

*Georgetown  
Park | P-Patch  
Project*





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Dear Selection Committee,

We are pleased to submit our qualifications for design services for the **Georgetown Park/P-Patch Project**. The importance of this project far exceeds its size, and we believe it can be a model for the dynamic integration of art and ecology in an urban neighborhood. We have assembled an outstanding team and we are excited by the opportunity to assist you with the design and construction of this vital park.

Jones & Jones has spent over 30 years investing in projects that restore and celebrate the natural and cultural heritage of our region. The Duwamish River and its neighborhoods have been a particular focus of our efforts. Daniel Winterbottom's research, teaching, and community outreach at the University of Washington has focused on urban ecological design and community participation.

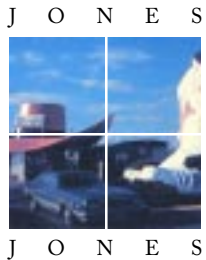
Our consistent mission is to connect urban social and natural systems through a community-based design process that engages and empowers citizens. The resulting powerful landscapes respect their historic context while addressing contemporary challenges.

The following pages respond to your request for qualifications, including a brief introduction to our approach, our team, our relevant project experience, and several references. We believe that our design process and the resulting landscape will provide you with a park that is uniquely Georgetown. We are eager to discuss this project further and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Grant Jones, FASLA  
Landscape Architect  
Principal-in-Charge

Daniel Winterbottom, ASLA  
Landscape Architect  
Community Participation Specialist



# approach

Our philosophical approach to your project is **Urban Ecological Design**. This refers to the artful integration and interpretation of dynamic natural and social systems in an urban landscape. The opportunity to simultaneously address issues of community, ecology, and art, and to reveal their interdependence, is presented by the creation of a neighborhood park and P-Patch in Georgetown. The neighborhood's civic pride, rich history, and cultural diversity will be manifest in the design, construction, and stewardship of this park. It will be a place to learn the techniques and ethics of urban gardening and discover the natural processes governing plant growth, wildlife inhabitation and stormwater flows. The creativity and craftsmanship of Georgetown's artists and fabricators will be reflected in the park. We will help you develop a successful neighborhood park by eliciting robust community participation from conception through stewardship.

## community

As a team we believe our urban environment is defined by a multitude of communities and that each is unique and special. In this project our goal will be to work with the Georgetown community to understand and celebrate what is distinctive about Georgetown, and to transform the park site into a valued place that supports both the everyday and occasional rituals of the community.



Georgetown has three strong constituencies: residential, trucking and the design center. Within each of the groups are many subsets and, of course, a broad range of individuals. We believe the design should respond to and reflect this diversity. It has been our experience that openness and participation in the design process can serve to bring the community together. Further, many parks have traditionally been democratic places where people from different walks of life meet and find common ground.

While there are three clear groups working and living in Georgetown, our initial understanding is that the residents of Georgetown will be the primary users of the park and that therefore the design should most strongly respond to their needs. We would seek to know this group, through a well-conceived **participatory design process**, to solicit their needs, visions, and concerns.

The "industrial-artistic-cowboy" theme offers a wide range of interpretations. The park design must reveal the rich history and eccentricity of the community while integrating distinct components of Georgetown. Our design strategies support the integration of uses and elements. Instead of isolating, for example, a tot lot, the entire site might be contoured to support activities that children, the elderly, and those in the middle find engaging and productive. While some niches may be designed to address special needs, these will be done in artful ways to be inclusive and provide multiple benefits.

### *A Special Note on Safety:*

Safety is a concern wherever the public and private realms meet. The best park will languish underutilized if not supported and activated by its community. Building a collaborative design process will strengthen one of the most important things needed to make a place safe—a community that knows itself and values the diversity of its members.

Our design team has experience balancing the rigors of designing for safety with the passions of art and the truths of ecology. Connections to the surrounding community and visual access to the site will be key design considerations. From the scale of an overall wayfinding scheme to make the place "readable," down to the selection of plants of proper density and scale, our team understands the challenges faced when designing for safety.

Lighting will be integral to maintaining a sense of security in and around this park after dark. The design team has done original research that has led to understanding how to balance the quantity and quality of light to promote safety. Safety is as much a matter of how the light is used as it is a matter of how much. Lighting for safety lends itself to playful development with artists to make it an integral part of the park's design.

# ecology

Georgetown sits in the floodplain of the Duwamish River in the Puget Sound Trough between Washington's Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges. Duwamish native people lived and worked on the river for millenia and the fertile floodplain soil supported the agriculture of early American settlers. The neighborhood of Georgetown was squeezed between two broad meanders of the river resulting in its distinctively skewed street grid. In fact, the park site sat on the bank of one of these river meanders. Over the course of the twentieth century manufacturing and shipping industries consumed most of the floodplain for its flat expanses and waterfront access. Today, one must listen very carefully to hear the river's story.

No design can restore the park site to a primordial natural state. However, urban ecological design can help us understand and improve the environmental qualities of our built world. Two important aspects of our approach are urban gardening and green infrastructure.



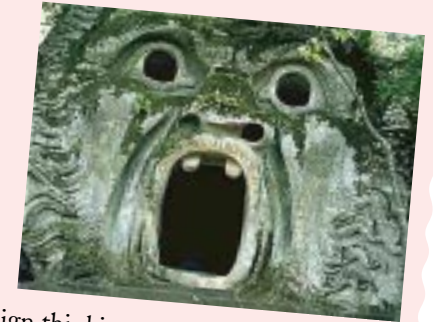
Urban gardening refers to the act of cultivation in the park. This includes the P-Patch plots and their bounty, of course, but also the cultivation of the social systems that nurture the sharing of knowledge and recognition of a larger civic body. Garden tours, clubs, educational programs, demonstration gardens, themed gardens, site-specific art exhibitions, etc., can teach composting, organic growing, and so on while animating the park and inspiring a deep land ethic. Stewardship should extend beyond the edge of the P-Patch plot, making the entire park a garden.

**Green infrastructure** refers to the invention of a new infrastructure for our urban areas based on the patterns and processes of natural systems. In this way, the built landscape complements natural systems while supporting human needs. Because the park site occupies some of the neighborhood's lowest ground some portions of the site could form stormwater detention, retention and remediation features. These occasionally-wet areas would also form a diversity of habitats and offer a scenic park amenity. Seattle has half the urban forest cover it had only three decades ago. Georgetown has a remarkable dearth of green space and significant industry-based air quality concerns. This park, with significant tree cover, could be a small "green lung" for Georgetown, cleansing and oxygenating the air and moderating temperatures. The park could be a place to interpret and teach the impacts of urbanization on our ecosystem and a laboratory for sustainable technologies that heal the environment.

# art

The growing Georgetown artistic community contributes strongly to the neighborhood's unique and special character. This is an important feature to celebrate. We would expect to draw many local artists into the community design process, incorporating their visions, sensibilities, and works into the park.

We firmly believe that art will be reflected in all aspects of the design. Grading this rather flat, level site, for example, might create evocative sculptural forms with a variety of high points, low points, and undulating and flat planes designed to accommodate sunbathing, picnicking, watching planes take off, playing games, performances, and gardening.



The presence of the Hat and Boots, if acquired and moved to the site, will set a strong character for the park. Our design thinking would certainly build upon and complement it. The details of this design in terms of specific imagery are not proposed here, since we believe one of the goals of our work will be to generate several ideas and images during the community design process. A focus of this project is the exploration of a contemporary interpretation of the "industrial-artistic-cowboy" theme. The opportunities presented by this park are comparable to those in the playful masterpieces of Renaissance Italy, with their follies and fountains full of riddles and stories.

# team

We have assembled an outstanding team to work with you on your important project. Jones & Jones brings visionary design and effective project management. We have also invited landscape architects who are thought leaders in community participation and urban safety and lighting to join us from the outset so that these important aspects receive particular attention throughout the process.

## *Daniel Winterbottom, ASLA, Community Participation Specialist*

### *Winterbottom Design*

Daniel Winterbottom has developed national recognition for both his work as a designer and for his research and teaching at the University of Washington. With degrees in both Fine Art and Landscape Architecture, Mr. Winterbottom has tried to merge the two disciplines through his work. He has received numerous awards for his work on public parks, zoological gardens, public arts projects, and urban design. As an Associate Professor in the University of Washington's Department of Landscape Architecture, Mr. Winterbottom's research and design work has focused on green building technologies (the Garden of Eatin', Cascade Community Adopt-a-Park, and Phinney Neighborhood Center Master Plan) and in the restorative role of nature in the health care and hospice environments (Cancer Lifeline, Incarnation Children's Center, and the University of Washington's Medical Center).

In part because of his strong beliefs in social justice and the environment, Mr. Winterbottom has developed a strong focus on community participatory design in his professional work. He has collaborated with several local communities to develop vision plans and site implementation. These include The Cascade Community Sustainable Vision Plan, A Vision for Georgetown, Eastlake Open Space Plan, Alternative School #1 Open Space Plan, and The Phinney Neighborhood Center Master Plan.

Mr. Winterbottom's writings have been widely published both in national magazines and newspapers, including *Landscape Architecture*, *Places*, *The New York Times*, *Seattle Magazine*, and *Seattle Home and Lifestyles*, and in the recently published book entitled *Wood in the Landscape* and the forthcoming *Manufactured Sites*. His many design awards include those from the Washington Chapter of ASLA, the American Planning Association, and the American Institute of Architects.

## *Grant Jones, FASLA, Principal-In-Charge*

### *Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects*

Grant Jones has gained international recognition for his planning and design work with urban waterfronts, parks, rivers, scenic corridors, highways, forest management and bioaesthetics, and botanic and zoological gardens. Highly regarded for his creative and imaginative ideas, Grant provides the strong project themes and visionary concepts that have directed Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects for the past thirty years.

Mr. Jones has worked on many of the firm's noteworthy urban design and civic open space projects—the University of Washington's Union Bay Arboretum and Center for Urban Horticulture; the Capitol Lake Heritage Park Master Plan for Olympia, Washington; the award-winning Newcastle Beach Park and Gene Coulon Park and in Bellevue and Renton, Washington; and the innovative Waterworks Gardens in Renton, Washington. His abiding commitment to the quality of design in downtown Seattle is evident in a number of pioneering redevelopment projects he has been involved in, including Pioneer Square and Occidental Park, and the Seattle Center Concept Plan.

His awards include ASLA Honor Awards, Merit Awards, the President's Award of Excellence, as well as awards from the Washington Chapter of the ASLA, the American Association of Zoos and Aquaria, the American Planning Association and The Waterfront Center. A retrospective of Jones & Jones was published by *Process Architecture* in April 1995.

*Kevin Carl, Project Architect and Urban Designer  
Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects*

Kevin Carl is an architect and urban design specialist with more than 14 years of professional experience working with a wide variety of buildings and landscape structures. Kevin is active in many civic and neighborhood related forums in the Seattle area. He is a skilled facilitator of public meetings and a popular guest speaker. He is a tenacious advocate for environmental design and public art and has served as Vice Chair of the Seattle Arts Commission and the Chair of the Commission's Public Art Committee.

Currently, Mr. Carl is working with JEM Studios to develop the Georgetown-based Cultural Arts Center and is the Project Architect on the new Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center. He has recently completed streetscape design for Safeco Field, Seattle's award-winning major league baseball park; shelter structure designs for Commons Park in downtown Denver, Colorado; urban design for the Smithsonian Institution's new National Museum of the American Indian; and the Master Plan for Seattle's Maritime Heritage Center.

*Nathaniel Cormier, Project Landscape Architect  
Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects*

Combining passions for the design of artful civic space and green infrastructure, Nathaniel Cormier is a landscape architect whose work focuses on ecological design and planning visions, restoring natural processes and habitats, designing sustainable communities, and leading community-based design projects. Mr. Cormier is a graduate of the Harvard Design School.

Currently, Mr. Cormier is working with the Environmental Coalition of South Seattle on the Duwamish Riverfront Revival, a new salmon and people-friendly waterfront for South Park. His recent projects include a master plan with the Marra Farm Coalition for an urban organic farm and restored salmon stream corridor in South Park and a farmland preservation strategy for Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on Whidbey Island. A provocative manifesto by Mr. Cormier, "Putting the Emerald Back in the Emerald City," was recently published in the Earth Pledge Foundation's Sustainable Architecture White Papers.

*Jake Woland, Urban Safety and Lighting Specialist  
Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects*

Humanist design is the foundation on which Jake Woland builds his design ethic. A strong urban ecological designer trained at the University of Washington, Mr. Woland originally started his career in theatrical design and now brings those sensibilities to community-based projects in the Seattle area.

Jake Woland has recently begun working on the streetscape and rooftop garden design for the new Seattle Public Library. Other notable projects include a vision plan for the University of Washington's Seattle campus and the Santa Ursula Lavandaria. Mr. Woland recently published a groundbreaking article in *Landscape Architecture Magazine*, "City Lights; Lighting for Safety in the Urban Context," about how to design lighting for safety in urban open space. He is currently exploring issues of lighting and safety further with the Pioneer Square neighborhood.

# *experience*



## *The Gateway Parks*

### *Georgetown and South Park, Seattle, Washington*

Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects provided pro-bono design and construction coordination services to the International Marine Association for the Protection of Aquatic Life (I'M A PAL), an organization acting as a catalyst for environmental restoration and community building along the Duwamish River corridor.

The Gateway Parks represent in microcosm what needs to take place along the whole Duwamish River—restoring health to the watershed, creating a web of green community spaces, and providing native wildlife habitats. In a joint Arbor Day—Earth Day celebration, several hundred adults and schoolchildren, including members of the Duwamish Tribe, participated in the planting of 400 shrubs and 100 trees.

The Gateway Parks provide ongoing activity and educational opportunities for the neighborhoods. Concord Elementary School students monitor the site regularly for wildlife activity and plant survival. Neighbors on the Georgetown side of the river volunteered to be park stewards—watering, weeding, and monitoring the park until the City was able to take over.

## *Boeing North Duwamish River Campus*

### *Georgetown, Washington*

In replacing two existing structures with new facilities for the design and testing of the next generation of commercial aircraft, the Boeing Company recognized the importance of providing employees the amenities of a campus-style complex. Our landscape design also acknowledges the view from the residential neighborhood across the river and meshes public use with security requirements.

Jones & Jones took this heavily-used—and in some areas contaminated—parcel of industrial landscape and essentially brought it back into a natural setting to be used by the entire community. In the final site design, we were able to incorporate a public greenway along the waterside.



## *work in Georgetown*



## *Waterworks Garden with Lorna Jordan, Artist Renton, Washington*



Jones & Jones, working with environmental artist Lorna Jordan, developed Waterworks Gardens, an eight-acre environmental artwork. The project is a large-scale earthwork and waterwork that integrates natural stormwater treatment systems, wetland enhancement, and integrated sculptural elements. The expansion of Metropolitan King County's Renton Water Reclamation Plant and sprawling suburban growth provides a backdrop for the site which is designed to connect people with the various expressions of water and the process of water purification.



## *Mill Creek Park Kent, Washington*

Jones & Jones was retained by the City of Kent Parks & Recreation Department to reclaim a small marsh into which storm water was being diverted from Mill Creek along a steep-sided, eroding channel that had recently been constructed. Working with artist Herb Bayer through King County's 1% Art project, the earthwork park design allows the marsh to be used as a detention pond for Mill Creek storm water while preserving its wildlife value. By redesigning the site's engineering features the area was also opened to the public for use as a small park for informal recreation. Trails established around the marsh connect it along Mill Creek Canyon to the city center.



*work with artists*

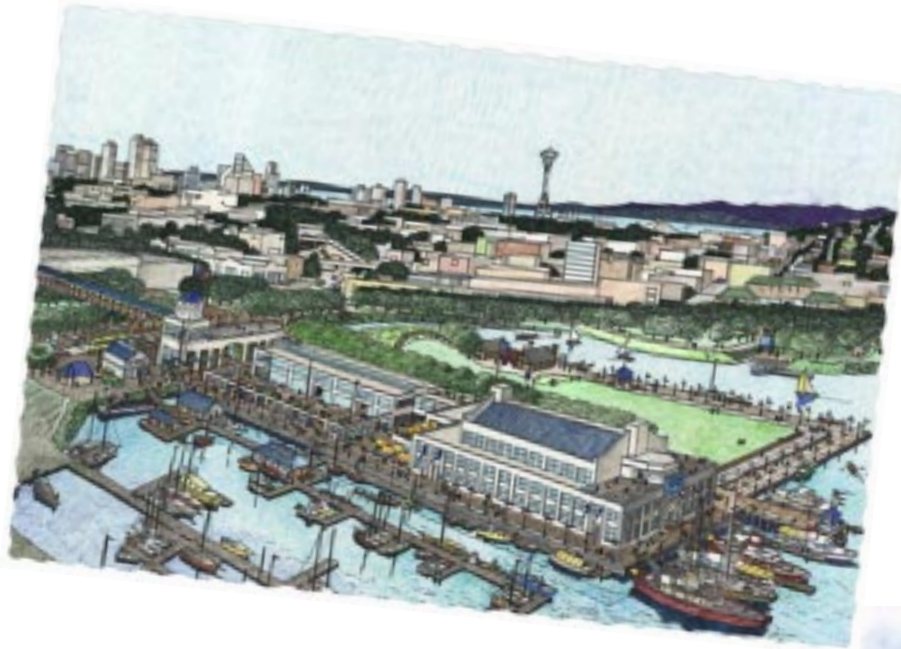
## *Pioneer Square Historic District Seattle, Washington*

Pioneer Square and Occidental Park received national recognition as well as being the first public commitment to, and catalyst for, the areawide renovation which continues today in Seattle's first neighborhood. Jones & Jones's master plan project, "Two Parks for Seattle's Historic District," established the open space framework, restoration and renovation objectives, and public capital improvement costs for Pioneer Square National Landmark Historic District. The "Pioneer Square Historic District Areaway and Right-of-Way Guide Plan" presents comprehensive streetscape and underground areaway improvement guidelines, costs, and redevelopment priorities as a tool for the ongoing rehabilitation within Pioneer Square.

## *Maritime Heritage Center Master Plan Seattle, Washington*

Jones & Jones created a master plan for the development of the Maritime Heritage Center at South Lake Union Park in Seattle, Washington. The firm provided market research, programming, and master planning services for this unique regional facility. Jones & Jones worked collaboratively with the City of Seattle's Department of Parks and Recreation's South Lake Union Park master planning consultants to ensure that the Maritime Heritage Center's needs were incorporated into the South Lake Union Park Plan.

*work with historic features*



*Center for Urban Horticulture  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington*

Our plan for the Union Bay Teaching and Research Arboretum charted new directions for this abandoned landfill site on the shores of Lake Washington in metropolitan Seattle. High levels of methane gas generation, leachate contaminations, and a high migrating water table were some of the problems addressed in the long-range Master Plan for this 115-acre site. The settling land created a shallow bay in the center of the arboretum, which is now reclaimed and preserved as an open space for scientific observation, wildlife preservation, and passive recreation. On the periphery of the site we designed and built the Center for Urban Horticulture, the first institution of its kind dedicated to the study of plants in urban environments.



*Marra Farm Community Garden  
and the Lost Fork of Hamm Creek  
Seattle, Washington*

In the summer of 2000, Jones & Jones created a master plan for the development of the 5 acre Marra Farm Community Garden and the daylighting of the Lost Fork of Hamm Creek in the South Park neighborhood. The firm provided programming and master planning services for this unique urban farm. Jones & Jones worked collaboratively with the five organizations that make up the Marra Farm Coalition to balance and integrate their interests in organic farming and gardening, natural habitat restoration and community amenities. The farm includes space for a P-Patch and several farming organizations, a restored creek and riparian corridor, a rainwater harvesting system and demonstration garden, a foraging and butterfly garden, a children's landform play area, and a farmstand and outdoor classroom.



*work with urban gardening*



## *Newcastle Beach Park*

*Belleune, Washington*

Years of community opposition prevented earlier attempts to develop a park on one of the few remaining stretches of undeveloped shoreline on Lake Washington. Jones & Jones included the park's neighbors and critics in the workshops from which the master plan emerged. Listening and addressing community concerns inspired stewardship for the project. The park design required consideration of eagle habitat, stream restoration, and innovative runoff solutions that preserve and help nourish the Lake Washington shoreline for salmon.



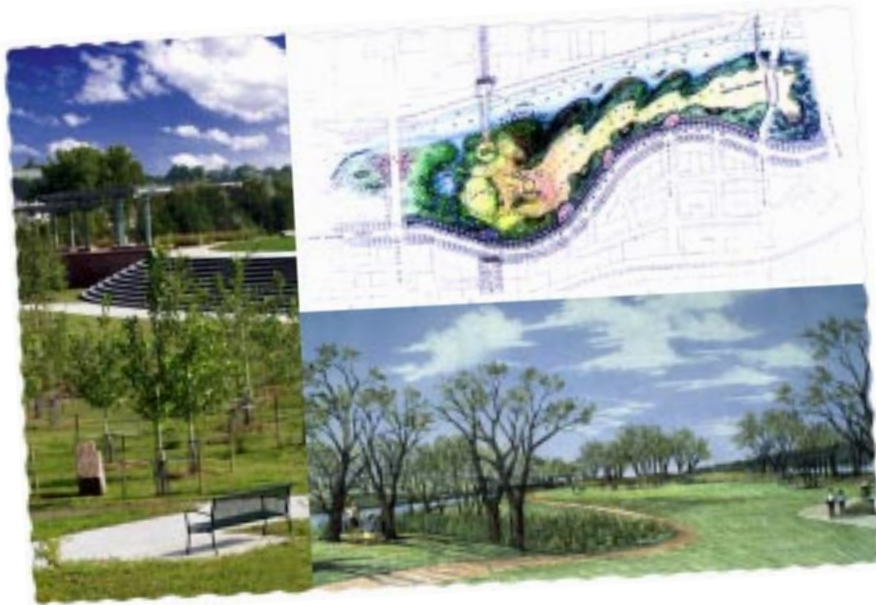
## *Gene Coulon Memorial*

*Beach Park*

*Renton, Washington*

Fifteen years of visionary planning effort went into obtaining a mile of derelict industrial lakefront and recreating it as a year-round public facility. Together with the Renton community, we came up with a park program incorporating current and future recreation needs and the revitalization of a salmon stream and the shoreline salmon habitat. Construction was staged over three years to accommodate salmon life cycles.

*work on sensitive areas*



## *Commons Park*

*Denver, Colorado*

Commons Park is located on the Platte River in downtown Denver. The focus of this project is to bring downtown and the surrounding neighborhoods together at the river. Civitas and Jones & Jones are creating a place where people and wildlife can coexist in the heart of the city. The park design provides room for informal field sports, picnics, nature study, and general recreation. Landscape forms express the original riparian corridor through sand hills of the eastern plains.

Commons Park will be the centerpiece of Denver's Riverfront Park System. It is the connecting link in a 10.5-mile greenway along the river, the result of the River Revitalization Plan created by the Platte River Commission.

The 30-acre site has long been recognized as the birthplace of Denver and had been designated as a city park over a century ago. However, as the city grew, the park evolved into a railroad yard and warehouse district when industrialization spread in the Platte Valley.

## *North SeaTac Park Master Plan through Construction*

*King County, Washington*

The Port of Seattle began purchasing property north of SeaTac International Airport as part of a noise remediation program in the 1970s. The people of the Greater Highline and SeaTac areas, seeing the land under-utilized, began to envision a park where their children could play and relax.

This vision has grown and changed with time, but the goal of rehabilitating a neighborhood landscape to provide recreational opportunities in a parklike setting to as many area residents as possible has remained constant. Jones & Jones's integrated park design, which combines active and passive recreation with interpretation and education utilizing the park's environment, is making this vision a reality. The park's natural features and topography were restored and used for regulating and cleansing surface water. Landscaped buffers around the perimeter of the site accommodate trails and separate active park uses and night lighting from surrounding neighborhoods. Construction of the first phase of development was completed in 1998. It included several pedestrian plazas and trails, two illuminated soccer fields, parking, pocket neighborhood parks, and a baseball quad complex. North SeaTac Park provides much-needed open space and recreation facilities for the surrounding neighborhoods.



*work on public parks*



## *Lavanderia*

### *Santa Ursula, Mexico*

In 1998, Daniel Winterbottom and his University of Washington students worked with residents to construct a public clotheswashing facility on a plot of land set aside by the residents of Santa Ursula, Mexico. A cistern used to collect and store rainwater from the roof over the wash stands provides water for washing. The soapy water, collected from the washstands is filtered, biologically treated, and used to irrigate a community garden and orchard. A plaza and community cooking facility were also built. The project serves as a model, demonstrating how traditional and modern technologies can work together and serve as sustainable solutions to improve the life of the villages and preserve ecological systems. A secondary intention was to increase opportunities for social cohesion through community washing (lavanderia), community celebration and civic events (plaza and barbecue), and children's play (site grading and play objects).



## *Incarnation Children's Center*

### *New York City, New York*

The Incarnation Children's Center (ICC) in Harlem has grown up with the AIDS crisis and today is the largest outpatient clinic for children with AIDS in the state of New York. In a neighborhood where drugs are sold on street corners and gang members fight over turf, the four-block walk to the nearest playground is out of the question for the patients. In the summer of 2000, Daniel Winterbottom led a group of 12 students in a design/build studio to create a play area for and with the children of the clinic. At ICC, Winterbottom's crew had just a week to design a new, multipurpose backyard. The wishlist was long: a basketball court for the teenagers, sandboxes and a flower garden for the younger kids, and a quiet space where friends and relatives can visit. By summer's end, the backyard is transformed by the students working together with the children of the clinic. On top of a stage, an 8-foot sprinkler drains into some salvaged rubber matting. The children can plug the drain below to create a wading pool. The children finally have a place to escape from their rooms into the sunshine, in a garden that might just be able to help them heal.

*work with design build*

## *Cascade Adopt-a-Park Seattle, Washington*



This project stems from collaboration between Daniel Winterbottom's design/build program and residents of the Cascade community, a small inner city Seattle neighborhood. The community, under threat from gentrification and losing open space through development, proposed the reclamation of a small parcel of land as an adopt-a-park and partnered with Daniel's program to design and implement a community park. The community requested that the garden be composed of demonstration areas to inform the public on sustainable landscape practices. After eight weeks of construction the Cascade community cut the ribbon for an adopt-a-park as the children from a nearby school looked upon the bioswale they had recently planted. The 8000-gallon cistern supplies water for a smaller holding cistern from which the garden is irrigated. The pavilion, decked with plastic lumber provides the community with a gathering place beneath a roof supporting a variety of vines that in time will become literally a green roof of kiwi, grapes and clematis. The composting demonstration site is producing fresh organic matter and the plants, labeled by species serve as a community botanical garden educating visitors and schoolchildren alike. The park, once a weed-infested lot, now serves as a place of celebration for the community and as a place of refuge for the women in the transitional housing project across the street. As a model, the project offers a powerful example of land recycling through community participation.

## *Discovering Georgetown Studio Seattle, Washinton*

In 1996 Daniel Winterbottom led a University of Washington design studio that worked with the Georgetown community to develop a vision plan for their neighborhood. The studio worked closely with Ronnel Sottello of Urban Works to build upon the work done in Discovering Georgetown, part of the citywide neighborhood planning process. Students met with many community representatives and developed a series of proposals including arts, open space, historic preservation, transportation, and economic development plans. These were presented to the community in several workshops and information gathered there was used to refine the plans and create one or more options for site development. Sites included the Rainer Cold Storage facility, the railroad right of way, connections to Beacon Hill, and a park site at Corson and Carleton Streets. Presentations were made not as final designs, but rather as exercises to help the community envision the potential for these sites. Advocates for improvements to the Georgetown community have used copies of the documents to encourage change.



*work with community stewardship*

# references

*Thomas C. Gomez*

*Developer, Rainier Cold Storage Building*

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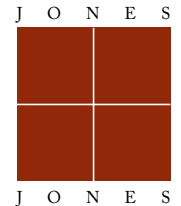
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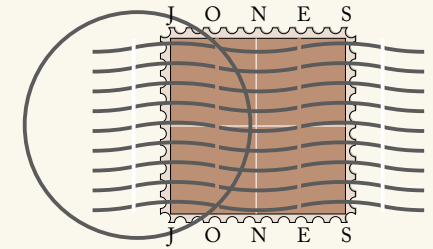






*"Do not follow where the path may lead.  
Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail."*

*—Ralph Waldo Emerson*



*If the desire for communication is one of the most important aspects of our drive for self-definition, then the highway is the prime symbol of this drive.... It is along the highway that we can best see that kind of exhibitionist, self-identifying architecture which is designed to convey as loudly and as vividly as possible some assertion of identity to the passerby.... None of these signs and structures possesses an essential identity: they seek to establish a kind of existential identity by setting up a brief dialog: "See me!" they cry; and we answer, "I see you; you're a root beer stand."*

*—J.B. Jackson*

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*A Proposal*

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*by Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects*

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*+ Winterbottom Design*

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*to the Georgetown Crime Prevention & Community Council*

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*December 22, 2000*

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