

SOUTH JORDAN CITY
CITY COUNCIL AND
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY MEETING

January 21, 2020

Present: Mayor Dawn Ramsey, Council Member Brad Marlor, Council Member Jason McGuire, Council Member Don Shelton, Council Member Tamara Zander, CM Gary Whatcott, Police Chief Jeff Carr, Administrative Services Director Spencer Kyle, City Commerce Director Brian Preece, Finance Director Sunil Naidu, Strategic Services Director Don Tingey, ACM Dustin Lewis, City Attorney Ryan Loose, Battalion Fire Chief Mike Richards, Planning Director Steven Schaefermeyer, Engineering Director Brad Klavano, Public Works Director Jason Rasmussen, IT Director Jon Day, City Council Secretary MaryAnn Dean

Others: Attachment A

REGULAR MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS

A. Welcome and Roll Call – *Mayor Dawn Ramsey*

Mayor Ramsey welcomed everyone present. She excused Council Member Harris.

B. Invocation – *By City Manager Gary Whatcott*

CM Whatcott offered the invocation.

C. Pledge of Allegiance

Mason Pace, scout, led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mayor Ramsey recognized the scouts that were present.

D. Minute Approval

- D.1. January 7, 2020 Study Meeting
- D.2. January 7, 2020 City Council Meeting

Council Member McGuire made a motion to approve the January 7, 2020 study meeting minutes and the January 7, 2020 City Council meeting minutes, as printed. Council Member Marlor seconded the motion. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

E. Public Comment

Sam Winkler, 11552 Copper Stone Dr., introduced himself and indicated that he is running for Utah House in District 42. He said he would work hard for future generations. He said he would like to emulate the City Council's style of leadership, if elected.

Grant Howarth, 10763 S. Country Creek Cove, expressed appreciation to the City Council for voting for Freedom of Religion Day. He said he shared the Resolution that was passed with a friend in Texas, who is going to try to get a similar Resolution passed next year. He noted the Declaration put out by the governor (Attachment B). He also passed out a pamphlet titled Religion in the public square (Attachment C). He expressed appreciation for how the city is run.

Mayor Ramsey noted members of the Youth Council that were present.

F. Mayor and Council Reports

Council Member Shelton said since the last meeting, he met with the Western Growth Coalition and discussed the Resolution the city passed supporting the Western Growth Coalition to seek funding for important transportation projects on the west side of Salt Lake County. He said they are sharing that Resolution with other cities that are part of the Western Growth Coalition.

Council Member Marlор reported on the Architectural Review Committee meeting. He said they continue to see additional buildings and developments coming to the city. He said he met with CFO Naidu to understand the budget that they will be working on over the next month or two.

Council Member Zander said she also met with CFO Naidu. It was an informative meeting. She noted the many hours that the City Council and staff spend on budgets. She noted a recent trip to Africa and said she hopes the residents appreciate the abundance that we experience. She reported on a conference that she attended where affordable housing was discussed. She said they need to watch the legislation that is presented.

Council Member McGuire said he met with a group of scouts. He reviewed the General Plan with them. He said they requested another skate park. He met with the Arts Council to review the presentation on tonight's agenda. He noted the Salt Lake Chamber economic summit that he attended. He said they discussed their legislative priorities. He said they will continue to see a push for cities to help provide affordable housing. He said it is important to retain their local rights to decide how their city grows and how their land is used and managed. He said he also met with CFO Naidu to discuss the budget.

Council Member Marlор noted that his wife is the current resident artist on display.

Mayor Ramsey reviewed the new assignments she has since the New Year. The Governor appointed her to the JWCD Board of Trustees, and it is awaiting Senate confirmation. She started serving on the IHC Salt Lake Valley Board, and noted the Primary Children's hospital to be built in Lehi. She said she is a new member of the Resilient Utah Board of Trustees. She said she was re-appointed to the Wasatch Front Regional Council Board, representing the Utah League of Cities and Towns (ULCT), and she is the chair of the Regional Growth Committee. She said she is now the chair of Salt Lake County Council of Governments, she serves on

EDCU, and the Board of Trustees for the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority. She also serves on Envision Utah, Jordan River Commission, Uplift Families, and the Jordan District Safe Schools Advisory committee. She serves on the COG public works committee, and she is the President Elect of the Jordan Education Foundation. She is the 2nd VP of ULCT.

Mayor Ramsey reported that 96 percent of the cities are complying with the requirements for a moderate income housing plan as outlined in SB34. The rest of the communities will be in compliance by the end of the month. She discussed the ULCT legislative priorities. There are already over 100 bills directed at cities. They are working to advocate for local control of the cities. She said the Governor is happy with how things are going in South Jordan.

G. Discussion Item: Arts Council Activities. *(By Haley Greene)*

Haley Greene, staff over the Arts Council, passed out a memo regarding the Arts Council public art discussion (Attachment D).

Laura Gaillard, 4487 W. Sebago Way and Heather Smith, 2550 Rustic Roads Dr., members of the Arts Council, reviewed a prepared presentation (Attachment E). They asked the City Council for feedback on the public art projects that were proposed. Administrative Services Director Kyle said there is budget for all of the proposed projects, but they would like feedback if there are projects they love versus projects that they don't love.

Council Member Marlor said #4 is an intriguing idea, but asked how long the paint will last? Ms. Smith said several years. She said most times, the painting is not faded or ruined before it is painted over. She said that depends on the number of artists that are interested.

Council Member Marlor asked if the city pays for the artists? Ms. Smith said they will pay for some supplies for the trail painting. She said she anticipates that the Jordan River Trail pathway art will be redone every 2 years, as it will be asphalted over.

Council Member Zander complimented the Arts Council on the utility box wraps. She said she likes #2, then #1, and then #3. She said the crosswalk and alleyways are her least favorite because they are passageways, not destinations.

CM Whatcott asked how do they treat paint on the walls to avoid issues with graffiti. Ms. Smith said in most cases, the murals don't have a problem with graffiti because it is viewed as self expression. If there is graffiti, most of the time it can be removed without ruining art work.

CM Whatcott said at some point, they could add a mural at the tunnel by the lake. It was noted that there is also a blank wall near Mulligans.

Mayor Ramsey said there might be other plans for the wall at the library. There are other locations. She said safety at the mural locations needs to be considered.

Council Member McGuire said if the plans for the library are 5-10 years down the road, they can still do the mural in the meantime.

Council Member Marlor said they could do #4 west of city hall. He said he likes the pathways and said they could do a number of fun things, like a yellow brick road.

Council Member Shelton said the utility box wraps are his #1. He said they could also do a mural at the culvert on 4800 West and the Bingham Creek trail.

Council Member McGuire noted that Salt Lake City on 300 North had graffiti problems, but when they involved West High to do a mural, the graffiti problem went away.

Administrative Services Director Kyle said the Arts Council would prioritize the projects based on their expertise and the input of the City Council. It was determined that the Arts Council could determine which projects to move forward with and it would not require further City Council approval.

Mayor Ramsey gave an update on a trip to the White House in December. She said she shared her transportation concerns and grants that they can't qualify for because they are not dense enough. She said there needs to be provisions and opportunities before a community is totally built out. She said she was able to present to the transportation secretary, and she was able to meet with the Vice President.

Council Member Zander made a motion to recess the City Council meeting and move to a Redevelopment Agency meeting. Council Member McGuire seconded the motion. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

RECESS CITY COUNCIL AND MOVE TO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY MEETING (RDA)

H. **RDA Public Hearing:** South Jordan Redevelopment Agency Resolution RDA 2020-01, Adopting a Housing Down Payment Assistance Program Policy. (By City Commerce Director, Brian Preece)

City Commerce Director Preece reviewed the background information on items H. and I.

Chairman Ramsey opened the public hearing for item H. There were no comments. She closed the public hearing.

Board Member Marlor asked what is the definition of family for this program? He asked if, for example, a group of 4 unrelated individuals could own a home together?

The Board read the HUD definition of family. They also read the FHA family definition, which is more strict. Mr. Schaefermeyer read the City Code definition, which is closer to the FHA definition.

Board Member Zander said the city definition includes 4 unrelated individuals living in a home that counts as a family. It was noted that it would be unlikely to have 4 individuals on a title of

the home. Mr. Preece concurred; he said that would be more of an issue in a place like Provo with a University in the town.

Chairman Ramsey said she is in favor of being consistent with the city code and being non discriminatory. The Board concurred.

Board Member Marlor asked if after the first family sells the home, and if the home is sold to another qualifying family, would they continue the same program? Mr. Preece said it could continue in perpetuity as long as the RDA funds the program.

Board Member McGuire made a motion to approve Resolution RDA 2020-01, with the amendment that they use the family definition in the current city code. Board Member Shelton seconded the motion.

Board Member Shelton said there is no money coming out of the general fund for this. It is not coming from sales tax revenue or property taxes. It is the money that the city is required to set aside for low income housing through the RDA.

Board Member McGuire thanked staff for their work on this issue. He said they need to make sure all people can find housing in South Jordan, and this program takes them one step forward.

Roll call vote. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

- I. **RDA Public Hearing:** South Jordan Redevelopment Agency Resolution RDA 2020-02, Adopting a Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Program Policy. *(By City Commerce Director, Brian Preece)*

Chairman Ramsey opened the public hearing. There were no comments. She closed the public hearing.

City Commerce Director Preece noted that this money has to be used in South Jordan.

It was noted that this Resolution needs the same amendment regarding the family definition.

Board Member Zander said as the program moves forward, if things aren't functioning the way it was intended, staff can bring the issue back to the Board for review. She said she would like an annual report on the status of the program.

Board Member Zander made a motion to approve Resolution RDA 2020-02, with the amendment that the definition of family come from the city code. Board Member Marlor seconded the motion. Roll call vote. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

ADJOURN RDA MEETING AND RETURN TO CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Board Member Zander made a motion to adjourn the RDA meeting, and return to City Council meeting. Board Member McGuire seconded the motion. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

- J. **Public Hearing:** Resolution R2020-08, amending the Mid-Year City Budget for FY 2019-20. The appropriation authority shall apply to the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020. *(By CFO, Sunil Naidu)*

CFO Naidu reviewed the background information on this item. He noted that Council Member Shelton sent an email with questions, which he responded via email (Attachment F).

Mayor Ramsey opened the public hearing. There were no comments. She closed the public hearing.

Council Member Shelton said he appreciates CFO Naidu and staff putting together a budget and making it understandable. Council Member Marlor thanked Mr. Naidu. He has confidence in how the finances are being handled. Mayor Ramsey concurred.

Mayor Ramsey said every member of the City Council has vetted this issue thoroughly. It took many hours of work to get to this point.

Council Member Marlor noted that for the original budget hearing, the mid year adjustment hearing, and the many budget meetings that have been held, there hasn't been a single comment or question from a resident.

Council Member McGuire expressed appreciation for the way the budget is presented and well annotated.

Council Member Shelton made a motion to approve Resolution R2020-08. Council Member Marlor seconded the motion. Roll call vote. The vote was unanimous in favor.

- K. **Public Hearing:** Resolution R2020-02, amending the South Jordan City General Plan. *(By Planning Director, Steven Schaefermeyer)*

Planning Director Schaefermeyer reviewed the background information on this item.

Mayor Ramsey opened the public hearing. There were no comments. She closed the public hearing.

The City Council looked at the future land use map (Attachment G).

Mr. Schaefermeyer said they anticipate small changes to the general plan moving forward and they will bring those to the City Council for approval.

Council Member Zander asked about some future roads, west of Mountain View Corridor. They also noted the location of the Bingham Regional Park. They also noted the area designated for the University of Utah. They also noted future schools sites. They noted the more defined uses in the Daybreak area with this updated plan.

Council Member Marlors said nowhere in the general plan is there a definition of what low, medium, and high density residential is.

CM Whatcott said it is defined in the code, but it is not on the map.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said high density does not exist in the zoning codes anymore. It has to be done through the floating zone, and that hasn't been done.

Jennifer Gardner, consultant, said most of the stable neighborhood is R-1.8, R-2.5, or R-3. It is low density, with a few pockets of medium density.

City Commerce Director Preece said when they had a future land use map that showed the densities, the landowners would hone into the high end number and request to develop that. Not having specific densities labeled on the plan would help that.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said he spoke with Council Member Harris. Mr. Harris wanted to emphasize that main corridors are reserved for commercial.

They discussed the mountain bike area planned in the Bingham Creek Regional Park. CM Whatcott said it is planned to be a skills park. Mr. Tingey said in phase 2, there are some bike trails planned in undeveloped areas.

Council Member McGuire suggested they include the city's water conservation master plan as a reference in the general plan. He said they should add it in the list of goals.

Council Member Marlors said the reason he asked if they should more narrowly define density is because they are getting legislative pushback for higher density, and he wonders if the City Council should establish what they believe that is. As they get pushback, they can say it is not in compliance with the general plan.

Council Member Marlors said in his mind, low density is up to 3 units per acre, medium is 4-6 units per acre, and above that is higher density, from a general plan perspective.

Ms. Gardner said there is a generalized statement about density in the plan.

Council Member Shelton said the way Council Member Marlors defined density is consistent with the resident survey. He said he would feel comfortable with that definition.

Mayor Ramsey concurred with Council Member Marlors's definition, and concurred that is how the residents feel. She said from a legislative standpoint, those numbers are super low. She is concerned that declaring that definition in the general plan opens the door for potential problems with the legislature.

City Attorney Loose said it could bring focus or attention to the general plan. He said those definitions are already in the city code. The code is pretty clear.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said RM-6 is the most dense zone allowed. That is usually done with a pd overlay or a development agreement. The maximum this City Council has ever approved is 8 units per acre.

City Attorney Loose said because it is in the city code, he does not know why they would want to bring focus to that unless they are trying to make a statement. Mr. Schaefermeyer said this was also a topic in the Planning Commission meeting, but there was not enough support to include it in the plan.

Council Member McGuire said he is not comfortable further defining the density; the code already does that. Council Member Zander concurred. She said it may not work to their advantage. Council Member Marlor said he does not personally feel it will draw more attention than their own ordinance. Council Member Shelton said South Jordan has been accused of not helping with affordable housing. Mayor Ramsey concurred. She said if people know they updated their general plan, it will be held up for scrutiny. Council Marlor concurred. He noted that they have come up with great ideas with their RDA money to help with that situation. City Attorney Loose concurred that the city ordinance speaks louder than the future land use map, but if they put it on the map, it is like doubling down on the issue.

Council Member McGuire made a motion to approve Resolution R2020-02 with the amendment to add the water conservation plan to the goals. Council Member Shelton seconded the motion.

Jennifer Gardner noted that there are 2 small area plans that will be coming forward in a couple months.

Roll call vote. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

- L. **Public Hearing:** Ordinance 2020-03, text amendment to Subsection 16.04.160(D) of the South Jordan Municipal Code regarding Flag or Panhandle Lots. *(By Planning Director, Steven Schaefermeyer)*

Planner David Mann reviewed the background information on this item. He reviewed a map of the property in question (Attachment H).

Cody Pearson, applicant, 10053 S. 3345 W., said they didn't want a flag lot. In West Jordan, they had a flag lot. He said being close to his parents at this time in their life is important. He said they were told by the city that they could put in a second driveway and home. If the city would have said no, they would not have purchased the property. All of their equity is in this property. He said they don't feel it is asking too much to have 2 houses on an acre. He said they went this route for a text amendment because they didn't know which other route to go. This still allows a limitation but opens the door for some flag lots. They were told that they could do this originally, but they could not make the application until their other property sold. He said they do not want to change the character of the neighborhood.

Mayor Ramsey opened the public hearing. There were no comments. She closed the public hearing.

Mr. Mann said there have been 6 other subdivision amendments in this subdivision, but none were flag lots. With this change, it would allow all of the lots in this subdivision to develop flag lots. This change would affect the entire city. It was noted that the current density of this subdivision is R-1.8. Because this subdivision is unique, they developed with much larger lots and it does allow more of the lots to be developed. The difference with this lot versus the 6 others is that there is not enough frontage, so they have to add a private lane to the second home. Mr. Mann said one concern is that it would be hard for public safety to locate houses behind houses.

Council Member McGuire asked if there was a legal way to allow this change, but not open it up to the entire city. City Attorney Loose said possibly. He said they could table the issue for 2 weeks, and let staff figure out if there is a different way to do this. He said as soon as they do it for one person, others may ask.

Council Member Marlors noted in East Millcreek, nearly all of the properties in a subdivision he is familiar with have been redeveloped. They are now putting 4-5 homes on a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel. He said he does not love flag lots, but he feels a future City Council will allow the flag lots, or the legislature will enforce it at some point.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said they brought this to the City Council because they saw a wave of these flag lots. He said there are other ways to develop this lot, such as a guest house, but that does not work for the applicants. It's a difficult situation. He said he is willing to work with City Attorney Loose to think of other creative ways to develop the lot. It was noted that the applicant's neighbor is one to look for and subdivide properties so they fear others will be asking. Mr. Schaefermeyer said if the Council wants to allow this, he would prefer to reverse the Ordinance and let staff deal with the flag lot requests. He said flag lots take a lot of staff time.

Council Member Zander said she is sympathetic to these applicants, as they are living on the property. She said it is different than someone who wants to just subdivide a lot for profit. She feels they will get requests to subdivide lots if they change the ordinance.

It was noted that the guest house is part of the accessory living ordinance.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said without a formal application, it is hard to know what is possible on this lot regarding emergency access.

Council Member Marlors said if it is allowed for this lot, others will do the same thing. He feels they will be legally required to allow it at some point. He said he is okay to table the issue and have staff come back with options. He said he does not want to make the decision out of sympathy for one applicant. He said this applicant had verbal approval from staff. That will likely not be the case for someone else, given the time since the Ordinance has changed.

Council Member Shelton concurred that they will see the day that the allowance of flag lots will be law.

Mrs. Pearson, applicant, said the verbiage of 125 percent of the zoning means they can only do it 1 time per lot. It puts limitations without completely shutting the door. They estimate less than half of the properties in their neighborhood could develop a flag lot with this language.

Council Member Marlor said he feels they will get more requests throughout the city because of the issue of aging parents.

It was noted that the emergency vehicles need 20 ft. of width to access the home. Mrs. Pearson said they will have to remove some bushes, but will have the 20 ft.

Mr. Schaefermeyer said the Ordinance encourages the sharing of driveways.

It was noted that the noticing requirements for a text amendment are city wide. The surrounding neighbors were not notified directly for this text amendment.

Council Member Marlor made a motion to table Ordinance 2020-03, and to give staff until the next City Council meeting to provide some options for this text amendment or lot. Council Member Zander seconded the motion. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

M. Staff Reports and Calendaring Items

CM Whatcott said the first budget meeting is Wednesday, January 29th at 5 pm.

City Attorney Loose gave a legislative priorities update. They are working on a bill with representative Pulsipher and the Wheadon family to protect centennial farms.

Mayor Ramsey said the overarching theme she would like to focus on is the city being held harmless.

City Attorney Loose said other principles they have discussed is for the city to stay in their lane, to fight unfunded mandates, and to fight pre-empting the city. He said essentially, they will not interfere with others, but they will not let them interfere with the city. It was noted that the relationship with the constituents is on a different level for the city, versus the state level.

City Attorney Loose noted a bill regarding body cameras.

City Attorney Loose said they will be working to set up a meeting with the City Council and legislators during the session. If they can't meet during the session, they will meet right after.

City Attorney Loose said they are following affordable housing legislation. They are also following a bill about penalties for elected officials that violate the law. There are issues some cities have raised with business licensing and they are watching that. He said they are watching a

number of bills. He said there will not be an update on the sales tax issue until they know how the referendum comes out.

Council Member Marlor said depending on the referendum, they may unwind the whole bill and start over. Mayor Ramsey said it took a great deal of work in the current bill to hold cities harmless. They need to continue to watch that issue.

Mayor Ramsey said the theme of ULCT is respect, collaboration, and outcomes. She said they need to collaborate.

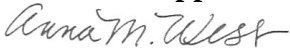
CM Whatcott addressed an issue with microphones in the City Council chambers.

ADJOURNMENT

Council Member Zander made a motion to adjourn. Council Member McGuire seconded the motion. The vote was 4-0 in favor.

The January 21, 2020 City Council meeting adjourned at 10:27 p.m.

This is a true and correct copy of the January 21, 2020 City Council Meeting Minutes, which were approved on February 4, 2020.


South Jordan City Recorder

CITY COUNCIL and RDA MEETING

January 21, 2020

6:30 P.M.

ALL THOSE ATTENDING, PLEASE
PRINT NAME & ADDRESS

PRINT NAME

PRINT ADDRESS

SAMUEL WINKLER

Brian Synan

Josh Winkler

Ken Wheeler

PRESTON

Stanton

Ken Wheeler

Mason Poirer

Bennett Hinkins

H. Boyd & N

CHASE

Juan Palmer

CASSANDRA ECKLES

Kelly Hoffman

COOPER, NIKKI PEARSON

Wake Hinkins

GRANT HOWARTH

Hank Horner

Laura Gailard

Sarah Day

Lizzie Bonham

Kaylie Kneles

Emily Johnson

Greg Bowd

Marysue Bowd

11552 S Copper Spring Dr. ST

Chamber

1144 X OF KRAIG & BRI

10059 S McNeely Cir SJ

5019 E Point Way 3692

West Jordan

10059 McNeely Cir SJ

3657 W New Heritage Cir.

4918 W Dock St + West South Jordan UT

West + Jordan

3899 Holyoke Place South Jordan

3237 W 10000 St

991 N. LOUISE MEADOW DR -

11612 Wynnview Lane

10053 S. 3345 W.

4918 W. Dock St.

10763 S. 1195 W.

10327 S 3970 W.

4487 Gebago Way

9831 Congressional Way

2776 W Lizzie Cove

2714 W Lizzie Cove

11507 W Lizzie Cove

4321 Appleford Dr

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CITY COUNCIL and RDA MEETING

January 21, 2020

6:30 P.M.

ALL THOSE ATTENDING, PLEASE
PRINT NAME & ADDRESS

PRINT NAME

PRINT ADDRESS

Matthew Betts
Nathaniel Williams
Caleb Betts
Addi Bruening

10343 S. Whispering Sand Cir. SJ
10367 S. Whispering Sand Cir. SJ
10343 S. Whispering Sand Cir. SJ
4637 W. Luning Dr.



Gary Richard Herbert

Governor

Declaration

Whereas, all of humankind are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights among which is the Freedom of Belief;

Whereas, on January 16, 1786 the Virginia Legislature adopted the Statute for Religious Freedom, the first law enacted in the United States of America guaranteeing religious freedom and the forerunner of our Constitutional protections for religious freedom;

Whereas, the Freedom of Belief is important to all individuals, and we must protect and respect that right for the collective whole, so that it may be practiced individually;

Whereas, the practice of the Freedom of Belief helps reduce violence in society and increases stability, economic well-being, and cultural richness;

Whereas, in a time when divisiveness seems to be growing in much of the world, I commend the residents of the great State of Utah who work together to build the civility and compassion that are key aspects of the spirit of Utah; and,

Whereas, I encourage all Utahns to reflect on the freedoms we enjoy, especially Freedom of Belief, and hope such reflection will lead to an increase in gratitude and a renewed commitment to protect freedom of belief for ourselves and others, build bridges of understanding, and to treat all people with civility and respect;

Now, therefore, I, Gary R. Herbert, Governor of the great State of Utah, do hereby declare January 16, 2020 as

Freedom of Religion Day in Utah

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary R. Herbert".
Gary R. Herbert
Governor

Nativity scene together with non-religious holiday symbols, such as Santa Claus and candy canes, would probably be allowed, but a Nativity scene standing alone would not be.

Permanent displays (such as monuments) may contain religious elements if the purpose and primary effect of the display are secular—in other words, if a reasonable observer would not believe the government means to endorse a particular religion. Factors include the overall content, the circumstances of its creation, and how long the display has existed. For example, a statue depicting the Ten Commandments along with several non-religious symbols of justice, erected many years ago and reflecting the community's historical heritage would probably be allowed under the Constitution. But a carving of the Ten Commandments recently donated by a religious organization and placed in a prominent location could be unconstitutional.

19. May individuals and religious organizations use government property for religious expressions and activities?

Yes. In general, the government must provide religious groups the same access to public facilities that it provides for other types of groups. For example, a state university that hosts a variety of student activities may not exclude a religious student group simply because it is religious, although certain other restrictions may apply. If a government building is opened for after-hours use by community groups for educational, social, recreational, or entertainment purposes, it must allow religious groups the same kind of access for similar purposes.

The government is allowed to impose reasonable restrictions on when, where, and how a religious group uses government property (“time, place, and manner restrictions”). For example, the government may set time limits for events, restrict the location to prevent traffic obstruction, or limit the size of displays.

20. May government employees wear religious dress or symbols to work?

Yes. All employees generally have the ability to believe and act consistently with deeply held religious beliefs while in the workplace, subject to some narrow limitations. Government employees enjoy these rights as well. The government, for example, must allow employees to wear religious clothing or symbols even while engaged in official government work, unless doing so would cause a reasonable observer to interpret it as a government endorsement of religion or if doing so would present a significant burden, such as a safety hazard.

For detailed information on the religious freedom rights of employees, see *Religious Freedom in the Workplace: An Employee's Guide*.

21. Do public schools have to be religion-free?

No. Public schools and universities must be neutral toward religion; they can't favor it or be hostile to it. Schools have a duty to accommodate a student's exercise of religion unless it is disruptive to discipline or interferes with the rights of others. Schools may teach about religion in an academic, neutral,

non-denominational way. Schools may not sponsor “religious speech.” For example, school-sponsored prayers or devotional scripture readings during the school day or at school events are inappropriate.

For detailed information on religion in education, see *A Parent’s Guide to Religion in the Public Schools* and *A Teacher’s Guide to Religion in the Public Schools*.

RELIGION SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

22. What laws protect religious speech?

The First Amendment provides extremely broad protection for freedom of speech of all kinds, including religious speech. The government cannot forbid speech because of its content, religious or otherwise, even if it is extremely offensive to others. This is subject only to very narrow exceptions, such as speech that poses a clear and present danger by inciting imminent violence. This strong protection of speech safeguards the free public exchange of ideas that is essential in a democracy. It keeps government from limiting criticism, unpopular speech, and the expression of ideas with which it does not agree.

In addition to the near-absolute protection of speech under the First Amendment, the religious freedom guarantees of the First Amendment add yet another layer of protection for religious speech.

As with other kinds of tax exemptions for non-profit organizations, religious tax exemptions respect people’s right to organize with others to further common interests free from government coercion or control through taxation.

17. May the government favor one religion over another?

No. The government may not give special privileges or place special penalties on any specific religion or religious group, or show preference for one religion over another or for atheism.

RELIGION ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

18. Does government property have to be religion-free?

No. Government property need not be free of religious references, symbols, or messages, so long as the government does not appear to endorse any specific religion. Whether a particular display is constitutional depends heavily on the particular circumstances.

Temporary displays (such as holiday displays) may contain religious elements if the display, taken as a whole, does not promote a religious message or indicate government endorsement of religion. For example, a

15. May local governments use zoning laws or other means to keep religious groups out of their communities?

No. Local land use laws, such as zoning ordinances, may not target religious organizations for exclusion, discriminate against them, or place unreasonable burdens on them. Examples of government actions that are not allowed include:

- Zoning ordinances that prohibit places of worship, while allowing non-religious places of assembly for clubs or other associations.
- Denying a permit to a religious group simply because they are religious or because they belong to a specific religious group.
- Forbidding new church buildings or other tax-exempt houses of worship for the purpose of maximizing tax revenue.
- Having no zones that permit houses of worship, such that the only way a church can be built is by expensive and lengthy proceedings to rezone a parcel or receive a zoning variance.

16. Do tax exemptions for religious organizations violate the Constitution?

No. Religious organizations are tax-exempt under all state and federal tax codes. In fact, the Constitution may require this, as the Supreme Court has suggested that taxing churches would cause excessive involvement between church and state.

23. Does freedom of speech include more than speaking?

Yes. Freedom of speech, religious or otherwise, includes not only speech but other forms of expression such as displaying, publishing, and distributing signs, banners, pamphlets, books, magazines, websites, or other materials. The government may regulate some aspects of these activities, such as solicitation of donations or commercial agreements between religious groups and publishers or distributors, but it may not control the content.

24. May privately owned newspapers, magazines, television stations, and other media outlets publish religious (or anti-religious) speech?

Yes. The First Amendment guarantees the right to freedom of the press. With very limited exceptions, people and groups have the right to publish any views in any media available to them. These views may be religious, non-religious, or even anti-religious. For example, laws against blasphemy would be unconstitutional. However, the government does not have to provide the means for publishing these messages.

25. May a privately owned media outlet such as a newspaper, magazine, or television station refuse to publish religious speech?

Yes. Private media outlets have the right to decide whether to publish or broadcast any materials. Individuals or groups may not demand that a private media outlet publish or broadcast their speech, religious or otherwise.

26. May the government forbid religious speech or expression on government property?

No. The government may not forbid or restrict speech on government property simply because it is religious or because of its particular religious content. In fact, the government has a duty to accommodate such speech, for example by providing police protection if needed.

The types of restrictions the government may place on speech, including religious speech, on government property depends on the type of property. The government has only limited ability to restrict speech in public places, such as sidewalks, parks, and civic centers, for example, by requiring speakers to stay on sidewalks or placing time limits on events. The government can place more restrictions in places not

13. May government meetings open with prayer?

Yes, so long as the prayers are not used to proselytize or advance any particular faith or belief. Good practice is to invite chaplains or representatives of various faiths, including non-Christian denominations, to take turns offering the prayers, and to make the prayers generic in content

14. May the government require that government officials or employees belong to a certain religion or believe in God?

No, The government cannot require any kind of religious test as a condition for public office or employment. The government may require people to take an oath of office or make a similar affirmation, but it may not require them to place their hand on the Bible or any other religious book or to use the phrase “so help me God,” although the person can do these things if they wish. The government also cannot prohibit ministers from holding public office.

11. May religious beliefs influence public policy?

Yes. All kinds of beliefs influence the policy preferences of voters and legislators, including religious ones. The simple fact that a policy coincides with a religious teaching or grows out of religious values concerning right and wrong does not make it unconstitutional, so long as the policy itself has a secular purpose, does not advance or inhibit religion, and avoids excessive government involvement with religion. For example, just because many religious teachings oppose violence does not mean that laws prohibiting assault are unconstitutional. To take a more controversial example, some types of laws restricting abortion are constitutional even though they coincide with certain religious beliefs, because they have secular justifications, are neutral regarding religion, and don't unduly involve the government in religion.

As a practical matter, when debating controversial policies it can be helpful for those with religious views to also identify moral, legal, practical, or other principles underlying their views that people with diverse religious backgrounds and agendas can relate to.

12. May elected officials speak about God?

Yes. Elected officials have a First Amendment right to express their religious beliefs. However, they may not use their official capacity to establish religion, such as by favoring, promoting, or discriminating against a particular religion.

usually open for public speech, such as military bases and jails. Even where such restrictions are allowed, they must have a legitimate aim and be viewpoint neutral (not designed to suppress a particular opinion).

27. May the government prohibit religious speech because it offends others?

No. The government cannot restrict speech because it is unpopular or offensive, even if it is extremely offensive or likely to provoke protests. On the contrary, police have a duty to protect speakers by controlling crowds and hecklers.

28. May the government prohibit religious speech on private property?

No. Individuals and organizations have the right to express their religious faith or views on their own property, including displaying religious symbols or messages. Certain land use or zoning restrictions may limit religious and non-religious displays alike, but they may not single out religious speech or unreasonably limit it.

If private property is open to the public, such as shopping centers or medical clinics, owners may have to obey certain anti-discrimination laws that prohibit certain messages, even if the owner considers the messages religious. Owners of such property should consult with qualified attorneys in their state for specific guidelines.

29. Is there a constitutional right to religious speech on the private property of others?

No. Even if the private property is open to the public, such as retail stores or shopping centers, permission must be obtained from the owner.

30. Can the government require permits for door-to-door proselytizing or advocacy?

No. However, the government may impose reasonable regulations on the time, place, and manner of door-to-door advocacy, so long as they apply equally to everyone who engages in this kind of activity. For example, a city may prohibit door-to-door advocacy during nighttime hours, and cities may have greater leeway to restrict such activities if they involve sales or solicitation of money.

31. May the government control the content of religious sermons?

No. Even if anti-discrimination laws were to prohibit messages that might offend certain groups of people, applying these laws to church sermons would be unconstitutional, as would any law prohibiting churches from preaching their own views on social and moral issues.

For example, a law prohibiting the use of the drug peyote was found to be constitutional even though the drug is important in some Native American religious rituals, because the law applied to everyone equally and did not single out a particular religious practice. However, similar laws might be invalid under state or federal legislation if they don't include appropriate exemptions for religious use.

RELIGION IN POLITICS AND LAWMAKING

10. May religious groups and people of faith participate in politics?

Yes. Religious groups and individuals have the right to take positions and influence public opinion on all public and political matters. Religious leaders and organizations frequently do so.

Some types of political involvement, while constitutional, may affect a religious organization's ability to keep its federal tax-exempt status. Religious organizations should consult qualified tax attorneys about their political activities.

8. Does religion have to be a private matter?

No. The Constitution protects religious liberty both in private and in the public square. The right to religious freedom does not disappear when a person enters a public setting such as a school or a government building, when he or she accepts government office or employment, or when he or she operates a business open to the public. In fact, the government is obliged to protect religious liberty in all these settings, with only very limited exceptions discussed below.

9. Are there limits on the free exercise of religion?

Yes. As with any right, religious freedom is not absolute. While the government may never tell people or communities what to believe, in a few circumstances it may restrict the way they exercise those beliefs, such as to protect public safety or the fundamental rights of others. To take an obvious example, the government could forbid human sacrifice even if a religion's teaching approved of or required it.

The Supreme Court has developed a test for when the government is allowed to restrict religious practices under the Constitution. In addition, Congress and many states have adopted legislation providing even greater protections than are provided in the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has held that government action restricting the exercise of religion can be valid if it is a "neutral law of general applicability" that doesn't specifically target religion. Federal and many state laws also require that there be a "compelling government interest" and that the government use the "least restrictive means" to achieve that interest.

RELIGION AND ANTI- DISCRIMINATION LAWS

32. Can professionals (such as bakers, florists, and doctors) refuse to provide services that violate their conscience or religious beliefs?

It depends. Each state has its own anti-discrimination laws applying to businesses and professionals providing goods or services to the public. Some of these explicitly allow exemptions when providing a service that would violate a provider's religious beliefs. Others do not. Similarly, some states have conscience laws that affirm the right of doctors or other professionals to refuse to provide services they oppose. While it is clear that government enforcement of anti-discrimination laws must not be hostile to religion or to religious believers, this area of the law is still in development. Cases will depend on the law in question and a variety of other circumstances. When considering the constitutionality of such laws, courts may seek to balance the government's interest in limiting discrimination against individual freedoms of speech and religion. Businesses and professionals should consult attorneys in their state for specific information and guidance.

33. Can a religious organization that rents its facilities to the public for events refuse certain types of events?

It depends. Some states have laws that specifically protect religious organizations' right to refuse to rent their facilities for events contrary to their beliefs. But as with the issue of businesses or professionals refusing to provide services discussed above, the answer is not always clear. Religious organizations should consult with local attorneys for information and advice.

34. Can employers discriminate based on religion?

Generally, no. Most employers may not hire or fire employees on the basis of their religion or their need for religious accommodations in the workplace (such as an exception to a dress code for a religious head covering, or reasonable excuse for religious holiday observances), and must generally accommodate their employees' religious practices, unless doing so would place an undue burden on the business or other employees.

One major exception is that a religious organization has the right to require its ministers and many other kinds of employees to be members of that religion and to live by the religion's standards of conduct even outside the workplace.

For detailed information on an employer's rights and duties concerning religion, see *Religious Freedom in the Workplace—An Employer's Guide*.

The Founders also believed that government interference in religion was an assault on human rights. The Declaration of Independence states that people are "endowed by their Creator" with certain rights that the government has a duty to protect. The Constitution protects people from government attempts to deny people's basic human rights, including the right to have and exercise one's own religious beliefs.

Even though cases of religious bigotry persist, 250 years of relatively peaceful coexistence of diverse religions in our nation have proven the wisdom of the Constitution. Our nation benefits when people are free to hold sincere beliefs of many kinds that guide their actions in private and in public, and when people feel free to discuss and debate their beliefs and ideas publicly.

6. How do we know what is constitutional in specific situations?

The U.S. Supreme Court and other courts decide cases in which someone claims that a government action is unconstitutional. Reading court decisions helps us understand what the Constitution means in particular circumstances.

This pamphlet is based on real cases, but it does not provide detailed information about them. For more information on court cases concerning religion, see the resources in "Finding More Answers" below.

7. Does religious freedom include more than belief?

Yes. The Constitution protects not only people's right to believe as they choose, but also to worship, to share their beliefs, and to act according to their beliefs. All these rights apply to both individuals and groups.

4. What is “separation of church and state”?

“Separation of church and state” does not appear in the Constitution, nor is it a legal term. Thomas Jefferson coined the phrase to describe religious freedom as including a healthy independence between government and religious organizations to protect the interests of both. However, the phrase is sometimes used to claim, incorrectly, that the Constitution requires government to be religion-free. In reality, government may actively cooperate with religious organizations in common causes, such as public health or social welfare. The government also has a duty to accommodate religion when necessary to guarantee the right to free exercise of religion. For example, police must protect religious communities or speakers from harassment or persecution, religious organizations must be allowed to use public facilities, and government employees must generally be allowed to wear religiously required clothing to work.

5. Is protecting religious freedom important?

Yes. Religious freedom is an essential protection allowing people with strong differences of opinion and belief to live together in peace. The people who wrote the Constitution knew that violent conflicts about religion had plagued Europe for hundreds of years, as rulers tried to control the religion of their subjects. Some of the early colonies also tried to regulate religion and experienced similar problems. The Founders sought to avoid these conflicts in the new nation by forbidding official religions and by protecting all religions from government interference.

RELIGION IN FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

35. May religious organizations receive federal funding for social programs and services, such as health care or education?

Yes. Religious organizations may apply for and receive federal funding for such programs on the same basis as non-religious organizations, and often do so. The federally funded activities must be offered in separate rooms or at separate times than religious activities. For example, a church offering federally funded job training at the same time as a Bible study must offer the activities in separate rooms.

36. May an organization include religious activities as part of federally funded programs or services?

No. An organization that receives direct federal funds can't engage in inherently religious activities such as religious teaching, worship, or proselytizing as part of such programs or services. Religious activities must be (a) offered separately in time or location, and (b) voluntary—in other words, participants can't be required to attend religious activities in order to receive federally funded assistance. For example, a homeless shelter receiving federal funds may not require participants to pray before meals or attend scripture study, although it may invite them to do so.

37. May a religious organization limit federally funded programs and services to its own members?

No. Religious organizations that accept federal funds for social service programs may not refuse such services based on religion.

RELIGION IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

3. What laws protect religious freedom?

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

-First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects religious freedom in two ways:

(1) The "Establishment Clause" prohibits the government from adopting an official religion, and

(2) The "Free Exercise Clause" prohibits the government from interfering with people's practice of religion.

The First Amendment applies to all levels of government: federal, state, and local. The government must provide at least as much protection for religious liberty as the Constitution requires, but they can choose to provide more. In fact, state constitutions and laws often provide greater protection for religious freedom than does the U.S. Constitution.

1. What is religious freedom?

The Constitution of the United States, many state constitutions, and various state and federal laws provide special protections for fundamental rights of individuals. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution specifies rights that protect the vitality of our democracy. Among our First Amendment rights are freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.

Religious freedom means more than just freedom to believe what you want. It is also freedom to talk about and act on your beliefs without coercion or interference, subject to certain narrow limitations discussed below.

2. What is the public square?

The “public square” refers to all settings outside private homes and houses of worship. These include public parks and sidewalks, government buildings and meetings, public schools and universities, private property that the owner opens to the general public, and many other similar settings. The public square may also include media—books, newspapers, magazines, the internet—and, in general, anything that is accessible and open to the public.

FINDING COMMON GROUND

38. How can individuals, religious organizations, and local officials resolve differences peacefully?

- **Value democratic principles above politics and agendas.** Our nation’s system of democratic lawmaking, government checks and balances, and constitutional guarantees protects everyone’s rights, including those with whom we deeply disagree. Respecting these processes and guarantees, no matter how much we may dislike the outcome, protects our own rights and our democratic system of government. Developing consensus through dialogue and persuasion requires patience, but it is the only way a healthy democracy functions.
- **Identify common values.** Expressing shared commitment to core values can help those with very different policy preferences to understand and respect one another. Religious individuals and communities should identify principles that people with diverse backgrounds and agendas can relate to. Explaining how their views reflect these common values can build trust and understanding better than insisting on a claim of religious freedom alone. Likewise, people of all faiths or no faith can respect religious freedom as one part of a broader freedom from government control that benefits everyone.
- **Listen to all sides.** We live in a diverse society in which people of goodwill can have widely differing views. All parties should acknowledge and try to understand others’ positions.



Public officials should be mindful of the deeply held religious beliefs of members of the community, especially if those beliefs are unpopular. Similarly, people of faith can start with the assumption that most public officials do not intend to be hostile towards religion and want to be fair to everyone.

- **Commit to civil debate.** Differences of opinion and open debate are vital in a democracy. But how we debate, and not just what we debate, is critical. Personal attacks, ridicule, and vilification of those holding opposing views can fracture communities and undermine the democratic process. All parties should strive to be accurate and fair and should treat one another with civility and genuine respect, which is the only way to learn from one another and build consensus.
- **Find and share relevant information.** Seek all relevant information and share it with all involved. Lack of information often leads to unnecessary restrictions on religion in public spaces. For example, a local government might deny use of public facilities to a religious group because it mistakenly thinks there has to be separation of church and state, or a school music teacher might avoid teaching religious music because he isn't sure it is allowed. Understanding relevant laws and how they apply, and sharing this information with those it affects, can avoid uncertainty and help ensure that people's rights are respected and government obligations met.
- **Be proactive.** Many communities unintentionally contribute to confusion and distrust by having no policies on these issues. Communities can nurture a climate of openness and trust and demonstrate their commitment to the fundamental principles of our democracy if they work with people of faith, religious organizations, and appropriate legal counsel. Such collaboration can help avoid or lessen conflict. It can lead to the development of comprehensive policies on issues affecting religion—for example, a school district-wide policy on religion in schools. Communities should also make sure those policies are widely known and enjoy broad support.

A Practical Guide to Religion in the Public Square: A Practical Guide answers some common questions about religion in public settings. There are many misconceptions about the religious rights of individuals and groups in public and the proper attitude of government toward religion. Our aim is to help everyone understand the scope of religious freedom guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, and to offer suggestions on how to peacefully reconcile the rights of all.

This guide is not comprehensive. The law varies somewhat from state to state and is modified from time to time through legislation and court interpretation. Those with specific legal questions should seek advice from a competent lawyer.



ABOUT US

The International Center for Law and Religion Studies is a global leader in comparative and international law concerning religion. The Center's mission is to help secure the blessings of freedom of religion and belief for all people by 1) expanding knowledge and expertise, 2) building networks of experts, and 3) contributing to law reform. As an academic institution at J. Reuben Clark Law School, Brigham Young University, the Center partners with leading universities, NGO's, and governments around the world to organize conferences, training seminars, and workshops. Since its inception in 2000, the Center has helped organize more than 350 educational events in more than 50 countries; worked with more than 1,000 scholars, government officials, judges, and community and religious leaders; consulted on proposed legislation in 55 countries; produced numerous scholarly works and training materials; and educated thousands of students. To learn more visit www.iclrs.org



Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

—THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

Religious freedom is an essential protection allowing people with strong differences of opinion and belief to live together in peace. These protections, however, are relatively meaningless if confined to private observances at home or in places of worship. Deeply-held beliefs affect all aspects of people's lives and link them in community to other believers.

What are the religious freedom rights of individuals and groups in public settings? *A Practical Guide to Religion in the Public Square* sheds light on this somewhat complicated and often-misunderstood topic in an easy-to-understand Q&A format.

Additionally, this brochure offers suggestions on how to find common ground so that individuals, religious groups, and government officials can resolve differences peacefully and fairly.



A Practical Guide to RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE

Publication date: June 2018



452 JRCB, Provo, UT 84602

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Duplication permitted.

A Practical
Guide to

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE



1-21-20 C.C. Mtg.
Attachment C

Dawn R. Ramsey, *Mayor*
Patrick Harris, *Council Member*
Bradley G. Marlor, *Council Member*
Donald J. Shelton, *Council Member*
Tamara Zander, *Council Member*
Jason T. McGuire, *Council Member*



PH: 801.446-HELP @SouthJordanUT

MEMO

To: Mayor and City Council
Gary L. Whatcott, City Manager
Dustin Lewis, Assistant City Manager

From: South Jordan Arts Council

Date: January 13, 2020

RE: Arts Council Public Art Discussion

During the City Council meeting on January 21, 2020 we will have the opportunity to discuss the City Council's vision for public art instillation in South Jordan City. It has been over two years since the City Council has discussed this topic and staff felt it was a good time to review future ideas and direction.

The South Jordan Arts Council strives to support a vibrant, prideful community that promotes art and culture. We believe public art is important because it brings the community together, supports economic growth, and fosters creativity. Public art directly influences how people see and connect with a place. The essence of public art fosters creativity and creates the groundwork for a community thriving in culture.

On page two you will find potential projects for the City Council's consideration. We are not asking to do all of these project, but are looking for prioritization and feedback. The proposed projects would be paid for out of the existing Arts Council budget, no additional funds are being requested.

#1



#2



#3



#4



#5



#6



South Jordan Arts Council

The Vibrancy Project



WHY IS PUBLIC ART IMPORTANT?

- **Community Involvement**
- **Placemaking and Economic Growth**
- **Foster Creativity**

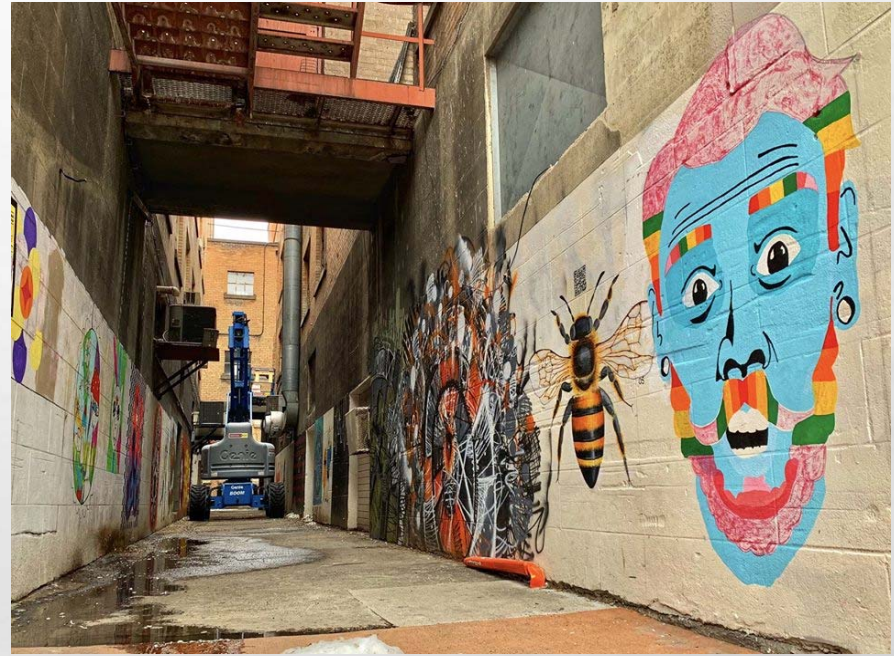
PUBLIC ART OPTIONS

	Project Name	Location	Cost
#1	Pathway Art	Jordan River Trail	\$75 per design (13 designs) Total = \$975
#2	Trail Wall Mural	Under 10600 S. Bridge on the Jordan River Trail	No expense – Sponsored by Artist (Artists will provide supplies)
#3	Professional Mural	Salt Lake County Library	Up to \$17,000
#4	Crosswalk Murals	Towne Center Drive	(2) \$3,000 per crosswalk Total = \$6,000
#5	Alleyway Murals	Towne Center Drive	(2) \$3,000 per alleyway Total = \$6,000
#6	Light Pole Banners	SoJo Parkway and 11400 S.	\$5,000 (\$70 - 130/banner)
	Total Cost		<u>\$35,000</u>

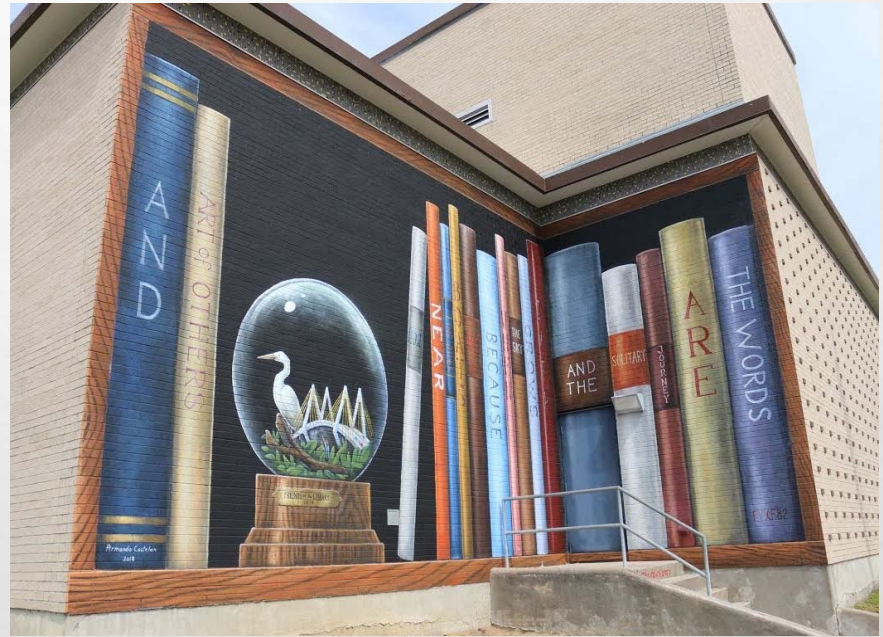
1 PATHWAY ART – JORDAN RIVER TRAIL



2 TRAIL WALL MURAL – JORDAN RIVER TRAIL



3 PROFESSIONAL MURAL – SLCO LIBRARY



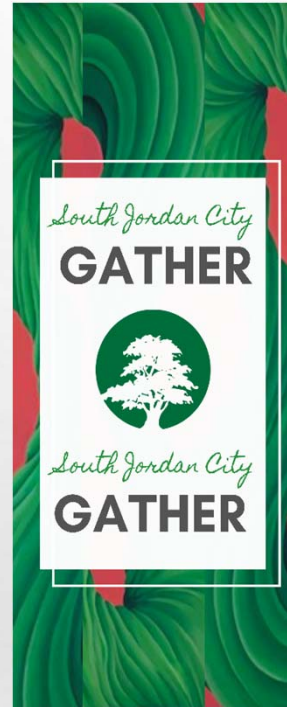
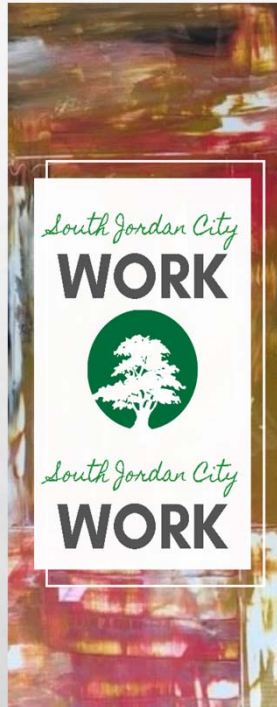
4 CROSSWALK MURALS – TOWNE CENTER



5 ALLEYWAY MURALS – TOWNE CENTER



6 LIGHT POLE BANNERS



Here are a few questions I have from my review of the packet for the meeting tonight. We can review in the Study Meeting if that works best for you. They are in the order I came across them in my study.

1-RDA Down payment assistance and rehabilitation assistance. How will we know if a person that has entered into an agreement with us is renting the home instead of using it as a primary residence.

Staff will perform simple audit annually. Tax notices and utility bills will reflect whether owned or rented.

2-I thought we had a reduction in Sales Tax Revenue. Can you show me where to find that reduction in our budget?

We are not adjusting the budget as of mid-year. My intent is to not make any amendment but balance with the savings at the end of the fiscal year as we had done last fiscal year. However, we will keep track of the revenues and if amendment needed, it will be done as of the Final Amended Budget.

3-Page 1 of the budget, General Fund Summary: How did out charges for service go up by over \$400,000? What is accounted for in Charges for Service?

This increase in revenues is due to moving Recreation Programs from Fitness Center Budget to General Fund Budget. This is an accounting (reporting) change in transition to ownership change.

4-Are we moving all city staff out of the fitness center? I assumed that at least some of them would stay with the fitness center and become county staff.

No, we are only moving two staff. 1. The Associate Director of Recreation and 2. Custodian.

5-Page 13 of the budget: I am curious about the sidewalk inspection machine. What does it do?

The machine is driven on the side walk. It's an efficient way to capture hazard and incorporate into GIS. This become a tool for the side walk maintenance program.

6-How much money is in the water fund reserve? Wouldn't we show interest income on page 26 of the budget?

Reserve Fund Balance: \$10,172,192 - This balance is in the Water General Fund currently budgeted at \$200,000.

7-Page 28 of the budget. How many employees are there in the sanitation department? Given that we contract for our curbside pick-up what do the employees do?

4 Total employees

Job Duties:

- 1. Deliver/repair/service over 45,000 Garbage/Recycling City Owned cans (year round).**
- 2. Service neighborhood dumpster program (year round).**
- 3. Manage recycling program.**

8-Page 28 of the budget shows 24,000 in interest earnings. How much money is in the Sanitation Fund Reserves?

Projected Reserve Fund Balance: \$4,585,938

9-Page 30 of the budget. What projects are being worked on at Mulligan's right now? How much do we have in Reserves?

Projects:

- 1. Mini golf renovation (budgeted \$125,000)**
- 2. Ball wash shed (budget \$15,000)**
- 3. Parking lot repairs (budgeted \$15,000)**
- 4. Pro shop & Design (\$76,529 carried over from last year)**

Fund Balance:

Projected to be approximately \$699,698

10-Page 41 of the budget shows a fee schedule that includes renting space that the city owns. Have we had any rental income? Does it happen often? Where does that revenue show up in the budget?

So far rented about 5 times. They are mostly rented during afterhours.

Thanks, Gary and Sunil. That's all I have right now.

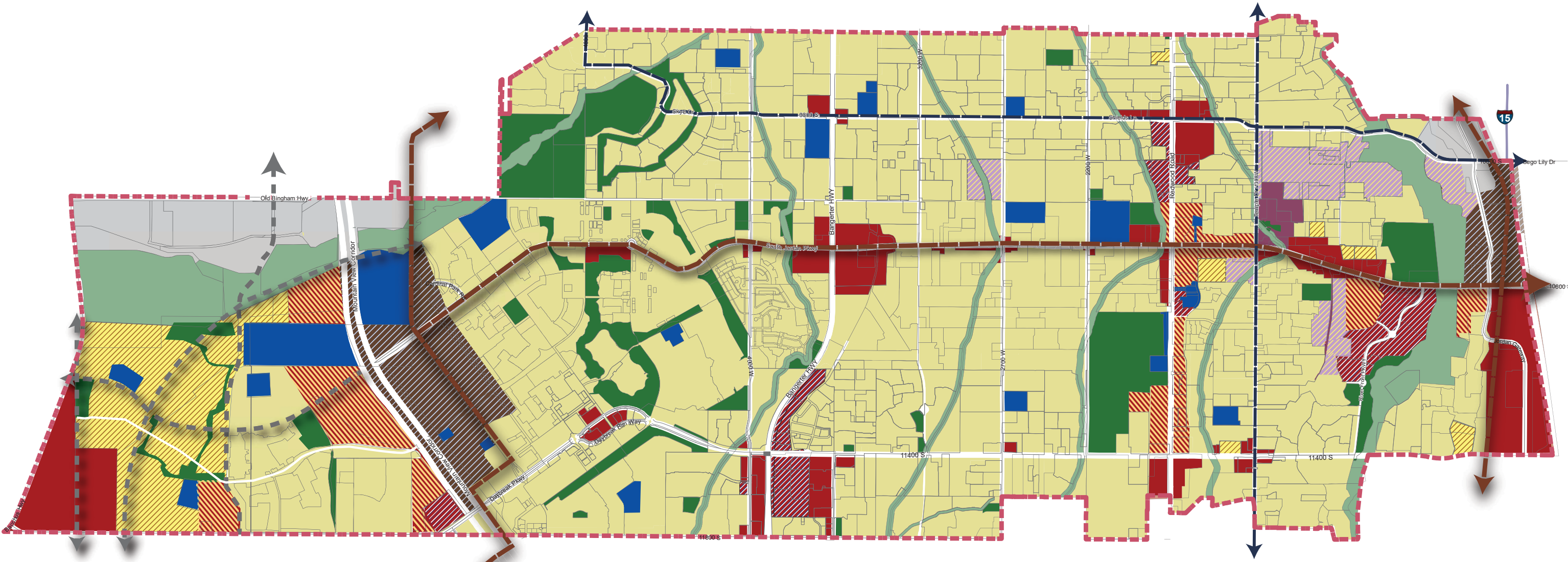
Don S.



FUTURE LAND USE MAP

SOUTH JORDAN GENERAL PLAN

01-21-20 CC Meeting - Attachment G

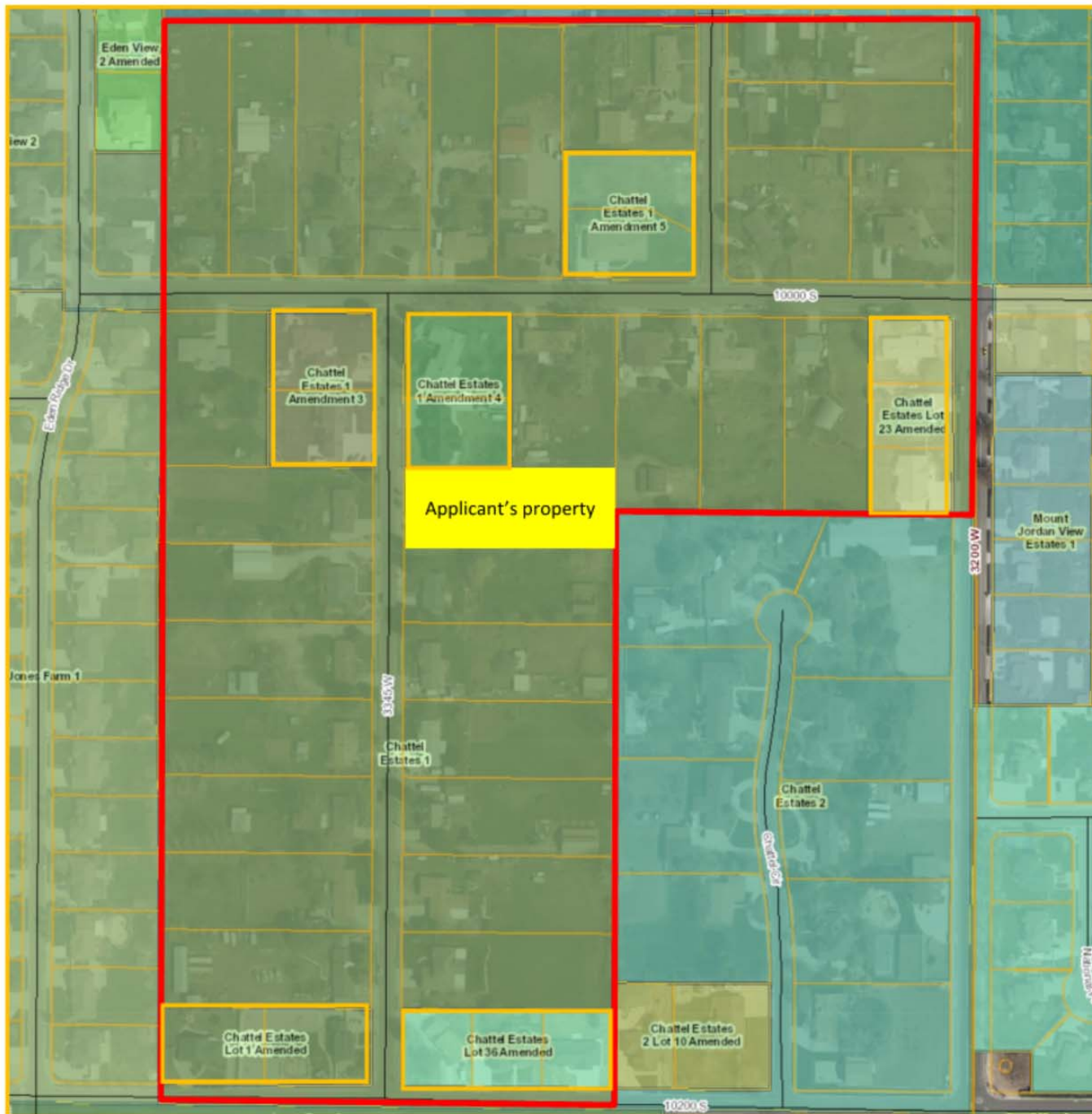


- BOUNDARIES AND CORRIDORS
- SOUTH JORDAN BOUNDARY
 - SUBDIVISIONS
 - FUTURE ROADS
 - TRANSIT FOCUS CORRIDOR
 - PEDESTRIAN/BIKE FOCUS CORRIDOR

- FUTURE LAND USE
- STABLE NEIGHBORHOOD (SN)
 - RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY (RD)
 - ECONOMIC INFILL OPPORTUNITY (EIO)
 - ECONOMIC CENTER (EC)

- MIXED USE (MU)
- MIXED USE TOD OPPORTUNITY (MUT)
- HISTORIC (H)
- AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION (AP)

- INDUSTRIAL (I)
- NATURAL AREA (NA)
- OPEN SPACE (OS)
- PUBLIC (P)



 = Original Subdivision

 = Subdivision Amendment