



**CITY COUNCIL OF PEACHTREE CITY
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
JANUARY 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. Election and Oath of Office of Mayor Pro-tem
 - IV. Announcements, Awards, Special Recognition
 - Recognize John Bruschetti, Fire Dept. – 15 Years of Service
 - Recognize Ellece Brown, Human Resources – 10 Years of Service
 - V. 2020 State of the City Address
 - VI. Public Comment
 - VII. Agenda Changes
 - VIII. Minutes
 - December 3, 2019, Workshop Minutes
 - December 12, 2019, Regular Meeting Minutes
 - IX. Quarterly Reports
 - X. Consent Agenda
 - 1. Consider Indemnification of Public Officials
 - 2. Consider Legal Organ – Fayette County News
 - 3. Consider Alcohol License – Positano's Pizza, 300 City Circle, Suite 1520
 - 4. Consider Acceptance of Safety Grant and Liability Management Grant from GMA
 - 5. Consider FY 2020 Budget Adjustments – Personnel
 - 6. Consider FY 2020 Budget Adjustment – Capital Projects
 - 7. Consider FY 2020 Budget Adjustment – ARC Grant for LCI Study
 - 8. Consider Elimination and Replacement of Position in Grounds Maintenance Department
 - 9. Consider Bid for Bridlepath Lane Headwall Repair – McLeRoy, Inc.
 - XI. Old Agenda Items
 - GDOT Presentation – SR 74/SR 54 Displaced Left Turn
 - XII. New Agenda Items
 - XIII. Council/Staff Topics
 - XIV. Executive Session
 - XV. Adjourn

City Council of Peachtree City
Workshop Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, December 3, 2019
3:30 p.m.

The Mayor and Council of Peachtree City met in a work session on Tuesday, December 3, 2019. Mayor Vanessa Fleisch called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m. Others attending: Terry Ernst, Mike King, Kevin Madden, and Phil Prebor.

The purpose of the workshop was to discuss these items – Council-Staff roles and expectations to ensure functional Council-Manager governing, and to identify and prioritize short and medium term goals to set the direction for Council and staff's work.

Council-Staff roles and expectations to ensure functional Council-Manager governing

City Manager Jon Rorie said he was responsible for 25 different line departments and to keep them moving in the right direction. No department was more important than the other. Collectively, all the departments were here to produce results. The question was what results were wanted. There were obvious answers, but there were smaller variables that he wanted to share while trying to identify and prioritize short- and medium-term goals for staff to pursue on behalf of Council and the citizenry.

Rorie briefly discussed the Council/Manager form of government, the City's mission, roles, and goals.

Rorie reviewed the City's Mission Statement:

*The Mayor, Council Members and Employees of the City of Peachtree City recognize that our primary responsibility is to provide **high quality services** to our residents.*

We are therefore committed to:

- Ensuring residents a safe and healthy environment in which to live, work and enjoy leisure time*
- Providing consistency in the delivery of municipal services in a fiscally responsible manner*
- Responding in a courteous, timely, and effective manner to the expressed needs, concerns, and expectations of our residents*
- Promoting a sense of community through family oriented activities and citizen involvement.*

Rorie said, "high quality services" depended on a person's perspective and what was important to them. What the residents felt was important should be considered; however, the City could not be all things to all people at all times. They would never meet the expectations of 100% of the citizens because they each had a different worldview.

Sometimes, the City had to say "no" when it came to responding in courteous, timely, and effective manner to the expressed needs, concerns, and expectations of residents because they could not be all things to all people at all times, Rorie said. The resources had to be balanced when they were allocated.

Rorie reviewed the sections of the City Charter that dealt with Council-Staff roles and the expectations to ensure functional Council-Manager governing. He noted that under the Council-Manager form of government, the responsibility rested with him and staff to carry out/execute

public policy that was determined by City Council. Council had no role in personnel functions or the day-to-day operational component. Council's role was to set the public policy and what it looked like at a macro level, so staff could begin to take the administrative tactics and strategies to make the public policy a reality.

Rorie said that while they could not be all things to all people at the same time, they also wanted to be consistent. What was most important depended on a person's worldview. He continued that there had been courageous conversations regarding what was politically acceptable and administratively sustainable, and those topics had included playgrounds, multi-use paths, library books, veteran services, senior services, streetlights, deer, aquatic centers, pickleball courts vs. tennis courts, karate classes (subsidized competition), recreational user fees, solid waste/recycling, traffic, signs and the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), and pansies. Code Enforcement was another area where there had to be courageous conversation, as the City was facing expiring restricted covenants in neighborhoods and an aging community.

Rorie referred to the quadrant process used by Stephen Covey in *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People* to determine what tasks were urgent and which were not, asking those at the meeting what they would do with employees spending all their time on trivia, busy work, and time-wasters. The City recruited employees to produce and provide results. They wanted to retain those employees. There was a catch when an item on a goal list came up in Quadrant 4, depending on how that person saw it. Everyone had "goof off" time, but that was not where a person should dwell or spend all their time. Rorie said he needed to spend his time on things that were important, but not urgent. Quadrant 2 (Not Urgent) included prevention, production capacity activities, relationship building, recognizing opportunities, and planning and research. Focusing on those activities helped build relationships with other governments and organizations because that was how the City began navigating results production. Staff spent time on urgent activities (Quadrant 1), which included crises, pressing problems, and deadline-driven projects, but time was needed on Quadrant 2 activities to prepare for the urgent needs. Putting things in writing helped put things in perspective. He noted staff was constantly trying to balance spending time on things that mattered a lot and things that did not matter.

Rorie continued that there were approximately 100 lots in the Hip Pocket Road area that were not connected to the sewer system, and the question was how to do that. Rorie asked if this was an issue the City wanted to tackle, and if so, what should be the first step.

Another issue under Public Improvement Assessments was the stormwater system in Village on the Green subdivision, which had 66 homes. For lack of a better term, Rorie called it a private subdivision. Staff met with those residents recently, and the conversation had revolved around aging and fixed income. Every stormwater pipe in the subdivision was privately owned, and a portion of the pipes were severely corroded. This subdivision was a micro-view of the City as a whole, Rorie pointed out. The cost to rehabilitate the pipes in the subdivision was \$250,000 in today's dollars. The pipes could be fixed today or they could kick the can down the road and pay more to fix the problem. Some of the corroded pipes ran under roads in the subdivision, which could cause a sinkhole. The homeowners also paid property taxes and stormwater fees. Village on the Green was not the only subdivision that owned their streets. City Engineer Dave Borkowski confirmed there were around 22 privately-owned streets in the City. Rorie said this was a public policy decision in his opinion. A decision made today could create a ripple effect in the future, and he asked what could be done today to address this issue as public policy, knowing that there would be those who supported the policy, those who disagreed, and those who would be ambivalent to the public policy initiative.

Rorie continued that the City's charter allowed Council to assess the homeowners so the pipes could be fixed. The cost for 66 homes would be \$3,800 per house, or \$760 annually over a five-year period for a 50-year return on investment in a private subdivision.

Rorie asked Council what should be done for both the sewer and stormwater issues and whether the City should take over responsibility in the future.

Fleisch said she wanted to put context into the goal setting and lists. When something was crossed off a list that meant something had been accomplished. Several years ago, a man looking to relocate his business visited the City and said that Peachtree City looked like a city people used to care about. She recalled that, in 2009, most of Public Works had gone away due to a reduction in force. There was a list of items that suffered because of that. In addition to that, Fleisch said an argument could be made that maintenance had not been done 10 years prior to that time, adding that 416 park acres did not take care of themselves.

The economy had melted down in 2008, Fleisch continued, and as a result, property values fell. When 80% of the City's economy came from residential properties, the residential tax base went down. There were also empty storefronts, and some businesses left or closed.

There was not an inventory of everything in the City when Fleisch was first elected to City Council in 2010. In 2016, IMS Paving (Infrastructure Management Services) had done that, counting all the signs, curbing, gutters, and roadway assets. She noted the City had 4,860 signs estimated at \$1.3 million. The roadway assets were valued at \$206,597,567.71.

Fleisch and Rorie briefly discussed the 2011 and 2014 Facilities Authority bonds and what had been accomplished. Council's first big list of goals had been done in 2014. A traffic analysis on SR 54 West from Willowbend Road to MacDuff Parkway had been on that list. The new Lake Peachtree spillway had not been included on the list, but the problems with the spillway were discovered, and the new spillway had to be constructed. There was also work done at Kedron Fieldhouse because of fire due to arson.

This year's budget for paving was \$1.8 million from the General Fund and \$3 million from the 2017 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) for 13 of the City's 192 miles of roadway, Fleisch said. The City was paying the price for 20 years of neglect, and maintenance cost more today. The SPLOST would run out in 2023. She questioned where the City would get the additional funding.

The widening of the golf cart bridge over Lake Peachtree on SR 54 was considered a luxury by some, but the pilings would need replacement in 15 years, Fleisch said. They could not widen the bridge without replacing the pilings.

The village concept was not going away, Fleisch stated, but residents could not define the concept. There were commercial areas that were hubs for the villages. Office space was 91% full, industrial space was 98% full, and retail occupancy was at 94% for the third quarter of 2019, she pointed out.

Federal money would help pay for the continuous flow intersection (CFI) [now called a displaced left turn (DLT)] planned for the SR 54/SR 74 intersection. Fleisch noted the City had not asked for a dime, while most federal grants required a local match. The City needed to make the land work better for the City. One of Council's goals in 2014 was to work better with the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), which was the funnel for the \$9 million for the CFI project, which Fleisch stated was a "big deal." The City received a \$128,000 grant for a Livable Centers Initiative (LCI) study that would look at over 400 acres in the City's center and redevelopment.

The City needed to consolidate its park areas, and the Community Garden's move from its former location on Kelly Drive to Glenloch Recreation Center was part of that plan, Fleisch continued. She noted that that no one had reported the lease for the garden was up three years ago. The people who managed the Community Garden were happy with the move. They were still looking at how to save money on the parks and across the City. The projects had been crossed off that were included in the 2011 and 2014 facilities bonds, plus the unanticipated replacement of the Lake Peachtree spillway.

Frank Destadio, Planning Commission chair, said the City had not done a good job of telling people what was happening. Many residents did not see the Lake Peachtree spillway as a positive or the village concept as a problem. They did not attend meetings. The print edition of one of the local newspapers had been lost, and people were not reading it online. Residents were concerned. There was information that people needed to hear, but the word was not getting out.

Rorie said there was no single right answer to getting the information out to the public. Council had been saying the same thing. Public Information Officer/City Clerk Betsy Tyler and Public Communications Specialist Mark Maguire were working hard to tell the City's story. Regardless of the City's best effort, they would still not reach the public at large. They were doing their best, and they were trying to do better.

Identify and prioritize short and medium term goals to set the direction for Council and staff's work

Rorie stated that lists were powerful tools. They allowed the City to do things and deal with things. He asked Council for their suggestions first, then asked staff to provide their input. Rank, role, and responsibility was important because any goal without an action plan was a dream. Direction and prioritization was necessary for staff to take action.

The suggestions included:

1. Establish re-development authority
2. Police Department – look at use of cameras to fight crime, database of registered cameras
3. SR 74/SR 54 intersection – form city transportation group to establish communication with Coweta and ARC, bypass?
4. Need to look at what to do in future about Kedron bubble – replace bubble, permanent structure
5. Start quarterly dialogue between County Commissioners, BOE, municipalities – FCIG
6. Do a plan for McIntosh Trail (SR 74 to Peachtree Parkway/Shakerag), 58 acres, what it could be?
7. Review cart path master plan as it relates to route efficiency, closing gaps, connectivity
8. Hockey rink floor, conditions/options, multi-use
9. Future of Tennis Center
10. Find way to help KPTCB (Keep Peachtree City Beautiful) keep up with paths/areas hard to get to, Path Ambassadors program, including golf cart safety
11. Get rid of Recycling Yard as entry to the south side of City, athletic complex, year and half timeline
12. Huddleston Road to SR 54, maybe have 2 lanes turning left.
13. Grading on Huddleston Road/SR 54?
14. Sewer on Huddleston
15. At grade golf cart crossing on Crosstown, extend behind old car wash, then maybe bridge or tunnel to other side of SR 74

16. Cart path connectivity on SR 54 – cemetery path to Peachtree East, etc.
 17. Future planning for bridge replacements, replacement of SR 54 golf cart bridge – Lake Peachtree
 18. Look at adding/multi-use of tennis/pickleball courts
 19. Lake Peachtree – floating dock at Spyglass Island, ADA accessible, Drake Field/ACP floating dock/kayak launch
 20. Flat Creek golf cart path – continue path on west side to keep golf carts from having to cross road several times
 21. Public Works relocation
 22. Keep working on improving communications – Hot Topics, FAQs, City Manager Corner
 23. Forum for questions
 24. Flashing left turn arrows
 25. Move municipal election to even-numbered years
 26. Change façade on buildings that need sealing
 27. Modernizing development processes and ordinances
 28. Locally incentivized economic development
 29. Communication, get word out to local businesses, residents about meeting, hotel, and convention space in City
 30. Consolidate/relocate Public Works
 31. Bring GIS into work order system
 32. Use GIS more
 33. Risk Management Claims – put it available online for citizens
 34. Need more functionality in BS&A or other program for HR
 35. Police – move forward with cameras/License Plate Readers/traffic counters
 36. Plans to look at lighting upgrades at Recreation facilities
 37. Working on asset management system, locators on cart path
 38. Partner software to BS&A for different areas
 39. Fire Department expansion
- FACILITY EXPANSION
40. Police Department expansion – impact fees
 41. Metal buildings – storage
 42. Digitizing plans
 43. Land acquisition
 44. Future dredging of Lake Peachtree
 45. Program signalization at Peachtree Parkway/World Drive
 46. Funding to replace K9 officer (dog)
 47. Work with other entities on SR 74/I-85

Rorie briefly discussed facility expansion, noting that closing the Recycling Yard at Meade Field/Rockaway Road was one of the items on the list. It was a prime piece of real estate to be used as a dump, and it should be a priority. The Fire Department expansion to Wilksmoor Village was another priority. The City had received impact fees for the expansion of the Police Department. They were looking at what they were trying to do rather than value engineering the project. More storage was needed than the basement at McIntosh Place. He noted that an elevator shaft had been added during that building's renovation. The basement could be finished out as usable space, and an elevator could be installed. The basement was also used as a shop for the Facilities staff, and that would need to be relocated along with the storage space. Land acquisition was important in order to relocate or consolidate City facilities.

There was a break from approximately 5:30 – 5:45 p.m.

After the break, Rorie and Council went over the list to add his input, to see if any of the items were included in budget or on the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) or Public Improvement Projects (PIP) lists, and to see if any of the items worked together.

1. Establish re-development authority

Rorie confirmed that Council wanted a group that would look at redevelopment, Community Improvement Districts (CIDs), and different funding mechanisms. He stressed that Council was not talking about a development authority. Redevelopment, CIDs, and LCIs could begin to blend together to look at the future. Multiple items on the list could be blended.

Prebor asked Rorie if the list could be categorized. Rorie said they would work on it at a staff level and bring it back to Council at the December 12 special called meeting.

Ernst asked if a redevelopment authority would be a permanent group. Rorie said terminology mattered, and this would not be a board that was legislatively driven.

2. Police Department – look at use of cameras to fight crime, database of registered cameras

Rorie said he did not support registering/using private cameras. People could voluntarily register their cameras, but he did not support the Police Department accessing private cameras to use as a tool. There was a fine line between using cameras to find suspicious vehicles and public access/use and private access/use. If it was a public camera, then the Police Department would have that access. Prebor asked Rorie to explain the difference. Rorie said it was fine to use a license plate reader when looking for vehicles used in criminal acts, but not to count the number of Coweta County drivers driving on SR 54.

Madden asked who would have access to the information collected by the camera. Assistant Chief Stan Pye said the City had to make sure to block access to the public camera system. The City of Brookhaven used private cameras that were tied into the public cameras, and they wanted to model the City's use after Brookhaven since that city had already gone through the pitfalls of using private cameras to augment the public system. The ability to hack into any system these days was very easy, Pye continued. The cameras would be great, but they were also only as good as the lighting.

King asked whether information on uninsured motorists would be relayed to a patrol officer. Pye said it was not entrapment, and they were traveling on a public thoroughfare. It was public information. King asked about expired tags. Rorie said it was easy to write these things down, but it was difficult to roll it out when looking at legal, administrative, and contractual requirements.

Pye noted that just the day prior to the meeting officers had solved a high-profile burglary in the City, well over \$250,000 had taken, because of tag readers. Rorie reiterated that cameras would be used a crime-fighting tool, not to weaponize the Police Department against the citizenry.

3. SR 74/SR 54 intersection – form city transportation group to establish communication with Coweta and ARC, bypass?

Rorie said plans moved forward at a snail's pace. Any improvements at the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)-owned intersection depended on how they fit with state funds. Fayette

County had a countywide transportation group that met regularly, and the City's representative was Shayne Robinson. Council would soon be asked to adopt a resolution in favor of County's transportation plan. One of the components for consideration would be to establish a regional transportation group, Rorie said. He would be glad to meet with Coweta County and the Three Rivers Regional Commission, but they had to bring money to the table. Any goal without an action plan and without responsibility was nothing but a dream. An under/overpass would cost \$50 million, and the City's share of any federal funds would be up to 20% or \$10 million. There were no "good" times for traffic improvements at that intersection. The conversation needed to continue.

4. *Need to look at what to do in future about Kedron bubble – replace bubble, permanent structure*

Rorie agreed, and he asked Council to be part of an action group to look at the issue going forward, including the consideration of a permanent enclosure. Madden volunteered to assist with a group to look at the issue. Rorie said the bubble replacement was listed as a cash project in the 2024 CIP currently. A timeline was needed for the replacement, as well as a funding mechanism.

5. *Start quarterly dialogue between County Commissioners, BOE, municipalities – FCIG/FCIC*

Rorie reported there was an intergovernmental group of county and municipal entities, the Fayette County Intergovernmental Group or Committee (FCIG/FCIC) that met, and it included the mayors and managers. They were no open public meetings. They generally discussed hot topics. Fleisch noted that much of the coordination between the entities during the 2017 SPLOST was done at those meetings. Rorie said the group came together when there was something to discuss. The entire Council should be included in this kind of group, King said. There should be a structure to make something happen. King referred to with the location of the new Booth Middle School as an example of possible topics, saying that things might have been different if there had been better communication between the entities. Prebor added the idea was to make it an effective group.

6. *Do a plan for McIntosh Trail (SR 74 to Peachtree Parkway/Shakerag), 58 acres, what it could be?*

Rorie said this was one of the fundamental issues in terms of redevelopment. The City had 58 acres in the area. Fleisch suggested it might be a good area for the relocation of the All Children's Playground since it was scheduled for an overhaul this fiscal year. There was no shade at the current location, and the Shakerag area had lots of trees. Rorie said the suggestion was worthy of consideration.

Recreation & Special Events Director Quinn Bledsoe said staff was also looking at reducing/consolidating the number of tot lots, adding that they did not need 26.

7. *Review cart path master plan as it relates to route efficiency, closing gaps, connectivity*

Rorie said crews were working on the access from Crosstown Drive via the tunnel under SR 74 to the Peachtree City Athletic Complex (PAC), including the "Stinky Trail." The crews were starting the clearing at Parkade Court. This was a three-year project. Staff was looking at condemning property for the path on the north side of Crosstown (McDonald's side). Speed and setbacks from the road were issues that factored into paths along state highways. They had to keep out of the state right-of-way and jump a ravine to get from McDonald's to the Police Department. It was a long-term process. A golf cart interstate was referred to in the cart path master plan, and it would

allow carts to travel from SR 54 all the way down Robinson Road to Redwine Road to the tunnel the City was working on with the County that led to the Starr's Mill School Complex. Another project was along Peachtree Parkway North, and some of that project was easy in some areas and difficult in others. The path system was the City's #1 amenity.

8. Hockey rink floor, conditions/options, multi-use

Rorie commented that the hockey rink was a good place for pickleball courts, adding the focus should be on a multi-use facility. The facilities should be multi-use since they were funded by multi-dollars. He asked how much the City was going to spend for a regional hockey program, adding that public policy should be the most good for the most people in Peachtree City. Less than 200 people, including adults, participated in the hockey program, and many were from outside the City, Bledsoe said. Rorie said they needed to look at service levels and question whether the City should support a program that served mainly players from outside the County.

9. Future of Tennis Center

Rorie said he was neither pro nor con on this. The Tennis Center had been funded through bonds issued in the 1990s by the Development Authority of Peachtree City. The City spent an enormous amount on facility maintenance. The numbers for golf and tennis were in decline. The golf courses were privately funded. He asked if the juice was worth the squeeze, again noting the path system was the City's #1 amenity.

10. Find way to help KPTCB (Keep Peachtree City Beautiful) keep up with paths/areas hard to get to, Path Ambassadors program, including golf cart safety

Items 7 and 10 were connected, Rorie said. He had been talking to Police Chief Janet Moon about how to increase/enhance patrols on the system. They discussed the age and training of drivers. Rorie said he would prefer to catch people doing things right on the paths, and the proposed Ambassadors Program would enhance people doing things right to encourage all users to do better. He suggested Council consider paying a stipend to the Auxiliary Police to patrol the path system. They needed to look for the second right answer and be solutions-oriented, maybe have someone patrol and pick-up trash at the same time.

Madden asked how many kids had attended the Police Department's golf cart program. Pye said they had between 90 – 110. They were limited on the classes they could hold because of manpower. Madden suggested looking at possibly allowing teens that had taken the class to drive on the path system before they got their learner's permits.

Rorie asked if someone on Council would champion the proposed safety programs on the path system to help get the citizenry engaged and involved. He suggested they also look at whether liability insurance should be required to operate a golf cart on the path system. He noted the at-grade multi-use path crossings had been painted red to distinguish it from a pedestrian crossing, which had been recommended by one of the Police lieutenants.

11. Get rid of Recycling Yard as entry to the south side of City, athletic complex, year and half timeline

No one disagreed that this should be done, but land acquisition would be needed.

12. Huddleston Road to SR 54, maybe have 2 lanes turning left

13. Grading on Huddleston Road/SR 54?

14. Sewer on Huddleston

Rorie said items 12, 13, and 14 were interconnected. A CID could be established to get sewer on Huddleston Road, as well as getting intersection improvements. The SPLOST would pay for a cart path on Huddleston Road.

At a meeting with GDOT, they had discussed increasing the number of lanes at the Huddleston Road/ SR 54 intersection. The Planterra intersection improvements allowed two left-turn lanes, Prebor said. Rorie asked how they could put three lanes at that intersection, noting there was a business at that intersection. Planning & Community Development Director Robin Cailloux said someone was interested in redeveloping that parcel, but there was no easy sewer access. Cailloux suggested that he talk to the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) about a public/private partnership since private sewer was not allowed in a public right-of-way.

Prebor suggested taking \$20,000 to paint arrows at the Huddleston Road/SR 54 intersection so there would be two left-turn lanes rather than one, which should help with the backup. Prebor said he would take the lead. Rorie said if Prebor would champion the goal, he would support it. Cailloux said this could also be part of the transportation plan in the Livable Center Initiative (LCI).

15. At grade golf cart crossing on Crosstown, extend behind old car wash, then maybe bridge or tunnel to other side of SR 74

As discussed earlier, Rorie said this was a work in progress.

16. Cart path connectivity on SR 54 – cemetery path to Peachtree East, etc.

Rorie said there was a problem with the acquisition of private property for the path, or the City would need to build a \$1 million bridge to go around the private property. It was at least a \$500,000 project, but it was worth for the connectivity. Although golf cart crossings were permitted at SR 54/Broken Bow Drive, the City needed to eliminate the risk exposure.

17. Future planning for bridge replacements, replacement of SR 54 golf cart bridge – Lake Peachtree

Rorie said this had become a SPLOST project because it was a Tier 2 project. The list had projects with a certain cost and others with a given cost. He noted that the Crosstown Drive path was a \$200,000 project that had been budgeted at \$120,000. It had been listed on the SPLOST as \$27,000 because if the project were deemed infeasible, the City's risk would be \$27,000.

The pilings on the golf cart would have to be replaced in 15 years, Rorie stated. Replacing them now meant it would be done at today's cost. It would take 32 weeks to complete the project, so there was no good time to replace the busy lake crossing.

18. Look at adding/multi-use of tennis/pickleball courts

Rorie said they should see how this unfolded.

19. Lake Peachtree – floating dock at Spyglass Island, ADA accessible, Drake Field/ACP floating dock/kayak launch

Staff was dealing with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) issues across the City, Rorie said. The concrete path to Spyglass Island was for ADA accessibility. There was a kayak launch at Lake McIntosh that was accessible. There had been private proposals for Lake Peachtree. He did not know what the City should do, but more accessibility should be added.

20. *Flat Creek golf cart path – continue path on west side to keep golf carts from having to cross road several times*

The City was already repositioning some of the paths and limiting risk exposure by improving the system. Rorie said it should be looked at.

21. *Public Works relocation*

22. *Keep working on improving communications – Hot Topics, FAQs, City Manager Corner*

23. *Forum for questions*

24. *Flashing left turn arrows*

Rorie said staff would have to ask the GDOT district office whether this could be done. Prebor said the sight distance had to be considered. Rorie added this was not just a local decision. City Engineer Dave Borkowski said he had asked GDOT whether all the signal loops on SR 54 had been corrected since the paving last summer, but he had not gotten any response.

25. *Move municipal election to even-numbered years*

26. *Change façade on buildings that need sealing*

27. *Modernizing development processes and ordinances*

Planning and Community Development had already started on this project.

28. *Locally incentivized economic development*

Rorie commented that the City needed to look at business retention, not just recruitment. He added the market should be those who live, work, and play in the City.

29. *Communication, get word out to local businesses, residents about meeting, hotel, and convention space in City*

30. *Consolidate/relocate Public Works*

31. *Bring GIS into work order system*

32. *Use GIS more*

Rorie said this was underway. A consultant had been hired to assist to help the City use the tool more effectively. Staff was loading information into the system that made sense and would be used.

33. *Risk Management Claims – put it available online for citizens*

34. *Need more functionality in BS&A or other program for HR*

Assistant Finance Director Kelly Bush said staff from Planning, HR, and Finance would be going to California for Laserfiche training since Laserfiche directly interfaced with BS&A. The City Clerk's office had used Laserfiche for many years so citizens could access minutes, etc., on the website. Rorie said it was cost effective to do this training.

Prebor noted that all these programs benefitted citizens. Rorie said it did, and Planning would add a kiosk so customers/citizens could access the online forms. Rorie said he paid his own golf cart and Stormwater Utility fees online, and he was willing to pay the cost of doing it.

35. *Police – move forward with cameras/License Plate Readers/traffic counters*

36. Plans to look at lighting upgrades at Recreation facilities

Rorie said this should be looked at from the standpoint of what the City was trying to provide, asking whether the lighting upgrades at the Tennis Center would be so people could continue to use the facility or for the City to use sports tourism as an economic development tool.

37. Working on asset management system, locators on cart paths

Work on this kept moving forward, Rorie said.

38. Partner software to BS&A for different areas

FACILITY EXPANSION

39. Fire Department expansion

Rorie noted the City's department had an ISO 1 rating. There were currently four full stations and one quick response station. The resources should be located to reduce response time and how back-up was provided. He said staff would come to Council at the December 12 special called meeting to discuss how to pay \$2 million for another fire station in Wilksmoor Village.

40. Police Department expansion – impact fees

41. Metal buildings – storage

Staff was looking at a metal building with some type of façade, Rorie said. He explained it would not be a pole barn-type of building, but it would have a metal underbelly with a stone or other type of façade.

42. Digitizing plans

This was continuing, Rorie said.

43. Land acquisition

They needed to figure out what to do and how to fund it, Rorie stated.

44. Future dredging of Lake Peachtree

Lake Peachtree was last dredged in 2015, and it might be worth it to get another bathymetric survey in the next few years, Rorie said. It would soon be five years since the dredging was completed by the County, and it should be on the list.

45. Program signalization at Peachtree Parkway/World Drive

Rorie said staff did not know what was in the control box for the signal, and it might require a cabinet upgrade. They would not need GDOT approval for this project.

46. Funding to replace K-9 officer (dog)

Pye noted that there was interest in the private sector to replace K-9 Officer Midas. The cost was \$17,000 for a K-9, including training. Food was donated.

47. Work with other entities on SR 74/I-85

Rorie said there would be a staff meeting so the items could be placed on a spreadsheet with columns for goal, priority, responsible person, and category. The priority column would be blank. He would then ask each Council Member to prioritize the items using a matrix. Prebor asked what would happen if more information was needed for the proposed goal. Rorie said if a Council

Member championed a goal, it would be left on the list and more information would be gathered and shared with the body and the public.

Rorie continued that this Council had resisted the temptation to lower the millage rate to gain political points. The City's financial position was strong, and the City needed to maintain that strength going forward. The City was in the position to make capital purchases with case or bond debt. The CIP included \$350,000 for facility maintenance and upgrades.

Rorie continued that the goals would be put in a master document. Some items would drop off in the end, and some items were already being done.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:29 p.m.

Pamela Dufresne, Deputy City Clerk

Vanessa Fleisch, Mayor

City Council of Peachtree City
Meeting Minutes
Thursday, December 12, 2019
6:30 p.m.

The Mayor and Council of Peachtree City met in a special called meeting on Thursday, December 12, 2019. Mayor Pro Tem Terry Ernst, presiding in the absence of Mayor Vanessa Fleisch, called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Others attending: Mike King, Kevin Madden, and Phil Prebor.

Announcements, Awards, Special Recognition

Ernst recognized Deputy City Clerk Pam Dufresne as November's Employee of the Month. The Supervisor of the Quarter was DuWayne Ward of Building Maintenance.

Minutes

King moved to approve the November 21, 2019, regular meeting minutes. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Consent Agenda

- 1. Consider Bid for Police Vehicle Purchase – Allen Vigil Ford, Morrow**
- 2. Consider Bid for Police Vehicle Accessories Purchase – Transcomm Services & Dana Safety**
- 3. Consider Stormwater Maintenance Agreement – McAlister's Deli, Commerce Drive**
- 4. Consider FY 2020 Budget Amendment – Funding for Temporary Contract Labor**
- 5. Consider Appointment to Peachtree City Airport Authority – Max Braun**
- 6. Consider Acceptance of SAFEBuilt Donation**
- 7. Consider Renewal of Insurance Brokerage Services – McGriff, Siebels, & Williams of Georgia, Inc.**

Madden moved to approve Consent Agenda items 1-7. King seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

New Agenda Items

12-12-01 Review and Prioritization/Deletion of Short- and Medium-Term Goals

City Manager Jon Rorie began by presenting the City's mission statement, which he said explained the "why" behind the "what" that they were going to do. He said the City's budget policy stated that, if they were going to expand programs or move forward on some of these goals, then ongoing funding sources or cuts to the budget had to be identified. Programs were evaluated to ensure they were both consistent with the mission and with the budget policy.

Council came together on December 3 for a brainstorming session that looked at future plans and goals. Rorie pointed out that staff did that all the time and prioritized the projects. As an example, he presented a spreadsheet listing goals for the Library. Replacing the carpet upstairs was given a low priority, while remodeling the restrooms on the lower level was ranked higher. There were also projects prioritized for the Amphitheater and Public Works, but Rorie said he wanted to address how they established goals because that would tie in with a discussion on the fiscal year end budget analysis.

Under Public Works, they were looking at mini split HVAC systems at the Library and Police Department and electronic control panels for HVAC at the Library. While assigned and ranked by the Public Works Department, they were applied in various departments all over the City. All were funded in the budget's 522250 line, which meant they were part of the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) program funded each year as part of the General Fund budget. These were maintenance items that had to be done. It was important to be aware of them because some of

the items on Council's list of priorities were not appropriate for them to deal with; they were just operational in nature, and staff would handle them.

Rorie took all the suggestions that came from the brainstorming session and established a priority ranking, a suggestion of who would champion it, and a time frame. The lower the number, he explained, the higher the ranking from the perspective of Council as a body. He looked at the suggestion to form a transportation group with Coweta County and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) to explore solutions to the traffic issues at the SR 74/54 intersection, perhaps a bypass. This was ranked a five, which meant each member of Council said it was a top priority. At 2 p.m. that afternoon, Rorie said, the Fayette County Board of Commissioners adopted a transportation plan that called for establishing such a transportation group, so this was already in the works.

Next, the Council ranked the recycling yard as a top priority, followed by sewer extensions on Huddleston, a parallel path network, as well as others. City administration, including the City Manager, department heads, directors, and chiefs, would take the lead roles in those tasks, but a member of Council would also be chosen to help staff work through issues that might arise. The formation of a transportation group was a public policy type initiative. The 54/74 traffic problem was a regional issue that required a regional approach. Rorie acknowledged that the idea of a bypass was fraught with problems. The TDK Extension was off the table, as far as Peachtree City was concerned, but other jurisdictions might not think so. There could be conflict right off the bat, so a Council champion would be required. They would have to operate with other political bodies; this was not just a local issue.

Madden said he would like to serve as the champion for that project because he felt a bypass would be essential for the community. Rorie said that would be fine, noting that they put a question mark after bypass during the December 3 meeting. The solution of today could not become someone's problem tomorrow. The solution to a congested intersection was to dilute that traffic. That was where the concept of a bypass came into play. However, they had to figure out how to provide an alternate route to 36,000 vehicles. Rorie said it was not as simple as building another road. Tyrone was already objecting to the widening of Palmetto and Tyrone roads because that would mean more traffic for them. Rorie did not believe Coweta County had any interest in widening Rockaway Road off SR 74 South because they thought it would ruin the character of downtown Senoia. It was not easy because they were taking traffic that was a problem and diverting it somewhere else. The objection to the TDK Extension was that traffic would cross 74, hit Crosstown, go to the Parkway to Robinson, and then take Spear, Ebenezer, or SR 54 East. Every option, once on TDK or Crosstown, used City streets, and meant maintenance and improvements would be City projects. It was beast, and would take a lot of effort, so if Madden were willing to champion the cause, it would be appreciated. Rorie noted that the effort would be worth it if they could work out a solution.

Rorie showed that he had put a red line through goals that were the responsibility of various departments, such as getting the word out about local businesses and attractions. That was the responsibility of the Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB), not Council. They would talk later about the Kedron pool bubble. A decision on the bubble's future was truly a public policy decision, Rorie remarked.

The average ranking for the items marked in blue was 3.6. One called for Council to work with other entities on SR 74 and I-85, and Rorie said that had been done. City Engineer Dave Borkowski, Planning and Development Director Robin Cailloux, Mike Warrix, the former Planning and Development Director, along with Rorie and staff had worked with Fayette County, the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), Tyrone, and the Gateway Coalition on this area. The Coalition's

purpose was to establish highway overlays and manage access along the SR 74 North corridor up to the state's SR 74/I-85 project, which was now set for 2022. It had been delayed due to the astronomical costs of acquiring rights-of-way, meaning that funding had to be divided between two different budget years. Rorie said they could not control what was being built in that area; that was Fairburn and South Fulton. The point of marking items in blue was to show that there was nothing more Council could do to speed them up; they were in the hopper and moving forward.

Flashing left turn arrows were blue lined because they were not applicable. They had asked the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) more than once, and the answer was "no." Future dredging of Lake Peachtree was set by contract. A bathymetric survey was in place. They could move forward in the next couple of years to measure siltation in the lake's zone one on the SR 54 East side, but it should not be necessary. Rorie said it did not need to be on the list as a goal over the next couple of years, but it should not be forgotten, of course. He also blue-lined changing the municipal election cycle to even-numbered years, as well as funding a replacement K-9 officer. That was something that occurred through the budget.

Rorie noted that this was Council's list; his role was to see how to deal with it at the staff and departmental levels. Some items did not need to be on the list; some were operational in nature; others required legislative change, although they might want to look at that. He had a prioritized list of items; some had been removed, while others could be debated. He said he could clearly reduce the list by about 30% without diminishing its integrity. Council could then evaluate the focal points.

King asked if Council could get a copy of this list, work on it, and present it at the first budget workshop next year. They could prioritize it, if not solidify it. King said he would like to have a Council consensus by the first workshop.

Prebor said he would like to see each Council Member rank the items 1-10, see how it shook out, and then talk about it again.

Rorie noted that they were talking about forced choices between options, which would always be subjective. There was no right or wrong answer, just a "second right answer." The pool bubble, which he promised would be discussed extensively, was an example. People often said the role of government was to carry out the will of the people, but people had different opinions, so government often had to compromise.

Council agreed Rorie could eliminate the redlined items, leaving the blue for Council to decide. Ernst said they would go through the list again to assign rankings, with Rorie adding they could bring it back after the first of the year.

12-19-02 Year End Fiscal Review of FY 2019

Rorie told Council that he looked forward to this review each year because it allowed him to tout different things that staff had done. People came to the table with different views of how the government operated. Some might say the City departments tried to spend all their money or they would not get it next year. That was nonsense. As a budget policy, the goal for everyone was to come in between 2-3% under budget. They were conservative on revenues and expenses and held staff accountable for not overspending. That did not mean budget amendments were not required in cases of unforeseen circumstances.

Finance Director Paul Salvatore said the fiscal year (FY) ran from October 1 to September 30, and staff was currently preparing for the FY 2019 financial audit. They had about a six-month window to complete the audit; it had to be filed with the state by March 31. Preliminary figures were

available, but they were unaudited. The auditors would come in around the first of the year. Salvatore said that the numbers for operations and fiscal year impacts were favorable compared to their projections for the FY 2020 budget. Tonight, they would discuss the impacts of salaries and benefits, budget amendments, rollovers, CIP projects, and service amendments.

Salvatore showed a five-year budget model, pointing out the column for FY 2020's adopted budget. He wanted to focus on the projected column, upon which the budget was based. Those were the numbers they had thought they would end up with at the end of FY 2019. They would focus on revenues, expenses, and the fund balance. Projected revenues were about \$37,708,000, while the unaudited actual figure was about \$38,447,000, which amounted to a favorable difference of about \$739,000. The projection was off by 2% to the good. He presented a bar graph that showed the actual numbers compared to projections for several budget items. The difference in local option sales tax projections stood out. It was more than \$400,000 over budget, but Salvatore had projected it would be more like \$600,000. Other items were favorable, including vehicle tax revenues and insurance. A chart listed the items numerically. It showed that they budgeted sales tax to be about \$7,561,000 and got almost \$8 million.

Rorie noted that the interest earnings category showed a difference of 52%. The projected actual was about \$260,000, while it came in at \$396,000. Salvatore explained that they wanted to be extra-conservative when making the projection for the budget. He also pointed out that more money in the bank earned more interest. Interest was a revenue stream, Rorie noted, so protecting the cash led to an increased revenue stream.

They projected expenditures of \$36,797,000, but only spent \$35,733,000, Salvatore reported, which was \$1,063,000 favorable, a difference of 2.9%. Some of that was because things were not done by year-end, so there were some carryovers, as there usually were at the end of the year. Therefore, part of the money left over would be reserved. If adjusted, it was closer to about \$500,000, or about 1.6% to the good.

Rorie pointed out that this meant expenses were down by the 2% average that they expected of department heads. Salvatore said the almost 3% difference was partially due to not getting things done and partially due to savings, to which Rorie agreed, noting salary savings due to vacant positions was a factor.

Salvatore summarized, they were \$739,000 to the good in revenues and approximately \$1 million to the good in expenses, which added up to about \$1,802,000.

They had projected the fund balance would increase by \$910,000, but it actually increased by \$2.7 million. The ending reserve balance was projected at about \$16 million, and the additional \$1.8 million would bring it up to \$17.8 million. There was about \$480,000 in carryover appropriations for projects that were not started, and the departments asked that the funding be carried over to the current fiscal year.

Prebor asked if there were any big tickets items in the carryover group. Salvatore replied that the biggest one he could recall was \$150,000 for the Planning Department for a study, adding that he could provide a detailed list of items. Actually, he noted, that was a budget adjustment item that Council had approved.

Last year, Prebor recalled, paving was the biggest carryover expense. Salvatore said that, at \$110,000 or so, paving was probably the second biggest item on this year's list of carryovers.

If they could figure out to the penny what paving was going to cost, they could execute to the penny, Rorie remarked, but that was impossible. The goal was to end up with a favorable balance by being conservative on both the revenue and expense sides. Sometimes, though, they had to sequester funds at mid-year to make sure they met budget targets. They looked at it consistently throughout the year.

Madden clarified that the \$480,000 was for outstanding projects and was carried over to the next fiscal year. He asked what some of them were.

Salvatore displayed a spreadsheet that listed the carryover projects. It showed the grant for Planning at \$150,000 and street resurfacing at \$101,000. There was some money in the Mayor and Council professional services. Unspent money in facilities maintenance was carried over for future repairs. Information technology had some carryovers, mostly for geographic information system (GIS) projects. Rorie said they were finishing up on the building improvements at the Library, another carryover, right now. The spreadsheet showed minor vehicle repair in the Police Department. Finance had some training that came right at the end of the fiscal year. There was some document scanning that needed to be done, Salvatore went on.

Ernst wanted to know if the \$100,000 carryover in street resurfacing came about because they did not have time for those projects.

Rorie explained that one mile of road required full-depth reclamation (FDR) cost about \$400,000 or so. When the budget got down to \$100,000, for instance, no more paving could roll out, because it might cost \$150,000, rather than \$100,000. There had to be a stopping point. The goal, he said, was to spend every dime for street resurfacing, but they could not just do part of a road when they got to the end of the year.

The carryover brought down the favorable change in the reserve balance at year-end from about \$1.8 million to around \$1.3 million, Salvatore stated.

Salvatore then presented a "stagnant model," showing the budget as adopted for 2020 with the old projections. He added in the \$17.8 million in the existing fund balance as opposed to \$16 million, noting that changes would need to be made for FY 2020 and onward. He was using this to show how the ending fund balances would change, and the percentages would go up slightly. The rest of this discussion would focus on those changes.

Rorie said they had a target amount of 25% for uses of funds for cash reserves. As the budget went up, that amount went up because it was a percentage of X. Since the Great Recession, their goal had been to program a minimum of \$1 million for a five-year period (\$5 million total) to serve as a buffer for recessionary periods. When people saw a deficit in red on the budget model, they automatically assumed they were spending over the budget. Rorie said it was a matter of perspective; some of it was carryover, but some was additional expenditures from the cash reserves as opposed to financing or not doing a project. He often said they could save a whole lot of money by doing nothing, but that was not the reason the government existed. It existed to provide services. The service level capacity was a matter of perspective and people's worldview. It was a moving piece of the puzzle all the time. The cash reserve balances and where they came from depended on expenditures and the City's goals.

They had been struggling with this for four or five years, trying to get the reserves in shape to address cyclical recessions. Rorie explained that during economic downturns, like in 2008 and 2009, property values dropped, and, as a result, the tax digest decreased, meaning ad valorem tax revenue went down. Sales tax was the second highest revenue stream and had also dropped

during the Great Recession. If the two highest sources of revenue tanked, they had to figure out what to cut. Peachtree City decided to do as most cities and deferred maintenance. Some of that deferred maintenance led to higher costs when they were trying to recover. The cost difference for a road requiring FDR as opposed to a two-inch overlay would be more than \$100,000. If they did not plan for these recessionary cycles, and the typical response was to reduce service capacity, they would face increased demand for the dollars in the future. They needed to stabilize that and be able to pull from the cash reserves. Peachtree City had to take out bond debt just to fix roofs, Rorie remarked.

King recalled that the City reduced its workforce in Public Works by about 25 individuals during the recession, stopping a lot of in-house maintenance. All paving stopped with the exception of the 2003 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) for Crosstown Road. Rorie remarked that they had to do that over a two-year period because they lacked enough funding in year one. They also increased their debt, King noted. He wanted to know if that \$1 million a year would cover what they had projected they would lose or should they be looking at \$1.5 million.

Rorie explained that the time-value of money would suggest that it would be that \$1 million plus 2% for every year they were trying to accumulate it for.

King said they should look at the 25% base they were mandated to have and strive for 50% to give them a full year of reserves.

Rorie remarked that cities did different things. Some of the beach towns of North Carolina where he worked previously tried to have 50% on hand. Prebor noted that Newnan had 100%, if he recalled correctly.

The money sitting in the reserve accounts drove revenue as it was laddered through certificates of deposit and so on, Rorie stated, and they had to be careful about how they maintained that.

Moving on, Rorie stated the City had about 270 full-time employees, plus part-time and seasonal employees. The salary package was about \$13 million a year, which was about the value of ad valorem tax revenue and what they paid for Public Safety. They did not want to create an environment where they were not managing their salary and benefits and found themselves 10 or 14 years later in a market hole where they were not competitive. That had happened. When cities were not competitive, some of the least-tenured employees were likely to leave for \$1,000 or \$1,500 more a year.

The role of the city manager was critical in managing the compensation plan, Rorie asserted. They looked at where the market was and conducted studies and analyses. Human Resources Director Ellece Brown looked annually at compensation packages, not focusing only on salary or the hourly rate, but on benefits, as well. They budgeted to maintain the compensation plan.

Rorie showed a chart they had utilized during the Council retreats and budget workshops. It showed that applications for law enforcement jobs were down 63% nationwide in 2013-17, and applications for firefighter/emergency medical technician (EMT) positions dropped 38%. This was true in Peachtree City, so Council had recently taken action. He read the exact language written into the recommendation: "In accordance with Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) provisions . . . Council adjusted work hours from 2,808 annually to 2,920 annually for Fire/EMS Public Safety personnel and 2,080 annually to 2,184 for Police Public Safety personnel with an associated market rate safety adjustment of \$2,500 for all uniformed Public Safety personnel." This had a \$411,000 budget impact.

Whether that was a raise or not depended on point of view, Rorie said. The pay plan was market driven, not based on what someone wanted. He noted that the people who mowed grass in the rights-of-way made \$26,000 a year and suggested that Council might want to work in 95-degree weather for that. It was easy to let emotions get involved, but they had to be driven by the market. They wanted to be the employer of choice, not the employer of last resort. They adjusted the hours worked in order to be market-driven. Originally, Peachtree City's personnel were working fewer hours than those in other jurisdictions, so this change got everyone on the same page.

Rorie showed the results of a voluntary salary survey of area law enforcement agencies that had looked at several things, including pickup costs related to deferred benefits (DB) and deferred compensation (DC) plans. Fayette County contributed 2.5% to the DB plan for employees, Fayetteville contributed 2%, and Peachtree City contributed 2.25%. The contribution was variable, and the return was variable. Fayette County offered five-year vs. 10-year vesting, but employees had to contribute 2.5%. This was all market-driven. Rorie noted they sent out 12 requests for information in this survey and received five responses.

There were different categories in Fayetteville: police officer I, II, and III, up to master police officer. There was a progression through the ranks. Fire Chief Joe O'Connor would be talking about career development programs and performance benchmarks and how they progressed through the pay scale, Rorie commented.

Another salary survey showed salaries for various positions. A grounds maintenance supervisor in Peachtree City made \$45,000, but in LaGrange, was paid \$59,000. Rorie said he could not explain the difference, but said there might be different job requirements and duties. He asked if people would be willing to drive from Peachtree City to LaGrange for an additional \$14,000 and said he might. It was all about being competitive. They had adjusted the salary of a police officer, firefighter, and EMT/paramedic by \$2,500 within FLSA and to make sure they were market driven. He noted that 60% of the \$38 million budget went to personnel costs.

Some items were marked in blue on the salary survey chart, and their pay increases were managed through cost of living adjustments (COLA). COLA was based on the consumer price index for urban employees (CPI-U). It was market and index driven.

Madden wanted to know how the City stood in preparing to pay retirement benefits, saying nothing could bankrupt a city quicker. Rorie asked him to wait; that topic was coming up.

Rorie said he had asked Brown to determine where Public Safety employees fit in terms of their position on the pay scale. It showed that 6.35% of the police officers were at the minimum pay, and 52% were between minimum and the first quartile. That meant about 60% were below the first quartile. The difference between the minimum and the first quartile was 12.5%. In the Fire Department, 22% were at the minimum, and 39% were between minimum and the first quartile, so about 60% were below the first quartile. Rorie remarked that he believed about 60% of all employees throughout the City were below the first quartile. The goal was not to get employees to the maximum; the goal was to have a recruitment and retention strategy with a competitive, market-based salary and a way for employees to move within those scales in a way that was reasonable. This would create a "handcuff," a pay rate that would keep them from jumping ship for \$1,000. The City could do that through their total compensation package – health insurance, DC, and DB – so they could have employees who wanted to be there, wanted to do well, and wanted to do more. If they did not want that, the City wanted to help them be successful somewhere else. They wanted to top quality employees, and the way to keep them was to ensure that they had top quality compensation.

Rorie noted that Public Works had a maintenance tech I position that could do X. Once they learned to do Y, they could move to maintenance tech II, and once they learned to do Z, they could move to maintenance tech III. There was no comparable program in either the Fire or the Police Departments. In the Police Department, they went from police officer to corporal to sergeant. There was no skill set career development program, which was a weakness that they needed to address to incentivize and retain good employees.

O'Connor explained that he was presenting a retention plan that had been a work in progress for years. He and Police Chief Janet Moon had coordinated the plans that would progress some of their departments' personnel based on performance as well as time. An employee who had been there for several years that he could put in a temporary leadership role was more valuable to the department than someone newly hired. This career development plan (CDP) allowed an employee to progress for each additional year of service and meet pre-determined criteria. This could continue for five years, allowing the employee to move from one title to another without changing pay grades. They would move at least 1% in their salary for each year for those first five years if they met the pre-determined criteria. In those first three to five years, most employees became proficient at their jobs and were fine-tuning their skills.

They capped the increases at 125% of the starting pay for the pay grade, which was the mid-point of the pay scale. They did not cap it at 107% of starting pay because they had done COLAs in the last few years where they did not adjust the pay scale for the full amount of the COLA. Some people crept up above starting pay simply by earning the full COLA as opposed to how they adjusted the pay scale. Some employees had earned merit pay, which was a fixed amount of \$1,200, not a salary increase.

Starting pay was market-driven, and usually the top-out in salary was 150% of starting pay. If they started an employee at \$40,000, the scale would go as high as \$60,000. However, few employees were above the mid-point, and most of them had been employed when there was a system to progress them across the pay scale. Most of those not at mid-point arrived in the 2007-2009 period or later when there was no system of moving up the pay scale.

The CDP would allow employees to increase their salaries by 7% above starting pay. No one above the mid-point would be eligible for this program, O'Connor said. He presented charts that showed how an employee could be coached into earning a raise by attending training. There were five lists of training courses for fire personnel, and four for police. One set was required during the probationary period. They asked a lot of probationary firefighters and police officers because they wanted them to be able to operate autonomously, and that required significant training. Mandatory requirements during probation included a field-training program, being rated by the state and qualified by the department to drive heavy firefighting apparatus, incident command, basic firefighting, and emergency medical training. Currently, they had no way to reward someone who came off probation. The proposed system would give them an additional 1% of salary at that point. Other lists included basic firefighting courses, medical classes, leadership training, and instruction for the City's special teams, such as wildland firefighter (specialized training in managing wildfires in urban areas), haz-mat, or water rescue.

The Police Department also had a list of required courses for the probationary period, and they, too, would get a 1% salary bump when they came off probation. That would amount to \$420 on a \$42,000 starting salary. There was a list of classes that covered topics such as interview skills, then listings of more advanced courses.

Probationary firefighters would be labeled firefighter 1. They served a 12-month probationary period and would get the 1% raise when they completed everything on the gray list. Everything

was done on their anniversary, so after a year, they could move to firefighter 2, then up to firefighter III and on to senior firefighter in another year, followed by senior firefighter 2 and 3. The program was designed to take five years to go through the levels. Madden pointed out that they were having to complete training to advance, and O'Connor noted that by completing the classes, they were becoming more valuable to the department.

The police officer version showed that in order to move from a non-probationary police officer 2 level to police officer 3, they needed to complete three classes from list A. That would move them 1% up the pay scale.

O'Connor showed the training courses required to get a firefighter from firefighter 3 to senior firefighter 1. They would have to complete a course from list A and one course each from lists B and C, which were longer classes and required more from the student. In both the Police and Fire Departments, the move to senior level came with a 2% raise in pay because that seemed to be the biggest jump in growth and the likelihood of holding on to an employee.

During those five years, police officers and firefighters could earn 1% after one year, 1% after two years, 2% after three, and 1% after four, and 1% after five, assuming they had completed all the training. There were people in the Fire Department, he noted, who had come off probation but opted not to attend advanced firefighter or medical training. They were content at starting pay, and, as long as they were content, O'Connor said he was content at leaving them there.

Six of the seven percentage points related to time, and the seventh related to college. O'Connor noted that college was a tricky subject in Public Safety. They recognized the need for it for managers and leaders, but getting employees to take the first step was hard. Getting them to understand that having a college level English composition class was valuable to the department was hard. One percentage point would be built in when a firefighter could produce a transcript showing they had completed two college classes. They gave them four classes to choose from: math, English composition, computer science, or a leadership/management course.

They wanted to ensure that they would be able to pay for the CDP over the long haul, and O'Connor described this as just a toe in the water, a not too aggressive way to get started.

O'Connor displayed a chart of police officers that showed their starting dates, starting pay, the amount of their 1% bump in pay and the percent over starting. There was someone who started in September 2018 who was at 102% of starting pay, thanks to last year's COLA. At the bottom of the chart was an officer who started in 2007 and was making 124% of starting pay. That person would top out and not be eligible for the CDP. There were people in both departments who had taken the classes they were asking for and who had been there for more than two years. They would be getting 2% as a kick-off and go from Police Officer 1 to 3. The 2% raise would move them from about 110% or 115% all the way up to 125%. There were corporals, sergeants, and lieutenants still within the starting pay for their pay grade, O'Connor noted. He had firefighter/EMTs, firefighter/paramedics, and even a battalion chief within 10% of starting pay. They realized they needed to give everyone the opportunity to move up, so if an employee was in the first half of the pay scale, they would be eligible for this program.

In response to a question from Prebor about a firefighter hired in 1997 who was close to 125%, O'Connor explained that COLA changed the pay scale, so it was not a factor. What mattered here was merit and other raises they got through the years. Prior to 2007, there was an annual evaluation that had dollars associated with it. There was a baseline amount for completing a year of service, and there was a portion based on merit that could earn the employee extra percentage points. They no longer did pay raises based on merit. Merit was a one-time thing and

was limited to 25% of staff each year. Prior to 2007, every year's evaluation moved people a little farther across the pay scale. It was unsustainable in many ways, so when they brought it back, they tried to come up with something sustainable.

Ernst explained that every employee used to get an annual evaluation on their anniversary date and receive a 2.5% or 5% merit raise if they continued in their employment, with that year's COLA added to that. There were employees who could get a 7% pay raise every year.

This had not been capped and was a supervisor's way to reward their folks, O'Connor commented. He acknowledged that his employees worked hard and said 50-60% did more than the minimum and worked hard every day. However, they had decided to limit the merit pay to 25% of employees and required strong justification.

O'Connor showed the number of sergeants and lieutenants who would qualify for the CDP; three of six lieutenants would be eligible. In total for the Police Department, 39 out of the 54 shift employees would be eligible, and the dollar amounts would add up to \$27,784. In the Fire department, 50 of the 60 shift personnel were under the 125% of starting pay and were eligible to participate in the CDP. That was a huge percentage, he said, pointing out that he had one full shift at starting pay and a lot more that were close. The cost for the Fire Department would be about \$37,000. The total for both departments would be around \$65,000. Most of the money would go to firefighter/EMTs and paramedics, along with the folks coming off probation.

King asked if most of the firefighters still at starting pay were some of those who worked in two different districts, such as in Newnan or Riverdale as well as Peachtree City. O'Connor said they had stopped hiring people who worked full-time in two departments, but still had three or four, which was half of what it had been at one time. There were people who had been there 10 years, but were still close to starting pay. They had not attended any of the classes on the lists. They would still get the 1% because they were off probation, but that was where they would stay unless they chose to participate in advanced training.

King asked what would happen if they hired an experienced firefighter from another department who had all the advanced training. O'Connor said that was something they did not include in this program because they had so many on the beginning part of the pay scale. He noted that they had hired people with years of experience. He recalled that he hired a battalion chief who had retired from Clayton County as a firefighter/EMT at starting pay. He had all the training on the lists and had been with the City more than two years, but out of the CDP, he would get just a 2% pay raise. O'Connor said he could push him all the way to the end because he had the training and the college requirements.

Prebor said it seemed like they should go all the way in, and, for example, pay that employee what he deserved for his experience, but Rorie explained the drawback to that approach, saying there were long-tenured employees already who had not advanced in the salary schedule, so if they brought someone in off the street at a higher rate, they would have to move everybody, at great expense. They should not give experienced people from other departments higher pay than the people they already had.

Prebor said it would be tough to get experienced people in any job if they were only paying starting salary, and Rorie agreed, asking why the City would want them to bail on their current job. He went back to the statement that this should be market-driven, not money-driven. This was the public sector, and they had a pay and compensation plan on purpose. They had already brought in two police officers at a higher rate than others who were already on board, and he had to fix that. A pay and compensation plan was part of a larger program and could not be personalized

for individuals. They wanted highly trained employees, but they could not hire them at the expense of those who were there already.

Ernst added that if they were coming to get a job with Peachtree City, it was because they knew what they were getting into and wanted to come. They were not coming for the big bucks to start.

O'Connor said he talked to two new employees who both had three to five years with another metro Atlanta department. Even though they started at Peachtree City's starting pay, the compensation and benefits package was to their advantage. He remarked that they were smart enough to look at the big picture, which was what they expected from the people they wanted.

Prebor wanted to know how they reimbursed the college tuition, and Rorie told him there was a tuition reimbursement program that was budgeted. O'Connor said an employee could be reimbursed up to \$1,500 per year, meaning they could take both of those classes with essentially nothing out of pocket. They could not get a degree out of \$1,500 a year, but it was a start. One did not get leaders with degrees without demonstrating the department valued them, he went on, saying he would not promote someone to lieutenant without 30 semester hours. A battalion chief needed a bachelor's degree. The Police Department was similar. Leaders needed that fundamental education. It was less about the course of study than it was their ability to learn and their ability to communicate. Most of his command staff had master's degrees, O'Connor reported. The tuition reimbursement was another way to sweeten the pot and get them started with college. Once they started, they realized that what they imagined college to be was not necessarily what college was. They could acquire skills that were applicable in their lives very quickly.

Rorie said fire training taught that the components of a fire were heat, fuel, oxygen, and chemical chain reactions. That could be compared to what this training program was doing. It supplied the heat, fuel, and oxygen to cause a chemical chain reaction and create a sustainable fire. The CDP was an attempt to light a fire under the employees. Once they got started on college, they would feed off each other. Tuition reimbursement was good, and there was a 1% incentive at the end.

Madden said he wanted the public to understand that the college courses were paid for with tax dollars. They were providing time for the police officers and firefighters to take them. Peachtree City wanted and expected its firefighters and police officers to be the best trained and best equipped. It was important to support these people as they progressed; they did not want to train them, then have them go somewhere else. The CDP was good because it allowed them to benefit financially and intellectually. It also showed that the City cared and that, if they stayed, they would nurture them and help them throughout their careers. He thanked everyone for all the effort they had put into this.

Rorie said this was just a start; the program would evolve. O'Connor stated it was a good start and that it was important to start it in a sustainable way. They did not want to begin it, and then have to stop. This was designed to be a template for the City, he went on. It was easier for the Fire and Police Departments to start because there were plenty of continuing education opportunities. It might be a little more difficult for some other positions, but it was possible. It would require thinking how to progress a new administrative assistant, for instance, to get better over the next five years. The goal was to implement a similar program in every department, citywide.

Doing these little steps along the way would prevent them from having to come around in five or 10 years and do this huge pay increase in order to become competitive, Rorie remarked.

Rorie reminded Council that they budgeted 2.5% for COLA, a total of \$298,000, in the FY 2020 budget. COLA was based on CPI-U, and the actual 12-month average had been 1.8%. Over a 30-year period, the average CPI-U was 2.45%. The recommendation was to execute the COLA at 1.8%, which would be about \$215,000, leaving a carryover in the budget of \$84,000 that could be applied as part of the total compensation package.

They were also trying to deal with the DC program, Rorie noted, with a goal of getting 90% or higher participation. Currently, about 66% of employees participated. They were thinking about using \$65,000 of the \$84,000 as an incentive to get closer to the 90% participation goal for the DC program. It would be divided among all current full-time employees as a \$240 enrollment distribution. Employees who already participated in DC would get the \$240 as well. The reason employees did not participate in DC was that, in the case of lower-paid employees, it was all they could do to pay their bills. He understood that, so they were going to offer this one-time distribution for enrolling. Brown would meet with every employee who was not participating and explain that they would be signed up in the DC plan, and start them off with \$240. Next year's financial model called for a 2.5% COLA. Anyone who wanted to be eligible for another \$240 contribution would have to contribute 0.5% of his or her salary. That would be \$5 a pay period or \$130 a year for someone making \$26,000. The City would match them 50 cents on every dollar they put in.

Prebor asked when they could borrow against this money in an emergency. Brown said there were rules about that, and Rorie added that the idea was to get them all started. King asked about a cap for the match, and Brown said it was 2% of salary.

It would cost \$65,000 to start this, and next year, it would be budgeted the same \$65,000. It was dependent on each department meeting their budget targets. If they did not meet the budget, COLA was off the table, and the \$240 would not be available. In addition, the CPI-U had to come in at less than 2.5% because that was how it was funded. If it came in at 2%, there was 0.5% to distribute. If it came in at 3%, there was nothing, and it was not implemented.

Rorie presented a list of all the salary and budget adjustments for FY 2020. There was the COLA adjustment for all employees at 1.8%, which amounted to about \$250,000, \$84,000 less than budget. He wanted to fund an Assistant City Manager/Public Services Director position. Implementing the CDP in all departments was on the list, which would require a budget amendment of \$65,000. He was not overly concerned about movement in the budget due to this because they had addressed it already in the Public Works/Maintenance Department with the tech I, II, and III positions. This would address it with the Fire and Police. They wanted to begin it with support roles in departments including Finance.

Rorie wanted them to adjust the pay for grade 16PS (Public Safety) by \$1,200 minimum. Rorie recalled that O'Connor mentioned he had some people who had been there 10 years and had opted not to take advanced training courses. They needed people to go through development programs to become detectives or corporals or master firefighters. The 16PS grade for the firefighter/paramedic was one of the key pieces to that puzzle, Rorie noted. It took a couple of years to qualify as a firefighter/paramedic. They wanted to hire firefighter/EMTs, but wanted them to aspire and train to be paramedics. Not everyone wanted to be a paramedic, but those who did should be compensated. Not everyone was interested in being a hard-stripe corporal. There were many people titled corporal, but they were not really second in command of a shift. Master firefighters would be second in command at a station. This would be an adjustment that allowed the minimum pay for grade 16PS to bump up \$1,200. That would cost about \$26,000. That would create issues dealing with the higher ranks, but Rorie said he was OK with that compression because he wanted to incentivize the EMTs to move up. Moving from EMT to paramedic was

about a \$5,000 move. Things were changing in Public Safety—in response times, equipment, and so on. Rorie said the budget could absorb these costs already.

Rorie said he could do the same thing with Maintenance Tech III. They were having difficulties recruiting truck drivers and equipment operators. In grade 12, they had technicians who could operate equipment, but could not drive it to the scene. This would incentivize them to get a commercial driver's license (CDL).

The DC mandatory participation would require a \$65,000 amendment. The recommended impact was roughly \$240,000 minus the \$84,000.

Madden asked Public Works Director Scott Hicks if there was a program where a Tech II worker could obtain a CDL and whether the City would pay for that. Hicks replied that they could study and take the test on the clock. Rorie noted that the goal should always be to grow their own and promote from within. That was what all of this was about. The City would provide the incentive and the opportunity. The classes O'Connor talked about were offered internally, so all a firefighter or police officer had to do was to show up.

Capital improvements was the next topic, and Rorie began by pointing out that there were three tot lots within half a mile of each other. That was too many. There were many aging structures that should not be replaced. He proposed upgrading and replacing equipment at Battery Way Park, which would require a budget amendment for \$45,000. He wanted to remove Pebblestump Park in 2020 due to the upgrades planned for the All Children's Playground. The playground on Lily Green could also be removed. The distance between All Children's and Pebblestump Point was less than 500 or 600 feet. Fire stations were built no closer than a mile and a half apart.

One of Council's and staff's goals was evaluating the hockey rink surface. There was about \$30,000 left in the 2014 facilities bond that, coupled with another \$50,000, could replace the hockey rink. He said he would recommend doing this. The mission statement and the service policy called for maintaining service levels. Prebor asked if this was a multi-use surface, and Rorie said it was, but they did not want so many markings for different uses that it was no longer a hockey rink. Recreation and Special Events Director Quinn Bledsoe said they had looked at using it for basketball, volleyball, and miniature soccer. It was not appropriate for pickleball.

Rorie said Public Works had a mini skid steer that had been worth its weight in gold. There was competition about who would use it, so he recommended purchasing another for \$35,000. They needed another stake bed dump truck for \$58,000. Police and Fire Department trucks, all of which were white, were replaced at 125,000 miles. After that, they would be downgraded for use in the Public Works department. They originally got an F-250 step down from the Police for the Grounds division when it was rolled out about four or five years ago. It was due to be replaced.

CIP budget amendments were \$45,000 for Battery Way Park, \$50,000 for the indoor hockey rink, \$35,000 for the mini-skid steer, and \$58,000 for the F-350 stake bed dump truck. The total was \$188,000.

Rorie moved on to traffic problems, referring to a *Washington Post* article that discussed problems with horse-drawn buggies on roads in Amish country. Traffic hotspots identified by Council included SR 54/74 and Huddleston Road/SR 54.

On the west side of SR 74/54, there had been improvements at Planterra and MacDuff, there was a displaced left turn on the schedule, and there were access management plans. Rorie noted that Salvatore said roughly \$40,000 was rolled over in the professional services line, and he

recommended that they dedicate \$20,000 of that to look at topography/grade, dual turning lanes without split phasing, and potential no left outs at Huddleston Road/SR 54. They needed a plan for anything they wanted to do. It would have to be submitted to GDOT. He had reached out to an engineering consultant and got a price of \$20,000 for a concept plan with a cost estimate. The money was already budgeted.

They had done an access plan for the SR 54 East corridor that identified potential locations for R-cuts. They had spoken to GDOT in regards to R-cuts at Dan Lakly and Governor's Square. Prebor asked if the median was big enough at Dan Lakly. Rorie showed the GDOT plan that would modify the roadway to accommodate the R-cut. They were looking at a bid process in January or February, with a cost estimate of about \$82,000. Governor's Square was part of the newly-annexed property on the east side. Rorie noted that the intersections where people had to clear four lanes for a left turn were dangerous. They had put in R-cuts on SR 74 North at Kedron, Lexington, and Senoia. Some people in the Kedron vicinity claimed it would make traffic worse, but it had not. They were aiming to increase access and mobility.

Rorie read from the access plan: *"In the future, it will be important to maintain the existing low frequency of access points and median breaks present along the corridor using all tools, Peachtree City, the County, and GDOT can leverage. Any new development or, especially, redevelopment is an opportunity to preserve the capacity and safety of the SR 54 corridor with strong access management policies."* They did not want to duplicate a problem by adding more signals. They needed these right-in, right-outs and the R-cuts, which were effective. Rorie said people were saying they could turn left at South Kedron, but he said they could drive 1.2 miles to the signal. The reason for signals was to enhance safe movement. He went back to Dan Lakly and Governor's Square, saying those projects could be financed with SPLOST dollars leveraged with grants from GDOT.

Other objectives were the sewer extensions on Huddleston and establishing the redevelopment committee. By the first meeting in January, they needed from Council recommendations of people to serve on the LCI Steering Committee and Core Team. They needed a diverse group, including people who had a background in transportation, economic development, architecture, or planning. There were people in the community with this expertise. Some served on the Planning Commission, and others were on the Fayette County Development Authority.

They also needed to be thinking about how to accomplish the sewer improvements in the Huddleston Road area. They had talked about establishing a community improvement district (CID). This was a self-funded district where 75% of value of the property owners and a majority in number of the property owners voted to tax themselves at a given rate to provide for project improvements. If the Huddleston district took on a \$5 million sewer project, they would have to tax themselves 40 years at 5 mills or 17 years at 12 mills. The maximum was 12 mills. Intersection improvements at Huddleston/SR 54 might cost \$750,000, which would take 20 years to pay for at five mills and seven years at 12 mills. To build a multi-use path in the district, they were talking about leveraging SPLOST dollars to create a public-private partnership with the CID. They needed to stop talking about these things and do something about them. The sewer extension was one of the top issues Council mentioned during the recent workshop.

They also had to make a decision on the Kedron pool bubble. Possible options were replacing the vinyl bubble for \$500,000 on top of another \$200,000 of concrete work or taking the concrete work, budgeted for 2020-21 at \$225,000, and add a permanent roof at the same time, instead of re-doing the bubble every so many years. The roof and the concrete foundation totaled about \$1 million and should be addressed together. When this came up in the Retreat sessions, Rorie said he suggested they eliminate the bubble and immediately got emails in protest. They should

explore the rate structure of the pool, look at what it cost to install the bubble, and how the swim teams that used the pool should contribute. They had to start somewhere.

Rorie displayed the 2020 CIP program. Some items were marked in blue to designate them as debt service, which was a lease-purchase program. Other projects were cash items. He said Bledsoe was ready to do the request for proposal (RFP) for the All Children's Playground, budgeted at \$320,000 cash. The Kedron gym floor replacement, budgeted at \$220,000 cash, was underway. A \$40,000 gym lighting project was complete. The equipment lease-loan proceeds were \$2 million, with the facilities bonds at \$0. Not all debt was bad, so they could look at paying \$320,000 cash for the All Children's Playground or adding it to the bond list and taking out a long-term facilities bond in today's dollars and use that cash for the first year's payment.

The expansion of the Police Department was another project under consideration. He showed a proposed 3,000 square foot extension that would go into the parking lot and how they intended to enclose the sally port. The price tag was about \$200 per square foot, on the high end for a total of about \$800,000, but Rorie did not know the exact amount. He believed \$200 per square foot was a safe assumption, but they never knew until they had plans to put out for bid.

It was the same situation with the expansion of Fire Station 82 on Peachtree Parkway. They were looking at a 1,200 square foot expansion that would cost roughly \$240,000. A similar expansion in size and cost was planned for Station 83 on the south end of the Parkway.

Rorie showed the original concept for Station 86 along MacDuff Parkway. There would be a two-bay apparatus area and a storage room. When they talked about the models changing, they were talking about how to affect the most people to do the most good with limited resources. They had to be careful because each fire station had a construction cost, a debt cost, an operational expense, and a personnel expense. They looked at a plan for Station 86 in which the dirt work alone came to about \$1 million. The goal for building that station was to provide gap coverage between stations 81's and 82's response to that area and 84's response from Crabapple. He questioned if Council was willing to invest \$2-plus million for a station on 17 acres just to close a gap. Rorie said he still believed that having small satellite stations operating to handle 90% of the calls was more important than big stations all over the place. That was a public policy decision, and some firefighters would disagree, he remarked.

A metal storage building was on the goal list, and Rorie asked Council to look at how all the pieces came together. He said they were considering a 20,000 square foot metal building near the Fire Station 81 on Paschal Road. The grading would be \$25,000; the concrete was \$170,000, while the quote for building materials was \$132,000. Labor was \$52,000, and electrical was \$25,000 for a total of about \$407,000. If they had a pool bubble, they needed a place to store it in the summer. It was not only the bubble at \$500,000; it was where to put it when it was not in use. Currently, they put it in the basement of McIntosh Place. They changed that facility from a business occupancy to an assembly occupancy in 2012 or so, adding an elevator shaft and installing sprinklers for the entire facility. They did some things on the front end so they could finish out the basement. That would cost more than \$600,000 in yesterday's dollars. If they finished out McIntosh Place, there was no longer a place to store the bubble. At Fire Station 82, there were empty drive-thru bays filled with turnout gear and PT equipment. One bay had been enclosed, and that was where they could put a reserve engine. They could re-capture that space with the \$240,000 add-on.

In FY 2025, the City's bond debt would be \$57,000. In FY 2026, it would be \$0, Rorie went on. Debt was a tool and was neither good nor bad. It allowed the financing of long-term projects without huge spikes in the budget. That was why they replaced 10 police cars per year. The lease-purchase of 10 cars per year allowed for financial stabilization. He recalled that they had

discussed how deferring maintenance had necessitated facilities bonds, so, in 2011, they brought on a facilities bond that included stormwater and some other things. They paid, on average, \$500,000 per year. There were two more payments, in 2021 and 2022. Those were both principal and interest for \$500,000. In 2023, that payment would go away. That looked like a huge increase in revenue, but it was actually a huge decrease in expense.

As a debt service recommendation, Rorie said, Council could consider Police and Fire Department expansions, All Children's Playground, Kedron Pool (as in a permanent structure over the pool at a cost of \$1 million), land acquisition for \$1 million, which could be right-of-way to a site for the metal storage building, along with buildout of McIntosh Place. This all came to a total bond debt of about \$5.4 million.

The salary and compensation amendments they had discussed totaled \$170,000, while the CIP amendments were \$188,000. They had programmed a debt service recommendation for a 15-year period of \$5.4 million, which equated to about \$448,000 per year, with a half year in 2020 of \$224,000. He showed a method of allocating the adjustments to the financial model, listing expenses, carryovers, assumptions of annual increased in the budgets, the debt service limitation of \$5.4 million.

Rorie noted that the budget policy said for increased expenses, there had to be an ongoing revenue source. They had identified that and were consistent with the budget policy. The \$470,000 increase in the General Fund that could cover the debt service.

Salvatore showed that the adopted 2020 budget said they would use \$490,000 in cash reserves to balance it. That included payment of some one-time capital items. He said he went back and loaded everything they had just talked about into the model, including new assumptions on revenue. They could take the original \$490,000, add \$480,000 in carryovers, \$224,000 for half a year debt, \$170,000 in personnel adjustments, \$188,000 in capital, and then adjust it back down for the new revenue. It came up around \$1,045,000. He made sure the salary impact for new positions was programmed in as an ongoing expense and made sure that, after he added in the debt service for the bond, he backed out the things they had programmed for cash, such as the Kedron pool roof.

Salvatore presented the new model to start the 2021 budget process and added a column for 2025. They would still maintain reserves of about 41% each year, in spite of all the changes.

Salvatore showed the five-year model they looked at when they adopted the 2020 budget in July. They anticipated a \$16 million fund balance to start 2020, ending with about \$16.8 million in 2024. Those percentages hovered around 38% to 40%. The updated model started with about \$17.3 million and topped out in 2024 at \$17.4 million, or about 40%. He pointed out a jump in 2025 due to the bond debt being paid off.

Madden asked about the line on the 2021 budget that went to \$170,777. He wanted to know if that included the \$5.4 million bond, and Salvatore said it did. He figured in six months' of debt service for 2020 if they did it this year, which would be \$224,000, jumping to \$448,000 in future years. Operating expenses in 2021 would go up when the new fire station opened. Rorie said there were additional firefighters built into that budget. There was 6% growth programmed into their budget as opposed to everyone else. Madden said that was assuming they added the smaller station they had discussed, but Rorie noted they needed direction one way or the other.

Prebor remarked that this was a lot of information, and he hoped they would go over it again. Rorie said he would make that recommendation. They spent a lot of time going through budget

Retreat sessions because these things were not knee-jerk reactions. It was appropriate that they get time to think about these budget changes. Council had gone through a goal-setting process, and each member had individual priorities. Acting as a board, they had to give perspective to those priorities and see how to roll them out. The only way to do that was through a funding mechanism. They could decide not to execute any on the projects on the bond list he provided, but it would have an impact on the list of goals they had set.

There was merit in further review, Rorie remarked, but said he did not know if that applied to the salary and compensation piece because of how they rolled that out at the end of the fiscal year or to the one-shop capital improvements, such as the dump truck purchase. He said he recognized that the 800-pound gorilla was the bond list, and they might want to consider that a little while.

Madden wondered what the interest rate they would get in March. Salvatore said he used 3%. Madden stated they could borrow the money now because these things had to be done, but Prebor broke in and said that was the question. Madden said he considered all of the items on the bond list to be essential and felt they should borrow the \$5.4 million now, at a low percent, and get the job done. Concrete was going up, as were asphalt and construction expenses.

King said he understood that argument, but Madden was assuming they would do all the projects. He did not agree, and Prebor and Ernst both said they agreed with King. King pointed out that they just heard 15 minutes ago that \$320,000 was already a cash project on the books, but now they were looking at borrowing money for something they had the ability to pay for. He could not support the Kedron pool project, he stated.

Prebor interjected that they needed more information before they could make any kind of decision, especially if they wanted to move ahead and borrow. He understood the point about getting a good interest rate, but said they had to do a lot of work on it first.

Getting back to the goals list, Rorie said they had to consider that, if they did a project, to what extent should it be done, and whether they cash fund projects or wait. There was a consequence to waiting or to not doing a project. All staff could do was make proposals, but there had to be a decision by the body.

Prebor remarked that the biggest goal was to improve the SR 74/54 intersection, but that was not on the bond list. Rorie asked them what they could do. The City was not the solution. It had a \$55 million price tag. Prebor said they had mentioned a bypass. Rorie said that would cost \$10 million to \$15 million. Both Tyrone and Senoia would object to a bypass coming through their towns.

The items on the debt service list were public policy decisions, Rorie noted. They could decide not to finish the bottom floor of McIntosh Place and cut out \$800,000. They should ask what they would do with it if it were finished out. They started the whole conversation with a request to recognize the mission. Answering the "why" was the only way to determine the "what." He knew the list would be subject to debate, but asked Council if they would be willing to move forward with them on the salary recommendation. Council agreed. They also agreed to move forward on the four capital improvement items: dump truck, hockey rink, Battery Way Park, and mini-skid steer. The total was \$188,000. King said he had no problem with that. Salvatore commented that they had made a good effort to cash fund things that were in the previous facilities bond, such as roofs. These four items were over and above the routine maintenance items. They were policy decisions, Rorie noted. Ernst said he was good with this list.

Prebor asked about the cost of the hockey rink floor. Rorie said it was \$80,000; \$30,000 was left over from the 2014 facilities bond, so he needed a budget amendment of \$50,000 from the CIP.

Rorie said he had to have direction. King, Ernst, and Madden said they were fine with both items, while Prebor said he was okay with the salary recommendations, but had a problem with the hockey rink floor. Madden asked if a motion was needed, and City Attorney Ted Meeker said it was not advertised as a voting agenda item. Salvatore suggested they come back with a budget adjustment item on the Consent Agenda at the January 2 meeting.

King moved to convene in executive session to discuss threatened or pending litigation, personnel, and the sale, lease, or acquisition of real estate at 9:21 p.m. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Ernst moved to reconvene in regular session at 10:03 p.m. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

There being no further business to discuss, King moved to adjourn the meeting. Madden seconded. Motion carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 10:04 p.m.

Martha Barksdale, Recording Secretary

Terry Ernst, Mayor Pro Tem

Peachtree City Code Enforcement 4th Quarter Report 2019

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	53	57	52	30	192	3	5	11	8	27	0	0	5	0	5	3	6	6	4	19	59	68	74	42	243
Health and Sanitation	186	371	328	187	1072	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	2	0	10	6	6	13	8	33	200	378	343	195	1116
Land Development	34	21	19	13	87	3	6	0	2	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	1	5	39	29	22	16	106
Miscellaneous	9	2	10	12	33	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	2	2	0	4	15	4	12	12	43
Parking	81	119	151	104	455	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	11	4	3	21	85	130	156	107	478
Parks & Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Signs	46	28	51	34	159	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	47	29	52	35	163
Taxes	0	95	28	12	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	96	29	13	138
Zoning	43	54	27	26	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	8	1	3	16	47	63	28	29	167
Totals	452	747	666	418	2283	8	11	11	10	40	16	4	8	1	29	16	35	31	20	102	492	797	716	449	2454

Confiscated Signs

167 207 246 163 783



Proactive Enforcement for 4th Quarter 2019 is 80.4 Percent.

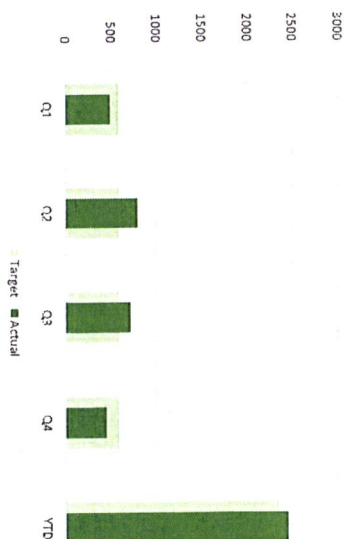
Goal is 80 Percent

Year To Date Proactive Enforcement is 87.13 Percent.

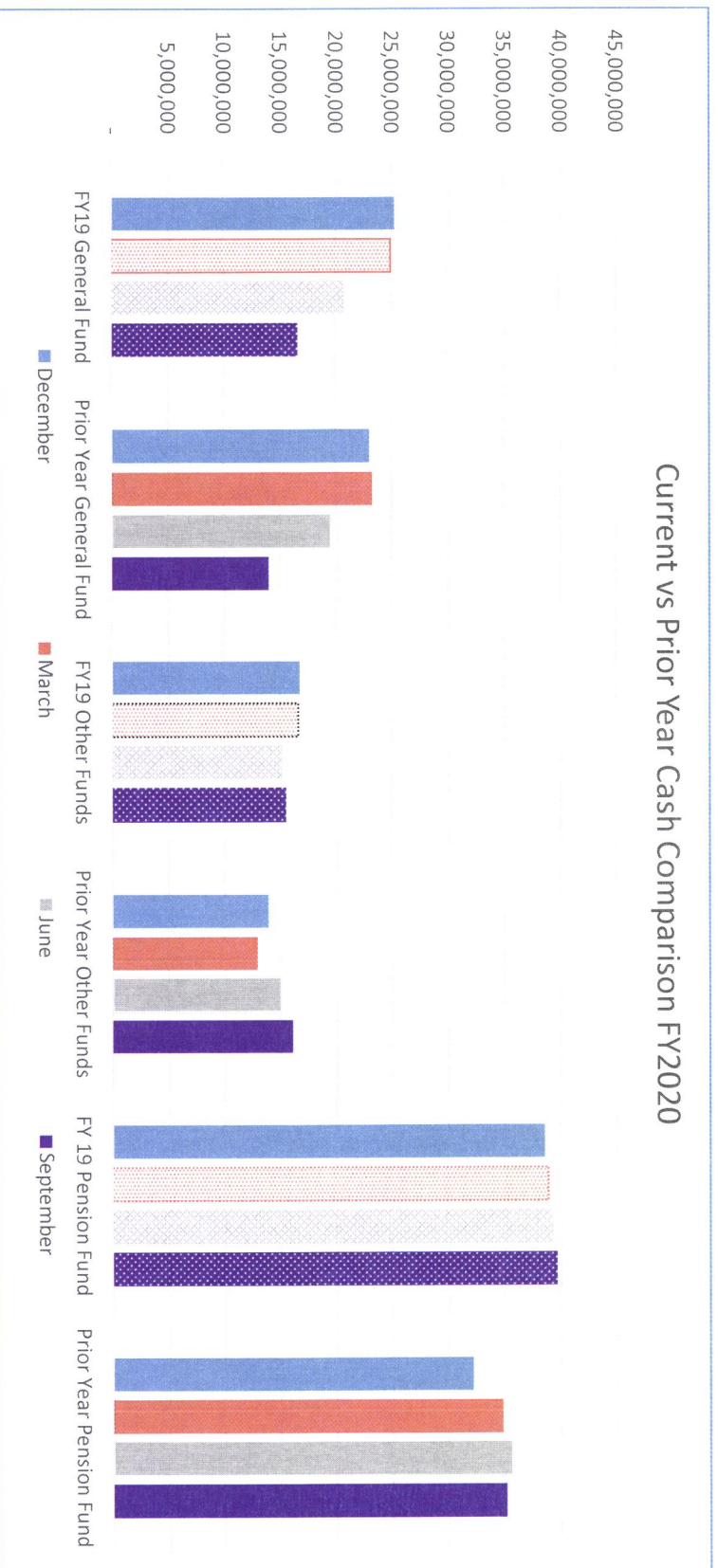
2019 Goal 40
75 Structural
Rehabilitations 20
YTD Total: 73



2019 Total Enforcement Actions -- Goal is 2355



CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY CASH BALANCES



Note: pattern filled columns are projections based on historical data
Other Funds include Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds, Debt Service, SPLOST, and Enterprise Funds (Stormwater & Amphitheater), and Agency Funds (Municipal Court & FSA)

**CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
QUARTERLY REPORT
GENERAL FUND AND HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
BUDGET COMPARISON (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET YEAR COMPLETED 25.0% (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	\$ 15,237,640	\$ (1,493,214)	91.08%
Franchise Taxes	2,763,378	221,466	(2,541,912)	8.01%
Local Option Sales Tax	8,408,267	1,979,592	(6,428,675)	23.54%
Other Sales & Use Taxes	881,030	232,773	(648,257)	26.42%
Business Taxes	3,096,034	3,034,936	(61,098)	98.03%
Licenses & Permits	1,694,403	642,414	(1,051,989)	37.91%
Intergovernmental/Grants	683,575	39,260	(644,315)	5.74%
Charges for Services	1,466,295	258,101	(1,208,194)	17.60%
EMS Billings	1,075,845	265,558	(810,287)	24.68%
Fines & Forfeitures	889,610	234,531	(655,079)	26.36%
Investment Income	273,000	74,198	(198,802)	27.18%
Other Revenue	199,222	27,752	(171,470)	13.93%
Other Financing Sources	652,394	163,934	(488,460)	25.13%
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 38,813,907	\$ 22,412,155	\$ (16,401,752)	57.74%
Surplus Carryover	1,003,063			
Total General Fund	\$ 39,816,970			

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY DIVISION AND/OR TYPE				
Division and/or Type	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Executive Services	\$ 668,518	\$ 154,858	\$ 513,660	23.16%
Administrative Services	2,089,174	489,377	1,599,797	23.42%
Financial Services	2,422,827	655,644	1,767,183	27.06%
Police Services	7,628,619	1,988,898	5,639,721	26.07%
Fire/EMS Services	8,500,666	1,999,013	6,501,653	23.52%
Public Works/Building Maint./Engineering	7,325,605	1,214,721	6,110,884	16.58%
Planning & Development/Code Enforcement	1,453,860	273,033	1,180,827	18.78%
Recreation & Special Events/Ground Maint.	5,071,433	1,113,090	3,958,343	21.95%
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	13,600	60,350	18.39%
Transfer to Keep PTC Beautiful	6,430	-	6,430	0.00%
Transfers to Other Funds	4,486,780	2,434,164	2,052,616	54.25%
Liability Insurance	113,163	64,806	48,357	57.27%
Litigation Services	244,578	20,351	224,227	8.32%
Contingency - Facilities Maintenance	150,000	-	150,000	0.00%
General Administration/Miscellaneous	330,925	27	330,898	0.01%
Budgeted Savings	5,450,826	2,557,948	2,892,878	0.00%
Total General Fund	\$ 39,816,970	\$ 10,446,582	\$ 25,412,045	26.24%

HOTEL/MOTEL FUND REVENUES				
Description	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Total Hotel/Motel Taxes	\$ 1,445,027	\$ 355,191	\$ (1,089,836)	24.58%
Total Hotel/Motel Taxes TPD	\$ 259,622	\$ 81,967	\$ (177,655)	31.57%

HOTEL/MOTEL TRANSFERS OUT				
Type	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Dollar Difference	Percentage To-Date
Transfer to General Fund	\$ 639,243	\$ 163,934	\$ 475,309	25.65%
Transfer to Tourism Association	745,784	191,257	554,527	25.65%
Transfer to Amphitheater Fund	60,000	-	60,000	0.00%
Transfer to Hotel/Motel - TPD Fund	259,622	81,967	177,655	31.57%
Total Hotel/Motel Transfers Out	\$ 1,704,649	\$ 437,158	\$ 1,089,836	25.65%

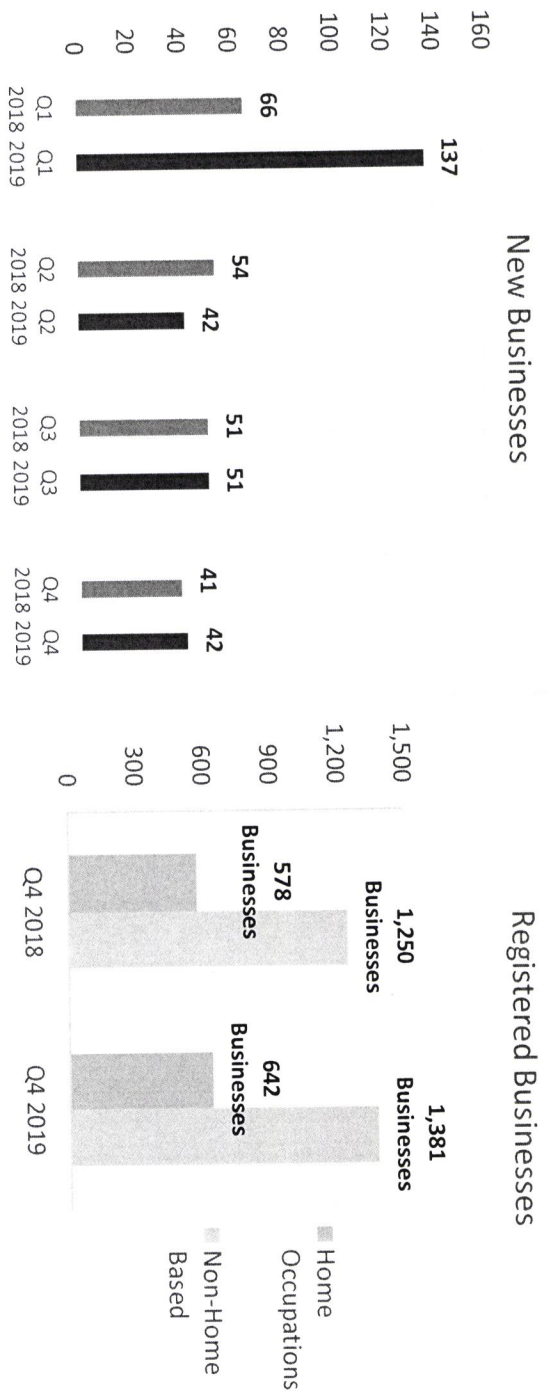
CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
 FINANCIAL SERVICES
 QUARTERLY REPORT
 (UNAUDITED)
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

SUMMARY OF PURCHASE ORDERS ISSUED OVER \$10,000 APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2019			
Description	Vendor	Award	Date
HR Offices Design Lower Level	Frontier Electric	\$ 12,300.00	12/18/2019
PURCHASING REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND DECEMBER 31, 2018			
Activity	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	
Purchase Orders / Requisitions Processed	895	710	
Sealed Bids Requested	11	4	
Requests for Proposals	0	0	
Bids Awarded	12	0	
Requests for Proposals Awarded	1	0	
Contracts Prepared	13	3	
Electronic Auction	0	10	
Fixed Assets Purchases	17	12	
2020 Ford F150 1/2 Truck			
2020 F150 4x4 Supercrew Cab Truck			
2020 F150 Police Responder Truck			
2020 Ford Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles (8)			
2020 Ford F250 7.3 L Truck			
2020 Ford F250 7.3L Truck (2)			
2019 Bobcat T650 Trck Loader			
72" Hustler Zero Turn Mowers (2)			

Safabuilt	3,000.00
BMX Parents Association	1,500.00
James Lowe	1,546.00
Tarr Group	5,858.00
Gonzalez-Strength & Associates	9,250.00
Employee Holiday Luncheon	
BMX Track Donation	
Memorial Bench	
Tree Donation	
Tree Donation	
	\$ 21,154.00

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
LITIGATION SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 2020 - QUARTERLY REPORT
PAID AS OF December 2019
 Litigation Services (100-1505-579130)

Vendor	Month Paid	Project	Amount
GIRMA	October	Accident	\$ 5,000.00
GIRMA	November	Accident	471.22
			<u>\$ 5,471.22</u>
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
			<u>\$ 14,379.56</u>
FAYETTE COUNTY LAND TITLE, INC.	November	Title Search	\$ 500.00
Total Litigation Services to Date			\$ 20,350.78
October - December 2019			\$ 20,350.78



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

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										1,218	1,548
Items - Circulated	Num.	30,224	24,497	24,973										79,694	83,340
Items - Loaned to Other Libraries	Num.	1,349	1,028	1,191										3,568	3,392
Items - Borrowed From Other Libraries	Num.	2,249	1,903	1,763										5,915	6,238
Class Visits	Num.	0	2	0										2	1
Group Meetings	Num.	57	55	27										139	128
Monthly Traffic	Num.	16,304	12,409	12,011										40,724	43,100
Children's Programs	Num.	35	21	13										69	52
Number of Participants	Num.	2,213	430	426										3,069	1,992
Adult Programs	Num.	11	9	9										29	12
Number of Participants	Num.	169	121	123										413	116
Revenue from Overdue Book	Dis.	1,774	1,867	1,495										5,136	9,739
Revenue from Copies Made	Dis.	622	553	140										1,315	1,278
Reference Assistance	Num.	1,846	1,353	1,464										4,663	4,953
Exams Proctored	Num.	29	18	30										77	72
Revenue from Proctoring	Dis.	420	270	450										1,140	920
Internet Usage	Num.	1,152	955	981										3,088	3,514
Wireless Usage	Num.	5,440	4,592	4,412										14,444	15,169
Volunteers	Num.	43	40	42										125	110
Number of Hours Worked	Num.	299	276	246										821	607
Digital Downloads	Num.	4,198	4,085	3,842										12,125	12,027
Electronic Reference Access (Excluding GALILEO)	Num.	171	198	173										542	1,569

Notes: Theatre set-up complete. Programming will begin in February. Upstairs bathroom renovations complete. Book signings: Colleen Oakley 1/07; Local authors: 1/12.

PEACHTREE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
2019 QUARTERLY REPORT

2019 2018
 Calendar Year to Date Calendar Year to Date

	4th Qtr 2019	4th Qtr 2018		
	October-December	October-December		
<u>TOTAL PART I CRIMES</u>	130	142	540	503
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	0	0	1	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	1	1	3	4
ROBBERY	0	3	3	5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	2	4	8
ARSON	0	0	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	8	9	33	36
LARCENY - THEFT (SHOPLIFTING, ENTERING AUTOS, ETC)	116	115	475	411
BURGLARY	4	12	21	38
 <u>DUI ARRESTS</u>	 25	 27	 88	 97
 DRUG ARRESTS: Marijuana, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Other				
 TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS	 41	 31	 156	 163
 <u>OTHER ARRESTS</u>				
 PROPERTY CRIMES	 44	 44	 195	 117
PERSON CRIMES	14	10	54	51
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	53	55	204	211
OTHER	80	57	289	247
 <u>CALLS FOR SERVICE</u>	 16,525**	 10,926	 44,710	 49,357
**Calls for service include logged security checks and directed patrol in SSI				
 <u>TRAFFIC</u>				
 CITATIONS ISSUED	 2,241	 1,556	 7,910	 6,755
CITY ORDINANCES	25	45	265	297
WARNINGS	2,820	2,299	10,848	9,303
ROADWAY CRASHES	257	250	910	866

TOP 10 ACCIDENT LOCATIONS 2019

	MONTH
HWY 54 / HWY 74	7
HWY 54 / PLANTERRA WAY	6
HWY 74 / KELLY DR	5
HWY 54 / MCDUFF PKWY	5
HWY 74 / CROSSTOWNN	4
HWY 74 / HOLLY GROVE	3
HWY 54 / LEXINGTON CIR	3
HWY 54 / PEACHTREE PKWY	3
HWY 74 / PASCHAL	3
HWY 74 / PEACHTREE PKWY	2

	YTD
HWY 54 / HWY 74	70
HWY 54 / PLANTERRA WAY	45
HWY 54 / HUDDLESTON RD	37
HWY 74 / CROSSTOWNN	35
HWY 74 / PEACHTREE PKWY	31
HWY 54 / MCDUFF	28
HWY 74 / HOLLY GROVE	27
HWY 54 / LINE CREEK	24
HWY 74 / KEDRON DR	20
HWY 54 / PEACHTREE PKWY	20

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY
RECREATION & SPECIAL EVENTS REVENUE
AS OF December 2019
WITH COMPARISONS TO December FY2017 FY2018 & FY2019
Percent of budget year completed to date:

25%

	ACTUAL THRU December			ORIGINAL BUDGET FY 2020	BUD ADJ.	CURRENT BUDGET FY 2020	ACTUAL THRU	
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019				December FY2019	% Collected To Date
RECREATION REVENUE								
County Operating Grant	114,000	123,000	150,000	150,000		37,500	25.00%	
Events	5,547	3,515	5,540	3,000	490	16.33%		
Sponsors				500	2,000	400.00%		
Program Fees - Recreation	147,361	148,676	150,150	139,412	7,063	5.07%		
Program Fees - Kedron	238,026	238,746	233,735	232,894	12,126	5.21%		
Program Fees - Kedron Open Gym	23,849	24,674	25,261	25,224	3,669	14.55%		
Program Fees- Athletic Tournaments	25,420	17,735	24,100	17,500	7,280	41.60%		
Facility Maintenance Rec.- Athletic Assoc.	90,730	157,463	59,684	75,000	59,834	79.78%		
Facility Maintenance Ked- Athletic Assoc.	40,165	27,162	43,125	25,475	9,475	37.19%		
Facility Rental- Tennis Center	24,000	33,905	35,905	33,905	4,000	11.80%		
Facility Rental - Recreation	8,465	9,140	11,548	8,381	434	5.18%		
Facility Rental - Kedron	20,945	15,181	19,274	12,848	1,561	12.15%		
Program Fees - Pool Fees/Passes Kedron	94,739	93,069	92,553	94,014	10,006	10.64%		
Program Fees - Kedron Swim Teams	66,218	71,813	68,190	72,458	11,793	16.28%		
Program Fees - Kedron Swim Lessons	14,992	13,158	18,434	17,929	2,060	11.49%		
Program Fees - Rec Pool Revenue Glenloch	5,946	6,780	6,226	6,500	-	0.00%		
	\$ 920,403	\$ 984,017	\$ 943,725	\$ 915,040	\$ -	\$ 915,040	\$ 169,291	18.50%

Special Events- Oct.: Memory Walk 1000, Night Market 3000, PTC Classic 1000, Magnolia Art Festival 750, RuntOctoberfest 300, Fall Festival and Trunk or Treat 2000 **Nov.:** Braeinn Elementary 5K 300, Night Market 3000, Outdoor Movie Night 150, Turkey Trot, 500 **Dec.:** PTC Elementary Jingle Bell Trail 300, Hometown Holiday 1500, Grand Menorah Lighting 200
Recreation: 26 programs with 229 enrollments, 2 field rentals
Tournaments Notes: Southside Holiday Classic Lacrosse Tournament 800, Cricket League 50, Amphitheater; NA

2019 PEACHTREE CITY AIRPORT AUTHORITY ATTENDANCE RECORD

December 12, 2019

Report Date: Month Year

Name & Date of Appointment	# of Meetings Member Eligible to Attend	# Meetings Attended	# Meetings Absent	Meeting Dates Absent	Percentage Attendance
Tom Fulton, Chairman 1/1/2015 - 12/31/2019	10	10			100%
Judge S. Charles Murray 2/14/2018 - 12/31/2020	10	10			100%
Tom Lacy, Vice- Chairman 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2021	10	8	2	August 8, 2019 November 14, 2019	80%
Allen Morrison' Secretary/Treasurer 1/1/2018 - 12/31/2022	10	10			100%
Kevin Lund 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2023	10	10			100%
Max Braun, Alternate 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	10	10			100%

PLANNING COMMISSION ATTENDANCE RECORD

3-Year Term

Term of Appointment

Dec 2019

Report Date: Month Year

Name & Term Length (start/end)	Meetings Held Past 12 Months	# of Meetings Member Eligible to Attend	# Meetings Attended	# Meetings Absent	Meeting Dates Absent	Percentage Attendance
Frank Destadio Chairman 04/21/11 - 09/30/21	13	13	10	3	01/14/19 06/10/19 09/09/19	77%
Paul Gresham Vice Chairman 10/6/17 - 9/30/20	13	13	12	1	04/08/19	92%
Kenneth Hamner 11/1/19 - 9/30/22	13	2	1	1	11/11/19	50%
Michael Link 10/1/18 - 09/30/21	13	13	11	2	04/08/19 09/09/19	85%
Scott Ritenour 10/1/19 - 09/30/22	13	3	2	1	11/11/2019	67%

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Pam Dufresne, Deputy City Clerk 

DATE: January 7, 2020

SUBJECT: Consider Annual Indemnification Resolution
January 16, 2020, City Council Agenda

Recommendation:

That Council adopt the attached resolution indemnifying City elected and appointed officials (except officials of authorities) and employees.

Discussion:

Each year, Council adopts a resolution indemnifying officials and employees and agreeing to defend and pay judgments rendered against them for acts or omissions performed or neglected to be performed by them in the course of their employment or association with the City. This indemnification does not apply to individuals who act outside of the scope of their duties or authority, or act oppressively, maliciously, corruptly, or without authority, nor does it apply to City authorities that function autonomously and have their own liability coverage.

Budget Impact:

Other than as outlined, legal representation for this type of claim is included under the umbrella of the City's Liability Insurance Policy.

Attachment

COUNTY OF FAYETTE
CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

RESOLUTION # _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY REGARDING POTENTIAL LIABILITY
OF CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS, APPOINTED OFFICIALS, AND EMPLOYEES**

WHEREAS, the City of Peachtree City is a municipal corporation duly chartered and incorporated by the State of Georgia; and

WHEREAS, as a result of certain decisions by State and Federal Courts, elected and appointed officials and employees of the City may be subject to suits seeking to hold those persons personally liable for damages; and

WHEREAS, elected and appointed officials, employees, and other individuals may be subject to formal complaints under the City Code of Ethics; and

WHEREAS, the City Council deems it to be in the best interest of the City to indemnify, defend, and protect City elected and appointed officials and employees from certain liability,

IT IS THEREFORE, RESOLVED THAT:

The City of Peachtree City shall indemnify, defend and pay any and all judgments rendered against any City elected official or appointed official (with exception of officials of authorities) or employee for any and all suits brought against them for any acts or omissions performed or neglected to be performed by them in the course of their employment, or association with the City.

The City of Peachtree City shall provide legal counsel to any elected official, appointed official, employee, or other individual who is investigated under the City's Code of Ethics (with the exception of officials of authorities) for representation before the Hearing Officer, the investigation conducted by the Hearing Officer, and any action taken by Council. Such legal counsel shall be selected by the individual requesting representation and be reimbursed by the City at a rate not to exceed the approved hourly rate of the City Attorney plus 20%.

The indemnification shall not apply to those individuals who acted oppressively, maliciously, corruptly, or without authority of law as defined under O.C.G.A. §36-33-4.

This resolution shall remain in full force and effect until such time as it may be amended or repealed by a subsequent resolution of the City Council.

SO RESOLVED, in open session assembled pursuant to law, this 16th day of January 2020.

Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Pam Dufresne, Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council Members

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Pam Dufresne, Deputy City Clerk 

DATE: January 7, 2019

SUBJECT: Designation of City's Legal Organ
January 16, 2020, City Council Meeting

Recommendation:

That Council again designate the *Fayette County News* as the legal organ for the City of Peachtree City.

Discussion:

Each year, the City of Peachtree City must designate the official legal organ in which notices of public hearings, millage rate, and other notices required by state law and City Ordinance will run.

County legal organs are designated by the Probate Court Judge, Sheriff, and Superior Court Clerk, and the newspaper must have a paid circulation component. The designated Fayette County legal organ for 2020 will remain the *Fayette County News*.

Although municipalities have more latitude in designating their legal organ, state law stipulates that certain municipal legal ads continue to run in the County legal organ. This includes bond notices, police seizures, municipal court ads, condemnation proceedings, distilled spirits sales and licensing, and nuisance abatement ads. Further, local businesses advertising for articles of incorporation, dissolution, and registration of trade names must advertise in the legal organ of the County. Notices for Peachtree City properties in foreclosure, estate transfers, adoptions, and public sales would also continue to run in the County legal organ.

As the long-time legal organ of both the County and Peachtree City, the *Fayette County News* is the publication that residents associate with all legal ads, and in which many local ads would continue to run.

Staff is recommending that the City again designate the *Fayette Daily News* as the legal organ for 2020 to ensure correct placement of legal ads, to maintain the lowest possible expenses for the City, and to provide a single source for the community to access legal ads.

Budget Impact:

Because it is a continuation of an existing rate for budgeted expenditures, appointing the *Fayette County News* would have no budgetary impact.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Pam Dufresne, Deputy City Clerk 

DATE: December 16, 2019

SUBJECT: Alcohol License – NEW – Positano Pizza Napoletana
January 2, 2020, Consent Agenda

Recommendation:

Staff recommends Council approve the attached application for a new alcohol license for Positano Pizaa Napoletana.

Discussion:

Positano Pizza Napoletana, a pizza restaurant to be located 300 City Circle, Suite 1520 (formerly Brixx Pizza), has submitted a request for a new alcohol license. Mr. Faton Gjuka has requested he be appointed as the Licensee and License Representative.

Mr. Gjuka has met the requirements of the Alcohol Ordinance for an alcohol license.

Budgetary Impact:

The budgetary impact of the alcoholic beverage license will be positive. The applicant will be required to pay the annual license fee for malt beverage, wine, and distilled spirits (\$5000), plus the fee for Sunday Sales (\$500) if he chooses to serve alcohol on Sunday.

Attachment



Office of the City Clerk

City of Peachtree City
 151 Willowbend Road
 Peachtree City, GA 30269
 Phone: 770-487-7657
 Fax: 770-631-2505
PeachtreeCityGA.gov

Application for Alcoholic Beverage License

Business Name: POSITANO PIZZA NAPOLETANA - PEACHTREE CITY LLC	Business Location: 300 CITY CIRCLE #1520 PEACHTREE CITY, GA 30269	
Nature of Business: PIZZA RESTAURANT	Mailing Address: 3655 EAST PACES WALK NE ATLANTA, GA 30326	Business Phone Number: 419-297-9642
Name of Licensee: FATON GJUKA	Home Address: 3655 EAST PACES WALK NE ATLANTA, GA 30326	Home Phone Number: 419-297-9642
Name of License Representative: FATON GJUKA	Home Address: 3655 EAST PACES WALK NE ATLANTA, GA 30326	Home Phone Number: 419-297-9642

Type of License:

Retail Consumption Dealer	Retail Package Dealer	Wholesale Dealer	Manufacturer
Malt Beverage ☒	Malt Beverage ☐	Malt Beverage ☐	Malt Beverage ☐
Wine ☒	Wine ☐	Wine ☐	Wine ☐
Distilled Spirits ☒	Distilled Spirits ☐	Distilled Spirits ☐	Distilled Spirits ☐

Please complete information below (use separate sheet if necessary):

Name:	Address:	Phone Numbers:
Individual Owner's Name, Partners' Names, Corporation Name, and name of Contact Person regarding License Changes, Taxes, etc.	Please provide Home Addresses for the individuals listed	Please provide Home and Business Phone Numbers for individuals listed
FATON GJUKA	3655 EAST PACES WALK ATLANTA, GA 30326	419-297-9642

Contact Person:

FATON GJUKA

E-mail Addresses for License Applicant(s):

faton.gjuka@gmail.com

Is any person who owns an interest in the Alcohol License an employee of the City of Peachtree City? YES/NO NO

If YES, please provide name of employee: N/A

State of Georgia

City of Peachtree City

I, Stanley Pye, Assistant Chief of Police for the City of Peachtree City, do hereby certify that:

Faton Gjuka
3655 East Paces Walk Ne
Atlanta, GA 30326

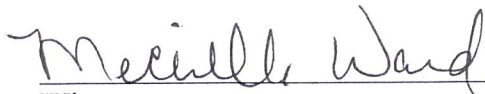
has been investigated and found not to have been convicted of, nor to have entered a plea of nolo contendere, to any felony or misdemeanor relating to the sale or use of alcoholic beverages or illegal narcotics or drugs within five (5) years prior to the date of the application for this license.



Stanley Pye
Assistant Chief of Police

12-4-15

Date



Witness

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor & Council Members

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Ellece Brown, Director, HR & Risk Management 

DATE: December 19, 2019

SUBJECT: Acceptance of 2019 Georgia Municipal Association (GMA) Safety Grant and
Acceptance of 2019 Georgia Municipal Association (GMA) Liability Management
Grant
January 2, 2020, City Council Meeting

Recommendation:

That Council approve the acceptance of the 2019 GMA Safety Grant (reimbursement grant) and the 2019 GMA Liability Management Grant (reimbursement grant) in the total amount of \$20,000.

Discussion:

As a member of GMA's Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Fund (WCSIF), the City of Peachtree City is eligible to apply for the GMA Safety Grant annually. The purpose of this grant is to provide a financial incentive to assist members in improving their employee safety through the purchase of training, equipment, or services. Our application for this year's grant was to reimburse a portion of the cost of bunker gear sets and ballistic helmets for fire personnel. Peachtree City met the required criteria and was awarded the maximum amount of \$10,000.

As a member of GMA's property and liability insurance program, the City of Peachtree City is eligible to apply for the GMA Liability Management Grant annually as well. The purpose of this grant is to provide a financial incentive to assist members in improving their general public liability loss control efforts through training and the purchase of equipment or services. Our application for this year's grant was to reimburse the City for a portion of the purchase of Coban In-Car Camera Systems for the Police Department and hydraulic extrication tools for the Fire Department. Peachtree City met the required criteria and was awarded the maximum amount of \$10,000.

Budget Impact:

There will be no budgetary impact since these funds are budgeted in the City's general fund.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Paul J. Salvatore, Financial Services Director P.S.
Kelly Bush, Assistant Finance Director 146

DATE: December 2, 2019

SUBJECT: Budget Amendment – Fiscal Year 2020 - Personnel
January 16, 2020 City Council Consent Agenda

Recommendation:

It is Staff's recommendation that City Council approve the attached budget amendment to the fiscal year 2020 budget resolution.

Discussion:

Attached please find budget amendment 20-08 for fiscal year 2020 submitted for your approval. This budget amendment will fund the:

- Public Services Director / Assistant City Manager position - \$124,000
- Career Development Plan (CDP) for Public Safety Departments - \$65,000
- DC (401) City Contribution to City Employees - \$65,000

Funding will come from Surplus Carryover and the reallocation of \$84,000 budgeted for COLA.

Budget Impact:

The proposed budget amendment increases both the revenue and the expense in the General Fund.

Attachments

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

BUDGET AMENDMENT

20-08

01.17.20

[illegible]

NOW , THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Council hereby amends the Fiscal Year 2020 budget to fund the Public Services Director / Assistant City Manager, the Career Development Plan, and a 401 Contribution to city employees - as outlined at the December 12, 2019 Council Meeting.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager ✓

FROM: Paul J. Salvatore, Financial Services Director P.S.
Kelly Bush, Assistant Finance Director KB

DATE: December 2, 2019

SUBJECT: Budget Amendment – Fiscal Year 2020 - Capital
January 16, 2020 City Council Consent Agenda

Recommendation:

It is Staff's recommendation that City Council approve the attached budget amendment to the fiscal year 2020 budget resolution.

Discussion:

Attached please find budget amendment 20-07 for fiscal year 2020 submitted for your approval. This budget amendment will fund addition Capital Projects:

- Recreation – CIP Site Improvements for Battery Way Park - \$45K
- Recreation – CIP Site Improvements for the Hockey Rink Floor - \$50K
- Public Works – CIP Machinery & Equipment for the purchase of a Mini Skid Steer - \$35K
- Public Works – CIP Vehicles for the purchase of a 350 Stake bed Dump Truck - \$58K

Budget Impact:

The proposed budget amendment increases both the revenue and the expense in the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund.

Attachments

kbb/Reports to Council/Budget Amendments FY2020

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

BUDGET AMENDMENT

NUMBER 20-07

DATE 01.17.20

[illegible]

NOW , THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Council hereby amends the Fiscal Year 2020 budget to fund additional Capital Improvement Projects as outlined at December 12, 2019 Council Meeting

Entered _____

Approved _____

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Paul J. Salvatore, Financial Services Director 
Kelly Bush, Assistant Finance Director

DATE: December 30, 2019

SUBJECT: Budget Amendment – Fiscal Year 2020 - Capital
January 16, 2020 City Council Agenda

Recommendation:

It is Staff's recommendation that City Council approve the attached budget amendment to the fiscal year 2020 budget resolution.

Discussion:

Attached please find budget amendment 20-09 to budget for the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) grant for the Livable Center Initiative Study (LCI). Council authorized the study on November 7, 2019.

Budget Impact:

The proposed budget amendment will increase both the revenue and the expense in the Capital Improvement Fund \$128,000.

Attachments

kbb/Reports to Council/Budget Amendments FY2020

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

BUDGET AMENDMENT

NUMBER 20-09

DATE 01.16.2020

ACCOUNT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	INCREASE	DECREASE
---------	---------	-------------	----------	----------

[illegible]

NOW , THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Council hereby amends the Fiscal Year 2020 budget for ARC Grant.

Entered

Approved _____

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor & Council Members

VIA: Jonathan N. Rorie, City Manager 

FROM: Ellece Brown, Director, HR & Risk Management 

DATE: December 19, 2019

SUBJECT: Elimination of Maintenance Worker (ROW) Position and Replacement with Crew Leader Position within the Grounds Maintenance Department
January 2, 2020, City Council Meeting

Recommendation:

That Council approve the elimination of a Maintenance Worker (ROW) position in Salary Grade 6 in the Grounds Maintenance Department and replace it with a Crew Leader position in Salary Grade 14 effective January 6, 2020.

Discussion:

The Right-of-Way mowing crew consists of five (5) Right-of-Way Maintenance Workers. This crew is responsible for mowing, trimming, and edging all primary, secondary, and State Routes within the City. This crew was established without a Crew Leader in FY2019. In order to increase quality, efficiencies, and oversight, the Recreation & Special Events Director is recommending the elimination of a Maintenance Worker (ROW) (Salary Grade 6) and replacement with a Crew Leader (Salary Grade 14) who can focus on organizing the work and supervising the daily performance and operation of the Right-of-Way crew. A current job description is attached.

Budget Impact:

The annual budgetary impact (including benefits) of this change is up to approximately \$10,112.00 depending on who is selected for the Crew Leader position through the Job Bid process. This additional cost will be absorbed in the FY2020 budget of the Grounds Maintenance Department.



Crew Leader – Grounds Maintenance
Recreation & Special Events

REC/10

Reports to: Grounds Maintenance Supervisor
or Facilities Coordinator

Salary Grade: 14
Job Code: REC/10

FLSA Status: Non-Exempt
Date: December 19, 2019 (Revised)

JOB SUMMARY

This position is responsible for supervising and participating in the work of an assigned crew of grounds maintenance personnel.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

- Enforces safe work procedures; ensures the establishment of safe work zones; and reports safety hazards to Supervisor.
- Performs daily safety check of equipment; ensures vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and reports mechanical or other defects to Supervisor.
- Directs the work of crew personnel; ensures compliance with department policies and procedures; and mentors/trains Maintenance Workers (ROW) and/or Maintenance Technicians I, II, and III to a level of proficiency.
- Operates a variety of tools and equipment, including bobcat, backhoe, dump truck, etc.
- Supervises and participates in landscape installation and maintenance duties.
- Supervises and participates in the collection and removal of refuse of City property.
- Supervises and participates in the repair and maintenance of parks and playgrounds.
- Supervises and participates in irrigation, electrical, plumbing, and carpentry maintenance and repair duties; makes complex repairs as needed.
- Transports tools and equipment to job sites.
- Maintains tool and supply inventory.
- Responds to after-hours and weather-related emergencies.

- Assists with special City events (i.e. Fourth of July parade/fireworks, Shakerag Arts & Crafts Festival, etc.) and special projects.
- Prepares required reports.
- Must attend specialized training, including safety training, as required by management.
- Responds in a courteous, timely, and effective manner to the expressed needs, concerns, and expectations of the City's residents and other customers, both internal and external to the City.
- Performs related duties.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED BY THE POSITION

- Knowledge of City policies and procedures.
- Knowledge of grounds maintenance and repair principles, including plumbing, electrical, irrigation, and mechanical systems.
- Knowledge of safe work policies and procedures.
- Knowledge of equipment operation and maintenance principles.
- Knowledge of computers and job-related software programs.
- Skill in the use of construction equipment, including dump truck, backhoe, etc.
- Skill in the use of hand and power tools.
- Skill in prioritizing and planning.
- Skill in interpersonal relations.
- Skill in oral and written communication.
- Ability to work cooperatively and collaboratively in a workplace of dignity and respect.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS

The Grounds Maintenance Supervisor assigns work in terms of general instructions. The supervisor spot-checks completed work for compliance with procedures, accuracy, and the nature and propriety of the final results.

GUIDELINES

Guidelines include traffic laws, safety standards, and City and department policies and procedures. These guidelines are generally clear and specific, but may require some interpretation in application.

COMPLEXITY/SCOPE OF WORK

- The work consists of related supervisory and grounds maintenance duties. Inclement weather contributes to the complexity of the position.
- The purpose of this position is to supervise and participate in the work of an assigned crew of grounds maintenance personnel. Successful performance contributes to safe and well-maintained City facilities.

CONTACTS

- Contacts are typically with coworkers, vendors, and the general public.
- Contacts are typically to exchange information, motivate persons, resolve problems, and provide services.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS/ WORK ENVIRONMENT

- The work is typically performed while intermittently sitting, standing, stooping, walking, bending, or crouching. The employee frequently lifts light and occasionally heavy objects and uses tools or equipment requiring a high degree of dexterity.
- The work is performed outdoors, occasionally in cold or inclement weather. The employee may be exposed to noise, dirt, grease, and machinery with moving parts. Work requires the use of protective devices, such as masks, goggles, gloves, etc.

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

This position has direct supervision over an assigned crew of personnel.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

- Knowledge and level of competency commonly associated with completion of specialized training in the field of work, in addition to basic skills typically associated with a high school education.
- Experience sufficient to thoroughly understand the work of subordinate positions to be able to answer questions and resolve problems, usually associated with one to three years' experience or service.
- Possession of or ability to readily obtain a valid driver's license issued by the State of Georgia for the type of vehicle or equipment operated.

The qualifications listed above represent the credentials necessary to perform the essential functions of this position. To be successful in this position, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. Reasonable accommodation may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions of this position.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council Members

VIA: Jon Rorie, City Manager
Paul Salvatore, Financial Services Director *P.S.*
Angela Egan, Purchasing Agent *AE*

FROM: Mike Madison, Stormwater Manager *mm*

DATE: January 6, 2020

SUBJECT: Bridlepath Lane Headwall Repair
January 16, 2020 City Council Meeting Consent Agenda

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that City Council award the Bridlepath Lane Headwall Repair project to McLeRoy, Inc. for their quote amount of \$99,326.00.

Discussion: The existing double storm drainage pipes under Bridlepath Lane and near Surrey Trail has developed a significant scour hole at the culvert outlet. The scour hole has caused a portion of the downstream headwall to collapse and the scour hole is progressing under the recently structurally rehabilitated pipes and towards Bridlepath Lane. If the scour hole and erosion under the pipes is left unchecked, the storm drainage pipes could structurally fail. The Bridlepath Lane Headwall Repair project will provide protection to the storm drainage pipes as well as eliminate further scour.

Because the project did not cost more than \$100,000.00, the City is not required to follow HB 1079 and have the bid advertised for 30 days. Therefore, staff solicited quotes from three qualified contractors to perform the pipe replacement work. The results of these three quotes are as follows:

McLeRoy, Inc.	\$99,326.00
Crawford Grading	\$167,649.72
Ronny D. Jones Enterprises, Inc	Did Not Submit Quote

Budget Impact: Sufficient funds in the amount of \$99,326.00 is available in the Stormwater Account #521-4250-521245 Contractual Services.



8945 US Hwy 19
Zebulon, GA 30295

Since 1971

www.mcleroyinc.com

Phone: 770.567.3514

Fax: 770.567.3300

PROPOSAL

DATE: 12.05.2019

PROJECT: Michael R. Madison, CSM
City of Peachtree City

Bridlepath Headwall Repair

McLeRoy, Inc. is pleased to propose the following site development:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
CONSTRUCTION ITEMS					
1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	1	LS	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
2	TRAFFIC CONTROL	1	LS	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
3	DEMOLITION COMPLETE	1	LS	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
4	CLEARING AND GRUBBING	1	LS	\$12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
5	GRADING COMPLETE	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
6	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/DEWATERING	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
DRAINAGE					
7	GABIONS 6'Lx3'Wx3'H (INCLUDING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, BASKETS, & ROCK)	1	LS	\$30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
8	RENO MATTRESS 12'Lx6'Wx12"H (INCLUDING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, BASKETS, & ROCK)	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
EROSION CONTROL ITEMS					
9	CONSTRUCTION EXIT	1	EA	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
10	SILT FENCE (Sd1-S)	116	LF	\$ 5.00	\$ 580.00
11	CHECK DAM	1	EA	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
12	SLOPE STABILIZATION (AS NECESSARY)	15	SY	\$ 6.00	\$ 90.00
13	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (Ds1, Ds2)	157	SY	\$ 4.00	\$ 628.00
14	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (Ds3)	157	SY	\$ 4.00	\$ 628.00
15	REMOVAL & DISPOSAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	1	LS	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
				TOTAL	\$ 99,326.00

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this proposal.

Respectfully Submitted,

Eric B. McLeRoy



Crawford Grading and Pipeline, Inc.

1505 Dunlap Road

Luthersville, GA 30251

GA Utility Contractor's License: UC30042

GA Utility Contractor's License Renewal: April 30, 2021

AL General Contractors License: 40842

AL General Contractors License Renewal: October 31, 2020

City of Peachtree City

ATTN: Michael R. Madison, CSM Stormwater Manager

209 McIntosh Trail

Peachtree City, GA 30269

Bid For: Bridlepath Headwall Repair

Bid Date: December 6th, 2019 Bid Time: 5:00PM

Bridlepath Lane Headwall Repair

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
CONSTRUCTION ITEMS					
1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
2	TRAFFIC CONTROL	1	LS	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
3	DEMOLITION COMPLETE	1	LS	\$500.00	\$500.00
4	CLEARING AND GRUBBING	1	LS	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
5	GRADING COMPLETE	1	LS	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
6	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/DEWATERING	1	LS	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
DRAINAGE					
7	GABIONS 6'Lx3'Wx3'H (INCLUDING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, BASKETS, & ROCK)	1	LS	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00
8	RENO MATTRESS 12'Lx6'Wx12"H (INCLUDING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, BASKETS, & ROCK)	1	LS	\$58,000.00	\$58,000.00
EROSION CONTROL ITEMS					
9	CONSTRUCTION EXIT	1	EA	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
10	SILT FENCE (Sd1-S)	116	LF	\$7.00	\$812.00
11	CHECK DAM	1	EA	\$800.00	\$800.00
12	SLOPE STABILIZATION (AS NECESSARY)	15	SY	\$0.01	\$0.15
13	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (Du, Ds1, Ds2)	157	SY	\$0.01	\$1.57
14	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (Ds3)	157	SY	\$48.00	\$7,536.00
15	REMOVAL & DISPOSAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	1	LS	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
TOTAL					\$167,649.72