

WEBER COUNTY LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MINUTES

Date: June 2, 2020

Board Members

In Attendance: Diana Allison  
Sandra Crosland  
Jim Harvey  
Kathleen Jensen  
Cynthia Mattson  
Reed Spencer

Board Members

Excused: Spencer Stokes

Others in

Attendance: Lynnda Wangsgard, Library Director  
Bryan Baron, Deputy Weber County Attorney  
Scott Parke, Weber County Comptroller  
Phoebe Carter, Assistant Library Director  
Julia Valle, Business Office Manager  
Cheryl Potter, Youth Services Program Manager, System Services  
Lydia Frank, Youth Services Manager, North Branch  
Kendall Newton, Youth Services Manager, Southwest Branch  
Evelyn Bertilson, Friends of the Library  
Marcia Harris, Library Development Board

Public Comments:

Allison called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. and complimented Library employees on their judicious oversight of a safe reopening of the Library System.

There were no other public comments.

Approval of Amendment to Library Board of Trustees' Bylaws to Accommodate Electronic Meeting Attendance & Participation as Presented during the May 5, 2020 Board Meeting:

Allison asked if there was a need for further discussion of the proposed amendment to the Board's bylaws. Hearing none, she called for a motion.

Mattson moved approval of the "Amendment to Library Board of Trustees' Bylaws to Accommodate Electronic Meeting Attendance & Participation" as presented during the May 5, 2020 Board Meeting. Harvey seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion.

Approval of May 5, 2020, Meeting Minutes:

Allison called for suggestions of additions, deletions, and corrections to the May 5, 2020 meeting minutes. Hearing none, Spencer moved approval. Jensen seconded the motion. All voted in the affirmative.

Commissioner's Report:

Harvey announced plans to formalize the way in which Commissioners are authorized to transfer and utilize Library funding with the goal of creating a way to protect and perpetuate quality services long after the current Commissioners are no longer in office. The Library is in a really good place financially, Harvey said, and elected officials want to take advantage of this strong fiscal positioning. Parke had taken responsibility for framing the Commissioners' fiscal plan; therefore, Harvey invited him to introduce the concept in this public meeting.

Parke distributed and explained a draft ordinance for creation of a Library Capital Projects Fund (LCPF). Once created, the LCPF could then be used to restrict the use of money set aside specifically for Library capital maintenance, upgrades, facilities expansion, and construction.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEBER COUNTY ESTABLISHING A LIBRARY FACILITY CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Weber County ("Commission") is desirous of establishing a fund to save for future capital improvements to the Library facilities; and, WHEREAS, clerk/auditor and comptroller have advised the Commission that accounting rules and regulations require the establishment of such a fund through an ordinance process,

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber County that Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_ be enacted for the purpose of establishing the Library Capital Projects Fund.

SECTION ONE  
CREATION AND PURPOSE  
As permitted by UCA 17-36-46, there is hereby created for the County a Capital Projects fund (the Fund) which shall be used for the purposes of financing the purchase of real property and the cost of planning, constructing, or rehabilitating of Weber County library facilities.

SECTION TWO  
FUND BALANCE  
The unexpended balance of the Fund existing at the close of any fiscal period shall remain credited to such fund and shall not lapse to the general fund or any other fund of the County.

SECTION THREE  
FUNDING OF THE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND  
There shall be paid into said fund all fund-raising and donation collections raised specifically for library facility capital improvements. There shall also be paid into said fund such appropriations or transfers as authorized by the County Commission through the budget process. The Commission may also transfer any unencumbered surplus funds remaining at the end of a fiscal year in the library's operating budget.

SECTION FOUR  
INVESTMENT AND RELATED INCOME  
All money belonging to this Fund shall be invested in such securities as are legal for other funds of the county. The interest and income from the investments shall be a part of the fund.

Deposits to the LCPF could be made at the discretion of the Commission by transferring all, or a portion, of the unused operating budget at year-end, rather than having all of this surplus accrue to the Library Fund (LF) reserve account. The LCPF would be set up in such a way that it could not be used for anything other than Library capital projects. In the future, commissioners could not, except by a vote of the people, change the focus of the LCPF and use the money for something else. In addition to funding contributed by the County, contributions from other sources could also be added to the LCPF and safely earmarked for capital improvements. The County Treasurer would be in charge of the LCPF and interest earned would be deposited to the LCPF. The funding could be invested long term, if appropriate.

Parke paused and called for questions or concerns.

Crosland asked if contributions to the LCPF would be tax deductible. Park replied that the County has received donations in the past that were tax deductible. Donors would be advised to confer with their tax advisor to ensure compliance with IRS regulations.

Crosland wondered if the County were to sell bonds, and did not have a need to spend all the money, could the excess be placed in the LCPF.

Parke replied that it would depend on the terms of the bond issuance. The determination of how unspent money could be used would be made by reviewing bond documents and in consultation with special bond legal counsel. In the past, there had not been any money left over.

Baron said, for example, bond counsel authorized a transfer of general obligation bond income from the Library Construction Fund to the LF as projects were being closed out. This transfer occurred during 2019 and served to reimburse the Library operating budget for books purchased to stock the new and enlarged facilities. Having books available to the public was an essential part of the overall expansion project. As a result of this transfer, there was no money left in the Construction Fund. In the future, all money raised through the sale of bonds of any kind would have to be used for items specified in bond and nothing else.

Harvey said it is important to protect the money currently in the LF from being usurped for something that is not part of a well thought out, long term plan; that is, to protect it from being used for some future “pet project.” Harvey noted the public voted to build and expand libraries to serve as community gathering places and life-long learning centers and his support of this mission is stronger now than it has ever been before. He, along with everyone in the room, knows that the public’s use of these new third space libraries is constantly increasing and expenses to operate and maintain them well is outstripping the revenue stream that was sufficient before the expansion was undertaken. This means that a tax increase will be needed to maintain quality services and keep the buildings and equipment in good repair.

Parke noted there is currently a surplus in the LF. In 2019, however, the first year all the new and expanded libraries were operational, operating expenses exceeded revenue. This was at a time when the buildings were new and required little capital investment. As time goes on, this will not be the case and without a tax increase, the entire LF balance will need to be used for operating expenses. There will be nothing left to leverage building upkeep or build new facilities. The

intention of the ordinance under discussion, he said, is to transfer a portion of the LF balance to the new LCPF, making it clear that when people voted to build and expand libraries they also voted to operate and maintain them. Operation will require a tax rate adjustment to balance the books and, at the same time, the rate can be set to create a revenue stream for LCPF to facilitate long term maintenance of existing libraries and construction and operation of a new facility. An adjustment to the tax rate will require a truth in taxation hearing where the entire plan will be laid out to the public.

Harvey said he dislikes the idea of raising taxes, but he hates crisis management even more. Elected officials will need help from the Board and Friends of the Library to educate people about the need to fund the operation and maintenance of libraries; and not just the current five, but also a sixth library to serve growing communities in northwestern Weber County. Farr West City's Mayor Dickemore is still pledging to donate a building site, but a tax rate adjustment will be needed to build, operate, and maintain this facility as well. Wangsgard had prepared a business plan, detailing costs for construction and operation of a sixth library. This business plan was presented during the 2020 budget meeting with Commissioners and members of the County Financial group. As a result, County officials knew the approximate cost of the way forward.

Bertilson asked if each individual tax bill would show an increase for the Library or if it will be presented under a more generic label such as "capital projects fund."

Parke said the increase of approximately seven dollars (\$7.00) will show as payable to a LF. The exact amount is yet to be determined.

Allison asked if a bond sale is planned for this year.

Harvey said, not yet, but timing is important. Interest costs on the last bonds issued was at one and one-half percent (1.5%), so now is a good time. Huge savings can be had if projects are planned and executed at the right time.

Parke explained that the new and expanded libraries recently completed under the Board's five year capital plan were financed with the sale of general obligation bonds. General obligation bonds require a public vote and typically have a lower interest rate than do other types of bonds. With the current extremely low interest rates for all types of bonds, however, the Library tax rate could be adjusted through a truth in taxation hearing and the needed additional funding could be obtained using sales tax revenue bonds. This process is still transparent to the public as to what is being done since the entire plan would be put forth in a truth in taxation hearing.

Spencer suggested keeping the two items, operations/maintenance and construction, separate.

Harvey, agreed. Operational expenses are currently outpacing income and as maintenance costs increase this is the first priority that needs to be addressed. The public investment already made in dynamic new buildings should be protected. However, the amount of money that can be put in the LCPF right away, along with donated property, go a long way toward being able to provide equitable access to services by building a new facility.

Spencer indicated the creation of a new LCPF and the tax rate adjustment is a remarkable idea to protect the capital funds and ensure the future viability of library services. One way or the other, the funding has to be used and the methodology being proposed is a smart one that shows good management of public money.

Wangsgard asked how the LCPF would affect the work of the Library Development Fund (LDF) that has traditionally received donations to enhance facilities. Would this in any way impinge on their ability to raise money for the Library System, she wondered.

Parke, said these are two separate tools. The County would not be competing with LDF for donations or grants, but the LCPF does protect any donations going directly to the County from being used for anything else. That is an advantage for the Library and a compliment to the LDF which only accepts donations for enhancements, not bricks and mortar. The LCPF and the LDF can work hand in hand to accomplish an agreed upon goal.

Jensen asked if there would be a downside to taking money from the LF and placing it in a LCPF.

Parke said he could not see a downside for the Library System, but there is a small risk for Weber County. For example, if the economy were to crash 10 years in the future, this money could not be used for anything other than Library capital improvements.

Harvey asked if the Library Board would be in support of adopting the ordinance to create a LCPF when it is placed on the Commission agenda for public review and discussion. It is no good just to build new facilities, he said, the County must have the revenue to operate them in a way that is of greatest value to the community. The current Commission has an appetite to leverage and enhance these services for the public, which means funding has to be available to pay the costs.

Allison asked how much might be transferred from the LF to the LCPF.

Parke said there is now approximately \$8,000,000 in the LF and law requires that it retain a minimum of two month's operating expenses.

Allison noted there are needs in the Board's planning process that should be calculated into the future cost of running libraries, things like an employee salary survey. Can the County do it all, she asked.

Harvey said, it's hard to say but the Board has his support. And, thanks to a good plan, the Board has the support of the other two Commissioners. Elected officials have to make the hard choices and they will figure it out.

Harvey asked if there were additional questions or comments.

Spencer said he supported the plan and will step forward to help the people understand the wisdom of moving ahead with the LCPF and tax rate adjustment.

Allison asked if other Board members could commit to lending their time and support as well.

Each Board member replied, in turn, that they would work in support of passing the ordinance and adjusting the tax rate, also noting their desire to have Friends of the Library play a strong role as they did with the public vote of approval to sell general obligation bonds to fund the Board's 2013-2018 capital plan.

Wangsgard thanked Commissioners and the County finance team for their vision and good work, noting the 2013 general obligation bond approval was needed to focus on bringing long neglected Library buildings and infrastructure up to standard. It was a huge challenge because the amount of funding required ballooned over time and no money had been set aside in a capital projects fund to address this need. The plan currently being presented offers an opportunity to put together a long term business plan and present it to the community in a way that helps residents understand the wisdom of managing now with the future in mind.

Allison also thanked Parke and other members of the finance team for their passion for strong money management. The Board individually and collectively will support the Commissioners' plan to create a LCPF and transfer into it reserves from the LF.

Harvey said he appreciated being able to go forward together. He recalled being present when the public hearings were held in 2013, seeking permission to vote on issuing general obligation bonds. The Board and Commission were obviously not pulling together and he does not want that division to occur again. The current Commission is business minded and they understand the Board needs adequate resources to serve the public, he continued. If the current challenge is tackled now, everyone will be pulling on the same end of the wagon. Working together, they can seek to get enough money to perpetuate quality library services for a long, long time and include the construction and operating costs of a sixth library as well.

Crosland asked if the truth in taxation hearing would be just for the Library, or if there would be other things on the hearing agenda. In other words, will there be tax increases in other areas of the County or just an increase for the Library.

Harvey said no, he does not foresee anything else being on the agenda other than finding the real costs of operating libraries in Weber County and then funding them.

Parke said there is no need at this time for a tax increase in other areas. If the hearing is held this year, it will be only for the Library.

Harvey said there may be a tax shift from cities to the County, but not an overall increase.

Jensen noted this is the right thing to do and it is much appreciated.

Allison called for a final round of questions, if any.

Crosland asked where the costs and revenue shortfalls resulting from COVID-19 will fit into the plan.

Parke said the County is anticipating a \$4,000,000 shortfall in sales tax revenue. The Library is funded through property tax. The Finance Committee anticipated a slowdown several years ago and made adjustments accordingly. The County currently has \$26,000,000 in the General Fund reserve, the annual operating budget is \$16,000,000, so the County could go two years without needing an increase in the General Fund; it has not been in this good of shape for 15 years. Unless the economy completely collapses, the General Fund should be fine.

There being no further questions or comments, Harvey said this concluded his report.

#### Director's Report:

Wangsgard noted there was interesting information to be gleaned from the April output measures report even though all five libraries were closed for the month. While some of the 2020 output measures looked doleful when compared to April of the previous year, a good amount of quality service was still delivered. Employees were not at home while the library was closed, she said. They were on-the-job and working smart, developing new methodologies for serving the public.

For example, 7,250 reference service requests were completed over the telephone, and while no meeting rooms could be used and there was not an opportunity to offer in-house programming, there will be a demonstration later during the meeting of what was done to push virtual programming out into the community.

Librarians used the downtime to get a head start on collection management, ordering materials that would be needed to meet the pent up demand for current and refreshed collections when the libraries reopened. While most part time employees were eventually furloughed, catalogers stayed on the job. The output measure report illustrated that they cataloged and processed 2,596 new items during the month of April, almost 400 more than during April 2019.

During April 2019, 1,635 library card registrations were completed; this year, only 162. However, the 162 cards represented an entirely new service that allows area residents to apply for eCards from home and then use them to access value added databases and download eMaterials 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It took time and effort to figure out how to issue eCards without risking opening the flood gates to unauthorized borrowers, Wangsgard said. Difficult times call for creativity and issuing eCards has worked so well that it will continue to be a refreshing way to serve members of the public who, for whatever reason do not, or cannot, come to a Library building. It was nice to see that some long term service improvements were coming out of closing, Wangsgard said.

Borrowing statistics had to be put into a new perspective. The report illustrated 223,432 items were circulated during April while all five libraries were closed. Again, this number represents an innovation not an actual loan of books to members of the public.

Last year, Roger Larsen, Weber County's Internal Auditor, inquired about the loss rate for popular materials. Accurate details needed to compute this number were not available because books and other collections were moved so many times among buildings when renovations were being done

that it was impossible to tell if every item had been returned to its home library. If not, the item would show missing on the inventory report; not lost due to theft but lost due to being misshelved.

The quickest and best way to do an inventory, Wangsgard said, is to have all the materials returned by the public at one time and then run the entire collection through the automated handling system. The sorter detects misshelved items and routes them back to their home library. Reports can then be produced detailing those items that were not run through the sorter, providing a list of missing materials. This method of inventorying the collection would be impossible to complete while facilities were open to the public, but the closure offered a window of opportunity to accomplish an expeditious inventory of the large number of popular items housed at five locations.

The output measure report illustrated that 175,525 physical items were “circulated.” This number represented those items put through the sorter for inventory purposes. An additional 43,476 eMaterials were actually loaned to the public during April. The borrowing of these eMaterials increased by 56 percent from a total of 27,860 loaned the year before.

The public’s use of value added databases produced another solid output measure for the month of April. Licensing fees for some of the services prohibit procuring home access so the number of sessions traditionally reported includes access from both home and in-house use at the County’s five libraries. Usage for April 2020, while libraries were closed, was a solid 4,433, compared to 4,846 the year before. This output measure illustrates that many people were using these databases from home, perhaps looking for homework support, completing family projects, or doing research to support business or personal endeavors. Having a public library that serves as a jobber for electronic resources paid a nice dividend for community members during the month.



Approximately 3,000 reserve items were trapped for patrons on waiting lists as almost 225,000 items out on loan were returned during late March and throughout April. All these returned items were sanitized and those on hold were packaged and ready for curbside pickup that began May 1. Staff had to telephone every card holder and arrange for pickup of these, and an almost equal number of hold items that were already waiting for customers when the libraries closed March 17.

There were no visits recorded while libraries were closed during April, but electronic people counters on front doors



recorded averages ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 visits each of the three weeks after facilities reopened May 11-30. Not all of these numbers were the result of members of the public coming in, some were staff who may have been entering and exiting as they conducted wellness checks at front doors. Nonetheless, the statistic represents a real workload that was different in both kind and intensity from the workload of previous years when people simply walked through the front doors without any need for staff



intervention. Library users were returning and, at some times during the day, all available public computers were in use. A quick recovery of the user base looks hopeful even during a pandemic.

Public usage statistics going forward will not be comparable across the board with previous years; too much has changed. What is important about the output measure numbers, Wangsgard noted, is not the comparison to those of previous years, but rather looking at what is being accomplished in a chaotic environment.

During March and April, while the Library was closed, employees showed up for work every day. No one worked from home. They cleaned facilities, took on special landscaping and grounds work, and inventoried collections. They did everything that was asked of them. The taxpayers got real value for the salaries, wages, and benefits paid. The fact that they were on the job, doing important work, shows on the output measures report.

Turning to the financial report, Wangsgard noted the “building improvements” line item had been increased by \$507,000. This transfer from the LF to the operating budget was made to accommodate completing the outdoor education center at Ogden Valley Branch, and represented a carryover from 2019. The funding was budgeted in 2019 but will be disbursed during the current budget year.

What was anticipated to be the final change order for this site improvements project at the Branch was being presented for Commission approval the following week. This change order, in the amount of \$45,935.16, will provide all the technology infrastructure for the education center as well as for asphalt that was found buried on the site and had to be removed. Improvements at Ogden Valley Branch will be completed under budget, Wangsgard said.

Also noted on the revenue report was a change needed in the State Grants column. The correct amount is \$34,100, not \$68,400.

All but one revenue item collected in-house were falling short. With exception of “sundry revenue” that received a windfall when the Board agreed to sell a small piece of property to North Ogden City and deposits from the February book and surplus property sale, little in-house revenue was collected. Closing libraries for almost two months meant fines and fees were not collected as projected. In fact, staff had waived approximately \$6,600 in overdue fines to accommodate community staying at home as requested by the Governor. Café rent was not collected and had been forgiven for the months of March and April when the buildings were closed to the public and, of course, meeting room rent also took a hit.

The expenditure report, like the output measure report, was not comparable to expenses incurred during the previous year. Seventy-one full- and part-time employees were furloughed April 17 and not all had yet been recalled to work. These employees were receiving unemployment compensation, rather than being paid by the County. In addition, a partial freeze in spending resulted in some purchasing being put on hold, or cancelled altogether. Several line items, including “building and grounds maintenance” and “special supplies,” were being charged for materials related to managing the effects of the coronavirus; putting up sneeze guards, providing face masks, and hundreds of gallons of hand sanitizer, for example. Some of these costs will be

reimbursed to the Library as the County receives Federal funding to help mitigate the expenses related to the pandemic.

In summary, Wangsgard noted the fiscal report in the Board's meeting packet had been produced on May 27, almost at month's end, and the budget was 38 percent used; that is, either encumbered or expended. Wangsgard said it was a stretch to squeeze real meaning out of these numbers, other than to say the year should be completed well under budget.

Spencer asked about building maintenance line item that was 95 percent used.

Wangsgard thanked him for the question and an opportunity to point out that \$191,257 was encumbered on open purchase orders and waiting for bills to come in for things like HVAC maintenance, elevator maintenance, and other regularly, recurring expenses. Only \$17,000 remains available. If there is a breakdown or other costly problem, a transfer from another line item may be needed.

Wangsgard reminded everyone that budget revenue and expense are based on historical data and future projections, neither of which are reliable predictors in this chaotic environment. Because the Library does have a healthy reserve fund, and because employees show up and work smart, there will be an opportunity to maintain quality services throughout the year.

#### Library System Reopening Report:

Curbside pickup service began May 1 and then facilities were reopened to the public May 11, when the majority of part-time furloughed employees returned to work. The Board had previously reviewed and approved procedures for reopening that were being used and the process was going well. There had not been any issues of substance, Wangsgard reported. For the most part, the public had voiced strong support for the preparations, including wellness checks and wearing of face coverings, that went into welcoming back everyone in the community, not just the most healthy and robust. There had been a few individuals who voiced an opinion that their rights were being violated by being required to wear a face covering or use hand sanitizer. These community members were being invited to use an eCard to borrow materials or arrange for curbside pickup.

Spencer acknowledged the staff's good work in engaging the public as well as the bilingual handout that had been produced to explain opening procedures.

#### Revised Plans for Transitioning from Moderate Risk (Orange) to Low Risk (Yellow) Pandemic Threat Level:

Utah Governor Herbert had announced he was moving Weber County from moderate risk (orange) to low risk (yellow) in the State's reopening plan. Commissioners had been giving direction during weekly Zoom conferences concerning their plans for a safe yet expeditious reopening of County businesses and public services.

In light of the change from moderate to low risk, and because temperature checks were going to become unrealistic to manage as people arrived hot and flushed after walking, biking, or riding in

the car, these checks were being discontinued. Temperature checks will still be required of staff, however. Going forward, Wangsgard noted, public wellness checks include responding to a series of questions relating to the symptoms of COVID-19, as well as requiring face coverings and use of hand sanitizer. The staff resources freed up as a result of no longer taking temperatures will be available to reopen meeting rooms while being careful to adhere to requirements for social distancing and use of face coverings.

Other than makerspaces and in-house programs and classes that require one-on-one interaction to be successful, all public services had been restored, but were being offered under strict health and safety guidelines, including personal distancing and the requirement to wear face coverings.

#### Summer Reading, America Reads, Weber Reads, and other Summer Literacy Program Plans:

Carter reported on program plans that had to be rethought to accommodate children and others who cannot come into buildings, or which require close, personal contact to be successful. America Reads had been canceled because it is a one-on-one tutoring program that relies on foster grandparents for its success. Weber Reads in the Parks was still searching for a safe way to get materials into the hands of children. All Summer Reading programs were virtualized and made available on the Web.

Carter introduced three youth services employees, Lydia Frank, Kendall Newton, and Cheryl Potter, who reported on their program responsibilities.

Potter introduced the Children's summer reading program titled "Imagine Your Story." The program will run from June 4 - August 8 and can be completed online or by visiting the Library.

Children can register, print their own reading logs, and take advantage of suggested reading lists on themed subjects. New programs and activities will be unveiled every two weeks throughout the summer. The first activity, a summer kickoff magic show, was video recorded and can be viewed on YouTube. Each of several two week program themes has links that take children to YouTube videos selected because they provide factual information in a fun format. Potter demonstrated the unit on castles, and reviewed complementary crafts and an extensive theme-based reading list. Prompts also lead children to links in the Scholastic Teachables database that is comprised of additional theme-based activities to keep young people engaged and learning. All the summer reading activities encourage children to imagine and write about their experiences going through this historic summer.

The teen summer reading program titled, "Hero's Quest," was designed to reward participants for reading and going on quests to earn points that can be redeemed for chances to win prizes. Quests include doing things in fives: reading five books, viewing five "quest" videos, doing five good things for people, etc. Each time a quest is completed, the completed quest card can be redeemed for five raffle tickets. Prizes include gift certificates and many other fun items.

A second Teen summer activity, "What's the Word," is a contest that builds on teens' love for writing song lyrics and poetry. Winners are posted weekly on the Library social media site. In

addition, a comic contest drawing for teens will feature entries displayed at the Main Library and winners will be posted online.

Potter noted there is also an adult summer reading signup. Adults can read and earn chances to win raffle prizes as well. Virtual adult book discussions continue throughout the summer and will be led by Josh Clemens. Clemens curates both the New Now and Mind Benders collections at Weber County Library.

Potter noted the staff is finding new and creative ways to reach out to the community and leverage the value in books, give reading guidance, and facilitate use of value added databases for those who are, of necessity, staying close to home this summer.

Spencer asked how children were made aware of these programs and activities.

Potter said she had contacted families through a Library email list and sought help from school districts. Peach Jar, for example, promoted the programs in Ogden City Schools.

Spencer wondered if there were other avenues available to help make the public aware of these summer literacy programs. The answer lies in social media, he suspected.

Harvey offered support from the County's public relations contractor, the Dicio Group. The group serves as a public information officer and could push this out to 60,000 or 70,000 people, he noted.

#### Silly Storytime and Other Online Initiatives:

In addition to summer reading, in house replacements for weekly programs were being video recorded and posted to social media.

Newton introduced her "Discovery Time" and "Silly Storytime," videos that debuted in the "Fun Things to Do," VIMEO Channel link on the Library Web site (<https://www.weberpl.lib.ut.us/node/14500>). In addition to the recorded story programs, Silly Storytime features songs and rhymes, felt boards and puppets, recommenced reading, and activities for kids, teens, and families to do together. Newton said that since these programs cannot be held in house, they are being done virtually so the staff can stay in the lives of children and their caregivers.

Frank presented a series of science, technology, engineering, arts, and maths (STEAM) demonstrations that she had developed and video recorded for junior-high age students. These science programs were also being made available under "Fun Things to Do." Frank's programs were targeted toward older children and those in junior high school.

Wangsgard complimented the youth services staff who were doing this work with practically no equipment other than a camcorder someone had brought from home. They had uncovered talent that was not being used and having fun developing the process. It is very nice to be associated with people who can do this kind of work, she continued.

Nomination(s) to Fill a Seat on Library Board:

Allison noted her first term was just about completed and that she would love to be nominated to serve another term.

Harvey said he would be happy to carry Allison's name forward to the Commission for reappointment.

Baron said the Board's bylaws call for three names to be forwarded.

Wangsgard had in hand applications for those who had applied for a chance to serve. These applications had been previously vetted and ranked by the Board. She asked if they would like to consider submitting the top two names on the previously ranked list, along with that of Allison.

Bertilson asked if the names could be listed in priority order with Allison's ranked at the top.

Mattson so moved. Jensen seconded the motion. There being no further discussion, Allison called for a vote. All voted in the affirmative.

Other:

Spencer moved adjournment. Mattson seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Respectfully submitted: Julia Valle 7/7/2020  
Julia Valle Date