

**CITY OF LOGAN, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. 21-08**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 13, ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 13.08.380,
13.08.390, 13.08.400, 13.08.410, 13.08.420, 13.08.430, 13.08.440, 13.08.450, 13.08.460,
13.48.470, 13.48.480, 13.08.490 OF THE LOGAN MUNICIPAL CODE REGULATING
CROSS CONNECTIONS:**

WHEREAS, the state legislature has granted general welfare power to the City Council, independent, apart from, and in addition to, its specific grants of legislative authority, which enables the City of Logan to pass ordinances as are necessary and proper to provide for the safety and preserve the health, promote the prosperity, improve the peace and good order, comfort, and convenience of the City and its inhabitants, and for the protection of property and the City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that certain amendments to the following ordinance is in the City's best interest;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOGAN, UTAH, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Sections 13.08.380, 13.08.390, 13.08.400, 13.08.410, 13.08.420, 13.08.430, 13.08.440, 13.08.450, 13.08.460, 13.48.470, 13.48.480, 13.08.490 of the Logan Municipal Code are hereby amended as follows:

13.08.380: GENERALLY:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this article is:

1. To protect the public potable water supply of the city from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within its customers' internal distribution system(s) or its customers' private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow or back siphon into the public water supply system; and
2. To promote the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between its customer's in-plant potable water system(s) and nonpotable water systems, plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems; and
3. To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross connection control which will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable water systems.

B. Responsibility: The water division manager shall be responsible for the protection of the public potable water distribution system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow or back

siphonage of contaminants or pollutants through the water service connection. If, in the judgment of the water division manager, an approved backflow prevention device is required, at the city's water service connection to any customer's premises, for the safety of the water system, the water division manager or the water division managers designated agent shall give notice in writing to the customer to install such an approved backflow prevention device ~~and/or assembly~~ at each service connection to the customer's premises. The customer shall immediately install such approved device(s) ~~and/or assembly(ies) or devices~~ at the customer's own expense; ~~and~~. Failure, refusal or inability on the part of the customer to install the device(s) ~~and/or assembly(ies) or devices~~ immediately shall constitute a ground for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device(s) ~~and/or assembly(ies) or devices~~ have been properly installed. ~~Assembly(ies) or device(s) shall be tested by a certified tester and approved by the water division manager prior to use.~~ (Prior code § 16-7-1)

13.08.390: DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY: shall mean the individual, official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city or other political subdivisions created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of the cross connection control program and/or the plumbing code.

AIR GAP: The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood level rim of such vessel. An approved air gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically, above the top of the rim of the vessel; and, in no case less than one inch (1"). When an air gap is used at the service connection to prevent the contamination or pollution of the public potable water system, an emergency bypass shall be installed around the air gap system and an approved reduced pressure principle device shall be installed in the bypass system.

APPROVED: Accepted by the water division manager as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this article, or as suitable for the proposed use.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source(s) such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, etc., or "used waters" or "industrial fluids". These waters may be polluted or contaminated or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

BACK SIPHONAGE: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source other than its intended source caused by the sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

BACKFLOW: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source or sources other than its intended source.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY: Any mechanical assembly installed at a water service line or at a plumbing fixture to prevent a backflow contamination event, provided that the mechanical assembly is appropriate for the identified contaminant at the cross connection and is an in-line field-testable assembly as approved by the plumbing code.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE: Consists of a single or multiple check valves that are opened by the flow pressure of the potable water. These valves are fabricated to seat tightly on a machine surface and, when closed, prevent any flow in the wrong direction. Some devices have air inlets or ports that are vented to the atmosphere to relieve any vacuum or negative pressure developed in the system.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER: A device, assembly or means designed to prevent backflow siphonage that is currently approved by Logan City and current plumbing code.

CONTAMINATION: An impairment of the quality of the potable water by sewage, industrial fluids or waste liquids, compounds or other materials to a degree which creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

CROSS CONNECTION: Any physical connection or arrangement of piping or fixtures between two (2) otherwise separate piping systems one of which contains potable water and the other nonpotable water or industrial fluids of questionable safety, through which, or because of which, backflow or back siphonage may occur into the potable water system. A water service connection between a public potable water distribution system and a customer's water distribution system which is cross connected to a contaminated fixture, industrial fluid system or with a potentially contaminated supply or auxiliary water system, constitutes one type of cross connection. Other types of cross connections include connectors such as swing connections, removable sections, four-way plus valves, spools, dummy sections of pipe, swivel or change over devices, sliding multiport tube, solid connections, etc.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL BY CONTAINMENT: The installation of an approved backflow **preventer** ~~prevention device~~ at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross connections within the customer's water system; or, it means the installation of an approved backflow **preventer** ~~prevention device~~ on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of cross connection.

CROSS CONNECTIONS, CONTROLLED: A connection between a potable water system and a nonpotable water system with an approved backflow **preventer** ~~prevention device~~ properly installed that will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

CUSTOMER-USER: Any business or individual who purchases water from the City. This definition includes those who may use the water but are not directly responsible for the purchase thereof.

DEGREE OF HAZARD: The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY: An assembly of two (2) independently operating approved check valves with tightly closing shutoff valves on each side of the check valves, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of each check valve. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and city approved testing agency for backflow prevention. To be approved these **assemblies** ~~devices~~ must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing.

HEALTH HAZARD: Any condition, device or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgment of the [water division manager](#) ~~superintendent~~ may create a danger to the health and well being of the water consumer. An example of a health hazard is a structural defect, including cross connections, in a water supply system.

INDUSTRIAL FLUIDS SYSTEM: Any system containing a fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollutional or plumbing hazard if introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated water; all types of process waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis; circulated cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters such as from wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerine, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes or for firefighting purposes.

NONPOTABLE WATER: Water which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.

PLUMBING HAZARD: A plumbing type cross connection in a consumer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by a vacuum breaker, air gap separation or backflow [preventer](#) ~~prevention device~~. Unprotected plumbing type cross connections are considered to be a health hazard.

POLLUTION: The presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness or quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic use.

POLLUTIONAL HAZARD: An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.

POTABLE WATER: Any water which, according to [the Utah Administrative Code R309](#), ~~recognized standards~~ is safe for human consumption.

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM: shall mean a water system that is either publicly or privately owned, that provides water for human consumption and other domestic uses, which: has at least 15 service connections, and/or serves an average of at least 25 individuals per day for at least 60 days out of the year.

REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE ASSEMBLY ~~Device~~: An assembly of two (2) independently operating approved check valves with an automatically operating differential relief valve between the two (2) check valves, tightly closing shutoff valves on either side of the check valves, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of the check and relief valves. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and city approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. The [assembly](#) ~~device~~ shall operate to maintain the pressure in the zone between the two (2) check valves at a level less than the pressure on the public water supply side of the [assembly](#) ~~device~~. At cessation of normal flow the pressure between the two (2) check valves shall be less than the

pressure on the public water supply side of the ~~assembly device~~. In case of leakage of either of the check valves the differential relief valve shall operate to maintain the reduced pressure in the zone between the check valves by discharging to the atmosphere. When the inlet pressure is two (2) pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere. To be approved, these ~~assemblies devices~~ must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing and be installed in a location where no part of the ~~assembly device~~ will be submerged.

SYSTEM HAZARD: An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

USED WATER: Any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumers water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the water purveyor.

WATER DIVISION MANAGER: The water division manager of the city is invested with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this article. ~~The water division manager may delegate his/her authority and responsibility to his/her designated agents.~~

WATER PURVEYOR: shall mean the public or private owner or responsible party of a public drinking water system.

WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS: The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system; i.e., where the water purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or backflow ~~preventer prevention device~~ located at the point of delivery to the customer's water system. "Service connection" also includes water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connections from the public potable water system. (Prior code § 16-7-2)

13.08.400: WATER SYSTEM:

- A. The water system shall be considered as made up of two (2) parts: the utility system and the ~~customer consumer~~ system.
- B. Utility system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system; and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the utility, up to the point where the customer's system begins.
- C. The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage and delivery of water to the distribution system.
- D. The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the customer's system.

- E. The customer's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the utility distribution system which are utilized in conveying utility delivered domestic water to points of use. (Prior code § 16-7-3(a))

13.08.410: REQUIREMENTS:

Requirements for the water system of the city are as set forth in sections 13.08.420 through 13.08.490 of this article. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b))

The City cross connection control program shall comply with the standards, specifications, and procedures set forth in the Logan City Ordinances, Cross Connection Control Program of Utah, Utah State Code including the plumbing code and amendments, Utah Administrative Rules, and the latest edition of USC-FCCCHR Manual of Cross Connection Controls.

13.08.420: NO SERVICE WITH UNPROTECTED CROSS CONNECTION:

No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water purveyor unless the water supply is protected as required by state laws and regulation and this article. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the water purveyor if a backflow ~~prevention device~~ **preventer** required by this article is not installed, tested and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow ~~prevention device~~ **preventer** has been removed, bypassed or if an unprotected cross connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(1))

13.08.430: SYSTEM TO BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION:

The customer's system should be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the water division to determine whether cross connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations, exist. When such a condition becomes known, the ~~water division manager~~ **water division manager** ~~superintendent~~ shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break in the service line until the customer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with state and city statutes relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(2))

13.08.440: BACKFLOW ~~PREVENTER PREVENTION DEVICE~~; CONDITIONS:

An approved backflow ~~prevention device~~ **preventer** shall also be installed on each service line to a customer's water system at or near the property line or immediately inside the building being served; but, in all cases, before the first branch line leading off the service line wherever the following conditions exist:

- A. In the case of premises having an auxiliary water supply which is not or may not be of safe bacteriological or chemical quality and which is not or may not be of safe bacteriological or chemical quality and which is not acceptable as an additional source by the ~~water division manager~~ **water division manager** ~~superintendent~~, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by **the owner, operator, or lessees** installing a backflow prevention ~~assembly~~ **device** in the service line appropriate to the degree of hazard.

- B. In the case of premises on which any industrial fluids or any other objectionable substance is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by the owner, operator, or lessees installing a backflow prevention assembly device in the service line appropriate to the degree of hazard. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the utility system which have been subject to deterioration in quality.
- C. In the case of premises having: 1) internal cross connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled; or 2) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not dangerous cross connections exist, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by the owner, operator, or lessees by installing an approved reduced pressure principle assembly backflow prevention device in the service line. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(3))

13.08.450: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PREVENTION DEVICE; TYPE:

The type of protective preventer device required under section 13.08.440 of this article shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists as follows:

- A. In the case of any premises where there is an auxiliary water supply as stated in subsection 13.08.440A of this article and it is not subject to any of the following rules, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device.
- B. In the case of any premises where there is water or substance that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health, if introduced into the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly.
- C. In the case of any premises where there is any material dangerous to health which is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly device. Examples of premises where these conditions will exist include sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, chemical manufacturing plants, hospitals, mortuaries and plating plants.
- D. In the case of any premises where there are "uncontrolled" cross connections, either actual or potential, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly device at the service connection.
- E. In the case of any premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions it is impossible or impractical to make a complete in-plant cross connection survey, the public water system shall be protected against backflow or back siphonage from the premises by the installation of a backflow prevention assembly device in the service line. In this case, maximum protection will be required; that is, an approved air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly device shall be installed in each service to the premises. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(4))

13.08.460: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PREVENTION DEVICE; SPECIFICATIONS:

- A. Any backflow prevention ~~assembly and/or~~ device required in this article shall be of a model and size approved by the water division manager. "Approved backflow prevention ~~assembly and/or~~ device" means a ~~preventer~~ device that has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association entitled AWWA C506-78, standards for reduced pressure principle and double check valve backflow prevention devices; or the IAPMO; or the current Utah plumbing code, and have met completely the laboratory and field performance specifications of the Foundation For Cross Connection Control And Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California established by specifications of backflow prevention devices--#69-2 dated March 1969, or the most current issue.
- B. The AWWA and FCCC&HR standards and specifications have been adopted by the water division manager. Final approval shall be evidenced by a certificate of approval issued by an approved testing laboratory certifying full compliance with the AWWA standards and FCCC&HR specifications.
- C. The following testing laboratory has been qualified by the water division manager to test and certify backflow preventers:

Foundation For Cross Connection Control And Hydraulic Research
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, CA 90007

- D. Testing laboratories other than the laboratory listed in subsection C of this section will be added to an approved list as they are qualified by the water division manager.
- E. Backflow preventers which may be subjected to back pressure or back siphonage that have been fully tested and have been granted a certificate of approval by such qualified laboratory and are listed on the laboratory's current list of approved ~~assemblies and/or~~ devices may be used without further test or qualification. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(5))

13.08.470: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PREVENTION DEVICE; INSPECTIONS:

It shall be the duty of the customer-user at any premises where backflow prevention ~~assemblies and/or~~ devices are installed to have certified inspections and operational tests made ~~every 12 months. at least once per year.~~ In those instances where the water division manager deems the hazard to be great enough ~~the customer-user may be required to complete certified inspections and operational tests at more frequent intervals. such manager may require certified inspections at more frequent intervals.~~ These inspections and tests shall be ~~completed by a certified tester~~ at the expense of the water user, ~~and shall be performed by the device manufacturer's representative or by a certified tester approved by the water division manager.~~ It shall be the duty of the water division manager to see that these timely tests are made. Under direction of the water division manager, qualified city employees who are certified may make certified inspections and operational tests as deemed necessary. ~~The customer-user shall notify the water division manager in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that the manager or the manager's representative may witness the tests if so desired.~~ These devices shall be repaired,

overhauled or replaced at the expense of the customer-user whenever such [assemblies and/or](#) devices are found to be defective. Records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall be kept and made available on request to the water division manager and to the state environmental health department. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(6))

[Backflow assembly testers must be Utah State certified and have read and be familiar with the City's backflow prevention ordinance and standards and procedures.](#)

[The water division manager may impose restrictions upon backflow assembly testers for unethical testing procedures, such as falsifying testing reports, up to and including the exclusion of testing for record within the City. In circumstances where water service must be terminated to ensure safety due to the failure of the backflow tester in submitting acceptable test reports, that tester may be excluded from testing for record within the City. Testers who routinely submit incomplete and/or inaccurate test reports, including those submitted outside the required time limits, may be excluded for testing for record within the City. Testers that have been excluded from testing for record within the City may be reported to relevant State authorities. Testers who have been excluded from testing for record with the City may appeal their exclusion by submitting in writing their reasoning for appeal to the public works director.](#)

13.08.480: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PREVENTION DEVICE EXEMPT WHEN:

All presently installed backflow prevention [assemblies and/or](#) devices which do not meet the requirements of this section but were approved [assemblies and/or](#) devices for the purposes described herein at the time of installation and which have been properly maintained, shall, except for the inspection and maintenance requirements under section 13.08.470 of this article be excluded from the requirements of these rules so long as the water division manager is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the utility system. Whenever the existing [assemblies and/or](#) device is moved from the present location or requires more than a minimum maintenance or when the water division manager finds that the maintenance constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by a backflow prevention [assembly and/or](#) device meeting the requirements of this section. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(7))

13.08.490: SPRAYING; PERMIT REQUIRED:

- A. Commercial or private spraying or flushing units ~~that handle poisons, sewage or other substances deemed a hazard by the city engineer,~~ cannot be filled by any fire hydrant or service connection such as a hose bib, unless an approved air gap connection has been properly installed on the equipment, and a current [inspection has been completed by the water division manager.](#) ~~water use permit has been issued by the city.~~
- ~~B. A usage fee will be charged through a water use permit to regulate and inspect commercial or private spraying or flushing units that handle poisons, sewage or other substances deemed a hazard by the city engineer, for proper installation of air gap and piping connection. The water use permit will be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for one year only. All commercial or private sprayer or flushing units will be required to have a current permit to operate or fill units in the city. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(8))~~
- B. [An inspection fee will be charged to regulate and inspect commercial or private spraying or flushing units for proper installation of air gap and piping connection. The inspection fee will be charged for each inspection performed each year, not to extend beyond the end of the current year.](#)

All commercial or private sprayer or flushing units will be required to have a current inspection to operate or fill units in the City. (Prior code § 16-7-3(b)(8))

ARTICLE IV. ENFORCEMENT

13.08.500: VIOLATION; PENALTY:

~~Penalty provisions pertaining to violations of this code are found in chapter 1.16 of this code. (1989 Code: prior code § 16-5-1)~~ Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be severally for each and every such violation and noncompliance, respectively, be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each ten (10) days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

13.08.510: EMERGENCY POWERS:

The city engineer and the city engineer's delegate shall have emergency powers to immediately halt any connection or installation to the city's water system which reasonably appears to be in violation of these ordinances or which presents a danger to the health, safety and welfare of any persons, or which may be in violation of any environmental standards, or which threatens to interfere with the operation of the city water system. This power shall extend to any user of the system, whether within the city limits or not. (Prior code § 16-5-2)

13.08.520: RECOVERY OF COSTS:

Any user of the city water system violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or who pollutes or causes discharge into the city water system by backflow or otherwise, or who causes damage to or impairs the city's water system by backflow or otherwise, or who causes damage to or impairs the city's water system shall be liable to the city for any expenses, loss or damage caused by such violation. The city shall bill the violator for the costs incurred by the city for any testing, analysis, cleaning, repair or replacement work caused by the violation. If the violator refuses to pay the assessed costs, the city attorney may enforce the charges as a civil penalty by filing a complaint in the appropriate civil court. (Prior code § 16-5-3)

SECTION 2. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective upon publication.

ADOPTED BY THE LOGAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL THIS _____ DAY OF
July _____ 2021, BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

/s/ Mark A. Anderson, Chair

ATTEST:
/s/ Teresa Harris, City Recorder

PRESENTATION TO MAYOR

The foregoing ordinance was presented by the Logan Municipal Council to the Mayor for approval or disapproval this _____ day of _____, 2021.

/s/ Mark A. Anderson, Chair

MAYOR'S APPROVAL

The foregoing ordinance is hereby approved this _____ day of _____, 2021.

/s/ Holly H. Daines, Mayor