

Public Facilities and Services

Providing safe, efficient, and cost-effective utility and public services is important to the residents of Smithfield. By managing the planning and programming of its major utility and infrastructure needs through a Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), the city can address the needs of the community and plan for and identify needed improvements. Along with the update of this General Plan, the city is also updating their Culinary Water Master Plan and preparing a new Stormwater Master Plan. A Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan was completed in 2012. Capital facilities are public structures and services that support the functions of the community, such as roads, water, sewer, schools, parks, public safety facilities, and libraries. The quality of capital facilities and the services they

provide can significantly influence the quality of life in Smithfield.

The CFP specifically addresses needs in several capital improvement categories, including culinary water, transportation, stormwater, public safety, parks and recreation, and administrative facilities. It also identifies the potential funding sources for the needed improvements (including the development of impact fee structures). Smithfield must be forward thinking in determining when and how to finance projects, and the best mechanism for financing, as the costs of improvements can be significant and will require disciplined management and prioritization.

Water Resources

Smithfield City's water system is supplied by three sets of springs and two wells. These include Miles Springs, Peterson Springs, and other springs located in Smithfield Canyon. The wells are located in Forrester Acres and on the east bench near the golf course and 1000 East. In addition to this culinary water, Smithfield City is served by two secondary water systems. One of these is owned and operated by the city and the other is

maintained by Smithfield Irrigation Company. The sources of water for the secondary systems are the Logan Hyde Park Smithfield Canal and the Logan and Northern Canal supplied by the Logan River.

Growth will require new services and additional water. As this occurs, a combination of improved water efficiency and new capital improvements to the system become important. Smithfield is updating their Water Master Plan and is



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continuously examining their need for additional sources of water (both culinary and secondary) that will be needed to supply the future demand.

In 2011 an update to the city's existing water model was performed on the entire water system reviewing and updating to include any changes in the existing pipe sizes and to add the subdivisions that have been developed since the completion of the 2005 water model. The model was updated to allow the city to continue to verify that the water system has adequate capacity to serve new developments as they are being planned

and reviewed. Periodic updates of the existing model are important to avoid placing too much demand on any portion of the system from new or re-developmen The model identified some areas that were deficient. Some locations cannot supply the required 20 psi during peak day demand and fire flow under two of the three conditions that are listed in the state code.

Existing and future water source, storage and distribution deficiencies and needs are addressed in the 2016 Water Master Plan.

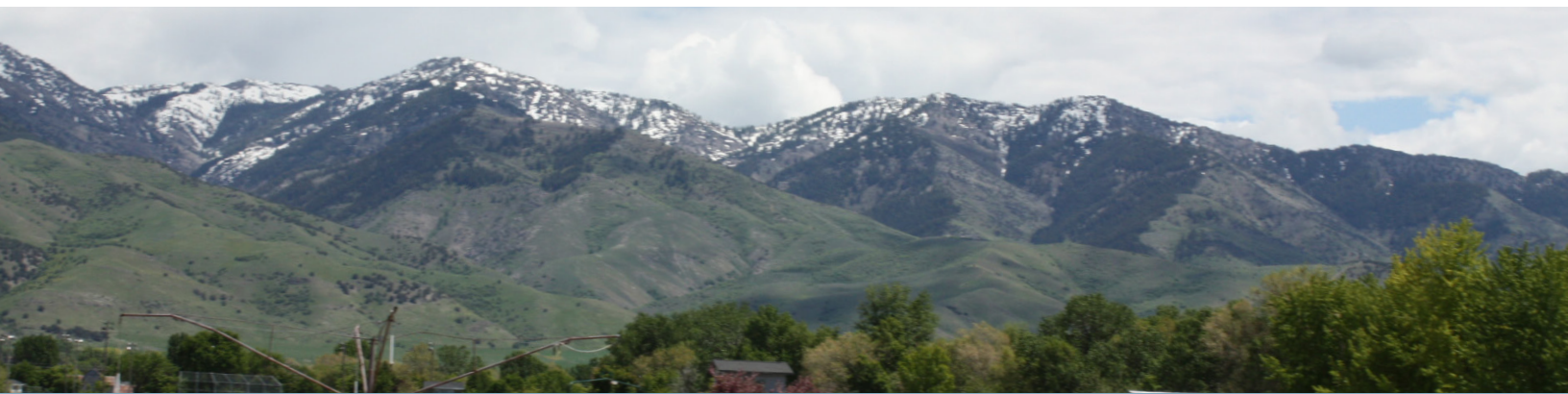
Sanitary Sewer

Collection System

Sunrise Engineering completed a sanitary sewer collection master plan in 2012. The master plan does not identify any capacity improvements that are needed within the next 10 years. Some existing pipes were found to have low velocities in the study and require more frequent inspection to check that the pipes are functioning properly. These pipes may need to be cleaned more frequently than other pipes in the system. The plan identifies some project that will be needed in the distant future that Smithfield should continue to plan for.

Treatment

Smithfield City currently sends wastewater to the regional Logan Wastewater Treatment Facility. An alternative to this current scenario would be to construct a local wastewater treatment facility. Smithfield City weighed existing costs for participating in regional treatment with costs for local wastewater treatment and found that participating in the development of a large regional plant that will be located in Logan was the best alternative for them.



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Storm Drain

Growth is generally accompanied by an escalation in storm water runoff. This is due to the increase in the amount of hard surfaces such as roofs and parking areas as new homes and businesses are constructed. The hard surfaces are less pervious than undeveloped lands, meaning that less storm water percolates into the ground, and instead runs downhill across the hard surfaces. The runoff has to be managed in order to minimize potential flooding risks.

A study of the southwest corner of the city was completed by J-U-B in 2013. A large portion of the city drains through the southwest corner. The study included a model to determine the pipe sizes needed to drain this area to the west along

1000 South. It also determined the size of a large regional detention pond that will be needed near the intersection of 1200 West and 1000 South. Storm water regulations for the State of Utah are evolving with regards to the flows that can be discharged from a given site during development or re-development. A new storm water master plan has been completed in 2016 for the entire city and based on the new regulations. The plan provides a conceptual storm water system to serve the city in the future and identifies size of collection pipes and regional detention facilities. The plan prioritizes the needed improvement projects for use in the evaluation of storm water impact fees.

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Library

Smithfield citizens have been dedicated to library service since pioneer days when a library was formed by the ward Sunday School in 1868. In 1917, a library commission was formed to further develop library services. A temporary reading room was set up in the 2nd ward tithing office building on west Center Street in the fall of 1917.

During this time the commission was in contact with the Carnegie Corporation in New York. A local architect, Fred J. Hodgeson, gave an estimated cost for a suitable building at \$20,000. The Carnegie Corporation made a grant of \$12,000, with the city pledging the balance. A prominent site for the new building was chosen at Main and Center.

The resident of Smithfield has always loved having their own library and the spirit that prompted a

Sunday School library has never dimmed. In 1932, Smithfield City acquired the art collection of the pioneer artist Mary Teasdale, which is housed in the library. The collection consists of 32 oils along with many other paintings of noted artists.

In 2014 the city raised funds to build a two-story 5,600-square-foot addition. The city added a building to the west and connected the two buildings with a hallway, thereby preserving the original facade of the Carnegie Library. The additional building helped bring the technology and collections into the 21st century as well as being compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, which has been a major issue with the original library.



Smithfield Public Library, date unknown



*Smithfield Public Library, 2015
photo credit: Jaren Thayne Photography*

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Fire Department

As with many communities in Cache Valley, the Smithfield Fire Department is largely volunteer. The Smithfield Fire Department provides fire protection within the corporate limits of Smithfield City. It also protects the communities of Hyde Park and Amalga, as well as the unincorporated area of Cache County surrounding Smithfield City. These additional coverage areas are contracted through inter-local agreements, which run on a five-year renewal basis. In addition to providing fire protection to these areas, the Smithfield Fire Department also supports and assists other departments in Cache Valley.

In 2003, a new 13,600-square-foot fire station was completed in Smithfield City. In 2004, a new substation was established in Hyde Park adjacent to the city offices to meet the needs of Hyde Park. This substation is staffed by volunteers living in Hyde Park.

Smithfield City, under contract with Cache County, operates an ambulance service 24-7 from the Smithfield Fire Station, staffed by two full-time firefighters/intermediate Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). The ambulance is staffed by on-call county intermediate EMTs. Volunteer EMTs make up the remainder of staffing for emergency medical response.



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Police Protection

In the summer of 2000, Smithfield City formed a municipal Police Department. The Smithfield City Police Department is an integral part of Smithfield's growing community. Their mission is to promote and sustain the distinguished quality of life by anticipating and responding to the community's need for peace and security, relief and emergency assistance, education and awareness, public service, and law enforcement. Before the Police Department was formed, Smithfield City contracted with the Cache County Sheriff's Office for police services.

The current force provides a wide range of law enforcement services, including patrol, investigation, community services, ordinance enforcement, the DARE program, and community security.



Jim Reese (center), Marshal, 1915



Public Facilities and Services

Goals, Objectives & Actions

GOAL

Public Facilities Goal 1: Develop guidelines and development agreements with new developments as they come to the community to reduce the cost to current residents and limit the impact to the City's current infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE

Protect the general tax payer and future occupants of developments within the City by requiring that safe and adequate roads, culinary water, sanitary sewer, park and open space lands, and other essential facilities are provided by, and at the expense of, the developer.

ACTION

TIMING

RESPONSIBILITY

Action A: Review and update the City's zoning ordinance and construction standards to assure developers comply with the standards of the City and State for the installation of water, sewer, roads, power, telephone, and other private utilities.

0 - 3 years

Staff/Planning
Mayor/City Council

Action B: Evaluate and update current impact fees to ensure they comply with state laws and allow the community to require new development to pay for its share and limit the burden on all services received. This includes but is not limited to roads, sewer, culinary water, secondary water, and parks. Fees must be consistent with state guidelines and requirements.

Every 5 years

Staff/Mayor/City
Council

Action C: Prepare and understand the potential impacts of proposed commercial and industrial developments on the City's water supply by updating master plans and capital facilities plans on a continual basis.

At least every 5
years or sooner if
major changes in
growth occur.

Staff/Mayor/City
Council

Action D: Wellhead and spring protection zones should be established, documented, and coordinated with the County.

0 - 2 years

Staff/Mayor/City
Council

Action E: Review and update capital improvement plans for all City services to address the needs of City facilities and understand any deficiencies now and in the future. Update the consolidated plan each year to ensure opportunities for funding from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) or Community Impact Board (CIB).

Every year for BRAG
Consolidated Plan
and every 2-3
years for Capital
Improvement Plans

Staff/Mayor/City
Council

Action F: Review rates, fees, and replacement funds to ensure that funding is available for capital expansion for facilities that are needed as a result of growth, and review funding mechanisms to help pay for current deficiencies in those facilities.

Every 3-5 years
based on growth.

Staff/Mayor/City
Council