East going east and the Petersen property at about 400 North 400 East. The Petersen property cannot be controlled as it is a groundwater issue.

Wade stated he agreed with Jon and the bridges and culverts need to be monitored and kept clear of debris from clogging these areas.

Wade expressed concern that people who don't live in flood areas are taking sandbags. Sandbags should be kept for those people residing in flooding areas mainly along Summit Creek. The city needs to have sandbags on hand to help with flooding along the creek. Mayor Monson mentioned it is very hard for the staff to know which residents can have sandbags and which residents cannot.

Craig informed the council the city has sandbags on hand to help with city related response such as the issue at 300 South 1000 East.

Public Works Director Josh Wright mentioned when the city handed out sandbags over 3,500 were taken in less than one hour.

Wade stated sandbags need to be ready and available for those residing along the Summit Creek corridor.

Josh mentioned the city has sandbags available for emergency issues or breaches.

Mayor Monson thanked the Public Works Department for their quick response to the 300 South 1000 East flooding situation. Due to the quick response no homes were flooded.

Curtis asked how many sandbags are on-hand at the maintenance shop? Josh replied the city has around 15,000 sandbags and approximately 50-60 tons of sand. The city had 400 filled sandbags on-hand and used them at the 300 South 1000 East flood.

Wade asked if volunteers are needed to fill sandbags? Craig replied not at this time. The issue is the sandbags deteriorate very quickly so they should only be filled if they are going to be used. Where the sand has moisture in it once the moisture leaves the sandbags turn hard like concrete.

Curtis mentioned a local LDS Church stake filled 800 sandbags and will fill another 200. Whomever resides in the stake can use them if needed.

Curtis expressed concern about children being able to access Summit Creek at Mack Park. The water is really flowing and high. Curtis did not want any youth getting swept away in the river. Curtis suggested putting up signage or roping off the area along the creek at Mack Park.

Mayor Monson mentioned one of the focus points of the day of service will be for people to clean the storm drains and curb and gutter in front of their homes so the water can flow freely.

#### **CITY MANAGER REPORT**

Craig mentioned the progress on the new well project. The work on 100 West has been completed. The only portion of that part of the project which is left to complete is tying the service into 100 North. UDOT (Utah Department of Transportation) will not allow the work to be completed until asphalt is available in the next few weeks.

The project will be complete by June 1<sup>st</sup> which is the completion date which was established for the project.

The main disconnect for the building will not ship until sometime in November.

Facer Excavating plans to work on the 600 West sewer project starting on Monday, April 24<sup>th</sup>. The project will take a couple of weeks to complete.

Facer Excavation and the city staff are doing a walk through of the areas with settlement problems to determine how to fix these areas. These areas were part of the 600 West sewer project.

Wade asked when water from the new well can go into the culinary water system? Craig replied by mid to late June.

Wade mentioned the well tested at approximately 3,000 gallons per minute. How many gallons will it run at when online? Craig replied around 2,400 to 2,500 gallons per minute.

Wade asked if the depth of the well was about 900 feet? Craig replied he thought it was approximately 917 feet.

<p><b>COUNCIL MEMBER AND MAYOR REPORTS</b> <b>ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION</b></p>
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Sue did not have any additional items to report.

Deon mentioned the winners of the Arbor Day poster contest for Health Days will be coming to the Wednesday, May 10<sup>th</sup> city council meeting.

The annual Lions Club spaghetti dinner fundraiser will be held on Thursday, April 27<sup>th</sup> from 5:00 – 7:30 P.M.

The Red Cross will host a blood drive, in the city, on Monday, May 15<sup>th</sup>.

For the day of service, the Lions Club hopes to make 20 beds for families in need. A grant pays for materials for the project.

Recently, the Lions Club checked 1,500 pairs of eyeglasses and hopes to check that many more before their upcoming humanitarian aid trip.

Curtis mentioned some of the rules for the Health Days parade have been changed this year because of an accident which occurred in another city last year. Standing or sitting in the bed of a vehicle is not allowed. People must be inside the cab of the vehicle. If people are riding on a float, they must have something they can hold onto at all times.

The staff has a concern the area where the booths will go during Health Days might still be too muddy from the wet winter.

Last year, a project started on the softball diamonds where the old dirt was going to be hauled out and new dirt hauled in. The project was not completed before winter. The project will need to be finished when the grounds dry out. Until the project is finished the fields cannot be used.

All outdoor sports programs have been delayed because the fields are unusable because of the snow.

The council determined they will walk the parade route during the Health Days parade.

Jon stated he is going to have a work order created so the city staff can review the soffit and fascia that is falling off of the north end of the senior center.

Wade stated some residents have told him the Health Days parade is becoming too commercial. The schools have become less involved over time and more businesses are participating than ever before. Curtis informed Wade he should let the parade committee know of his concerns as the parade is reviewed on a yearly basis.

Mayor Monson mentioned the scholarship pageant will be held on Saturday, April 22<sup>nd</sup> at 7:00 P.M. The event is free. Kari Hoggan is overseeing the program this year.

The day of service will be held on Saturday, April 29<sup>th</sup>. The intent is to have more resident and neighborhood involvement than city staff involvement. The goal is to have neighbors help neighbors. The day will be based and coordinated out of the senior center parking lot. The city will provide garbage bags. Residents should bring tools such as shovels and rakes. Two dumpsters are being brought in and will be at the senior center.

Mayor Monson attended the opening of the veteran's center in Logan next to the Cache Valley Fun Park. It was named after resident Dan Gyllenskog. The intent is to start supporting more veterans on a local level. Right now there are approximately 17,000 veterans residing in Cache Valley.

Curtis mentioned some of the funding recently approved by the legislature, \$500,000, would help veterans who are first time homebuyers.

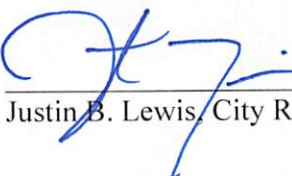
Mayor Monson read the Arbor Day Proclamation. Saturday, May 13<sup>th</sup> will be Arbor Day in the city.

*\*\*\*Jon made a motion to adjourn at 8:18 P.M.\*\*\**

**SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kristi Monson, Mayor

**ATTEST:**

  
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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, April 12, 2023**. The meeting will begin at 6:30 P.M.

5:30 – 6:30 P.M. - Question and answer session with Senator Chris Wilson.

Welcome/pledge of allegiance and thought/prayer by Mayor Monson

1. Approval of the city council meeting minutes from March 22, 2023.
2. Youth Council Report
3. Discussion on the Utah Water Shed Council Act and the Bear River Watershed Council.
4. Discussion and possible approval of Jeancarlo Hale, Evelyn Jackman, Taylor Lee, Jorge Manan-Moreno and Lazaro Soto, Sr. as members of the Smithfield City Multi-Cultural Committee.
5. Discussion and possible approval of James L. (Jamie) Anderson as a member of the Smithfield City Planning Commission.
6. Discussion and possible approval of the library roof repair project.
7. Discussion and possible approval of purchasing a diesel exhaust removal system.
8. Discussion and possible approval of rapid key access system.
9. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Resolution 23-04, a Resolution updating the Prevailing Fee Schedule of the City specifically the green waste and recycling utility rates.
10. Discussion and possible vote on Resolution 23-04.
11. Continued discussion and update on the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget which is the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.
12. Discussion and possible approval of the 2023 Water Conservation Plan update.

Smithfield City Council Meeting Minutes, April 12, 2023

13. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Ordinance 23-11, 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”.
14. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-11.
15. Public Hearing for the purpose of discussing Ordinance 23-15, 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”.
16. Discussion and possible vote on Ordinance 23-15.
17. Discussion on potential flooding issues and concerns.
18. City Manager Report
19. Council Member and Mayor Reports  
Arbor Day Proclamation

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.