MARCH 7, 2017, CITY COUNCIL MEETING

The City Council of the City of Clinton, North Carolina, met in regular session at 7:00 PM on March 7, 2017, in the City Hall Auditorium. Mayor Starling presided. Present were all the Councilmembers-- Strickland, Turlington, Becton, and Stefanovich, with the exception of Mayor Pro Tem Harris, who passed on Tuesday, February 21, 2017.

Also present was City Attorney Tim Howard, Howard and Bradshaw, PLLC.

Also present were City Manager Shawn Purvis; City Clerk Elaine F. Hunt; Planning Director Mary Rose; Public Works Engineer Russell Byrd; Fire Chief Scott Phillips; Recreation Director Jonathan Allen; Police Chief Jay Tilley; Captain Donald Edwards; Human Resource Director Lisa Carter; Environmental Program Manager Lisa Osthues; Public Works Director Jeff Vreugdenhil; Senior Administrative Specialist Belinda Parker; and Retiree Randy Parker.

Finance Director Kristin Stafford was absent.

Melvin Henderson, of the Sampson Weekly; and Chris Berendt, of the Sampson Independent, were also present.

Mayor Starling called the meeting to order. He called for a moment of silence in memory of Mayor Pro Tem Maxine Harris. Afterward, he called upon Pastor Thaddeus Godwin, newly-elected pastor of Lisbon Street Missionary Baptist Church, to give the invocation.

CITY COUNCIL

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Becton, the minutes of the February 7, 2017, regular city council meeting, were unanimously approved.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT – MAYOR PRO TEM MAXINE W. HARRIS

City Manager Purvis read the Resolution of Respect for Mayor Pro Tem Maxine W. Harris. Mayor Starling stated that he delivered the Resolution to the family. Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Becton, the following Resolution of Respect passed unanimously:

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, on the 21st day of February, 2017, death brought to close the earthly life of Maxine W. Harris; and

WHEREAS, she faithfully and honorably served the City Council of the City of Clinton, North Carolina from December 2, 1997, until her death; and

WHEREAS, she was elected Mayor Pro Tem on December 4, 2001, and served until her death; and

WHEREAS, Mayor Pro Tem Harris was truly a trailblazer and the Mayor, City Council and the citizens of Clinton benefited from her dedication, concern and love for Clinton; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council wish to send its condolences to the family of Mayor Pro Tem Maxine W. Harris.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Clinton, North Carolina do by this resolution and public record recognize the service of Maxine W. Harris to the City of Clinton.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the City Council and a copy be forwarded to the family with deepest sympathy.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT – FORMER COUNCILMEMBER JOHN SUMNER EAKES, JR.

City Manager Purvis read the Resolution of Respect for former Councilmember John Sumner Eakes, Jr. Mayor Starling stated that he delivered the Resolution to the family. Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Becton, the following Resolution of Respect passed unanimously:

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, on the 23rd day of February, 2017, death brought to close the earthly life of Mr. John Sumner Eakes, Jr.; and

WHEREAS, he served faithfully on the City Council from July 7, 1959 until July 6, 1971; and

WHEREAS, before serving as a Councilmember, he served on the Clinton Planning and Zoning Board; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor, City Council and the citizens of Clinton benefited from Councilmember Eakes' dedication and love for Clinton; and

WHEREAS, Mayor Starling and City Council wish to send its condolences to the family of Mr. John Sumner Eakes, Jr.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Clinton, North Carolina do by this resolution and public record recognize the service of former Councilmember John Sumner Eakes, Jr., to the City of Clinton.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the City Council and a copy be forwarded to the family with deepest sympathy.

PRESENTATION – MR. GARY WAYNE HALL – 2016 EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

Mr. Gary Wayne Hall, Sessoms Jewelry, Inc., was scheduled to appear before City Council and present a ring to the 2016 Employee of the Year, Mr. Randy Parker. Due to an unforeseen emergency, Mr. Hall was unable to be at the meeting; therefore, this item was tabled.

PRESENTATION – DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS – NEIGHBORHOOD ENERGY SAVER PROGRAM

Mr. Evans Taylor, Program Manager for Duke Energy Progress, appeared before City Council to announce a Neighborhood Energy Saver Program. He presented a PowerPoint. He stated that this program seeks to help low-to-moderate income households through improved energy efficiencies and savings. Mr. Taylor presented a map showing the selected neighborhoods for this program at no cost to the residents. He stated that qualified customers will receive a free walk-through assessment of their home and based upon the needs of the home, residents can receive up to $210 in energy-saving improvements. He further stated that these improvements and installations are all completely free. Mr. Taylor stated that another benefit to residents/customers is the opportunity for one-on-one energy education.

Mr. Taylor stated that the following energy-saving measures will be available to customers: compact fluorescent lights; faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads; weather-stripping and door sweeps; refrigerator thermometers; water heater and pipe wraps; wall and

window air conditioning covers; air filters; switch plate wall thermometers; refrigerator coil brush; and air infiltration reduction.

Mr. Taylor informed the group that a Kickoff Event for Clinton has been scheduled-- April 6th from 6:00 PM until 7:30 PM at Sunset Avenue School, 505 Sunset Avenue. He stated that dinner will be provided and there will be activities for the children. He concluded by stating that within the next two weeks, invitations will be sent to the selected neighborhoods. (SEE ATTACHMENT 1).

This presentation was received for informational purposes. No action was needed.

PRESENTATIONS – CLINTON POLICE DEPARTMENT -- JUNTOS CLUB – 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

Police Chief Tilley stated that the Clinton Police Department held its fourth Latino community forum in 2016. He asked the Juntos Club to stand. He stated that these individuals assisted in organizing this meeting. He stated that this meeting would not have been a success without the Juntos Club. He recognized the members of the club: Kathy Rivera, Jessica Llamas, Astrid Chavarria, Abigail Rivera, Cesar Streber, Jasmine Noyola, Gabriela Pineda, and Manuel Murillo.

Police Chief Tilley announced that Captain Donald Edwards is now a proud first time grandfather.

Chief Tilley read aloud one of the certificates, and presented certificates to the students. A picture was taken with Mayor Starling.

Chief Tilley proceeded to present the 2016 Annual Report. He pointed out that in 2016, eight (8) usage of force was recorded. He stated that a program was established by Captain Donald Edwards that helped to bring about the decrease in 2016. He stated that the Department had six (6) citizens' complaints. He stated that the warning systems that were previously implemented within the Department helped to reduce crime, complaints, etc.

Chief Tilley informed the group that they are trying to recruit professional people. He stated that the video that was shown to City Council at a previous city council meeting, will be on the website in approximately a week. He concluded by stating that the officers are working thru personal bias and enforcing the law.

Councilmember Steve Stefanovich commended the Clinton Police Department for all that they do to make the City of Clinton safe.

PUBLIC HEARING -- OATHS

At this March 7, 2017, city council meeting, oaths were given to Michael Boykin, Boykin and Sons Car Wash, and Planning and Zoning Director Mary Rose.

P & Z – 401 LISBON STREET – MICHAEL BOYKIN

Mayor Starling opened a public hearing on a request by Michael Boykin, for a conditional use permit to operate a carwash at 401 Lisbon Street, in an NS-Neighborhood Shopping District.

Planning Director Mary Rose presented the following findings:

1. The property under consideration contains approximately 20,400 square feet.

2. Aggie Morrisey has signed the application as the owner.

3. The property is currently zoned NS Neighborhood Shopping.

4. The property is bordered on the north by O & I Office & Institutional. The properties to the south and west are zoned NS Neighborhood Shopping. The property to the east is zoned R-6 Residential. (SEE ATTACHMENT 2)

5. The proposed use will be required to meet the requirements of Section 4.4.5.1 and 4.4.5.2 of the Clinton Land Development Ordinance.

6. Section 6 B. Future Land Use Sectors 1. Commercial, in the Clinton 2035 Comprehensive Plan encourages in-fill development in existing commercial locations, especially in the vicinity of the Downtown area.

A Certificate of Recommendation from the City of Clinton Planning Board signed by Chairperson Donald Summerlin will be made available for the public if necessary.

Councilmember Steve Stefanovich complimented Mr. Boykin on the improvements at 401 Lisbon Street.

No one else appeared to be heard, and the hearing was closed.

Mayor Starling read Standard 1: If completed as proposed, the development will comply with all of the requirements of this Ordinance. He then called for a vote on whether the requested use would meet this standard. Four voted that the standard would be met. No one voted no.

Mayor Starling read Standard 2: The use will not materially endanger the public health or safety. He then called for a vote on whether the requested use would meet this standard. Four voted that the standard would be met. No one voted no.

Mayor Starling read Standard 3: The use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property. He then called for a vote on whether the requested use would meet this standard. Four voted that the standard would be met. No one voted no.

Mayor Starling read Standard 4: The use will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located. He then called for a vote on whether the requested use would meet this standard. Four voted that the standard would be met. No one voted no.

Mayor Starling read Standard 5: The use will be in general conformity with the Land Development Ordinance, thoroughfare plan, or other plan officially adopted by the Council. He then called for a vote on whether the requested use would meet this standard. Four voted that the standard would be met. No one voted no.

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Becton, and with the incorporation into the minutes of the following Certificate of Recommendation, which will be executed at the March 20, 2017, Planning and Zoning Board meeting, a conditional use permit was unanimously approved for Michael Boykin to operate a carwash at 401 Lisbon Street, in an NS-Neighborhood Shopping District:

Certificate of Recommendation

Conditional Use Permit CU-2-17-1

In accordance with the provisions of the Clinton Land Development Ordinance, on Monday, February 20, 2017, the City of Clinton Planning Board unanimously (4-0) recommended approval of Conditional Use Permit 2-17-1 to permit the operation of a carwash at 401 Lisbon Street in an NS-Neighborhood Shopping District, further identified by Parcel Identification 12080992002. This recommendation was based upon the following findings of fact as related to the corresponding conditional use standard:

Conditional Use Standards

1. If completed as proposed, the development will comply with all of the requirements of this Ordinance.
FACT: *The facts as noted in the meeting minutes and presented during the Planning Board meeting demonstrate the proposed development as presented meets all requirements of the Clinton Land Development Ordinance.*

2. **The use will not materially endanger the public health or safety; and,**
FACT: *The facts as presented during the Planning Board meeting demonstrate the proposed use would not materially endanger public health or safety.*

3. **The use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property; and,**
FACT: *The facts as presented during the Planning Board meeting demonstrate the proposed use would not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting properties.*

4. **The use will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located; and,**
FACT: *The facts as presented during the Planning Board meeting demonstrate the proposed use will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located due to the fact the proposed use would use the existing parking and not expand the foot print of the existing building.*

5. **The use will be in general conformity with the Land Development Ordinance, thoroughfare plan, or other plan officially adopted by the Council.**
FACT: *The facts as presented during the Board meeting demonstrate the proposed development is in general conformity with the Clinton Land Development Ordinance, thoroughfare plan, or other plan officially adopted by the Council. Section 6 B. Future Land Use Sectors, 1. Commercial of the Clinton 2035 Comprehensive Plan encourages In-fill development in existing commercial locations, especially in the vicinity of the Downtown area.*

Approved by: _____ _____
Donald Summerlin, Planning Board Chair Date

Planning Director: _____ _____
Mary M. Rose, Staff Date

A Certificate of Approval, similar to the above Certificate of Recommendation will be delivered to Mayor Starling to execute, affirming the approval of this request by City Council, and will be filed in the City Clerk's office.

REAL ESTATE—ALONG WEST CARTER AND BUNTING STREETS -- ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER –CLIFF FAISON

City Manager Purvis stated that Mr. Cliff Faison submitted an offer to purchase six lots in the Layton Street Subdivision for a total of $17,400. (SEE ATTACHMENT 3) He stated that the parcels combined are approximately 1.03 acres with road frontage along West Carter and Bunting Streets. The terms of the offer are consistent with an agreement between Mr. Faison and the City of Clinton to construct single-family homes as part of the City's housing and neighborhood revitalization efforts. Mr. Purvis stated that the City advertised and provided a ten-day upset period that ended at 5:00 PM on February 22nd. He further stated that no upset bid was received. Mr. Purvis stated that City Council may approve or reject this offer; but, he recommended acceptance.

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Becton, it passed unanimously to accept the offer from Mr. Cliff Faison to purchase Lots 1-6 located along West Carter Street and Bunting Street for a total of $17,400.

FORMER WELL SITE PROPERTY ON ROWAN ROAD -- ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER – CHRISTOPHER GAINEY

City Manager Purvis informed the group that the Gaineys withdrew their offer to purchase the former well site property on Rowan Road. He stated that they decided to purchase a house instead. He stated that he will continue to solicit offers and bring to City Council for consideration.

CITY CODE -- ORDINANCE-- REPEALING AND REPLACING CHAPTER 22. WATER AND SEWERS* ARTICLE VII.

City Manager Purvis stated that at the February 7th city council meeting, Lisa Osthues, Environmental Program Manager, presented this request to approve the repealing and replacing of Chapter 22 Water and Sewers* Article VII. Cross Connection Control in the Clinton City Code of 1987. He stated that this amendment relates to backflow, cross-connection, etc.

City Manager Purvis stated that Ms. Osthues was present to answer any questions. He further stated that he recommends the approval of this request.

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Turlington, seconded by Councilmember Stefanovich, the following ordinance was unanimously adopted:

ORDINANCE #2017.03.01

#2017.03.01

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND REPLACING CHAPTER 22, WATER AND SEWERS* ARTICLE VII. CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL, IN THE CLINTON CITY CODE OF 1987

Be It ordained that the Clinton City Code of 1987 is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the below sections to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII. - CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

Sec. 22-231. - Introduction.

(a) The purpose of this cross connection control article is to define the authority of the city as the water purveyor in the elimination of all cross connections within its public potable water supply.

(b) This article shall apply to all users connected to the city's public potable water supply regardless of whether the user is located within the city limits or outside of the city limits.

(c) This article will comply with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 93-523), the North Carolina State Administrative Code (15A NCAC 18C), and the North Carolina State Building Code (Volume II) as they pertain to cross connections with the public water supply.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-232. - Objectives of article.

The specific objectives of this cross connection control article for the city are as follows:

(1) To protect the public potable water supply of the city against actual or potential contamination by isolating within the consumer's water system contaminants or pollutants which could, under adverse conditions, backflow through uncontrolled cross connections into the public water system.

(2) To eliminate or control existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the consumer's potable water system and non-potable or industrial piping system.

(3) To provide a continuing inspection program of cross connection control which will systematically and effectively control all actual or potential cross connections which may be installed in the future.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-233. - Responsibilities.

(a) *Health agency.* The state department of environment and natural resources has the responsibility for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies to be followed in carrying out an effective cross connection control program. The state department of environment and natural resources also has the primary responsibility of insuring that the water purveyor operates the public potable water system free of actual or potential sanitary hazards, including unprotected cross connections. The state department of environment and natural resources has the further responsibility of insuring that the water purveyor provides an approved water supply at the service connection to the consumer's water system and, further, that he requires the installation, testing, and maintenance of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service connection when required.

(b) *Water purveyor.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, the water purveyor's (city's) responsibility to ensure a safe water supply begins at the source and includes all of the public water distribution system, including the service connection, and ends at the point of delivery to the consumer's water system. In addition, the water purveyor shall exercise reasonable vigilance to insure that the consumer has taken the proper steps to protect the public potable water system. To insure that the proper precautions are taken, the city is required to determine the degree of hazard or potential hazard to the public potable water system; to determine the degree of protection required; and to ensure proper containment protection through an on-going inspection program. When it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is required for the protection of the public system, the city shall require the consumer, at the consumer's expense, to install an approved backflow prevention assembly at each service connection, to test immediately upon installation and thereafter at a frequency as determined by the city, to properly repair and maintain such assembly or assemblies and to keep adequate records of each test and subsequent maintenance and repair, including materials and/or replacement parts.

(c) *Plumbing inspection.* The plumbing inspection departments of the city and the county have the responsibility to not only review building plans and inspect plumbing as it is installed; but they have the explicit responsibility of preventing cross connections from being designed and built into the plumbing system within its jurisdiction. Where the review of building plans suggests or detects the potential for cross connections being made an integral part of the plumbing system, the plumbing inspector has the responsibility, under the state building code, for requiring that such cross connections be either eliminated or provided with backflow prevention equipment approved by the state building code. The plumbing inspector's responsibility begins at the point of delivery, downstream of the first installed backflow prevention assembly, and continues throughout the entire length of the consumer's water system. The plan inspector should inquire about the intended use of water at any point where it is suspected that a cross connection might be made or where one (1) is actually called for by the plans. When such is discovered it shall be mandatory that a suitable, approved backflow prevention assembly approved by the state building code be required by the plans and be properly installed. The primary protection assembly for containment purposes only shall have approval from the city, the state building code, and the state department of environment and natural resources.

(d) *Consumer.* The consumer has the primary responsibility of preventing pollutants and contaminants from entering his potable water system or the public potable water system. The consumer's responsibility starts at the point of delivery from the public potable water system and includes all of his water system. The consumer, at his own expense, shall install, operate, test, and maintain approved backflow prevention assemblies as directed by the city. The consumer shall maintain accurate records of tests and repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies and shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three (3) years. The records shall be on forms approved by the city and shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used. Following any repair, overhaul, repiping or relocation of an assembly, the consumer shall have it tested to insure that it is in good operating condition and will prevent backflow. Tests, maintenance and repairs of backflow prevention assemblies shall be made by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester.

(e) *Certified backflow prevention assembly testers.* Must hold a current certification from an approved backflow prevention assembly certification program. All certified backflow prevention assembly testers must become re-certified every two (2) years through an approved backflow prevention assembly certification program. When employed by the consumer to test, repair, overhaul, or maintain backflow prevention assemblies, a backflow prevention assembly tester will have the following responsibilities: The tester will be responsible for making competent inspections and for repairing or overhauling backflow prevention assemblies and making reports of such repair to the consumer and responsible authorities on forms approved by the city. The tester shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used. The tester shall be equipped with and be competent to use all the necessary tools, gauges, manometers and other equipment necessary to properly test, repair, and maintain backflow prevention assemblies. It will be the tester's responsibility to insure that original manufactured parts are used in the repair of or replacement of parts in a backflow prevention assembly. It will be the tester's further responsibility not to change the design, material or operational characteristics of an assembly during repair or maintenance without prior approval of the city. A certified tester shall perform the work and be responsible for the competency and accuracy of all tests and reports. A certified tester shall provide a copy of all test and repair reports to the consumer and to the city's cross connection control department within ten (10) business days of any completed test or repair work. A certified tester shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three (3) years. All certified backflow prevention assembly testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment which has been evaluated and/or approved by the city. All test equipment shall be registered with the city cross connection control department. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, at a minimum, calibrated, if necessary, and certified to the city as to such calibration, employing an accuracy/calibration method acceptable to the city.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-234. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Air-gap separation means a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An approved air-gap separation shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the receiving vessel, in no case less than one (1) inch (2.54 cm).

Approved means, as used in reference to a water supply, a water supply that has been approved by the state department of environment and natural resources; or, as used in reference to air-gap separation, a pressure vacuum breaker, a double check valve assembly, a double check detector assembly, a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, a reduced pressure principle detector assembly, or other backflow prevention assemblies or methods means an approval by the city.

Backflow means the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution pipes of the consumer or public potable water system from any source or sources.

Backflow prevention assembly—Approved. The term "approved backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly used for containment and/or isolation purposes that has been investigated and approved by the city

and has been shown to meet the design and performance standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), or the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California. The approval of backflow prevention assemblies by the City of Clinton is based on a favorable report by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California, recommending such an approval. To be approved, an assembly must be readily accessible for in-line testing and maintenance, and shall successfully complete a one-year field evaluation within the city water system.

Backflow prevention assembly—Unapproved. The term "unapproved backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly that has been investigated by the city and has been determined to be unacceptable for installation within the city water system. Consideration for disapproval and removal from the "approved list" shall be based upon, but not limited to, the following criteria: (i) Due to poor performance standards (i.e., significant failure rate); (ii) lack of or unavailability of repair parts; and/or, (iii) poor service or response from assembly's factory representative.

Backflow prevention assembly—Type. The term means an assembly used to prevent backflow into a consumer or public potable water system. The type of assembly used should be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential. The types are:

(1) Double check valve assembly (DCVA).

(2) Double check detector assembly (fire system) (DCDA).

(3) Pressure vacuum breaker (PVB).

(4) Reduced pressure principle assembly (RP).

(5) Reduced pressure principle detector assembly (fire system). (RPDA).

Backflow prevention assembly tester—Certified. The term "certified backflow prevention assembly tester" means a person who has proven his competency to the satisfaction of the city. Each person who is certified to make competent tests, or to repair, overhaul, and make reports on backflow prevention assemblies shall be knowledgeable of applicable laws, rules, and regulations, shall be a licensed plumber or have at least two (2) years' experience under and be employed by a state licensed plumber or plumbing contractor, or have equivalent qualifications acceptable to the city, and must hold a certificate of completion from an approved training program in the testing and repair of backflow prevention assemblies. In order to prevent any conflict of interest, it shall be unlawful for an employee of the city to test and repair backflow prevention assemblies installed in the city's public potable water supply, except to perform any duty imposed by this article.

Backflow prevention device—Approved. The term "approved backflow prevention device" means a device used for isolation purposes that has been shown to meet the design and performance standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA)

Back-pressure backflow means any elevation in the consumer water system, by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure, above the supply pressure at the point of delivery which would cause, or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

Back-siphonage backflow means a reversal of the normal direction of flow in the pipeline due to a negative pressure (vacuum) being created in the supply line with the backflow source subject to atmospheric pressure.

Check valve—Approved. The term "approved check valve" means a check valve that is drip tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is at least one (1) psi and the outlet pressure is zero (0). The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g. clapper, poppet, or other design) shall be internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure. An approved check valve is only one (1) component of an approved backflow prevention assembly, i.e., pressure vacuum breaker, double check valve assembly, double check detector assembly, reduced pressure principle assembly, or reduced pressure detector assembly.

Consumer means any person, firm, or corporation using or receiving water from the city water system.

Consumer's potable water system means that portion of the privately owned potable water system lying between the point of delivery and point of use and/or isolation protection. This system will include all pipes,

conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, store, or use potable water.

Consumer's water system means any water system commencing at the point of delivery and continuing throughout the consumer's plumbing system, located on the consumer's premises, whether supplied by a public potable water or an auxiliary water supply. The system or systems may be either a potable water system or an industrial piping system.

Containment means preventing the impairment of the public potable water supply by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.

Contamination means an impairment of the quality of the water which creates a potential or actual hazard to the public health through the introduction of hazardous or toxic substances or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, or waste.

Cross connection means any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce any contamination or pollution, other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices, and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which "backflow" can or may occur are considered to be cross connections.

Double check detector assembly means a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved double check valve assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved double check valve assembly. The meter shall register (in U.S. gallons/cubit feet) accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a nonhealth hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Double check valve assembly means an assembly composed of two independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Hazard—Degree of. The term "degree of hazard" is derived from the evaluation of conditions within a system which can be classified as either a "pollutional" (non health) or a "contamination" (health) hazard.

Hazard—Health. The term "health hazard" means an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical, hazardous or toxic nature to the public or consumer's potable water system to such a degree or intensity that there would be a danger to health.

Hazard—Non-health. The term "non-health hazard" means an actual or potential threat to the quality of the public or the consumer's potable water system. A non-health hazard is one that, if introduced into the public water supply system, could be a nuisance to water customers, but would not adversely affect human health.

Hazard—pollutional. The term "pollutional hazard" means an actual or potential threat to the quality or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or a system hazard, as defined. The maximum degree or intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded under this definition would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause minor damage to the system or its appurtenances.

Health agency means the state department of environment and natural resources.

Industrial fluids means any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically, or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health or non-health hazard if introduced into a public or consumer potable water system. Such fluids may include, but are not limited to: process waters; chemicals in fluid form; acids and alkalis; oils, gases; etc.

Industrial piping system—Consumer's. The term "consumer's industrial piping system" means any system used by the consumer for transmission of or to confine or store any fluid, solid or gaseous substance other than an approved water supply. Such a system would include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, or store substances which are or may be polluted or contaminated.

Isolation means the act of confining a localized hazard within a consumer's water system by installing approved backflow prevention assemblies. Disclaimer: The city may make recommendations, upon facility inspection, as to the usages of isolation devices/assemblies, but does not assume or have responsibility whatsoever for such installations.

Point of delivery means generally at the property line of the customer, adjacent to the public street where the city mains are located, or at a point on the customer's property where the meter is located. The customer shall be responsible for all water piping and control devices located on the customer's side of the point of delivery.

Pollution means an impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such waters for domestic use.

Potable water means water from any source which has been investigated by the state department of environment and natural resources and which has been approved for human consumption.

Public potable water system means any publicly or privately owned water system operated as a public utility, under a current state department of environment and natural resources permit, to supply water for public consumption or use. This system will include all sources, facilities, and appurtenances between the source and the point of delivery such as valves, pumps, pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, treat, or store potable water for public consumption or use.

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly means an assembly containing within its structure a minimum of two (2) independently acting, approved check valves, together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent, pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow, the pressure between the checks is less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the pressure differential relief valve, by discharge to atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and each assembly shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. The assembly is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant).

Reduced pressure principle detector assembly means a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. The meter shall register, in U.S. gallons/cubit feet, accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall be used to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant).

Service connections means the terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, i.e., where the city loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water system.

Vacuum breaker—Atmospheric type. The term "atmospheric vacuum breaker," also known as the "non pressure type vacuum breaker," means a device containing a float-check, a check seat, and an air inlet port. The flow of water into the body causes the float to close the air inlet port. When the flow of water stops, the float falls and forms a check valve against back-siphonage and at the same time opens the air inlet port to allow air to enter and satisfy the vacuum. A shutoff valve immediately upstream may be an integral part of the device. An atmospheric vacuum breaker is designed to protect against a non-health hazard, isolation protection only, under a backsiphonage condition only.

Vacuum breaker—Pressure type. The term "pressure vacuum breaker" means an assembly containing an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The assembly is to be equipped with properly located test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant) under a backsiphonage condition only.

Water purveyor means the owner or operator of a public potable water system, providing an approved water supply to the public.

Water supply—Approved. The term "approved water supply" means any public potable water supply which has been investigated and approved by the state department of environment and natural resources. The system must be operating under a valid health permit. In determining what constitutes an approved water supply, the state department of environment and natural resources has reserved the final judgment as to its safety and potability.

Water supply—Auxiliary. The term "auxiliary water supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source such as a well, spring, river, stream, etc., "used water", or industrial fluids. These waters may be polluted, contaminated, or objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

Water supply—Unapproved. The term "unapproved water supply" means a water supply which has not been approved for human consumption by the state department of environment and natural resources.

Water—Used. The term "used water" means any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

This article is gender neutral and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice versa. Shall is mandatory, may is permissive and discretionary. The use of the singular shall be construed to include the plural and the plural shall include the singular as indicated by the context of its use.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-235. - Right of entry.

(a) Authorized representatives from the city shall have the right to enter, upon presentation of proper credentials and identification, any building, structure, or premises during normal business hours, or at any time during the event of an emergency, to perform any duty imposed by this article. Those duties may include sampling and testing of water, or inspections and observations of all piping systems connected to the public water supply. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with the security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, city personnel will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities. Refusal to allow entry for these purposes may result in discontinuance of water service.

(b) On request, the consumer shall furnish to the city any pertinent information regarding the water supply system on such property where cross connections and backflow are deemed possible.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-236. - Elimination of cross connections; degree of hazard.

(a) When cross connections are found to exist, the owner, his agent, occupant, or tenant will be notified in writing to disconnect the cross connection within the time limit established by the city. Degree of protection required and maximum time allowed for compliance will be based upon the potential degree of hazard to the public water supply system. The maximum time limits are as follows:

    (1) Cross connections with private wells or other auxiliary water supplies—immediate disconnection.

    (2) All facilities which pose a health hazard to the potable water system must have a containment assembly in the form of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly within sixty (60) days.

    (3) All industrial and commercial facilities not identified as a health hazard shall be considered non-health hazard facilities. All non-health hazard facilities must install, as a minimum containment assembly, a double check valve assembly within ninety (90) days.

    (4) If, in the judgment of the city, an imminent health hazard exists, water service to the building or premises where a cross connection exists may be terminated unless an air gap is immediately provided, or the cross connection is immediately eliminated.

(5) Based upon recommendation from the city, the consumer is responsible for installing sufficient internal isolation backflow prevention assemblies and/or methods (i.e., air gap, pressure vacuum breakers, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, double check valve assembly).

(6) Water mains served by the city but not maintained by the city should be considered cross connections, with degree of hazard to be determined by the city. Degree of protection shall be based upon the degree of hazard, as determined by the city.

(7) In the event that a city cross connection control inspector does not have sufficient access to every portion of a private water system (e.g., classified research and development facilities; federal government property) to allow a complete evaluation of the degree of hazard associated with such private water systems, an approved reduced pressure principle assembly shall be required as a minimum of protection.

(b) No person shall fill special use tanks or tankers containing pesticides, fertilizers, other toxic chemicals or their residues from the public water system except at a location equipped with an air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly properly installed on the public water supply.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-237. - Installation of assemblies.

(a) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the specifications furnished by the city and/or the manufacturer's installation instructions and/or in the latest edition of the state building code, whichever is most restrictive.

(b) All new construction plans and specifications, when required by the state building code and the state department of environment and natural resources, shall be made available to the city for review and approval, and to determine the degree of hazard.

(c) Ownership, testing, and maintenance of the assembly shall be the responsibility of the customer.

(d) All double check valve assemblies must be installed in accordance with detailed specifications provided by the city. Double check valve assemblies may be installed in a vertical position provided they have been specifically approved by the manufacturer and with prior approval from the city cross connection control department provided the flow of water is in an upward direction.

(e) Reduced pressure principle assemblies must be installed in a horizontal position and in a location in which no portion of the assembly can become submerged in any substance under any circumstances. Pit and/or below grade installations are prohibited.

(f) The installation of a backflow prevention assembly which is not approved must be replaced with an approved backflow prevention assembly.

(g) The installer is responsible to make sure a backflow prevention assembly is working properly upon installation and is required to furnish the following information to the city's cross connection control program department within fifteen (15) days after a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer (RP), double check valve assembly (DCVA), pressure vacuum breaker (PVB), double check detector assembly (DCDA), or reduced pressure principle detector assembly (RPDA) is installed:

(1) Service address where assembly is located.

(2) Owner and address, if different from service address.

(3) Description of assembly's location.

(4) Date of installation.

(5) Installer, include name, plumbing company represented, plumber's license number, and project permit number.

(6) Type of assembly, size of assembly.

(7) Manufacturer, model number, serial number.

(8) Test results/report.

(h) When it is not possible to interrupt water service, provisions shall be made for a parallel installation of backflow prevention assemblies. The city will not accept an unprotected bypass around a backflow preventer when the assembly is in need of testing, repair, or replacement.

(i) The consumer shall, upon notification, install the appropriate containment assembly not to exceed the following time frame:

Health hazard	60 days
Non-health hazard	90 days

(j) Following installation, all reduced pressure principle backflow preventers (RP), double check valve assemblies (DCVA), pressure vacuum breakers (PVB), double check detector assemblies (DCDA), or reduced pressure principle detector assemblies (RPDA) are required to be tested by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester within ten (10) days.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-238. - Testing and repair of assemblies.

(a) Testing of backflow prevention assemblies shall be made by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester or may be contracted out to the city cross connection control department at the customer's expense. Such tests are to be conducted upon installation and annually thereafter or at a frequency established by the city regulations. A record of all testing and repairs is to be retained by the customer. Copies of the records must be provided to the city's cross connection control department within ten (10) business days after the completion of any testing and/or repair work.

(b) Any time that repairs to backflow prevention assemblies are deemed necessary, whether through annual or required testing or routine inspection by the owner or by the city, these repairs must be completed within a specified time in accordance with the degree of hazard. In no case shall this time period exceed:

(1) Health hazard facilities	14 days
(2) Non-health hazard facilities	21 days

(c) All backflow prevention assemblies with test cocks are required to be tested annually or at frequency established by the city's regulations. Testing requires a water shutdown usually lasting five (5) to twenty (20) minutes. For facilities that require an uninterrupted supply of water, and when it is not possible to provide water service from two (2) separate meters, provisions shall be made for a parallel installation of backflow prevention assemblies.

(d) All certified backflow prevention assembly testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment which has been evaluated and/or approved by the city. All test equipment shall be registered with the city cross connection control department. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, at a minimum, calibrated, if necessary, and certified to the city as to such accuracy/calibration, employing a calibration method acceptable to the city (see subsection 1-3(e)).

(e) It shall be unlawful for any customer or certified tester to submit any record to the city which is false or incomplete in any material respect. It shall be unlawful for any customer or certified tester to fail to submit to the city any record which is required by this article. Such violations may result in any of the enforcement actions outlined in section 1-12.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-239. - Facilities requiring protection.

(a) Approved backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service line to any premises that the city has identified as having a potential for backflow.

(b) The following types of facilities or services have been identified by the city as having a potential for backflow of nonpotable water into the public water supply system. Therefore, an approved backflow prevention assembly will be required on all such services according to the degree of hazard present. Other types of facilities or services not listed below may also be required to install approved backflow prevention assemblies if determined necessary by the city. As a minimum requirement, all commercial services will be required to install a double check valve assembly, unless otherwise listed in this subsection.

DCVA = Double check valve assembly

RP = Reduced pressure principle assembly

AG = Air gap

PVB = Pressure vacuum breaker

(1) Aircraft and missile plants: RP

(2) Automotive services stations, dealerships, etc.

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(3) Automotive plants: RP

(4) Auxiliary water systems:

a. Approved public/private water supply: DCVA

b. Unapproved public/private water supply: AG

c. Used water and industrial fluids: RP

(5) Bakeries:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(6) Beauty shops/barber shops:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(7) Beverage bottling plants: RP

(8) Breweries: RP

(9) Buildings—Hotels, apartment houses, public and private buildings, or other structures having unprotected cross connections.

a. (Under five stories) no health hazard: DCVA

b. (Under five stories) health hazard: RP

c. (Over five stories) all: RP

(10) Canneries, packing houses, and rendering plants: RP

(11) Chemical plants—Manufacturing, processing, compounding or treatment: RP

(12) Chemically contaminated water systems: RP

(13) Commercial car-wash facilities: RP

(14) Commercial greenhouses: RP

(15) Commercial sales establishments (department stores, malls, etc.)

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(16) Concrete/asphalt plants: RP

(17) Dairies and cold storage plants: RP

(18) Dye works: RP

(19) Film laboratories: RP

(20) Fire systems:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: (booster pumps, foam, antifreeze solution, etc.): RP

(21) Hospitals, medical buildings, sanitariums, morgues, mortuaries, autopsy facilities, nursing and convalescent homes, medical clinics, and veterinary hospitals: RP

(22) Industrial facilities:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(23) Laundries:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: (i.e., dry cleaners): RP

(24) Lawn irrigation systems: RP

(25) Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing, and fabricating plants: RP

(26) Mobile home parks:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(27) Oil and gas production, storage or transmission properties: RP

(28) Paper and paper products plants: RP

(29) Pest control (exterminating and fumigating): RP

(30) Plating plants: RP

(31) Power plants: RP

(32) Radioactive materials or substances plants or facilities handling: RP

(33) Restaurants:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(34) Restricted, classified, or other closed facilities: RP

(35) Rubber plants (natural or synthetic): RP

(36) Sand and gravel plants: RP

(37) Schools and colleges: RP

(38) Sewage and storm drain facilities: RP

(39) Swimming pools: RP

(40) Waterfront facilities and industries: RP

(c) All assemblies and installations shall be subject to inspection and approval by the city.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-240. - Connections with unapproved sources of supply.

(a) No person shall connect or cause to be connected any supply of water not approved by the state department of environment and natural resources to the water system supplied by the city. Any such connections allowed by the city must be in conformance with the backflow prevention requirements of this article.

(b) In the event of contamination or pollution of a public or consumer potable water system, the consumer shall notify the city immediately in order that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome and eliminate the contamination or pollution.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-241. - Fire protection systems.

All connections for fire protection systems connected with the public water system shall be protected with an approved double check valve assembly as a minimum requirement. All fire systems using toxic additives and/or booster pumps shall be protected by an approved reduced pressure principle assembly at the main service connection.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

Sec. 22-242. - Enforcement.

(a) The owner, manager, supervisor, or person in charge of any installation found not to be in compliance with the provisions of this article shall be notified in writing with regard to the corrective action to be taken. The time for compliance shall be in accordance with section 1-6

(b) The owner, manager, supervisor, or person in charge of any installation which remains in noncompliance after the time prescribed in the initial notification, as outlined in section 1-6, shall be considered in violation of this article, and may be issued a civil citation by the city. The citation shall specify the nature of the violation and the provision of this article violated, and further notifies the offender that the civil penalty for such violation is as set forth in subsection (c) of this section and is to be paid to the city within thirty (30) days. If the penalty prescribed in this subsection is not paid within the time allowed, the city may initiate a civil action in the nature of a debt and recover the sums set forth in subsection (c) of this section plus the cost of the action.

(c) Any offender who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in the aforementioned notification shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) per violation. Each day in which a violation of any provision of this article shall occur or continue shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(d) If, in the judgment of the city, any owner, manager, supervisor, or person in charge of any installation found to be in noncompliance with the provisions of this article neglects his responsibility to correct any violation, such neglect may result in discontinuance of water service until compliance is achieved.

(e) Failure of a customer or certified tester to submit any record required by this article, or the submission of falsified reports/records may result in a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) per violation. If a certified backflow prevention assembly tester submits falsified records to the city, the city shall take the

necessary actions to revoke certification to test backflow prevention assemblies within the potable water system for a time period not to exceed one (1) year. The tester will then be required to complete an approved certification course to acquire a new certification. Falsification made to records/reports after becoming recertified shall result in the permanent revocation of backflow testing certification, in addition to a civil penalty as provided for in this subsection.

(f) Enforcement of this program shall be administered by the water resources superintendent of the city or his authorized representative.

(g) Requests for extension of time shall be made in writing to the water resources superintendent of the city or his authorized representative. All other appeals shall be made in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) *Adjudicatory hearings.* A customer assessed a civil penalty under this section shall have the right to an adjudicatory hearing before a hearing officer designated by the water resources superintendent of the city upon making written demand, identifying the specific issues to be contended, to the water resources superintendent of the city within thirty (30) days following notice of final decision to assess a civil penalty. Unless such demand is made within the time specified in this subsection, the decision on the civil penalty assessment shall be final and binding.

(2) *Appeal hearings.* Any decision of the city hearing officer made as a result of an adjudicatory hearing held under subsection (g)(1) of this section may be appealed by any party to the city board of commissioners upon filing a written demand within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of the decision. Hearings held under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the city hearing procedures. Failure to make written demand within the time specified in this subsection shall bar further appeal. The city shall make a decision on the appeal within ninety (90) days of the date the appeal was filed and shall transmit a written copy of its decision by registered or certified mail.

(3) *Official record.* When a final decision is issued under subsection (g)(2) of this section, the city shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:

a. All notices, motions, and other like pleadings;

b. A copy of all documentary evidence introduced;

c. A certified transcript of all testimony taken, if testimony is transcribed. If testimony is taken and not transcribed, then a narrative summary of any testimony taken;

d. A copy of the final decision of the city.

(4) *Judicial review.* Any customer against whom a final decision of the city is entered, pursuant to the hearing procedure under subsection (g)(2) of this section, may appeal the order or decision by filing a written petition for judicial review within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice by certified mail of the order or decision to the general court of justice of the county or of the county where the order or decision is effective, along with a copy to the city. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the copy of the petition of judicial review, the city shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record, as outlined in subsection (g)(3) of this section.

(Ord. No. 04.07.01, 9-7-2004)

PARTF PROJECT UPDATE & AWARD OF BID FOR PROJECT

Parks and Recreation Director Allen appeared before City Council. He stated that the City received a second round of bids for the PARTF project at Royal Lane Park. He stated that the City revised the RFP to include alternates and to remove some elements of the project to be completed in-house. Mr. Allen stated that bids were still above the budget by approximately $112,372. He recommended to City Council, taking the $25,000 left in Parks and Recreation CIP for FY2016-2017; $50,000 from fund balance; and $37,000 from the CIP for FY2017-2018. He

recommended funding the entire parking lot, along with the sidewalks and asphalting the parking lot and entrance way. He did not recommend the 2 additional lanes for the track.

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Stefanovich, seconded by Councilmember Turlington, it passed unanimously to fund the entire parking lot, along with the sidewalks, and asphalt the parking lot and entrance way.

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Becton, seconded by Councilmember Strickland, it passed unanimously to award the bid to Wells Brothers with a base bid of $447,372.10.

APPOINTMENT(S)

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Becton, seconded by Councilmember Strickland, it passed unanimously to appoint Lenzie Grice, who resides at 104 Parkway Drive, to a three-year term on the Environmental Affairs Advisory Board.

The At-large appointee on the Environmental Affairs Advisory Board was continued until the April 4, 2017, city council meeting. Currently, Harold Woodall holds this position.

REPORTS

The code enforcement, fire and personnel reports were acknowledged.

STAFF REPORTS

There were no staff reports given.

CITY MANAGER REPORTS

City Manager Purvis stated that City Council has received his monthly report and he stands ready to address any concerns.

He announced the three district meetings scheduled to take place in March:

- District 4.....Councilmember Turlington.....March 9th
- District 3.....Councilmember Becton.....March 16th
- District 2.....Councilmember Strickland.....March 23rd

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Ms. Laura Kane appeared before City Council. She stated that she had heard the news regarding Mayor Pro Tem Harris' passing. She proceeded to thank City Council for repairing the

Sampson Ace Plaza parking lot, and to voice a concern regarding a big truck that continuously, parks near her building.

Mayor Starling asked Chief Tilley about the big truck. Chief Tilley replied that the truck is not parking in a residential area. He stated that staff is looking at other options to deal with this problem.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mayor Starling announced that City Manager Purvis would be leaving the City to go to Apex, NC. He asked Mr. Purvis to get a list of search firms for City Council to consider in the hiring of the next city manager.

Mayor Starling read and acknowledged the "thank-you" card from the Family of Former Councilmember John Sumner Eakes.

Mayor Starling stated that City Council will need to appoint someone in District 5. He stated that any interested party should live in the district, and send a letter of interest, bio, etc. to City Clerk Hunt. He stated that the deadline will be Friday, March 24th by 5:00 PM. Mayor Starling further stated that this information will be received at the April 4th city council meeting, and at this meeting, City Council will appoint someone.

CONTINUATION

Upon a motion made by Councilmember Becton, seconded by Councilmember Strickland, it passed unanimously to continue this meeting until March 21st at 6:00 PM in the Training Room for the purpose of a CIP Workshop.

The March 7, 2017, city council meeting adjourned at 7:50 PM.

_____ _____

Elaine F. Hunt, City Clerk, MMC, NCCMC Lew Starling, Mayor