



**MURRAY CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

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The Murray City Municipal Council met as a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday, February 1, 2011, in the Murray City Center, Conference Room #107, 5025 South State Street, Murray, Utah.

**Members in Attendance:**

Jim Brass	Council Chairman
Jeff Dredge	Council Vice Chairman
Darren V. Stam	Council Member
Jared A. Shaver	Council Member
Krista Dunn	Council Member

**Others in Attendance:**

Dan Snarr	Mayor
Jan Wells	Mayor's Chief of Staff
Frank Nakamura	City Attorney
Michael D. Wagstaff	Council Executive Director
Janet M. Lopez	Council Office
Peri Kinder	Valley Journals
Tim Tingey	Comm & Econ Dev Director
Bill Finch	Citizen
Blaine Haacke	Power General Manager
Ken White	Power
Mike Todd	Citizen
George E. Hamer, Jr.	Fleet
Pat Wilson	Finance Director
Dan Barr	Library Director
Anne vonWeller	Public Services
Zach Fountain	Mayor's Office
Chad Wilkinson	Comm & Econ Development

Chairman Brass called the meeting to order at 5:05 p.m. and welcomed those in attendance.

**Minutes:**

Mr. Brass asked for action on the minutes from the Committee of the Whole meeting held on January 18, 2011. Mr. Stam moved approval as written. Mr. Dredge seconded the motion. The motion carried 5-0.

### **Business Item #1: Murray City Center District - Tim Tingey**

Mr. Tingey stated that there had been a lot of good public input throughout the process of developing the Murray City Center District (MCCD) ordinance, General Plan amendment, and zoning designation. These have gone to the Planning Commission, and they have provided a recommendation to the City Council. The Design Guidelines have gone to the Planning Commission, and they will make a recommendation on that, as well, then both documents will come forward to the Council in the next month or two.

Three public open houses were held, and they were important meetings with great input from citizens, property owners, and developers. Modifications have been made based on that input. Three meetings with the Planning Commission have taken place, with good input from them, also. The review process has been thorough, and the Council will have an opportunity to discuss the Design Guidelines. The Design Review Committee, and the History Advisory Board have both given input, and recommendations to the Council on the MCCD ordinance. The presentation will focus on the MCCD, and the Design Guidelines. It is a lengthy document.

Mr. Tingey expressed his appreciation for those departments in the City, which helped with this project, the Attorney's office, Public Services, and the Community and Economic Development offices have put in numerous hours, page by page. The expertise has really helped. Chad Wilkinson has taken the lead on this project, and has shown great ability in his work. The other department members have worked hard, as well, and there is still work before the final documents are presented to the Council.

The project area has not changed. The Design Review Process is pretty much the same with major, and minor alterations. The Design Review Committee sees the proposal, and after a pre meeting with the staff, an application is submitted. The staff reviews the application, and forwards a recommendation to the Design Review Committee. Following that it will go to the Planning Commission for approval, and a certificate of appropriateness. The make-up of the Design Review Committee may be changed having a little more technical expertise on that committee.

In historic preservation there are big changes. The zoning ordinance proposes to preserve significant historic buildings, and all the rest are not proposed to be preserved. A significant building must have at least two of the three following elements:

- Major significance associated with significant events, activities, or person in the history and development of Murray.
- Major architectural significance by reflecting a particular style or time period 50 years or older, and retains its character defining elements.
- Alterations that have compromised the character defining features can reasonably be reversed in whole or part.

The Planning Commission approval will be required for changes, demolition, or relocation of significant structures. Those buildings important to be preserved include the Harker Building, Day Murray Music, Desert Star building, and the Murray Theater.

The Jones Court duplexes have produced some differences of opinion on whether they should be preserved or not. The History Advisory Board recommended that they be preserved. This may be up for discussion in the future, but it is part of the ordinance now.

The proposed ordinance has a sustainability element. It promotes energy efficiency and conservation, preservation of natural resources, and focuses more on design standards that take advantage of transit opportunities. Public buildings must meet a LEED Silver Certification. At the Design Review Committee meeting there was a lot of discussion with architects who have designed public and private LEED projects. They felt strongly that the City should not require a LEED Silver certification. Their feeling was that LEED elements should be incorporated into the structures, however, due to the cost the actual certification should not be required. Silver Certification is still included, and there are a variety of things that could be considered related to that. Mr. Tingey felt it was important for the Council to know of that committee's recommendation. The other buildings would not be required to have LEED certification, although, there are standards required to make sure there is energy efficiency in new buildings, for a good balance of the sustainability elements.

Mr. Brass confirmed that cost on LEED certifications have been claimed to be as high as 20%. He foresees this expense coming down, and there are other regulatory issues for lighting and energy use that will force you in that direction anyway. One interesting thing is that our utility charges the City for usage at a reduced rate, and any savings allows the Power Department to go out and sell it for more. He thinks it is worth discussion, however, he would like to see some numbers before it is thrown out.

Mr. Tingey pointed out that the certification level could be reduced, too, and he agrees that further discussion is warranted. Mr. Shaver asked if the builder benefits too. Mr. Tingey said that there is actually a cost for the application and review.

Design standards are to focus on density and height, pedestrian and transient oriented design, no maximum residential density, and no maximum residential height, except for a maximum of 50 feet within 150 feet of residential zoning district. Ground floor commercial is a requirement, but residential can go quite high if parking and other elements related to the site can be provided.

There is a minimum height in the district, but a modification has been made for buildings east of State Street. Construction can still go high, provided the setback standards can be met if it is close to the residential district.

Required parking has been reduced in this area. Current standards are one space for every 250 square feet, and the proposal will cut that in half as a minimum, with a maximum amount set. The Design Review Committee recommended that if a developer wants to go above the maximum, because of the uses that they have, then that could be allowed if it is in a parking structure. These are significant changes that make this area different from other areas in the City.

Sites well served by transit, within 500 feet of Trax or Frontrunner, will have no minimum parking standard. The department wants the transit lines to be an important element of this area. Now, there are no properties within the 500 feet of transit. If the development occurs, and we get the density we want fairly fast, communications with UTA indicate the possibility of locating a Trax stop close to the downtown, then that would apply. We would have compact stalls, and shared parking would be allowed when uses have different peak parking demands. The distances for shared parking lots would be extended from 200 feet to 500 feet to allow more flexibility.

Ms. Dunn asked if the sites well served by transit having no minimum parking standards, include the residential areas. He responded that there is no minimum, but they can still provide parking. Ms. Dunn and Mr. Brass both expressed concerns about that. Mr. Wilkinson explained that this was an elective credit, not a prerequisite. Mr. Brass said that you must look at the ideal versus the reality, and people are going to drive. They would like further discussion on that.

Mr. Tingey said that related to design standards with buildings, a model is built into the ordinance requiring a podium on buildings taller than ten stories. An example shows the lower storied podium for a connection, and compatibility with the street. There can be three stories near the street, and then ten stories or higher set back, especially if the new construction is next to an historic building that is one or two stories. Mr. Shaver asked if this is in reference to all buildings or only those on the street. Mr. Tingey said it will be all buildings, because they are required to build up to the street. If there are some situations where a building is in the middle of the block, then the podium would not be a requirement.

Some of the other design features are plazas, street furniture, sign plans, and pole signs. A master sign plan can be approved so the developer does not have to come back over and over for multiple certificates of appropriateness.

All of these requirements will be on the ordinance.

Mr. Dredge asked if, as a businessman, he does not want to build a new structure, however, he would like to add on to the building he has now, making significant renovations. He asked how that is impacted by the new ordinance. Mr. Tingey responded that for any exterior addition the ordinance would apply, one would have to go through the process, and abide by the standards. An interior remodel would not be subject to the ordinance. Mr. Dredge mentioned a recent situation where someone wanted to put an electric sign on their property, and it kicked in part of an ordinance, making it quite expensive and onerous. If that would happen with this new ordinance, he has a difficulty with that aspect when making minor modifications. If, when they invested in downtown, they did not anticipate these issues that may cost them a lot of money. Mr. Tingey said that for modifications, they would have to go through the certificate of appropriateness process, however, the standards would not apply to the entire building, only on the new addition.

Mr. Tingey said that Chad Wilkinson would present the Design Guidelines, and these documents would be seen in another month or two for review.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that the evolution of the guidelines is important, as they came from GBD Architects originally, who is the consulting architect on this project. It started at 100 pages, and they reduced it to about 77 pages, which the department still felt was too large. The committee worked to determine which pieces of the guidelines really needed to be in the ordinance, and it has become more concise, still describing the intent, but it is now a document of about 50 pages. The ordinance is a set of design standards, which are rules that must be adhered to, for set-backs, parking, and building height. The purpose of the Design Guidelines give the Design Review Committee, and Planning Commission something that they can base a decision off of. It provides a lot of examples. It is intended that people visually see what the department is looking for in this area. It should capture the vision for the district. It is not an exact copy of what people will propose, but an intent. This will also explain in more detail the relationship of the sustainability and LEED standards that are included in the ordinance. It provides for some flexibility within the framework of the guidelines, and the design review process.

The Design Guidelines are divided into five chapters. The first are the sustainability and LEED standards. Although, we have had a recommendation to remove the LEED Silver certification from public buildings, the direction from the Council was that sustainability was an important part of the ordinance. The LEED for Neighborhood Development Certification has been discussed extensively for the future. One of the prerequisites for the LEED Neighborhood Development Certification (LEED ND) is to have at least one LEED Certified building. It does not have to be Silver, so a discussion could take place on what the appropriate certification might be. The one building can be public or private, however, that is a requirement. The document also identifies areas where credits are available for conforming to certain guidelines. This is being reviewed now to make sure the best credits are given to the developer or public for making those improvements.

Mr. Tingey added that over time (10 years perhaps) with these standards in place, if the development occurs, then the City can apply for this area to be a designated LEED ND area, not individual buildings. This is something the City is working toward. Mr. Wilkinson noted that a number of the prerequisites have already been met, just by virtue of the location. Close to rail, and a good grid system are two requirements.

Chapter Two refers to the neighborhood guidelines. This is where historic preservation is discussed. It indicates what changes are acceptable. Green space is addressed, especially preservation along Little Cottonwood Creek. Creation of park walks is encouraged. Pedestrian and bicycle guidelines are detailed to provide connections on block lengths that are limited to 350 feet. This is to split blocks as new development comes in to assure good pedestrian connectivity, and will meet some of the LEED ND requirements.

The neighborhood guidelines show the intent of what will be on sidewalks, between buildings, and near the street. One of the things the department has decided is to be as cost effective as possible, using the same street furniture as is used in the transit oriented development (TOD) areas. That way there are things in inventory, light fixtures, and benches, that can be plugged into this area.

Mr. Wilkinson showed a picture of a park block, using relocated preserved historic buildings, and open space elements.

The site and streetscape guidelines continue in the third chapter dealing with the natural features around the creek, and how storm water will be treated. This is part of the LEED ND category, and just good practice making sure the water going back into the creek and drainage system has been pretreated. There are some wetland and habitat protection guidelines Mr. Wilkinson pointed out, due to the specific standards related to set-backs from Cottonwood Creek, and what someone would have to do in development adjacent to the creek. There are also standards related to parking, landscaping, lighting, and public art.

Chapter Four addresses the architectural, and building material guidelines. The most important elements here are the examples given to show the types of development, the nature of buildings being closer to the street, density, and historic compatibility of the developments. Examples are given for streetscape, screening of loading docks, and maintaining the historic fabric while creating a new building.

Chapter Five is all about signs. Some examples were shown of the types of signs that have been recommended for this area. Some signage is prohibited in the ordinance. The regulations are in place from the code for sign size. This gives information on the materials, and design. Many of the examples came from the northwest, such as the full metal jacket.

## **Business Item #2 - Committee and Board Reports**

### **UAMPS and IPP - Blaine Haacke**

Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS) has just started the budget process. The fiscal year begins April 1 and ends March 31. They have changed their location to the old Salt Lake Hardware building where the North Temple viaduct used to be. They have combined the new construction with the historic elements, and anticipate saving about \$100,000 per year there. A ten year lease has been signed with reasonable square footage costs.

When they go through the budget process they look at the resources individually, and one thing expected is a Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) increase of around 10% this fall. It was put off a year ago due to lobbying efforts. That will affect Murray at about \$200,000 per year. The San Juan project has stabilized rates, but, we expect to see some increases at Hunter due to environmental problems. Hunter is planning a

major overhaul in the next couple of years.

UAMPS is looking at nuclear options, and talking with a firm out of France with an American subsidiary called Unistar. It looks like this is on hold now because of the political climate in Utah, and an issue with the size of the plant. It would have been a big subscription on UAMPS part of about 1600 MW. UAMPS had a buyer for about half of that, however, the other 800 MW would have been a risk to UAMPS. Currently, their peak is about 400 MW. The licensing takes four to five years, and the investors must come up with \$400 million to \$500 million just for that process, with no guarantee that it would pass the National Regulatory Commission. It is a gamble they are not willing to take. The last information indicated nuclear could be built for about \$110 per MWh. IPP is at \$50, Hunter is \$45, and CRSP at \$30. This is almost four times the cost of federal hydro. It would be a 60 year plant, going down after it is paid off. Unless Rocky Mountain Power came into the deal, it is too large for UAMPS. Rocky Mountain likes to do their own projects, with a staff looking at renewable resources.

A waste heat project is under discussion. It consists of a natural gas compressor plant in long haul transmission pipelines, where a lot of waste heat put off by the gas fired pumps. The purpose is to take the waste heat and make electricity. The facility is west of Fillmore, at 5 MW, and Murray has an interest in about 1/5 of that. It will have renewable energy credits (RECs) attached. We are spending about \$200 a month for the study, and will know in a couple of months whether it will be built.

Another issue is transmission line increases. Rocky Mountain Power is asking for a 20% increase in costs. The transmission lines have been built by Willard, and Brigham City, and this is Rocky Mountain Power's way of getting some money back. If that occurs, it will affect Murray by about \$200,000 per year.

Mr. Haacke is the project chair for San Juan, and therefore, has a seat on the budget process.

Intermountain Power Project (IPP) always has the issue with the California entities. California legislation is being monitored to see what happens with renewable portfolio standards (RPS). By the end of fall, legislation may raise requirements. It could go from 20% to 33% renewable. The RECs will become more saleable and valuable. Currently, they are only about 70 cents per MWh, and they have been as high as five to six dollars in years past. He said that Murray is holding the 2010 RECs generated at TransJordan and Salt Lake County, waiting for the market to turn around. There is a marketer watching the rates for us. It could go up to \$10 each. They do lose value in time, but they can be sold over the next six months.

Mr. Haacke is on a subcommittee with some Californians, discussing the future of IPP post 2027. Murray's contract with California expires in 2027, and we could be left with 72 MW of ownership. We rely on this contract to carry the mortgage payment for us. There are two units of about 900 MW each. One has just gone through a major overhaul. They shut down for six weeks to redo the entire thing. It took a week to

balance a turbine and get it back on line. They operate so tightly that a glass of water on the generator would not ripple if set on top. Both units are up and going now, and the California entities paid for all of that.

Intermountain Power Association (IPA) has let California know that a decision on the future needs to be made by 2015. If they want to stay in the plant, fine. If they want to make one unit natural gas, they would use that, in theory. Utah would use the other unit. They have said they want to remain part of the plant after 2027, which is a big step forward. If legislation allows coal into California, then the plant will just keep flowing. The plant is expected to last until 2040 or beyond. Other issues include coal mining issues, ash handling, transportation, transmission upgrade, and transmission use by renewables.

This board meets every three months. Two board members have had heart attacks, Robert Christiansen is at Intermountain Medical Center currently.

Mr. Brass asked if the LA Department of Water and Power has the ability to shut the plant down. Mr. Haacke stated that they can do so. Mr. Brass inquired what we will do with 70 MW of power in 2027 if the Californians do not continue to use it. Mr. Haacke responded that we will have to use it, find some other market, or shut the plant down. Others present thought that we could use some, and there would be enough market to sell it at that time.

### **Trans-Jordan - Anne vonWeller**

Ms. VonWeller explained that some legislation has been discussed, and the one bill filed with some interest is an electronic waste (e-waste) bill from Becky Edwards. It would require the manufacturer's to pay for the cost of disposal. Trans-Jordan would be in favor of that, after paying an amount of money to Salt Lake County to dispose of e-waste.

There has been a lot of discussion on credit cards, however, no conclusion was reached.

A Department of Environmental Quality inspection was done, and Trans-Jordan passed with no issues.

A networking event was held in December to discuss legislative issues. There was a resolution for Salt Lake County to cap the amount of waste they take in, however, it was not adopted. Mayor Corroon and county public works are very much against that issue.

Ms. vonWeller said that the landfill is about \$5,000 over budget, so it will need to be opened and amended eventually.



### **Council of Governments (COG) - Jan Wells**

The health insurance exchange has been discussed, which is a State of Utah program that helps small businesses (under 50 employees) get insurance for their employees. This may be an opportunity for business constituents in Murray.

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) process is beginning, and an issue is the possibility of funding cuts as mentioned by President Obama. COG has been asked to write letters to help keep the funding going for the programs that benefit.

The State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) is in the planning stages for upcoming years. A project Murray has applied for in concept reports is to take Vine Street from 900 East to 1300 East. These applications are out about 10 years for funding, but if a city is not on the plan they will not be considered. This will be discussed for awhile.

COG will meet with the Conference of Mayors, and another project on the agenda is the Zoo, Arts, and Park (ZAP) funding.

### **Utah Infrastructure Agency (UIA) - Jan Wells**

Meetings of UIA have not been held for a few weeks, however, in a telephone conversation with Todd Marriott and Kirt Sudweeks, she has discovered that meetings with Key Bank and Laura Lewis have taken place on financing. They have helped Key Bank understand that the cities are not going to raise pledges, and creative problem solving needs to take place over the years to deal with those issues. This does refer to the next round of funding for UIA.

The letter of intent with Key Bank has been the road block to get the funding necessary for UIA. There has been an agreement made that we will try to move forward with funding for UIA, while going along through the issues with Key Bank. They are moving to make a statement for the bond by the end of the week, it will be to the bond agency by February 14, and meetings will begin early in March. They hope to finalize the bond by April 1, 2011.

Mr. Dredge added that for bonding purposes they do not want to go out with negative disclosures. If there are difficulties with Key Bank, it will be a negative disclosure in the paperwork and it becomes harder to sell the bond. This holds up the bonding, and the funding from the federal government. Mr. Shaver clarified that Key Bank is leveraging it until they get the entire amount, and holding UIA hostage until they get it.

### **UTOPIA - Jeff Dredge**

UTOPIA has been meeting fairly regularly, however, coming to a resolution with Key Bank, so that they can go forward, is occupying much staff time in negotiating and

explaining that the cities are not going to back more bonds.

Prior to that there has been much discussion about service providers, and making sure that, as UTOPIA goes into the retail market, they have stable residential service providers. Voice and data providers going into businesses are stable, and doing a great job. There is a lot of demand for service, they just need the financing in place so they can lay down fiber. Some things are under way to help stabilize the current service providers, and put in place some regular metrics to stop bad service providers before they harm UTOPIA's name and reputation. The fact that cities want and need regular reporting has been a focus. Some of the basic metrics that will be presented are actually quite good. There have been requests for additional information regarding accounts receivable, and bad debts, for example, how it got that way, and allowing us to know sooner. He noted that he has been impressed with the efforts put forth to this point to provide those reports. Distributing the information and providing access, without giving competitive information, is still a challenge.

#### **Valley Emergency Communication Center (VECC) - Darren Stam**

Riverton has written a letter not wanting to pay fees due to the legislation change regarding use of E 911 funds. At the last meeting David Church reported some options on a reply to Riverton. The Board decided to ask Riverton to continue paying until after the 911 study is complete. They were reminded that even though they are paying under protest, doesn't mean they will get a refund. By the time the study is complete, it looks like the entire agreement will have to be rewritten. In the request to the 911 taxing committee, an item they want provided in the study is an ultimate model. With all the agencies together, it is hoped they can eliminate some of the issues that have been ongoing, Mr. Stam informed the group.

Ms. Dunn added that within 911 there are four to five public safety answering points (PSAP), and the assessment is to look at what an independent study would show that Salt Lake County really needs. The tax payers are paying all of those fees.

Mr. Stam said that most 911 go to VECC, and then must be transferred, so the question is if it really does benefit citizens. The study will determine if a secondary PSAP is needed at all.

Mr. Shaver asked if there is anything that requires an entity to follow the recommendation when it comes back from the study. Mr. Stam said no. Ms. Dunn related that this was a forced position, and because the legislature is involved they are demanding that this be put in order. Another detail of the discussion is if there should be an agency to oversee the entire state. Mr. Fountain said that the legislature was involved because of the proliferation of PSAPs in Davis County. Different groups are trying to build their own kingdoms. The representative has some power to bring people together for appropriations, and because it worked well in Weber County he wants to take it all over the state. If it can't be worked out, the legislature will take care of it.

### **Central Valley Water Reclamation - Jim Brass**

Mr. Brass reported that board elections took place at the first meeting, and they talked about what they want to do next year. The plant had a failure in the main feeder cable that tripped the plant off line, however, they were able to bring it up on the backup generator, therefore, there were no violations. It was an unexpected capital expense and underground cables will need to be replaced. The plant is 20 years old now, but it is in very good shape. Potential water issues at the legislature were discussed, and there is not a lot to be concerned about. They are keeping an eye on the Jordan River study and the impact of storm water runoff. The levels of different chemicals in the water is a concern, and phosphorus could be a big issue. If treatment for phosphorus is necessary the additional expense would be quite large.

### **Association of Municipal Councils - Jim Brass**

The last meeting was a planning meeting giving direction for discussions through the year. Lincoln Shurtz will come in to give a legislative update this month. Members want to take a month for discussion of social media use. Murray does a lot on Face Book and Twitter, and how government fits into that will be discussed. We will talk about assessment areas versus special improvement districts, similar to what Brigham City did with their fiber system. Storm water run off is a difficulty for other cities. Murray has gone through that. Municipal relations with UTA is one topic that will be addressed. Mr. Brass stated that he was elected chair for the year, and then it will be someone else's turn.

### **Legislative Policy Committee (LPC)- Zachery Fountain**

Mr. Fountain said a LPC update covered election legislation. Senator Knudson has a bill that might directly impact races that are unopposed. There will be a process with standards, and if there is no challenger no election would take place in the district. They are aiming at the expense of an election. If there is a citywide ballot measure an election still takes place, but one person is just certified the winner. The Board of Canvassers would certify the election that never took place. There will be a three day notice window to have a write in campaign.

Another election bill is to determine how municipal ballots would be incorporated with overseas ballots. They are trying to integrate and see what the cost would be, because there may be some federal dollars involved that go toward the maintenance of electronic voting machines. This is part of the Help America Vote act that was instituted in 2002.

The big issue this year is immigration. The direction of the LPC is to document what an Arizona type bill would mean in terms of cost to the city. Data is being pulled together to show a clear impact on municipalities enforcing national immigration policy. Mr. Fountain gave a time line on when it would be addressed, and stressed that the UCLT is pushing the cost to local cities. The governor's budget chief said there is no

plan in their budget for a local funding component.

The Department of Homeland Security has laid out that if we pick up illegal immigrants due to misdemeanors, and traffic violations, they have no interest in deporting these individuals, due to the cost. Violent crimes, and felonies are the focus. All Murray legislators understand our concerns.

Alcohol licensing is still looking at converting licenses from taverns to general restaurants. That would net 40 licenses. They want a monetary expense, that will be used as a commodity, and then they will study it.

Sign ordinance issues continually come up, and we are thankful that we were able to work with the outdoor retail advertisers in addressing our issues.

The phosphorus issue could die in the rules committee. Mr. Brass said there was a creek in Summit County that had to be cleaned up. If the Jordan River is tested without taking into consideration the number one point source, Utah Lake, we could be in real trouble.

### **Murray Library - Dan Barr**

Mr. Barr remarked that he brought everyone up to date on library services, planning, and finances with the power point. One thing he did not get to talk about, is the 2012 Library Centennial. The Friends of the Library is targeting a couple of projects and planning some additional fund raising for them. One is a legacy type gift for the Library, such as a sculpture or art piece. They have employed a tax attorney, and are filing for a 501 (c)(3) status as a charitable organization so that people can write off their contributions. There are a number of citizen committees being organized for different programs, such as, a time capsule. It looks like the kick off of the Centennial Celebration will happen at the Pioneer Day Parade. The Library will be featured as the City float.

Mr. Barr said that he recently saw a national study that shows when people think of libraries, they still think of books.

Mr. Shaver asked if the citizens groups are part of the Friends of the Library, or separate groups that want to be a part of what the Friends are doing for the Centennial. The Centennial Committee was appointed by the Library Board, and it has members who are part of the Friends, Board, staff, and citizens, Mr. Barr explained.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Janet M. Lopez  
Council Office Administrator