ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

DATE: January 28, 2026

CALLED TO ORDER: 5:30 p.m.

ADJOURNED: 7:34 p.m.

ATTENDANCE

ATTENDING MEMBERS
John Barth, Chair
Jesse Brown
Derek Cahill
Brienne Delaney
Michael-Paul Hart
Andy Nielsen
Carlos Perkins
Nick Roberts

ABSENT MEMBERS
Michael Dilk

AGENDA

Data Center Discussion

- Office of Sustainability
- National Laboratory of the Rockies (previously National Renewable Energy Laboratory)
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- Hoosier Environmental Council
- Public Comment

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Environmental Sustainability Committee of the City-County Council met on Wednesday, January 28, 2026 in the Public Assembly Room of the City-County Building. Chair John Barth called the meeting to order at 5:31 p.m. with the following members present: Jesse Brown, Brienne Delaney, Michael-Paul Hart, Andy Nielsen, Carlos Perkins, and Nick Roberts. Derek Cahill arrived shortly thereafter. Michael Dilk was absent. General Counsel LeAnnette Pierce and Chief Financial Officer Candace Harris represented Council staff. Councilors Rene Allen, Josh Bain, Dan Boots, Ron Gibson, and Maggie A. Lewis were also in attendance.

Chairman Barth asked Councilors to introduce themselves and indicate which portion of the County they represent.

Data Center Discussion

Chairman Barth provided background on the Environmental Sustainability Committee, noting that while relatively few proposals are formally assigned to the committee, it intentionally takes on complex policy issues to study them in depth and develop informed recommendations. He referenced past work on recycling and forest preservation, which led to expanded programming and additional funding, as well as other discussions and information-gathering efforts related to environmental sustainability. He noted that meeting minutes and videos are available online for public review.

Chairman Barth stated that the committee's purpose is to work through complex issues in order to recommend sound public policy. He explained that the current meeting is part of an ongoing effort to inform both the Council and the public about data centers, particularly their impact on the county's energy and water usage and the long-term implications for the environment and residents' quality of life.

He noted that the Council has received significant input regarding hyperscale data centers, which can require substantial power and water resources. The Council has also been engaged in discussions related to the LEAP Eagle Creek Project, and those conversations are ongoing. While data centers are not new—he referenced Salesforce, one of the county's largest employers, which has operated significant server infrastructure for years—the scale and number of recent proposals have prompted concern.

Chairman Barth emphasized that the Council's goal is to ensure the city develops a thoughtful and transparent approach to evaluating future data center projects. The committee is committed to fostering an informed conversation, guided by public input, to better understand what data centers are and how the city can effectively manage and regulate them.

{Clerk's Note: Councilor Boots arrived at 5:38 p.m.}

Office of Sustainability

Chairman Barth stated that, in order to take a more intentional approach to understanding the impacts of data centers on the environment and surrounding communities, he contacted the Office of Sustainability, which regularly partners with the committee on environmental matters. He noted that data centers are not clearly defined within the current policy framework, and there is no consistent structure guiding decision-making related to their development. The Council seeks greater clarity and confidence in addressing these issues and scheduled the hearing as an initial step in building a more informed and deliberate approach.

Mo McReynolds, Director of the Office of Sustainability, explained that the growing relevance of data centers has increasingly intersected with the City's sustainability work, particularly its goal of achieving carbon neutrality for the Indianapolis community. She noted that while the Office of Sustainability has a staff of four, the team does not serve as subject-matter experts in every area of sustainability. To strengthen their understanding, the office has engaged national, regional, and local organizations and invited leaders from several of those entities to contribute to the discussion. She stated that this meeting represents a first step in better understanding the community impacts of data centers and then turned the floor over to representatives from two national laboratories who were joining the meeting remotely.

Presentation by National Laboratory of the Rockies (previously National Renewable Energy Laboratory) and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Erik Anderson, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and Drazenka Svedruzic, Energy to Communities (E2C) Senior Scientist, National Laboratory of the Rockies (previously National Renewable Energy Laboratory), provided a brief PowerPoint presentation entitled "Data Center Policy and Impact Review." Mr. Anderson stated that this presentation will provide a brief introduction to data centers, focusing on both grid and ratepayer impacts, exploring the policy landscape and classifications, and providing some useful metrics for evaluation with suggested additional resources. {Clerk's Note: A copy of this presentation is included online with these meeting minutes as Exhibit A.} Ms. Svedruzic explained the National Laboratory's E2C Expert Match Program, which connects energy experts with local governments, utilities, community-based organizations, schools, and nonprofits to provide technical assistance to inform near-term decisions. They also provide access to experts from the U.S. Department of Energy's national lab system. This program provides 40-60 hours of support over a three-month period to about 200 communities per year, which focuses on community-driven challenges and goals. She said that applications are accepted on a rolling basis all year long and they can learn more about this program at www.nrel.gov/e2c.

Ms. Svedruzic said that Indianapolis' Office of Sustainability's request for technical assistance was relayed as an effort to gather information on how data centers may affect the electric grid, reliability, and rates. She said that their charge is to provide an

objective, data-based context to inform the City's understanding of potential impacts and tradeoffs; as well as identify metrics and analytical framework that can be used to evaluate data center impacts prior to deployment. She said the goal is to support city staff and decision-makers by clarifying options, considerations, and stakeholder perspectives, without recommending specific outcomes.

Ms. Svedruzic said that the main question seems to be "What is a Data Center?" Technically, data centers are physical locations that organizations use to store critical computing infrastructure and data in an attempt to aggregate computing needs at a single secure location for efficiency. It represents a shift away from individual businesses managing their own computing infrastructure. These centers usually maintain equipment such as routers, servers and switches, as well as others, in order to provide the physical backbone for computing intensive services, such as artificial intelligence (AI). Ms. Svedruzic said that the popularity of AI, has contributed to the sharp increase in the creation and deployment of data centers.

Mr. Alexander explained that data centers are extremely energy-intensive facilities and have already begun to strain the grid with increased demand. Increase in data centers is causing communities to revive aging oil, gas and coal power plants that were slated for retirement, which cost more to operate. Many of these plants operated as back-up power plants to support demand and avert blackouts. It is suggested that data centers could triple the current grid demand nationwide by 2028, making up 12% of the demand. In order to keep up with this increased demand, utilities will need to rapidly expand infrastructure, incorporating capital costs, which results in increased rates to ratepayers. Without proper protections, ratepayers end up subsidizing these infrastructure costs for data centers in a variety of ways.

Mr. Alexander stated that most policies designed to regulate data center development are adopted at the state level. However, interest in the potential economic benefit of industries building data centers has led several states to adopt incentives to encourage local development. Data center legislation has been split into the following categories:

- Tax incentives
- New rate classes
- Other rate actions
- Interconnection
- Permitting reform
- Reporting Requirements
- Other

He added that of the 61 state-level data center policies compiled, 44 have passed, and the remaining policies were proposed in 2024 or 2025, but did not proceed. Most of the passed policies just passed last year, which coincides with increased interest in providing infrastructure for AI, resulting in data center deployments. Most of the existing enacted policies are tax incentives, with the goal of making states more attractive to developers. However, with the concerns over grid and ratepayer impacts, this paradigm has shifted, with less emphasis on tax incentives and more emphasis on reporting

requirements. Still, tax incentives remain the largest individual category among the types of data center policies. Most of what has been done at the local level for data centers has been related to zoning and planning regulation. Mr. Alexander cited a couple of examples, such as Chandler, Arizona and Prince William County, Virginia. He said that zoning laws determine where data centers can be built and what restrictions apply. Industrial, commercial, and special use-zoned properties have all been identified as classifications that work for data centers. The most common classifications are industrial or light industrial; but some jurisdictions allow special use due to low employment density, high energy usage, and security needs.

Mr. Alexander said that pre-emptive metrics are crucial for decision-making regarding data centers, as well as for reporting purposes after deployment. Some required metrics are power usage effectiveness projections, water usage effectiveness projections, annual energy usage and performance reporting, and energy source reporting. Incentives for data centers are becoming more conditional, requiring developers to adhere to strict reporting prior to and after project development.

Chairman Barth thanked Mr. Anderson and Ms. Svedruzic for their presentation. He said that one question he keeps getting asked is with regard to hyperscale data centers. He asked, with the rate that technology is improving, if there will be a need for these data centers to continue to be built on such a large scale, or if they will be oversaturating the market and building at a level they do not actually need. Mr. Anderson said that it really depends on the perspective. He said that even the projections themselves have a huge swing in perspective, because they do not really know yet how they will be employed. He said that they get new information on data centers every day, and it is hard to pin down projections, so he would hesitate to answer that question. He added, however, that he expects development will continue at a pretty decent speed. Chairman Barth said that this is the biggest variable in the genesis of data centers, asking the question if they are building so many that they will not actually need them and therefore end up not benefitting the community at all. Ms. McReynolds agreed and said that other cities and states like Indianapolis and Indiana are dealing with it as they go, and it is hard to know.

Councilor Perkins asked if the question has been answered regarding a true definition of what a data center actually is. Mr. Anderson said that data centers are defined by what they do. He referred back to the slide in the presentation titled: “What is a Data Center?” and said that data centers are technically physical locations that organizations use to store critical computing infrastructure and data. But the amount of capacity, energy draw, and infrastructure varies by how big or small the center is. Ms. McReynolds said that they cannot lump all data centers into one category, because they range in scale from small, medium, large and ultimately, hyperscale. Councilor Perkins said that it is hard to understand the true definition until they can capture the scale, energy use and land use impact. Mr. Alexander said that these are the main considerations, and a lot of states are using reporting requirement legislation with strict

benchmarks for tax incentives. The scale and grid impact seem to be the biggest factors.

Councilor Bain said that in the policies he has observed, one of the number one priorities seems to be in protecting ratepayers for the cost of repairs. He asked if Mr. Anderson has seen any successful policies or initiatives across the country where data centers are required to pay for infrastructure and grid improvements and repairs. He asked if data centers could possibly serve as a tool for actually improving a community's electric data grid. Mr. Anderson said that a lot of the policies they are seeing are very new, but this is becoming more the school of thought, that the cost of infrastructure could be passed onto developers. He said that they have not yet seen it used to advance the grid, but have seen some policies requiring better rate gains, making sure the costs of renovations and repairs are not borne by others.

Presentation by Hoosier Environmental Council

Rebecca TeKolste, Climate and Energy Senior Advisor, and Shannon Anderson, Director of Advocacy, Hoosier Environmental Council, provided a brief PowerPoint presentation entitled "Environmental Considerations When Creating Policy Around Data Centers." {Clerk's Note: A copy of this presentation is included online with these meeting minutes as Exhibit B.} Ms. TeKolste stated that the permitting process and benefits at the state level make it appear as though they are relying on local governments to set the policy framework for data centers. There has been very limited state-wide guidance, as well as significant state and federal de-regulation, with generous tax subsidies. She said as it relates to utility planning in Indiana, coal, gas, wind and solar are all considered equally, with utilities passing the cost of fuel on to consumers. House Bill 1007, 2025 allows 20% of infrastructure costs to be passed on to ratepayers, and the true impact of this legislation is unknown. She said that if utilities are depending on gas and fire plants to support increased data centers, and the energy demand requires new plants, 20% of the cost of developing these new plants could be passed onto residents. Subsequently, if some of those do not stay online and have to be shut down, there is no regulation that says that cost and risk will not fall back on ratepayers. With the projected growth of data centers, the energy demand could increase by 80%.

Ms. TeKolste said that they recommend that local government move quickly to put safeguards in place that reduce the risk to health, the environment, and economic well-being. She suggested the Council ensure a robust public input process to include industry voices, policymakers, environmental experts, financial experts, and community members; while investigating all available policy options, including withholding discretionary incentives to promote environmentally safe practices within these developments. She said that this topic is getting a lot of engagement, as communities are actively involved and impacted; and a public process is necessary to make sure any policy is in the best interest of residents. She said that they must consider four key components in crafting a governing policy for data centers: land use, community

impact, energy and water. She said that there is not a lot of transparency, and very little information being shared on some of these massive developments with a huge impact; yet those affected do not know what the plan is and who is behind it. She said that measures should be put into place to advocate for community needs before projects are approved; such as: prohibiting non-disclosure agreements, exploring enforceable commitments like surety bonds in cases where the company ceases to exist, consideration of additional risks to brownfields and possible contamination, and significant impact on areas from increased noise and smoke pollution.

Ms. Anderson said that Indiana consumes three times more energy than they produce, and so the state is already facing energy affordability issues. She said small data centers can take anywhere from 20 to 100 megawatts of critical energy, and larger AI campuses can be much higher, using up to 2.2 gigawatts (2,200 megawatts). In comparison, the wind farm along I-65 on the way to Chicago powers 100 residences with 800 megawatts of energy generated. She said that AES Indiana filed a 20-year Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) in November of 2025 with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), setting forth a strategy to meet customer energy needs. She said that this IRP indicates that if AES exceeds 500 megawatts in power with just one data center, they would most likely apply for a new gas plant, and possibly a second. This is concerning. Data centers impact communities by decreasing grid stability and making energy less reliable. They also impact communities through noise, traffic, air quality and light. In return, they provide limited long-term jobs and receive generous tax incentives, which meaningfully reduce economic gains for communities.

Ms. TeKolste said that one data center can use as much water as 50,000 people. While some may not use as much water, they almost always need additional chemicals that create new risks. She said Indianapolis is facing the LEAP Eagle Creek Project, where Citizens Energy is expected to increase their withdrawal of water from Eagle Creek Reservoir to supply over 8 million gallons a day to a tech park in Lebanon, with Lebanon Utilities, in turn, creating a pipeline to discharge treated wastewater from the industrial park back into the Reservoir. She said that there has been no transparency with this project, and it is proceeding quickly with lack of public communication and could result in long-term impacts on the reservoir's health, wildlife, and water levels. Communities should be involved with more than just nominal concessions, and should be brought to the table to negotiate before land is rezoned and economic benefits agreements are finalized.

Ms. Anderson urged the Council to make sure that a proposed data center will not: 1) increase climate pollution or jeopardize the City’s climate commitments; 2) increase risk to grid stability; 3) result in increased prices to rate payers; 4) leave Hoosiers in the dark about their long-term plans or impact; or 5) use inefficient practices within the facilities that exacerbate impact to community members. Ms. TeKolste said that they are not experts on data centers and their impact on the environment; but they would reiterate the importance of public input in consideration of these massive data centers. She

urged the committee to think about the scale and impact on the communities they represent.

Chairman Barth said that it was the intent of this meeting to start the discussion and really begin wrestling with these issues. This information has been very enlightening and has provided more clarification about the complexity of this issue. He said that it is important, moving forward, to put together a structured policy that will help manage these data center projects.

Councilor Cahill said that it has been asked several times, but he would like to hear Ms. Anderson or Ms. TeKolste weigh in on whether they have settled on a successful definition of a data center. Ms. Anderson said that it is technically a facility whose primary use is to provide storage of data for an entity whose footprint exceeds the minimum of use. She said that there are differences, however, between an ordinary data center and the hyperscale projects that are showing up more increasingly. Councilor Cahill said that even with zoning commitments and regulations, it is difficult to regulate what is going on inside these centers. He said that they can put regulations on energy usage per zoned parcel; but nothing prevents a developer from rezoning multiple parcels and working their way around the energy usage regulations. Chairman Barth agreed that zoning is a big component of this process, and the size, scope and use of the data center will play a significant role.

Councilor Hart said that they could consider a data center to be similar to a vehicle as a way of explanation. Vehicles come in all shapes and engine sizes: a truck, car, van, motorbike, RV, etc. Each of these data centers come in different sizes, with different components, energy uses, and collections of hardware, servers, routers, and computing for backup and recovery. He said that zoning is the place to start in looking at the size, scope and energy usage of these types of development. He said during the discussions surrounding the proposed Google data center in his district, he became more involved and curious, and as a result, studied this issue and found that there are 30 existing data centers in Marion County. He said that with many of them, he did not even know they existed, including one in Councilor Nielsen's neighboring district. He asked Ms. TeKolste if they have done any research on the existing data centers in Marion County, monitoring their watt usage, etc. for benchmarks. Ms. TeKolste said that the Citizens Action Coalition has done some research in this area, and has noticed a major change in the scope, scale and nature of data centers in the last few years. The scale and use of these centers is changing dramatically, and it is hard to get a handle on them when they are ever-changing. Chairman Barth said that the increases in technology and the popularity of AI have spurred on this increase and this changing nature of data centers.

Councilor Boots said this brings to light the challenge before this body. He asked what information or studies they are seeing locally with these data centers. He asked if most municipalities are doing a "by-right" model, with property already in an industrial zone; or if they are using special use exceptions, with some additional accountability and public input steps. He said he is surprised to learn they have 30 data centers already in

Marion County and do not know about them. Ms. TeKolste said that they have some more recommendations they can supply to the Council. Some communities are taking a moratorium approach, while others are designating certain corridors for these types of developments. She cautioned against the “by-right” use, as some agricultural land would qualify; yet this would not include public input and engagement.

Councilor J. Brown said that he likes the idea Councilor Bain brought up about using some incentive structures that when a company builds, it actually lowers the cost for ratepayers. He said that he is a board member of the Citizens Action Coalition and used to work for the Hoosier Environmental Council. He said that he is fully aware that natural gas and coal power plants, and other similar energy sources, also have an impact on public health costs. He asked if Ms. TeKolste has any numbers on health costs associated with data center developments. Ms. TeKolste responded in the negative. Councilor J. Brown asked if they have any studies on the cost of climate change or how climate refugees affect immigration. Ms. Anderson said that she cannot speak to specific costs, but this brings up an interesting point. Even if they try to protect ratepayers, there are some inescapable realities of adding these types of large-scale entities (significant amount of water usage, hazardous chemicals in wastewater, still have to produce energy from something, cost to ratepayers, and carbon effect). She said that it is impossible to prevent carbon emissions from affecting our children and future generations, and they need to be realistic about that.

Councilor Delaney said that she is interested in the idea of avoiding passing the cost of infrastructure onto a regular ratepayer. Ms. TeKolste said that there are limited options in this area, because recent legislation passed by the General Assembly allows a portion of infrastructure costs to be passed on to the ratepayer. Some developers of data centers are agreeing to pay 100% of any incremental costs, but she is not sure how to make that standard practice for everyone, when the law allows otherwise.

Councilor J. Brown said that he is in favor of an immediate total moratorium on data centers. He set up a petition this afternoon and already has 65 signatures and comments. He said that this issue has a deep and widespread public impact.

Councilor Bain said that, as Councilors, there is a lot they can do through the rezoning process. He said that a data center was proposed near where he lives, and it was already zoned industrial, so that is where the situation gets tricky. He said that they are working to get as many protections as possible, and he would like to see these developers pay for all the energy costs, and also pay for a new substation if one is needed. He said that he feels that should be the “floor” on these developments. He added that he has appreciated the platform this evening and looks forward to working together to create a meaningful ordinance.

Public Comment

Chairman Barth called for Public Comment at 7:01 p.m. He asked the Committee Clerk to read the rules for public comment; and stated that each individual wishing to speak will have two minutes, in order to allow everyone an opportunity to speak in the time allotted. He asked members of the public to keep in mind that there are no proposals for action before the Committee this evening; and this is more of an information-gathering meeting, which will be used as they continue the dialogue regarding regulation of data centers and help in drafting future legislation.

Eddie Hager, Far Southside Neighborhood Association, said that they are becoming inundated with data centers. He said he already fought one in his neighborhood, but now another one is being built on farmland. The state refused to develop standards, and data centers seem to find a way to work around any local regulations. He said that they have to go to the state and demand regulations on data centers, or they will not hold up. This fight does not rest in this room. The state can bring in experts. He encouraged the Council to go to the state and demand development, building and zoning standards for data centers.

Clif Marsiglio, Near East Side Community Organization (NESCO), said that his organization serves over 30,000 residents, and his neighbors are asking for more consideration on this issue. He said that they are concerned about building on brownfields, and there is already a data center on a neighborhood brownfield, and it is one of the dirtiest sites in the county. He said that he would also call for a six-month data center moratorium in order to get enforceable community protections and responsible governance in place.

William Boler, resident of District 8, said that he is an expert in AI, and he shared his AI qualifications. He said that there are already 30 data centers, and more are pushing for a scaling wall to exponentially become hyperscale. He said that he stands with the push for a moratorium, as there is still so much more to learn about data centers.

Samantha Alba, resident of Washington Township, said she is concerned that they cannot seem to define what a data center is. Until it is defined, developers will find loopholes around any regulations. What constituents say should be heard and taken to heart. Data centers are a cancer that is spreading, and there has been no transparency with these developers. They have already shown their true colors with last-minute notification. The obsession with growth has gotten so out of control. She asked what good is growth if the environment is eroding beyond repair. She said that they are allowing these people who are in it for money and personal gain to sacrifice our land.

Alex Bond, Pike Township resident and data analyst, said that there is a lack of protective zoning laws, and he also advocates for a full moratorium. The American Tower data center is owned by an $8 billion entity, and is eyeing another 1,000 sites. They are asking for a rezoning of seven acres, but there are still 29 acres they can build

on. He said that they misled an auditorium of over 100 people and denied the plans to encompass 36 acres, building next to apartments, houses, a hospital and school. He said that there is no accountability.

Courtney Blazo, east side resident, said she is frustrated by the deregulation of environmental protections. She added that these projects do not benefit citizens and actually cost them in rate increases and long-term health issues. AES continues to increase their rates, and everyone goes along with it. She asked why IndyParks, as the city's environmental stewards, does not have a voice in this process. She said that Eagle Creek is facing toxic conditions due to the proposed LEAP project, and eventually these toxins will lead into the Ohio River Valley. She said that they need to re-define data centers and put a moratorium in place until they are properly defined. She said that it is virtually impossible to hold them accountable for the environmental cost to communities.

Kevin Nichols, Earth Charter Indiana, said that data centers are a private issue, but the public sentiment is very widespread. He said that he is not anti-tech, but he is anti-hasty development. He said that many have probably heard of the Midwest Data Center's predatory activities. He said that constituents are scared of the development of these centers.

Kurt Miller, attorney, Irvington, said that this body can pass policies to regulate these data centers, and he would charge them to put policies in place.

Max Coleman, citizen, said that he tested his neighbor's water and found it was contaminated. He then spent last year trying to contact various health entities, to no avail. Eventually, he started his own company and visited the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and other entities again to confirm that the county's water is being polluted. He implored the Council to address these environmental issues.

Rachel Wolverton, resident near Eagle Creek Reservoir, thanked the Council for the recent op-ed in the IndyStar regarding the LEAP project. She asked that the Mayor not sign any agreement to move this project forward. She said that she has started a petition to save Eagle Creek, and already has over 14,000 signatures. She said that the Eagle Creek Reservoir is a vital component to their quality of life, and this project would endanger many healthy activities and affect human health. She asked the Council to explore alternatives and not allow contaminated wastewater in Eagle Creek. She said she supports a moratorium.

Scott Moshier, Broad Ripple resident, said that the Council is in the driver's seat. There has been continuous significant opposition to this topic, with individuals asking themselves what their community gets from these data centers. They do not generate a whole lot of jobs, and the Council should advocate for their constituents. He said the

Council can ask these corporations to give more than they are getting. He said he hopes the Council can make this happen.

Megan Anderson, Protect Pike Township, said that this county cannot withstand more data centers. Google data center developers said they did not need any new energy, but that was not the case. She said that the County Commissioners had to rezone the Schaeffer Coal Plant. She said that once they invite them in, more and more will come. She said manufacturers would not be coming here if there were no power. There is already a Google center in Ft. Wayne, and American Tower is expanding their site. Crooked Creek and the wetlands are being affected. She asked if Councilors would want generators next to their child's school.

Mike Oles, Forests for All, said that in 2014, the Council, under the sponsorship of former Councilor Zach Adamson, passed a statement to take a stand against coal. He said in the road ahead, he hopes the Council can be the city's moral voice. To make the biggest difference, they need to put a moratorium on data centers. He said that Citizens Energy group held a meeting at 7:30 a.m. on a Monday, yet citizens still showed up to voice their concerns. American Tower got run out of the room by opposition from the public at one of their meetings. He said that constituents want to protect their environment. He added that he supports a moratorium.

Chairman Barth thanked the presenters for providing vital information and data and thanked members of the public for coming out to give their input this evening. He said that this is a fluid process, and all comments are meaningful and represent many different perspectives. He said that the Council body is taking this very seriously and is trying to understand how to manage this process and regulate data centers in Marion County. The plan is to move forward with multiple ideas and lots of consideration. He promised that there will be action in the not-too-distant future; and he hopes all members of the public will stay connected and continue to weigh in on proposals that come forward out of this process.

Councilor Boots invited the public to attend next Thursday's, February 5th, Parks and Recreation Committee meeting, beginning at 5:30 p.m. in this room, the Public Assembly Room. He said that there will be a presentation on the LEAP Water/Wastewater Proposal by the Eagle Creek Advisory Committee.

There being no further business, and upon motion duly made, the meeting was adjourned at 7:34 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

John Barth, Chair

JB/ag