

MINUTES
WAYCROSS CITY COMMISSION PLANNING & INFORMATION SESSION
MONDAY, MAY 6, 2024, 5:00 P.M.
WAYCROSS CITY COMMISSION CHAMBERS
(417 PENDLETON STREET, WAYCROSS, GA)

I. CALL TO ORDER:

The Waycross City Commission Meeting was called to order on Monday, May 6, 2024, at 5:00 pm by Mayor James. The meeting was held in the Commission Chambers of City Hall. Present were Commissioners, Katrena Felder, Sheinita Bennett, and Diane Hopkins (in at 5:15pm).

A. Invocation: Mayor Michael-Angelo James

Invocation led by Mayor Michael-Angelo James

B. Pledge of Allegiance

II. GUESTS:

Mr. Ferrell Malone-709 Jones Street, Waycross Ga. -came to speak on ethics and to deliver an ethics complaint.

Mr. David White- 1419 Marion Street, Waycross Ga. -spoke on his concerns for public safety at Garlington Ave and Blackwell Street.

Mr. Tim Peacock- 906 Euclid Avenue, Waycross Ga.-shared his personal concerns with the city not making decisions to move the city forward.

Ms. Alicia Ivey- 1005 Hill Street, Waycross Ga.-shared her loss of respect in the way the city determined who should receive the ARPA Grant.

Mr. Lenwood Coleman- 208 Gordon Street, Lagrange Ga.- shared his concerns he had with certain staff being on the landbank commission and serving as a city employee.

III. TRAVEL/TRAINING SCHEDULE AND REQUESTS

IV. PLANNING & INFORMATION SESSION

A. Bids:

1. WAYXL 24-07 Surplus Land Folks Street Parcel #WA0802 017

There was a consensus to place this on Tuesday agenda.

B. Discussion Items:

1. Watershed Protection Plan

This Item was **TABLED** at the request of the city manager, to be discussed at a later date.

2. County Park Proposal;

The City Manager discussed the county park proposal, have an MOU in front of you or what? You're working books last week. It was a proposal by the county commissioner, to give the parks back over pretty much to the city for management to include the pool. they requested, if you read the MOU, do responsibility into the pool this year. as we are aware, the pool is aging and has a lot of requirements. initially we did have a working group with two commissions in that area. since Commissioner Davis has transitioned, I'm not sure where this MOU will go at this point in time, having been in his district, but I want to bring it to your attention for consideration. At this time, I do not approve of the MOU as written. I wanted to work with the County Manager as part of the negotiations to rectify some of the wording used in the MOU, but I did want to bring it to the Commission's attention just for FYI.

3. OATH Support and Resolution;

Kit Brinson- stated that it is overall a part of community housing. The Georgia Initiative for Community Housing offers help to cities who apply. It's a three-year program, and we meet with other people in other cities that have done housing projects and all, and, and we learn from that. So, it's kind of a grassroots that we want to identify a problem and work with others to rectify the weaknesses. So, I mean, we have got a real housing shortage and If we don't start addressing it, it's going to just going to get worse. So, we're asking for \$5,000 from the city. The county has given us \$5,000 and it's for travel and housing when we go to the training in Athens and that's twice a year. A few of us from the committee will go and bring the information back. And then the next time a few more people would go. So, I mean, we've got like 15 people on our committee.

There was a question raised by Commissioner Hopkins as per our Charter if we could donate. Interim City Attorney Huey Spearman was asked if he could check into the legalities so that a response from commission could be given as soon as possible.

4. Landbank

This Item was **TABLED** as Mr. Coleman spoke as a guest on this agenda.

5. Infrastructure Update

Duke- Commissioners. Mr. Mayor, you have in front of you a few bullet points. I'm going to read this verbatim because they kind of lead into all the next three discussions that we

have tonight, and all this is based on 2022 data from the US census and other sources. Currently, the population of Waycross, Georgia is 13,759. Waycross, Georgia is the 2,495th largest city, which has an area, has an area of 11.7mi². The peak population of Waycross in the last 30 years was 1990, which stood at 16,853, which of course was then 161,603. For larger cities in the US, it has now fallen to 2,495th as far as city size in the US. We are currently 18.4% smaller than you were in 1990, meaning we lose a quarter of our population every ten years because it's shrunk 10.5%, um, since the year 2000. Waycross, Georgia's growth extremely below average. 93% of similar sized cities are growing faster. Since 2000, the median household income in Waycross, Georgia is \$27,381 and Waycross crossed 36.6% of the residents have an income below the poverty line, and child poverty rate is 59.4%. On a per household basis, 27.7% of families are below the poverty line of Red cross. Among those aged 16 and older, 49.1% of the residents are in the labor force. That means 50% is not in the labor force. Among the adult population 25 years older 80% of Waycross residents have at least a high school diploma or equivalent, 16.3% have a bachelor's degree, and 4.9% have a graduate or professional degree. Mostly assigned to the medical field and hospital in Waycross. The unemployment rate in Waycross is 3.5. It is time, but that has a plus or -1 to 2%. Based on the calculations and this calculation, we added the residents aged 16 or older. It removed those residents if you start at 25 or older. The unemployment rate is much higher and will cost 6.3% of the total. Housing units were built after the year 2000, which is approximately 460 units and will cost 2000 2000. The last significant investment is in our water and sewer plants. We have not adjusted our water and sewer rates to align with CPI inflation over the last decade. The current revenue. This is the main point I'm going to get into right now. The current revenue generated cannot keep up with the current level of deterioration and sustain the requirements in our water, sewer, and our streets. So, our brain is, to start this conversation. We must make some definite changes to our capital gain strategy, capital gains plans when it comes to water and sewer workforce, housing development and just general revenue coming to the city. We continue to tax our current tax base or create a new tax base. Hopefully when those companies come up with those jobs, they will bring in people that live here and shop and drive in Waycross. But currently they won't be able to because we don't have the housing inventory for those individuals to live here. Additionally, we don't have the skill set that those people were looking for as far as employees. We are in a critical juncture right now currently. We've got about three years to rectify this problem. I've been sitting on this last year trying to figure out when to bring this up. I'm bringing it up now because our water and sewer plant is taking some hits. If we don't do something over the next year it could be a disaster down, there. I know that we gave the contract to ESG some years ago with the thought process that they would fix that, and ESG has done a great job fixing the plant, but we have not made any investments in the plant. You can distinguish the difference. It is critical that we start making an investment as soon as possible into the water and sewer plant by making some adjustment with our rates, by looking at other ways to bring in revenue with our water and sewer and having a strong conversation about what to do with our housing market.

Mr. West:

We've got five major projects right now that need funding. I had to go through and prioritize them. And I've done the best I could with that. The worst-case scenario. Um, the first one is the high service plant pump at the water plant went out on April the 14th. We just got quotes back on it. The problem was the pump is 30 years old, and it froze up in the middle of the night on that Sunday night. And when it did, it burnt the pump, the motor itself up to, um, to repair that. And this is a priority for me because we've got one running. If it goes

down, we're going to have a dramatic loss in pressure across the system of the whole city. Um, the high service pump itself is estimated at \$18,370 to replace it, and the motor is 32,500. Now, to get this motor, they're not going to order it until we say yes. And it's going to take up to 12 weeks to get it. There was another one that we could have got, but it was 48 weeks out and we don't need to go that long. But those are the two highest priorities. Um, next is Sweat street sewer rehab over on Sweat Street, approximately in front of the library. Um, we've got an aging sewer line that is sinking. It broke somewhere in there. We must continuously clean it out. Every time we clean it out with a jet truck, we pull back sand. The sand means there is a big hole up there, and every time we do that, it creates a void up under the road. And we don't want the road to sink because part of it is under corridor Z. And, uh, to get this, the estimate to repair this and we're going to do it internally. We've got a contractor that'll come in and do a repair that's called Cured in Place, where they put a line inside the old line. And we don't have to dig, don't have to replace services. And it saves a lot of money if we if we were to dig and replace all this, it'd be about \$1.3 million. Um, but to do it below ground, we're looking at about 160,000. The next one is the primary sludge line at the wastewater plant. We're currently under construction out there right now. When they uncovered this line, part of the line was leaking. It's leaking up under the stairway. And the way in the wall that goes into the Bell Press building, and there's no way to dig it and repair it without costing a lot of money. We can do that same repair on this cured in place. They'll come in and inspect it, find the exact locations, and it's estimated at 15,000. And the last one we've got right now, and this isn't the only one. The infrastructure is failing all over. But these are the major ones right now. Uh, us one out in front of Walmart, the sewer system out there. The manholes are rotting. They were bricked up when they were built. And every time it rains, the manholes are right beside the ditch, and they fill up with water. It causes a surcharge at that lift station. It backs up all the way to the State patrol office. They start calling because they can't use their facilities and it's leaking out there. Um, we're estimating that we can come in and rehab the manholes and help a lot with this for about 25,000. The total of all these projects is 250,008, 70 estimated. But these are some things we've got to get on top of if we don't start fixing things. Like Mr. Rayford said, we've been hacking and patching and patching, and I know y'all get calls about water leaks all the time. We can fix a water leak, and three feet down the road it's going to rust right there and it's going to start leaking. And we just got to get on top of it. We must continuously dig up roads and make more and more repairs.

Duke:

So, Commissioner, we're still trying to fine tune it. I don't think we can cover all these all four parts right now. It's just the top five. That's more. So, I'm kind of assessing, um, because some of this is time and cost. So, if we did buy some, it would take 15 weeks to get here versus something a little cheaper. That's here tomorrow. There might be a fee to do. So, I'm trying to figure this out right now. I just want y'all to know we got to kind of not a unfair situation, but we have got to change how we look at, you know, our investment strategy and definitely to water and sewer. So other areas in the city too. But this has got to be like more of a priority. Um, and I think like I say being here for four months now. So took a little while to figure all this out. And once again, not minimizing the efforts of ESG team. Um, but before they got here, the plant was already in bad shape. So, they've held it together. But we've got to change our strategy. So, I'm trying to say overnight, we've got to change the strategy, how we approach fixing things, because if not, it's just going to keep breaking. And we're always going to be on this, this, this, this, this given tier of equipment. And it's not just wearing out, you know, the equipment. It's wearing out the team as well. We've lost

some people because, you know, they don't feel like we're doing enough to adjust. So, Greg is going to talk about some things we can do as far as payment tonight, but we're going to speak tomorrow again and probably figure out an actual strategy to do this. But, um, our engineer, um, he's going to talk more about the overall strategy in the long term because this is just a small segment of the problem. Like I said, we have a lot of problems throughout the city that need to be adjusted.

Charlie Bridges:

I'm Charlie Bridges. I work for Trey, at ESG engineering. Trey wishes that he could be here tonight, but he had a previous engagement. And the plan is I'm going to kind of brief you on some things that we've been talking about internally. And then Trey is going to be here in two weeks and follow up. And answer any questions that maybe I can't answer. So, to follow up with what Jeff has said, we have City of Waycross and you guys are not the Lone Ranger here. You've got some aging infrastructure that's out there. And Jeff said, 30 years. You know, a lot of this stuff is 60 was built in the 60s and 70s, which puts it close to 60 years. And some of it is even older than that, especially in the downtown area. And so, and you guys realize that, so you tasked ESG engineering back in 2020 with coming up with a capital improvement plan for you guys. And what we did was we took the highest priority items that we thought would result in a catastrophic failure of your water and sewer systems, mainly things like stuff at the water plant, things at the wastewater plant, lift stations, that kind of thing. We moved them higher up on that high priority list. And that was, um, you know, the thing to remember about that plan was it was not building capacity. It wasn't increasing the capacity at the wastewater plant or the water plant. It wasn't allowing you guys to pump more water out of the ground. It was rehabilitating the existing infrastructure that we've already invested in. Um, let me see if I can do this. There we go. So, we created you guys a capital improvement plan back in 2020, 2019, 2020. Um, at the time, the total for that capital improvement plan was around \$19 million. and we had spread that out over about ten years. Okay. Um, and it included things like, I've already said, wastewater treatment, plant repairs, water plant repairs, sewer main rehabs and replacements and water main replacements. Um, and to date, everything that you've done, and I've got the next slide will show you everything that we've started to tackle. It wasn't like we've been sitting around doing nothing since 2020. We've started attacking some of those highest priorities, but everything that that you've done so far is being funded with retired debt. So back in 2020, you guys had some old GPA debt that was coming off the books. I don't remember exactly what that amount was, but the work that's being done at the wastewater plant right now and some of the other pump replacements is being funded with new debt that is essentially replacing that old debt, if that makes sense. So, you had some old debt come off the books. We put some new debt on the books, borrowed money to do our improvements at the wastewater plant and replace the pumps and the pump station. So, the projects that we tackled so far, just to remind you, you guys know all this, I'm sure. Um, but we've got a 2020 Jeep for loan and Grant so that the first column identifies the funding source. The second column identifies the total amount of money that we're spending, and that third column denotes the grant amount that we got. It's called principal. GFA calls it principal forgiveness. It's basically that portion of the loan that you guys don't have to pay back. And those are that's the grant dollars, Commissioner Hopkins, that you were asking about before. And we for sure. We'll keep trying to get those for you. So, the 2021 is 2.5 million that's dedicated to the wastewater plant. 2021 also 2.5 million dedicated to the wastewater plant. 2022 clean water, 3 million also dedicated partly to the wastewater plant. But that's also what we replaced our lift station pumps with a couple of years ago.

Then we've got a couple of drinking waters out there, one for 1.6, one for three. The first one is the industrial park pipeline. And what that is, just to remind you, is to connect the system at the industrial park to the system in town. So, you guys own two different water systems, but they're not connected. So, the idea is we're going to connect those two with a big pipeline to be able to move water back and forth.

MAYOR: So, is that the one that is one on Alice Street?

Charlie Bridges:

No, sir. That one's Alice Street. Is the one is the where the water plant is. This one is out in the county, and we're currently in discussions with the county trying to work some issues out. So, on Cherokee Street comes across Ossie Davis and ties in at the water tank over there in town. Um, and then that last one will partially fund the remaining part of that industrial pipeline. And then we've got some earmarked for that for some improvements at the water plant. Right. But to remind you, all of this stuff is replacing that old debt that we already had in, in place that came off the books. And so, what's happened since 2020? And I know y'all have been here a while already, I'm going to try to keep this as brief as I can, but what's happened since 2020 is cost to build. Everything has gone way up. So back in 2001, which is the last time you guys did a major wastewater plant project, the cost per gallon, treated gallon to build a wastewater plant was around \$8 to do that exact same project. Right now, it's roughly \$28 a per treated gallon. It's a 250% increase. Okay. And you guys are probably if I'm you I'm sitting here asking, all right, well, how did we get there? How did that happen? Right. So, to answer your question, partially, there's a two partner here. One is, um, inflation. It has since 2020. We actually tracking it back to 2019 here. track the CPI is how the federal government tracks inflation. And inflation has gone up almost 20% since the time we put this capital improvement plan together for you guys. Right.

The other part is, and this is a little harder to explain, but when the pandemic hit, as a response to that, the federal government put out a lot of infrastructure grant money that those Arpa dollars that everybody hears about. You guys got local Arpa here where you had some money just show up in your in your bank account. We actually went out and applied for a portion of this money for you to do some infrastructure improvements, and unfortunately it didn't get it. But what happened is there's \$422 million in infrastructure grant money currently being built in Georgia, and that has a that has an expiration date on it. That money has to be obligated by the end of this year, and it has to be spent by the end of 2026. And how that affects you. There's only a finite number of infrastructure contractors out there that can do this kind of work. And so, what's happened is the construction market is flooded. And if when you put a project out for bid right now, all those contractors are so busy, if they bid on your work, if they bid on your work, they're going to put a premium price on it. And so the cost to build anything has gone up significantly. Um, so what do we do? You know, what does all that mean? Um, when we started getting feedback from the ESG operations crew, we knew that our infrastructure was really starting to fail on us. And so we initiated a rate study. Um, rate study is a two partner. So, what we do is look at your existing rates, revenues, and income, I mean, revenues and expenses to see kind of where we are in terms of rates. Um, and then we make a recommendation as to what we need to do in order to fund this capital improvement plan. And what we learned at the very beginning of our rate study is we saw there is a there's an imbalance in commercial rates and residential rates, and specifically in commercial sewer rates are significantly lower than what we would see in other places. And I'll show you, it's hard to read. Basically, you've

got residential on the left, commercial on the right. The blue is revenue a percentage of revenue, how much money you get into your water and sewer system. And so, what you can see is you get a lot more revenue from your residential customers than you do from your commercial customers. green is water usage. Okay, so as a contrast, your residential user uses less water than your commercial customers. And what happens what that means is your budget is being primarily funded with your residential customers, not your commercial customers. So, your residential customers are having to shoulder the load more than your commercial customers are. Right. And it's backwards. Your commercial customers use more water. They should be paying a higher percentage of your, your revenue. So, here's what we suggest. Okay. Um, you know, how do we get where we want to go to fund our capital plan so we can go in and repair some of our infrastructure, and we're trying to we iterated back and forth with the city manager. We know our huge capital plan. Um, we don't want to. You've actually got 20, around \$20,000. I mean, \$20 million in capital needs. That's just the critical stuff. You've really probably got 30 or 40 million in things that could be done around the city that need to be done. Well, we know that's not going to be palatable for your citizens, either your ratepayers, your residential customers, or your commercial customers. We can't double and triple people's water and sewer bills. So, what we did is we looked at the 20 million most critical things that need to be fixed and tried to make it as palatable as we can. So, the way you guys break down your commercial is you bill it by meter size. And so, what I've tried to show you guys you're looking we've suggested a 3% increase to these are water rates. And so, what that tells you is for a two-inch meter their current average bill is around 3680. And if you run it out three years it would go to \$40.22, which is only a dollar and 18 cent increase over the next three years. Okay. Obviously, as your meter size goes up, that base bill goes up and your increase would therefore go up. So if you look at an eight inch meter there, you know, \$1,700 goes to 18 in 3 years. So here's the real adjustment that needs to be made. And it's with sewer. Your water rate, your commercial water rates, and your commercial and your residential water rates are roughly in line with where the real problem was, the sewer rate. And so, what we're recommending here is a rate adjustment for your commercial customers. So if you look it's not three anymore. It's seven. And what that is if we figured out if you can raise your, um, your commercial sewer rate 4%, that gets you back up to even and then you apply that 3% increase across the board for water and sewer. Okay. So you're sitting here and I'm sure you're freaking out. How is this going to affect our residential ratepayer. And so the good news I think is when you look at residential, your average bill, this is for 5000 gallons. Right now, they're paying \$23.13. In three years, it'll go up to only \$2.14 per customer. Okay, sewer's a little bit more. It's more to treat sewer than it is to treat water. Right now, the average customer is paying around \$38.25. It'll go up around \$3.55 over the next three years. So, um, you know, I know that's a lot of information to give you all in a short period of time, I apologize. I didn't mean to rush through it, but if you've got any questions, I'll be glad to do as good a job as I can and answer them for you. I think the takeaway for you guys is we've got issues that, um, that we've got to resolve. Um, capital improvements that we need to do are, are needed. They're not wanted. I mean, this is not a wish list of stuff that would be nice to have. I mean, this is stuff that's got to be done in order for you guys to be able to continue to provide potable water for you, your residents, and your commercial customers and to be able to take and treat their sewer. Um, we're going to try to bring the commercial rates, particularly the sewer, back up to an even playing field, and then we're going to go 3% across the board for commercial and residential customers. And what that means for you guys is over the next we'll run the capital plan out over the next eight years, but that'll be able to fund that 3% increase. With the 4% commercial sewer adjustment.

We'll be able to pay for that capital plan. So I hope you view that as good news I do. We didn't really know what we were going to get into in terms of an increase when we started looking at this, but 3% for your residential customers, um, is really about as good as we can hope for, I think so. Okay. Thank you. Sorry. Sorry for rushing through that. Sorry.

Hopkins:

About how much money are we talking about? So we've been looking at the to do this rate study. We've been looking at that 20 million in total roughly spreading that out over some period of time. Obviously the longer you spread it out, the less impactful, I guess the rate increase needs to be and able to fund it. We do have it broken down by year. Some of that we've tried to bite off with the projects that I listed earlier. I don't know the number right off the top of my head by year, but I can get you that. And like I said, Trey's coming back in two weeks. Our rate study will be 100% complete, and he'll have super finite details about increasing the base rate X amount. You know, we're just talking about averages here.

6. Capital Gains Plan-Engineer

Was mentioned in discussion number 5

7. Finance Update-Greg

Greg

This is a little bit of an outline of what I'm going to talk about but going to back to the earlier question about the stormwater, the budget for that 750,000 a year, that's commercial and residential.

Greg:

Outline of what I want to talk about in the next few minutes this will be your budget versus actual through March 31st is where we're staying within budget. The department heads or are doing their job and staying within budget. So, we're in good shape right now. -, we don't have we're working on April's financials right now. We haven't finished those yet. -, go to the water and sewer departments. What we're seeing in the county is similar to what we're seeing what the engineers are seeing the fixed assets, which is, you know, the equipment for the water and sewer, the pumps, and things like that, or, you know, the auditors presented a report showing that, they are aging. And I'm not an engineer, but I do know that we need to replace some equipment on a regular basis to keep the age of the assets, to get them getting old next the operating expenses. You know, our biggest expense is what we contract with contract labor to ESG, but we still have other expenses too. And they're going up like, you know, with the cost of inflation, just like, you know, other things, you know, economy the next the next part is the Arpa program. I mean, it's separate from water and sewer, but it does affect the overall budget, we need to have everything contracted to be spent by the end of this calendar year, December 31st, 24. And we're on schedule to do that. And the Arpa was for specific purposes, but it still helped our overall general budget because we, you know, one example is buying a

police car. You know, we didn't use the general budget. We used the Arpa funds. And so now that's going to go away. So, we won't have a special fund to pay for these projects.

Next is the advance on the SPOLST revenue through loans. -, we you know, we've already started the SPOLST revenue that, you know, -, last calendar year. And but we're we've talked about we're under contract with the, with the county to we first we have to pay for the new overpass. So, you know we can't not by contract. We cannot touch the splash revenue until we pay for the for the overpass. But we need there's things we need. We've got you know, we had quite a list of things on the splash ballot that we need to pay for. And what we're, what we're looking at doing is, is paying for it through loans. But then once we get the money to pay the loans off immediately, and the advantage of state loans is that they'll, they'll pay for, -, they'll pay for a lot of it will be forgiven even if we pay it off early. We don't have to keep the loan for the full term. If as long as we get a loan through the state, they'll still, -, forgive part of it, then we will. Whatever our portion is that's left, we'll pay that off. The next is vehicle loans. That's the way, you know, we've been using the enterprise to buy our police cars. Another example again. And that's, that's a way to finance, -, police car purchases through splash. But then again, time we get the money in, we can pay the loan off. And so that payment will stop.

Greg: The other thing I have is a proposed time budget. Let me. I'll hand that out. Commissioners have to set the set their meeting times and dates. But I figured you'd be better off to start with this as a possible schedule versus starting with a blank sheet of paper and we, as this indicates, need three commissioner meetings for the budget process. -, the first one, though, I have it listed as May 21st, the same date as the regular Commissioner meeting to discuss the budget. And that's the one that takes the most time where we give the budget books out and we discuss that. The next one is June 4th, -, the public hearing for the budget, where the public gets a chance to give, give their input. And then the last one is the, -, June 18th line, where the commissioners approved the budget, and that I think that can be within a regular commissioner meeting. And the way I did this was the same date as that the commissioners normally meet. So, they wouldn't have to make a special trip up here.

C. Privilege Licenses Renewals: n/a

D. Privilege Licenses:

1. Tienda Vallarta LLC, F. Banuelos, 914 Memorial Drive, Waycross Georgia 31501, Beer, Package Sales Only.
2. Apple Florida LLC DBA Applebee's Neighborhood Bar and Grill, T. Rubenbauer, 1901 Memorial Drive, Waycross Georgia 31501, Beer, Wine and Liquor, Consumption on Premise.

E. Proposed Ordinances: n/a

F. Proposed Resolutions:

1. A Resolution of the City of Waycross, Georgia, To Authorize and Approve A Service Agreement with Waycross Area Shelter For Abused Person, INC. For Providing Law Enforcement Presence At The Waycross Family Justice Center, and for Other Purposes.

There was a consensus to place this on Tuesday agenda.

2. A Resolution of the City of Waycross, Georgia To Declare As Surplus Certain Real Property Located on Folks Street Consisting of 0.26 Acres, Map & Parcel Number WA08020170; To Authorize Sale of Said Property By Sealed Bids Or Auction to the Highest Responsible Bidder; and for Other Purposes.

There was a consensus to place this on Tuesday agenda.

3. A Resolution of the Waycross City Commission In Support of the Waycross-Ware County Georgia Initiative For Community Housing Committee; and for Other Purposes.

This Item was **TABLED** at the request of the commissioners.

G. City Attorney Report:

H. City Managers Report:

You have a copy of the email of the city manager's report that went out this morning, as well as other reports. If you have any questions, just let me know. Some things we did change. We're going to try to, -, overcommunicate more with our live streams. So, most of our meetings that are once a month right now will go to twice a month. -, the first is going to be, -, like the first Thursday and the fourth Thursday. The first Thursday will be a Q&A only, and then the fourth Thursdays will be asked to have a brief for citizens to chime into the live

I. Last Call

J. Adjourn to Executive Session

There was a motion made by Commissioner Hopkins to go into executive session for the Purpose of Personnel, second by Commissioner Felder. All voted in favor the motion passed at 6:50pm to adjourn to go into executive session.

K. Adjournment

CITY OF WAYCROSS

BY:

Michael Angelo James

MICHAEL-ANGELO JAMES, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jacqueline Powell

JACQUALINE POWELL, City Clerk

