



City of Smyrna

A. Max Bacon City Hall
HR Conference Room /
First Floor
2800 King Street
Smyrna, Georgia 30080

Meeting Minutes - Final Committee of the Whole Work Session

Thursday, March 17, 2022

6:30 PM

A. Max Bacon City Hall - HR Training Room

Roll Call

Present 6 - Mayor Derek Norton, Councilmember Glenn Pickens, Councilmember Travis Lindley, Councilmember Charles Welch, Councilmember Susan Wilkinson, and Councilmember Lewis Wheaton

Also Present 1 - Scott Cochran

Staff 11 - Joe Bennett, Jennifer Bennett, Dan Campbell, Bo Jones, Russell Martin, Penny Mocer, Heather Peacon-Corn, Kristin Robinson, Joey Staubes, Andrea Worthy, and Keith Zgonc

1. Call to Order

Mayor Derek Norton called to order the March 17, 2022 Committee of the Whole meeting held at A. Max Bacon City Hall in the HR Training Room at 6:30 PM.

2. New Business

A. [COW22-34](#) Circulator Discussion - Tindale Oliver / Councilmember Lewis Wheaton

Co-Chairperson of the Smyrna Circulator Task Force Tracy Styf introduced Bill Ball (formerly of Tindale-Oliver) who presented the following:

Smyrna Connects

- Completed September 2020
- Consensus-driven transit vision
- Reinforces City's objectives:
 - Livable communities & corridors
 - Economic development
 - Growth management
 - Environmental stewardship
 - Traffic mitigation
 - Connected & walkable communities
- Communicates transit vision to Cobb County & the ATL

Short-term Strategies: 2021-2022

- Implement Mobility on Demand (MOD)
- Increase route 25 frequency to 30 minutes
- Launch transit marketing campaign
- Evaluate transit infrastructure

Mid-term Strategies: 2023-2030

- 3 city circulators
- Change MOD to first/last mile

- Smyrna ConnEx: Downtown Smyrna – Atlanta
- CobbLinc Route 55
- CobbLinc Airport Express (Route AX)
- Downtown transfer station

Long-term Strategies: 2030-2040

- S Cobb Dr BRT
- Extend I-285 Top-End BRT to S Cobb Dr
- Connect Cobb BRT
- CobbLinc Express Route 285
- 15-minute frequency on circulators
- South Smyrna transfer station

Mobility On-Demand (MOD): Innovative approach that leverages existing transit, real-time data, and technology to provide mobility on demand; app-based, zone-based, first/last mile, late-night, extended service area. Works similarly to Uber or Lyft systems.

Common elements:

- App-based
- Zone-based
- Late-night
- Extended service area

Palm Tran Example:

- Converted Go Glades FLEX to MOD (April 2020)
- Point-to-point service fits service supply to demand
- Monthly ridership up 15% (despite COVID-19), now 6,000+
- Improved productivity, over 3 passengers/rev-hour despite 2-person limit
- Improved cost effectiveness (cost/trip)
- Developed Software as a Service (SaaS) procurement, contract awarded

Sarasota On-Demand:

- Strategy to optimize transit
- Streamlines transit network
 - Eliminated poorly performing routes
 - Reinvested in strong performing routes
 - Introduced on-demand services
- On-demand mobility for all
 - Serves the general public and replaces complementary ADA service
 - Shared-ride solution
 - Better productivity & cost effectiveness
- Service launched June 2021
 - Positive public response
 - Strong on-demand ridership

LYNX Neighborlink:

- NeighborLink was a near real-time neighborhood circulator
 - Anchored at key activity center where connection to fixed route could happen
 - 2-hour call-ahead time for service
 - Service for general public
- Project made service real-time
 - Developed SaaS functionalities
 - Identified SaaS vendor to develop App

- Worked with vendor to develop an App
- Managed deployment and testing
- Early success in real-time on-demand service demonstration (2015)

Grady Smith, Principal with VHB, introduced Hall County's example which is still in the design stage and Valdosta's On-Demand:

GA Tech & MARTA partnership:

- MARTA Rides Program
- Provides connection from fixed routes
- Part of normal MARTA fare
- Technology piece is being developed by GA Tech
- Service is being provided by MARTA

Hall County Microtransit:

- Microtransit will deliver high-quality service
- Convenience comparable to private cars and taxis
- Dial-A-Ride customers will no longer need to book trips a day or more in advance
- Ability to track microtransit vehicles as they approach
- Leverage smartphone technology: automated payment, intuitive booking, and customer support access
- Budget not to exceed \$1.5 million per year

Valdosta On-Demand:

- Implemented citywide dynamically routed on-demand public transit service (April 2021)
- Valdosta On-Demand mobile app is available to residents
- Users can hail a vehicle directly from their smartphone
- \$2 trip anywhere in Valdosta from 6:00 AM to 9:00 PM (Monday – Friday)
- Service includes wheelchair-accessible vehicles and door-to-door service for those with limited mobility

Next Steps: Conduct Circulator/MOD Implementation Plan

- Perform detailed market assessment
- Develop operational plan (routes, zones, schedules, technology, etc.)
- Develop funding & implementation plan

Proposed Feasibility Study:

- Smyrna MOD/Circulator Implementation Study = \$200,000
- South Smyrna Transfer Station = \$125,000
- Downtown Smyrna Transfer Station = \$200,000
- I-285 Top End BRT Extension = \$250,000
- S Cobb Dr BRT = \$500,000
- Smyrna-Atlanta Rail Connection = \$500,000

Councilmember Wheaton thanked the presenters and Teri Anulowicz and Doug Stoner for being part of the task force. Next steps are to think about how to move forward and perform the feasibility study.

B. [COW22-35](#)

Review any Proposals Received to Relocate Aunt Fanny's Cabin - Kristin Robinson

The deadline for submittal of proposals for removal of the cabin was March 16, 2022 at 10:00 AM.

Christa Heath and Mia Dodson, members of the Smyrna Historical Society, discussed a letter they submitted to Mayor and Council that reads as follows:

March 14, 2022

2800 King Street
Smyrna, Georgia 30080

Dear Mayor and Council:

With the easing of pandemic restrictions, the activities of the Smyrna Historical Society (SHS) are picking up again. So, it seems like a good time to reach out and re-introduce ourselves. We are a group of historians, preservationists, and researchers that aim to support the Smyrna History Museum as well as preserve the history of Smyrna and surrounding communities and engage present and future generations. To that end, we support understanding of history and not a particular viewpoint. We recognize that questions of how to tell Southern history and memorialize individuals are complex. And we, the Board of Trustees, would be happy to serve as a resource to the City for researching a wide variety of historical issues. Recently, debate about the future of Aunt Fanny's Cabin, adjacent to the museum, prompted a historian in our group to dig a little deeper into a little-discussed aspect of that structure's history as a share-cropper cabin. Attached to this letter is a brief report of her findings. Regardless of what happens to this cabin, we invite the City of Smyrna to use us as a resource for historical context and research, as well as a connection to members of the broader community curious about our local history.

Sincerely,

The Board of Trustees of the Smyrna Historical Society

Dr. Christa Evans Heath compiled research on a subject little recognized in recent conversations about Aunt Fanny's Cabin - its historical and educational value as a sharecropper's cabin. The following summary highlights facts from Dr. Heath's research and her perspective as an educator about the cabin's value to curriculum.

The building that served as the restaurant Aunt Fanny's Cabin, and later as Smyrna's Welcome Center was originally built by the Campbell family. According to Tommy Jones, a preservationist hired by the city at the time of the relocation, "the deed reflects the cabin was built in 1890 as a tenant home for workers on the Campbell family farm" (McQueen, 1999). Though local histories have documented this cabin's storied past as a popular Smyrna restaurant, the educational and historical value of the cabin does not hinge on that factor. In addition to its association with Fanny Williams, who promoted health care and other rights for African Americans in Cobb County before the Civil Rights movement, it is also one of the last tenant houses in Cobb County. Tenant farming is a valuable part of Georgia history evidenced by the Georgia Department of Education standards requiring the topic to be taught in Georgia public schools in both fourth and eighth grades in relation to social, political, and economic issues during the Reconstruction Era and the early 1900s (see standards in Appendix A).

The value of the cabin can be seen in part through a comparison to a similar Saddlebag House Type designated as an historic place in 2018, by the Cobb County Register of Historic Places. Owners, Curtis and Emily Volin, in their application noted "that by 1900, roughly half of all farmers in then-agricultural Cobb County were tenant farmers, rather than landowners. The homes they lived in, and especially those built in the saddlebag style is almost extinct today." Their application further noted the historical significance of the house "as likely one of only eight saddlebag houses remaining in Cobb County" that reflect the area's agricultural history, which has become increasingly difficult to perceive due to suburban growth.

Three images demonstrate the nature of the cabin as farm tenant housing: a picture of a 1910 Cobb County tenant house, a 1941 picture of the cabin associated with Fanny Williams, and a present-day picture of the same building (see Appendix B). The resemblance among the structures is clear. If the City were to decide to preserve this cabin, the City could save a rare example of Smyrna, Cobb, and Georgia's agricultural history.

Beyond the architectural type of the cabin, its association with the remarkable Fanny Williams, of course, elevates its historical significance. An early Civil Rights activist, Williams was one of the original members of Wheat Street Church on Auburn Ave in Atlanta (1949). Ms. Williams worked to improve rights and services for African Americans during the early 1900s, particularly fundraising for the new "Marietta Negro Hospital." Many donations came from those who visited her on the Campbell farm (Forth, 1946). This hospital would later be known as the Cobb Cooperative.

If the City of Smyrna were to change course and decide to move and preserve the cabin, it could provide numerous educational and historical opportunities outside of its history as a restaurant. Besides preserving one of the few remaining tenant homes in Cobb County, the building could be an academic center for this period in Smyrna's history. This education center could focus on topics in the Georgia Social Studies Curriculum, such as tenant farming and sharecropping, the advancement of African Americans or Blacks through social, political, and economic eras within the 1890s through 1940s, and the role and impact Fanny Williams played during this time. Presently, there are few remaining preserved tenant farm structures in Georgia. The structure could provide visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning for school groups, and the general public would have the opportunity to learn about this time in history and the impact of Fanny Williams.

Appendix A

Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

Georgia Department of Education June 9, 2016

Eighth Grade Georgia Studies

SS8H6 Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia.

e. Give examples of goods and services produced during the Reconstruction Era, including the use of sharecropping and tenant farming.

SS8H7 Evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era.

b. Analyze how rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including the 1906 Atlanta Riot.

c. Explain the roles of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Alonzo Herndon in the advancement of the rights of African Americans or Blacks in the New South Era.

SS8H8 Analyze Georgia's participation in important events that occurred from World War I through the Great Depression.

b. Explain economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression. (e.g., boll weevil and drought).

Fourth Grade

SS4H6 Analyze the effects of Reconstruction on American life.

c. Explain how slavery was replaced by sharecropping and how freed African Americans or Blacks were prevented from exercising their newly won rights.

d. Describe the effects of Jim Crow laws and practices.

Appendix B
<Pictures>

References

Aunt Fanny Dies at Home. (1949, November 8). Atlanta Constitution, p. 22. Cobb County Government. (2018, September 25). Casteel- Nix-Volin House Justification Report. Cobb County Register of Historic Places. Retrieved February 9, 2021, from <https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/cobbcounty.org.if-us-west-2/prod/2020-02/Casteel-Nix-Volin-Nomination-Package-Combined.pdf>

Cobb County Tenant House 1910. Murray, R. (n.d.). Cobb County Tenant House 1910. Vanishing Georgia. Retrieved February 10, 2021, from <https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/vg2/id/2485/rec/3> Evans Heath, C. (n.d.). Aunt Fanny's Cabin 2022. Forth, S. (1946, July 31). Aunt Fanny Breaks Ground for Cobb County Hospital. Atlanta Constitution, p. 9.

Georgia Department of Education. (2016). Social-studies-grade-4 II. Georgia Standards of Excellence. Retrieved February 9, 2022, from <https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Social-Studies-Grade-4.aspx>

Georgia Department of Education. (2016). Social-studies-grade-8 II. Georgia Standards of Excellence. Retrieved February 10, 2021, from <https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Social-Studies-Grade-8.aspx>

McQueen, T. (1999, August 24). Aunt Fanny's Cabin II Myth of the Old South. Atlanta Journal-Atlanta Constitution, p. C8.

Parker, W. {2018, October 9}. Casteel-Nix-Volin House Archives. East Cobb News. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <https://eastcobbnews.com/tag/casteel-nix-volin-house/>

McQueen, T. (1999, August 24}. Aunt Fanny's Cabin II Myth of the Old South. Atlanta Journal-Atlanta Constitution, p. C8.

Welcome to ABAC's Georgia Museum of Agriculture. Georgia Museum of Agriculture. (n.d.). Retrieved February 10, 2021, from <https://gma.abac.edu/>

Wilson, 8., & Bryan, W. (n.d.). Aunt Fanny's Cabin Picture November 27, 1941. Digital Library of Georgia . Retrieved from https://dlg.usg.edu/record/geh_at_hpc_2892

Mayor Norton reiterated that the decision after much research and discussion between the Aunt Fanny's Cabin Task Force and the Council has concluded - and they have voted - that the cabin should be and will be removed, and further that Fanny Williams will be honored on that site. Mayor Pro Tem/Councilmember Gould, chairperson of the Committee to Honor Fanny Williams, explained they just had a meeting at the Marietta History Center about their process in honoring Elizabeth Porter. The task of this committee is to create a living memorial for Fanny Williams.

Councilmember Wilkinson indicated she wants the Council to reconsider the decision to remove the cabin because she felt new information had come forward since the vote and that the Council and citizens were not involved enough in the process. Councilmember Wheaton expressed that he is happy there are legitimate proposals. He stated that he views this as an opportunity to bring forth a better way to honor the person, Fanny Williams, her contributions, and the many other Black people of this community. Mayor Pro Tem/Councilmember Gould expressed that glorifying this dilapidated building and the antebellum south is not what this Council wants to do. Mayor Norton stated there were four proposals total with three proposals meeting the minimum requirements set forth by the Council. Councilmember Welch expressed he would like to interview the groups and/or individuals who submitted proposals. City Attorney Scott Cochran stated that when proposals are submitted, a formal vote must take place.

C. [COW22-30](#)

Follow up discussion regarding the Short Term Rental Ordinance (ORD2022-01) and the Accessory Uses and Structure Ordinance (ORD2022-05) - Rusty Martin

Russell Martin, Community Development Director, presented the following:

Committee Members:

- Glenn Pickens (Chair)
- Lewis Wheaton
- Tim Gould

Staff Members:

- Rusty Martin
- Joey Staubes
- Joe Bennett
- Penny Mocer

The Committee Process:

- Kickoff Meeting with Committee - March 16, 2021
 - * Review of Smyrna's STR market, discussed community issues with STR's and developed framework for regulation.
- Research and Development of First Draft of STR Ordinance (3/16/21 to 6/9/21).
- 2nd Committee Meeting - June 9, 2021
 - * Reviewed and discussed the first draft of STR ordinance. Developed changes and edits to the ordinance.
- Revision of First Draft and Completion of Second Draft (6/9/21 to 6/23/21).
- 3rd Committee Meeting - June 23, 2021
 - * Reviewed and discussed the second draft of STR Ordinance. Met with Host Compliance (Granicus) regarding STR compliance service and watched a demo.
- Completion of Third Draft and sent to City Attorney for Review.
- Addressed City Attorney comments and Complete Final Draft.

An Introduction to STR's:

What is a short-term rental (STR)?

A short-term rental unit is defined as an accommodation for transient guests where, in exchange for compensation, a residential dwelling unit or a portion thereof is provided for lodging for a period of time not to exceed thirty (30) consecutive days.

Does Smyrna regulate STR's?

Smyrna does not specifically regulate STR's. Code Enforcement addresses nuisance and property maintenance issues with respect to STR's.

What are the problems with STR's from the community's perspective?

House parties, disturbance of the peace, violations of noise ordinance, on-street parking, transiency (having different unknown people use the property), property maintenance related issues (parking on the grass, trash left by renters, trash container left at street well before pick up, etc...), lack of accountability from property owner.

In June of 2021, the City of Smyrna had 253 STR units.
The median rental rate was \$123 per night.

Listing Types:

Multi-Family Homes - 39%
Single-Family Homes - 59%
Unknown Home Type - 2%

Unit Types:

Entire Homes - 78%
Partial Homes - 22%

The Proposed Ordinance:

Where are STR units allowed?

STR units are allowed in every residential zoning district, including the Mixed Use and Central Business District zoning districts.

What is required for operation?

The property owner must obtain a STR license and an occupational tax certificate to

operate a STR unit. Licenses and occupational tax certificates may be renewed on a yearly basis.

What are the application requirements?

The applicant will have to designate an STR agent and provide proof of ownership, the owner's sworn compliance affidavit, liability coverage, notification to adjoining property owners and HOA (if applicable).

Who is the short-term rental agent?

The agent can be the property owner or a person designated by the property owner, who is 21 years old or older, to handle all issues with the STR unit and be the main point of contact with the City.

Are there limitations on short-term rentals?

There are numerous limitations on the operation of short-term rentals in the City. These include, but are limited to the following:

Occupancy – Units are limited to two people per room plus three additional people.

Parking – Vehicles must be parked on the property on hard surfaces. Vehicles associated with short-term rentals are not allowed to park in the right-of-way.

Days of Use – STR's without an on-site property manager shall be limited to 180 days of rental per calendar year.

Single-Family Zoning – Properties with a single-family zoning designation shall be limited to one short-term rental license per property.

Long-term Rentals – Single-family zoned properties with an active long-term lease shall not be issued a short-term rental license.

Accessory Buildings – Accessory buildings on properties with a single-family zoning classification may only be used for short-term rentals if the subject property is owner occupied.

What are the enforcement and penalties for violating the ordinance?

Violations of this chapter are grounds for suspension or revocation of the license and subject the owner to the penalties described in Section 1-8 of Chapter 1 of the City's Code of Ordinances and upon a conviction, the court has the authority to suspend or revoke the license in addition to other punishment authorized by Sec 1-8. If the property receives three (3) convictions of code violations within a 24-month period, the short-term rental license shall be revoked for a 12-month period.

What are the requirements for taxation?

Short-term rental unit owners are subject to all applicable state and city taxes, including but not limited to all excise taxes, taxes on rooms, lodgings and accommodations and hotel/motel tax requirements and are liable for payment thereof as established by state law and the city code.

Needs for Enforcement:

There are three options to ensure full enforcement of the proposed STR Ordinance:

In-House:

One (1) new full-time code enforcement officer strictly dedicated to STR's. The code enforcement officer would handle listing research & monitoring, processing new applications, sending compliance letters, handling code enforcement issues with STR agents, tax collection. This still may rely on outside reporting services. Effectiveness --
-- Effective Cost: ~75K to 100K

Outsource :

Third-party compliance service to handle listing monitoring, sending compliance letters and tax collection. This still will require assistance from code enforcement. Effectiveness ---- Most Effective Cost: 35K to 65K (depends on the level of service contracted)

Hybrid:

Combination of existing in-house personnel with a compliance/reporting service. The compliance service provides monthly reporting services to identify new listings, market trends and generate revenue projections. The in-house personnel issues the compliance letters, coordinates with code enforcement. Effectiveness ---- Least Effective Cost: 6K to 15K

Applicable Taxes:

State Sales Tax: 4% of the listing price including any cleaning fees.

County/Local Sales Tax: 2% of the listing price including any cleaning fees.

State Hotel-Motel Fee: \$5 per night.

Local Occupancy (Hotel/Motel) Taxes: 8% of the listing price including any cleaning fees.

14% (listing price and cleaning fee) + \$5 per night – Already being collected by service providers (Air BnB, Vrbo, etc.)

Median Rental Rate: \$123

After taxes and fees: \$157

D. [COW22-36](#)

Follow up Discussion regarding Code Amendments to the City's Sign Ordinance and Zoning Ordinance regarding wall signs and drive-in movies - Rusty Martin

Russell Martin, Community Development Director, presented information concerning sign ordinances:

Ordinance Amendments:

Wall Signs & Drive-Ins

- Adventure Outdoors is proposing the installation of a 902 square foot video display board to serve as a Drive-In Video Screen and Signage for Adventure Outdoors.
- Adventure Outdoors would like the opportunity to start showing drive-in movies at their site. There would be an opportunity for both paid and free showings.
- Adventure Outdoors has agreed to provide temporary screening along the South Cobb Drive right-of-way to eliminate distractions to passing drivers. This screening would be set up and removed with each screening.

- Outside of Drive-In movie screenings, the video display board would serve as wall signage for Adventure Outdoors.
- Adventure Outdoors has offered up the opportunity for Smyrna to post community messaging on the sign for special or emergency events.
- This proposal requires amendments to both the Sign Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance.

Proposed Wall Sign/Drive-In Screen

<Example Rendering>

- Total Sign/Drive-In Screen Area: 902 square feet
- Dimensions: 15.4' in Height and 58.6' in Length
- Height off Ground: 13' to 16'
- Each Panel: 37" x 37" (total panels - 95)
- Existing Adventure Outdoor Sign: 427 square feet
- Difference between Proposed and ExistingL 475 square feet
- Adventure Outdoors has offered to allow the City use the screen for public announcements

Proposed Amendment: Wall Sign

i. Larger individual signs qualifying as wall or fascia signs may be permitted for large-scale retail tenants within a planned shopping center provided the tenant meets the following requirements:

- a. The gross floor area of the tenant space is 75,000 square feet or more;
- b. The tenant store front is 270 linear feet or more, measured from shared wall or exterior wall to shared wall or exterior wall;
- c. The tenant store front is setback 300 feet or more from the public right-of-way;
- d. The tenant store front faces an arterial roadway as designated on the City's Thoroughfare Plan; and
- e. The tenant must be located on its own property with a minimum lot area of 5 acres.

Square footage of the fascia/wall sign will be determined by the following formula: 3.5 square feet multiplied by the number of linear feet of building frontage the store occupies within the center. In no instance shall the total sign area exceed 950 square feet.

Proposed Amendment: Drive-In

Section 712.16 of the Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to allow for temporary opaque screening for drive-in theaters under the General Commercial (GC) zoning district. The proposed section shall read as follows (the amended section is highlighted):

(712.16) Drive-in theater, provided that:

- (1) The theater screen, projection booth or other buildings shall be setback not less than 50 feet from any property line.

- (2) Driving and parking areas shall be paved.
- (3) Central loudspeakers shall be prohibited.
- (4) The theater screen shall not be visible from an expressway or major thoroughfare.
 - a. If the theater screen is located more than 300 feet from an arterial road and still visible from the roadway, the operator shall erect temporary opaque screening along the right-of-way to reduce visibility from the roadway.
 - b. The temporary opaque screening shall be removed after the completion of each movie showing.
- (5) The distance of the screen, projection booth or other buildings shall be set back not less than 50 feet from any property line.

Discussion took place regarding whether or not certain sections or wording were necessary in the amendment for the section concerning visibility from expressways or major thoroughfares.

Councilmember Wilkinson would like to have citizen engagement/meeting to present this to the public. She also asked about how content can be regulated on the sign. City Attorney Scott Cochran stated that the government cannot regulate content. Councilmember Lindley asked if the screen could be used as a supplement for City events. Jennifer Bennett, Community Relations Director, stated discussion would need to take place to coordinate that.

3. Review of the March 21, 2022 Mayor and Council Agenda

A. [COW22-29](#) Review and Discussion of the March 21, 2022 Mayor and Council Meeting Agenda.

Mayor Norton read through the March 21, 2022 Mayor and Council agenda.

Items 4A-C
No discussion.

Item 6A Approval to award RFQ22-025 for Construction Manager at Risk for the Downtown Improvements - Public Greenspace to Winter Construction, 5616 Peachtree Road, Suite 100, Atlanta, GA 30341.

Wayne McGary of Croy Engineering stated that the raw scores calculated were used to determine which contractors came in for interviews. They chose their top three, and after the interviews, Winter Construction was chosen. Councilmember Welch asked if the Council would award this contract based on acceptable negotiations. Mr. McGary stated that is what the wording will be and what will happen - there will be two different votes for this.

Item 6B
Brief discussion took place about the process that took place previously for towing services.

Consent Agenda:
Item 8A-C
No discussion.

Item 8D
Councilmember Welch asked if there is a cost associated with Judge Roger Rozen presiding over hearings. Heather Corn, City Clerk, explained that the City is due several

thousand dollars in bonds. Judge Collins has a conflict of interests with these hearings, so she recommended recently-retired Judge Rozen. The cost will be the same as an associate judge if Judge Collins is unavailable for any reason, and this is a short term necessity.

Items 8E-J
No discussion.

4. Other Business (as needed)

A. [COW22-12](#) City Administrator project updates and review of City business

Joe Bennett, City Administrator, stated that he, Penny Mocerri (Deputy City Administrator), and Kristin Robinson (Finance Director/Assistant City Administrator) attended the Cobb City Manager lunch. While there, discussion took place regarding duplication of services and reimbursements to cities from Cobb County. The City of Kennesaw is going to reach out to Cobb County to begin the process of a study, and Mr. Bennett suggested that it would not be a bad idea for Smyrna to look into this as well because Cobb County may not be reimbursing the City as much as it should be for duplication of services.

Kristin Robinson, Finance Director, stated that they will present the updated Classification and Compensation study to the Council on the April 14, 2022 Committee of the Whole and April 18, 2022 Mayor and Council meetings.

5. Executive Session (as needed)

6. Adjournment

Mayor Derek Norton adjourned the March 17, 2022 Committee of the Whole meeting at 8:49 PM.