



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Milford City Council will hold a Public Hearing Monday, October 7, 2019 at 7:00 pm. Public Hearing will be held in the Council Chambers of the Milford City Offices located at 26 South 100 West, Milford, Utah.

The purpose of the hearing is to provide information to consumers and hear public comment regarding the proposed rate increases relating to the culinary water project. The public is encouraged to attend.

Dated this 26th day of September, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY & POSTING

The undersigned, duly appointed and acting City Recorder does hereby certify that the above Notice of Public Hearing was posted in three public places within the Milford City Limits on this 26th day of September, 2019. These public places being 1) Milford City Office; 2) U.S. Post Office; and 3) Milford Public Library. The foregoing Notice and Agenda was also delivered to each member of the governing body and posted at utah.gov/pmnm, Milford City Facebook Page linked to www.milfordcityutah.com.



MONICA D. SEIFERS
MILFORD CITY RECORDER

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Milford will make efforts to provide reasonable accommodations to disabled members of the public in accessing City programs. Request for assistance can be made by contacting the City Recorder at 435.387.2711 at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting to be held.

**Milford City Council Public Hearing
Monday, October 7, 2019, 7:00 PM
Milford City Hall, 26 South 100 West
Milford, Utah 84751**

Members present: Mayor Nolan Davis, Council Members Russell Smith, Les Whitney, Ian Spaulding, Terry Wiseman, and Shane Yardley

Staff present: City Administrator Makayla Bealer, Administrative Assistant Lisa Thompson, City Recorder Monica Seifers, City Foreman Ben Stewart, Crew Member Riley Rose, and Sunrise Engineering - Jesse Ralphs and Jason Hardman

Visitors (Official Roster): Lyle and Janice Wiseman, Joe and Connie Puffer, Ann Buffington, Margaret Miller, Virginia Jones, Bryan Sherwood, Heather Sherwood, Neil Willis.

Nicole Acklin, Angie Barnes, Sarah Harding, Lawrence Roberts, and Heidi Thomas were also in attendance

Mayor Davis called the hearing to order at 7:02 PM announcing the purpose was to hear comment on the proposed water rate increase due to the water project. He welcomed the visitors asking them to silence their phones and sign in on the roster. When approaching the council to make comment or ask questions, please go to the mic and state your name for the record.

Mayor Davis opened with explaining that he had met with the city engineer, Jesse Ralphs with Sunrise Engineering, in 2015 and discussed doing a Water Master Plan to give recommendations on the Milford City Water System. After much discussion, the city applied for a SEARCH Grant from the USDA to complete the application for the Culinary Water Project. The city was awarded the grant for the SEARCH project which provided a lot of insight. The council and engineers have had numerous conversations over the past couple of years to try to implement a plan to meet the needs of the City of Milford to provide water and fire protection to the citizens in the future. We are putting a high demand on our water system and this council felt it was time to be proactive rather than keeping it on the back burner and letting future mayors and council members deal with it. This council knows that it needed to be looked at now. They know the project is not going to be met with a lot of favor, but we have to make sure there is a future for our kids and grandkids.

Milford City considered this project a few years back and then placed it on hold to obtain better funding. Jesse and Makayla have done a lot of work with USDA and preparing for the project. Our objective tonight is to give people a better understanding. This is one of the hardest projects and decisions the council has had to make.

Council Member Shane Yardley presented the project. (attached – posted for viewing on City Facebook page and website on October 1, 2019). Council Member Yardley felt that as a council they were tasked to take care of the city's infrastructure.

Mayor Davis called for comments or questions from the floor.

Virginia Jones: Two years ago, I have just been barely able to get into my new house, one that I will own. Right now, if that water bill goes up my house has got to go on the market. I have \$70 left after paying my bills every month and that is what I have to live on. That is a total of what I have to live on for that month after my bills are paid. After that, there is nothing. My house is having to go back on the market to try to even get out from under it because I can't do this, I can't do this. There are places on your list there that

I can see could be cut down. Why does the airport need new lines? You don't even have anybody at the airport hardly anymore. You had that fire out there, it handled it fine. There was not one problem when we had that big fire. You didn't need no more water than what we were getting out there then. Now, has something happened to that line that you're not getting the water at the airport anymore? No. I'm not going that route. That doesn't make any sense to me. Another thing I would like to bring up. All of these trucks and all of these things that come in and take the Milford City water, why are you not charging them more money instead of taking it from the citizens of this town that cannot afford it? Those trucks take 100,000 gallons of water - what do you charge them for it? Makayla - any idea what you charge one of those trucks?

Administrator Bealer: \$7.50 per 1,000 gallons.

Virginia Jones: Oh my God, that is almost less than what we are paying. That is less than what we are paying. No. No. Why should we have to pay this? And I know - at seniors tonight we talked about this - these seniors cannot afford anymore off of their thing. Our plates are full. You're killing us. If you want to go ahead with this and kill the rest of us off, go ahead. You will see the town with absolutely nobody living here like it already is now. You can't do this to us. You should be able to get that money built in other ways than through us. Everybody else is using our water too, not just the citizens. They need to be paying a hell of a lot more than what they are paying now. I know I can't do it. If it goes up you will see my house back on the market.

Mayor Davis: Thanks Virginia. In regards to a couple of your comments - we understand this is going to be a burden on some people and as we implement the project and set the new rates it is something that the council is going to look at. Years ago, we had a reduced rate and it was recommended by our auditors to do away with that reduced rate. I have sat down with Makayla and discussed this; it is something that we are going to have to look at. In regards to the 12-inch line going to the airport, we do not meet adequate fire protection anywhere going north of town. The only way we are going to do that is to put in a 12-inch line out there. If we were to have something happen out there with all of this traffic that comes in from SUU Aviation, if we had an accident out there, we would not be able to provide proper fire protection. There is also building going on out there. We are going to have a new state road shed locate out there that will tie into this line. When you look at the overall project, that is a very minimal cost for the advantage we will have. As for your question on bulk water sales- our bulk water sales years ago was very lucrative but our sales have decreased and we have very little right now. They are not a constant. We don't know if we will ever get back to where it was three to four years ago. We don't have the construction coming in like in the past. We are looking at the bulk water rates. This council feels bad about what they have to do. It is a tough decision but it is a decision that has to be made. Sometimes in this job, as a mayor or council member, you've got to make decisions that may adversely affect some people, but for the betterment and the long-range betterment of the community, these are some of the decisions that have to be made. We are going to try to work through them and we are willing to work and talk with people. We are not going to give up and turn our backs on them but people are going to have to be willing to come in and sit down and visit and see what we can do.

Virginia Jones: On the water tank up above me, the one that has been leaking so bad - why could that not be refurbished and lined so it could be usable? It has never been taken care of.

Mayor Davis: Okay, that was tied into the irrigation system and was strictly used for irrigation. Now we don't even use it because it was leaking and the city could not find a company that was willing to come in and try to refurbish or line that tank due to the way it was built back in the early 1940's. The way the liner

is, the way the seams are, they said it wouldn't even handle a bladder. So, we had to go ahead and quit using it and put a variable pump on our fire department well. Right now, that is only producing about 500 gpm. Our need for irrigation for our community with the ball parks, high school, grade school, cemetery, library, outweighs that by about 250 gpm. So, luckily, we have a well which was our secondary well that we are going to be able to tie into. This includes our golf course as well. We have a big need for irrigation water. We are going to be able to tie that system in to meet these irrigation needs. But as for refurbishing that tank, it is almost impossible. We searched high and low, looking as far as Idaho and Iowa and came up with nothing. Nobody was willing.

Virginia Jones: Why hasn't the tank at Baldy ever been refurbished?

Mayor Davis: Because it has to be drained. We have had them come in and dive it and minor repairs have been made. In order to make the major repairs it has to be completely drained and dry before they can go in and make repairs. I can let Jesse reiterate if he would like to.

Jesse Ralphs: Just like the mayor said, where that is your only tank there is no way to get in and do any work in it until it is drained which would leave you without any storage on the system for the length of time that would take to drain it, dry it, repair it, disinfect it, and then refill it.

Virginia Jones: How long does that take to do that?

Jesse Ralphs: We are estimating two to three months.

Virginia Jones: To do restoration at that tank alone?

Jesse Ralphs: Yep.

Virginia Jones: That just doesn't seem right to me. I am sorry. I mean, that just doesn't make sense to me because you can go in there – you can drain the tank and dry it out and clean it out and do whatever you have got to do and it seems to me that a month would be plenty of time to refurbish that tank.

Shane Yardley – Well, even at a month – a month of not having it service the community - is just not a feasible option.

Virginia Jones: No, it is not but if it wasn't such a long time to get it done, if we could find someone to get it done right away - the people in this town, I know would stock up their water in order to be able to go offline because I know these people in this town don't want all of these costs.

Shane Yardley: Correct me if I am wrong but I think that involves fire protection as well. There would not be adequate fire protection in the amount of time that tank was offline.

Mayor Davis: No, we would not meet adequate fire protection.

Jesse Ralphs: There are certain standards that the state requires that a water system meet. One of them is storage capacity and so if you were going off line for a week or a couple of days, that could be considered an emergency, but any length of time beyond that there is a reason to have the storage there. In addition to repairing the structural damage and deterioration one of the options that is being looked at is to line the interior of that tank so that going forward it lasts longer than it has in the past. The process of lining that tank can't happen until after the repairs are done and then there is a curing time that is required for that liner to be ready to be used and put water back in.

Virginia Jones: So, first you have to build a new tank in order to take that one down, right?

Jesse Ralphs: Correct.

Virginia Jones: And where will that tank go in?

Jesse Ralphs: It is probable that it will be just adjacent to the existing tank, right on the hill.

Virginia Jones: And how much is the cost of that tank?

Jesse Ralphs: I think it was about \$670,000. I don't have the exact amount but I could pull it up but I think it was about \$670,000, and the estimates...

Virginia Jones: ...and there aren't any other tanks that would be cheaper than that cost? What about the ones that sit up (inaudible)?

Jesse Ralphs: Like the existing one down by the cemetery? So, those are elevated tanks. They are actually more expensive to build and they are typically steel tanks. Concrete tanks, if built correctly, will typically outlast the steel tanks.

Virginia Jones: Well, that steel tank has been there for 100 years and just barely this last five to ten years started going bad.

Jesse Ralphs: But it hasn't been a culinary water tank, it has been used primarily, if I understand, over the last fifteen-twenty-three years for irrigation.

Virginia Jones: If we had one of those standing tanks like that, that would give us our water pressure back. That would give us all of that back plus and get rid of most of the cost.

Shane Yardley: Did you say that was more expensive to construct?

Jesse Ralphs: Yeah, an elevated steel tank like that would be more expensive than if you just had a tank on grade which is what is being proposed. It acts in series with the existing tank, so if you were to put it up higher you would create two different pressure zones and you would have to figure out how to operate the system that way.

Virginia Jones: Well, I don't know what you guys are going to do but I just can't afford - I can't do it. I can't be a part of taking care of it. I am sorry.

Ian Spaulding: Looking at the line items on there, it seems - regardless of whether items were taken away, reduced, or changed - in order to qualify for the grant there are certain requirements of what our per-unit connections need to be. So, even if we changed different elements of the plan, if we are going to be a part of project like this, to qualify for the grant the rates need to be up. The second part of my comment is how many years has it been since the last rate increase?

Shane Yardley: Thirteen.

Ian Spaulding: And what, approximately, would the rates be had the rates been increased, even just incrementally over the years? What would they be now?

Shane Yardley: It's been my understanding that we would be sitting pretty much exactly where we need to be for this project had they incrementally increased it two-three percent annually.

Ian Spaulding: So, since we can't go back in time, the only thing we can do then is to go forward with this, with that amount.

Virginia Jones: When they put that new water culinary system in, the city council and the mayor guaranteed the citizens that as soon as the loan was paid off our rates would go down and those rates have never gone down. And that was guaranteed. I've got city minutes from then.

Makayla Bealer: So, on the culinary well, as we refer to as the Mineral Mountain Well, that loan has not been paid off and will not be paid off until 2023.

Virginia Jones: Okay, and we were told that one would be paid off before 2000. That's what was in those planning minutes.

Makayla Bealer: That project happened in 2000, and it went into...

Virginia Jones: Okay, then it was 2010 when that was supposed to be totally paid off. That was what was in those minutes. And there is a lot of people asking that question right now. Why are we still paying on that culinary system when it should have been paid off nine years ago?

Makayla Bealer: So, the project, from my understanding - I was not affiliated with the city at this time - but they started the culinary well and the loan went into effect in 2003. They had a twenty-year loan, so twenty years would be 2023.

Virginia Jones: Okay, I hope you guys put out the right information to the people. Not put out something that they will have to accept and then ten years down the line, oh no - that's not true.

Shane Yardley: As a fairly new council member I feel like that is a difficult promise to make to the citizens because you don't know what you are going to be faced with after the loan is paid off. We could not foresee the deterioration of the water system to this extent at this time. So, I just feel like that is a difficult promise to make to the citizens.

Mayor Davis: And in regards to the information, Virginia, this is why this council is holding this second public hearing, to try to be as transparent as we can and try to get as much information out there as possible. This has always been the problem in the past with other entities, whether here or somewhere else, is a lack of transparency and that is one thing we want to be is completely transparent with this community on what we are doing with every penny that we have got and what we are doing with it.

Virginia Jones: Thank you. That is what we expect.

Mayor Davis: As for the question about the funding, this is probably the best opportunity we have for funding. In talking with the USDA, the chances if we would have waited another year or two years we wouldn't have got near the funding for this project. It would have been a lot less grant and more loan with probably a higher interest rate. We did talk about the possibility of going to the Community Impact Board (CIB) for funding but, if this would have been done ten years ago it could have went to CIB and probably got a 50/50 grant-loan at about 2%. The CIB has completely changed their thought process on the funding that they give out and ninety percent of them now are 100% loan. I did run this past Gary Zabriskie, who works with Five County Association of Governments, and we had a discussion and he said the chances of Milford City walking into the CIB, which is made up of thirteen people from throughout the state - including the state treasurer - and getting a 50/50 grant-loan is probably slim to none right now. He said if you want to walk in and ask for a 100% loan, they would give it to you, but to ask for part of it as a grant, you really are going to have to do some fast talking. I've sat in on enough meetings at the CIB Funding

over the last four to five years, I can pretty much tell you that was what the CIB was going to tell us so we didn't try to pursue it. That is why when Jesse and Makayla came back with the idea of working with USDA, we went that route and that is where we are at today.

Virginia Jones: Well, I just hope that you guys can get this solved without running people like me out of town.

Mayor Davis: That is what we are going to try to do, Virginia.

Makayla Bealer: So, Virginia, the city office staff are currently working with Five County to find programs that will assist. Five County does not offer any assistance for water but they do offer HEAT and some other benefit enrollment centers and so Milford City staff have agreed that if they go ahead with this project and do the rate increase, our staff will be happy to help anybody apply and work through that so be sure to come in and see us and we will be happy to help you.

Virginia Jones: Thank you, that is all I need to hear.

Mayor Davis: And on that, I will be getting all the referrals when I meet with Five County on Wednesday so I will be sitting down with them.

Virginia Jones: I know HEAT is coming next week but that doesn't take care of all the bills, ya know.

Janice Wiseman: I just want to know why, if our water supply is up on that hill, why our well is way over there? That seems to me like you are going uphill.

Mayor Davis: Everything west of the tracks has arsenic in it. That's why we had to abandon the well we have out just south of the golf course, because we did not meet the state limits for arsenic.

Janice Wiseman: So, everything this side has arsenic. Why is that?

Mayor Davis: Yes, and the farther west we go the higher the arsenic level is in the water.

Janice Wiseman: And why is that?

Mayor Davis: Probably due to the materials out there with the mining and everything. But where we are getting the water that is coming off the east bench is cleaner and clearer water.

Janice Wiseman: Oh, okay. It just didn't make sense to me.

Connie Puffer: Joe and I just built a home on 700 West. It is clear to me that you guys have done a lot of ground work on this project. I just want to say that I had access to it on the internet at home but couldn't print it and I think a handout would have been nice for those of us who were unable to see the written material. Three or four years ago I had the opportunity to go to Texas and see my sister. She lives in Pampa, and it is a small town about the same size as Milford, and it is a beautiful little town but I noticed as we pulled in to town that it was completely brown. The trees were dying, the shrubs were dying, the grass was brown and when I asked my sister about this, she said no one can afford to water their yards. I'm worried that Milford residents might find themselves in the same situation. I don't want Milford, our beautiful little town, to be a brown town like Pampa, Texas was. So, that is concern for me. I kind of echo and sympathize with the message we have heard from Virginia that this is going to be hard for some folks. I have members of my own family who are going to struggle with this. So, it sounds to me like you are aware of those issues and you are trying to come up with solutions for everyone and I appreciate that. Joe and I came tonight because we are putting in our landscaping and I'm trying to decide grass or rocks

and I am hoping the information that you have given tonight will help us make a good decision on how we should go, but thank you for the information and if you would print handouts that would be helpful. Thank you.

Makayla Bealer: We actually have some handouts in the office and anyone is welcome to come in and get them.

Mayor Davis: Thanks Connie, I appreciate that comment, and as for the comment that you made on the grass turning brown, that has been in every one of our conversations and every one of our meetings. That is one of our biggest fears. We have to set a rate to meet the USDA state regulations to get the funding and what we are doing is based on selling water to the citizens of Milford so we have got to set our base rate so that we know we can make that payment. As for the overages, if use goes up in the summer, like at my house, I think the citizens are really going to have to take notice on when they are watering, how much they are watering, if they are watering in the middle of the day...and in some places- and I have had this visit with my mom because she has a big yard – and to go to zero scape in the yard, and she is looking at doing this to cut her water. The disadvantage she has is when that house was built by her uncle many years ago, he brought all that dirt in to build it up so he could build a basement, well it is strictly sand so if she don't water every day it turns yellow on her and she gets quite upset about having a yellow yard so we have got to try to think of something different. But that is a concern that we have, we hope that people will take a look at how they water and adjust how they water rather than just completely abandon the idea and not water their grass and let it die. I am like you, Connie, I don't want to see the town turn into a great big brown spot. Thanks for your comments.

Ian Spaulding: As the city council has been gathering information on different opportunities that may or may not be available - as far as potential reduced rates- what suggestions would some of our people have that might fall under that category that would help us gather that information on how many people in our town meet some of those needs? We know this is a delicate situation and we don't want to intrude on anybody's privacy but if we are trying to gather information to make adequate knowledge of that, what would be a good way? Is the seniors center a possible way that we could take some surveys, some polls? I am just wondering, I don't know what we can do but we need accurate information on how many people are in a position where this increased rate would just put them over the edge.

Virginia Jones: The Senior Citizen Center would be a good place to get the information, the churches would be a good place. Those that get HEAT assistance and food stamps. There are so many of us out there, all of us that grew up here that don't get a good retirement, none of us are railroaders or anything so we don't get these good retirements and what we end up getting is social security and social security gives you absolutely hardly nothing to make it on and then you still have to pay all of your social security and all of your medical, so what are we going to do? I can't just go deeper.

Mayor Davis: Like I said before, Virginia, we totally understand that. I wish we could go back twenty years because the council at that time probably would have said, okay, you know we probably have got to look into the future and maybe we better start adjusting the water rates on a yearly basis due to the cost of living and put that away for a rainy day. But, at the time, we told the citizens of Milford that we would operate within our budget and our budget was at such that we were meeting all of our needs so at that time we did not feel there was a need to raise our water rates because we didn't feel it was fair to say that we just got the idea to raise the water. That wasn't our thought process then, so you can't really condemn the past council members and like I said, I was part of it, so I am just as guilty, if that is what you want to say. But at the time we felt we were doing a service to the community by operating within the

budget and we didn't have any extravagant expenses so we didn't feel there was a need to raise the rates. In hindsight it has kind of come and bit us and so now this is where we are at.

Virginia Jones: I just hope that we can go forward at a reasonable rate.

Mayor Davis: Well, as Ian said, we have got to take a good look at it. Makayla and I talked a lot about this the other day. We are not going to put blinders on and just say it's a done deal just forget about it, don't worry about the public. There is going to be total transparency throughout this project and we are going to take a look at it. We realize it is going to be a burden on a lot of people so we want to be proactive and be part of trying to help resolve some of that burden.

Virginia Jones: Thank you.

Lyle Wiseman: Do you know me? If you don't, you will. How deep was this old well over here?

Ian Spaulding: Are you talking about the current culinary well or the old one? The Mineral Mountain Well?

Lyle Wiseman: The one out here across the tracks over here.

Jesse Ralphs: I believe it is drilled down to 500' and the pump is set at about 300'. Is that right, Ben?

Benjamin Stewart: I think so.

Lyle Wiseman: 300'?

Jesse Ralphs: That is where the pump is set at, I believe the well is drilled down about 500'.

Lyle – Well, where the pump is set – the depth of the water, or the well?

Jesse Ralphs: I believe 500'.

Lyle Wiseman: Well, there is your trouble right there. You can't pump water from 300' and say it is going to be good water. It's not. Talk to these farmers out here and after you talk to them you will know how to drill a well. How deep ya gonna drill a new one and where are you going to drill it?

Mayor Davis: 650 feet and it is going to be east of town and kind of north of the existing well that is there.

Jesse Ralphs: Straight east of the feed mill.

Lyle Wiseman: Why don't you drill a well up here (west)? The water's not good?

Ian Spaulding: Because of the parts per billion of arsenic. According to the state's requirements for city drinking water the arsenic levels are too high.

Lyle Wiseman: Who is the state engineer who is taking this thing over and giving you all of this information?

Jesse Ralphs: It goes all the way up to the EPA.

Lyle Wiseman: It's like I say, talk to the farmers out here that have drilled ten wells, or eight, or ten, and you'll know how to drill a well. Otherwise, what did this other engineer that did this other well over here - what did that cost ya?

Jesse Ralphs: What well, the Mineral Mountain Well?

Lyle Wiseman: The existing well that was over there, yeah.

Jesse Ralphs: That was back in 2000, I don't know.

Lyle Wiseman: Well, I know who it was, but - you guys ought to know better than myself.

Shane Yardley: I'm sure that is something that we can find in the records, we just don't have the information here (at the meeting).

Lyle Wiseman: You are going to drill this new well 600 feet?

Jesse Ralphs: Yes, that is the plan.

Lyle Wiseman: Who is the engineer on this water deal?

Jesse Ralphs: Right here.

Shane Yardley: Jesse Ralphs with Sunrise Engineering.

Lyle Wiseman: Well, I don't know. How much did the engineer cost ya for this well over here?

Mayor Davis: We would have to go back through the records on that.

Lyle Wiseman: Oh, you don't have records?

Mayor Davis: We do have records, just not here.

Lyle Wiseman: Oh, okay. What size pipe...14" going up to the well, I mean up to the tank from the well?

Jesse Ralphs: It is a 12" pipe from the well up to the tank.

Lyle Wiseman: Do you know how much it costs per gallon to put that water up there? How far is it to the tank up there?

Makayla Bealer: Currently our Mineral Mountain Well sits out near the pass road and we have a transmission line that runs across the south end of town and then up the west side into the tank, so we will actually just have to tie into the transmission line, we don't have to run the pipe the whole distance. We can just go from our new well to tie into the Mineral Mountain Well and it will all go through the same transmission line.

Lyle Wiseman: Is that a metal pipe or a plastic pipe going from the well to the tank?

Makayla Bealer: Plastic.

Lyle Wiseman: Copper?

Jesse Ralphs: Plastic - PVC.

Mayor Davis: PVC.

Lyle Wiseman: That's another thing - when you go underground you put plastic underneath then you won't have trouble with it unless somebody digs it up or something like that then you'll have troubles, but I would like to know how much it costs per gallon from the well to the tank.

Jesse Ralphs: We could do an analysis and look at roughly a ball park. It obviously costs a lot more to pump it up from the low land than it would if it was up higher, but for the reasons that have been discussed, down where it is being proposed is where it has been decided to put the well. There is an additional cost to it, obviously the pumping cost is higher than if you could flow it down from up above town.

Lyle Wiseman: My proposal is to dig a well up by the tank. You'll save a lot of money. It costs you horsepower to put it from the well up to the tank.

Jesse Ralphs: Right, and if there was confidence that there was clean water, in terms of arsenic, up on that side, definitely that's where it would go. There have been two hydrogeological studies done that have looked at the water flow. Both of them have said the same thing which is the water that flows down in the aquifer off of the west side is high in minerals and arsenic which is why the existing golf course well is no longer usable in the culinary system; whereas the water coming off of the east slope is higher in temperature but it meets drinking water requirements.

Lyle Wiseman: How deep did you dig the test holes to test the water?

Jesse Ralphs: The water quality was taken from the existing wells that were in the different areas.

Lyle Wiseman: How deep?

Jesse Ralphs: They were taken from water quality tests in the existing wells. The test well wasn't drilled yet for the new well.

Lyle Wiseman: You've gotta go down and you'll get some good water. You stay up and you're not gonna get good water. Drill some test wells around up there before you start drilling over here and then you'll know.

Heidi Thomas entered at 7:57 PM

Shane Yardley: Do I understand correctly that it is about \$50,000 for each test well that is drilled?

Jesse Ralphs: That is the estimate.

Lyle Wiseman: How much?

Shane Yardley: \$50,000 per.

Lyle Wiseman: \$50,000? That's damn cheap from a million dollars.

Shane Yardley: If you find good water.

Lyle Wiseman: Okay, well. Thank you.

Virginia Jones: I would just like to say this man has done all of the water in this valley for his whole life.

Lyle Wiseman: I have been here for 66 years.

Virginia Jones: He knows where there is good water and where there isn't no good water and he knows that if you do drill it deep enough it will be good water.

Heather Sherwood: What are the requirements of SCADA?

Jesse Sherwood: The state requirements include the ability to track your flows coming into the system in comparison to what is being used in the system. In other words, what are you providing to the system compared to what you are metering in the system to see if you are losing water, to basically do a balance on the water system. The SCADA system will do a lot more than that. From an operational standpoint it will tell the crew what the status of the tank is. It will tell if you have low water in the tank or too high of water in the tank, if the wells are running, if the power goes out. It basically feeds all of that information

back to them - on a computer, phone, tablet – to where they can see it and control it without actually having to go down to the well to turn the well on. Currently it is being done manually, this would just automate the system. But the main reason is just to provide the information that the state is requiring to be able to track your usage and the water coming into the system.

Heather Sherwood: So, are the radio read water meters a part of that?

Jesse Ralphs: They are separate. So, the SCADA System is independent of the radio read water meters. They are the meters that will be put on your individual services and will allow the city and the crew to track your usage on a real time basis, detect any leaks, track it year round, and then the crew does not need to go out and manually read all of the meters, it happens automatically. It is more of a management tool.

Heather Sherwood: So, I guess my question to the council is, and I am assuming that you have, but have you looked at the cost of reading the meters versus the approximately 1.2 million dollars - if you take the contingency and the engineering into account - of the radio read meters versus just doing what we are doing today in addition to people having to potentially put money out of their pockets in order to hook into that if it is galvanized. I don't know the requirements of the loan -or the grant, excuse me – versus what the loan is but it sounds like if we get the grant we still have to do the higher water rate, but you could potentially reduce the number of years of the loan based on whether you are really getting a payback on that electronic reading.

Ian Spaulding: The last thing you said is the most correct. The rate would have to be increased whether that line item was on it or not. But, as far as determining value – yeah, there is that that has to be weighed.

Jesse Ralphs: Maybe I could add some clarification. The major portion of the cost that was shown under the radio read meters line item is actually to put in meter setters that have dual check valves in them. Basically, it protects the system from back flow from somebody's house, if you have a hose in a water trough – or whatever – it protects against that. The meter setters are actually the higher portion of that cost. The meters themselves actually represent about 1/3 to one-half of that cost.

Heather Sherwood: Okay, thank you.

Mayor Davis: Thanks Heather. Are there any other questions, concerns, comments?

Virginia Jones: Nolan, a lot of these people in town since we got that new tank up there have installed backflow protection on their line. Why do we have to go another million dollars for new meters to prevent the backflow?

Mayor Davis: Part of that is the state requires it. We have so many sprinkler systems in town that do not have them and it is required by law. In fact, we should be inspecting these houses every year to make sure that they are properly installed and operating and we don't do that right now.

Virginia Jones: Well, that should be done. I know my son has put a lot of that in and all of his systems that he has put in have the back-flow protection on them. Another thing, after hearing Lyle talk, why – you don't have property out by the city shed – why could that or even up on Baldy Hill – why could that not be drilled in one of those places? I know when I moved here the water was coming from Jake Schow's well. That was our drinkable water. That was the best water Milford has ever had. Why can we not draw a well closer to town to make it more feasible for what you are trying to do and go deep enough, like Lyle says, if you go deep enough you are going to get the good water. You don't have to put in a (inaudible)

well, because you're going to get sand, you're gonna get garbage. Put that sucker in the ground. Go deeper.

Mayor Davis: I would like to be able to pull the records from about 1983-1984 when they first done the study and they done test wells, and I know they did do test wells up by what used to be the old race track, and they did not produce water. I don't know how deep they went, I would like to be able to pull some records, but I know they drilled wells and that was when they opted to move south of town.

Virginia Jones: I know we can cut the cost of this. Bring that well into town instead of having all that cost from clear out there, waste all that money to bring that water up there to the tank on the hill. Just like Lyle was saying, if you drill that hole deep enough, you're gonna get the good water. That's what they found in the old days. Lyle and them don't have arsenic and stuff in their water out there. What the hell? I mean, it does not make sense. We are all on the same aquifer. The same aquifer! Richfield is on the same aquifer. Cedar is on the same aquifer. Baker is on the same aquifer we're on. You go deep enough you're going to get the best water there is.

Mayor Davis: Ya know, Virginia, I'm not a hydrologist and I am not going to pretend to be a hydrologist, so that's why we rely on the engineers to do the job they do and the information they give us and that is what we are going to do. If you drill a well any other place and you still have the costs of trying to tie that into the transmission lines, so now you have to weigh that against the short distance we have to tie this one into the line that is already there. So, that I something we would have to look at and weight too. With the tests we have had in the past, there are no guarantees that we are going to proper water out of it.

Shane Yardley: If I can defer to the engineer. What would the process involve to look at a well closer? Is that even a feasible option to look at?

Jesse Ralphs: The city could choose to drill however many test wells as you would like to. The well siting studies that have been done have been done by hydrogeologists that look at the existing wells, they look at past test wells, they look at the hydrogeology and then they recommend a location based on the feasibility and the potential water quality. So, we do rely on those studies in order to cut the costs of drilling a bunch of test wells where you don't know if you're going to get good water. We have talked about going deeper, that is always an option. There are wells drilled 2,000 feet deep but the deeper you go – it's a cost per foot – so your well is going to cost twice as much to build if you go twice as deep.

Virginia Jones: Go twice as deep it will last twice as long because you are down into the water and you don't have to re-drill another well.

Jesse Ralphs: So, with that, the costs of operating, the costs of maintenance go up, so I guess the location that had been decided as the potential well site was kind of a combination of looking at of the previous studies that have been done, all the existing wells, the probability of getting good water at a reasonable depth, and that is kind of the process that was taken to determine where to go; it is close to the existing line so you can pump into the existing line. Yes, there are additional power costs for pumping from a lower elevation but there is a trade off with pumping from a 500' well versus a 2,000' well into the system.

Virginia Jones: Okay, a 500' well, you're pumping sand just like the well up here by the baseball fields, just like the wells down here. If they are not deep enough, you start pumping sand. That's not going to do you any good. Drill it deep enough that it will be drilled deep enough to last us years instead of just twenty years.

Mayor Davis: Virginia, if you would listen to the presentation, we are going to drill it deep enough to see what the test well shows before we move forward. If we have to go deeper, then we will go deeper but we will see what that test well shows. We are drilling an eight-inch test well, so we will see what it shows before moving forward with a permanent well.

Virginia Jones: I am looking at the long-term so that we don't have to go back through this every ten years or so. If you put in a well, that well should last a lifetime.

Jesse Ralphs: If I may just add a clarification to that. The existing well has not failed. The production has gone down just a little bit but it is still a good well. It is most likely due to wear and tear on the pump and motor. It is still the primary well, but it is currently not keeping up. We are barely keeping up with the city's demand. You probably, in the future, will have to make more improvements to the system and possibly drill another well as the city grows and the demand goes up. The well that is being drilled is a back up to that one and it will serve the growth in the future as well.

Virginia Jones: (Inaudible) I'm looking into the future so if we are down deep enough, we don't have to go back and drill it in ten years...we're down deep enough that...the way it's going, the water table in the valley is going down. Right? And it's doing that everywhere. Go deep enough that you can get it so you don't have to go back every ten years and dig deeper because you are already down into the good water.

Mayor Davis: Virginia, we totally understand what you are saying and like I said, this had been a four-year process. This isn't something we decided overnight. We are going to do this project so that we don't have to worry about, so that our kids don't have to worry about it, and hopefully our grandkids don't have to worry about it. We are thinking long term. This has been in discussion 4 years and we are looking into the future. We don't want our kids or grand kids to have to worry about it. We want to think long term in this, we understand the cost and it doesn't do any good to implement a cost like this – over six million dollars – and not do it right and then ten or fifteen years down the road say, oh – sorry, Milford, the past council really messed up now we are going to have to get another four or five million dollars to upgrade the project. We are not thinking that way. This is long term and we are taking our time.

Virginia Jones: I've talked a lot to the farmers out here and I am just putting in suggestions.

Mayor Davis: Anything else? Council?

Russell Smith: Well, I would just like to say we are going to do it right. But I am just wondering, if we have a major failure in our pump out there or our tank up here now, how many citizens do you think are going to be in here wanting to hang us if they don't have any water and we have nowhere to get the money and we have no grant.

Virginia Jones: A lot of us. But a lot of us, like I'm saying, we want to see it done right. We want to see the progress.

Russell Smith: We want to do this right, that's why it has taken us four years.

Lawrence Roberts: You know, I just feel like going home and getting a big glass of water right now. You know what concerns me - I'm not suggesting that we roll over and rely on that this is a done deal – my suggestion, of course is as I've said before, exhaust all possibilities, go back to Five County, call the Lt. Governor up that was visiting here in this small town that expounded about what a nice place we have here; look for any resource, personnel, people that have influence where there might be a viable solution. A little concern I have when I hear you speak of the arsenic levels here. Do we know...I mean I know

arsenic is naturally occurring to certain levels...are we able to account this level of arsenic directly to these mines out here?

Jesse Ralphs: I don't know if it is to the mines themselves, but the geology of the west side it is understood that that's producing the arsenic in the water there. Now, whether it is because of the mines, I don't know that.

Lawrence Roberts: We don't know that. And so, we have potential west of here that we are, at this point, not able to tap into, either now or in the future? And we don't know if it is accountable to the mining activity or if it naturally occurring arsenic levels? That rises a concern for me and the people in this town. Arsenic, what I know of arsenic, it is nothing that you should dismiss; it effects people's lives, livestock, obviously water quality. So, I am a little concerned since we have so much mining activity here that if the arsenic levels are directly a result of that mining activity, and I am sorry the city attorney is not here to speak upon some legal issues, it is not fair to this town and the needs we have for water presently; that resource is potentially untappable out here because of EPA regulations that may be coming more stringent as they test further and see that we have a real problem out here.

Jesse Ralphs: That is an absolutely valid concern. I would say that throughout Utah arsenic in the wells has been a problem for many, many communities unrelated to mining activities. It is naturally occurring; the wells that it has been identified in – the city's golf course well – is quite a ways away from the nearest mining and is at 29 ppb. Up until 2009-2010 the EPA standard was 50 ppb. They lowered it to 10 ppb and so that is why you had a good well that is no longer usable, because the standard changed. At this point it is understood that the natural geology was the mining on the west side was producing that arsenic in the water whereas you have a different geological formation on the east side that is not producing that. The arsenic level in the existing Mineral Mountain Well, which is the city's primary well right now, is 4 ppb and so that is part of the reason why the well is being located where it is.

Lawrence Roberts: And I understand Utah, like other areas, has high arsenic levels present. Not to say that it can't leach further and deeper, so something the people in this town might want to look into further so that there is not further problems when it concerns the health of people. I am confident in the EPA to a degree, but I am also familiar enough with them that there is – much of it is political- and I don't think it is worth the sacrifice of the health of a town – people, children, livestock - because a town does not look into it further when it is known that it is present. I won't go any further on that. I want to ask you if you wouldn't mind addressing when this project begins the ramifications, the inconvenience to the water users that may or may not be as far as disruption of service. Thank you.

Jesse Ralphs: As far as disruption to service, what I would anticipate, there will likely be a few system-wide disruptions as different elements of the system are tied in. As you bring a new tank online- as you bring a new booster station online- there will be temporary outages to accommodate those. Other than that, there is not anticipated to be any extended outages. When new meters are put in on a house-by-house basis, obviously your water won't be available while that is taking place. As the contractor or whoever is putting in those meters goes through, they will be required to give notice. They will come through a few days in advance to give notice of when they are doing that work. As that happens, yes there will be some outages while that work takes place.

Shane Yardley: How long does that take, typically, the installation of the meter and setter?

Jesse Ralphs: I think it will be a case-by-case depending on what is already in the ground, but my estimate would be 3 -4 hours. Ben would have a better idea. If you were to replace a meter, is it a couple of hours to get the old one out, the new one in and everything tied back on?

Benjamin Stewart: Yeah.

Shane Yardley: Less than a day?

Jesse Ralphs: Less than a day, yes.

Les Whitney: I would just like to say, Virginia, I think we all feel the frustrations of the community. Like I say, this has been a four-year project that we have been eating ourselves alive with. I feel your frustrations. I am frustrated. I'm not happy about my water raising as well. I pay four water accounts to Milford City so I am getting hit substantially.

Virginia Jones: You've got a bigger budget than what I am going off of though.

Les Whitney: Somewhat, yes, but I am not the railroader that you keep referring to either, so I am not getting that retirement, but this has been just one of the hardest things we have had to do and if we had to go back in hindsight, it is too bad that the council members and the mayors prior to us were not doing this all along and keeping those (rates) up. We can't go back, we have to try to move forward the best way we can and we want to do the very best we can for all of you. I think the comment has been made that the worst thing that could happen is for you citizens to wake up some morning and go to get a drink of water and there not be any water. I think the second best, or maybe even the first best – in my opinion – is if I go to turn on a fire hydrant someday because I've got a huge fire in this town and there is no water. I think we have a lot to consider and no matter what decision we make, it is not going to be good; half of the people are going to be happy and half of the people are going to be very unhappy. So, it is hard and we feel your frustrations.

Virginia Jones: All I ask is that you keep us informed.

Les Whitney: We are.

Heidi Thomas: I just have a couple of questions about my current bill because I guess I don't know really the breakdown of my current bill. So, I pay for water and sewer right now. That money that's coming from the whole city right now, where does that money go right now?

Shane Yardley: So, your question is you are paying a water line item and a sewer line item?

Heidi Thomas: Yeah, so, like the stuff that I pay monthly right now, where is that money going right now?

Shane Yardley: The city operates on three different funds: the General Fund, the Water Fund, and a Sewer Fund. The water line item goes to support the water system, the maintenance costs. The same with the sewer – it goes to the sewer fund to support the system and the costs associated with having a sewer system.

Heidi Thomas: Okay, so, like is that being used monthly, is it being saved up to like help with this kind of thing? Are we like saving - because I figured if we knew this was coming for four years that money should have been being set aside that we should now have a fairly decent chunk of money saying, oh this is coming down the road we know this is coming, we need to be saving.

Ian Spaulding: And that would have happened had the rates been increased to match the actual costs but we didn't raise the rates.

Heidi Thomas: So, are the rates going to stay this high from now until forever?

Ian Spaulding: Well, that is definitely something that has to be discussed. Do we put ourselves in a similar situation for many years or do we raise the rates although there may not be that actual cost right now with the intention of putting some away? Yeah – it is a very good question.

Heidi Thomas: So, like, the money that's right now, is it actually being used to pay for our city employees to go and like drain lines, what is actually being done with the money I am spending right now?

Ian Spaulding: If you want to look at the city's actual budget you can see the revenues and expenses, that are published, I don't have a copy. I've seen them, everyone else is welcome to look at them. You can see the total revenues and the total expenses and see how much of it goes to employees, supplies, and different things. Is that what you are asking?

Heidi Thomas: Yeah, that is what I am wondering. (Makayla Bealer provided Heidi with the budget)

Les Whitney: So, over the years we have continued to have rate increases to our utilities (the bills Milford City pays relating to the operations of the water and sewer systems) and we have not raised our rates to offset those. So, I believe we are maybe at a break-even point, maybe even under where we really should be and that's why we are in the position we are in right now.

Ian Spaulding: Even just payroll and health insurance expenses each year, even if those costs continue to increase at the cost of living increases, just for personnel expenses alone the expenses increase but the revenues have not.

Connie Puffer: So, one thing that has been done in other towns is to offer a budget plan whereby the residents are able to pay a flat amount year-round so they are not hit with giant bills in the summer. That might be something you consider.

Shane Yardley: Milford City does have that option and you just need to visit with the city employees to take advantage of that.

Virginia Jones: What is the flat rate? I mean the flat – flat rate without any overages?

Shane Yardley: Currently or where it is going?

Virginia Jones: Currently.

Shane Yardley: It is \$27.00, currently.

Virginia Jones: And where is it going to?

Shane Yardley: There were two options presented. If I get my way it will be a \$21.00 increase to \$48.00 versus \$50.00.

Virginia Jones: Thank you.

Mayor Davis: Any other concerns, comments, questions?

Virginia Jones: Are there any of the industries around Milford that get Milford City water?

Mayor Davis: Yes

Virginia Jones: Yes. Okay, and what rate do they pay? The same that we pay? No.

Shane Yardley: No, they pay a higher rate and theirs will increase the same percentage as the residents.

Virginia Jones: Those should be increased more than what the citizens are having to pay. I'm sorry. They are making a lot of money off of these businesses and Milford is having to pay for it.

Makayla Bealer: We have different rates including residential, commercial, service stations, hospitals, schools, motels, railroad lodging, restaurants, apartments, etc. and everybody pays a different rate. I'll just hit a few. 80% of the consumers are residential. So, initially when doing the rate study, we wanted to put it more to the commercial side or the industrial side and unfortunately with it being 80% residential we were not able to do that. So, what we did was an 85% across the board on the base rate. Residential would be \$50, commercial would be \$54, service stations \$54, schools \$217, motels \$54, railroad \$300, restaurants \$54, apartments \$50 per unit, industrial \$258.

Virginia Jones: Thank you. One thing I look at is every time we get all of these people that come to Milford - for the solar farms, for the wind mills, for whatever - they come through here, they take the water, they use the water and everything else, and they pay such a low rate that we are not making any money off of them. We have to - we end up having to take care of their trash, take care of the roads that they damage because they're all coming from Cedar and Beaver and everywhere else, we need a way that we can get the money out of them in order to take care of some of our problems.

Makayla Bealer: One thing that we have talked about, and bulk water is something that fluctuates with construction in the area. When I first started with the city, we were charging \$5 per 1,000 gallons and then in 2016 - I may have the date wrong - but the city did increase it to \$7.50 per 1,000 gallons. Right now, our citizens are paying \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons on overages. So, they (bulk water users) are paying \$6.50 more.

Virginia Jones: I still think all of this construction and stuff that is going on around us should be taken up higher to help this town out because the people in this town, there's not that many of us left. Ya know what I am saying? And all of these companies come in and we are not making anything off them. Somehow, we have got to put a tax somewhere or someway to take care of all of this overhead that we are having to pay that they are causing. Geothermal - Geothermal came in here and we are not getting any power off that. You've got all these windmills out here; we're not getting a drop of that. You've got all this big solar farm out here and we don't get a drop of that. Now, what is the problem?

Mayor Davis: Because they make more money by selling it to California and meeting their standards.

Virginia Jones: It should be taxed, right from Milford City.

Mayor Davis: It's not that we didn't try. We've tried - how many meetings did we have representatives come and say why would we try to sell you power when we can sell it three to four times the rate to California?

Virginia Jones: Exactly right so we should get our percentage out of them to cover all of the things that we have to do to make sure that we get covered for it.

Mayor Davis: The problem, Virginia, is that they are outside of the city limits.

Virginia Jones: I'd put the suckers in the city limits! You can do that!

Ann Buffington: Oh, we don't want them in the city limits.

Mayor Davis: You are right, we can annex them, Virginia. But have you sat down and do you understand the costs of annexing – providing sewer that far, providing road maintenance that far, providing water that far?

Virginia Jones: They would have to pay for it (inaudible)

Mayor Davis: If we annex it, we pay for it.

Ann Buffington: That's right.

Virginia Jones: Well, I don't know about that every time someone builds a house here in town and puts a new water meter in it's not the city that pays for it, it's the person putting it in.

Mayor Davis: Right. We do have hookup fees.

Virginia Jones: And you wouldn't have hookup fees for all of these other places?!?

Mayor Davis: If they were annexed in but that hookup fee would not offset the cost of trying to maintain that whole area, Virginia.

Virginia Jones: Somebody has got to come up with a plan to be able to get all of those monies that's floating through this town and bring some money back to town. I mean, it's senseless. What we've got here is senseless. And it is just dying more and more and more and more every day. I'm sorry, we should be able to get something out of all of this construction around here. Maybe as a county.

Ann Buffington: Virginia, we can't.

Virginia Jones: Yes, they can, Ann, because I know Millard County did!!

Ann Buffington: No, they didn't.

Virginia Jones: Yes, they did! And they do every year.

Mayor Davis: Okay, any other concerns, comments regarding this project?

Shane Yardley: I just want to make sure Heidi has had a chance to look over the budget and make sure we have clarified any questions or concerns since she has had a second to review the information.

Heidi Thomas: Not that I have seen so far.

Shane Yardley: Okay, and I just wanted to say that this is not the only opportunity to ask questions or give comments. If you have questions about specific things you can contact any of us.

Ian Spaulding: Even if I don't know the answer you are welcome to come ask me and I will look it up or ask somebody.

Heidi Thomas: I guess I do have one quick question. We were just looking and there's -is in this increase- is this where this salary increase is coming from? In the water fund from this year to the next there is a \$7,000 increase in wages another \$6,000 increase in wages, and another \$4,000 wage increase, another \$5,000 benefit increase, another \$5,000 – so I am just wondering is that being paid for from this additional water fee.

Ian Spaulding: So, a couple of things, and they can cut me off or speak up, but in addition to the physical supplies needed, vehicles, tools, whatever, the percentage of our workers time that is spent whether it be workers or administrative staff, a certain portion of those expenses has to come from that. So, it's necessarily...

Heidi Thomas: So, it's not really an increase, it's a transfer of where the funds are coming from?

Ian Spaulding: No, there's how many employees do we have?

Makayla Bealer: On city staff we have seven. For instance, I am going to point Ben out – sorry Ben – he's our Foreman and he works water, sewer, roads, parks, he works all departments. So, in a city like Salt Lake they have a road department, a sewer department, a water department and unfortunately, we are small so we have to select employees to be paid out of certain funds. For instance, Ben is paid out of water but Derek is paid out of sewer, and Derek is our Leadman. So, the increase you are seeing are cost of living increases which I believe was 2%. No, this rate increase you are seeing is strictly to pay for the loan. I don't know if you were here in the beginning of the presentation but there is a \$193,500 annual payment that has to be made to the USDA on the loan and the rate increase is to pay for that. Did we answer your question?

Heidi Thomas: Yes, but he was saying that the meters were going to be easier to read, so isn't that going to cut down on the time spent from employees.

Jesse Ralphs: Yeah, it will increase efficiency but from the standpoint of what the employees get paid, you know, if they are on a salary...

Heidi Thomas: Well, not paid – I'm just saying hourly, like work for them- is it going to cut down on work for them?

Jesse Ralphs: It should.

Makayla Bealer: During the rate study we've been dealing with a gentleman by the name of Terry Smith who is with Rural Water, and he said that going with the radio read meters will take about half of an employee. We used to have a five-man crew and we cut down to a four-man crew. The crew has insinuated on numerous occasions that they need a fifth man. We also use summer hires to try to take care of our parks. With these radio read meters we will likely be able to cut all of those costs with our park maintenance and not having to hire anybody else.

Heidi Thomas: Okay.

Les Whitney: But as well, with those reads, we are going to be able to read meters year-round whereas right now we are reading them six months out of the year. So, we will be able to detect leaks faster and a lot more frequent than what we have in the past because we only read six-months out of the year.

Makayla Bealer: The city is actually getting ready to pilot a program and fifty homes will get installed with these radio read meters. What they will do is that system will be monitored 24/7, so if you have a leak you will know within the next business day. Someone from the crew or the office will say, hey Mrs. Thomas – you have a water leak in your lateral line. We have had incidents, and I am sure this is going to surprise you guys, but we have had water leaks that have went all winter long and it undetected. One of the largest ones I know within the history of my time with Milford City was the old Hog's Breath building. They used six million gallons before the leak was detected. And we could not put that financially back on to the owner, because they couldn't make that payment, and so Milford City actually paid to pump that water

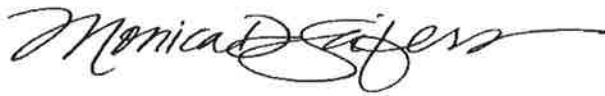
and ate the cost of the water. So, one thing that we are really encouraging is that the system is going to help detect leaks and keep operating costs down, because as we all know, our power bills are continually increasing.

Heidi Thomas: Okay, thanks. That was the only question I found so far.

Mayor Davis: Anything else? If not, I appreciate everyone coming out tonight. It is too bad that it takes something like this to get people to come out to some of these meetings. The last public hearing we had nobody and the city council meetings we might have one or two every meeting. So, I do appreciate your time and your interest. Again, this council does feel your concerns and we are going to try to do what we can to somewhat appease everybody. Like Council Member Whitney said, we're not going to be able to appease everybody but we are going to do our very best. Again, thank you.

As there was no further business the meeting adjourned at 8:37 PM

APPROVED by City Council the 15th day of October, 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Monica D. Seifers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

MONICA D. SEIFERS, City Recorder