

The joint Lindon City and Orem City Council meeting on **Monday, June 15, 2026, at 12:30 pm** in the Orem City Center, Orem City Conference Room, 56 North State Street Orem, Utah.

WORK SESSION – 12:30 P.M.

Conducting: Mayor Karen McCandless and Mayor Carolyn Lundberg

PRESENT

OREM ELECTED OFFICIALS - Karen McCandless, Crystal Muhlestein, Jeff Lambson, LaNae Millett, Chris Killpack, Quinn Mecham, Jenn Gale

LINDON ELECTED OFFICIALS - Carolyn Lundberg, Van Broderick, Cole Hooley, Lincoln Jacobs, Steve Stewart, ABSENT Jake Hoyt

OREM APPOINTED STAFF - Brenn Bybee, City Manager; Ryan Clark, Assistant City Manager; Keri Rugg, Deputy City Manager; Steve Earl, City Attorney; Chris Tschirki, Public Works Director; Bryce Merrell, Library and Recreation Director; Brandon Nelson, Finance Director; Marc Sanderson, Fire Chief; BJ Robinson, Police Chief; Gary McGinn, Community Development Director; Teresa McKitrick, City Recorder

LINDON APPOINTED STAFF - Adam Cowie, City Administrator; Juan Garrido, Public Works Director; Noah Gordon, City Engineer; Mike Flourance, Community & Economic Development Director; Mike Brower, Police Chief

NOTE: The referenced report and presentation documents for each discussion may be viewed at orem.gov/meetings under “City Council Presentations”

1. Renewal of Fire/EMS Services Discussion-

Presenter: Marc Sanderson, Orem and Lindon Fire Chief

Fire Chief Sanderson presented a handout highlighting the department's operations, current Lindon Fire Station staffing, and compliance documentation regarding NFPA 1710 standards. Chief Sanderson emphasized that Orem Fire stands out as one of the few departments in Utah utilizing highly specific truck, engine, and command manuals. These operational manuals assign specific seats and duties to personnel beforehand, allowing firefighters to immediately begin mitigation upon arriving at a scene rather than waiting for a battalion chief's orders.

Furthermore, the department operates a unique Critical Care Program in partnership with medical control physician Dr. Tim Gorham. Featuring 17 distinct medical variances, this program utilizes a "critical care squad"—described as a Life Flight helicopter curriculum deployed via a ground pickup truck staffed by helicopter-

2 trained paramedics. Chief Sanderson noted that this squad is the busiest apparatus in the
city, managing critical calls across Orem, Lindon, and Vineyard.

4
6 Addressing contract negotiations, the Chief outlined current staffing models
adhering to NFPA 1710, where stations deploy four personnel per fire engine and two per
8 ambulance. While personnel costs dominate the budget, Chief Sanderson explained the
operational necessity of expanding staff. Lindon previously increased its station staffing
10 to five employees; the current contract proposal requests moving to a sixth position,
bringing the total to 18 dedicated employees. This expansion allows the Lindon station to
simultaneously run a fire engine and two separate ambulances.

12
14 Mr. Bybee emphasized that these agreements are true peer partnerships rather
than "provider-and-customer" relationships. To reflect this equity, the department
integrated the names of Vineyard and Lindon onto their official badges, uniforms, and
16 apparatus, ensuring no single municipality subsidizes another.

18 The department is on the verge of opening a state-of-the-art training facility
featuring multiple interchangeable buildings designed to mimic the exact structural
20 layouts (such as garden-style and mid-hall configurations) found in Orem, Lindon, and
Vineyard. The facility boasts 16 specialized rooms capable of handling live burns up to
22 1800°C (with technology allowing precise control down to 1600°C), outclassing major
regional centers like those in Salt Lake City and the Utah Fire Academy (UFA).

24
26 Financially, this facility shifts the department from an expense model—
historically spending up to \$30,000 annually to send personnel to outside conferences—
to a revenue-generating model by hosting national "Fire Nuggets" conferences.

28
30 When questioned by Mayor Lundberg regarding potential regional expansion into
areas like Pleasant Grove, Chief Sanderson noted that while they recently hired three
paramedics from Pleasant Grove, no formal talks have occurred. However, he expressed
32 open consideration for any expansion that maintains an economy of scale without diluting
service quality.

34
36 The concrete benefits of the department's aggressive operational guidelines were
illustrated by Councilmember Millett, who shared a recent account of paramedics
arriving within two and a half minutes to successfully save a resident experiencing a
38 "widow-maker" heart attack. Chief Sanderson noted that because roughly 75% of
emergency responses are EMS-related, robust station staffing ensures an ambulance
40 remains available even when primary units are deployed. On fire scenes, the department's
swift tactics regularly suppress structural fires within 60 minutes from start to finish,
42 preventing the rapid compounding of property damage where fire mass can double every
minute.

2 Finally, these combined advancements in training, staffing, and station placement
have positioned the department to drop its Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating by at
4 least two points during its next evaluation. While achieving a flawless Class 1 rating
(matching Salt Lake City) is being evaluated for return on investment, achieving a Class
6 2 rating is highly feasible, potentially securing a 6% to 12% reduction in property
insurance premiums for local homeowners and business owners..

8 **2. Dispatch Provider Overview Discussion**

10 *Presenter: Adam Cowie, Lindon City Administrator and Keri Rugg, Orem Deputy
City Manager*

12 Mr. Cowie explained that both cities currently contract their dispatch services
14 jointly through Provo City's Metro Emergency Communications. However, after recently
receiving notices of significant, unbudgeted fee increases from Provo, administrative
16 teams began evaluating alternative regional options—specifically Central 911 (Central
Utah 911), which serves Utah and Juab counties across 29 different municipalities. Ms.
18 Rugg detailed the historical context, explaining that a 2022 agreement with Provo was
intended to transition the system into an interlocal agreement granting Orem and Lindon
20 equal power on a managing board. Due to administrative turnover in both Provo and
Orem, this transition was lost in translation, and Provo has since indicated they are no
22 longer interested in an interlocal board structure. This resistance has relegated Orem and
Lindon to the status of a "customer" rather than a "partner," stripping them of control
24 over policies, staff wages, and budgetary allocations.

26 The limitations of the customer relationship were exemplified when Orem Fire
Chief Sanderson requested an additional, necessary fire channel through Provo's budget
28 process, only for Provo to cut the request without allowing Orem or Lindon any input.
Explaining the sudden mid-year price hike, Mr. Nelson noted that Provo attributed the fee
30 increases to unallocated administrative overhead, specifically miscalculated IT, human
resources, and equipment expenses. Ms. Rugg voiced frustration that Provo showed little
32 willingness to prorate these unexpected mid-year costs. Despite these financial tensions,
Ms. Rugg noted that the Provo Mayor was understanding, and all parties view the
34 potential split strictly as a pragmatic financial decision rather than a disruption of
neighborly goodwill. If Orem and Lindon officially decide to transition to Central 911,
36 the separation would involve a mandatory one-year sunset notice to Provo, planning for a
final termination on June 30, 2027, and an official launch with Central 911 on July 1,
38 2027. Financially, making this strategic shift is projected to save Orem and Lindon
several hundred thousand dollars annually.

40 Chief Sanderson and Councilmember Jacobs clarified that because Lindon and
Orem are deeply bound by their mutual fire contract, it would be operationally impossible
42 to split dispatch centers independently; both cities must migrate together to maintain
response efficiency. In terms of capability, Councilmember Killpack highly endorsed
44 Central 911. Mr. Killpack stated that Central 911 is a premier, top-tier agency that
outperforms Provo in maintaining technical serviceability and localized interactions.

2 Chief Sanderson corroborated this, noting that Central 911 utilizes the gold-standard,
nationally verified "Pro QA" software to dispatch medical and fire units, whereas Provo
4 uses an inferior, lower-cost version that fails to meet Orem's previous dispatch standards.
Furthermore, Orem and Lindon would secure a powerful governance position, as Central
6 911's managing board operates on a democratic "one city, one vote" structure regardless
of population size.

8
Addressing service standards, Councilmember Millett raised concerns regarding
10 whether Orem could preserve its distinct culture of responsive public service, recalling
past hurdles with training Provo dispatchers on local nuances and animal control policies.
12 She highlighted a recent failure where a citizen reported a broken public sprinkler
running for 12 hours on a weekend, only for a dispatcher to dismissively tell them to wait
14 until Monday. Ms. Rugg reassured the council that Central 911 is highly enthusiastic
about onboarding Orem, which would immediately become its largest member agency.
16 Crucially, Central 911's current dispatch manager is the former head of Orem's original
dispatch center, and nine additional dispatchers are former local personnel, giving Orem
18 strong leverage to weave specific non-emergency routing protocols (such as 24/7 public
works escalation) into the upcoming interlocal agreement negotiations. Chief Sanderson
20 added that while Provo's immediate dispatch staff are highly capable, they are ultimately
restricted by rigid upper-level administration, whereas Central 911 represents an
22 opportunity to transition from "good" or "better" services to the absolute "best" level of
care.

3. Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades and Future Costs Discussion

24
26 *Presenter: Reed Price, Orem Public Utilities Director*

28 Mr. Price highlighted the deeply integrated utility partnership between the
municipalities, noting that Orem treats 100% of Lindon's wastewater flow. The plant
30 processes approximately 9 million gallons of wastewater per day (MGD), with Lindon
contributing roughly 13% of that volume. After treatment, the high-quality effluent flows
32 through Powell Slough and terminates in Utah Lake.

34 Director Price referenced a comprehensive engineering asset and facilities
evaluation initiated between 2020 and 2021 and finalized in 2022. The review determined
36 that critical investments are urgently required to mitigate failures stemming from aging
structural components, older assets that no longer satisfy modern building and safety
38 codes, inadequate process performance regarding permitted effluent limits, and strict
requirements for the classification of land-applied biosolids. To combat these risks and
40 satisfy state mandates regarding phosphorus removal, the cities previously completed a
tertiary treatment and water reuse plant.

42 The facility upgrades are outlined in a comprehensive 20-year master plan divided
into four distinct phases. While the total plan was valued at \$160 million in 2022,
44 compounding inflationary pressures and the strategic re-prioritization of specific projects
have driven Phase one cost projections upward. Initially estimated at \$58 million, the first

2 phase—spanning the next five years—is now projected to cost \$88.8 million in raw
4 construction across 10 prioritized projects. Factoring in an additional \$6.6 million in
6 engineering and design fees, the total near-term funding requirement stands at \$95.4
million.

8 When asked by Mayor McCandless how much of this capital expenditure is
10 forced by state and federal environmental mandates, Mr. Price estimated that regulations
12 account for 25% to 30% of the total, with the remainder driven by natural lifecycle
14 deterioration. Contractually, capital costs are split based on long-term capacity rights
negotiated 15 to 20 years ago. Orem is responsible for 85.68% (\$81.8 million), Lindon
holds a 12.24% share (\$11.7 million), and Vineyard covers the remaining 2.08% (nearly
\$2 million).

16 Because Orem does not hold \$80 million in liquid cash reserves, the city has been
18 incrementally raising sewer utility rates over the past three years to secure a fund balance
20 and prepare for upcoming debt service. To finance the \$95.4 million Phase one
pipeline—of which nearly half is already fully designed and ready for construction—
Orem will issue municipal bonds backed by its top-tier AAA utility fund bond rating,
guaranteeing optimal market interest rates.

22 For Lindon's \$11.7 million share, standard cash payment upfront is highly
24 unlikely given the large price tag. A separate, independent bond issue by Lindon would
26 be administratively inefficient. Consequently, Mr. Cowie and Mr. Garrido are evaluating
28 two collaborative financing avenues: 1) Joint Bonding: Lindon joins Orem's high-rated
municipal bond and makes structured annual debt service payments to Orem, mimicking
a successful 2012 plant expansion framework that Lindon is still actively paying off via a
state loan. 2) The "Bank of Orem" Framework: Lindon utilizes Orem's internal cash
reserves to fund immediate capital expenses. Lindon would then reimburse Orem over
time at a highly competitive interest rate pegged to the Public Treasurers' Investment
Fund (PTIF). Cowie lauded this internal loan strategy as a remarkably generous and
flexible option for Lindon.

34 Mayor Lundberg raised crucial questions regarding whether this massive financial
36 investment accounts for the disparate, exponential residential growth seen in neighboring
communities like Vineyard compared to Lindon's fixed build-out population ceiling of
roughly 17,000 residents. Mr. Price clarified that the Orem facility possesses a maximum
hydraulic treatment capacity of 15 MGD, meaning the structural footprint and tank sizes
are already properly scaled for eventual build-out conditions.

40 The upcoming capital projects will primarily focus on re-outfitting and replacing
42 internal mechanical apparatuses within structures built in the 1980s, effectively extending
the operational life of the primary infrastructure by 50 or more years. Furthermore, Mr.
44 Price and Mr. Garrido clarified that Vineyard's exponential growth does not threaten the
plant's capacity; Orem only services a small southern segment of Vineyard from 400

2 South, while the remainder of Vineyard's wastewater is routed to the Timpanogos Special
3 Service District. Under the long-term allocation agreement, Lindon owns exactly 1.6
4 MGD of the plant's total 15 MGD capacity, a threshold expanded from 1.2 MGD years
5 ago to fully absorb Lindon's projected build-out growth.

6 **4. Orem 2000 North/Lindon 200 South Road Maintenance Agreement Update** 7 **Discussion**

8 *Presenter: John Dorny, Orem Public Services Director*

9
10 Mr. Dorny presented an updated draft agreement intended to replace an outdated
11 1980 contract. The 1980 agreement lacked technical detail, simply mandating that each
12 city handle standard care and maintenance for their respective sections.
13 Historically, Lindon maintained the corridor spanning from 1000 West to Lindon Park
14 Drive, while Orem maintained the surrounding segments. However, a major jurisdictional
15 shift occurred in 2019 when both municipalities transferred ownership of the freeway off-
16 ramp sectors to the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT). This transfer effectively
17 eliminated the specific road segments previously managed independently by Lindon and
18 Orem.

19
20 The newly drafted agreement establishes a simplified management framework for
21 the remaining shared boundary lines. Lindon is currently in the middle of a
22 comprehensive roadway reconstruction project between State Street and 1000 West,
23 which is written into the contract as an explicit obligation to be finalized by the end of
24 2026.

25
26 Following the completion of Lindon's reconstruction, the proposed plan dictates
27 that Orem will assume full, centralized operational responsibility for standard repair and
28 maintenance across the entire shared boundary corridor from 1000 West all the way over
29 to Skyline Drive. In exchange for Orem performing the physical upkeep, the contract
30 establishes a clear 50/50 financial split. Orem's Obligation: Manage all daily operations,
31 standard repairs, and maintenance activities (detailed thoroughly across sections 2.1
32 through 2.11 of the draft agreement). Lindon's Obligation: Timely reimburse Orem for
33 exactly 50% of all accrued hard maintenance and repair costs.

34
35 Looking ahead, Orem has scheduled a major road reconstruction and asphalt
36 overlay project for this corridor in 2031. To prevent newly paved surfaces from being cut
37 up, the contract dictates that if either city needs to perform underlying utility work, it
38 must be fully completed at least one year prior to the 2031 project. Sections 5 through 17
39 of the document cover standard legal recitals, financial penalty frameworks, and late
40 payment terms.

41
42 Administrators emphasized that the agreement remains strictly in draft form. Mr.
43 Cowie and Mr. Garrido noted that their team submitted a series of formal comments and
44

2 revisions to Orem's legal counsel about a week and a half prior, and are awaiting a
4 follow-up meeting to finalize the details.

6 A primary point of ongoing negotiation centers on "soft costs," such as internal
8 staff labor and engineering design time. Because Orem's internal staff typically manages
10 engineering and design work in-house without hiring third-party contractors, the cities
12 have not yet determined how to equitably track, calculate, and split those internal labor
14 reimbursements.

12 **5. Lindon Hollow Drainage Agreement and Joint Maintenance of Waterway and Wetlands Discussion**

14 *Presenter: Juan Garrido, Lindon Public Works Director*

16 Mr. Garrido introduced visual mapping to trace the regional drainage corridor,
18 which collects critical stormwater runoff from three distinct municipalities: Orem,
20 Pleasant Grove, and Lindon. Under a binding inter-local agreement, the financial and
22 operational responsibilities for the stormwater flows are split according to historical
runoff contributions: Orem: Responsible for 51% of the total flow. Pleasant Grove:
Responsible for 17% of the flow, which empties through a central drainage channel
splitting through the middle of Lindon. Lindon: Responsible for the remaining 32% of the
flow.

24 Because the physical municipal boundaries of Orem and Pleasant Grove do not
26 extend directly into this specific drainage area, Lindon has assumed the lead operational
28 role. Lindon is tasked with overseeing channel flows, executing physical channel
maintenance, and managing water quality initiatives.

30 Mr. Garrido noted that the channel has suffered from severe environmental
32 degradation. Environmental studies tracing back to the late 1990s and early 2000s
34 recorded high E. coli counts and heavy turbidity levels within the water stream. The
36 channel's baseline capacity handles a steady three to five cubic feet per second (cfs);
however, severe storm events trigger massive surges up to 200 plus cfs. These drastic
volume fluctuations have caused severe structural erosion along the steep, canyon-like
banks of the neglected channel.

38 To resolve these environmental issues, Mayor Lundberg successfully secured an
40 initial American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant between 2021 and 2022 tied directly to
42 the Utah Lake Water Quality Program. The original state grant provided \$700,000 against
44 a 20% local matching requirement (requiring the combined cities to provide roughly
\$200,000, split according to their respective 51/17/32 flow percentages). Following a
successful site inspection by state officials, the state awarded an additional \$300,000,
bringing the cumulative project funding to \$1 million. Mr. Bybee noted that Orem's
recent utility budget adjustments anticipated these rising infrastructure obligations.

2 The \$1 million funding pool will cover a complete "riparian reconstruction" from
Geneva Road up to the wetland bridge. To mitigate the high velocity of the storm surges,
4 engineering teams will lift the eroded floor of the channel and cut back the steep top
banks. Laying the slopes back will transform the narrow, canyon-like ditch into an
6 accessible, stabilized waterway that naturally slows water velocities, allowing sediment
to settle while opening up safe areas for public fishing.

8
The infrastructure improvements double as a massive regional beautification
10 project for the Lindon Heritage Trail. The multi-use trail creates a continuous recreational
link running from Utah Lake past the local temple, down Center Street, through City
12 Center Park, underneath State Street via a dedicated tunnel, and up to the foothills where
it junctions with the Murdock Canal Trail.

14
Finally, Mr. Cowie reminded the council that Orem, Lindon, and Pleasant Grove
16 jointly own the permanent wetland basin based on their agreement percentages.
Originally purchased years ago to block a massive industrial development by Anderson
18 Geneva that would have filled the marsh, the land serves as a vital natural stormwater
detention basin. The acreage is locked under a permanent conservation easement,
20 protecting the open public space, surrounding wildlife, and local beaver populations from
any future industrial encroachment.

22 24 **6. Legislative Interests in Common Between Cities Discussion**

26 *Presenter: Adam Cowie, Lindon City Administrator and Brenn Bybee, Orem City
Manager*

28 Mr. Bybee opened the discussion by noting that regular participation in the Utah
League of Cities and Towns (ULCT) Legislative Policy Committee meetings provides a
30 broader framework for the two municipalities to strategically coordinate their lobbying
resources. Over the upcoming year, Mr. Bybee emphasized that both cities must maintain
32 open communications and a unified front to protect local water sourcing rights, municipal
water decision-making, and water asset control from state encroachment.

34
A primary emerging micro-mobility concern involves the regulation of e-bikes
36 and e-scooters on interconnected municipal trails, most notably the high-traffic Murdock
Canal Trail. While state statute provides basic baseline regulations, local administrations
38 are grappling with balancing the positive aspects of outdoor youth activity against the
public safety risks posed by heavy, high-speed electric models. To ensure consistency
40 across municipal lines, Orem has joined a dedicated Utah County micro-mobility
committee to draft standardized regional trail ordinances, vowing to share all data and
42 policy frameworks with Lindon to prevent disjointed, "island-like" local enforcement.

44 Mr. Cowie shifted the conversation to broader structural threats from the Utah
State Legislature, urging elected officials from both councils to use their personal

2 political capital to advocate for local control when meeting with state legislators. Mr.
4 Cowie cautioned that upcoming state-level bills are expected to further restrict and
6 tighten how cities can utilize property taxes as an internal capital financing mechanism.
8 Similar statutory pressures are mounting against municipal land-use authority and local
affordable housing mandates, which are increasingly being dictated by heavy-handed
state legislation.

10 On a positive fiscal note, Mr. Cowie credited the legislature for recently
12 approving the Transportation Utility Fee (TUF) option, which legalizes a steady,
14 alternative funding mechanism for local street and road maintenance. Councilmember
Millett summarized the joint council sentiment regarding sweeping, state-mandated
municipal interventions, declaring the state's top-down legislation as a "one size misfits
all" approach that overrides local autonomy.

16 **7. North Union Irrigation Co. Dissolution and Possible Canal Trail Discussion**

18 *Presenter: Juan Garrido, Lindon Public Works Director, Gary McGinn, Orem
Community Development Executive Director and Reed Price, Orem Public
Utilities Director*

20 Mr. Garrido and Mr. Price—who serves simultaneously as the President and Vice
22 President of the irrigation companies—outlined the spatial footprint of the network. The
historic canal network originates at the mouth of Provo Canyon, cuts through Orem,
24 transitions between water entities at 800 North, and extends north through Lindon into
Pleasant Grove and American Fork.

26 Historically, Orem held a dominant stake in the Provo Bench Canal and Irrigation
28 Company, while Lindon was the majority shareholder of the downstream North Union
Canal Company. In November 2025, the North Union Canal Company officially voted to
30 stop delivering agricultural and irrigation water. Because Lindon shifted its primary
municipal water shares directly into the more modern and closed Provo River Aqueduct,
32 the open canal network lost its operational hydraulic volume, rendering it impossible to
sustain service for the few remaining private shareholders.

34 The corporate entity is actively finalizing the legal paperwork to disband and
36 permanently convey all remaining water rights back to individual stakeholders. Critically,
because the canal company holds no fee-simple property and operates purely on an
38 ancestral "prescriptive easement," the full legal closure of the company will trigger an
official abandonment of that easement. Following a statutory 90-day window after
40 abandonment, the company will legally walk away from all liability, leaving the
underlying land parcels to reversionary claims by adjacent homeowners.

42 To capture this corridor before it is permanently fractured by private property
44 disputes, Orem has partnered with the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG)
to secure an infrastructure grant. The city issued a formal Request for Proposals (RFP)

2 and received two competitive planning bids from design consultants Avenue Consultants
and Landmark Design. The upcoming MAG-administered feasibility study is designed to
4 address two main challenges: 1) Community and Public Outreach: In Orem alone, the
canal corridor spans more than five miles, bisecting tightly packed residential zones with
6 lot sizes ranging from 7,500 to 8,000 square feet. With more than 14,000 residents living
within immediate walking distance of the banks—alongside numerous churches, parks,
8 and schools—local feedback has varied wildly. Some adjacent homeowners are actively
attempting to quitclaim the canal segments behind their homes to their own private deeds
10 to block municipal access. Conversely, other residents have petitioned for a public trail
system, while many complain that the dry ditch has become an attractive nuisance for
12 illegal yard-waste dumping and criminal activity. 2) Technical Utility Analysis: The
study will comprehensively evaluate the corridor's viability as a centralized utility
14 baseline. This includes mapping potential shallow aquifer recharge infrastructure in
tandem with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, which seeks to preserve
16 portions of the water conveyance easement to pump surplus water from the nearby Provo
River back into local aquifers.

18
20 Mr. McGinn issued a warning regarding the structural stormwater hazards tied
directly to the timeline of the canal company's dissolution. Although the irrigation
company is no longer actively delivering water, a massive volume of private and public
22 stormwater runoff is still plumbed directly into the open ditch. If the canal company
walks away without a successor inter-local drainage agreement, individual property
24 owners may begin backfilling or blocking their respective sections of the channel. If one
homeowner fills their segment while an upstream neighbor continues to drain storm
26 runoff, the water will have no egress, creating localized flooding hazards that municipal
public works crews will be legally forced to resolve.

28
30 To prevent these flooding liabilities and protect the corridor's long-term municipal
value, Mayor Lundberg and Orem City Manager Brenn Bybee directed their respective
city attorneys and engineering staffs to share legal research immediately. The
32 administrators aim to determine if a new, joint municipal stormwater conveyance entity
can legally assume the canal's prescriptive easements before the 90-day abandonment
34 window lapses. Mayor Lundberg closed the meeting by praising the deep "sister city"
relationship between Orem and Lindon, expressing a commitment to move away from the
36 historical five-to-six-year gap between joint summits in favor of hosting these
collaborative policy meetings at least once a year.

38
40 Approved – August 17, 2026

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44

Britni Laidler, City Recorder

Carolyn O. Lundberg, Mayor