



Where Georgia comes together.

AGENDA  
WORK SESSION  
OF THE PERRY CITY COUNCIL  
June 19, 2017  
5:00 P.M.

1. Call to Order: Mayor James E. Faircloth, Jr.
2. Roll:
3. Items of Review/Discussion: Mayor James E. Faircloth, Jr.
  - 3a. Appearance(s):
    1. Follow up relative to the City of Perry bidding process – Mr. E. Graham.
  - 3b. Administration
    1. Discussion of the tree ordinance – Mr. L. Gilmour.
    2. Discussion relative to the solid waste collection bid – Mr. L. Gilmour.
    3. Discussion of leave provided by the City – Mr. L. Gilmour
  - 3c. Economic Development Department
    1. Wayfinding signage pertaining to City facilities – Mr. R. Smith.
  - 3d. Public Works Department
    1. Presentation of Carl Vinson Institute management project – Mr. V. Newberry.
4. Council Member Items:
5. Department Head Items:
6. Adjourn.



Where Georgia comes together.

**OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER**

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Mayor/Council  
FROM: Lee Gilmour, City Manager  
DATE: June 8, 2017  
RE: Tree Ordinance

The agreement for a landscape architect to review our tree ordinance has fallen through. The Administration recommends the Council authorize:

1. Moratorium on use of current ordinance for areas not having species trees.
2. Follow current guidelines for replacing species trees.
3. Follow attached landscaping guidelines until final ordinance adopted.

This will be discussed at your June 19, 2017 work session.

cc: Mr. B. Wood

Landscaping - page 1 ; Tree Protection - page 7 ; Buffers to residential - page 10 ;

Sec. 19-6.2. - Landscaping, buffering, and screening.  
Greenville, SC

Single-family trees - page 12

Additional Greenville tree info attached

19-6.2.1. General.

- (A) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of landscaping, buffering, and screening requirements is to provide an aesthetically pleasing environment for property owners and residents of the city and other members of the public. The requirements are intended to maintain and enhance property values, enhance the appearance of all developments, provide adequate buffers between different land uses, improve the character, appearance, and micro-climate of the city, improve heat and noise abatement, and reduce erosion and stormwater runoff.
- (B) *Applicability.* These regulations shall apply on a citywide basis for the following proposed development plans:
- (1) Subdivision, construction, or reconstruction of all residential and nonresidential developments.
  - (2) Construction of a parking structure or a vehicular use area.
  - (3) Expansion, paving, or repaving of a nonconforming parking lot pursuant to the provisions of section 19-9.6, nonconforming parking lots.
  - (4) Demolition of a structure within the C-4 district resulting in a vacant lot.
  - (5) Change of use.
    - (a) If a change of use constitutes less than 25 percent of the floor area of a structure or lot accommodating one or more uses (within a five-year period), the property shall comply with the provisions of this section and all other applicable city, state and federal regulations to the greatest extent practicable, as determined by the administrator, provided the new use fully complies with the requirements of subsection 19-6.2.3, buffering and screening requirements, and subsection 19-6.2.5, additional screening requirements.
    - (b) If a change of use constitutes 25 percent or more but less than 50 percent of the floor area of a structure or lot accommodating one or more uses (within a five-year period), the property shall comply with the provisions of this section and all other applicable city, state and federal regulations, to the greatest extent practicable, as determined by the administrator, provided the new use fully complies with the requirements of subsection 19-6.2.2, street trees; subsection 19-6.2.3, buffering and screening requirements, and subsection 19-6.2.5, additional screening requirements.
    - (c) If a change of use constitutes 50 percent or more of the floor area of a structure or lot accommodating one or more uses (within a five-year period), the property shall comply with the provisions of this section and all other applicable city, state and federal regulations, to the greatest extent practicable, as determined by the administrator, provided the new use fully complies with the requirements of subsection 19-6.2.2, street trees; subsection 19-6.2.3, buffering and screening requirements, 50 percent of the planting rate established in subsection 19-6.2.2(D)(4), interior parking lot landscaping, 50 percent of the perimeter buffer yard requirements established in subsection 19-6.2.4, street buffer yards, and subsection 19-6.2.5, additional screening requirements.
- (C) *Exemptions.* These regulations shall not apply to the construction or renovation of a single-family detached dwelling on an existing lot of record.
- (D) *Landscape plan required.* A landscape plan shall be submitted as part of a site plan permit application for all developments listed in subsection 19-6.2.1(B). The landscape plan shall meet the requirements listed in the administrative manual.
- (E) *Maintenance.* The owner of the property where landscaping is required shall be responsible for the maintenance and protection of all plant and screening material for the duration of the premises.
- (1) All landscape material, maintenance, and management shall conform to the minimum standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 Standards for Tree Care Operations.
  - (2) Landscaped areas shall be maintained in good condition and kept free of dead plants, weeds, or debris. Failure to maintain or replace dead, damaged or diseased plant material or to repair a broken wall or fence within 30 days of notification shall constitute a violation of this section. If a catastrophic event occurs which destroys a large quantity of vegetation, the owner or lessee shall replant within a reasonable time period determined by the administrator, normally during the next planting season, which is November through March. Replaced plant material must be in compliance with the minimum size, spacing, and quantity standards of this section.

- (3) Trees may not be severely trimmed beyond the standards of ANSI A300 Standards for Tree Care Operations. If aggressive trimming occurs, the property will be considered nonconforming and required to replace the trees with trees meeting the minimum size, spacing, and quantity standards of this section.
- (4) Buffer and screening material shall be maintained to meet the minimum size, spacing, and quantity standards of table 19-6.2-1.

(F) *Species variety.*

- (1) Landscape plan species variety shall be in proportion to the number of trees planted. The following minimum quantities shall be in the form of genus diversity:

Required Number of Trees	Minimum Species
1—5	1
6—10	2
11—20	3
21+	4

- (2) In the case of unusual site limitations, an exception may be requested and a different mix and number of species may be proposed for review and approval. A description of the unusual site limitations and the reasons for the proposed actions must accompany the request upon submittal of the site plan.

19-6.2.2. *Landscaping requirements.*

(A) *General.*

- (1) All planting areas shall be protected from vehicle damage by the installation of curbing or other methods approved by the administrator. Alternative barrier designs which provide improved infiltration or storage of stormwater are strongly encouraged.
- (2) The plant materials used in and around parking lots and adjacent to street rights-of-way and pedestrian ways shall be designed to ensure visibility at intersections and safety of pedestrians.
- (3) All planting areas shall be stabilized with ground covers, mulches, or other approved materials to prevent soil erosion and to allow rainwater infiltration. Rubber mulch is not acceptable.
- (4) All plant and other materials used to comply with this section shall be placed in such a manner as to ensure maintenance access, to maintain unobstructed sight distances, to avoid encroachment on neighboring property, and shall be a species suitable for proposed location, including conflicts with all utility easements and rights-of-way.
- (5) Any shrub used to comply with a six-foot-tall screening requirement shall be evergreen, and at least four feet in height at the time of planting. Exception: Shrubs used to screen non-single-family uses proposed for the C-3, S-1, and RDV districts shall be six feet tall at the time of planting.
- (6) Plant height refers to the height of plants measured from the top of the root flare, and does not include the root ball or the plant's container.
- (7) The entire planting area must be scarified and contain amended on-site soil or a soil mix to a depth of 18 inches.
- (8) (a) *New installation.* From and after January 1, 2011, rain sensors shall be required on all automatic irrigation systems that will receive city water.
- (b) *Required maintenance.* All rain sensors shall be adjusted and set so that they automatically shut off the irrigation system after more than one-fourth inch of rainfall has occurred. All rain sensors shall be

installed according to manufacturer's instructions in a location that will provide full exposure to rainfall such that accuracy of operation is ensured and shall be maintained in good working condition. No person shall, with the intent of circumventing the purpose of this section, adjust either the rain sensor or irrigation system so that the rain sensor is not able to override and turn off the irrigation system after one-fourth inch of rain has fallen.

- (B) *Minimum planting size/height requirements.* All landscape planting materials shall conform to the minimum size or height standards in table 19-6.2-1 at the time of planting as well as meet the standards of ANSI Z60.1 American Standard for Nursery Stock.
- (1) For newly planted trees the caliper measurement of the trunk shall be taken six inches above the top of the root flare up to and including four-inch caliper size. If the caliper at six inches above the top of the root flare exceeds four inches, the caliper should be measured at 12 inches above the top of the root flare.
  - (2) For existing trees, the diameter measurement of the trunk shall be taken at DBH (diameter at breast height) 4.5 feet above the average ground level.

**Table 19-6.2-1: Minimum Planting Size/Height Requirements/Spacing**

Type of Planting Material	Minimum Size/Height/Spacing
Shade trees	3-inch caliper, 14-foot height, 6-foot clear trunk
Ornamental and understory street trees	2-inch caliper, 10-foot height, 5-foot clear trunk
Multi-stemmed street trees	2-inch caliper, 3 canes minimum, 10-foot height, 5 feet clear trunk
Evergreen buffer vegetation	6-foot height, plant spacing 5 feet on-center
Evergreen shrubs	18-inch height
Deciduous shrubs	24-inch height
Additional screening requirement	48-inch height, evergreen, plant spacing 4 feet on-center

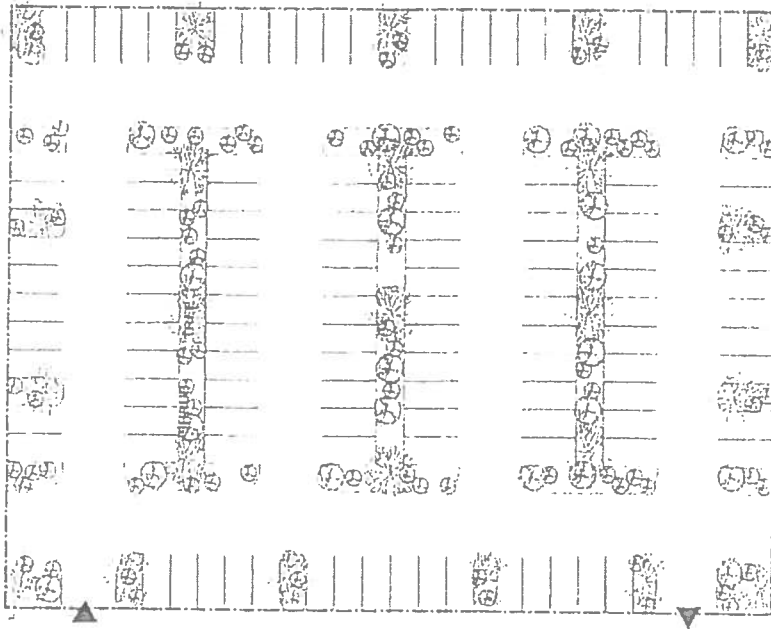
- (C) *Street trees.* Street trees shall be provided and maintained within, or adjacent to, all existing and proposed public street rights-of-way in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) Street trees shall include only those trees listed in the approved list of tree species unless use of an alternative species is approved by the administrator.
  - (2) Street trees shall be located in an area no further than ten feet from the existing or proposed street right-of-way line.
  - (3) Street trees shall be planted at a spacing of 40 feet on-center for shade trees or 20 feet on-center for ornamental and understory trees along the entire length of the street frontage of the proposed development or as approved by the administrator based on the development plans. Ornamental and understory trees shall be used as street trees only when there is an overhead obstacle which would preclude the use of taller-growing shade trees. A list of acceptable street trees is available in the administrative manual.
  - (4) Preserved existing trees of a three-inch DBH or greater may be used to satisfy the street tree requirement. Preserved existing trees shall meet all the requirements outlined in section 19-6.3., tree protection, be of an

acceptable species, table C [in the administrative manual (see subsection 19-6.2.3(c)(1)), and alive and healthy at the time of final inspection.

- (5) Trees used to comply with street tree requirements shall not count toward the minimum number of trees required to meet interior parking lot landscaping.

(D) *Interior parking lot landscaping.*

- (1) In addition to all other landscape requirements, all parking lots subject to this section 19-6.2 shall provide and maintain landscaped planting areas within the interior of the parking lot. These standards shall not apply to parking structures. Each planting area shall consist of at least 180 square feet, or as approved by the administrator.
- (2) In cases where the area required for the construction of the minimum parking spaces as required by section 19-6.1, off-street parking requirements, would cause the removal of a historic or heritage tree, the administrator may modify the landscaping requirements and/or the parking requirements in order to preserve the affected historic or heritage tree.
- (3) Interior planting areas shall be designed within parking areas as:
  - (a) Islands located at the end of parking bays;
  - (b) Islands located between parallel rows of cars, used to visually separate parking areas into pods;
  - (c) Driveway medians, which shall have a minimum width of six feet.
- (4) Each interior planting area shall contain approved shade trees and be planted at the following rates:
  - (a) One shade tree and eight shrubs for every 2,000 square feet, or portion thereof, of the total parking lot area, including drives and service areas.
  - (b) Not more than ten continuous parking spaces shall be allowed in a row of parking without separation by a 180-square foot median containing at least one shade tree.
- (5) Each parking space must be located within 60 feet of a tree measured from the closest point of the parking space to the tree trunk.
- (6) Shade trees are not to be located any closer than 25 feet apart measured from trunk to trunk.
- (7) Proposed shade trees being used to meet the interior parking lot landscaping requirements shall be located no further than ten feet and no closer than four feet from the edge of pavement.
- (8) Existing shade trees may be used to meet the interior parking lot landscaping requirements at the discretion of the administrator if the trees meet the intent of the interior parking lot landscaping requirements and the tree protection requirements.
- (9) Trees used to comply with interior parking lot requirements shall not count toward the number of trees required to meet the street tree requirements.
- (10) No more than 25 percent of required shrubs may be deciduous.



19-6.2.3. *Buffering and screening requirements.*

- (A) *Purpose.* Buffer yards and screening are required in order to reduce the impact of a use of land on adjacent uses that are of a significantly different character, density, or intensity. Except as may be provided in other sections of this chapter, the width of the buffer yard shall be the same as the setback requirement in the applicable zoning district and all screening materials shall be located within the required yard. A buffer yard may only be occupied by permitted landscaping and screening materials, underground utilities, and stormwater retention areas. Buffer yards and screening shall be required in addition to any other landscaping requirement listed in this section.
- (B) *Applicability.* Buffer yards and screening shall be installed and maintained by the developer of:
- (1) A nonresidential development adjoining either:
    - (a) A residential use located in a residential zoning district; or
    - (b) A vacant lot in a residential zoning district.
  - (2) A parking structure containing ground level parking with the exception of structures having other permitted uses, fences, walls, or similar structures located between the parking structure and adjacent uses.
- (C) *Permitted screening materials.* The following items are permitted for use as screening materials. Alternative screening materials that are not listed may be used if approved by the administrator.
- (1) Evergreen buffer vegetation that is listed on the acceptable evergreen screen/buffer tree species list, table E in the administrative manual, and meet the minimum planting height and spacing requirements of table 19-6.2-1.
  - (2) An earth berm may be used to achieve a portion of the minimum required six-foot height. Berms shall be covered with grass or mulch and shall be planted with other landscaping materials designed to meet the requirements of subsection 19-6.2.2(A) and (B). The slope of the berm shall not exceed the ratio of 3:1.
  - (3) A solid wood fence measuring at least six feet in height, but not more than eight feet in height. If wood is used, only treated or rot resistant wood is acceptable. Chainlink, barbed wire, stock wire, chicken wire, and similar type fences are not permitted.
  - (4) Masonry walls measuring at least six feet in height, but not more than eight feet in height. Walls shall be finished with brick, stone, textured concrete masonry units, or stucco. Natural and painted concrete block walls are not permitted.
- (D) *Screening standard.* With the approval of the administrator, a developer may use any combination of the screening materials referenced in subsection 19-6.2.3(C), provided the screen provides complete opacity pursuant to the requirements of this section.

19-6.2.4. *Street buffer yards.* In addition to the requirements of subsection 19-6.2.2, landscaping requirements, and subsection 19-6.2.3, buffering and screening requirements, vacant lots created by building demolition in the C-4 district, parking structures, parking lots, and outdoor display areas shall be buffered from streets and rights-of-way according to the following requirements:

- (A) The minimum width for any buffer yard shall be the same as the required district setback with an average of five feet measured along the property lines at ten-foot intervals; provided, however, Parking structures located in the C-4 district shall be exempt from the buffer yard requirement when utilizing fences, walls, or similar structures located between the ground level parking and the street or right-of-way.
- (B) All areas used for required buffer yards shall be located on the property. In unusual or extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the administrator, the public right-of-way may be used to meet the requirements of this section provided the property owner obtains permission from the owner of the right-of-way. Maintenance of the required perimeter buffer yard shall remain the responsibility of the private property owner.
- (C) A property shall have a continuous evergreen landscape buffer along the entire street frontage of the lot, excluding driveways. Plant material must meet the minimum planting height listed in table 19-6.2-1.
- (D) Vacant lots resulting from the demolition of buildings within the C-4 district shall provide plantings consistent with the provisions of the following:
  - (a) Provide required street trees (subsection 19-6.2.2).
  - (b) Provide continuous evergreen buffer (subsection 19-6.2.3(C)).

19-6.2.5. *Additional screening requirements.* In addition to the landscaping and screening required in this section, evergreen screening shall be required to conceal specific areas of high visual impact or hazardous areas. Plants and a solid fence or wall, at least the height of the item being screened, but not more than eight feet tall, shall be installed around all sides, excluding access areas. Plant material must meet the minimum planting heights listed on table 19-6.2-1 and shall be installed around the following areas:

- (A) Loading and service areas.
- (B) Refuse collection points/recycling drop-off centers.
- (C) Ground level mechanical, heating and air-conditioning equipment (except for single-family detached dwellings).
- (D) Outdoor electrical or other aboveground utility equipment.
- (E) Outdoor storage lots.
- (F) Storage tanks.
- (G) Communication towers and associated equipment structures.

Access gates to these areas shall be solid and, to the extent practical, not oriented to a public street.

19-6.2.6. *Alternative landscape plan.* At the discretion of the administrator, alternate landscaping plans, plant material, planting methods, or landscape design may be used where unreasonable or impractical situations would result from application of landscaping requirements, or where necessary to protect existing vegetation, or where a more creative plan is proposed which substantially complies with the intent of these requirements. Landscaping requirements may be reduced if existing trees or other types of existing vegetation are preserved. Alternative plans, materials, or methods may be justified from natural conditions such as streams, natural rock formations, topography, and other physical conditions related to the site. Lot configuration and the presence and location of utility easements may justify an alternative landscaping plan.

(Code 1997, § 19-6.2; Ord. No. 2007-52, § 19-6.2, 7-9-2007; Ord. No. 2009-22, § 3(exh. C), 3-23-2009; Ord. No. 2009-64, § 2(exh. B), 8-3-2009; Ord. No. 2011-18, 1-24-2011; Ord. No. 2012-23, § 3, 4-9-2012; Ord. No. 2015-05, exh.(19-6.1.3), 1-26-2015; Ord. No. 2015-24, exh., 3-23-2015)



Sec. 19-6.3. - Tree protection.

19-6.3.1. *General.*

- (A) *Purpose.* Protection of existing tree cover is intended to preserve the visual and aesthetic qualities of Greenville; to encourage site design techniques that preserve the natural environment and enhance the developed environment; to control erosion, slippage, and sediment runoff into streams and waterways; to increase slope stability; and, to protect wildlife habitat and migration corridors. Preservation or provision of trees near structures also serves to conserve energy by reducing heating and cooling costs.
- (B) *Applicability.* The requirements of this section shall apply to all existing and new development, except that the following developments and activities shall be exempt from this section:
  - (1) The removal of trees located on individual lots containing single-family detached dwellings;
  - (2) The removal of dead or naturally fallen trees, or trees that are found by the administrator to be a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare;
  - (3) The selective and limited removal of trees or vegetation necessary to obtain clear visibility at driveways or intersections, or for the purpose of performing authorized field survey work;
  - (4) The selective and limited clearing of utility easements to maintain their intended function; and
  - (5) The removal of trees or vegetation on land zoned or lawfully used for:
    - (a) Agricultural and forestry activities, including tree farms and approved forestry management practices, except that if a site is substantially cleared of trees pursuant to legitimate forestry activities, no development applications shall be accepted for 36 months from the date the clearing is completed; or
    - (b) Commercial garden centers, greenhouses, or nurseries.

19-6.3.2. *Tree protection and replacement.*

- (A) *Tree inventory required.* A tree inventory shall be submitted as part of an application for a final development plan, site plan permit, and land disturbance permit. The inventory shall be in a form approved by the administrator and contain the information as required in the administrative manual.
- (B) *Tree protection and replacement.*
  - (1) All properties to which this section applies shall provide and maintain a tree density of 15 tree credit units per acre or pro rata portion of an acre, excluding building footprints and the area of athletic fields and courts.
  - (2) The required tree density may be obtained by preserving existing trees and/or planting new trees which may include required street trees, interior parking lot landscaping, and heritage and historic tree replacements.
  - (3) Tree credit units are established for existing and new trees based on each tree's caliper or diameter. The credit units are established in the administrative manual.
  - (4) The form, size, quality, and proportions of preserved and proposed trees must meet the guidelines outlined in the ANSI Z60.1 American Standard for Nursery Stock.
  - (5) Single-family residential subdivisions must comply with a required density factor of 15 units per acre, excluding individual single-family lots. This requirement may be met as an average for the total acreage of each phase of the subdivision development, rather than for each individual acre. Trees may be retained or planted along the street right-of-way, as buffer edge plantings along a development's perimeter, in entranceways, or in common open space. Emphasis shall be placed upon retaining existing trees. It is the responsibility of the current property owner to maintain and manage the required trees per the standards of this ordinance.
  - (6) If the minimum protection standards are not met, or if trees are observed by the city to be injured or threatened, they may be deemed ineligible for meeting these requirements and additional trees will be required.
- (C) *Protection and replacement of heritage and historic trees.*

- (1) In order to protect significant trees, the city has established the heritage and historic tree designations. A heritage tree is any tree greater than 20 inches in diameter and a historic tree is any tree greater than 30 inches in diameter and is located within any required setback or buffer area. A heritage tree which is removed shall be replaced with a minimum of two four-inch caliper shade trees. A historic tree which is removed shall be replaced with a minimum of four four-inch caliper shade trees.
  - (a) New trees used to comply with heritage and historic tree replacement requirements shall not count toward the street tree requirements.
  - (b) New trees used to comply with heritage and historic tree replacement requirements shall not count toward the interior parking lot landscaping requirements.
  - (c) No construction, grading, equipment, or material storage, or any other activity, shall be allowed within the critical root zone of a heritage or historic tree unless the steps taken to adequately ensure the health of the tree are submitted to the parks and recreation department in writing.
  - (d) Heritage or historic trees shall not be cut, removed, pushed over, killed, harmed, trimmed, sprayed, or destroyed without written approval by the parks and recreation department.
  - (e) Permits for trimming, removing or replacing heritage or historic trees can be obtained by contacting the parks and recreation department.
- (2) If the administrator determines that there is insufficient space on the property to replace a heritage or historic tree, the replacement tree may be planted on public property approved by the administrator or a fee based on market price in lieu of the replacement cost may be paid to the City of Greenville tree foundation.

19-6.3.3. *Tree protection during construction.*

(A) *Protective fencing.*

- (1) *When and where required.* Before grading begins, fencing shall be required, at a minimum, around the critical root zone of all trees that are to be preserved. Additional fencing shall be required around the critical root zone of trees on adjacent properties or located in a right-of-way.
- (2) *Type of fencing.* All fencing required by this section shall be a minimum of four feet high and of durable construction; such as wood or metal fencing.
- (3) *Signs.* Signs shall be installed on the protective fence visible on all sides of the fenced-in area (minimum one on each side and/or every 300 linear feet). The size of each sign must be a minimum of one foot by 1.5 feet and shall contain the following: "TREE PROTECTION ZONE: KEEP OUT."
- (4) *Activity within a fenced tree protection zone.* No construction, grading, parking, equipment, or material storage, or any other activity, shall be allowed within the fenced area.
- (5) *Maintenance of fencing.* For existing trees to be counted toward required tree credits, they must be protected during the entire development period, beginning prior to the commencement of site work. Encroachment within the tree protection zone is permitted to allow the landscape contractor access to complete site work.

(B) *Encroachments.* Encroachments within the critical root zones of any tree being preserved to comply with required tree credits, or within designated tree protection zones, shall occur only in rare instances. If such an encroachment is anticipated, a written request must be made to the city parks and recreations administrator for allowance of encroachment. Request must detail preventative measures taken. If approved the following preventative measures shall be employed:

- (1) *Clearing activities.* The removal of trees adjacent to a tree protection zone can cause inadvertent damage to the protected trees. Wherever possible, it is advisable to cut minimum two-foot trenches along the limits of land-disturbance, so as to cut, rather than tear, roots. Trenching is required for the protection of historic and heritage trees.
- (2) *Soil compaction.* Where compaction might occur due to traffic or materials through the tree protection zone, the area must first be mulched with a minimum four-inch layer of processed pine bark or wood chips or a six-inch layer of pine straw. Equipment or materials storage shall not be allowed within tree protection areas.

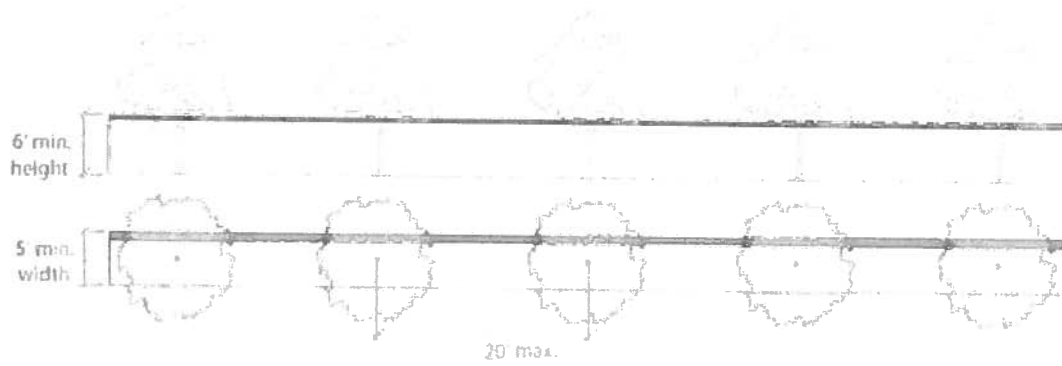
(Code 1997, § 19-6.3; Ord. No. 2007-52, § 19-6.3, 7-9-2007; Ord. No. 2009-22, § 3(exh. C), 3-23-2009; Ord. No. 2011-18, 1-24-2011; Ord. No. 2013-66, exh. A(19-6.3), 10-28-2013)

Sec. 19-6.5. - Design standards for nonresidential development. *[This applies to Multi-family developments as well]*

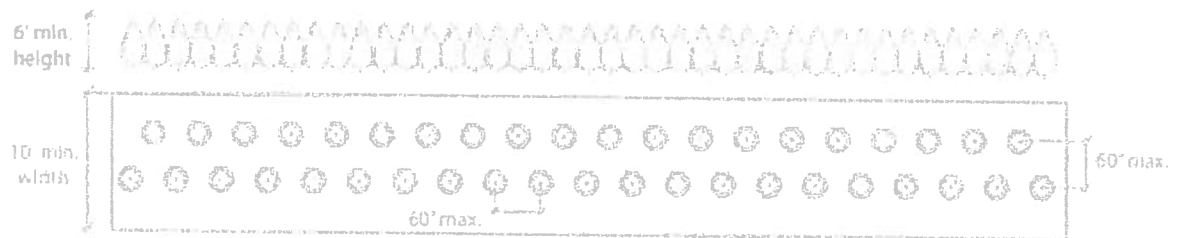
(M) *Landscaping and screening.*

- (1) Off-street parking areas shall be landscaped in accordance with subsection 19-6.2.2(D).
- (2) A landscape buffer having a minimum width of five feet and an average width of ten feet shall be required along all parking areas facing public streets. The average width may be reduced to five feet with the incorporation of a low, decorative wall.
- (3) Nonresidential development shall incorporate foundation plantings along building facades that face public streets or single-family dwellings. Foundation plantings shall consist of evergreen and deciduous shrubs spaced no farther than five feet on-center and located within three feet of the building wall.
- (4) Nonresidential development shall provide one of the following screening treatments along all lot lines abutting single-family detached dwellings (see Figure 19-6.5-14):
  - (a) A buffer yard with a minimum width of five feet that includes a solid masonry wall measuring at least six feet in height, meeting the requirements of section 19-5.2.7, and canopy trees, meeting the requirements of table 19-6.2-1, planted along the outside perimeter with a maximum on-center spacing of 20 feet; or
  - (b) A buffer yard with a minimum width of ten feet that includes an alternating double row of various evergreen shrubs and may include a berm to achieve a minimum height at time of planting of six feet, planted a maximum of 60 inches on-center; or
  - (c) A buffer yard with a minimum width of 20 feet that includes vegetative screening meeting the following standards per 100 linear feet and the requirements of table 19-6.2-1:
    - i. Eight canopy trees (at least two evergreen); and
    - ii. Four understory trees (at least one evergreen); and
    - iii. 25 shrubs (at least 16 evergreen shrubs).

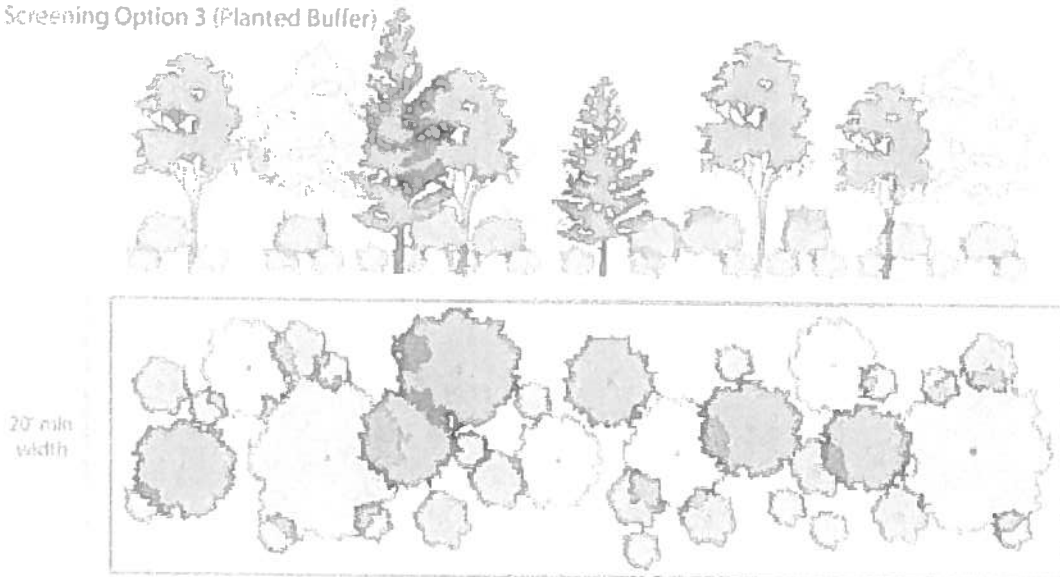
### Screening Option 1 (Wall)



### Screening Option 2 (Hedge)



### Screening Option 3 (Planted Buffer)



Sec. 19-6.9. - Single-family residential infill standards

19-6.9.7. *Tree protection and replacement.* Protection of existing tree cover is intended to preserve the visual and aesthetic qualities of the city, to encourage site design techniques that preserve the natural environment and enhance the developed environment; to control erosion, slippage, and sediment runoff into streams and waterways; to increase slope stability; and to protect wildlife habitat and migration corridors. Preservation or provision of trees near structures also serves to conserve energy by reducing heating and cooling costs.

- (A) Tree surveys are not required for single-family lots or single-family subdivisions. However, the location, species, and size of trees that are proposed to be retained and/or planted to meet these requirements shall be shown on the required site plan.
- (B) Including required street trees, one canopy tree shall be planted for each 3,000 square feet of lot area or portion thereof, excluding building footprints. Such trees shall be a minimum 2.5-inch caliper and may be planted anywhere on the lot. Each existing canopy tree proposed to be retained and measuring at least six inches in diameter shall count as two new trees.
- (C) Trees that are retained to meet the requirement of (B) above shall be protected during construction consistent with the provisions of subsection 19-6.3.3.

( Ord. No. 2014-68, 8-11-2014; Ord. No. 2016-3, exh., 1-25-2016; Ord. No. 2016-35, 6-27-2016)

**APPENDIX 'E'**  
**FORMAT AND CONTENT REQUIREMENTS**  
**TREE PLAN, PROTECTION AND REPLACEMENT**

**SECTION 1: Tree Inventory**

Pursuant to Section 19-6.3.2 (A), Tree Inventory Required, a tree inventory shall be completed as part of an application for a final development plan, site plan permit, and grading permit. This inventory shall be in the following form:

1. An accurately measured tree survey to be undertaken and prepared by a registered land surveyor or as approved by the administrator. The survey should, at a minimum, contain the following:
  - (A) The location of all trees.
  - (B) Other relevant features, such as streams, buildings and other structures, and significant boundary features.
  - (C) To be determined by the project designer, the approximate location of trees on land adjacent to the development site whose critical root zone extends onto the subject site.
2. The tree survey shall have an accuracy of plus or minus three (3) feet and shall overlay the site plan or plat at the same scale; it shall locate all heritage trees, historic trees, and any tree(s) ten (10) inches or greater in diameter. Likewise, this survey must depict any trees being saved and applied as part of the credit unit total (trees in this category shall have a minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) of three (3) inches. The diameter of trees shall be measured 4 1/2 feet above finished grade. Dead or diseased trees shall be identified, where possible.
3. Multi-stem or groups of trees located in close proximity (within five feet of each other) may be designated as a clump of trees with the predominant species being calculated by adding the diameter of each trunk at DBH and then dividing by the number of trunks that were added together.
4. Tree Protection Plan shall be shown on tree survey or as an overlay to the site plan or plot at the same scale and shall include the following.
  - (A) Trees selected for retention (marked in a manner showing retention);
  - (B) Trees to be removed (marked in a manner to dictate removal);
  - (C) The precise location for the erection of protective barriers and any other relevant physical protection;
  - (D) The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) fencing (marked as a hatched polygon). As shown on the tree protection fence detail from City of Greenville;
  - (E) The critical root zone of trees being protected;
  - (F) Any proposed structure that results in modifying existing site conditions must be marked on tree protection plan documents. Examples of this would be structures such as buildings, driveways, irrigation, walkways, and underground utility lines.;

(G) Typical Details provided by the City of Greenville.

5. Market price per 4" caliper Heritage or Historic Tree replacement is \$400 and shall be paid to the City of Greenville's Tree Foundation at 864-467-4350.

Pursuant to Section 19-6.3.2 (B), Tree Protection and Replacement, all properties subject to the Section shall maintain a tree density of 15 tree credit units per acre excluding building footprint and athletic fields and courts (or pro rata portion). To that end, a landscape plan shall accompany the required inventory reflecting the manner in which the applicant intends to meet this objective via the retention, or installation, of trees meeting the requirements of the Ordinance and this Manual. Planted, replanted, or replaced trees shall have a minimum diameter of three (3) inches.

**SECTION 2: Tree Credits**

The following Tables shall apply:

**TABLE A. TREES SAVED:  
CONVERSION FROM TREE DIAMETER IN INCHES TO TREE DENSITY UNITS FOR  
TREES REMAINING ON SITE**

Diameter at Breast Height (inches)	Units	Diameter at Breast Height (inches)	Units
3	1.1	27	7.7
4	1.3	28	8.0
5	1.5	29	8.25
6	1.8	30	8.5
7	2.0	31	8.8
8	2.25	32	9.1
9	2.5	33	9.4
10	2.8	34	9.7
11	3.1	35	10.0
12	3.4	36	10.25
13	3.7	37	10.5
14	4.0	38	10.8
15	4.25	39	11.1
16	4.5	40	11.4
17	4.8	41	11.7
18	5.1	42	12.0
19	5.4	43	12.25



20	5.7	44	12.5
21	6.0	45	12.8
22	6.25	46	13.1
23	6.5	47	13.4
24	6.8	48	13.7
25	7.1	49	14.0
26	7.4	>50	14.25

**TABLE B. TREES PLANTED, REPLANTED, OR REPLACED:  
CONVERSION FROM TREE DIAMETER IN INCHES TO TREE DENSITY UNITS FOR  
PROPOSED NEW TREES**

Caliper (inches)	Existing Units
(Understory or Ornamental Trees Only)	0.75
3	0.9
4	1.1
5	1.3
6	1.5
7	1.8
8	2.0
9	2.25
10	2.5
11	2.8
12	3.1
13	3.4
14	3.7

**Example 1:** One acre must be planted after the building footprint is excluded.

The developer saves:

4 ea. 10" diameter trees worth 2.8 credits = 11.2 credits.

1 ea. 16" diameter tree worth 4.5 credits = 4.5 credits.

Total credits: 15.7

The site has met the 15 required credits by preserving (5) five existing trees on the property after the development is complete. No new trees are required to be planted.

**Example 2:** One acre must be planted after the building footprint is excluded.

The developer saves:

3 ea. 3" diameter trees worth 1.1 credits = 3.3 credits.

1 ea. 16" diameter tree worth 4.5 credits = 4.5 credits.

The developer plants:

5 ea. 3" diameter trees worth .9 credits = 4.5 credits.

3 ea. 4" diameter trees worth 1.1 credits = 3.3 credits.

Total credits: 15.6

The site has (12) twelve trees, 4 existing and 8 new, on the acre after the development is complete.

**TABLE C. ACCEPTABLE SHADE TREE SPECIES**

The administrator reserves the right to accept additional species that are not listed below

· Denotes Native Species

Native species are preferred because they are best for our soils and climate, attract a variety of wildlife, provide food and shelter for many species, require less care and watering, thrive with less fertilizer and disease control.

Common Name	Botanical Name
Ash, Green*	Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Ash, Green Georgia Gem*	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Oconee'
Ash, Green Patmore*	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'
Ash, Green Urbanite*	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'
Ash, White*	Fraxinus americana
Blackgum*	Nyssa sylvatica
Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis
Elm, Allee	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II'
Elm, Athena	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer I'
Elm, Bosque	Ulmus parvifolia 'UPMTF'
Elm, Drake	Ulmus parvifolia 'Drake Chinese Elm'
Elm, Lacebark	Ulmus parvifolia 'Chinese Lacebark Elm'
Elm, Princeton*	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'
Elm, Slippery *	Ulmus rubra
Elm, Winged	Ulmus alata
Fort McNair Red Horse Chestnut	Aesculus x carnea 'Fort McNair'
Ginkgo, Male Only	Ginkgo biloba
Hackberry*	Celtis occidentalis
Kentucky Coffeetree	Gymnocladus dioicus
Linden, Littleleaf Greenspire	Tilia cordata

Maple, Autumn Blaze	Acer x freemanii 'Jeffers Red'
Maple, Red Autumn Flame*	Acer rubrum Autumn Flame
Maple, Red October Glory*	Acer rubrum October Glory
Maple, Red Sunset *	Acer rubrum 'Franksred'
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum 'Northern Sugar Maple'
Maple, Sugar Green Mountain	Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'
Maple, Sugar Legacy	Acer saccharum 'Legacy'
Oak, Swamp White	Quercus bicolor
Oak, Darlington Laurel	Quercus hemisphaerica 'Darlington'
Oak, Live*	Quercus virginiana
Oak, Northern Red*	Quercus rubra
Oak, Nuttall	Quercus nuttalli
Oak, Overcup*	Quercus lyrata
Oak, Pin	Quercus palustris
Oak, Sawtooth	Quercus acutissima
Oak, Scarlett *	Quercus coccinea
Oak, Shumard *	Quercus shumardii
Oak, White*	Quercus alba
Oak, Willow *	Quercus phellos
Oak, Willow Hightower*	Quercus phellos 'QPSTA'
Oak, Willow Wynstar*	Quercus phellos 'QPMTF'
Pistachio, Chinese	Pistachia chinensis
Planetree, London Bloodgood	Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood'
Plantetree, London Yarwood	Platanus x acerifolia 'Yarwood'
River Birch*	Betula Nigra
Sycamore*	Platanus occidentalis
Sourwood*	Oxydendrum arboreum
Tulip Poplar*	Liriodendron tulipifera
Yellowwood	Cladrastis kentukea
Zelkova, Green Vase	Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'
Zelkova, Myrimar	Zelkova serrata 'ZSFKF'
Zelkova, Village Green	Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'

**TABLE D. ACCEPTABLE ONAMENTAL OR UNDERSTORY STREET TREE SPECIES**

The administrator reserves the right to accept additional species that are not listed below.

To be accepted as a ornamental or understory street tree the plant must be properly pruned and maintained in a tree like form.

· Denotes Native Species

Native species are preferred because they are best for our soils and climate, attract a variety of wildlife, provide food and shelter for many species, require less care and watering, thrive with less fertilizer and disease control.

Common Name	Botanical Name
American Hornbeam *	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Cherry, Dreamcatcher	<i>Prunus</i> 'Dream Catcher'
Cherry, Okame	<i>Prunus</i> x 'Okame'
Cherry, Pink Autumn	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis Rosea'
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Dogwood, Flowering*	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Pink Flowering*	<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>
Fringetree*	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Fringetree, Chinese	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>
Fosters Holly	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Burford Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'
Holly, Emily Bruner, 'Tree Form'	<i>Ilex</i> x 'Emily Bruner'
Holly, East Palatka, 'Tree Form'	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> 'East Palatka'
Holly, Foster No. 2, 'Tree Form'	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> 'Foster No. 2'
Yaupon Holly*	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia</i> x <i>soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Maple, Trident	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>
Plum, Purpleleaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Plum, Thundercloud	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Thundercloud'
Redbud, Eastern*	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>

Redbud, Eastern White *	<i>Cercis canadiensis</i> var. <i>alba</i>
Redbud, 'Forest Pansy' *	<i>Cercis canadiensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'
Redbud, Mexican	<i>Cercis mexicana</i>
Redbud, Oklahoma	<i>Cercis reniformis</i> 'Oklahoma'
Redbud, Texas White	<i>Cercis reniformis</i> 'Texas White'
Smoketree	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>
Snowbell, Japanese	<i>Styrax japonica</i>
Witch Hazel*	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

**TABLE E. ACCEPTABLE EVERGREEN SCREEN/BUFFER TREE SPECIES**

The administrator reserves the right to accept additional species that are not listed below.

· Denotes Native Species

Native species are preferred because they are best for our soils and climate, attract a variety of wildlife, provide food and shelter for many species, require less care and watering, thrive with less fertilizer and disease control.

Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Eastern Redcedar*	<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>
American Holly (cultivar)*	<i>Ilex Opaca</i> 'Varied Cultivars'
Southern Magnolia*	<i>Magnolia grandifolia</i>
Loblolly Pine*	<i>Pinus Taeda</i>
Virginia Pine*	<i>Pinus Virginiana</i>
Canadian Hemlock	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Japanese-Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Fosters Holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Burford Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'
Nellie R. Stevens Holly	<i>Ilex x</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens'
Yaupon Holly*	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Hollywood Juniper	<i>Junipers chinensis</i>
Waxy Leaf Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Chinese Fringe Flower	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Magnolia, 'Little Gem'*	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>

Star Magnolia	Magnolia stellata
Sweetbay Magnolia	Magnolia virginiana
Wax Myrtle*	Myrica cerifera
Chinese Evergreen Oak	Quercus myrsinifolia
Spruce Pine*	Pinus glabra
Carolina Cherry Laurel*	Prunus caroliniana
Tea Olive	Osmanthus fragrans
White Pine	Pinus Stobus

**TABLE F. PROHIBITED TREE**

Species	Reason
Ailanthus	Invasive, weak wood, littersome
Black locust	Weak wood, pests
Box elder	Weak wood, <u>pests</u>
Bradford Pear	Weak wood
Chinaberry	Weak wood, littersome
Female ginkgo	Littersome, smelly fruit pods
Mimosa	Invasive, weak wood
Morus spp.	Weak wood, littersome, invasive
Poplar spp.	Weak wood, pests
Silver maple	Weak wood
Siberian elm	Weak wood

**Prohibited Plant Lists**

Species that are listed within the following documents are prohibited from use.

1. "Invasive Plant Pest Species of South Carolina." Clemson Extension.  
<http://www.clemson.edu/psapublishing/PAGES/FORESTRY/ForLf28.pdf>
2. "Roadside Plants to Avoid." SCDOT.  
[http://www.scdot.org/community/pdfs/plants\\_to\\_avoid.pdf](http://www.scdot.org/community/pdfs/plants_to_avoid.pdf)
3. "South Carolina EPPC List."  
<http://www.clemson.edu/psapublishing/PAGES/FORESTRY/ForLf28.pdf>
4. "Prohibited Plant List for the South Carolina Upstate Region"  
<http://www.greenstepschools.com/greensteps/pdf/UPSTATE%20SC%20-%20Prohibited%20Plant%20List%20-%20FINAL%20Update%207-10-9.pdf>

### **SECTION 3: Typical Details and Checklists**

1. The following typical details, tables, and calculation are to be included in all landscape plan submissions. Visit <http://www.greenvillesc.gov/PlanningZoning/> for downloadable versions.
  - a. Tree Protection Details
    - i. Tree Protection Fencing Signs available for purchase at the City's Planning and Development Office at City Hall.
  - b. Tree Planting and Staking Details
  - c. Shrub Planting Detail
  - d. Interior Parking Lot Landscaping Table
  - e. Tree Credit Table
  - f. Typical Plant Schedule
  - g. General Landscape Notes
  
2. Landscape Ordinance Plan Review Checklist
  - a. The City of Greenville has developed a landscape plan review checklist to assist city staff reviewers in the permitting process. This checklist has been made available to the general public as information only and is not required to be submitted with permit application.

# STEP 4 SET YOUR ROOTS

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send your check to:

City of Greenville  
Parks and Recreation Department  
Attention: Dale Westermeier  
P.O. Box 2207  
Greenville, SC 29602

Questions?

Please contact Dale Westermeier:  
864-467-4350  
dwestermeier@greenvillesc.gov



Dear Friend,

Thank you for your participation in the Tree Foundation annual campaign. Because of your generosity, we have been able to plant almost 7,000 trees over the past two decades. We hope you'll join us again. Your contribution truly helps keep the "green" in Greenville.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Judy Cromwell".

Judy Cromwell  
Tree Foundation Chairperson

# GREENVILLE TREE FOUNDATION





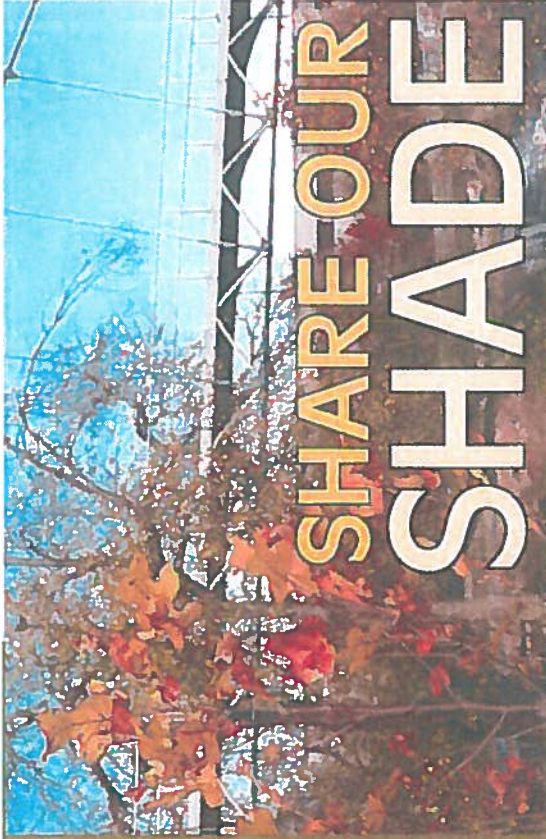
# OUR GREEN HERITAGE

The Greenville Tree Foundation was established in 1980 to enhance funding for tree planting. Thanks to your contributions, over 300 trees have been planted annually throughout the city, for a total of more than 8,000 trees. In order to keep our city tree population growing, we are asking the citizens of Greenville to donate to the Tree Foundation.

Trees play a major role in our city environment. They clean the air we breathe, provide shade, act as wind buffers and soften noise associated with busy urban areas. In addition to these functional values, trees increase the value of real estate. Most of all, trees enhance the aesthetic atmosphere of our urban environment, helping create an attractive, pleasant place to work and live. Planting a tree is an excellent way to honor a loved one or observe important family events such as births, deaths, anniversaries, weddings and birthdays.

If you wish to make a donation to the Tree Foundation, the City will plant and care for the tree(s) throughout their lifetime. Care includes spraying, watering, fertilizing and pruning - everything required to promote a long and healthy life.

All donations are tax deductible. We will acknowledge all gifts by mail, and we're happy to send a special card to the person you are honoring.



## SHARE OUR SHADE

### STEP 1 CHOOSE A DONATION

- Supporter (up to \$84)**  
I would like to contribute to the tree planting effort.  
Enter amount of donation: \_\_\_\_\_
- Planter (\$85-\$149)**  
I would like to purchase a small tree(s) for planting. The tree has a 24" root ball in burlap, 6' to 8' in height, and meets American Association of Nurserymen standards. One tree costs \$85.  
Choose species: \_\_\_\_\_ Crepe Myrtle  
\_\_\_\_\_ Flowering Dogwood  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other
- Sustainer (\$151 and up)**  
I would like to purchase a large tree(s) for planting. The tree has a 38" root ball in burlap, 10' to 12' in height, and meets American Association of Nurserymen standards. One tree costs \$150.  
Choose species: \_\_\_\_\_ Willow Oak \_\_\_\_\_ Other  
\_\_\_\_\_ Red Maple

### STEP 2 CHOOSE A BENEFACTOR

Are you donating as a memorial or a gift?

Name of benefactor: \_\_\_\_\_

Occasion: \_\_\_\_\_

Name as you would like it to appear on gift card: \_\_\_\_\_

Address card should be sent to: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

### STEP 3 INTERESTED IN CURBSIDE PLANTING?

- If space allows, you may have your donated tree planted at your curbside. Check this option if you would like us to access your curb for planting. We'll take a look, and call you with our decision.
- The Greenville Tree Foundation's planting season is October 1 - March 30. The deadline to have your donated tree planted during the current planting season is March 15.



Where Georgia comes together.

**OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER**

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Mayor/Council  
FROM: Lee Gilmour, City Manager *LG*  
DATE: June 8, 2017  
REFERENCE: Solid Waste Collections Bid

In preparing the bid documents for the City's solid waste collection services, the Administration requests direction from Council on the following items:

1. Should the City handle the scheduling and billing of dumpster customers?  
Currently this is handled by the vendor.
2. For roll on-roll off service (construction disposal) which option would be in the best interests of the City?
  - a. One vendor (franchisee) provides all services and bills customers.
  - b. Open up to all vendors and City not involved.
  - c. City establishes a rotation list and assigns as needed.

Please be ready to discuss at your June 19, 2017 work session.



Where Georgia comes together.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gilmour, City Manager  
FROM: Karen Bycenski<sup>KB</sup>  
DATE: June 12, 2017  
REFERENCE: Short-term Disability/Leave Practices

Attached you will find the following:

1. Short-term Disability Benefit Fact Sheet
2. Leave Accrual Fact Sheet
3. Macon-Bibb County Parental/Family Leave Policy
4. City of Warner Robins Parental/Family Leave Policy

Please advise if any further information is needed.

## Short-term Disability Benefit Fact Sheet

1. The City provides all full-time employees with short-term disability coverage through The Standard Insurance Company. The City pays 100% of the premium.
2. Coverage goes into effect on the first day of the month that follows or coincides with 30 days of employment.
3. The weekly benefit is 66 2/3 percent of the first \$1,500 of weekly pre-disability earnings. The maximum weekly benefit is \$1,000. For example – An employee that earns \$100.00/week would receive \$66.67/week for their short-term disability benefit.
4. Benefit becomes payable the first day you are disabled for disability caused by accidental injury and after seven days for disability caused by physical disease, pregnancy or mental disorder.
5. Maximum benefit period is 180 days.
6. Pregnancy - For a normal delivery The Standard will pay six weeks of short-term disability. Pregnancy or childbirth with complications is looked at on a case by case basis.
7. The employee's physician validates the employee's sickness or condition and The Standard Insurance Company makes the claim determination based on the information provided by the physician.
8. Employees may use sick or annual leave to "make up the difference" between their short-term disability benefit and what their normal pay would be.
9. Employees continue to earn sick and annual leave while out on short-term disability.
10. Employees are paid for holidays while out on short-term disability.
11. Departments do allow employees time off for "paternity leave". Employee is required to use their accrued sick or annual leave if they want to be paid for the time off.

City of Perry  
Sick and Annual Leave

Annual Leave

Full-time employees, other than firefighters, earn annual leave at the following rates:

- 0-5 years of service – Earn 3.08 hours per pay period
- 5+ years of service – Earn 4.62 hours per pay period

At their employment anniversary date (hire date) employees may carry forward a maximum of 240 hours of annual leave.

Firefighters earn annual leave at the following rates:

- 0-5 years of service – Earn 4.31 hours per pay period
- 5+ years of service – Earn 6.46 hours per pay period

At their employment anniversary date (hire date) firefighters may carry forward a maximum of 366 hours of annual leave.

Sick Leave

Full-time employees earn sick leave at the following rates:

- Full-time employees, other than firefighters, earn 3 hours per pay period
- Full-time firefighters earn 4.25 hours per pay period

Full-time employees may accumulate a maximum of 1,280 hours of sick leave.

Firefighters may accumulate up to 1,792 hours of sick leave.

Employees begin earning leave from day one of employment.

Employees who leave employment with the City are entitled to compensation for unused annual leave.

Employees who leave employment with the City are not compensated for unused sick leave.

City of Perry  
Leave Accrual – Fact Sheet

1. Leave Accrual

a. Annual Leave – Full-time employees earn annual leave at the following rates:

- 0-5 years of service – Earn 3.08 hours per pay period
- 5+ years of service – Earn 4.62 hours per pay period
- 0-5 years of service – Earn 4.31 hours per pay period (Firefighters)
- 5+ years of service – Earn 6.46 hours per pay period (Firefighters)

b. Sick Leave – Full-time employees earn sick leave at the following rates:

- Full-time employees earn 3 hours per pay period
- Full-time firefighters earn 4.25 hours per pay period

Employees begin earning leave from day one of employment.

SPONSOR: COMMISSIONER VIRGIL WATKINS

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE MACON-BIBB COUNTY COMMISSION TO AMEND THE MACON-BIBB COUNTY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO INCLUDE SECTION 8.08 PARENTAL/FAMILY LEAVE; AND FOR OTHER LAWFUL PURPOSES.**

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED** by the Macon-Bibb County Commission and it is hereby so resolved by the authority of same, that the Macon-Bibb County Government Policies and Procedures shall include Section 8.08 Parental/Family Leave which shall read as follows:

**SECTION 8: LEAVE**

- 8.01 Annual**
- 8.02 Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)**
- 8.03 Funeral Leave**
- 8.04 Jury Duty**
- 8.05 Sick Leave Bank**
- 8.06 Military**
- 8.07 Sick Leave**
- 8.08 Parental/Family Leave**

**PARENTAL/FAMILY LEAVE**

Macon-Bibb County employees that have accrued at least one (1) year of full-time service at the time leave is granted are eligible to receive parental/family leave. Qualifying employees may receive leave under this section once per calendar year.

1. Maternity Leave. A qualified employee who gives birth to a child shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed four weeks.
2. Paternity Leave. A qualified employee shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed one (1) week upon the birth of a child he has fathered.
3. Adoption Leave. A qualified employee shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed one (1) week upon the legal adoption of a child.

Employees shall provide documentation of the basis for any leave requested under this section. In the event of adoption leave, such documentation shall be provided within ninety (90) days of the leave. Failure to provide required documentation shall result in the forfeiture of the appropriate

amount of annual or sick leave. Leave provided in this section shall run concurrently with that provided under the Family and Medical Leave Action (FMLA).

**BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** the Commission hereby declares that the foregoing preamble and whereas provisions set forth hereinabove constitute, and shall be considered to be, substantive provisions of this Resolution and are hereby incorporated by reference into this provision.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** that in the event scrivener's errors shall be discovered in this Resolution or in the Exhibits hereto after the adoption hereof, the Commission hereby authorizes and directs that each such scrivener's error shall be corrected in all multiple counterparts of this Resolution.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** the Commission grants the Mayor the authority to take any and all further actions necessary to carry out the intents and purposes of this Resolution.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its approval by the Mayor or upon its adoption into law without such approval. Pursuant to Section 14 of the Charter, the Mayor may also disapprove or reduce any item or items of appropriation with respect to this Ordinance, and the item or items disapproved shall not become law unless subsequently passed into law over the Mayor's veto by the affirmative vote of six (6) members of the Macon-Bibb County Commission.

SO ORDERED AND ORDAINED this 6 day of June, 2017.

*Robert A. B. Reichert*

ROBERT A. B. REICHERT, MAYOR

ATTEST:

*Janice Ross*

JANICE ROSS, CLERK OF COMMISSION





**CITY OF WARNER ROBINS  
STATE OF GEORGIA**

**RESOLUTION**

BE IT RESOLVED that Mayor and Council of the City of Warner Robins that the Personnel Rule and Regulations be amended by adoption of the following:

**“Parental/Family Leave.**

- A. The benefits provided under this section are granted to employees of the City who have accrued at least one (1) year of full-time service at the time leave is granted.
- B. Maternity Leave. A qualified employee who gives birth to a child shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed four weeks (or shift equivalent).
- C. Paternity Leave. A qualified employee shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed one (1) week (or shift equivalent) upon the birth of a child he has fathered.
- D. Adoption Leave. A qualified employee shall be entitled to time off with pay not to exceed one (1) week (or shift equivalent) upon the legal adoption of a child.
- E. Employees shall provide documentation of the basis for any leave requested under this section. In the event of adoption leave, such documentation shall be provided within 90 days of the leave. Failure to provide required documentation shall result in the forfeiture of the appropriate amount of annual or sick leave.
- F. Qualifying employees may receive leave under this section once per calendar year.
- G. Leave provided in this section shall run concurrently with that provided under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).”

This 6<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2017, nunc pro tunc to February 27, 2017.

**CITY OF WARNER ROBINS, GEORGIA**

By: Randy Toms  
Randy Toms, Mayor

Attest:

William G. Harte  
William G. Harte, City Clerk



**Where Georgia comes together.**

Department of Economic Development

To: Mayor and Council

CC: Lee Gilmour, City Manager

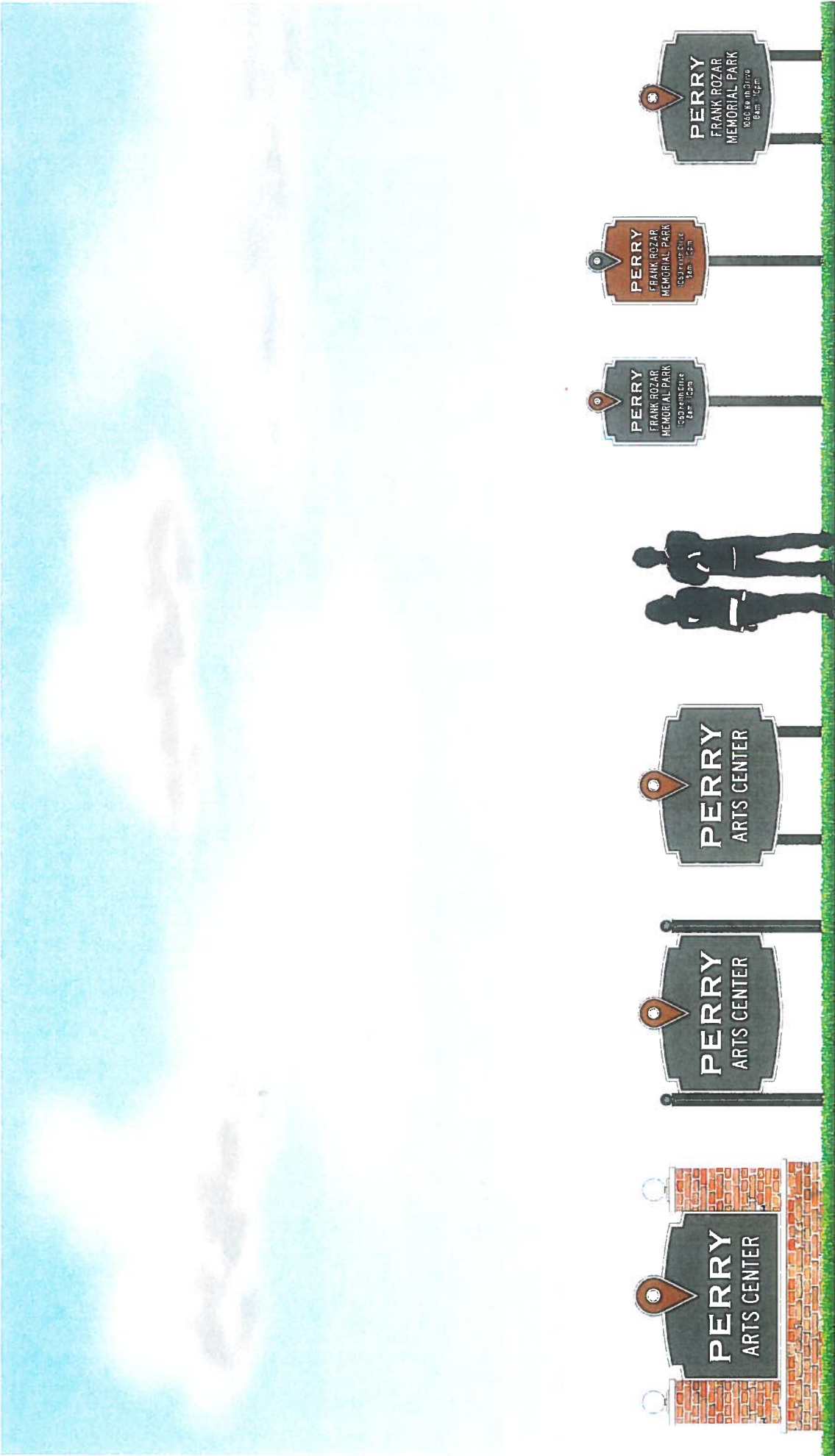
From: Robert D. Smith, Director

Date: June 13, 2017

Re: Wayfinding Signage

---

Please find attached some options for wayfinding signage pertaining to City facilities and properties. This item will be discussed at your June 19, 2017 work session. Please let me know if you have any questions or require any further information.



**OWNER:** City of Perry  
**PROJECT:** City Wayfinding  
**PROJECT #:** 1810 01  
**DRAWING TITLE:** Exterior Sign Family - Additional Sign Types  
**DATE:** 08-02-2017  
**ISSUED FOR:** Design Development  
**CUSTOMER APPROVAL:**  
**DATE:** 08-02-2017  
**PROJECT MANAGER:** Anthony Concorio  
**DESIGNER:** Daniel Grunewald  
**DATE:** 08-02-2017  
**SHEET:** 01A



# City of Perry

---

## Detention Ponds

MDP Class

Virgil Newberry

478-988-2739



**Perry**

**PUBLIC WORKS**

# Detention Pond

---


Low lying area that is designed to temporarily hold a set amount of water while slowing draining to another location.



# Residential Detention Ponds City of Perry

---

<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Ponds</u>
○Brendale Phase I	Quinell Dr.	1
○Brendale Phase II	Ansley Ave.	1
○Brookewater	Gurr Rd.	1
○Cheshire	Hwy 41 North	1
○Club Villa	Hwy 127 North	1
○Connell Subdivision	Keith Dr.	1



# Private Detention Ponds City of Perry

---

- Village at Camelot
- Lake Forest
- Houston Spring
- Inglewood
- Gatwick Village
- Perry Preserve



# Purpose

---

Implement a monthly maintenance schedule for Detention Ponds in the city of Perry.





# Problem to Address



# Maintained Detention Pond

---





# Cleaned Detention Pond

---



# Storm Water Detention Ponds

---



# Side View of Detention Pond

---



# Back of Detention Pond

---



# Rain Water

---



This is rain water that coming off the top of the building that flows to the drains.



# Stormwater Drain



# Detention Pond



# Storm Drains

---



# Conclusion

---

