



**CITY COUNCIL OF PEACHTREE CITY
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
JULY 16, 2020
6:30 p.m.**

**Peachtree City
Mayor & City Council**
Vanessa Fleisch, Mayor
Phil Prebor – Post 1
Mike King – Post 2
Kevin Madden – Post 3
Terry Ernst – Post 4

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- I. Call to Order**
 - II. Pledge of Allegiance**
 - III. Announcements, Awards, Special Recognition**
Recognize Jerry Williams, Public Works – 35 Years of Service
 - IV. Public Comment**
 - V. Agenda Changes**
 - VI. Minutes**
June 18, 2020, Regular Meeting Minutes
June 25, 2020, Special Called Meeting Minutes
 - VII. Quarterly Reports**
 - VIII. Consent Agenda**
 - 1. Approve Quote for Generator Replacement at Fire Station #82 – Herr Electric**
 - IX. Old Agenda Items**
 - X. New Agenda Items**
 - 07-20-01 Public Hearing – Rockaway Road rezoning (LUC-20)**
 - 07-20-02 Public Hearing – Variance Request, 102 Arrowhead**
 - 07-20-03 Proposed FY 2021 Keep Peachtree City Beautiful Budget (KPTCB)**
 - 07-20-04 Proposed FY 2021 Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) Budget**
 - 07-20-05 Public Hearing – Proposed FY 2021 Budget and Capital Improvement Program (CIP)**
 - XI. Council/Staff Topics**
 - XII. Executive Session**
 - XIII. Adjourn**

**City Council of Peachtree City
Meeting Minutes
Thursday, June 18, 2020
6:30 p.m.**

The Mayor and Council of Peachtree City met in regular session on Thursday, June 18, 2020. Mayor Vanessa Fleisch called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Others attending: Terry Ernst, Mike King, Kevin Madden, and Phil Prebor.

Announcements, Awards, Special Recognition

Fleisch presented the Employee Team Award to Recreation & Special Events employees.

Public Comment

Tracy Burke said she was upset about the noise from gasoline-powered carts on the multi-use paths and about the loud music from some path users. Burke told Council she did not have suggestions for what could be done, but wanted to voice her concerns.

Agenda Changes

There were no changes to the agenda.

Minutes

King moved to approve the June 4, 2020, regular meeting minutes as written. Prebor seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Consent Agenda

1. FY 2020 Budget Adjustment – Code Enforcement Golf Cart

Ernst moved to approve Consent Agenda item 1. King seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Old Agenda Items

There were none.

New Agenda Items

06-20-02 Public Hearing – Variance Request, 103 Tamerlane, Front Setback Encroachment

The Mayor opened the public hearing.

Planning and Development Director Robin Cailloux said this property was in the Tamerlane subdivision and backed up to the Braelinn Golf Course. The applicant, Amanda Black of DC Enclosures (contractor), requested the variance in order to erect a pre-fabricated glass enclosure over an existing in-ground pool. The pool encroached on the rear setback by four feet, but that was allowed by the building codes. However, placing a structure in the setback would require a variance, Cailloux noted. She displayed a plat of the property and presented photographs showing the rear of the home as it now existed and photographs of the type of enclosure proposed. The structure would encroach on the setback by eight feet. Cailloux showed that the structure consisted of metal framing and glass panels, and she said materials submitted by the applicant showed it met building codes and was capable of withstanding a 100 mph wind.

There were six criteria used to review variances, and Cailloux noted that this variance met few of them. There were no special conditions applicable to the property. There were no difficulties created by the ordinance. There were no exceptional circumstances, but this would be considered a special privilege because it was not applicable to other properties. Granting the variance would not be detrimental to public health, safety, or welfare, and the applicant had presented a petition signed by the two directly adjacent neighbors saying they did not object to

the variance. It also met the final condition, which called for conformity with the Comprehensive Plan.

Amanda Black spoke. Fleisch clarified that she was the applicant. Black restated the request and that they had the support of neighbors.

No one spoke in favor of or in opposition to the request, and the Mayor closed the public hearing.

King asked Black if she had spoken to the golf course about this, and Black said she had not.

Property owner William Wojcik related that the last time he had any contact with the golf course was about removing trees that were overshadowing the green. He said the decision on the enclosure was made at the end of last year or the beginning of this one, and he had not discussed it with the people at the golf course. He went on to say he had renovated the back yard, with the required fencing for the pool. The enclosure was beautiful, he remarked, and he also would be doing some landscaping in the back with shrubs. He said the pool installers told him 10 feet was all the setback he needed in back, but they were referring to the pool, not the enclosure. Wojcik referred to the plat and showed that the pool was parallel and how the property line was at an angle, so just a portion of the pool was inside the 15-foot limit. He said he would get permission from the golf course if Council required it.

Fleisch noted that the property line was an odd angle, pointing out that Braelinn Road was very near the property. The enclosure, Wojcik stated, was as close as possible to the pool on that side.

Prebor asked where the green space was on the plat. Cailloux pointed out a treed area owned by the golf course. Prebor asked if there was a new deck on the house, asking what the distance was between the pool and the house. Wojcik said the pool was 20 feet from the deck, which was elevated. The enclosure would be a freestanding structure, not attached to the underside of the deck.

Prebor was concerned that this structure would be visible from the golf course, but Fleisch said she was unsure because of the way the lot was slanted.

City Manager Jon Rorie told Council their agenda packet contained a photo that showed the separation of the golf course and the pool.

Prebor asked if they could include a condition that they landscape the structure so it could not be seen from the golf course, and Cailloux said they could. Prebor said he would be okay with it, if there was landscaping to block the sightline from the golf course.

Council should define what they meant by landscaping, Rorie commented.

Cailloux gave an example of typical language the Planning Commission would use for a commercial development, saying it would be something like "vegetation planted to create a visual buffer."

Prebor asked how tall the enclosure was, and was told eight feet on the side, 12 feet at the peak. They would need plantings at least six to eight feet tall, he concluded.

They needed something substantial, King remarked. Cailloux asked if the goal was to create a visible buffer from the golf course. King said that was the idea. Cailloux said she wanted to be clear about where they were trying to block the view from.

City Attorney Ted Meeker asked Council if they wanted to block the view along the rear or just parallel to the golf course. Council could designate blocking the view along the golf course green, Cailloux stated.

Madden asked about the property line shown on the plat, and Cailloux said it was the solid line. The dotted line was an existing fence.

Fleisch said the landscape buffer would ruin the view of the golf course from the house, but Prebor said it would not, if the landscape buffer was right along the edge. The deck on the house was elevated, so the view should be unimpeded. The view from the pool would be blocked.

If they put waist-high shrubbery outside of the current fence, King stated, they would still be able to see the golf course from the deck. It would not be seen from the pool because there was an elevation change. King said he would ask for a hedge outside the fence, but still on the property to improve aesthetics looking back towards the house.

Fleisch clarified that it would be a hedge, not trees. Madden asked if it would be in just one area, not all the way around the pool and was told that was correct.

King moved to approve New Agenda item 06-20-02, variance request, 103 Tamerlane, rear setback encroachment with the condition of a solid hedge of around four feet in height along the property line adjacent to the golf course green. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

06-20-03 Public Hearing – Variance Requests, Campanile's, 2008 SR 54

The Mayor opened the public hearing.

Cailloux said this property was part of the area annexed into the City in 2018. She showed a zoning map that depicted the Campanile's property, which Cailloux said was originally developed as a bank. The property was zoned General Commercial (GC). She pointed out the Governor's Square road at the top, the Governor's Square Shopping Center, Peachtree Court, Miles Ace Hardware, Mavis Discount Tire, and the Publix Shopping Center. The Shiloh Mobile Home Park was nearby, as was a dance studio.

She again indicated Campanile's location and said many of these existing properties were developed to County standards at various times. Miles Hardware was built in the 1970s, and Campanile's in the 1990s. There was parking right up to the state right-of-way.

The applicant was seeking to demolish the existing building and rebuild a 6,900 square-foot retail building. Because it was a complete redevelopment, they would lose their legally non-conforming (grandfathered) status. Therefore, to complete this redevelopment, they needed variances from the front parking setback for the GC zoning district. They would like to reduce it from 20 feet to 10 feet. They also needed to reduce the tree save and landscape buffer along an arterial road, which was 60 feet on a state route. They would also like a variance on the transitional yard requirement between residential and commercial development from 75 to 10 feet. The transitional yard was required to be placed on the commercial, not the adjoining residential, property.

On an aerial map, Cailloux showed what the property looked like today and what the proposed redevelopment would look like. They wanted to keep the existing interparcel connectivity with the hardware store. They would be moving the parking back 10 feet in order to reduce the amount of variance they were requesting. The developers planned a new interparcel connection to the Mavis store and all of the Publix Shopping Center, which opened a connection to an existing traffic light both at Shiloh Drive and Broken Bow.

Fleisch asked Cailloux to again point out the back interparcel connection, and Cailloux did, adding that it was a more natural site than having one up front.

Cailloux indicated an area of trees, saying it was an existing drain field for a septic system and a stormwater facility that had not been maintained to City standards. The plan showed that they would like to re-construct those facilities in the same location. That was why they were asking for a variance in the 75-foot transitional yard.

Reviewing the criteria required when considering a variance, Cailloux noted there were special circumstances applicable to this property so that the strict application of this ordinance would deny the property of privileges enjoyed by other property in the vicinity and under identical zoning district classification. The commercial sites in the immediate vicinity were developed under Fayette County development regulations. Neither the current Campanile's nor Miles Hardware sites had the required 20-foot parking setback; although Mavis Discount Tire met this requirement. None of the adjacent properties had the required 60-foot tree save landscape buffer along SR 54 or the 75-foot transition yard.

The next criterion looked at whether strict adherence to the ordinance would create practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships. Cailloux noted that literal interpretation of the front parking setback and landscape buffer would result in the loss of the access connection between Miles Hardware and this property. The literal application of the 75-foot transition yard requirement would result in the inability to update the existing stormwater facility and the existing septic drain field. She noted that there were other properties that were not able to use open field stormwater facilities. The Starbucks under construction at The Avenue was an example. It was using underground detention, and there were other creative solutions they could apply if the variance for the transition yard was not approved.

The third criterion asked if there were exceptional circumstances that did not apply to other properties in the same zoning district. This was a redevelopment site completely surrounded by non-conforming sites. That was a special circumstance that did not apply to other commercially-zoned properties, Cailloux pointed out.

Cailloux said staff believed granting these variances would not constitute a special privilege since surrounding properties were developed in a similar pattern. The development was not materially detrimental to public health, safety, or welfare. They would be providing traffic alternatives to existing commercial sites, which actually increased safety. They had letters of support from adjacent property owners and tenants.

There was no conflict with the Comprehensive Plan, which encouraged re-investment into properties.

Attorney Rick Lindsey spoke for the applicant, Trinity & Associates. He said they needed some leeway from Council in order to make this property better. Lindsey explained that SR 54 was widened in the 1980s, and lanes were added on the south side that took all the setback. They

intended to pull the parking lot back 10 feet in order to add some landscaping. They wanted the variance so they did not have to put half of the parking lot in the back, which would then be closer to the residential.

The second variance request dealt with the tree-save ordinance. Lindsey said it was 60 feet, but if heavily planted, it could be reduced to 40 feet. They intended to plant heavier, but needed the requirement reduced in order to maintain the connection with Miles Hardware.

Lindsey pointed out that the septic field was between this property and Shiloh, so allowing the variance for the transitional area would not change things. Mavis was already the same distance from the residential area. He said they needed to improve the detention pond and bring it up to standards.

The property was oddly-shaped, Lindsey pointed out, so the building had to be right where it was planned in order to fit. He said it would be sprinklered and altogether better than what was on the property today. He concluded by saying the variances were needed, and he believed they met all the criteria.

No one wished to speak either in favor or in opposition, and Fleisch closed the public hearing.

Fleisch stated she liked the idea of redevelopment because this corridor was the gateway to the community. She asked if they had investigated the possibility of tying into the City's sewer system.

Sewer was available at the Publix Shopping Center and at the Shiloh Mobile Home Park, Cailloux replied, but it was not directly adjacent to this property so pipe would have to be laid connect to it. The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) required anyone within 200 feet of sewer to tie in. City ordinance stated that only lots that were over an acre could have septic. This lot was just over one acre, she reported, so it met that requirement, but did not meet DCA standards. She noted that Council had the ability to add conditions to a variance request.

Fleisch said that was her concern, remarking that this would be a great opportunity to extend sewer to this property.

They would love to be on sewer, Lindsey interjected, but the sewer for Publix and the mobile home community were privately-owned. Those were connected to the public sewer, but they would have to get permission from Publix and Shiloh in order to connect. He said he had started those conversations, but would hate to have the sewer connection made a condition for the granting of the variance since it made them dependent on other parties.

Ernst said he had no doubt they wanted to hook up to sewer and wanted to know how far they had gotten in their negotiations.

They had notified the owners that they wanted to explore this, Lindsey told him, again saying he did not want it to be a condition because that gave control to a third party. He assured Ernst that they did want to get on sewer and would have those conversations.

Ernst proposed they delay a decision until the sewer situation was resolved. Fleisch asked City Attorney Ted Meeker how long they could continue the variance requests. Meeker said the public hearing had been advertised, so nothing else would be required. Fleisch stated they should continue it until the next meeting.

Rorie told her that, at the June 25 special called meeting, he would ask Council to cancel the next regular meeting, scheduled for July 2. The earliest this could be heard would be July 16.

Fleisch asked if it could be placed on the June 25 agenda. Rorie said he did not see why not, but was concerned that was too soon.

Prebor wanted to talk hypothetically about what would happen if Lindsey did not get approval to connect to the private systems. He said he liked what was happening with the interparcel access and the redevelopment.

Sewer was the bigger question, Fleisch remarked, because it affected the back end of the property, which was involved in one of the variances.

Madden asked how much additional land would be acquired by hooking up to the sewer so they did not need that additional septic buffer area. All they needed for the transition yard was to improve it, Lindsey replied; the septic was already there.

Lindsey explained there were a couple of issues they faced in delaying this. First, there were deadlines and contract issues. He also noted that if Council made this a condition, they were giving the other side a whole lot of power, making negotiation almost impossible.

Fleisch said they were talking about continuing it to another meeting, not making it a condition.

Dealings with Publix, which also owned the Mavis property, were often lengthy, Lindsey remarked, assuring the Mayor that there would be no answer this summer, even if he started the calls the next day. It would be impossible to bring this back in two weeks, or even a month, but Lindsey said he would have no problem with Council instructing him to try to negotiate with Publix. They would do that anyway, but needed the variances before they approached anyone about buying into the sewer system or obtaining access to the public system through private sewer. He asked Council to grant the variances, and he would continue to have the conversations to gain access to sewer and report back to the City about his progress.

King asked if the Mavis tire store was on sewer, and Cailloux said it was. It was an adjacent property, he noted, and Lindsey again pointed out the sewer system was owned by Publix. King said it was still pumped into the Peachtree City Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA), even though it was a private system. Lindsey said that was true, but it still had to go through the private system. It would not be a problem if they could connect straight to WASA.

Fleisch said she still felt they needed to continue this.

Prebor asked what would happen if Publix said "no." He asked Council if sewer was so important that they would deny the redevelopment. This was the time to have the conversation about sewer, Fleisch stated. She clarified with Rorie that the next regular meeting would be July 16.

Prebor again asked if they would turn this project down because Publix said "no," and Ernst said he did not think that would happen; everyone was for the redevelopment. As they redeveloped the area that was annexed in, they would require those developers to be on sewer. Madden agreed.

Cailloux explained there was a process that the property owner would have to go through that included the Planning Commission approval of a conceptual site plan.

Fleisch said they did not want the applicant to spend additional money by taking unnecessary steps. She was in favor of delaying a decision, giving the developer time to get all their ducks in a row regarding Council's issues, then moving forward. She said sewer access was too important of a piece.

Everyone wanted to see this site on sewer, including the developers. Madden reminded Cailloux that since this site was a little over an acre, the ordinance did not require them to tie into sewer. Madden asked if Council could require sewer connection. If it was a condition of the variance, they could, Cailloux told him. They could add requirements through conditions that were in excess of the ordinance.

King said none of them wanted to lose this project, and, if they had approval from Publix, it would probably be a done deal.

Lindsey noted they needed approval from Shiloh Mobile Home Park as well. He then proposed that they require he bring back letters from the owners of the sewer system saying they would grant or deny permission for access. That would be proof that he had done what Council desired. He repeated that they wanted to be on sewer, and he understood Council's interest in that, but he hated giving a third party that much power. It was one thing to go to a government and ask for something, but it was another thing to be required to go to a private owner who could hypothetically demand a million dollars for access.

Fleisch said she was still in favor of continuing this and asked Ernst's opinion.

Rorie stated they should review the provisions of the ordinances outside the scope of the variance. They had not spoken about any application of the Sewer Use Ordinance, and it should be reviewed. He said he believed some minor delay was warranted. They should look at the Sewer Use Ordinance, then decide if they wanted to allow the septic field because it was over an acre.

That would give them time to go the management of WASA and see if they had other solutions, Cailloux commented, noting that they were the experts.

That was too important not to investigate, Fleisch acknowledged.

Madden wanted to confirm that this was within 200 feet of sewer. Cailloux replied that they did not believe the actual pipe was within 200 feet, but they could not be sure because it was a private system, WASA did not have accurate data. If given time to collect that data, she went on, WASA could provide it to help with the decision.

Meeker noted that the regulation referred to public lines. Even if there was sewer on an adjacent property, it was not a mandate because it was not a public line.

This could be on the agenda for the June 25 special called meeting, Rorie stated. If the answer was to simply look to the Sewer Use Ordinance for clarification on private and public and if there was a requirement to hook up, they would know then. He did not think Lindsey would have a response from the adjacent property owners by then. Ernst said he agreed.

Lindsey noted that his client told him it took six months to get an answer from Publix on interparcel access. Rorie told him he understood, recalling that the process of annexing this property was years in the making. Lindsey again assured them they were trying to obtain permission to access

the sewer lines. He believed he could get an answer from Shiloh, but it was Publix that would cause the delay.

Ernst said they needed to look to the Sewer Use Ordinance and talk in their own house about what they could do. Lindsey said he had talked to WASA, and they were familiar with the situation.

Ernst moved to continue New Agenda item 06-20-03, variance requests for Campanile's, 2008 SR 54, until June 25. Prebor seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

06-20-04 Budget Adjustment – Prepay Portion of FY 2021 DB Pension Contributions

Rorie said they wanted to prepay a portion of the defined benefits (DB) pension contribution while rates were low. They would be paying anyway in October. The budget impact would be roughly \$272,000 as opposed to \$450,000. They had impounded merit and cost of living adjustment (COLA) dollars that were left over from the year. Rorie acknowledged the current volatility of the market, and said staff would hold tight and try to time the investment correctly.

Madden moved to approve New Agenda item 06-20-04, budget adjustment to prepay portion of FY 2021 DB pension contributions. Ernst seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Council/Staff Topics

Ordinance Preview – Amend Multi-use Path/Park Enforcement Regulations in Traffic Ordinance

Rorie recognized Assistant Police Chief Matt Myers, Senior Code Enforcement Officer Tim Maret, and Police Lt. Chris Hyatt as part of this presentation. They would explore whether the path system should be located in the traffic ordinances or in the park ordinances. He referred to the goal-setting process Council participated in early in the year, noting that the path system ended up at #7 on the list to include a review of the cart path master plan as it related to route efficiency, connectivity, safety, and a path ambassadors program.

Rorie read from the Peachtree City Code of Ordinances, Section 70-36, which was in the chapter called Streets, Sidewalks, and Other Public Ways. It was not in the traffic ordinance. It said "*Users of recreation paths: As permitted under section 78-94*" and "*Prohibited users of recreation paths: As prohibited under section 78-95.*" That referred to two sections of the ordinance that sometimes intermingled and sometimes were in conflict, Rorie noted.

Rorie pointed out #3 in this section, which read: "*Special rules. Paths are for transportation and public recreation.*" He emphasized that, while these paths were systems of transportation, they were quite different from, say, SR 74. Liability was referenced in #5, and Rorie said that had been a huge topic of discussion over the years. City ordinances clearly said each person using the paths was liable for his/her own actions, but Rorie said he questioned if that were true.

Article III, Section 78, which was the Traffic Ordinance, dealt with motorized carts. It said "(a)The city council finds that all streets and paved recreational paths located within the territorial boundaries of the city and under its jurisdiction are designed and constructed so as to safely permit their use by operators of motorized carts, electric bicycles, and low speed motor vehicle ("LSMV"), except as stated elsewhere in this article. (b) The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section."

Rorie said they had to define certain uses for the paths. Myers, Deputy City Clerk Pam Dufresne, Police Chief Janet Moon, and others had worked to come up with two proposed changes to Chapter 78 as it related to safe operations and how they defined certain uses for the path system.

Before Myers went over the proposed ordinance changes, Rorie said he wanted to remind Council that electric scooters were currently non-permitted for use on the path system. Their use carried a \$235 fine. However, there were people using them every day.

Myers said 78-91 was about setting definitions, and they were looking at changing a definition in order to expand access. They would be adding a definition for electric play vehicles, including electric scooters, electric skateboards, electric unicycles, or other device that was self-propelled by an electric motor with a maximum speed of up to 20 mph, designed to carry one person at a time, equipped with one or two wheels, and not otherwise defined in the Code as a motorized cart, LSMV (low speed motor vehicle), motorcycle, bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, or a motorized wheelchair.

Section 78-94 had a definition of a play vehicle that had been around awhile. The definition was later used in 78-95, which was prohibited uses. Myers said they were not sure those uses should continue to be prohibited. The new definition would break a few things off, such as electric scooters, but not everything. They would selectively carve those into authorized use. He showed where they would be inserted into the ordinance. He reflected that there were new devices coming out all the time, and most of them were okay, and they wanted to cater to citizens' desires.

In authorizing the use of these new devices, Myers stated, they were also requiring the wearing of bicycle or motorcycle helmets that met safety standards. They felt this was necessary because serious injuries could result from crashing some of these vehicles.

Moving to a different topic, Myers said between 2008 and the present, some portion of his job had been receiving traffic complaints, and reckless and careless operation of vehicles, primarily by underage operators were the most common. One of the main outcries was not just to find the young drivers, but to hold their parents accountable for equipping them with illegal vehicles or failing to supervise them when operating them. Therefore, they were looking at, as a City, holding parents accountable for certain actions of younger operators.

It was suggested that this provision be added to the ordinance: "It shall be unlawful for the parent, guardian, or other adult person having the care and custody of a minor under the age of 17 years, to permit, whether knowingly or through ineffective control or supervision, such minor to violate any provision of the Peachtree City Code of Ordinances Chapter 78 or the Official Code of Georgia Chapter 40." Myers cautioned that this was not a catchall ordinance that said parents were responsible for anything their child did wrong. It was targeted specifically at violations on the paths. For instance, if a 14-year-old, who was not old enough to drive alone on the path, was operating a cart, the parent would be held responsible. But, that was the limitation of the parent's accountability.

This change would hold parents accountable for underage operations and enable the application of the ordinance for those who were not Peachtree City police officers. Code enforcement officers were sworn officers of Peachtree City Municipal Court and could issue citations for violation of Peachtree City Code. The addition of the provision would allow them to enforce this regulation. If a path ambassador program was started, they could cite parents, as well.

Myers returned to the prohibitions to say that they added a provision prohibiting commercially-owned electric play vehicles. That did not mean rented golf carts, but something such as a Lime scooter.

Madden asked if rented electric bikes were permitted, and Rorie said they would be. Myers said that would be permitted, and there was a separate definition for an electric bicycle. It was not included in the definition of electric play vehicles.

King wanted to know why 17 was the cut off age. Myers said persons 17 and older could be cited as adults in the Municipal Court of Peachtree City. King said it appeared they were targeting 17-year-olds; he wondered why 18 was not the cut-off.

Prebor asked for examples of a minor who could be cited for something other than underage operation. Rorie recounted one day when he saw two young people taking a golf cart into a ditch, rather than crossing over the bridge. Rorie said this was a good example because everyone knew there were under 15-year-olds driving golf carts, unsupervised by their parents. Rorie said he noted the number on the registration sticker, but decided not to notify the parents. Unless there was some type of enforcement, everything they wrote was useless. He noted that they had to figure out what the future would look like.

In Peachtree City, there were 11,000 registered golf carts for a population of 35,000. Some families owned several. About 6% of the carts were gasoline-powered, Rorie noted. There were many ways carts were operated unsafely, he remarked, but the problem was catching them. He said he did not want to target 14-year-olds, but as the path network grew, this would become more of a problem. There were all kinds of things the parents could be held accountable for, and they should be. They were the ones purchasing the cart; they were the ones who registered it; they were the ones who stored it, and they were the ones not supervising its use.

Madden recalled that when his currently 34-year-old son was 15, his wife let him take out the golf cart, even though he did not have a permit. He was stopped and had to pay a \$350 fine. Madden said he did not find out about this until the son turned 30. He said it worked with Mrs. Madden to ensure that none of the kids broke the rules again. Madden noted how he had seen the golf carts exponentially expand in the years since. He said his wife recently saw three of her sixth-grade students in their parents' golf carts on the paths. It was a severe problem and getting worse. He said they needed to take this seriously and took the first step that day in acquiring a path patrol vehicle. They must give the police and the code enforcement officers the tools they needed to make these parents understand. He was certain if the parents of those three sixth-graders had each received \$350 fines that would be the last time the 12 year-olds took the carts out.

Madden went on to state that if they added additional electric play vehicles, it was essential that the people operating the larger vehicles on the paths, the carts themselves, were strictly adhering to the rules.

Prebor asked if this was in place now. Rorie said they did not have the authority to write a 14-year-old a citation in Municipal Court. They would have to write a citation to take them to juvenile court, and juvenile court would say it had much more serious issues to deal with.

Myers said the current ordinance allowed them to cite a parent for underage operation, but that was all they could cite the parent for. There was no accountability for a 15- or 16-year-old. Myers also noted the addition of things other than a motorized cart. If they were unsafely operating another type of device or committing an infraction other than underage operation, this would allow the parent to be cited. It also was expanding the authority to non-sworn officers such as a path ambassador.

What would happen to the kid who drove into the ditch, Prebor asked, and would he get a careless driving citation.

Rorie wanted to talk about safety. He noted that there were about 330 million people in the United States, and about 35,000 in Peachtree City. Nationwide, about 18,000 people died annually in falls; 5,000 died from poisoning; over 3,000 died from fires and burns. He related that in the 1970s, President Nixon commissioned a study called "America Burning." At that time, there were more than 13,000 fire deaths annually, so they had made quite an impact on preventing fire deaths. Drownings resulted in 800 deaths annually. People would say these numbers were statistically insignificant, but Rorie pointed out that they were not if you were one of those 800.

Rorie reminded Council that the path system was a transportation network and also was recreational. Those two components collided and created conflicts in how they enforced different regulations. Title 40, that showed up earlier, was the motor vehicle law for the State of Georgia. A code enforcement officer could not write a citation for a violation of the motor vehicle law, but he could if someone was diving off a dock at Battery Way. A code enforcement officer could write citations for violations of City ordinances, and they would come into municipal court.

In 2018, there were 36,560 deaths in motor vehicle accidents nationwide. That amounted to 1.13 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. Fatalities per 100,000 population were 11.18, Rorie stated. One could assume, since Peachtree City's population was about a third of 100,000, the fatality rate would be about a third of the 11.18, or about four fatalities per year. The rate was nowhere near that, because officers were visible and enforcing traffic regulations. Speed limits, airbags, signs, and seat belts all helped limit the number of fatalities, if the regulations were enforced. It was not just teenagers who were driving recklessly on the cart paths, Rorie pointed out.

Rorie read some comments from the Next Door website about dangerous hot rod golf carts driven by teenagers. Common themes involved personal liability policies on golf carts, top speeds on the paths, drivers who did not slow down and were antagonistic when confronted. An email to the Zoning Department said the registration number needed to be visible on the front of the golf cart.

Rorie mentioned that the path system was a 100+ mile linear park. Was it a dog walking trail or was it for pedestrians? Could golf cart drivers use their cell phones on the paths? Right now, code enforcement officers could not write a ticket for cell phone use, but if this was added to the park ordinance, they could. There were roughly 200 at-grade crossings on the path network. They were not technically crosswalks, but they were crosswalks. This was an example of how uses collided. Another email asked why golf cart users were not required to wear seat belts. Again, the question came up if the paths were defined as roads, paths, or linear parks.

Another comment from Next Door mentioned the need for liability insurance, saying the proliferation of "hot rod" golf carts was impossible for police to keep up with. Another commenter asked who would pay when they could not work if they were the victim of a careless cart driver. Rorie recalled that Council had heard from a woman who had been hit and injured by a golf cart. The other driver had no insurance to pay for her injuries, asking whether the City should require liability insurance for golf carts, separate from homeowners. Madden pointed out that the insurance was not expensive.

Another email asked for a tunnel or overpass at the Redwine Road crossing. If that could not be done, the writer requested better streetlights. Rorie again mentioned there were more than 200 crossings. A tunnel cost about \$1 million. The bridge at MacDuff and SR 54 was \$3 million. The cost would be \$1 million or \$3 million at each of the 200 at-grade crossings.

At the goal-setting meeting, they discussed creating an ad hoc citizens advisory group that could discuss and ultimately make recommendations regarding path/park safety. It was not a bad idea to get citizens engaged in solving a community problem, Rorie stated, but they would come up with a thousand solutions that were not necessarily practical. They might seem easy, but they were complex. He recommended they establish this group, to consist of Myers and Ernst, who was a retired police officer, along with a student each from McIntosh and Starr's Mill high schools, and five citizen representatives recruited through the website. Rorie said he wanted people who had engaged with the City previously about cart safety. The meetings would be open to the public.

The key was that there were no "easy buttons." This was a community problem that required a community solution, but they needed to keep in mind that there was no such thing as a risk-free environment.

Rorie said the Police Department had been trying to increase patrols on the path system, and he read from an email Hyatt had sent to officers commending them for a week of 11,949 minutes on path patrol. Rorie said that represented a police officer on the path 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If that officer traveled at 15 mph non-stop, he or she would only pass the same location every 6.6 hours. In order to have a better probability of success, they needed better access and better enforcement. They could not do it with just the police officers. Also, at \$27.50 per hour total compensation for police officers, that week cost about \$4,000. Rorie asked if path patrol was the most efficient use of that uniformed officer.

The police tracked cart accidents, injuries, warnings, and citations. There were 165 cart-involved warnings and 56 citations in 2019. There were only two cart-involved warnings issued in January, but there were 79 in May. It was a seasonal issue.

Code Enforcement had ramped up path patrols on weekends. They needed to look at modified ordinance provisions so they could do these things through Municipal Court. A future budget amendment would ask for funding for path/park patrol enforcement officers. Rorie envisioned a team of one police officer, two code enforcement officers, and five park/path enforcement officers who would patrol April through September from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. In October and November, the patrols would be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and no one but the police officer would be out December through March.

There would be speed humps installed at Battery Way. Rorie showed a photo of the type they would use. He noted there was a natural, traffic-calming choke point at Battery Way, which saw many visitors to Battery Way each day. The speed humps would cost about \$500 and would be in three locations to slow cart traffic. The spacing would meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

Additional signs had been ordered to remind visitors of the ordinance that only Peachtree City residents could use Lake Peachtree. Parking had become a problem at Battery Way. The Fire Department could not get through because cars were parked on both sides of the street. Rorie said they were looking at installing pay stations for out-of-county vehicles at Line Creek, as well as installing "No Parking" signs at other locations. The ordinances listed residential areas where parking on the side of the street was not allowed. Battery Way was a park designed only for residents who accessed it through the cart path. It was never intended to host so many people that they had to park on the street. Maret had visited the area and, based on the ordinance, was asking people where they lived. About 75% of the people said they were glad someone was finally checking on that.

They were currently discussing an at-grade crossing at Panasonic, going up Dividend. There were some problems, he cautioned, the main one being that SR 74 was a state highway. That project might be shot down, but another SR 74 South connectivity project was underway. It began with the installation of a high-intensity activated crosswalk (HAWK) signal. It was all about connectivity from north to south. The path was under construction and was about a half mile from connecting to Crosstown Road. It was moving forward.

In summary, Rorie said he was asking Council to move forward with enforcement/enhancement strategies by creating the means to hold parents accountable and allow enforcement through the parks department using local ordinances. He wanted to move forward with the citizens advisory group.

At the July 16 Council meeting, Rorie intended to bring forward the budget amendment to pay for the path/park enforcement officers. The City spent more than \$200,000 a year for lifeguards at the Glenloch and Kedron pools, even though there were just 800 deaths through water in the whole country. With 40,000 deaths in traffic accidents in the United States, Peachtree City spent millions on traffic enforcement. The police patrols of the paths were inadequate, so they had to consider if they were willing to invest in something to enhance path safety. He also wanted them to recruit auxiliary police officers, code enforcement officers, and school crossing guards, all of whom already were engaged and could enforce the ordinance on the paths. They would not ride 100 miles of path a day, but would focus on priority areas.

Also on July 16, Rorie said he would bring the proposed ordinance amendments for permitted uses and parental responsibility under the condition that those were just two things to start the process. Rorie said he still felt there was a need to look at chapters 78 and 70 to reconcile the areas of conflict.

There being no further business to discuss, Ernst moved to adjourn at 8:25 p.m. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Martha Barksdale, Recording Secretary

Vanessa Fleisch, Mayor

**City Council of Peachtree City
Special Called Meeting Minutes
Thursday, June 25, 2020
6:30 p.m.**

The Mayor and Council of Peachtree City met for a special called meeting on Thursday, June 25, 2020. Mayor Vanessa Fleisch called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Others attending: Terry Ernst, Mike King, and Kevin Madden. Phil Prebor was absent.

Consent Agenda

1. Cancel July 2 City Council Meeting Due to Lack of Agenda Items

2. GEFA Loan Six-Month Payment Holiday

Ernst moved to approve Consent Agenda items 1 and 2. King seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Old Agenda Items

06-20-03 Variance Requests, Campanile's, 2008 SR 54

Planning and Development Director Robin Cailloux stated that in the past week, staff had looked into some of the issues Council asked about at the June 18 meeting, specifically the type and availability of sewer around the property. She showed the property on an aerial map, noting that it was on SR 54 East and was annexed into the City in 2018. The development proposal called for demolishing the existing building and replacing it with a 6,900 square-foot retail building. They would keep the connection to Miles Ace Hardware and add a connection to Mavis Discount Tire. From the Mavis parking lot, people would be able to access the light at Shiloh Drive and SR 54.

Staff's research discovered that sewer was in the vicinity, Cailloux went on. The system existed as early as the 1970s in Shiloh Mobile Home Park, with a lift station. The sewer was extended in 1994, during the development of the Publix Shopping Center, with an improvement to the lift station. At that time, the sewer easements and a portion of the sewer system were dedicated to Georgia Utilities Corporation (GUC), the private sewer system that provided service to the City at the time. The private system was later purchased by the City, and is run by the Peachtree City Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA). In 2010, WASA improved the lift station, which was in the rear of the property, along Camp Creek. That improvement was to increase capacity in order to serve the entire 500-acre site that included this property and extended past Ebenezer Road.

Cailloux said the applicant had provided correspondence with adjacent property owners, and Planning Staff had sent a letter to Publix, owner of the entire shopping center. Publix responded that they would like to continue coordinating the effort of providing sewer, not only to this property, but to the entire southeast side of SR 54.

Based on this information, staff recommended Council approve the variance request, with three conditions:

1. *The applicant should provide a driveway connection tie-in point on its property to the edge of the Mavis Tire property.*
2. *The applicant should construct a sewer stub-out to the property edge in a location to be determined by WASA during plan review. The applicant should convey a maintenance easement over the stub and pay for all sewer fees at the time of development, which would not exceed \$5,000. The property owners should connect to sewer within six months of it becoming available to this property. If the sewer connection was not made available by Peachtree City/WASA by July 1, 2030, the sewer fee would be returned to the property owner of record at such time if requested by the property owner.*

3. *A 20-foot utility easement along the property frontage of SR 54 should also be conveyed to WASA for future sewer extensions to the north.*

Attorney Rick Lindsey represented the applicant and said they were requesting that the 20-foot utility easement be reduced to 10 feet because the property was so narrow in the front. That was the only difference in what they wanted and the conditions Cailloux had presented. Lindsey stated they would prefer the 10 feet, but would accept 20, which he understood was the standard.

Madden asked Lindsey about landscaping in the setback along SR 54. Lindsey noted there was currently no landscaping because there was no setback. He said they wanted the reduction, but would work out the landscaping with the Planning Commission.

Ernst said he had no questions.

Fleisch noted that it was important to work with the Planning Commission on the design of this building because it was in a prominent spot at the gateway to the City. Lindsey assured her they would. She said she was glad the sewer situation looked like it would work out and added she did not see how they could go from 20 to 10 feet in front.

King moved to approve Old Agenda item 06-20-03, variance requests, Campanile's, 2008 SR 54, with the conditions specified. Ernst seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Ernst asked what would happen to Campanile during the redevelopment. Lindsey said he assumed they would relocate, but he was not sure. He told Ernst he would find out and let him know.

New Agenda Items

06-20-05 Public Hearing – Variance Request, Encroachment into Floodplain, 105 Appleseed Court

The Mayor opened the public hearing.

City Engineer Dave Borkowski stated that this variance was needed to allow the applicant to build a portion of a single-family dwelling in the floodplain. He used a map to show the location in relation to Riley Field and Peachtree City Elementary School. The majority of the lot was covered in floodplain, which hampered the ability to develop it. The subdivision was developed in the 1970s, and this was the last undeveloped lot.

A detailed site plan showed the floodplain lines and how it covered most of the property. Borkowski explained that the applicant proposed to build the back half of the house on piers, which would be enclosed with a decorative lattice. They would be filling in the site a little, as well. This was the best solution for a difficult lot, he noted.

Ordinance required that staff review seven criteria when considering a variance, and Borkowski said this request met all of them. An engineering study showed that this development would have no impact on the floodplain or increase flood hazard on neighboring properties. Staff recommended the variance be approved.

Applicant Chuck Pruitt told Council he bought the lot without knowledge of the floodplain. He said he could build a 1,400 square foot house on the lot without encroaching into the floodplain. This would be his personal home if he were granted the variance, and he was planning on it being a little over 2,600 square feet.

Fleisch wanted to clarify that this was not a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain, but a Peachtree City floodplain. Borkowski said that was correct. The FEMA floodplain was several feet below. The FEMA floodplain map needed to be updated to reflect all of the development upstream since the 1970s. He said Peachtree City's floodplain map was more realistic.

A neighboring property owner, Christopher Shaw of 106 Appleseed Court, said he had no issues with what Pruitt wanted to do, but he did have issues with the floodplain. The creek now had eight-foot banks, while, when he was growing up in the subdivision, he could walk right up to the creek.

No one else wished to speak, and Fleisch closed the public hearing.

Madden said he understood that other homes in the neighborhood were about 3,000 square feet. Borkowski said they averaged about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet, so putting a 1,400 square-foot home at the end of this cul-de-sac would not fit in, although the minimum size allowable was 1,000 square feet. Madden asked how big the house that was previously on this lot was and was told there had never been a house on the site.

Ernst wanted to know the size of the house Pruitt planned to build. Pruitt said a little over 2,600 square feet.

King had no objections, saying it was similar to houses in other areas, with half on a normal foundation and half on piers. Pruitt said it would look no different from any other house.

Madden said he had visited the site and felt this would be an enhancement to the neighborhood.

Madden moved to approve New Agenda item 06-20-05, variance request, encroachment into floodplain, 105 Appleseed Court. King seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

06-20-06 Review of City Manager's Proposed Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Budget

City Manager Jon Rorie began by noting that they typically conducted retreat sessions in March, April, and May, building up to where they were now with the presentation of the Manager's proposed budget. This year had been unusual. They had been struggling on different fronts, and one was how to produce a budget when there was so much uncertainty.

What staff would ultimately propose, Rorie continued, was approval of a budget with General Fund appropriations of about \$38 million with the use of roughly \$1 million of cash reserves to balance the budget. He said they would talk later about the decline in revenues; therefore, there was a reduction in General Fund appropriations and an increase in appropriations for cash reserves. The bottom line was that revenues were down, expenses were down, use of cash reserves was up. They should focus on how they got there and how they were making some of these estimates.

As usual during budget reviews, Rorie went over the City's mission statement, emphasizing the portion that said the City's primary mission was to provide high quality services to residents. Everyone had different opinions about what those services and demands should be. The budget policy mandated that they operate from a baseline and any deviation from that baseline should be funded from ongoing funding sources or identified expense reductions.

Staff continuously looked to the past in hopes of gaining insight about what the future held, Rorie remarked. Budgeting talks involved spending plans, not saving plans, using public policy in determining who, what, when, where, and how. It was easy to focus on spending and saving, but

looking at the parameters of public policy to fund and allocate resources made the process more complicated. They looked at how to balance the revenue side of taxes, charges/fees, fines, and debt instruments with the expense side to include personnel, supplies, capital, and debt services.

Rorie reviewed the highlights of the FY 2016 manager's proposed budget, which was presented when he was the interim city manager. That budget proposed an increase in street resurfacing from \$645,000 to \$2.5 million. Bridge maintenance was funded at \$200,000, and cart path maintenance remained at \$440,000. King had countered that, Rorie said, so that was not what they ended up doing. That proposal included a 2.1% employment cost index and a new detective position in the Police Department. It recommended a millage rate increase of 0.65 mills for the purpose of increasing the street surfacing line item.

Rorie said that did not happen. The approved budget appropriated \$769,000 in cash reserves with no millage rate increase. Council directed staff to actively pursue the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST). The budget did increase the paving to \$1.8 million, and cart path maintenance from \$200,000 to \$640,000, which remained as the funding today. Changes to golf cart registration generated about \$180,000. The new detective was hired, and bridge maintenance was funded at \$200,000. Missing were short-term traffic improvements, cart path expansions, employment cost index, and contingency funding.

The 2016 capital budget did not include any police vehicle replacements. There was a change to mileage policy, which had been a mistake, Rorie commented. The bridge maintenance began. Routine vehicle replacement had been done to include the whole Public Works side. Some were lease/purchase and others were purchased through the capital improvement program (CIP). There were audio-visual upgrades. Playground equipment was upgraded.

What they had been doing was incremental based budgeting, which took the baseline budget from the current year and looked at it from the position that, for instance, if revenues were up 2%, then expenses could be up 2%, Rorie explained. It was a common approach across the public sector and was good if revenues and expense growth were stable, Rorie remarked. It was not up to the challenge when faced with flat or declining revenues, cost pressures related to health care, pensions, service demands, and recessionary cycles.

Rorie read from an email he had received related to the pension plan. It said the first quarter was the worst they had seen, but much of the losses had been recovered. Rorie went on to give another "snapshot," pointing out that the 2007 general fund budget was about \$27 million and the millage rate was 5.533. The City had 253 full-time employees and 24 part-time employees then. There were 61 full-time police officers and 48 full-time firefighters. He pointed to the 2010 action steps as a turning point. The millage rate went to 6.783. He pointed out that the Mayor had gone through that millage rate increase. When she entered office, it was on the crest of the Great Recession, Rorie observed. Revenues were down; local option sales tax (LOST) was down; ad valorem tax was down; foreclosures were up. All kinds of things were influencing the revenue streams that enabled the City to provide services. Council was forced to increase the millage rate. Even with that, the budget was \$26 million. They increased the millage rate and decreased expenses by wielding a budget axe. Public Works lost 26 employees. His point was that, by using the incremental budgeting approach, the City could find itself against a wall and have to take drastic actions. They needed to always plan for downturns to avoid this situation.

In 2015, budget showed that the millage rate had increased a little. By 2020, the budget was up to \$39 million, but the millage rate had been dropped to 6.232. The Fire Department had 73 full-time firefighters, 27 part-time, and 21 volunteers. From 2010 to 2020, they had lost more than half

the volunteer force. He told Council those were the things they needed to watch for when they were talking about a priority-driven budget, not an incremental based budget.

In the 2021 proposed budget, there were 253 full-time employees, the same as in 2007. However, the number of part-time employees was up dramatically. They were hiring new firefighters due to emergency medical services (EMS) demand. The millage rate would remain at 6.232. He pointed out the decline in LOST revenue from 2007 to 2010. Rorie indicated an adage he had included: History is philosophy teaching by example. He said they should be learning from the past.

A chart that tracked ad valorem and LOST revenues showed that in 2007, LOST brought in \$7.1 million, but after the Great Recession hit, tallied \$5.8 million in 2009. It took about 10 years for all the revenue streams to recover. Revenues dropped by 7.3% in 2008, but increased by 4.9% in 2009 and 1.1% in 2010. That was not because property values increased but because they rolled the bond rate into the millage rate and increased the millage rate. There was a break-even point in terms of ad valorem about three or four years later. By 2017, they were able to reduce the millage rate by half a mill, and it had been steady at 6.232 mills ever since. Any rate reduction in terms of total mills had come about because they had retired bond debt. A chart showed that ad valorem taxes increased over time, first due to millage rate increases, later because appraised values went up. LOST stayed relatively flat. Again, Rorie stressed that they should look to the past for lessons in coping with the current situation.

In 2010, the SPLOST was down 12% and took 10 years to reach previous levels. SPLOST and LOST did not run hand in hand, Rorie noted, but were always close.

In looking at budget actions for the past five years, Rorie said they could keep budget reserves at 25%, but they had been building up an over position with unspent revenues falling into cash reserves. The budget model for 2020 called for 38%. Rorie emphasized that they should not look at just that number, but at the budget as a whole and how each number impacted the others. The policy might call for 25%, but that was inadequate.

Rorie moved on to the present and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. U.S. unemployment was at 20 million people, and he asked what impact would that have on the City's service delivery strategy. He mentioned that anywhere from 2,500 to 3,500 Delta employees could be laid off in October when the federal Paycheck Protection Plan ended. There had been rules put in place regarding evictions and foreclosures to help people weather the storm. He wondered when those protections would go away and how that would affect the City. Rorie reminded Council that this situation had only gone on for a few months. Their planning horizon needed to be two years. Travel and the hotel usage rate bottomed out in March and April. Service employees did not work. He questioned what effect that would have on consumer spending.

The current budget included ad valorem taxes of \$15.011 million. The projected actual amount was \$15.390 million. The Fayette County Tax Assessor's office said their rough estimate was a 5.4% increase in the tax digest, roughly 2.4% was new growth, and 3% came from re-assessed values. However, they did not know how that reassessed value would be affected downstream by unemployment.

Fleisch asked how much Everton and Cresswind brought in, saying she said about \$200,000 sounded right.

Rorie said they were basing the ad valorem on the new growth, not the reassessments because they did not know how many property owners would appeal their assessments.

Rorie said this meant that a \$300,000 home would be taxed at an assessed value of \$140,000. With a 4% increase in value and the millage rate remaining at 6.232 mills, the tax increase would be \$34.89.

They also needed to focus on the title ad valorem tax (TAVT) related to the purchase of vehicles, projected to be down roughly \$250,000. LOST revenues were projected to drop about 12%.

The state's data showed about a 14% LOST reduction in April, which would have had a \$1.2 million impact in the General Fund over a year. The actual April decline for Peachtree City was 13.74% or roughly about \$96,000 that would have to come from cash reserves in order to balance the budget. Because they had budgeted for an increase in April, technically it was about an 18% drop. They had budgeted for a TAVT of \$125,000 in April, but it was 63% short of that number, at \$46,000. They had budgeted for a hotel/motel tax collection of \$300,000, but had programmed for 50% of that. They were 80% short, at \$26,000. They had not received the TAVT data for May yet, but the state was saying there might be an 11% drop. Those types of TAVT losses could have an impact of \$750,000. The hotel/motel tax in May held steady for the second month in a row, roughly 84% down. They collected \$27,000 out of \$150,000 budgeted.

Rorie noted that he stuck to taxes and had not mentioned the 130 or so other lines in the budget, such as donations and fees that produced revenue for the City. They were talking about a \$2 million shortfall. They were projecting a \$1,087,222 LOST shortfall in 2021's budget, along with a \$250,000 shortfall in TAVT. Building permits were down, as were recreation program fees, but those typically had corresponding expense reductions as well, he pointed out. Court fees/fines were down, and they were projecting a \$311,000 decline in hotel/motel tax revenues, roughly 50%, but that figure could be more. Interest earnings were projected to be \$73,000 less because they were taking money from the cash reserves, thereby losing the interest.

The difference between the adopted 2020 budget and the proposed 2021 budget reflected a 3.4% revenue reduction, which was \$1,310,855. A pie chart showed the difference in the 2021 projected revenues, with LOST making up 19%, down from 2020's 21%. That was the City's second largest revenue stream. There was an increase in ad valorem taxes, but that percentage changed because the other percentages changed. Expenses were down \$742,688, roughly 1.89%. Revenues were down 3.4%, and expenses were down 1.9%, leaving a gap of 1.4%.

Some people would advocate balancing the budget by wielding the budget axe, Rorie stated, but that could cause long-term damage to valued service deliveries. He mentioned the impact on services that resulted from the release of 25 employees in the grounds division of the Public Works Department. They did not need to rush into anything, but to slow down and not create a new problem or make the current problem worse. He used the police cars as an example, saying they changed the mileage, but not the method. He had previously increased the purchases to 10 cars a year, and the proposed budget called for 12 cars. The interventions must be done with a scalpel, not an axe.

Considering priorities was vital, whether they were politically popular or unpopular. One example was that plastics were no longer collected at the recycling yard because there was no market for them. Also, plastics were supposed to be collected curbside by residential garbage collectors. Rorie said they had been doing priority based budgeting all along, but had never really looked at what was driving the priorities. Rorie said he thought public safety was a priority, as was the maintenance of infrastructure. Even when they proposed a 0.65 millage rate increase, and it ended up that they could get funding for \$2.5 million for paving/resurfacing, they had no millage rate increase but got paving from \$600,000 to \$1.8 million. It was still at \$1.8 million in the budget, but without SPLOST funding, it needed to be at \$3.5 million.

Rorie said he asked people to rank the various City departments and services. While he did not put a lot of stock in the results, it did show some interesting things. The Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) ranked last, but that did not mean it was not important. They drove the hotel/motel tax, which could put \$800,000 or more into the General Fund.

Prioritizing was the first thing to do when looking at this budgeting philosophy. They could do a bunch of stuff halfway or focus on doing fewer things well, he explained. It was important to spend with their means and look at past patterns of spending. Rorie said they should know the true cost of doing business, pointing out that if, in 2011, he had asked what they paid on their cart paths. He had just showed a budget item listing it as \$440,000 in the budget of 2015, but it was actually \$1.7 million today, which amounted to about one mill of the tax rate. He mentioned the subdivision entrances and the park acres the City maintained. Mathematically they had 416 park acres and six guys. Finally, they needed to demand accountability for results. Rorie remarked that they had always been doing these things, but had not really focused on it.

In March of this year, they asked all departments to develop a 2% budget reversion for the operations side, not personnel or capital. The 2021 budget proposal included a 2.1%, or \$847,000, reversion in operations spending. They would still need to use \$1 million in cash reserves because there were increases in other areas.

The impacts included cutting the Library's Sunday hours. Kedron hours would be cut based on usage patterns. They were going to eliminate adult softball, which had 65% of its participants from outside the county. The annual spring cleanup was canceled for a savings of about \$25,000. Residents could haul their waste to the county landfill in Fayetteville year-round, Rorie noted. Cutbacks on signs and striping were proposed.

Fayette Senior Services (FSS) had been staffing both McIntosh Place and The Gathering Place. There were two primary uses for McIntosh Place – bridge and billiards. About 35 to 40 people played bridge, and about six guys regularly shot pool. Rorie said they looked at ways to get these programs into one building so they did not have to staff two buildings. They decided that FSS could offer programs at The Gathering Place and spillover classes at the Amphitheater box office. FSS would no longer staff McIntosh Place. Now, they had to look at what to do with the bridge players. Rorie said they then looked at the CVB, which had been renting space at The Avenue for \$48,000 a year. It moved from The Avenue to McIntosh Place, and now CVB staffed McIntosh Place for the bridge players. By consolidating the two centers to one, Peachtree City's payment to FSS went down by \$55,000. Moving CVB cut out the rental payment of \$48,000 for The Avenue office.

Rorie moved on to staffing modifications, pointing out some items, such as the loss of two scorekeepers due to the elimination of adult softball. There was movement for public communications specialist at +1 and public information officer/city clerk at -1, so it was a break-even. Some positions were converted into part-time positions. The number of full-time employees would now be the same as it was in 2007, but the number of part-time employees was up. They had reduced some part-time positions, including four Visitors Center info reps.

Rorie showed a chart from the budget that indicated the Human Resources (HR) spending was down 20%, but some of that was related to studies they had planned but would not now be funding. Some of it came about from moving a full-time position from HR to the Fire Department. On paper, the Public Works budget was down by 30%. Rorie said he moved \$1.8 million from the Public Works budget to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget.

For those who thought the most important things were Fire and EMS, the City was priority-based budgeting. The Police were also given high priority. The Library, on the other hand, got 3% of the

total budget. He displayed a pie chart that showed the percentage of the total budget for each department.

Another pie chart showed expenses by category. Rorie focused on capital outlay at 7%. He again said he moved \$1.8 million from the Public Works budget to CIP. It looked like the Public Works budget dropped, but really the money was just in a different bucket. They wanted to spend \$1.8 million every year in road resurfacing. Problems arose if they spent, for example, \$1.5 million. Finance would get involved and roll over the remainder to the next year, so the budget would be \$1.8 million plus whatever amount rolled over. It created an artificial movement in the budget that was hard to track. By putting it in the CIP, they were doing the same thing they had done with bridge maintenance. This year the money was designated as Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) match. Their match was 20 to 30% of the cost of paving Robinson Road and Peachtree Parkway. Putting the money in the CIP allowed it to roll over, and there would be no issues if the paving was not completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Facilities improvements had been increased by \$50,000 in the 2021 proposed budget to \$300,000. In 2023 or 2024, it would go up to \$350,000. In 2011, Rorie recalled, they had to work with \$3 million in facilities bonds and did the same amount in 2014. That \$6 million had been used to catch up on neglected projects. The 2011 bond would be paid off in 2022, and the 2014 bond in 2024 or 2025. All Children's Playground was budgeted at \$435,000 and the hockey rink at \$50,000. He pointed out that none of those items had a debt service number beside them; they were being paid for with cash. He noted the 12 new police cars at \$60,000 each. A new fire engine was budgeted, as well as a brush truck. All of these carried debt service. Rorie said a generator was zeroed out because it would be paid for with facilities improvement money. The costs for information technology (IT) were growing, and they could not do much about that. All in all, Rorie concluded, the CIP would be a loan proceed of \$2,593,000. The equipment replacement loans cycled by five and seven years, so when one dropped off, another was added. The major capital outlays would be for All Children's Playground, facilities improvements, Public Works equipment, patrol cars, fire engines, and non-SPLOST street resurfacing.

A chart showing the debt service related to the Police Department indicated that it was \$477,000 in 2018 and would nearly double to \$967,000 in 2023. That was cash they would have to pay. The Fire Department was facing the same thing. Rorie said 2023 was when they would have to pursue an update of the SPLOST. Public Works had a debt service of \$318,000 in 2018 vs. 2023's \$398,000. Rorie explained that there were decisions made not to buy a fire truck, but when a purchase was delayed, several trucks would be replaced at the same time. That had an impact on financial smoothing related to debt service.

The capital funding strategy called for them to increase reliance on pay as you go funding. Cash funding of building expenses would increase to \$350,000 in 2023. The facilities bond for 2014 would be paid off in 2024, freeing up \$340,000 in annual debt service, but it would be picked up in other areas. Major capital projects planned for FY 2024 included the Kedron pool structure/roof at \$2.5 million and deck replacement at \$200,000. Cash vs. finance would be debated as well.

Policy decisions moving forward included Fire and Police Department expansions with the cost offset by impact fees. There was about \$2.7 million in the bank for the path system from impact fees. About \$1 million of that would be used for a bridge over SR 54 at MacDuff. There was \$4,000 left in Library funds. There was \$266,000 in Police impact fees, and that was for expansion of the building, the only thing for which that money could be used. The Fire Department had about \$1 million in impact fees, also to be used for expansion. A decision was not imminent on this, Rorie explained.

Also on the horizon but not funded, was the interparcel access for MacDuff Crossing or the expansion of sewer to Huddleston Road. Without a new SPLOST, they would have to increase paving funds from \$1.8 million to \$3.5 million. That would amount to a millage rate increase of 0.75 mills. The Kedron roof covering was another looming decision.

Another issue was the percentage of reserve funds as related to operating expenses. Current policy called for 25%, but Financial Services Director Paul Salvatore said that in order to maintain a top bond rating, they would need to increase it to at least 31%.

Rorie said this was not surprising. He gave Council credit for building up the cash reserves. If they had not over-positioned, he noted, this year the targeted cash reserves would have dropped to 18%.

Ernst pointed out that if that had happened it would have lowered their bond rating. Rorie said they had planned for a recessionary cycle so that did not happen.

King wanted to know where that left them percentage-wise in the fund balance if they used almost \$1.1 million from cash reserves. About 38%, Salvatore responded.

Rorie recapped the highlights of the FY 2021 proposed budget, noting that revenues were down 3.4% due to the impact of COVID-19. Funded positions were reduced by 12 full-time and six part-time, which led to a baseline reduction in personnel costs of \$824,369. Unemployment and severance costs associated with that increased by \$187,874. There was a \$55,000 reduction in FSS staffing costs. The budget included a 2.2% reduction in General Fund operating expenses, amounting to \$847,000. There was an estimated \$1 million use of cash reserves. There would be no changes in the millage rates.

The Stormwater Fund reduced capital expenditures by moving them to maintenance mode. Two positions had been eliminated. There was an increase in contracted services. The total budget was about \$2.5 million.

Rorie said they had been very conservative in their estimates of revenues, and he actually expected to get a bit more from the LOST. The financial model showed that they would have approximately 38% in cash reserves after using the \$1 million. He presented a chart showing what would have happened if they had started at 25% in cash reserves. They would have had to raise the millage rate 1.5 mills just to preserve the 25%.

The budget was about balancing priorities, and Rorie said he was confident they had made the right moves. He thanked staff for all they had done in controlling their expenditures and coming up with revenue projections. He commended Council for their devotion to fiduciary responsibility to stay the course.

King commented that Council had no way of knowing where they would be six months from now. They needed to look at some of the things that were nice to have. Tennis was an example. There were golf clubs in the City that provided tennis at a cost. The City had courts and a tennis center. He said he was still not convinced the Tennis Center met its budget, especially when they talked about putting a roof on it. Council needed to look at, and possibly stop funding, some of those things. It was a \$4.5 million piece of property. The Kedron pool was something they really needed to look at, and he questioned who used the pool and whether they really needed it. He agreed they needed to consider the impact of their decisions three or four years down the road. If the economy tanked, they would have to make some hard decisions.

Madden asked if they should get into particulars at this time. Rorie said he would have to bring a final proposed budget back soon. Salvatore said there would be a public hearing on July 16 and a vote on adopting the budget at the first meeting in August.

Madden noted an increase in the stormwater budget from \$150,000 to \$500,000 for contractual services, asking if there was another project coming up. That was for pipe lining, Rorie told Madden. It was a case of spending now to prevent having to do a larger project later.

Madden also asked about the cut in travel expense for the Mayor and Council from \$2,500 to \$500. Rorie said they had not been spending the travel money, so there was no reason to leave it in the budget.

Fleisch noted that rates on debt instruments were low now, and one of her concerns was that they might miss an opportunity because they carried very little debt. They might need a debt instrument this year for a couple of things, such as connectivity on the east side. They needed to start planning tunnels or bridges because when the school (new JC Booth Middle School on Stagecoach Road) was built, there would be complaints about not being able to connect to McIntosh High School. She would like to get a jump on it. They needed to look at a debt instrument and develop a vision for what they wanted to accomplish.

Rorie said they had looked at the possibility of a \$5 million bond. A 10-year bond would be about \$600,000 a year. They had data. He noted that on that night's Consent Agenda was a payment holiday for the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) loan. That did not save a lot of money, but it was something. They were always looking at debt and debt ratio and if there was anything they could refinance to save money. It was not in their interest to refinance most of the debt they were carrying now because they had paid the interest on the front end, not the back end. The one exception was the potential for the stormwater.

Fleisch asked if the stormwater bond could be done through GEFA, and Rorie said they had looked into it. GEFA had low rates and might be a good vehicle.

There being no further business to discuss, King moved to adjourn at 8:25 p.m. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Martha Barksdale, Recording Secretary

Vanessa Fleisch, Mayor

2020 Q2

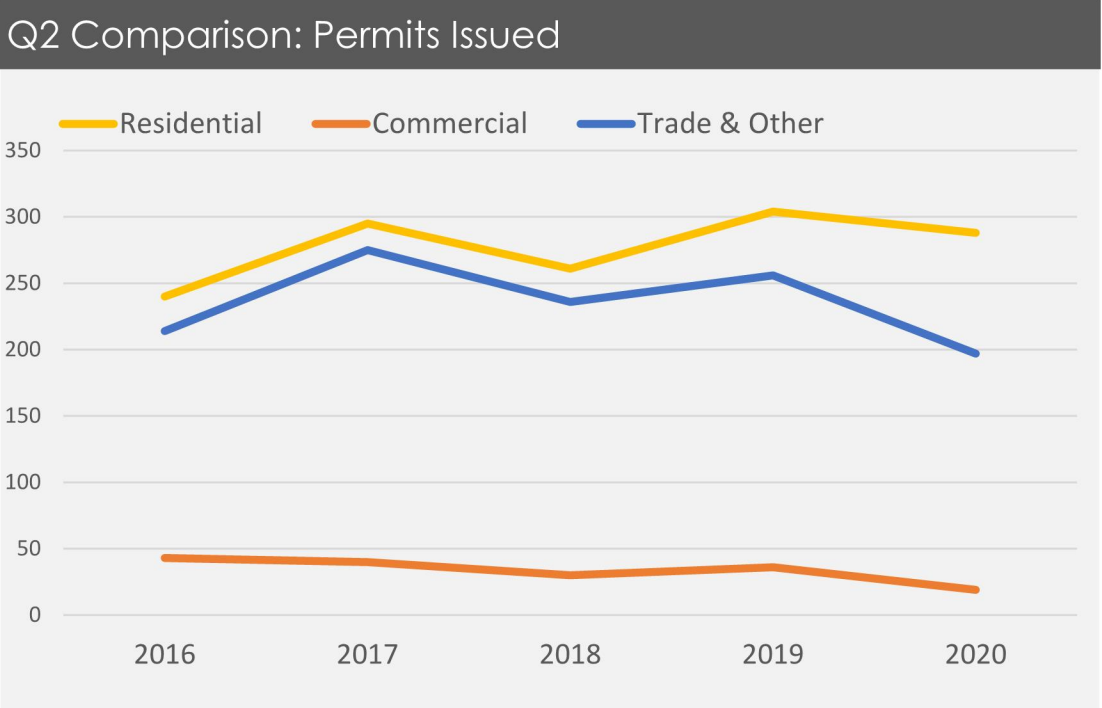
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
Peachtree City

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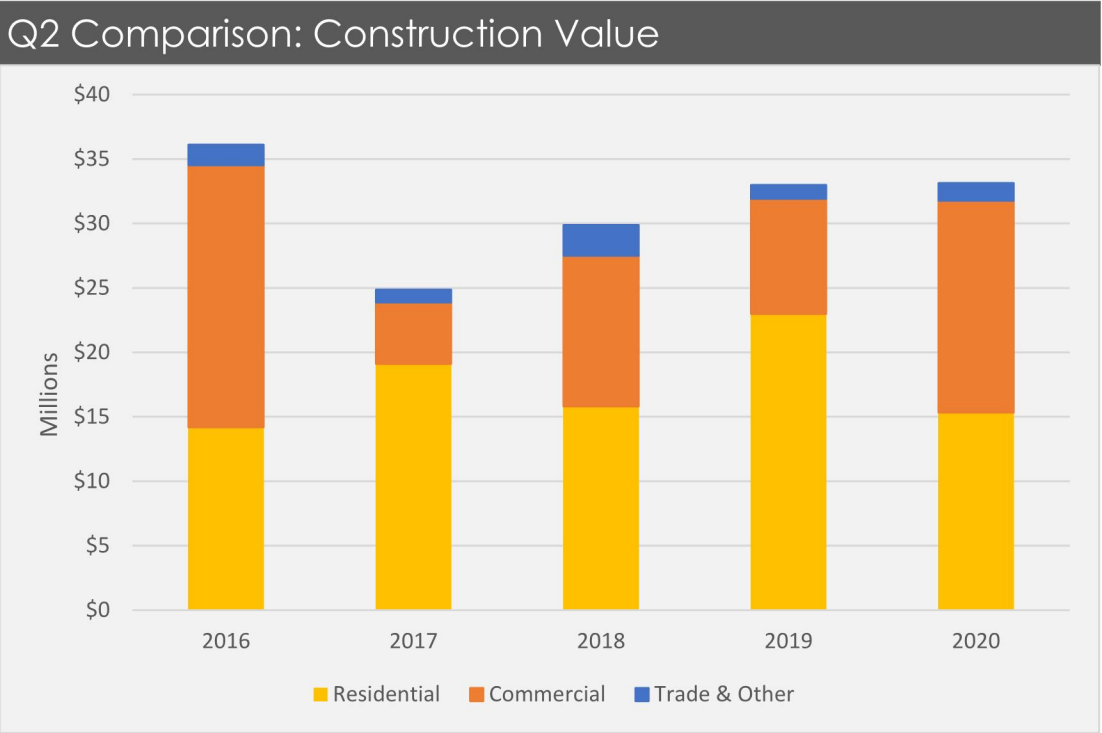
PERMITS

AVG. PERMIT REVIEW TIMES			
Residential Goal: 5 Day Max.			
	Avg.		# Exceed
Engineering	1.6 days		36
Planning	2.0 days		16
Building	2.4 days		14
Commercial Goal: 14 Day Max.			
	Avg.		# Exceed
Engineering	3.1 days		2
Planning	4.2 days		1
Building	3.1 days		2

PERMIT TYPES					
Q2	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
New Residential	31	55	51	58	39
Residential Alter.	209	240	210	246	249
New Commercial	3	1	1	2	2
Commercial Alter.	40	39	29	34	17
LDP & Engineering	40	66	41	54	45
Trade Permits	132	158	163	166	137
Others	42	51	32	36	15
Total	497	610	527	598	581
Residential	240	295	261	304	288
Commercial	43	40	30	36	19
Trade & Other	214	275	236	256	197
Fees	\$274,443	\$303,982	\$215,907	\$260,542	\$220,397



CONSTRUCTION VALUE					
Q2	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
New Residential	\$11,361,039	\$15,545,316	\$12,880,806	\$15,840,458	\$11,643,027
Residential Alter.	\$2,828,884	\$3,560,174	\$2,923,865	\$7,146,670	\$3,696,934
New Commercial	\$4,728,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,219,000	\$1,720,545	\$0
Commercial Alter.	\$15,600,819	\$3,361,004	\$9,484,034	\$7,203,430	\$16,435,993
Trade Permits	\$1,389,500	\$980,227	\$2,132,183	\$1,063,697	\$1,110,259
Others	\$208,601	\$17,000	\$230,820	\$0	\$242,310
Total Value	\$36,116,843	\$24,863,721	\$29,870,708	\$32,974,800	\$33,128,523
Residential	\$14,189,923	\$19,105,490	\$15,804,671	\$22,987,128	\$15,339,961
Commercial	\$20,328,819	\$4,761,004	\$11,703,034	\$8,923,975	\$16,435,993
Trade & Other	\$1,598,101	\$997,227	\$2,363,003	\$1,063,697	\$1,352,569

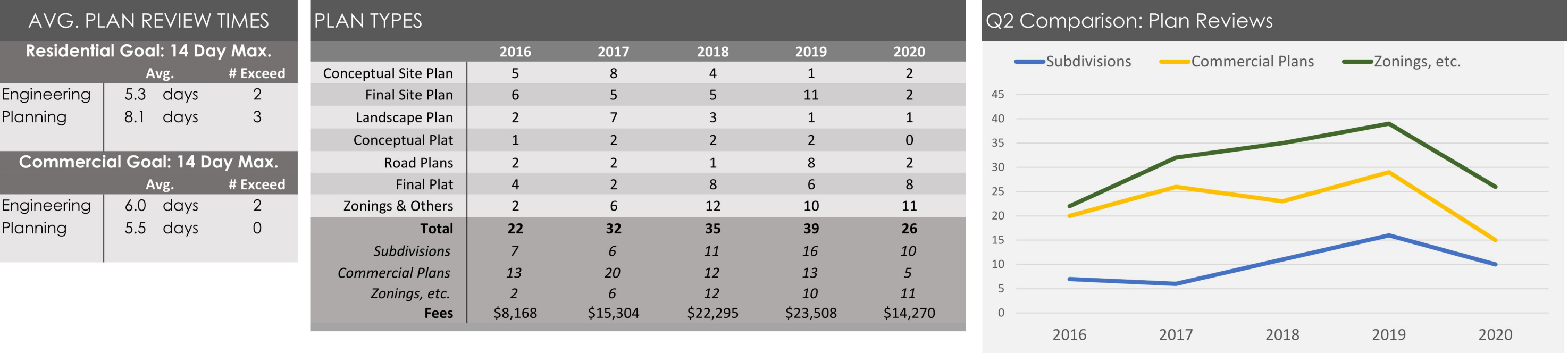


2020 Q2

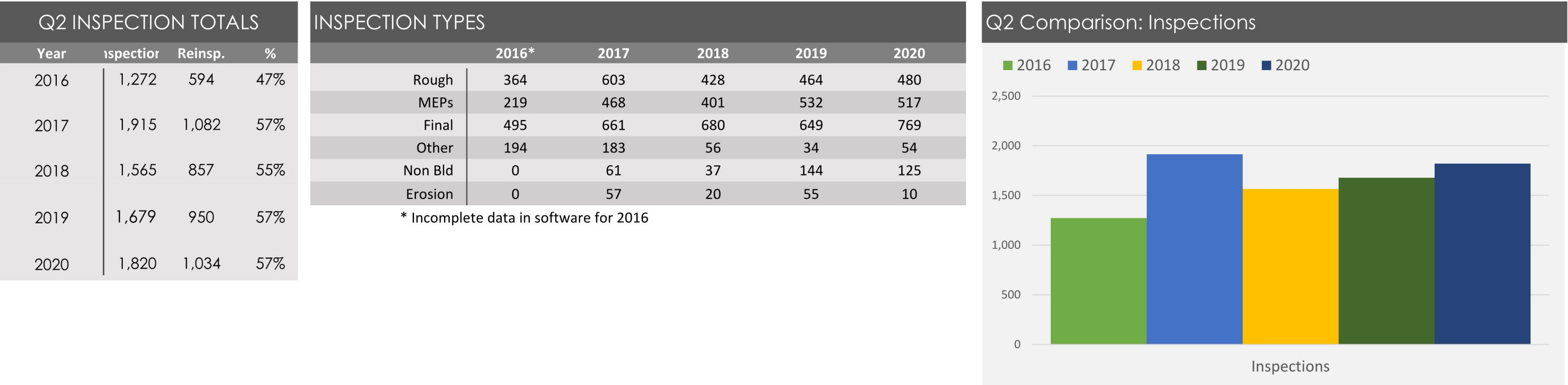
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
Peachtree City

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEWS



PROTECTIVE INSPECTIONS



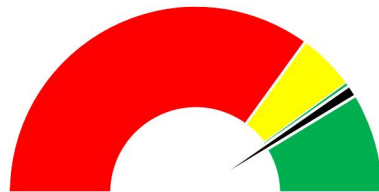
Peachtree City Code Enforcement 2nd Quarter Report 2020

Case Type

	NOV					SWO					Citation					Unfounded					Totals				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD
Building and Property Maintenance	44	38	0	0	82	10	15	0	0	25	2	1	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	7	59	58	0	0	117
Health and Sanitation	128	332	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	136	333	0	0	469
Land Development	43	25	0	0	68	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	17	5	0	0	0	5	49	42	0	0	91
Miscellaneous	3	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	5	11	0	0	16
Parking	84	89	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	87	91	0	0	178
Parks & Recreation	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	24
Signs	34	17	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	17	0	0	52
Taxes	22	59	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	24	60	0	0	84
Zoning	20	33	0	0	53	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	22	35	0	0	57
Totals	378	626	0	0	1004	12	15	0	0	27	5	19	0	0	24	22	11	0	0	33	417	671	0	0	1088

Confiscated Signs

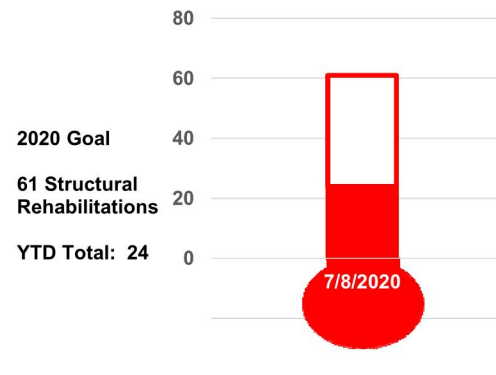
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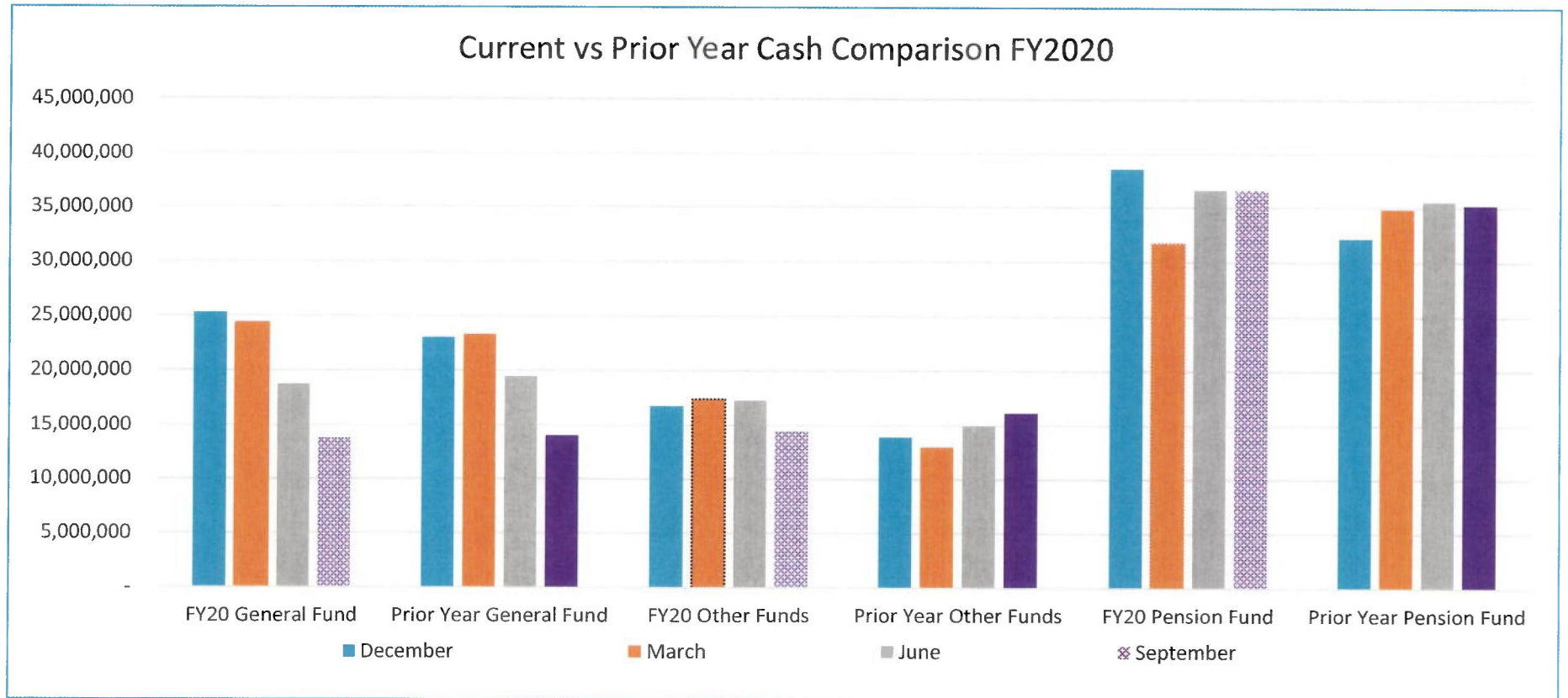


Proactive Enforcement for 2nd Quarter 2020 is 80.61 Percent.

Goal is 80 Percent

Year To Date Proactive Enforcement is 84.12 Percent.





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CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
QUARTERLY REPORT
GENERAL FUND AND HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
BUDGET COMPARISON (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER
ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET YEAR COMPLETED 75.0% (ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS STILL PENDING)

GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES				
Description	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
General Property Taxes	\$ 16,730,854	\$ 16,485,178	\$ (245,676)	98.53%
Franchise Taxes	2,763,378	2,687,906	(75,472)	97.27%
Local Option Sales Tax	8,408,267	5,978,555	(2,429,712)	71.10%
Other Sales & Use Taxes	881,030	710,912	(170,118)	80.69%
Business Taxes	3,096,034	3,190,566	94,532	103.05%
Licenses & Permits	1,694,403	1,387,477	(306,926)	81.89%
Intergovernmental/Grants	683,575	645,058	(38,517)	94.37%
Charges for Services	1,466,295	756,712	(709,583)	51.61%
EMS Billings	1,075,845	785,987	(289,858)	73.06%
Fines & Forfeitures	889,610	500,696	(388,914)	56.28%
Investment Income	273,000	213,440	(59,560)	78.18%
Other Revenue	199,222	108,830	(90,392)	54.63%
Other Financing Sources	652,394	381,310	(271,084)	58.45%
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 38,813,907	\$ 33,832,627	\$ (4,981,280)	87.17%
Surplus Carryover	1,845,117			
Total General Fund	\$ 40,659,024			

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY DIVISION AND/OR TYPE				
Division and/or Type	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Executive Services	\$ 823,932	\$ 459,382	\$ 364,550	55.75%
Administrative Services	2,103,314	1,328,902	774,412	63.18%
Financial Services	2,438,028	1,752,050	685,978	71.86%
Police Services	7,772,319	5,614,408	2,157,911	72.24%
Fire/EMS Services	8,655,647	6,128,774	2,526,873	70.81%
Public Works/Building Maint./Engineering	5,629,466	3,880,767	1,748,699	68.94%
Planning & Development/Code Enforcement	1,470,430	970,151	500,279	65.98%
Recreation & Special Events/Ground Maint.	5,122,478	3,194,951	1,927,527	62.37%
Non-Divisional:				
Unemployment Insurance	20,000	-	20,000	0.00%
Non-Profit Organizations	25,000	25,000	-	100.00%
Transfer to Airport Authority	73,950	56,100	17,850	75.86%
Transfer to Keep PTC Beautiful	6,430	-	6,430	0.00%
Transfers to Other Funds	6,474,780	5,347,993	1,126,787	82.60%
Liability Insurance	113,163	65,100	48,063	57.53%
Litigation Services	214,578	87,052	127,526	40.57%
Contingency - Facilities Maintenance	150,000	-	150,000	0.00%
Operating Transfer to Fund 276	-	-	-	0.00%
General Administration/Miscellaneous	444,332	38,036	406,296	8.56%
	7,522,233	5,619,281	1,902,952	
Budgeted Savings	(878,823)	-	(878,823)	0.00%
Total General Fund	\$ 40,659,024	\$ 28,948,666	\$ 9,782,831	71.20%

HOTEL/MOTEL FUND REVENUES				
Description	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Total Hotel/Motel Taxes	\$ 1,704,649	\$ 915,915	\$ (788,734)	53.73%
Total Hotel/Motel Taxes TPD	\$ 319,622	\$ 171,734	\$ (147,888)	53.73%

HOTEL/MOTEL TRANSFERS OUT				
Type	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Transfer to General Fund	\$ 639,243	\$ 343,468	\$ 295,775	53.73%
Transfer to Tourism Association	745,784	400,713	345,071	53.73%
Transfer to Amphitheater Fund	-	-	-	
Transfer to Hotel/Motel - TPD Fund	319,622	171,734	147,888	53.73%
Total Hotel/Motel Transfers Out	\$ 1,704,649	\$ 915,915	\$ 640,846	53.73%

**CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
FINANCIAL SERVICES
QUARTERLY REPORT
(UNAUDITED)
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020**

**SUMMARY OF PURCHASE ORDERS ISSUED OVER \$10,000 APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER
APRIL - JUNE 2020**

Description	Vendor	Award	Date
Copy Machine Rental Agreement	Toshiba America	\$ 25,907.69	5/20/2020
Line Creek Restroom Sewer Line Extension	Crawford Grading	33,701.00	5/13/2020
NovaTime - Time & Attendance Software	NovaTime	30,815.75	6/24/2020

**PURCHASING REPORT
FOR QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND JUNE 30, 2020**

Activity	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019
Purchase Orders / Requisitions Processed	683	805
Sealed Bids Requested	0	4
Requests for Proposals	0	0
Bids Awarded	0	5
Requests for Proposals Awarded	0	0
Contracts Prepared	0	2
Electronic Auction	30	0
Fixed Assets Purchases	7	10
Loader Undercarriage Replacement		
City Hall Temperature Control System		
Library Temperature Constrol System		
Line Creek Nature Area Modular Restroom		
Repairs/Replace City Hall/Picnic Park Bridge		
Replace HVAC System at Amp. Box Office		
Tennis Center HVAC Replacement		

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
DONATIONS RECEIVED
QUARTERLY REPORT
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

TOTAL FOR THIRD QUARTER ENDED 06/30/2020

\$	-
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CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
LITIGATION SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 2020 - QUARTERLY REPORT
PAID AS OF June 30,2020

Litigation Services (100-1505-579130)

Vendor	Month Paid	Project	Amount
GIRMA	October	Accident	\$ 5,000.00
GIRMA	November	Accident	471.22
GIRMA	January	EEOC Claim	360.00
GIRMA	February	Legal Claim	14,882.25
GIRMA	February	Accident	3,627.71
GIRMA	March	EEOC Claim	378.00
GIRMA	April	Legal Claim	12,489.09
GIRMA	April	Accident	4,533.50
			\$ 41,741.77
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	PTC Holdings	\$ 1,584.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Dufresne	3,755.56
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Eatherton	224.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Brienza	544.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Burke	384.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Lewis	672.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Sluder	192.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	October	Suburban Land	1,264.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	FCBOE	1,472.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Dufresne	2,528.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Eatherton	288.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Brienza	160.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Burke	224.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Sluder	240.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	November	Suburban Land	848.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	January	BOE	336.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	January	Dufresne	2,751.56
SUMNER/MEEKER	January	Brienza	320.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	January	Suburban Land	1,616.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	February	PTC Holdings	1,232.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	February	Dufresne	816.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	February	Brienza	240.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	February	Burke	752.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	February	Suburban Land	1,680.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	PTC Holdings	640.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	Dufresne	4,331.84
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	Eatherton	624.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	Brienza	128.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	Burke	576.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	March	Suburban Land	880.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	PTC Holdings	1,232.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	Dufresne	224.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	Eatherton	1,136.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	Brienza	368.00

Litigation Services (100-1505-579130)

Vendor	Month Paid	Project	Amount
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	Burke	192.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	April	Suburban Land	1,408.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	May	PTC Holdings	2,190.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	May	Dufresne	480.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	May	Eatherton	288.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	May	Suburban Land	848.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Martin-Garcia	128.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	PTC Holdings	816.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Dufresne	1,088.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Eatherton	160.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Brienza	1,488.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Burke	480.00
SUMNER/MEEKER	June	Suburban Land	896.00
			\$ 44,724.96
FAYETTE COUNTY LAND TITLE, INC.	November	Title Search	\$ 500.00
NORTH COVE COMMUNITY ASSOC.	June	Accident Reimb.	\$ 85.00
Total Litigation Services to Date			\$ 87,051.73
April - June 2020			\$ 30,529.59



Top Employers: Panasonic, Eaton, Alenco, Hoshizaki, Randstad, Gerresheimer, Wal-Mart, Wencor, Southland Health and Rehabilitation, Osmose Utilities Services

38 New Businesses Added with the Highway 54 E Property Annexation effective 1/01/19

FY2020 QUARTERLY REPORT

LIBRARY
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ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	FY2020 YEAR-TO-DATE	FY2019 YEAR-TO-DATE
Items - Acquired	Num.	426	393	399	298	341	229	1	8	336				2,431	3,413
Items - Circulated	Num.	30,224	24,497	24,973	27,401	29,217	17,462	206	8,860	22,700				185,540	261,214
Items - Loaned to Other Libraries	Num.	1,349	1,028	1,191	1,300	1,271	674	1	516	1,221				8,551	11,144
Items - Borrowed From Other Libraries	Num.	2,249	1,903	1,763	3,042	2,456	1,289	0	1,139	2,365				16,206	19,729
Class Visits	Num.	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0				7	15
Group Meetings	Num.	57	55	27	45	31	32	0	2	3				252	344
Monthly Traffic	Num.	16,304	12,409	12,011	14,214	15,181	7,663	0	2,931	8,235				88,948	133,500
Children's Programs Number of Participants	Num. Num.	35 2,213	21 430	13 426	19 451	28 827	9 171	2 291	0 0	2 254				129 5,063	188 7,389
Adult Programs Number of Participants	Num. Num.	11 169	9 121	9 123	12 141	14 231	5 72	0 0	0 0	0 0				60 857	57 634
Revenue from Overdue Book	Dls.	1,774	1,867	1,495	1,940	1,954	1,259	0	159	377				10,825	31,612
Revenue from Copies Made	Dls.	622	553	140	745	614	243	0	105	297				3,319	5,117
Reference Assistance	Num.	1,846	1,353	1,464	1,583	1,646	860	0	285	660				9,697	17,191
Exams Proctored Revenue from Proctoring	Num. Dls.	29 420	18 270	30 450	14 210	28 370	11 150	0 0	0 0	0 0				130 1,870	210 2,770
Internet Usage	Num.	1,152	955	981	1,146	1,182	601	0	164	658				6,839	10,805
Wireless Usage	Num.	5,440	4,592	4,412	4,853	4,853	3,324	393	1,260	2,256				31,383	44,967
Volunteers Number of Hours Worked	Num. Num.	43 299	40 276	42 246	44 324	43 266	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A				212 1,411	383 2,525
Digital Downloads	Num.	4,198	4,085	3,842	5,045	5,508	4,824	5,684	6,075	4,654				43,915	34,685
Electronic Reference Access (Excluding GALILEO)	Num.	171	198	173	902	1,073	279	90	63	369				3,318	3,193

Closed to public 3/16 at 5 p.m. Staff completed inventory and weeding project during closure. Setting up new platform for online summer reading program, Beanstack. Library reopened on May 19 with limited hours. Facility is now open 40 hours per week, down from 64 (pre-Covid). Traditional circulation is back up for June despite the limited hours. Many are taking advantage of lobby express service.

PEACHTREE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
2020 QUARTERLY REPORT

			2020	2019
			Calendar Year to Date	Calendar Year to Date
	2nd Qtr 2020	2nd Qtr 2019		
	April-June	April-June		
<u>TOTAL PART I CRIMES</u>	92	135	211	276
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	4	0
ROBBERY	1	1	2	2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3	2	4	2
ARSON	0	0	1	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	9	7	13	13
LARCENY - THEFT (SHOPLIFTING, ENTERING AUTOS, ETC)	74	122	175	253
BURGLARY	5	3	12	6
 <u>DUI ARRESTS</u>	 22	 17	 53	 36
 DRUG ARRESTS: Marijuana, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Other				
 TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS	 48	 27	 83	 79
 <u>OTHER ARRESTS</u>				
 PROPERTY CRIMES	 43	 66	 92	 110
PERSON CRIMES	27	13	40	25
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	38	47	79	104
OTHER	28	77	84	134
 <u>CALLS FOR SERVICE</u>	 26,952		 51,900	 13,549
**Calls for service include logged security checks and directed patrol in SSI				
 <u>TRAFFIC</u>				
 CITATIONS ISSUED	 2,079	 1,781	 3,871	 3,311
CITY ORDINANCES	55	102	102	168
WARNINGS	2,850	2,579	6,034	2,691
ROADWAY CRASHES	137	224	346	421

TOP 5 ACCIDENT LOCATIONS 2020			
	MONTH		YTD
HWY 54 / HWY 74	4	HWY 54 / HWY 74	27
HY 54 / PLANTERRA	3	HWY 54 / MCDUFF	18
		HY 54 / PLANTERRA	15
		HWY 54 / PEACHTREE PKWY	12
***all other locations had 2 or less		HWY 74 / HOLLYGROVE	10
		HWY 74 / CROSSTOWN	9
		HWY 54 / HUDDLESTON	7
		HWY 54 / MARKETPLACE	7
		HWY 74 / PEACHTREE PKWY	6
		HWY 74 / WILLOW	6

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY**RECREATION & SPECIAL EVENTS REVENUE****AS OF June 30, 2020****WITH COMPARISONS TO March FY2017 FY2018 & FY2019****Percent of budget year completed to date:****75%**

	ACTUAL THRU JUNE			ORIGINAL BUDGET	BUD ADJ.	CURRENT BUDGET	ACTUAL THRU JUNE	% Collected To Date
RECREATION REVENUE	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2020	FY2020	
County Operating Grant	85,500	85,500	112,500	150,000		150,000	112,500	75.00%
Events	3,632	3,155	3,832	3,000		3,000	990	33.00%
Sponsors	4,100	3,000	4,150	500		500	2,000	400.00%
Program Fees - Recreation	126,286	118,725	129,378	139,412	-	139,412	28,567	20.49%
Program Fees - Kedron	193,421	196,990	189,320	232,894		232,894	27,403	11.77%
Program Fees - Kedron Open Gym	17,279	18,166	18,525	25,224	-	25,224	4,581	18.16%
Program Fees- Athletic Tournaments	17,630	5,080	4,100	17,500		17,500	7,280	41.60%
Facility Maintenance Rec.- Athletic Assoc.	90,514	95,365	78,385	75,000	-	75,000	61,294	81.73%
Facility Maintenance Ked- Athletic Assoc.	31,745	18,333	30,423	25,475	-	25,475	30,802	120.91%
Facility Rental- Tennis Center	16,000	27,905	8,578	33,905		33,905	23,857	70.36%
Facility Rental - Recreation	6,467	7,875	3,594	8,381		8,381	2,029	24.21%
Facility Rental - Kedron	19,045	13,931	10,497	12,848	-	12,848	2,947	22.94%
Program Fees - Pool Fees/Passes Kedron	65,506	63,793	59,977	94,014	-	94,014	31,106	33.09%
Program Fees - Kedron Swim Teams	56,337	57,535	42,615	72,458		72,458	16,577	22.88%
Program Fees - Kedron Swim Lessons	7,731	7,214	14,840	17,929	-	17,929	7,013	39.12%
Program Fees - Rec Pool Revenue Glenloch	2,335	3,372	63	6,500		6,500	-	0.00%
	\$ 743,528	\$ 725,939	\$ 710,777	\$ 915,040	\$ -	\$ 915,040	\$ 358,946	39.23%

Special Events: NA
 Recreation: NA
 Tournaments Notes: NA
 Amphitheater; NA
 .

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor & Council Members

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager *JNR*
Paul Salvatore, Financial Services Director *PS*
Angela Egan, Purchasing Agent *AE*
Scott Hicks, Public Works Superintendent *SH*

FROM: David McDaniel, Facility Manager *DM*

DATE: 29 June 2020

SUBJECT: Generator Replacement at Station 82
16 July 2020, City Council Meeting

Recommendation:

That Council approve Herr Electric for the generator replacement project at Fire Station #82 for the price of \$47,172.00

Discussion:

Staff received quotes from three (3) qualified contractors:

Herr Electric	\$47,172.00
Frontier Electric	\$56,750.00
Prime Power	\$88,212.93

Budget Impact:

Sufficient funds have been budgeted for this purchase.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager *gr (AD)*

FROM: Robin Bechtel Cailloux, AICP *Robin Cailloux*
Planning and Development Director

DATE: July 8, 2020

SUBJECT: Rezoning of 201 Rockaway Road from Open Space Public (OS-P) Limited Use Commercial (LUC-20)
July 16, 2020 City Council Meeting

Request

Lot Gather, the Applicant, is requesting the rezoning of 0.76 acres from OS-C Open Space Community to LUC-20 Limited Use Commercial; and to amend the zoning conditions for LUC-20 that apply to parcel 0610 006 located at 201 Rockaway Road, which is directly across the street from the Somerby development.

The 0.76-acre 'sliver' was recently swapped with the City so that the City can construct a driveway directly from Rockaway Road to the lower activity fields in the Meade Memorial Park. The zoning map will be updated to reflect the land swap.

In addition, the applicant is requesting to modify the text of the LUC-20 ordinance that applies to the portion of the district located on the southeast side of Rockaway Road. Three text modifications are requested:

- Remove age restriction on units
- Remove curb-cut alignment condition
- Modify 50-foot landscape buffer on Rockaway Road conditions

Location

The subject property is located on the southeast side of Rockaway Road, across from the entrance into Somerby (see Figure 1). Although the property is nearly 28 acres, only about 6.3 acres are developable due to environmental conditions.

Approved Master Plan

The LUC-20 district was approved in 2007. The approved master plan included the Somerby development on the northwest side of Rockaway Road, and 30 age-restricted condominiums on the southeast side of Rockaway Road (Highlighted in red on Figure 2).

In addition to removing the age-restriction condition, the applicant is requesting to eliminate the condition that requires curb cuts on Rockaway Road to align with each other. There is currently a high-tension power line pole located directly across from the Somerby entrance, precluding the ability to meet this zoning condition (See Figure 3).

The final modification request is to the landscaping requirement in the 50-foot buffer required along Rockaway Road. The original condition reads as follows:

No less than a 50-foot tree save and landscape buffer shall be provided adjacent to Rockaway Road.... Landscaping shall extend along the entire site frontage on Rockaway Road and shall include a combination of berms and plant material to provide a permanent vegetative buffer. The berms must be a minimum of four feet in height with 4:1 slopes.

The property has a 150-foot power easement located along Rockaway Road frontage. The easement does not allow the planting of trees or other vegetation that could preclude vehicular access to the utilities; nor is the property owner permitted to raise the ground level with berms, thereby reducing the ground clearance required for high-tension power lines.

Evaluation Criteria:

Staff has reviewed the proposal based on the criteria established in Section 1304(d) of the City's Zoning Ordinance:

(1) Whether the zoning proposal is in conformity with the policy and intent of the land use plan;

The request to modify the zoning conditions of the driveway alignment and age restriction do not impact any Comprehensive Plan policies. The request to remove the landscape buffer, however, does impact the Comprehensive Plan policy to, "Create a sense of neighborhood by developing separate and identifiable subdivisions surrounded by open spaces and appropriate landscape buffers."

Completely removing any landscaping requirement on the property could result in no landscaping between the roadway, the overhead utility easement and the residential development. Rockaway Road is a well-traveled regional transportation connection between Fayette County and Coweta County, which results in higher noise impacts to the future residential units. A 25-foot landscaping strip adjacent to the easement would meet the Comprehensive Plan policy, improve future residential quality of life, and be consistent with zoning conditions for other properties with overhead utility easements located throughout the City.

(2) Whether the zoning proposal will permit a use that is suitable in view of the use and development of adjacent and nearby property;

Modifications to the zoning conditions do not impact the property's land use and therefore have no impact on nearby development.

(3) Whether the zoning proposal will adversely affect the existing use or usability of adjacent or nearby property;

Modifications to the zoning conditions do not impact the property's land use and therefore have no impact on nearby development.

(4) Whether the property to be affected by the zoning proposal has a reasonable economic use as currently zoned;

The applicant's narrative states the economic reasons for requesting the removal of the age restriction.

(5) Whether the zoning proposal will result in a use which will or could cause an excessive or burdensome use of existing streets, transportation facilities, utilities, or schools;

The rezoning will not result in any impacts to transportation, utility, or educational infrastructure. Modifications to the zoning conditions could potentially reduce the approved development's impact on the Emergency Medical Service and increase the impact on the public school system. If the age restriction is removed, the impact on the local school system would be an estimated 24 additional students. The property is within the Starr's Mill school cluster, which has excess capacity.

(6) Whether there are other existing or changing conditions affecting the use and development of the property which give supportive grounds for either approval or disapproval of the zoning proposal.

At the time of the original rezoning in 2007, neither the City nor the property owner considered improving access to the Meade Memorial Park.

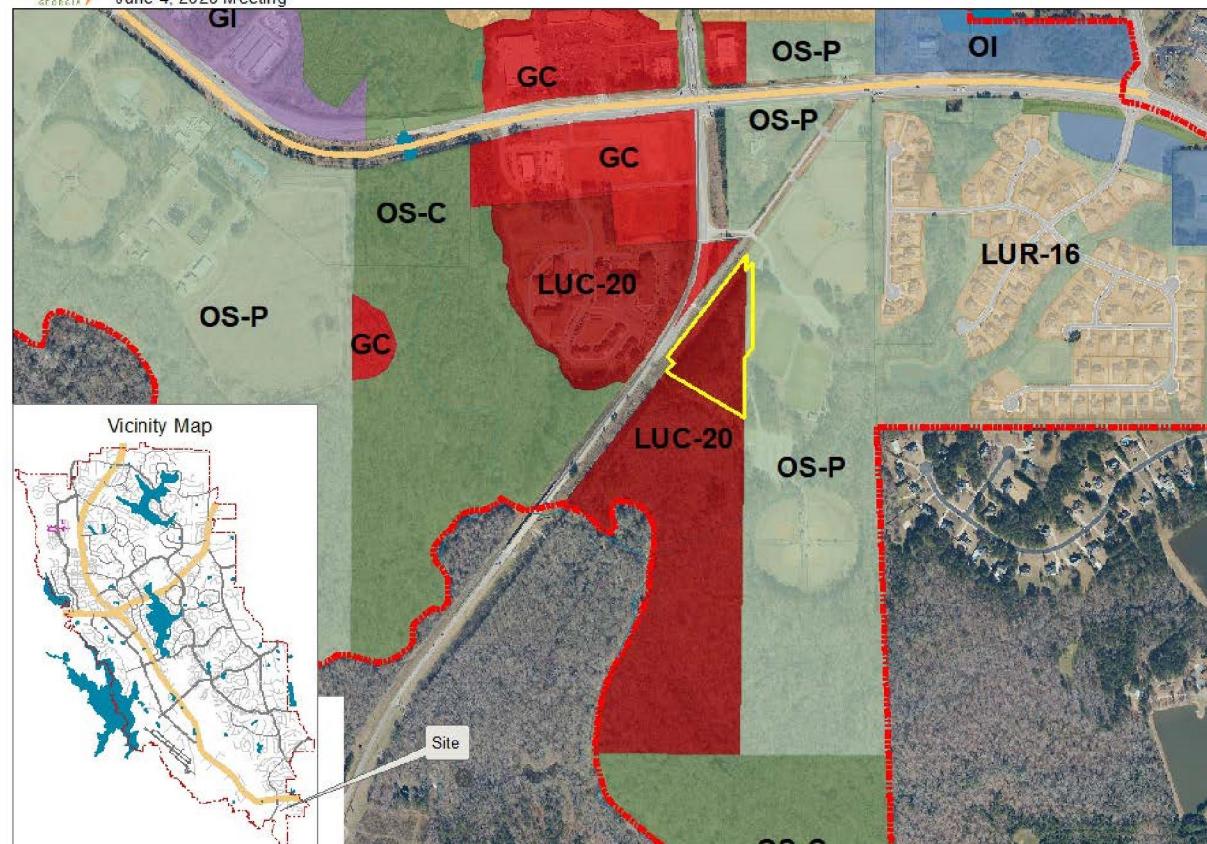
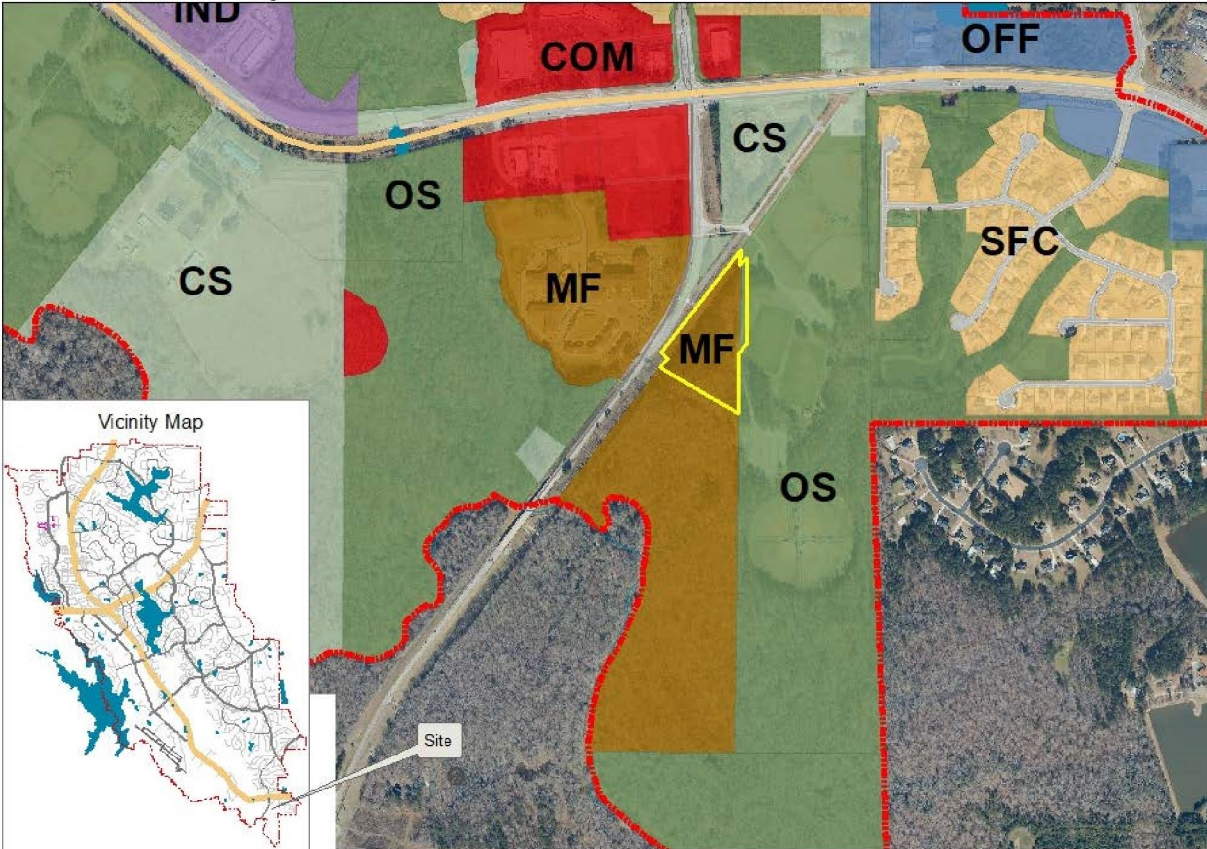
Planning Commission

Due to timing and advertising requirements, the Planning Commission will hear their public hearing on Monday, July 13. Staff will provide an update on their action at the City Council public hearing.

Recommendation

Staff is of the opinion that the proposed rezoning and text amendments meet the criteria and recommends approval of the requests with the following condition:

- A 25-foot landscape buffer shall be provided adjacent to the existing overhead utility easement. A landscape plan shall be reviewed and approved by the planning commission prior to issuing any Certificates of Occupancy for the residential units.







REZONING APPLICATION

Planning & Development
 153 Willowbend Rd, Peachtree City, GA 30269
 P: (770) 487-5731
WWW.PEACHTREE-CITY.ORG

LOCATION	Address <u>Rockaway Road</u>		ZONING & LAND USE	Zoning <u>OS-P</u> <u>LUC</u>	
	Parcel #(s): <u>0610 006</u>			Existing Proposed	
	Property Size: <u>.76 ac</u>			Land Use Map <u>Existing</u> <u>Proposed</u>	
APPLICANT	Name <u>Lot Gather, LLC</u>		OWNER	Name <u>Same</u>	
	Address <u>270 North Jeff Davis Drive</u>			Address <u></u>	
	City, State, Zip <u>Fayetteville, GA 30214</u>			City, State, Zip <u></u>	
	Phone # <u>(770) 461 0478</u>			Phone # <u></u>	
	Email <u>rferry@brent.us</u>			Email <u></u>	
OPEN SPACE & PUBLIC	Open Space <u>.2ac</u> <u>30%</u>		MULTI-USE PATH	Distance to nearest multi-use path: <u>150'</u> ft.	
	Acres %			Linear feet of multi-use path to be provided: <u>150'</u> ft.	
	Land Dedicated for Public Use <u>0 ac</u> (school, emergency response, public park, greenbelt, etc.)				
TRANSPORTATION	Name of access or adjacent street		# of access points		
	<u>Rockaway Rd</u>		<u>1</u>		
	Estimated trip generation (Bases on ITE ratios)		ADT		
	Vehicle Type: <u>none</u>				
	Vehicle Type: <u></u>				
	Vehicle Type: <u></u>				
FIRE SUPPRESSION	Automatic Fire Sprinklers: ☐ Yes ☒ No, why? <u>no buildings</u>		Briefly describe daily operations: (Number of employees, etc. A separate detailed explanation may be included in the Written Narrative) <u>Only a driveway will be constructed on the property.</u>		
	Automatic Fire Alarm: ☐ Yes ☒ No, why? <u>no buildings</u>				
	Hazardous Material On Site? (If yes, describe type and method of storage to the right:)		☐ Yes ☒ No		
	Material(s): <u></u>		Storage: <u></u>		
	<u></u>		<u></u>		
	<u></u>		<u></u>		

With the signing and submittal of this application, the property owner authorizes the Peachtree City Staff to enter onto the property to collect data. By signing below, I certify that the above listed information and the accompanying materials are accurate.

Applicant Signature: *Richard W. Long* Date: 6.2.20
 Property Owner Signature: *W. Long* Date: 6.2.20

Rockaway Condominiums – Zoning and Modification Application Narrative

Subject tracts:

- Zoning - Parcel 0610-003 (fka “The Peachtree City tract”, the “sliver”)
- Modification - Parcel 0610-006 (fka “the 6.329-acre tract”; nka “Clarendon Place tract”)

INTENT

The intent of this application is two-fold:

- 1) to rezone a sliver of City owned land from Open Space-Park to LUC, subsequent to a land swap.
- 2) to modify certain conditions of LUC-20 and the Development Agreement associated therewith.

PART 1 – REZONING

Subject tract: .76 ac of Parcel 0610-003 (fka “The Peachtree City tract”, the sliver)

Clarendon Place, LLC requests to rezone a .76 acre tract of formerly City owned land from Open Space – Park to LUC.

The request for rezoning of this parcel is unique situation as it is a tract of less than one acre. Additionally, the rezoning is a “housekeeping” matter rather than typical change of zoning. The request is to rezone a sliver land that the applicant received in a land swap which benefitted the City, as well as the Applicant. The adjoining property is owned by the applicant and is currently zoned LUC. This application is to rezone the sliver to match the existing LUC zoning so the tracts can be combined for development.

The City of Peachtree City (the “City”) has conveyed to the Applicant, Clarendon Place, LLC (“Clarendon”) a .76 ac tract (a portion of parcel 0610-003) off of Rockaway Road near Meade Field Recreation Complex. Clarendon Place, LLC has conveyed to the City, a .76 acre (portion of tract 0610-006) to provide access to Meade Field.

The City’s tract is currently zoned Open Space – Park OS-P. Clarendon’s tract is zoned LUC-20.

The six considerations for rezoning will be discussed in the following narrative:

1. Conformance with the FLUM
2. Suitability of use in consideration of adjacent nearby properties
3. Adverse effects to existing uses
4. Reasonable economic uses as currently zoned
5. Burden of the proposed use
6. Existing or changing conditions

1. Conformance – The property is currently zoned and planned for Open Space-Park. The Applicant has exchanged a tract currently zoned LUC for the OS-P tract. While the requested rezoning doesn’t adhere to the Future Land Use Map in the strictest sense, there will be no decrease in

the amount of open space within the City keeping the intent of the Future Land Use document intact.

- A. Land Use – Per the submitted plan, the proposed land use will be an internal driveway to support the thirty condo units on the adjacent tract.
- B. Community Design – the proposed driveway will be designed to best engineering standards and will comply with any City requirements. Stormwater will be managed on the adjoining tract when the parcels are developed together.
- C. Economic Development – there is no impact to economic development for this parcel.
- D. Fire and Rescue – the proposed driveway will provide access for emergency services.
- E. Potable Water – Water will be provided by Fayette County Water. See included “Will Serve” letter.
- F. Sewer – Sewer will be provided by Peachtree City Water and Sewer Authority. See attached “Will Serve” letter.
- G. Transportation – No additional trips will be generated by the zoning of this tract as no housing units are proposed thereon. There will be no impact on the City’s transportation facilities.

- 2. Suitability considering the adjoining uses – The adjoining property (0610-006) is zoned LUC as part of Somerby and is owned by the Applicant. This sliver will be combined with the Applicant’s larger property to the west and developed as a part of it. Meade Field surrounds the remainder of the property. The requested use was determined to be suitably located adjacent to the park during the Somerby zoning by Dominion Senior Living of Peachtree City, LLC.
- 3. Adverse effects – there are no adverse effect to existing uses. There are no buildings planned for the subject tract. It will be used for access and landscaping.
- 4. Reasonable economic use as zoned - The existing zoning as a park is a reasonable use for a city, although not an economic one, per se. However, as discussed above, the City received an equivalent portion of property such that the acreage of Meade Field will remain unchanged and the park will be enhanced by the additional access point.
- 5. Burden of proposed use – The proposed plan contains only access and landscaping. There is no burden on the community.
- 6. Existing or changing conditions – The land swap will allow the City to provide an access road to the lower ballfield at Meade Field, removing the existing driveway encroachment from the applicant’s adjoining property. Additionally, the applicant is preparing to develop the adjoining LUC tract as zoned. Zoning the sliver to LUC will allow the sliver to be conjoined with the LUC Tract.

PART 2 – MODIFICATION

Subject tract: Parcel 0610-006 (fka “the 6.329-acre tract”; nka “Clarendon Place tract”)

Ordinance #915 (LUC-20) was approved in 2007. A portion of that zoning action applies specifically to the subject tract. Thirty (30) condominiums were approved for this tract per Section 1016A.20.1(b). In addition to rezoning of the sliver, we are requesting a modification to five (5) items of the existing conditional zoning and the Development Agreement between Peachtree City and Dominion Senior Living of Peachtree City, LLC (aka Somerby Senior Living) for the adjacent tract (0610-006) .

Section 1016A.20.1, 1. and Section 1016A.20.3, 22 requires that the thirty (30) condominium units within the development be restricted to residents aged fifty-five and over. We request removal of the age restriction for this portion of the property to allow for families and younger buyers to purchase homes here. With three recent +55 developments - Somerby, Cresswind, and Arbor Terrace - plus numerous others in Fayette County, there are multiple options for +55 buyers. We would like to provide a low maintenance home for a different sector of the housing market.

Section 1016A.20.3, 13 requires that entrances across Rockaway Road align with each other. The City has identified the location for its planned curb cut on Rockaway Road for Meade Field access. There is a minimum distance of separation required to between curb cuts. To meet this minimum separation between the City's curb cut and our proposed driveway, it not possible to align our proposed entrance with the existing Somerby entrance across Rockaway Road. We request relief from this requirement.

Section 1016A.20.3.11 and Section 1016A.20.3.17 These conditions require a 50' buffer along Rockaway Road with a 4' high berm. We request to modify these two conditions due to the presence of a 150' wide power easement along the frontage. Providing tree planting and berming in the power easement is problematic. The power company prohibits adding fill dirt for a berm within their easement. In order to maintain sufficient distance between the ground and the power lines, the existing grade cannot be raised. Further, landscaping in a power easement is limited by the power company to low growing plant material. Even then, full accessibility must be maintained within the easement.

Locating the buffer and berm interior to the power easement would substantially reduce the usable acreage of the site to the point that it is undevelopable as previously approved. Due to the size and shape of the property, there is very little room to work with to re-arrange around these elements.

The distance between Rockaway Road and the closest unit per the proposal is over 180' at its closest point, well in excess of the 50' buffer width. Based on the generous distance between the road and the proposed building, we request to be relieved of this requirement.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager *JL (PPD)*

FROM: Robin Bechtel Cailloux, AICP *Robin Cailloux*
Planning and Development Director

DATE: July 8, 2020

SUBJECT: Public Hearing: Consider Variance Request, R-15 Zoning Front Setback Requirement, 102 Arrowhead Court
July 16, 2020 City Council Meeting

Case Number:	PV20-0008
Request:	Variance from Section 1001.4 (g), Zoning Ordinance 3-foot encroachment into 40-foot front setback
Property Location:	102 Arrowhead Ct
Current Zoning:	R-15, One Family Residential

Discussion:

The Applicant is requesting relief in the form of a variance from the front setback requirement [Section 1001.4(g)] of the R-15, One-Family Residential zoning district, which requires a minimum front building setback of 40 feet. The Applicant requests to keep the existing constructed house in its current location, which encroaches into the front setback by three (3) feet.

The subject property is one of the last remaining undeveloped lots in the Pinegate subdivision, and surrounded by homes built in the mid-1970s. The lot slopes down from the street toward a Flat Creek feeder channel.

The building permit was issued for the new construction house with a site plan showing the proposed foundation seven (7) feet from the setback line. Per City ordinances Section 18-120, a foundation survey is not required for structures more than five (5) feet from a setback line. The original permit site plan is attached to this memo.

The Applicant contacted the Planning Department when they discovered that the house was built ten (10) feet closer to the street than permitted, resulting in a 3-foot encroachment into the front setback. The as-built survey is attached to this memo.

Variance Consideration

In accordance with Section 1202 of the Zoning Ordinance variances shall only be granted if:

- (a) Relief, if granted, would be in harmony with, or could be made to be in harmony with, the general purpose and intent of the zoning ordinance; or
- (b) The application of the particular provision of the zoning ordinance to a particular piece of property, due to extraordinary and exceptional conditions pertaining to that property because of its size, shape, or topography, would create an unnecessary hardship for the owner while causing no detriment to the public.

Variance Criteria

Section 1207 of the Peachtree City Zoning Ordinance states the City Council shall not grant a variance unless all of the following findings can be made:

- (a) There are special circumstances applicable to the property, including location, shape, size, surroundings, or topography so that the strict application of this ordinance denies the property of privileges enjoyed by other property in the vicinity and under identical zoning district classification;

Staff Comment: There are no special circumstances applicable to the property that do not also apply to the surrounding properties. However, the lot does have a slope downward toward the stream channel, and the decision by the builder to build the land up rather than cut into the slope like the surrounding lots likely contributed to the resulting encroachment.

- (b) The strict or literal interpretation and application of this ordinance would result in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships inconsistent with the general purpose and intent of the Zoning Ordinance, or would deprive the Applicant of privileges granted to others in similar circumstances;

Staff Comment: Strict interpretation of the ordinance would require that the structure be completely demolished or significantly altered to meet the front setback requirements. As shown in the attached photos, the building is significantly progressed toward the end stages of construction.

- (c) There are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to the property involved or the intended development of the property which preclude the applicant from complying with this ordinance and that do not apply generally to other property in the same zoning district and which prevent the applicant from complying with existing regulations;

Staff Comment: There are no exceptional or extraordinary circumstances on the property that don't also apply to other lots in the vicinity.

(d) *The granting of such variance will not constitute the granting of special privileges inconsistent with the limitations on other property in the same zoning district;*

Staff Comment: Granting this variance would constitute the granting of a special privilege inconsistent with the setback requirements on other property in the same zoning district.

(e) *The granting of such variance will not be materially detrimental to the public health, safety, or general welfare nor injurious to property or improvements in the zone or neighborhood in which the property is located; and*

Staff Comment: Granting of a variance in this case would not be detrimental to public health or safety.

(f) *The granting of such variance will not create inconsistencies with any objective of the Comprehensive Plan.*

Staff Comment: Granting of the variance would not create any significant inconsistencies with the Comprehensive Plan.

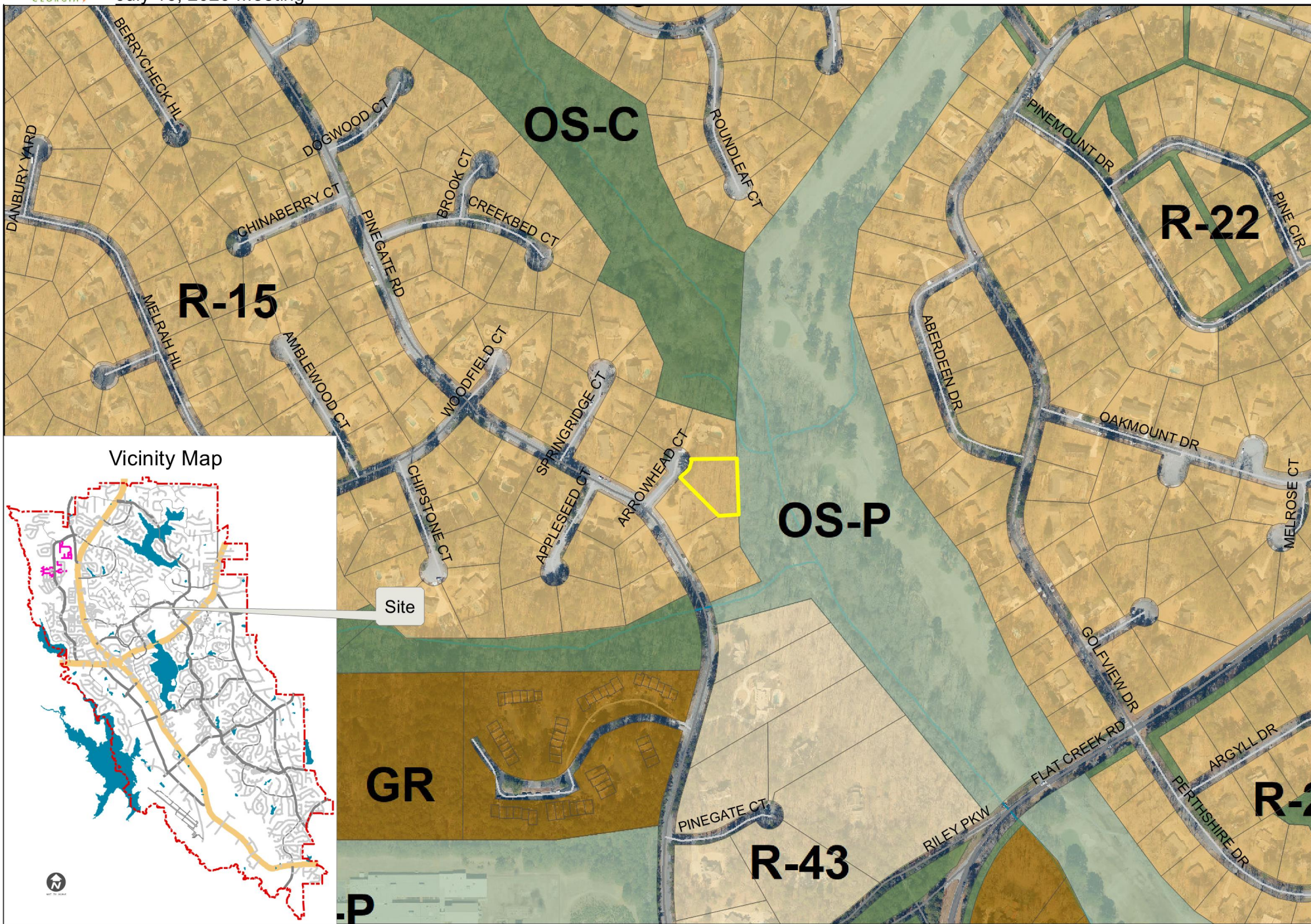
Budget Impacts & Discussion:

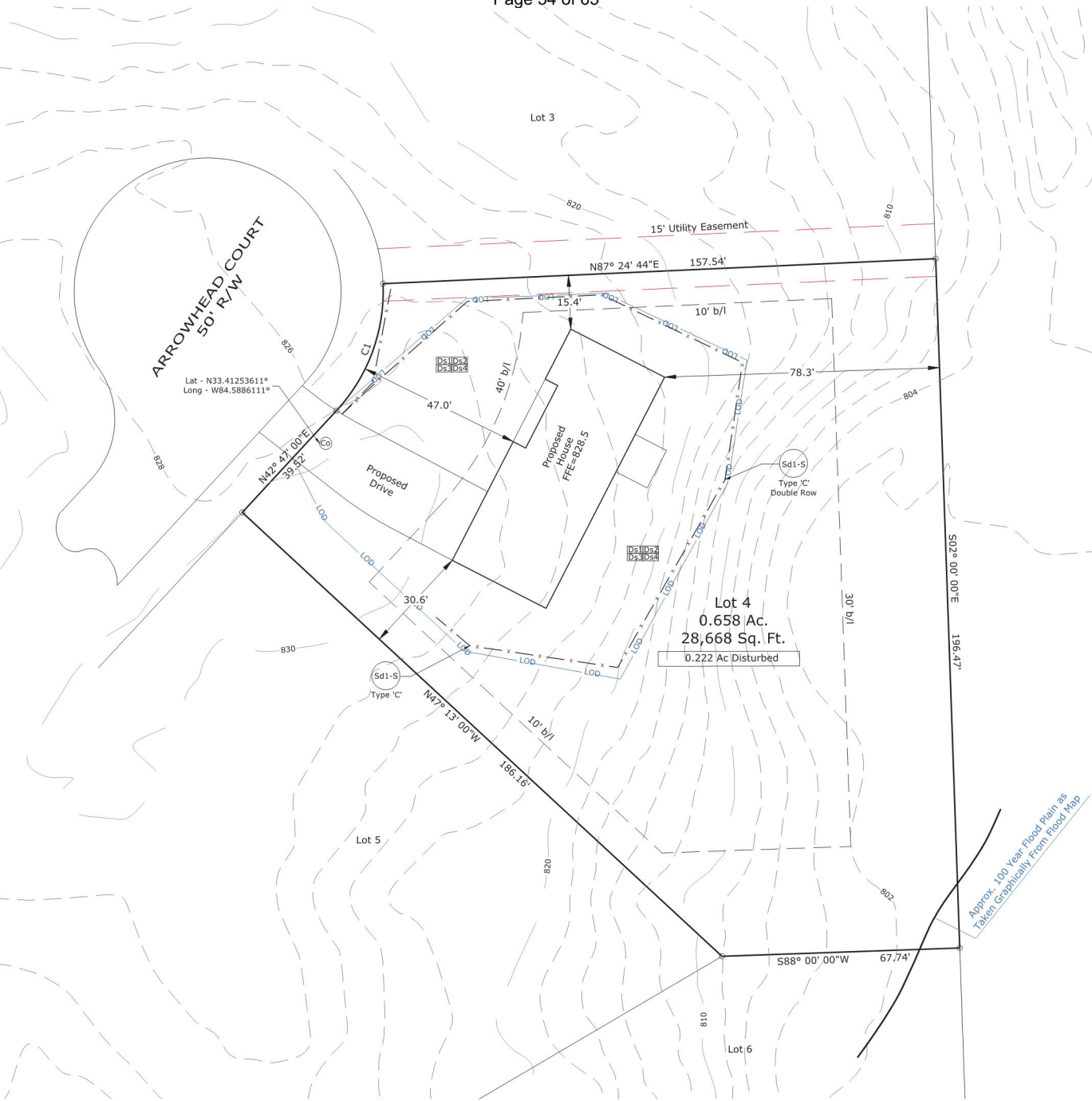
There are no budget impacts to the variance approval or disapproval.

ATTACHMENTS



Figure 1: House under construction at 102 Arrowhead Ct





Note:

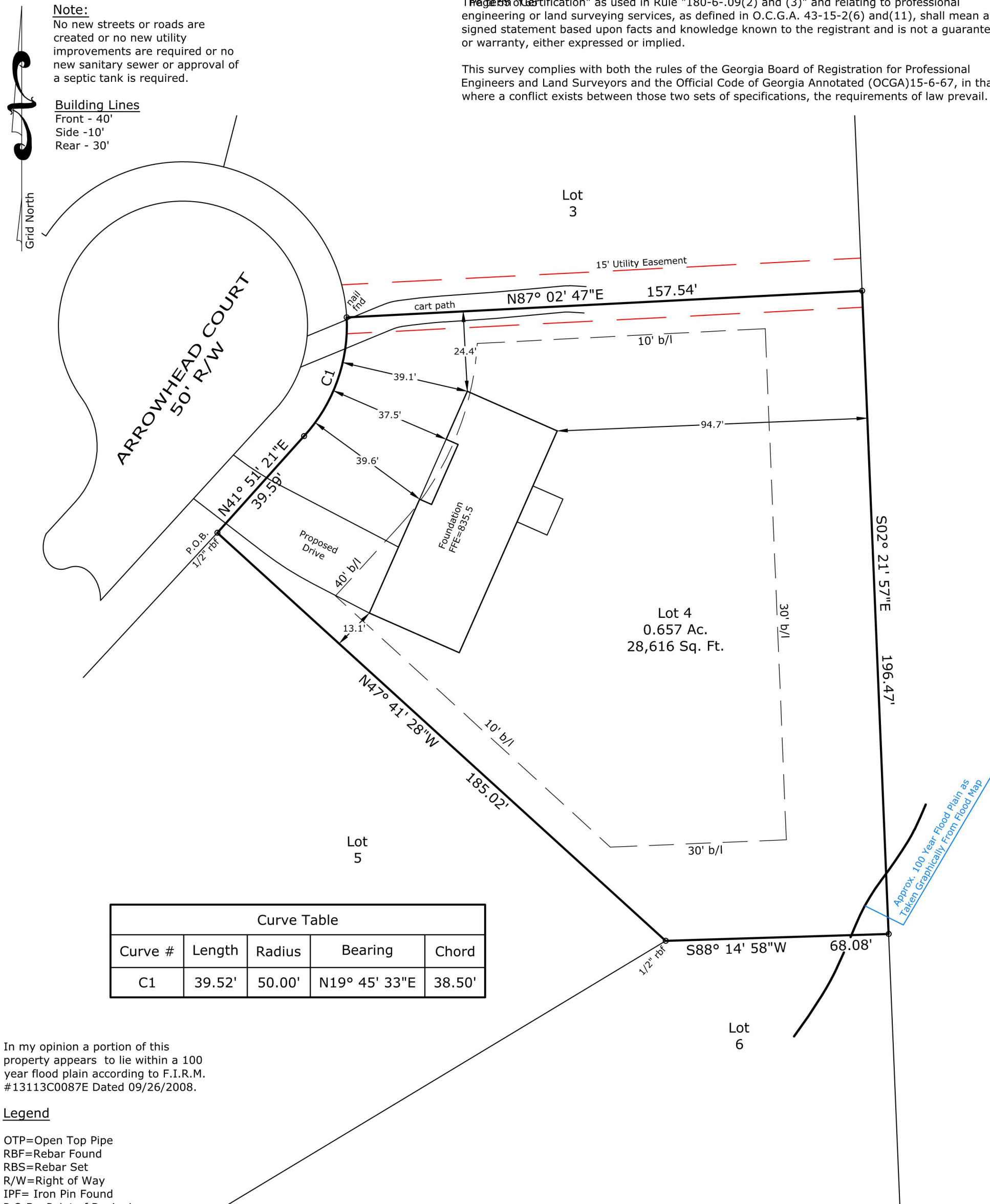
No new streets or roads are created or no new utility improvements are required or no new sanitary sewer or approval of a septic tank is required.

Building Lines

Front - 40'
Side -10'
Rear - 30'

The term "Certification" as used in Rule "180-6-.09(2) and (3)" and relating to professional engineering or land surveying services, as defined in O.C.G.A. 43-15-2(6) and(11), shall mean a signed statement based upon facts and knowledge known to the registrant and is not a guarantee or warranty, either expressed or implied.

This survey complies with both the rules of the Georgia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA)15-6-67, in that where a conflict exists between those two sets of specifications, the requirements of law prevail.



Curve Table				
Curve #	Length	Radius	Bearing	Chord
C1	39.52'	50.00'	N19° 45' 33"E	38.50'

In my opinion a portion of this property appears to lie within a 100 year flood plain according to F.I.R.M. #13113C0087E Dated 09/26/2008.

Legend

OTP=Open Top Pipe
RBF=Rebar Found
RBS=Rebar Set
R/W=Right of Way
IPF= Iron Pin Found
P.O.B.=Point of Beginning
B/L=Building Line
D.E.=Drainage Easement
N/F=Now or Formerly
F.W.P.D.=Field Work Performed Date
⊗=Gas Valve
⊗=Water Meter
⊗=Utility Pole
⊗=Drop Inlet
⊗=Fire Hydrant
⊗=Light Pole
—X—=Fence
⊗=Drainage Manhole
—OHE—=Over Head Electric Line

Closure Data

Field closure=1'IN 10,000+
Angle point error=< 20"
Equipment used=Topcon 3005W,
Sokkia SX, & Topcon hyper GA GPS System
adjustment method=Compass rule
Plat closure=1'IN 100,000+

This survey does not constitute a title search by surveyor. All information regarding record easements, adjoiners and other documents that might affect the quality of title to tract shown were not supplied to this office.

Declaration is made to original purchaser of the survey. Any use by third parties is at their own risk. Survey is valid only if print has original seal and original signature of surveyor.

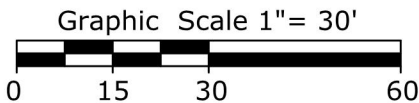
Surveyor's Certificate:

As required by subsection (d) of O.C.G.A. Section 15-6-67, this plat has been prepared by a land surveyor and approved by all applicable local jurisdictions for recording as evidenced by approval certificates, signatures, stamps, or statements hereon. Such approvals or affirmations should be confirmed with the appropriate governmental bodies by any purchaser or user of this plat as to intended use of any parcel. Furthermore, the undersigned land surveyor certifies that this plat complies with the minimum technical standards for property surveys in Georgia as set forth in the rules and regulations of the Georgia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and as set forth in O.C.G.A. Section 15-6-67.

BY: GA R.L.S. Ronald T. Godwin

2696
License NO.

05/26/2020
Date



Prepared For:				Plat/Deed Book	Page:
Greg Hayes				P.B. 8	67
Subdivision: Lake Peachtree Subdivision Section 14				Address: 102 Arrowhead Court	
Lot: 4 Blk 'K'		Land Lot: 131	District: 7th	County: Fayette County, Georgia	
Scale: 1" = 30'		F.W.P.D.: 05/20/20	Date: 05/26/20	Drawn By: RTG Job No: 19-168	

FOUR CORNERS SURVEYING
P.O. BOX 15 Tyrone, GA 30290 770-560-3910 & 770-823-9377
FOUR_CORNERS@BELLSOUTH.NET

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Al Yougel, Director
Keep Peachtree City Beautiful, Inc.
Kelly Bush, Assistant Finance Director

DATE: July 6, 2020

SUBJECT: FY2021 Keep Peachtree City Beautiful, Inc.
July 16, 2020 City Council Agenda

Recommendation:

That Council approve the fiscal year 2021 budget for Keep Peachtree City Beautiful, Inc. (KPTCB).

Discussion:

As part of the intergovernmental agreement between the City of Peachtree City and Keep Peachtree City Beautiful, a 501(c)(3) and a component unit of the City beginning in fiscal year 2012, an annual budget for the organization must be presented to Council. Attached please find a copy of the fiscal year 2021 budget for your approval.

Budget Impact:

The waste haulers franchise fees included in this budget of \$42,800 agrees with the City's prior year franchise fee collections and quarterly disbursements to KPTCB recorded in a City Special Revenue Fund.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

KB/Keep Peachtree City Beautiful

Keep Peachtree City Beautiful
Fiscal Year 2021
October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021

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		Current FY2020	Proposed FY2021	\$ Amount Variance	% Variance
REVENUE					
Waste Haulers Franchise Fees		\$ 43,600.00	\$ 42,800.00	\$ (800.00)	-2%
Recyclables/Fees		\$ 10,736.00	\$ 5,321.00	\$ (5,415.00)	-50%
Litter/Compost Contract		\$ 50,370.00	\$ 50,370.00	\$ -	0%
Cart Path Litter/Trash		\$ 45,760.00	\$ 45,760.00	\$ -	0%
Recycle PTC Subsidy		\$ 6,430.00	\$ 6,430.00	\$ -	0%
Total Revenue		\$ 156,896.00	\$ 150,681.00	\$ (6,215.00)	-4%
EXPENDITURES					
		Current FY2020	Proposed FY2021	\$ Amount Variance	% Variance
Purchased/Contracted Services:					
Professional Services	Tax/990 Preparation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Contract Services	Bin Pulls	\$ 39,770.00	\$ 33,600.00	\$ (6,170.00)	-16%
Repairs & Maint Equipment		\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	0%
Repairs & Maint Vehicles	Trucks	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	0%
Rental/Lease	Cubsmart	\$ 2,520.00	\$ 2,580.00	\$ 60.00	2%
	Cardboard Compactor	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ -	0%
	Office/Utilities	\$ 600.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 1,600.00	267%
Insurance	Dir/Officer	\$ 750.00	\$ 725.00	\$ (25.00)	-3%
	Worker's Comp	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,600.00	\$ (200.00)	-11%
	General Liability	\$ 730.00	\$ 730.00	\$ -	0%
	Other	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ -	0%
Communications	Verizon	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ -	0%
Printing & Duplication		\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00	\$ -	0%
Postage	Office	\$ 180.00	\$ 120.00	\$ (60.00)	-33%
Travel	Other	\$ 425.00	\$ -	\$ (425.00)	-100%
Dues & Fees	KAB	\$ 200.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 50.00	25%
	Other	\$ 175.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 275.00	157%
Contract Labor		\$ 88,800.00	\$ 88,800.00	\$ -	0%
Total Purchased/Contracted Services		\$ 145,500.00	\$ 140,605.00	\$ (4,895.00)	-3%
Supplies:					
Office Supplies		\$ 800.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 100.00	13%
Operating Supplies	Materials	\$ 3,076.00	\$ 3,076.00	\$ -	0%
Gasoline		\$ 5,320.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ (520.00)	-10%
Small Tools & Equipment		\$ 1,100.00	\$ 500.00	\$ (600.00)	-55%
Uniforms	Shirts/Vests	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 800.00	\$ (300.00)	-27%
Total Supplies		\$ 11,396.00	\$ 10,076.00	\$ (1,320.00)	-12%
Total Expenditures		\$ 156,896.00	\$ 150,681.00	\$ (6,215.00)	-4%



MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Peachtree City CVB Board of Directors
Executive Director

DATE: July 10, 2020

SUBJECT: FY2021 Proposed Budget - Peachtree City Convention & Visitors Bureau

July 16, 2020 City Council Agenda

Recommendation:

That Council approve the fiscal year 2021 budget for the Peachtree City Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB).

Discussion:

The Peachtree City CVB Board of Directors met on Friday, July 10, 2020 in a special called meeting and approved the FY2021 Proposed Budget. Attached please find a copy of the fiscal year 2021 budget for your approval.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

KB/CVB

05/20/2020

BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
ESTIMATED REVENUES							
CHARGES FOR SERVICES							
120-0000-34-6900	RENTAL INCOME						
120-0000-34-7300	EVENT REVENUE	55,000	13,336	13,336		(55,000)	(100.00)
	HOPS AND PROPS WINE FEST						
120-0000-34-7350	VENDOR FEES						
	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	55,000	13,336	13,336		(55,000)	(100.00)
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE							
120-0000-38-9000	OTHER REVENUE	250	87	250	250		
120-0000-38-9003	OTHER-MERCHANDISE SALES	20,000	10,461	11,000	10,000	(10,000)	(50.00)
	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	20,250	10,548	11,250	10,250	(10,000)	(49.38)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
120-0000-39-1127	OPERATING TRNSFR PRIMARY GOVT	745,784	310,893	381,823	372,892	(372,892)	(50.00)
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	745,784	310,893	381,823	372,892	(372,892)	(50.00)
	TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES	821,034	334,777	406,409	383,142	(437,892)	(53.33)
APPROPRIATIONS							
PERSONNEL SERVICES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS							
120-7540-51-2901	CELL PHONE STIPEND		84	84			
	PERSONNEL SERVICES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		84	84			
PURCHASED & CONTRACTED SERVICES							
120-7540-52-1200	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	10,000	8,940	13,616	11,352	1,352	13.52
	CRM LICENSING			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 946 = 11,352		
120-7540-52-1225	PROFESSIONAL SERV.-AUDITORS	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		
	AUDIT SERVICES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 5000 = 5,000		
120-7540-52-1230	PROFESSIONAL SERV.-LEGAL	5,000				(5,000)	(100.00)
120-7540-52-1240	TECHNICAL SERVICES	34,089	16,614	24,087	20,092	(13,997)	(41.06)
	MONTHLY WEBSITE			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 325 = 3,900		

05/20/2020

BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
	WEBSITE SUPPORT			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 1000 = 12,000		
	ADOBE CREATIVE CLOUD			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 1500 = 1,500		
	CONTRACT IT SERVICES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 2500 = 2,500		
	SCREENCLOUD VIDEO SERV			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 16 = 192		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				20,092		
120-7540-52-1245	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - 401(K)						
120-7540-52-1303	GIS TECHNICAL SERVICES		3,436	9,391	9,391	9,391	
	ESRI GIS SOFTWARE SUBSCRIPTION			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 3500 = 3,500		
	GIS TECHNICAL SERVICES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 5891 = 5,891		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				9,391		
120-7540-52-1304	TECHNICAL SERVICES - ALLOCATED				4,226	4,226	
	CISCO UMBRELLA			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 277 = 277		
	MAILCHANNELS(PROXY)			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 239 = 239		
	SOFTWARE PATCHING			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 224 = 224		
	MALWARE SOFTWARE			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 269 = 269		
	VIRUS SOFTWARE			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 272 = 272		
	PC MANAGEMENT			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 221 = 221		
	SECURITY AUDIT			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 218 = 218		
	BARRACUDA (WEB FILTER)			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 205 = 205		
	BARRACUDA (SPAM FILTER)			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 185 = 185		
	BARRACUDA (EMAIL ARCHIVER)			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 182 = 182		
	SERVER/FIREWALL HOST BASED SECURITY			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 260 = 260		

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BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
	IDS MAINTENANCE			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 252 = 252		
	EXCHANGE LOAD BALANCER			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 264 = 264		
	SECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 264 = 264		
	CISCO WEBEX			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 300 = 300		
	SPAM TITAN (SPAM FILTER)			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 264 = 264		
	TWO FACTOR AUTHENTICATION/VPN			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 330 = 330		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				4,226		
120-7540-52-2250	REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE-BLDG	10,000	380	380		(10,000)	(100.00)
120-7540-52-2275	REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE-VEHICLES	3,500		500	1,750	(1,750)	(50.00)
	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 1750 = 1,750		
120-7540-52-2302	RENTALS - LEASED VEHICLES	6,098	3,557	6,098	6,098		
	LEASED VEHICLE MONTHLY LEASE			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 508.15 = 6,098		
120-7540-52-2320	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	4,935	3,192	4,882	4,320	(615)	(12.46)
	POSTAGE MACHINE			0 @ 0 = 0	4 @ 232 = 928		
	CLOVER MACHINE			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 60 = 720		
	COPIER LEASE			0 @ 0 = 0	12 @ 181 = 2,172		
	COPIES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 500 = 500		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				4,320		
120-7540-52-2351	RENTAL - OFFICE SPACE	42,898	28,411	42,898	44,038	1,140	2.66
	OFFICE LEASE (OCT - MARCH)			0 @ 0 = 0	6 @ 3621.6 = 21,730		
	OFFICE LEASE (APRIL - SEPT)			0 @ 0 = 0	6 @ 3718.08 = 22,308		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				44,038		
120-7540-52-3100	LIABILITY INSURANCE	1,963				(1,963)	(100.00)
120-7540-52-3200	COMMUNICATIONS	7,536	6,410	11,000	9,221	1,685	22.36
	BIRCH COMMUNICATIONS (CITY REIMB)			0 @ 0	1 @ 87		

05/20/2020

BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
				= 0	= 87		
	AT&T (CITY REIMB)			0 @ 0	1 @ 1598		
				= 0	= 1,598		
	NULINK			0 @ 0	12 @ 620		
				= 0	= 7,440		
	OPEX			0 @ 0	12 @ 8		
				= 0	= 96		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				9,221		
120-7540-52-3300	ADVERTISING	215,000	153,294	168,997	33,138	(181,862)	(84.59)
	ADVERTISING			0 @ 0	1 @ 33138		
				= 0	= 33,138		
120-7540-52-3400	PRINTING & BINDING	17,000	10,471	11,000	5,500	(11,500)	(67.65)
	PRINTING			0 @ 0	1 @ 5500		
				= 0	= 5,500		
120-7540-52-3450	POSTAGE	10,000	529	1,000	500	(9,500)	(95.00)
120-7540-52-3600	DUES & FEES	19,947	14,484	16,351	9,090	(10,857)	(54.43)
	ATLANTA METRO TRAVEL ASSOC			0 @ 0	1 @ 225		
				= 0	= 225		
	SMITH TRAVEL REPORT			0 @ 0	1 @ 3700		
				= 0	= 3,700		
	SOUTHEAST TOURISM SOCIETY			0 @ 0	1 @ 835		
				= 0	= 835		
	DESTINATIONS INTERNATIONAL			0 @ 0	1 @ 1530		
				= 0	= 1,530		
	GA ASSOC OF CVB'S MEMBERSHIP			0 @ 0	1 @ 950		
				= 0	= 950		
	US TRAVEL ASSOCIATION			0 @ 0	1 @ 1850		
				= 0	= 1,850		
	GL # FOOTNOTE TOTAL:				9,090		
120-7540-52-3700	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	30,500	3,519	3,519		(30,500)	(100.00)
	GOVERNORS CONFERENCE						
	GACVB WINTER MEETING						
	SOUTHEAST TOURISM						
	DESTINATIONS INTERNATIONAL (EXEC DIR)						
	SIMPLEVIEW CONFERENCE						
	MARKETING COLLEGE						
	PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY OF AMERICA - GOVERNMENT						
	PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY OF AMERICA TOUR AND TRAVEL						
	GA CVB'S SALES ACADEMY						

05/20/2020

BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
120-7540-52-3701	TRADE SHOWS	45,000	48,355	48,542		(45,000)	(100.00)
	MEETING PLANNERS INTERNATIONAL						
	COLLOBORATE						
	RENDEZVOUS SOUTH						
	YOUR MILITARY REUNION						
	CONNECT						
	NATIONAL TOUR ASSOCIATION						
	TRADE SHOW SPONSORSHIP						
120-7540-52-3900	OTHER		92	92			
120-7540-52-3901	MERCHANT FEES	1,000	664	1,000	500	(500)	(50.00)
	MERCHANT FEES MERCHANDISE SALES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 500 = 500		
120-7540-52-3950	CONTRACT LABOR	359,997	205,945	282,426	221,101	(138,896)	(38.58)
	PURCHASED & CONTRACTED SERVICES	829,463	513,293	650,779	385,317	(444,146)	(53.55)
SUPPLIES							
120-7540-53-1150	OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,000	1,041	1,100	2,000	(2,000)	(50.00)
	OFFICE SUPPLIES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 2000 = 2,000		
120-7540-53-1175	OPERATING SUPPLIES	20,000	17,190	17,140	7,500	(12,500)	(62.50)
	PROMOTIONAL SUPPLIES			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 7500 = 7,500		
120-7540-53-1180	COMPUTER SUPPLIES	5,000	945	945	1,000	(4,000)	(80.00)
	TONER			0 @ 0 = 0	1 @ 1000 = 1,000		
120-7540-53-1270	GASOLINE	1,000	161	250	250	(750)	(75.00)
120-7540-53-1590	COST OF INVENTORY SOLD	15,000	7,422	7,022	7,500	(7,500)	(50.00)
120-7540-53-3500	TRAVEL	2,500	240	240	500	(2,000)	(80.00)
	SUPPLIES	47,500	26,999	26,697	18,750	(28,750)	(60.53)
OTHER COSTS							
120-7540-57-2030	TOURISM EVENTS	106,500	14,259	14,259		(106,500)	(100.00)
	AMPHITHEATER SPONSOR						
	SPORTS GRANTS						
	HOPS AND PROPS						
	WINE FEST						
	OTHER FESTIVALS						
	HOST TRADE SHOWS						

05/20/2020

BUDGET REPORT FOR PEACHTREE CITY CVB
Calculations as of 09/30/2020

GL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2019-20 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019-20 ACTIVITY THRU 09/30/20	2019-20 PROJECTED ACTIVITY	2020-21 REQUESTED BUDGET	2020-21 Requested AMT CHANGE	2020-21 Requested % CHANGE
	FAM TOURS						
	SITE VISITS						
120-7540-57-9100	CONTINGENCY	14,360				(14,360)	(100.00)
	OTHER COSTS	120,860	14,259	14,259		(120,860)	(100.00)
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS		997,823	554,635	691,819	404,067	(593,756)	(59.51)
NET OF REVENUES/APPROPRIATIONS - FUND 120		(176,789)	(219,858)	(285,410)	(20,925)	155,864	(88.16)
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE		353,569	353,569	353,569	46,150	(285,410)	(80.72)
ENDING FUND BALANCE		176,780	133,711	68,159	25,225	(129,546)	(73.28)
ENDING FUND BALANCE LESS INVENTORY				46,150			

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Paul J. Salvatore, Financial Services Director 

DATE: July 10, 2020

SUBJECT: Public Hearing – FY 2021 Budget

July 16, 2020 City Council Meeting

Recommendation:

Hold public hearing to gain input from public regarding the FY 2021 proposed budget.

Discussion:

Per O.C.G.A. 36-81-5, the City is required to hold a public hearing at which time any persons wishing to be heard on the proposed budget may appear. Staff will present a brief Powerpoint presentation describing highlights of the proposed budget, and will be prepared to answer questions.

Budgetary Impact:

N/A