



**Franklin City Council Agenda  
July 22, 2019  
Franklin City Hall Council Chambers  
207 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
6:00 P.M.**

**Work Session  
Davenport & Company**

**7:00 P.M.  
Regular Meeting**

**CALL TO ORDER. . . . . MAYOR FRANK M. RABIL  
PLEASE TURN OFF CELL PHONES. . . . . MAYOR FRANK M. RABIL  
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE  
CITIZEN'S TIME  
AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA**

**1. CONSENT AGENDA:**

A. Approval of June 24, 2019 minutes

**2. FINANCIAL MATTERS**

- A. Budget Amendment 2019-1
- B. Utility Accounts Receivable Write Offs

**3. OLD/ NEW BUSINESS:**

- A. Nomination of Ward 5 School Board Seat
- B. Paul D. Camp Community College Update
- C. Public Hearing Sale of Pin Point Property
- D. FRHA Appointments
- E. Amendments to City Code Related to Various Fees
- F. Follow Up Conversation from Joint Meeting with Southampton County Board of Supervisors
- G. City Manager's Report

**4. COUNCIL/STAFF REPORTS ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS**

**5. CLOSED SESSION**

I move that the Franklin City Council meet in closed session to discuss appointments to boards and commissions; to discuss a prospective business or industry or the expansion of an existing business or industry where no previous announcement has been made of the business' or industry's interest in locating or expanding its' facilities in the community; discussion or consideration of the acquisition of real property for a public purpose, or of the disposition of publicly held real property, where discussion in an open meeting would adversely affect

the bargaining position or negotiating strategy of the public body , regarding specific legal matters requiring legal advice pursuant to Virginia Code Section 2.2 – 3711 (A) (1),(3)(5) & (8).

Motion Upon Returning to Open Session- I move that the only matters discussed during the closed session were those lawfully exempted from open meeting requirements and identified in the motion by which the closed session was convened.

**6. ADJOURNMENT**

**UPCOMING ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED**

The items below are intended to be reflective, and not inclusive of all subjects staff is working on to bring forward to City Council in the next two months. Both the time lines and subject matter are subject to change and should not be considered final.

<b><u>SUBJECT</u></b>	<b><u>TENTATIVE TIMELINE</u></b>
DFA Performance Metrics	August 12, 2019
Demotion Fee Estimates for Dilapidated Structures	August 12, 2019
Joint Public Hearing with Planning Commission	August 26, 2019

Convened at 6:00P.M. to interview Ward 2 candidate Amy Phillips.

**City Council Members in Attendance:** Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham; Councilman Linwood Johnson; Councilman Bobby Cutchins; Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland; Councilman Gregory McLemore; and Councilman Benny Burgess

**City Council Members not in Attendance:** Mayor Frank Rabil

**Staff in Attendance:** Amanda Jarratt, City Manager; Taylor Williams, City Attorney; Mark Bly, Director of Power & Light; Russ Pace, Director of Public Works; Michelle Dandridge, Director of Human Resources; Donald Goodwin, Director of Community Development; Mark Carr, Interim Chief of Emergency Services; Dinah Babb, Treasurer of the City of Franklin; Tracy Spence, Director of Finance; Dan Howe, Director of Downtown Franklin Association; and Robert Porti, Interim Chief of Police

#### **CITIZEN'S TIME**

Tennie Smith; resides at 100 Artis Street. Mr. Smith expressed his concern about the high utility bills to City Council. Vice-Mayor Cheatham referred Mr. Smith to City Manager, Amanda Jarratt to assist him. City Manager Jarratt took Mr. Smith's contact information and told him she would give a call the next morning.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if there were any Amendments to the Agenda.

There were no Amendments to the Agenda.

#### **Boy Scouts / Troop 17**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham recognized the Boy Scouts from Troop 17 and thanked them for attending the City Council Meeting. The Leader of Troop 17 informed Council that Troop 17 was attending the City Council meeting as part of their merit badge for citizenship in the community.

#### **CONSENT AGENDA**

##### **Approval of May 16, 2019 Joint Meeting with Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes from the May 16, 2019 Joint Meeting with Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

There being none Vice-Mayor Cheatham asked for a motion of approval.

Councilman Linwood Johnson motioned to approve the May 16, 2019 joint meeting with Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0.

**Approval of June 3, 2019 School Board Interviews**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes from the June 3, 2019 School Board interviews.

There being none he asked for a motion of approval.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland motioned to approve the minutes from the June 3, 2019 School Board interviews.

Councilman Linwood Johnson seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0.

**Approval of June 10 Regular City Council Meeting**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes from the June 10, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting.

There being none he asked for a motion of approval.

Councilman Linwood Johnson motioned for approval of the minutes from the June 10, 2019 regular City Council Meeting.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0

**Approval of June 11, Town Hall Meeting**

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes from the June 11, 2019 Town Hall meeting.

Councilman Gregory McLemore asked if the minutes reflected the date that was set for the next Town Hall Meeting.

City Manager, Amanda Jarratt informed Council the information in question was on page 6, last paragraph of the minutes from June 11, 2019 Town Hall meeting.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham read the following statement from the minutes: Mayor Rabil announced the data and ideas given to them by the citizens needs to be reviewed before another Town Hall Meeting could be planned.

Vice-Mayor Cheatham asked if there were any more amendments to the minutes.

There being none he asked for a motion of approval.

Councilman Linwood Johnson motioned to approve the minutes from the June 11, 2019 Town Hall meeting.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0.

**OLD / NEW BUSINESS**

**Appointments of School Board Members Ward 2 and Ward 6**

**Ward 2**

Amy Phillips was nominated for the Ward 2 School Board seat at the May 13, 2019 City Council Meeting. Her interview was scheduled for June 24, 2019 at 6:00 p.m.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked for a motion for an appointment to Ward 2 School Board seat.

Councilman Benny Burgess motioned to nominate Amy Phillips for the Ward 2 School Board seat.

Councilman Gregory McLemore seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0.

**Ward 6**

Jessica Grant and Heather Bunn were nominated for the Ward 6 School Board seat at the May 13, 2019 City Council Meeting. They were both interviewed by Franklin City Council on June 3, 2019.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked for a motion for appointment for the Ward 6 School Board seat.

Councilman Bobby Cutchins motioned to nominate Jessica Grant to represent the Ward 6 School Board Seat.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland seconded the motion.

The motion failed 3-2 with one abstained vote.

The vote was as follows:

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham	NAY
Councilman Linwood Johnson	ABSTAIN
Councilman Bobby Cutchins	AYE
Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland	AYE
Councilman Gregory McLemore	AYE
Councilman Benny Burgess	NAY

City Attorney, Taylor Williams informed Council that Council could not go back to the Council Members that abstained at a later time. A vote was required.

Councilman Linwood Johnson asked if the vote had to be done tonight.

Vice-Mayor Cheatham replied there was a motion and a second on the table.

City Attorney Taylor Williams informed Council that if the motion does not pass tonight there is nothing to prevent the motion from being brought back to the next Council Meeting scheduled for Monday, July 22, 2019.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked if it was Councilman Johnson's desire to defer this decision to the next City Council Meeting.

Councilman Linwood Johnson replied yes, he would like to defer.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham stated there was another nomination to vote on tonight.

City Manager Jarratt informed Council she needed some instruction. She needed to know if Council wanted to consider the two nominations that were presented tonight or if they wanted to seek new nominations. If Council wished to seek new nominations, then a public notice is required.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham asked Council what they wished to do.

Councilman Benny Burgess requested the public notice be sent out again for other nominations.

Councilman Linwood Johnson agreed with Councilman Benny Burgess's statement.

Councilman Gregory McLemore stated in his opinion someone qualified has been nominated but, he would go with the consensus of his colleagues.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland agreed with Councilman Gregory McLemore's statement.

Councilman Bobby Cutchins stated he has expressed his opinion by his nomination.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham stated he also would like the public notice to be sent out again for other nominations.

Councilman Gregory McLemore asked how many votes were required by the City Charter.

City Attorney Taylor Williams answered the City Charter requires four votes.

Councilman Gregory McLemore requested to see this in the City Charter.

City Attorney Taylor Williams stated he would send this information the next morning.

Councilman Benny Burgess asked if this could be discussed further in Closed Session.

City Attorney Taylor Williams answered yes this could be added to Closed Session.

#### **Overview of Planning Commission Recommendations to City Council**

City Manager Jarratt gave a brief overview of the Planning Commission's Recommendations to City Council.

Following is the first reading of the proposed Rezoning and Zoning Ordinance Text Amendments:

City Manager Jarratt advised that the Planning Commission has continued to review the provisions of the zoning ordinance to insure that the City has the tools necessary to implement the Comprehensive Plan's recommendations and City Council's vision for removing development barriers and sustain managed

growth. The Commission is currently proposing five text amendments to the zoning ordinance and one zoning map change.

City Manager Jarratt then introduced Donald Goodwin, Director of Community Development Department to review the following Planning Commission Recommendations and answer any questions.

They are as follows:

#### **Food Trucks and Mobil Food Vendors**

A mobile food vendor is a self-contained food service operation, located in a readily movable motorized wheeled or towed vehicle, used to store, prepare, display or serve food intended for individual portion service. (Food Carts are included in this definition).

The applicant shall provide the following to the zoning administrator:

- a) A copy of a valid City of Franklin business license and shall be posted at all times.
- b) A copy of valid health permit
- c) A copy of an approved inspection from the City of Franklin Department of Community Development
- d) When applicable operators shall provide a valid driver's license.
- e) When applicable operators shall provide current registration for the food truck, proof of current motor vehicle inspection, and proof of valid motor vehicle insurance for the food truck.

Councilman McLemore asked once the food truck vendor acquires his or her permit; can they go to different locations throughout the City.

Director Goodwin answered yes as long as the food truck vendor has permission from the owner.

#### **Off-Street Parking Requirements**

Director Goodwin reviewed the off-street parking requirements in order to service the number of required spaces which will help the City become more business friendly for some of the downtown efficiency units.

#### **Reduce Lot Size and Frontage in the R-O Zoning District**

The minimum lot area shall be reduced to 20,000 square feet from 40,000 square feet.

The minimum Lot frontage shall be reduced to 100 feet from 150 feet at the front setback line.

#### **Reduce Lot Size and Frontage in the R-2 Zoning District**

The minimum lot area shall be reduced to 5,000 square feet from 7,500 square feet.

The minimum lot frontage shall be reduced to 50 feet from 60 feet.

#### **Zoning Map Amendment to Rezone the Current Downtown B-3 Zoning District to B-3A**

The zoning Map Amendment to rezone the current downtown B-3 zoning district to be allowed mixed uses which would include residential and business uses.

Vice-Mayor Cheatham informed Council this presentation was the first reading. There would need to be staff recommendation to approve a Joint Public Hearing with the Planning Commission for the above discussed amendments for August 26, 2019.

## **CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**

### **VMEA Wholesale Power Contract**

City Manager Jarratt announced as a part of our Virginia Municipal Electric Association (VMEA) wholesale contract, Dominion is required to review annually the year end data regarding the Demand and Energy rates used to calculate the City's bill. City Manager Jarratt previously shared there would be a credit estimated at \$561,000.00. She added Dominion made an error in the calculation of the 2018 Demand and Energy true-up. This would result in Franklin receiving a reduction from \$561,000.00 to \$433,370.98.

### **Budget Billing**

City Manager Jarratt gave an update on the Budget Billing Option. All citizens wishing to participate must enroll no later than July 1, 2019. The required application forms are available on the City of Franklin's Website or at the Utility Billing Department. The purpose of the budget billing payment policy is to allow a residential and commercial customer to pay equal amounts for their utilities' service each month. The budget billing period is July 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup>. The budget amount is based on the past twelve full months of actual bills for all utility services, divided by twelve; this amount will be your monthly budget bill amount for the next eleven months. The twelfth month of the plan is considered a "true-up" month where by any outstanding utility liability or credit based on your actual use during the past twelve months will be due or credited on the twelfth month's bill. If a customer wishes to cancel, written notice must be given one month prior to the effective date. In addition, the customer will have to pay any outstanding utility liability at date of termination. If a credit exists at time of termination, the credit will be applied to the next month's bill.

Councilman Gregory McLemore expressed his concern since Budget Billing will be available on July 1, 2019 which is the following week if the citizens would have ample time to prepare for this change.

Councilman Linwood Johnson requested an extension be available if needed.

City Manager Jarratt stated she would be happy to report back to Council how many citizens have enrolled at the July 22, 2019 City Council Meeting.

Councilman Benny Burgess asked if Franklin Redevelopment and Housing or Social Services should be notified as well.

Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham reminded Council there were certain criteria that needed to be met.

### **Online Bill Pay Update**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council that Online bill pay will be available on July 1, 2019. Notices have been posted downstairs in the lobby, the City of Franklin Website and the social media page.



Councilman Benny Burgess asked if Franklin Redevelopment and Housing or Social Services should be notified as well.

#### Joint Public Hearing

City Manager Jarratt reminded Council, as previously discussed staff will be advertising a joint public hearing with the City of Franklin Planning Commission to consider adoption of a number of amendments to the City of Franklin Zoning Ordinance on August 26, 2019.

#### Courthouse Security / Imposing Fee

City Manager Jarratt introduced Council to the following link <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title53.1/chapter3/section53.1-120/>. This link refers to courthouse security and imposing a fee for up to \$10.00 per conviction to help with the cost of security. This will be an added court cost to any conviction of a criminal or traffic case. This was a shared expense with the City of Franklin in the past but no action was taken. There is also a potential \$25.00 jail fee per conviction where a defendant has been given an active jail sentence that could be looked into and that link was <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter16/section15.2-1613.1/>. This fee will assist the Sheriff to provide courthouse and courtroom security.

She added if City Council is interested in pursuing either of these fees this can be placed on an upcoming agenda.

City Council agreed they wanted further information about these fees.

#### Reimbursement of Costs Related to DUI Convictions

City Manager Jarratt responded to public comment received during the June 10, 2019 City Council Meeting that in the past the City in a three-year period has failed to collect \$250.00 on 92 DUI convictions.

Interim Police Chief Bob Porti prepared a memo reporting for the period of June 2016 through June 2019 there were a total of eighteen DUI related accidents. Of the eighteen, eight had more than one officer present, none indicate more than two units assigned.

There is a state code revision that allows for the locality to charge a flat fee of \$350.00 or up to \$1,000.00 if a detailed minute by minute accounting is supplied. This fee would only be charged upon conviction.

City Manager Jarratt recommended the City to update the Code to allow for the addition of the \$350.00 flat fee to be added on to cost at the time of conviction. Once codified, this information can be provided to Ms. Belcher, General District Court Clerk, to have the fee included as part of sentencing and costs with no further action required by City Staff.

Councilman McLemore asked if the fees could only be charged if an accident occurred.

Interim Police Chief Bob Porti answered there has been an update to the Virginia Code that now allows the locality to charge a flat fee of \$350.00 or up to \$1,000.00 if detailed minute by minute accounting is supplied. The updated code also allows the fee to be added upon conviction rather than asking for the court to grant a separate civil penalty.

Councilman McLemore asked what determines which fee to charge.

Interim Chief Porti answered the Police Department determines the charge pending the time spent.

It was Council's recommendation to bring this back for discussion at the next City Council Meeting scheduled on Monday, July 22, 2019.

#### **Request for Additional Courthouse Security**

City Manager Jarratt introduced a memo from Southampton County Administrator, Mike Johnson which Sheriff Jack Stutts has requested additional security at the entrance of the Southampton County Courthouse. The existing security checkpoint in the Courthouse foyer is currently staffed by part-time screeners who are not sworn officers and are unarmed. Sherriff Stutts has requested one locally funded full-time court security position to rotate with the existing court security staff in assuring the presence of an armed officer in the Courthouse foyer at all times that the facility is open to the public. While the base salary for the position is \$40,000.00, the final total cost with fringe benefits will range from \$48,532.00 (no health insurance coverage) to \$89,736.00 (full family health insurance coverage). The cost of the position will be shared by the City and County on a proportional population basis (68% County / 32% City).

Vice-Mayor Cheatham expressed concern that the memo also stated an additional General District Court Day being added which will require more staffing.

City Council agreed they would like more clarification before making any decisions on this matter.

City Manager Jarratt stated she would get more clarification from Sheriff Jack Stutts and report back to Council.

#### **Courthouse Project**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council that in regards to the courthouse discussion, she has reached out to the judges to let them know that City Council would like to meet with them. She added that the judges want to meet with her first to discuss where and what format this meeting will take place.

Councilman McLemore expressed his concern that the judges want to meet with City Manager Jarratt before meeting with City Council and would like to know why they want to do this.

City Manager Jarratt informed Council she planned on taking someone with her to record minutes and she assured Council she had no plans of ever going into a meeting alone with regards to the Courthouse Project.

Councilman McLemore stated he would like to attend this meeting as well.

City Manager Jarratt stated she would let the Judges know of his decision.

#### **No Bicycle Signs**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council as a follow-up to the Town Hall Meetings the no bicycle signs have been removed.

#### **Stop Lights**

City Manager Jarratt stated as a follow-up to the Town Hall Meetings there were some questions about the stop lights located at Main and Second and Main and Fourth, investigation is being done and she will report back to Council with the results.

### **Neighborhood Grant**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council as a follow-up to housing concerns in the City that were brought up at the City Council Retreat Meeting; there was a decision to pursue another Community Development Block Grant. The Planning Commission will be involved in this grant project and this topic will be brought up at the Planning Commission Meeting in July.

### **Tower Update**

City Manager Jarratt stated there has been several meetings regarding the tower located on Delaware, hopefully this will be an agenda item at the July 22, 2019 City Council Meeting.

Vice-Mayor Cheatham asked if there was an update on the Verizon tower.

City Manager Jarratt answered a site plan was filed in March, the ball is in their court at the moment.

### **Joint Courthouse Meeting**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council she spoke to Mike Johnson, Southampton County Administrator about available dates to meet with City Council to discuss the Courthouse Project. The possible dates he would be available were July 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup>. After some discussion Council decided to meet on Monday, July 15, 2019.

### **Della Hayden Historical Marker**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council that she had received notification that the historical marker for Della Hayden has been approved. She will let Council know what date this will be unveiled.

### **Davenport Update**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council Davenport will be reporting on CIP projects at the July 22, 2019 City Council Meeting.

Councilman Johnson asked if Davenport had given an update concerning the Electric Department.

City Manager Jarratt answered Davenport would be giving an update on the Electric Department at the July 22, 2019 City Council Meeting.

### **Trash Collection**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council staff has implemented a change concerning the Sanitation Crew. They will now be observing City holidays like the rest of the staff and will run a double route the next day. Citizens will be updated on this change.

### **Ward Tour**

City Manager Jarratt informed Council the list of items that were brought up during the Ward Tour have been sent to the appropriate Departments and follow-up is under way.

**COUNCIL / STAFF REPORTS ON BOARDS / COMMISSIONS**

Councilman Johnson stated he was honored to announce that Vice-Mayor Barry Cheatham was voted in as Chairman of the Regional Jail Board.

Councilman Johnson also added he attended the Franklin High School Graduation, it was well attended and well organized. The students received over \$3,000,000.00 in grants.

Councilman Johnson added he attended the Remote Area Medical (RAM) Program at Greenville High School where 823 plus individuals were served. He put in a request for this program to come to Franklin next year.

Councilman Burgess announced that Wednesday, June 26, 2019, 4:30 p.m. Kasey Applewhite would be having his ribbon cutting ceremony located at Sachs Avenue, a graduate of the Franklin Business Center.

Councilman Burgess reminded everyone about the Downtown Fourth of July Celebration that will be held on Wednesday, July 3, 2019.

Councilman McLemore asked if the Closed Session motion needed to be amended to discuss the Housing Authority or is that included in the Closed Session Statement.

Councilman McLemore informed Council he attended the Social Services Board meeting where a topic of discussion was about children being left at home alone. He urged everyone to please watch out for children and things that appear out of the ordinary.

Vice-Chairman Cheatham congratulated Mr. Ellis Cofield, Jr. on being named the 2019 honorary of the Entrepreneurial Excellence Award of Hampton Roads.

Councilman Burgess asked about the City of Franklin's water quality. This was a concern that was brought up at one of the Town Hall Meetings.

City Manager Jarratt answered the City has high levels of fluoride and sodium in the water which is common in this region. We take the necessary steps to be in compliance with the Virginia Health Department requirements and there is a Water Quality Report sent every month.

Councilman Burgess stated another concern that was brought up at one of the Town Hall Meetings was City Council needs to give direction to Planning Commission. He asked City Manager Jarratt to explain this process.

City Manager Jarratt explained there are three ways that amendments can start.

1. City Council can adopt an initiating resolution and send it to the Planning Commission
2. The Planning Commission can adopt an initiating resolution and send it to Council
3. An individual or business can file an application

**CLOSED SESSION**

There being nothing further to discuss Vice-Mayor asked for a motion to go into Closed Session.

Councilwoman Wynndolyn Copeland moved that the Franklin City Council meet in closed session to discuss appointments to boards and commissions; to discuss a prospective business or industry or the expansion of an existing business or industry where no previous announcement has been made of the business' or industry's interest in locating or expanding its' facilities in the community; discussion or consideration of the acquisition of real property for a public purpose, or of the disposition of publicly held real property, where discussion in an open meeting would adversely affect the bargaining position or negotiating strategy of the public, regarding specific legal matters requiring legal advice pursuant to Virginia Code Section 2.2 – 3711 (A) (1), (3) (5) & (8).

Councilman Linwood Johnson seconded the motion.

The motion carried 6-0.

Councilwoman Copeland, with a second from Vice-Mayor Cheatham, made a motion to come out of closed session.

Councilman Cutchins, with a second from Councilwoman Copeland, moved to appoint Jessica Grant to the Franklin City School Board.

The vote carried 5-1, with Vice-Mayor Cheatham voting against.

**ADJOURNMENT**

The June 24, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting adjourned at 8:19 p.m.

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Mayor

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Clerk to City Council

## BUDGET AMENDMENT 2020-1

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA that the 2018-2019 City Budget is hereby amended to:

1. recognize revenues from the Commonwealth of Virginia and to appropriate revenue for use;  
and
2. recognize anticipated revenues from sale of fuel and to appropriate revenue for use.

		2019-2020	AMENDED	INCREASE
		BUDGET	BUDGET	(DECREASE)
	<i>#1</i>			
<b>100</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>			
	<b>REVENUE</b>			
24040-0300	State Infant & Toddler	\$0	\$447,999	\$447,999
33010-0300	Federal Part C Infant & Toddler	0	186,244	<u>186,244</u>
				<b>\$634,243</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
52300-5699	Contributions-Children's Center	\$0	\$634,243	<u>\$634,243</u>
				<b>\$634,243</b>
	<i>#2</i>			
<b>504</b>	<b>AIRPORT FUND</b>			
	<b>REVENUE</b>			
16190-0214	Sale of Jet Fuel	\$0	\$33,750	\$33,750
16190-0216	Sale of Aviation Gas	0	33,750	<u>33,750</u>
				<b>\$67,500</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
20010-3190	Contractual Services	\$0	\$18,750	\$18,750
20010-6016	Merchandise for Resale-Jet Fuel	0	24,375	24,375
20010-6017	Merchandise for Resale-AVGAS	0	24,375	<u>24,375</u>
				<b>\$67,500</b>

*Certified copy of resolution adopted by Franklin City Council.*

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*Clerk to the City Council*



June 24, 2019

**To:** Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager  
Tracy Spence, Interim Director of Finance

**From:** Dinah M Babb, MGT, Treasurer  
**Subject:** Charge-Off Uncollectible Utility Accounts

Enclosed you will find a list of Utility Accounts for year 2012 that are deemed uncollectable due to the Statute of Limitations in Virginia State Code 58.1-3940. The Statute of Limitations restricts the office from actively placing any collections on these accounts. The Treasurer's office has pursued all collection tools allowed of the office to collect those inactive accounts. It is my recommendation that \$87,612.38 (\$32,308.01 utility charges and \$55,304.37 penalty) inactive utility accounts be charged off.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Dinah M. Babb", written in a cursive style.

Dinah M. Babb, MGT  
City Treasurer

Account ID	Water Sewer Garbage Electric	Water Sewer Garbage Electric	Principal & Penalty Balance
	Principal Balance	Penalty Balance	
371054-0	423.15	949.20	1,372.35
371074-0	181.85	387.81	569.66
371097-0	619.03	1,335.89	1,954.92
371098-0	363.52	797.51	1,161.03
371117-0	715.92	1,472.45	2,188.37
371135-0	376.23	182.22	558.45
371140-0	296.19	574.68	870.87
371145-0	763.30	151.86	915.16
371147-0	637.28	1,343.38	1,980.66
371150-0	120.83	235.39	356.22
371192-0	128.35	252.48	380.83
371201-0	510.80	1,098.35	1,609.15
371271-0	52.39	164.02	216.41
371285-0	595.53	1,240.29	1,835.82
371332-0	55.12	10.00	65.12
371335-0	263.47	514.13	777.60
371367-0	81.53	188.25	269.78
371370-0	79.27	190.47	269.74
371434-0	26.93	40.18	67.11
371459-0	66.20	169.11	235.31
371480-0	152.87	215.11	367.98
371515-0	581.62	1,142.92	1,724.54
371518-0	100.46	199.98	300.44
371575-0	52.90	100.17	153.07
371584-0	309.34	590.00	899.34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 32,308.01</b>	<b>\$ 55,304.37</b>	<b>\$ 87,612.38</b>

Water	2,762.26	2,932.63	5,694.89
Sewer	3,571.47	1,266.66	4,838.13
Garbage	4,529.00	1,605.21	6,134.21
Electric	21,445.28	49,499.87	70,945.15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 32,308.01</b>	<b>\$ 55,304.37</b>	<b>\$ 87,612.38</b>

718 Accounts terminated in 2012  
89 Accounts uncollected  
12.40% Percentage of uncollected

\$ 32,308.01 Amount of actual charges uncollected  
\$ 55,304.37 Amount of penalty on uncollected  
\$ 87,612.38 Total uncollected

63.12% of uncollected amount is penalties

Total uncollected  
breakdown  
by customer type:

	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Electric	Penalties	Total
Deceased	\$ 287.95	\$ 338.73	\$ 485.41	\$ 1,550.47	\$ 3,833.20	\$ 6,495.76
Residential	2,297.19	3,026.67	3,990.98	18,584.94	47,743.31	75,643.09
Commercial	177.12	206.07	52.61	1,309.87	3,727.86	5,473.53
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 2,762.26</b>	<b>\$ 3,571.47</b>	<b>\$ 4,529.00</b>	<b>\$ 21,445.28</b>	<b>\$ 55,304.37</b>	<b>\$ 87,612.38</b>



Account ID	Water Sewer Garbage Electric		Water Sewer Garbage Electric		Principal & Penalty Balance
	Principal Balance	Penalty Balance	Principal Balance	Penalty Balance	
10276-0	\$ 266.50	\$	533.84	\$	800.34
30955-0	613.36		750.61		1,363.97
60220-0	478.14		186.36		664.50
61425-0	271.67		515.89		787.56
71518-0	692.23		1,312.04		2,004.27
80205-0	659.81		274.07		933.88
80787-0	76.24		171.77		248.01
89642-0	734.55		1,449.15		2,183.70
100365-0	398.27		875.75		1,274.02
100550-0	349.65		242.46		592.11
102596-0	871.31		110.58		981.89
357756-0	407.45		804.65		1,212.10
357893-0	360.40		430.47		790.87
358386-0	30.20		151.13		181.33
359674-0	270.69		551.68		822.37
361587-0	1,065.46		2,083.66		3,149.12
361590-0	142.39		226.84		369.23
362064-0	56.15		158.33		214.48
362120-0	205.24		442.67		647.91
363395-0	171.97		70.61		242.58
363496-0	1,191.04		591.41		1,782.45
363904-0	170.51		350.26		520.77
363991-0	434.40		270.71		705.11
364714-0	783.28		1,226.24		2,009.52
365772-0	597.79		1,165.40		1,763.19
365850-0	290.11		542.18		832.29
366521-0	37.91		162.76		200.67
366738-0	289.12		571.49		860.61
368145-0	380.06		750.83		1,130.89
368149-0	529.48		1,029.53		1,559.01
368503-0	293.81		574.62		868.43
368672-0	440.92		855.21		1,296.13
368691-0	304.27		609.64		913.91
368788-0	447.11		966.56		1,413.67
368916-0	314.75		709.06		1,023.81
369332-0	614.77		1,337.92		1,952.69
369581-0	68.97		169.55		238.52
369603-0	180.19		358.82		539.01
369608-0	668.56		1,448.68		2,117.24
369659-0	167.54		314.69		482.23
369864-0	170.70		395.17		565.87
370235-0	627.56		1,335.55		1,963.11
370242-0	234.29		166.73		401.02
370299-0	31.36		162.94		194.30
370328-0	482.28		1,063.69		1,545.97
370331-0	291.66		188.05		479.71
370358-0	2.98		0.00		2.98
370419-0	195.38		448.21		643.59
370437-0	344.31		663.42		1,007.73
370557-0	319.62		623.79		943.41
370587-0	631.04		1,210.12		1,841.16
370604-0	490.62		998.43		1,489.05
370815-0	287.78		609.42		897.20
370841-0	506.57		1,131.53		1,638.10
370858-0	262.73		258.09		520.82
370868-0	420.94		914.02		1,334.96
370870-0	383.94		841.70		1,225.64
370902-0	330.39		643.46		973.85
370982-0	364.99		780.11		1,145.10
370989-0	399.42		625.34		1,024.76
370999-0	416.59		915.98		1,332.57
371026-0	427.08		935.87		1,362.95
371036-0	127.33		266.22		393.55
371037-0	678.10		1,232.56		1,910.66



*Office of the City Manager  
Amanda C. Jarratt*

July 19, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: School Board Appointments Ward 5

**Background**

As mentioned in our May meeting the Ward 5 representative is scheduled for re-appointment to another three year term. There were no nominations at our May 13<sup>th</sup> meeting so the process has been properly advertised for this evening. Should someone be nominated we have a time of June 18<sup>th</sup> at 6:00 p.m. set aside to conduct interviews.

**Needed Action**

Provide guidance on next steps based on nominations received.



July 17, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: Paul D. Camp Community College Update

**Background**

Paul D. Camp Community College is a key asset to the City of Franklin. Dr. Dan Lufkin will provide an update on the College and the impact of the athletics programs they have started over the last few years.

**Needed Action**

None.



# Paul D. Camp Community College Athletics Program Economic Impact Analysis FACT SHEET

**P**AUL D. Camp Community College (PDCCC) creates a positive impact on the business community through its athletics programs, which draw students to the region, retain in-region athletes, and attract visitors for games. PDCCC's athletics programs currently serve approximately 70 student athletes, and the college hopes that by increasing funding and support for the programs it can expand to establish soccer teams, growing to serve about 120 student athletes. Once this expansion is complete, PDCCC's athletics programs will add **\$614.5 thousand** in income to the PDCCC Service Region<sup>1</sup> economy each year. This impact is equivalent to supporting **nine** regional jobs.

## STUDENT ATHLETE SPENDING IMPACT

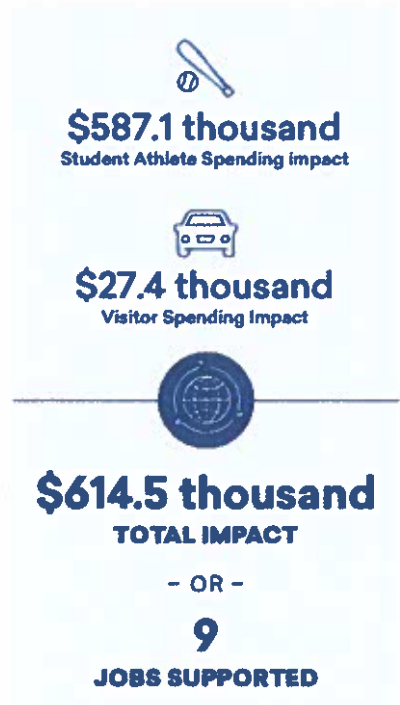
- It is estimated that **68%** of PDCCC's student athletes will originate from outside the region, and the majority of these students will relocate to the PDCCC Service Region. In addition, PDCCC's in-region student athletes will likely leave the PDCCC Service Region for other opportunities if not for PDCCC's athletics programs.
- These student athletes will spend money at businesses in the region for everyday needs such as groceries, accommodation, and transportation. The expenditures of PDCCC student athletes are expected to add **\$587.1 thousand** in income to the PDCCC Service Region economy each year.

## VISITOR SPENDING IMPACT

- PDCCC's athletics programs will also attract out-of-region visitors who come to the region to attend games. PDCCC estimates that **75** visitors attend each game, with approximately **25** of those from outside of the region. Once the athletics programs are expanded, the college estimates it will host **48** games per year, resulting in **1,200** out-of-region visitors annually.
- These out-of-region visitors will bring new dollars to the economy through their spending at hotels, restaurants, gas stations, and other regional businesses. This spending will add approximately **\$27.4 thousand** in income to the PDCCC Service Region economy each year.

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this analysis, the PDCCC Service Region is comprised of the City of Franklin, and Suffolk City, Isle of Wight, and Southampton Counties.

## ANNUAL PROJECTED IMPACTS CREATED BY PDCCC'S ATHLETICS PROGRAMS



## Impacts in terms of income

When reviewing the impacts estimated in this study, it's important to note that it reports impacts in the form of added income rather than sales. Sales includes all of the intermediary costs associated with producing goods and services, as well as money that leaks out of the region as it is spent at out-of-region businesses. Income, on the other hand, is a net measure that excludes these intermediary costs and leakages, and is synonymous with gross regional product (GRP) and value added. For this reason, it is a more meaningful measure of new economic activity than sales. The impact in sales of PDCCC's athletics programs is \$2.4 million.





Paul D. Camp Community College  
Athletics Program Economic Impact Analysis

# MAIN REPORT

# Contents

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17	Appendix 4: Emsi MR-SAM



# Introduction

Paul D. Camp Community College (PDCCC), in Franklin, Virginia, is a comprehensive community college that provides its southeast Virginia region with access to affordable, relevant higher education options. For the purposes of this analysis, PDCCC serves a four-county region, referred to as the PDCCC Service Region and consisting of the City of Franklin, and Suffolk City, Isle of Wight, and Southampton Counties. (Figure 1).

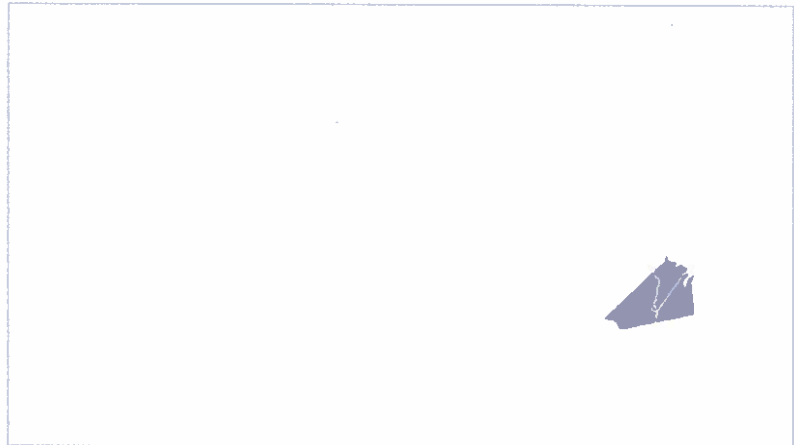
Beyond the economic benefits PDCCC provides by increasing the skills of the workforce and the capabilities of regional businesses, PDCCC also benefits the local economy through the activity of its athletic department. The college is particularly notable for its men's baseball and women's softball programs, the Hurricanes, who play in NJCAA Region 10. Both teams play on fields at the college's Franklin campus, where they attract significant audiences. PDCCC's athletics programs currently serve approximately 70 student athletes. The college hopes that by increasing funding and support for the programs it can expand to establish soccer teams, growing to serve about 120 student athletes. This growth will result in added revenue and an increased economic impact for the region. This study demonstrates that increased economic impact.

This study uses a wide array of data based on several sources, including student athlete data from PDCCC, regional economic data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau, and outputs of Emsi's impact model and MR-SAM model.

## Acknowledgments

Emsi gratefully acknowledges the excellent support of the staff at Paul D. Camp Community College in making this study possible. Special thanks go to Dr. Daniel Lufkin, President, who approved the study, and to Dr. Renee Felts, David Mitchell, and Damay Bullock, who collected much of the data and information requested. Any errors in the report are the responsibility of Emsi and not of any of the above-mentioned individuals.

FIGURE 1: PDCCC SERVICE REGION



Source: Emsi Analyst. Region provided by PDCCC.

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*PDCCC benefits the local economy through the activity of its athletic department.*

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# Projected Economic Impacts





**P**DCCC'S athletics programs impact the PDCCC Service Region economy in two ways. They attract students and visitors to the region, whose spending otherwise would not have entered the regional economy. In this chapter, we estimate the student and visitor spending impacts of PDCCC's athletics program once its expansion is complete.

When exploring these economic impacts, we consider the following hypothetical question:

**How would economic activity change in the PDCCC Service Region if PDCCC's athletics programs did not exist?**

Each of the economic impacts should be interpreted according to this hypothetical question. Another way to think about the question is to consider that we measure net impacts, not gross impacts. Gross impacts represent an upper-bound estimate in terms of capturing all activity stemming from the college; however, net impacts reflect a truer measure of economic impact since they demonstrate what would not have existed in the regional economy if not for the college.

Economic impact analyses use different types of impacts to estimate the results. The impact focused on in this study assesses the change in income. This measure is similar to the commonly used gross regional product (GRP). Income may be further broken out into the **labor income impact**, also known as earnings, which assesses the change in employee compensation; and the **non-labor income impact**, which assesses the change in business profits. Together, labor income and non-labor income sum to total income.

Another way to state the impact is in terms of **jobs**, a measure of the number of full- and part-time jobs that would be required to support the change in income. Finally, a frequently used measure is the **sales impact**, which comprises the change in business sales revenue in the economy as a result of increased economic activity. It is important to bear in mind, however, that much of this sales revenue leaves the regional economy through intermediary transactions and costs.<sup>1</sup> All of these measures – added labor and non-labor income, total income, jobs, and sales – are used to estimate the economic impact results presented in this chapter. The analysis breaks out the impact measures into different components, each based on the economic effect that caused the impact. The following is a list of each type of effect presented in this analysis:

- The **initial effect** is the exogenous shock to the economy caused by the initial spending of money to purchase goods or services, or cover operating expenses.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 4 for an example of the intermediary costs included in the sales impact but not in the income impact.

  
Student Athlete Spending Impact



  
Visitor Spending Impact

  
**TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- The initial round of spending creates more spending in the economy, resulting in what is commonly known as the **multiplier effect**. The multiplier effect comprises the additional activity that occurs across all industries in the economy and may be further decomposed into the following three types of effects:
  - The **direct effect** refers to the additional economic activity that occurs as the industries affected by the initial effect spend money to purchase goods and services from their supply chain industries.
  - The **indirect effect** occurs as the supply chain of the initial industries creates even more activity in the economy through their own inter-industry spending.
  - The **induced effect** refers to the economic activity created by the household sector as the businesses affected by the initial, direct, and indirect effects raise salaries or hire more people.

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**Net impacts** reflect a truer measure of economic impact since they demonstrate what would not have existed in the regional economy if not for the college's athletics programs.

---

The terminology used to describe the economic effects listed above differs slightly from that of other commonly used input-output models, such as IMPLAN. For example, the initial effect in this study is called the “direct effect” by IMPLAN, as shown in the table below. Further, the term “indirect effect” as used by IMPLAN refers to the combined direct and indirect effects defined in this study. To avoid confusion, readers are encouraged to interpret the results presented in this chapter in the context of the terms and definitions listed above. Note that, regardless of the effects used to decompose the results, the total impact measures are analogous.

Emsi	Initial	Direct	Indirect	Induced
IMPLAN	Direct	Indirect		Induced

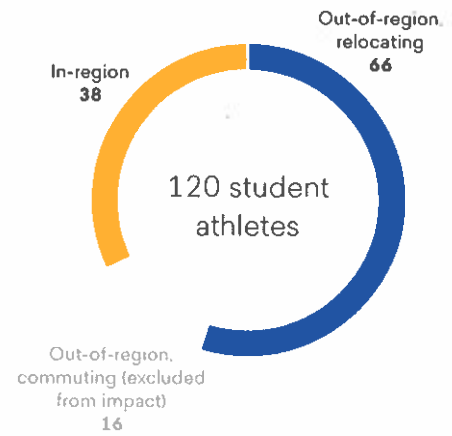
Multiplier effects in this analysis are derived using Emsi’s MR-SAM input-output model that captures the interconnection of industries, government, and households in the region. The Emsi MR-SAM contains approximately 1,000 industry sectors at the highest level of detail available in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and supplies the industry-specific multipliers required to determine the impacts associated with increased activity within a given economy. For more information on the Emsi MR-SAM model and its data sources, see Appendix 5.



# Student athlete spending impact



FIGURE 2: PROJECTED BREAKDOWN OF ORIGIN AND IN-TERM RESIDENCE OF STUDENT ATHLETES



Source: Derived by Emsi from student origin data and in-term residence data provided by PDCCC.

Both in-region and out-of-region student athletes contribute to the student spending impact; however, not all of these students can be counted towards the impact. Of the out-of-region student athletes, only those who relocate to the PDCCC Service Region to attend the college can be measured. Student athletes who commute from outside the region are not counted towards the student spending impact because they are not adding money from living expenses to the region.

Of the in-region student athletes, only those who were retained, or who would have left the region to seek education elsewhere had they not attended PDCCC, are measured. Because student athletes differ from typical students in that they participate in specialized programming at the college, we make the assumption that all in-region student athletes are retained in the PDCCC Service Region. In other words, had PDCCC never existed, they would have left the region to seek education at an institution with an athletics program elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

Currently, PDCCC serves 70 student athletes each year, 52 of whom are from outside of the region. Of the 50 additional student athletes PDCCC plans to serve via the soccer programs, PDCCC estimates 30 will be from outside the region, totaling 82 out-of-region student athletes once the athletics expansion is complete. Of the 82 out-of-region student athletes, PDCCC estimates 80%, or 66 student athletes, will live in the service region while attending PDCCC. Once

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 1 for a sensitivity analysis of this assumption.

the athletics expansion is complete, 38 of the student athletes are expected to originate from the PDCCC Service Region. In total, we consider the impact of 104 student athletes (Figure 2).

These student athletes will spend money at businesses in the region for every-day needs such as groceries, accommodation, and transportation. The average costs for student athletes appear in the first section of Table 1, equal to \$12,200 per student. Note that this table excludes expenses for books and supplies, since many of these monies are paid to PDCCC. We multiply the \$12,200 in annual costs by the 104 student athletes who are estimated to be originally in-region or will relocate to the region because of PDCCC. This provides us with an estimate of their total spending. Altogether, off-campus spending of student athletes is expected to generate sales of \$1.3 million, as shown in the bottom row of Table 1.

TABLE 1: AVERAGE STUDENT COSTS AND TOTAL SALES GENERATED BY STUDENT ATHLETES IN THE PDCCC SERVICE REGION

Room and board	\$9,900
Personal expenses	\$1,307
Transportation	\$993
<b>Total expenses per student</b>	<b>\$12,200</b>
Number of in-region students	38
Number of out-of-region students expected to relocate	66
<b>Total student spending</b>	<b>\$1,263,920</b>

Source: Student costs for PDCCC provided by the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) based on the 2017-18 school year. The number of students who live in the region while attending is derived by Emsi from the student origin data and in-term residence data provided by PDCCC.

To estimate the impacts generated by the \$1.3 million, we distribute the \$1.3 million in sales to the industry sectors of the MR-SAM model. We then apply RPCs to determine how much of the spending in each industry stays in-region versus leaving the region (referred to as leakages). To do this, we use regional purchase coefficients (RPCs), a measure of the overall demand for the commodities produced by each sector that is satisfied by regional suppliers, for each of the approximately 1,000 industries in the MR-SAM model.<sup>3</sup> For example, if 40% of the demand for NAICS 221122 (Electric Power Distribution) is satisfied by regional suppliers, the RPC for that industry is 40%. The remaining 60% of the demand for NAICS 221122 is provided by suppliers located outside the region. The expenditures are multiplied, industry by industry, by the corresponding RPC to arrive at the in-region expenditures associated with PDCCC's student athletes. Finally, in-region spending is entered, industry by industry, into the

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 5 for a description of Emsi's MR-SAM model.

MR-SAM model's multiplier matrix, which in turn provides an estimate of the associated multiplier effects on regional labor income, non-labor income, total income, sales, and jobs.

Table 2 presents the results. The initial effect is purely sales-oriented and there is no change in labor or non-labor income. The impact of student athlete spending thus falls entirely under the multiplier effect. The total impact of student spending is \$329.2 thousand in labor income and \$258 thousand in non-labor income. This sums together to \$587.1 thousand in total added income and is equivalent to supporting eight jobs. These values represent the direct effects created at the businesses patronized by the student athletes, the indirect effects created by the supply chain of those businesses, and the effects of the increased spending of the household sector throughout the regional economy as a result of the direct and indirect effects.

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*The total impact of student athletes' spending is **\$587.1 thousand** in total added income, which is equivalent to supporting **eight jobs**.*

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TABLE 2: STUDENT ATHLETE SPENDING IMPACT

	Labor income	Non-labor income	Total income	Sales	Jobs supported
<b>Initial effect</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,920	0
<b>Multiplier effect</b>					
Direct effect	\$220,301	\$171,206	\$391,508	\$634,287	6
Indirect effect	\$44,508	\$23,196	\$67,703	\$119,419	1
Induced effect	\$64,352	\$63,577	\$127,929	\$201,145	2
<b>Total multiplier effect</b>	<b>\$329,161</b>	<b>\$257,979</b>	<b>\$587,140</b>	<b>\$954,851</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total impact (initial + multiplier)</b>	<b>\$329,161</b>	<b>\$257,979</b>	<b>\$587,140</b>	<b>\$2,218,771</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Emsi impact model.



## Visitor spending impact



PDCCC's athletics programs will also attract out-of-region visitors, who come to the region to attend games. PDCCC estimates 75 visitors attend each game, with approximately 25 of those from outside of the region. Once the athletics programs are expanded, the college estimates it will host 48 games per year, resulting in 1,200 out-of-region visitors annually.

Table 3 presents the average expenditures per person-trip for accommodation, food, and transportation. While some visitors may stay more than one night or not stay overnight at all, we use a conservative estimate of one night per visitor on average. Based on these figures, the gross spending of out-of-region visitors will be \$105 thousand annually.

*Once the athletics programs are expanded, the college estimates it will host **48 games per year**, resulting in **1,200 out-of-region visitors annually**.*

TABLE 3: AVERAGE PER-TRIP VISITOR COSTS AND ANNUAL SALES GENERATED BY OUT-OF-REGION VISITORS IN THE PDCCC SERVICE REGION\*

Accommodation	\$38
Food	\$25
Transportation	\$25
<b>Total expenses per visitor</b>	<b>\$88</b>
Estimated annual out-of-region visitors	1,200
<b>Total annual visitor spending</b>	<b>\$105,000</b>

\* Costs have been adjusted to account for the length of stay of out-of-region visitors. Accommodation and transportation have been adjusted downward to recognize that, on average, two visitors share the cost of housing and transit. Source: Sales calculations estimated by Emsi based on data provided by PDCCC.



Calculating the increase in income as a result of visitor spending again requires use of the MR-SAM model. The analysis begins by discounting the sales generated by out-of-region visitors to account for leakages, and then bridging the net figures to the detailed sectors of the MR-SAM model. The model runs the net sales figures through the multiplier matrix to arrive at the multiplier effects. As shown in Table 4, the net annual impact of visitor spending comes to \$17.6 thousand in labor income and \$9.8 thousand in non-labor income. This totals to \$27.4 thousand in added income and is equivalent to supporting one job.

TABLE 4: VISITOR SPENDING IMPACT

	Labor income	Non-labor income	Total income	Sales	Jobs supported
<b>Initial effect</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,000	0
<b>Multiplier effect</b>					
Direct effect	\$11,764	\$6,573	\$18,337	\$34,994	1
Indirect effect	\$2,359	\$1,301	\$3,660	\$7,208	<1
Induced effect	\$3,442	\$1,960	\$5,403	\$10,188	<1
<b>Total multiplier effect</b>	<b>\$17,565</b>	<b>\$9,835</b>	<b>\$27,400</b>	<b>\$52,390</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total impact (initial + multiplier)</b>	<b>\$17,565</b>	<b>\$9,835</b>	<b>\$27,400</b>	<b>\$157,390</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Emsi impact model.



# Total projected PDCCC athletics impact



The total economic impact of PDCCC's athletics programs on the PDCCC Service Region can be generalized into two types of impacts. First, PDCCC attracts student athletes to the region and retains in-region student athletes, generating a flow of spending with an impact on the PDCCC Service Region economy. Next, PDCCC's athletics attract visitors from outside the region, whose spending benefits local businesses. The number of athletics students and visitors are both expected to increase as PDCCC expands its athletics programs.

Table 5 displays the total projected impacts of PDCCC's athletics programs on the PDCCC Service Region economy once the program expansion is complete. The PDCCC's athletics programs will generate a total annual impact of **\$614.5 thousand** in added income, equivalent to supporting **nine jobs**.

## Impacts in terms of income

When reviewing the impacts estimated in this study, it's important to note that it reports impacts in the form of added income rather than sales. Sales includes all of the intermediary costs associated with producing goods and services, as well as money that leaks out of the region as it is spent at out-of-region businesses. Income, on the other hand, is a net measure that excludes these intermediary costs and leakages, and is synonymous with gross regional product (GRP) and value added. For this reason, it is a more meaningful measure of new economic activity than sales. The impact in sales of PDCCC's athletics programs is \$2.4 million.

TABLE 4: PROJECTED ANNUAL IMPACT FROM PDCCC'S ATHLETICS PROGRAM

	Labor income	Non-labor income	Total income	Sales	Jobs supported
Student spending	\$329,161	\$257,979	\$587,140	\$2,218,771	8
Visitor spending	\$17,565	\$9,835	\$27,400	\$157,390	1
<b>Total impact</b>	<b>\$346,726</b>	<b>\$267,814</b>	<b>\$614,540</b>	<b>\$2,376,161</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Emsi impact model.



# Appendix 1: Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis measures the extent to which a model's outputs are affected by hypothetical changes in the background data and assumptions. This is especially important when those variables are inherently uncertain. This analysis allows us to identify a plausible range of potential results that would occur if the value of any of the variables is in fact different from what was expected. In this chapter we test the sensitivity of the model to the following input factors: 1) the retention of in-region student athletes, and 2) the number of out-of-region visitors.

## Retention of in-region student athletes

The retained student variable affects the student spending calculation in Table 1. For this analysis, we assume 100% of PDCCC's in-region student athletes are retained in the region because of PDCCC, which means that 100% of these student athletes would have left the region for other opportunities if PDCCC did not exist. The money these student athletes spent in the region for accommodation and other personal and household expenses is attributable to PDCCC.

Table A1.1 presents the results of the sensitivity analysis for the retention of in-region student athletes. The assumption decreases relative to the base case of 100% by the increments indicated in the table. The student spending impact is recalculated at each value of the assumption, holding all else constant. Student spending impacts attributable to PDCCC's athletics programs range from a high of \$587.1 thousand at the base case of 100% to a low of \$479.5 thousand when the retained student variable is 50%. This means as this assumption decreases, the student spending attributable to PDCCC's athletics programs decreases. Even under the most conservative assumptions, the student athlete spending impact on the PDCCC Service Region economy remains substantial.

TABLE A1.1: SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF RETENTION OF IN-REGION STUDENT ATHLETES

% variation in assumption	Base Case	-10%	-25%	-50%
Percentage of in-region student athletes retained	100%	90%	75%	50%
Student athlete spending impact	\$587,140	\$565,604	\$533,300	\$479,460

## Number of out-of-region visitors

While we can calculate the impact of visitors, it can be difficult to determine how many originated from outside the region. Table A1.2 presents a sensitivity analysis for the annual number of out-of-region visitors. The assumption increases and decreases relative to the base case of 1,200 visitors by the increments indicated in the table. The visitor spending impact is then recalculated with each number of out-of-region visitors, holding all else constant. Visitor spending impacts attributable to PDCCC's athletics programs range from a high of \$49.4 thousand with 1,800 visitors to a low of \$16.5 thousand with 600 visitors.

TABLE A1.2: SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUT-OF-REGION VISITORS

% variation	-50%	-25%	-10%	Base Case	10%	25%	50%
Annual out-of-region visitors	600	900	1,080	1,200	1,320	1,500	1,800
Visitor spending impact	\$16,456	\$24,685	\$29,621	\$27,400	\$36,204	\$41,141	\$49,369



## Appendix 2: Glossary of Terms

**Earnings (labor income)** Income that is received as a result of labor; i.e., wages.

**Economics** Study of the allocation of scarce resources among alternative and competing ends. Economics is not normative (what ought to be done), but positive (describes what is, or how people are likely to behave in response to economic changes).

**Gross regional product** Measure of the final value of all goods and services produced in a region after netting out the cost of goods used in production. Alternatively, gross regional product (GRP) equals the combined incomes of all factors of production; i.e., labor, land and capital. These include wages, salaries, proprietors' incomes, profits, rents, and other. Gross regional product is also sometimes called value added or added income.

**Initial effect** Income generated by the initial injection of monies into the economy through the spending of students and visitors.

**Input-output analysis** Relationship between a given set of demands for final goods and services and the implied amounts of manufactured inputs, raw materials, and labor that this requires. When educational institutions attract students or visitors to the region, they also generate earnings in all sectors of the economy, thereby increasing the demand for goods and services and jobs.

**Multiplier effect** Additional income created in the economy as the college's students and visitors spend money in the region. It consists of the income created by the supply chain of the industries initially affected by the spending of the students and visitors (i.e., the direct effect), income created by the supply chain of the initial supply chain (i.e., the indirect effect), and the income created by the increased spending of the household sector (i.e., the induced effect).

**NAICS** The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classifies North American business establishment in order to better collect, analyze, and publish statistical data related to the business economy.

**Non-labor income** Income received from investments, such as rent, interest, and dividends.

## Appendix 3: Example of Sales versus Income

Emsi's economic impact study differs from many other studies because we prefer to report the impacts in terms of income rather than sales (or output). Income is synonymous with value added or gross regional product (GRP). Sales include all the intermediary costs associated with producing goods and services. Income is a net measure that excludes these intermediary costs:

$$\text{Income} = \text{Sales} - \text{Intermediary Costs}$$

For this reason, income is a more meaningful measure of new economic activity than reporting sales. This is evidenced by the use of gross domestic product (GDP) – a measure of income – by economists when considering the economic growth or size of a country. The difference is GRP reflects a region and GDP a country.

To demonstrate the difference between income and sales, let us consider an example of a baker's production of a loaf of bread. The baker buys the ingredients such as eggs, flour, and yeast for \$2.00. He uses capital such as a mixer to combine the ingredients and an oven to bake the bread and convert it into a final product. Overhead costs for these steps are \$1.00. Total intermediary costs are \$3.00. The baker then sells the loaf of bread for \$5.00.

The sales amount of the loaf of bread is \$5.00. The income from the loaf of bread is equal to the sales amount less the intermediary costs:

$$\text{Income} = \$5.00 - \$3.00 = \$2.00$$

In our analysis, we provide context behind the income figures by also reporting the associated number of jobs. The impacts are also reported in sales and earnings terms for reference.

## Appendix 4: Emsi MR-SAM

Emsi's MR-SAM represents the flow of all economic transactions in a given region. It replaces Emsi's previous input-output (IO) model, which operated with some 1,000 industries, four layers of government, a single household consumption sector, and an investment sector. The old IO model was used to simulate the ripple effects (*i.e.*, multipliers) in the regional economy as a result of industries entering or exiting the region. The MR-SAM model performs the same tasks as the old IO model, but it also does much more. Along with the same 1,000 industries, government, household and investment sectors embedded in the old IO tool, the MR-SAM exhibits much more functionality, a greater amount of data, and a higher level of detail on the demographic and occupational components of jobs (16 demographic cohorts and about 750 occupations are characterized).

This appendix presents a high-level overview of the MR-SAM. Additional documentation on the technical aspects of the model is available upon request.

### Data sources for the model

The Emsi MR-SAM model relies on a number of internal and external data sources, mostly compiled by the federal government. What follows is a listing and short explanation of our sources. The use of these data will be covered in more detail later in this appendix.

**Emsi Data** are produced from many data sources to produce detailed industry, occupation, and demographic jobs and earnings data at the local level. This information (especially sales-to-jobs ratios derived from jobs and earnings-to-sales ratios) is used to help regionalize the national matrices as well as to disaggregate them into more detailed industries than are normally available.

**BEA Make and Use Tables (MUT)** are the basis for input-output models in the U.S. The *make* table is a matrix that describes the amount of each commodity made by each industry in a given year. Industries are placed in the rows and commodities in the columns. The *use* table is a matrix that describes the amount of each commodity used by each industry in a given year. In the use table, commodities are placed in the rows and industries in the columns. The BEA produces two different sets of MUTs, the benchmark and the summary. The benchmark set contains about 500 sectors and is released every five years, with a five-year lag time (e.g., 2002 benchmark MUTs were released in 2007). The summary set contains about 80 sectors and is released every year, with a two-year lag (e.g., 2010 summary MUTs were released in late 2011/early 2012).

The MUTs are used in the Emsi MR-SAM model to produce an industry-by-industry matrix describing all industry purchases from all industries.

**BEA Gross Domestic Product by State (GSP)** describes gross domestic product from the value added (also known as added income) perspective. Value added is equal to employee compensation, gross operating surplus, and taxes on production and imports, less subsidies. Each of these components is reported for each state and an aggregate group of industries. This dataset is updated once per year, with a one-year lag. The Emsi MR-SAM model makes use of this data as a control and pegs certain pieces of the model to values from this dataset.

**BEA National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA)** cover a wide variety of economic measures for the nation, including gross domestic product (GDP), sources of output, and distribution of income. This dataset is updated periodically throughout the year and can be between a month and several years old depending on the specific account. NIPA data are used in many of the Emsi MR-SAM processes as both controls and seeds.

**BEA Local Area Income (LPI)** encapsulates multiple tables with geographies down to the county level. The following two tables are specifically used: CA05 (Personal income and earnings by industry) and CA91 (Gross flow of earnings). CA91 is used when creating the commuting submodel and CA05 is used in several processes to help with place-of-work and place-of-residence differences, as well as to calculate personal income, transfers, dividends, interest, and rent.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX)** reports on the buying habits of consumers along with some information as to their income, consumer unit, and demographics. Emsi utilizes this data heavily in the creation of the national demographic by income type consumption on industries.

**Census of Government's (CoG)** state and local government finance dataset is used specifically to aid breaking out state and local data that is reported in the MUTs. This allows Emsi to have unique production functions for each of its state and local government sectors.

**Census' OnTheMap (OTM)** is a collection of three datasets for the census block level for multiple years. **Origin-Destination (OD)** offers job totals associated with both home census blocks and a work census block. **Residence Area Characteristics (RAC)** offers jobs totaled by home census block. **Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC)** offers jobs totaled by work census block. All three of these are used in the commuting submodel to gain better estimates of earnings by industry that may be counted as commuting. This dataset has holes for specific years and regions. These holes are filled with Census' Journey-to-Work described later.

**Census' Current Population Survey (CPS)** is used as the basis for the demographic breakout data of the MR-SAM model. This set is used to estimate the ratios of demographic cohorts and their income for the three different income categories (i.e., wages, property income, and transfers).

**Census' Journey-to-Work (JtW)** is part of the 2000 Census and describes the amount of commuting jobs between counties. This set is used to fill in the areas where OTM does not have data.

**Census' American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)** is the replacement for Census' long form and is used by Emsi to fill the holes in the CPS data.

**Oak Ridge National Lab (ORNL) County-to-County Distance Matrix (Skim Tree)** contains a matrix of distances and network impedances between each county via various modes of transportation such as highway, railroad, water, and combined highway-rail. Also included in this set are minimum impedances utilizing the best combination of paths. The ORNL distance matrix is used in Emsi's gravitational flows model that estimates the amount of trade between counties in the country.

## Overview of the MR-SAM model

Emsi's MR-SAM modeling system is a comparative static model in the same general class as RIMS II (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and IMPLAN (Minnesota Implan Group). The MR-SAM model is thus not an econometric model, the primary example of which is PolicyInsight by REMI. It relies on a matrix representation of industry-to-industry purchasing patterns originally based on national data which are regionalized with the use of local data and mathematical manipulation (i.e., non-survey methods). Models of this type estimate the ripple effects of changes in jobs, earnings, or sales in one or more industries upon other industries in a region.

The Emsi MR-SAM model shows final equilibrium impacts – that is, the user enters a change that perturbs the economy and the model shows the changes required to establish a new equilibrium. As such, it is not a dynamic model that shows year-by-year changes over time (as REMI's does).

## NATIONAL SAM

Following standard practice, the SAM model appears as a square matrix, with each row sum exactly equaling the corresponding column sum. Reflecting its kinship with the standard Leontief input-output framework, individual SAM elements show accounting flows between row and column sectors during a chosen base year. Read across rows, SAM entries show the flow of funds into column accounts (also known as receipts or the appropriation of funds by

those column accounts). Read down columns, SAM entries show the flow of funds into row accounts (also known as expenditures or the dispersal of funds to those row accounts).

The SAM may be broken into three different aggregation layers: broad accounts, sub-accounts, and detailed accounts. The broad layer is the most aggregate and will be covered first. Broad accounts cover between one and four sub-accounts, which in turn cover many detailed accounts. This appendix will not discuss detailed accounts directly because of their number. For example, in the industry broad account, there are two sub-accounts and over 1,000 detailed accounts.

## MULTI-REGIONAL ASPECT OF THE MR-SAM

Multi-regional (MR) describes a non-survey model that has the ability to analyze the transactions and ripple effects (i.e., multipliers) of not just a single region, but multiple regions interacting with each other. Regions in this case are made up of a collection of counties.

Emsi's multi-regional model is built off of gravitational flows, assuming that the larger a county's economy, the more influence it will have on the surrounding counties' purchases and sales. The equation behind this model is essentially the same that Isaac Newton used to calculate the gravitational pull between planets and stars. In Newton's equation, the masses of both objects are multiplied, then divided by the distance separating them and multiplied by a constant. In Emsi's model, the masses are replaced with the supply of a sector for one county and the demand for that same sector from another county. The distance is replaced with an impedance value that takes into account the distance, type of roads, rail lines, and other modes of transportation. Once this is calculated for every county-to-county pair, a set of mathematical operations is performed to make sure all counties absorb the correct amount of supply from every county and the correct amount of demand from every county. These operations produce more than 200 million data points.

## Components of the Emsi MR-SAM model

The Emsi MR-SAM is built from a number of different components that are gathered together to display information whenever a user selects a region. What follows is a description of each of these components and how each is created. Emsi's internally created data are used to a great extent throughout the processes described below, but its creation is not described in this appendix.

## COUNTY EARNINGS DISTRIBUTION MATRIX

The county earnings distribution matrices describe the earnings spent by every industry on every occupation for a year – i.e., earnings by occupation.





The matrices are built utilizing Emsi's industry earnings, occupational average earnings, and staffing patterns.

Each matrix starts with a region's staffing pattern matrix which is multiplied by the industry jobs vector. This produces the number of occupational jobs in each industry for the region. Next, the occupational average hourly earnings per job are multiplied by 2,080 hours, which converts the average hourly earnings into a yearly estimate. Then the matrix of occupational jobs is multiplied by the occupational annual earnings per job, converting it into earnings values. Last, all earnings are adjusted to match the known industry totals. This is a fairly simple process, but one that is very important. These matrices describe the place-of-work earnings used by the MR-SAM.

## COMMUTING MODEL

The commuting sub-model is an integral part of Emsi's MR-SAM model. It allows the regional and multi-regional models to know what amount of the earnings can be attributed to place-of-residence vs. place-of-work. The commuting data describe the flow of earnings from any county to any other county (including within the counties themselves). For this situation, the commuted earnings are not just a single value describing total earnings flows over a complete year, but are broken out by occupation and demographic. Breaking out the earnings allows for analysis of place-of-residence and place-of-work earnings. These data are created using Bureau of Labor Statistics' OnTheMap dataset, Census' Journey-to-Work, BEA's LPI CA91 and CA05 tables, and some of Emsi's data. The process incorporates the cleanup and disaggregation of the OnTheMap data, the estimation of a closed system of county inflows and outflows of earnings, and the creation of finalized commuting data.

## NATIONAL SAM

The national SAM as described above is made up of several different components. Many of the elements discussed are filled in with values from the national Z matrix – or industry-to-industry transaction matrix. This matrix is built from BEA data that describe which industries make and use what commodities at the national level. These data are manipulated with some industry standard equations to produce the national Z matrix. The data in the Z matrix act as the basis for the majority of the data in the national SAM. The rest of the values are filled in with data from the county earnings distribution matrices, the commuting data, and the BEA's National Income and Product Accounts.

One of the major issues that affect any SAM project is the combination of data from multiple sources that may not be consistent with one another. Matrix balancing is the broad name for the techniques used to correct this problem.



Emsi uses a modification of the “diagonal similarity scaling” algorithm to balance the national SAM.

## GRAVITATIONAL FLOWS MODEL

The most important piece of the Emsi MR-SAM model is the gravitational flows model that produces county-by-county regional purchasing coefficients (RPCs). RPCs estimate how much an industry purchases from other industries inside and outside of the defined region. This information is critical for calculating all IO models.

Gravity modeling starts with the creation of an impedance matrix that values the difficulty of moving a product from county to county. For each sector, an impedance matrix is created based on a set of distance impedance methods for that sector. A distance impedance method is one of the measurements reported in the Oak Ridge National Laboratory’s County-to-County Distance Matrix. In this matrix, every county-to-county relationship is accounted for in six measures: great-circle distance, highway impedance, rail miles, rail impedance, water impedance, and highway-rail-highway impedance. Next, using the impedance information, the trade flows for each industry in every county are solved for. The result is an estimate of multi-regional flows from every county to every county. These flows are divided by each respective county’s demand to produce multi-regional RPCs.



Emsi is a leading provider of economic impact studies and labor market data to educational institutions, workforce planners, and regional developers in the U.S. and internationally. Since 2000, Emsi has completed over 2,000 economic impact studies for educational institutions in four countries. Visit [www.economicmodeling.com](http://www.economicmodeling.com) for more information about Emsi’s products and services.



July 17, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: Pin Point Public Hearing

**Background**

City Council directed staff to advertise a public hearing to discuss the sale of the property near the boat landing commonly referred to as the Pin Point property. The public hearing was properly advertised. This public hearing allows the City of Franklin to sell the property at some point in the future if they choose to do so.

**Needed Action**

Conduct the public hearing allowing the City of Franklin to sell the property at some point in the future if they choose to do so.



*Office of the City Manager  
Amanda C. Jarratt*

July 19, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: FRHA Appointments

**Background**

As previously discussed three individuals from the Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority Board of Directors were not properly reappointed. As a result it is necessary to appoint individuals to the Ward 3, Ward 4, and At Large seat of the Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority Board.

**Needed Action**

Appoint individuals to the Ward 3, Ward 4, and At Large seats of the Franklin Redevelopment and Housing Authority Board.



July 17, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: Various Fees

**Background**

The City of Franklin Clerk of Court as well as a private citizen have made the City of Franklin Administration and City Council aware of various fees over the last few weeks. The City Attorney drafted the amendments to the City Code as attached for your review and discussion.

- Section 19-73 would assess a sum of \$2.00 as a part of the fees taxed as costs in each civil action filed in the Franklin General District Court and the Franklin Juvenile Domestic Relations District Court and each and every criminal or traffic case in the Franklin General District Court or Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. The assessment can be used for the costs of construction, renovation, or maintenance of the City of Franklin Courthouse.
- Section 19-74 would assess a sum of \$10.00 as part of the costs in each and every criminal or traffic case in which the person is convicted in the Franklin General District Court or the Franklin Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. These fees are solely for funding of courthouse security personnel.
- Section 17-60 would assess a fee of \$350.00 when someone is found guilty of a driving under the influence in the City of Franklin.

**Needed Action**

Discuss and amend the sections of the City Code should City Council choose to do so.

**Sec. 19-73 Assessment for construction, renovation, maintenance of courthouse or jail and court-related facilities.**

The sum of two dollars (\$2.00) is hereby assessed, as part of the fees taxed as costs, in (i) each civil action filed in the Franklin General District Court and the Franklin Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, and (ii) each and every criminal or traffic case in the Franklin General District Court and the Franklin Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court in which the defendant is charged with a violation of any statute or ordinance.

Such assessment shall be collected by the clerk of said court in which the action is filed and remitted to the Treasurer of the City of Franklin to be held by said Treasurer subject to disbursements by the Franklin City Council for the construction, renovation, maintenance of the courthouse or jail and court-related facilities and to defray increases in the cost of heating, cooling, electricity and ordinary maintenance. The assessment shall be required in each felony, misdemeanor or traffic infraction case regardless of the existence of a local ordinance requiring its payment.

For State Law Authority, see Va. Code Section 17.1-281 (A) and (B).

Ordinance adopted July \_\_\_\_, 2019.

**Sec. 19-74 Assessment for the funding of courthouse security personnel.**

The Sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) is hereby assessed the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) as part of the costs in each and every criminal or traffic case in which the defendant is convicted in the Franklin General District Court or the Franklin Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, which shall be collected by the clerk of the court in which the case is heard and remitted by the clerk to the Treasurer of the City of Franklin to be held by the Treasurer of the City of Franklin subject to appropriation by the Franklin City Council solely for the funding of courthouse security personnel.

The assessment provided for herein shall be in addition to any other fees prescribed by law.

For State Law Authority, see Va. Code Section 53.1-120 (D).

Ordinance adopted July \_\_\_\_, 2019.

**AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE FOR DUI AND OTHER RELATED INCIDENTS FOR REASONABLE EXPENSES PROVIDED IN APPROPRIATE EMERGENCY RESPONSES TO ANY ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT RELATED TO A VIOLATION OF STATED TRAFFIC INCIDENTS**

**Section 17-60. Reimbursement of expenses incurred in responding to DUI and other traffic incidents.**

In the event that a person shall be convicted of violating any of the following provisions and an accident or incident is involved:

- (a) The provisions of **Virginia Code** Sections **18.2-36.1**, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, 29.1-738, 29.1-738.02, **46.2-341.24** or similar ordinance, when such operation of a motor vehicle, engine, train or watercraft while so impaired is the proximate cause of an accident or incident;
- (b) The provisions of Article 7 (Section 46.2-852 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 46.2 relating to reckless driving, when such reckless driving is the proximate cause of an accident or incident;
- (c) The provisions of Article 1 (Section 46.2-300 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title 46.2 relating to driving without a license or driving with a suspended or revoked license when such driving is the proximate cause of an accident or incident; and
- (d) The provisions of Section 46.2-894 relating to improperly leaving the scene of an accident.

And the circumstances of the violation require the dispatch of additional law enforcement, firefighting, rescue or emergency services or any combination of the foregoing in response to any accident or incident caused by such violation, then, ~~upon sentencing,~~ **upon a finding of guilt**, the Court may order restitution to be paid by the person for reasonable expenses incurred by the City of Franklin for additional responding law enforcement or firefighting, rescue or emergency services in the amount of \$350.00 ~~an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00 in the aggregate~~ for an accident or incident occurring in the City of Franklin. ~~The calculation of the expenses subject to reimbursement shall cover the time period from dispatch to the time the scene is cleared by the additional police personnel and each emergency responder. Charges will be based on hourly rates paid to law enforcement personnel and FEMA rates allowed for disaster reimbursement as published from time to time for emergency services and as charged by the City of Franklin for the level of treatment received.~~

**The provisions of this section shall not preempt or limit any remedy available to the City of Franklin or any firefighting, rescue or volunteer emergency medical services to recover the reasonable expenses of an emergency response to an accident or incident not involving impaired driving, operation of a vehicle, or other conduct as set forth herein.**

**State law reference-Authority for the above section, Code of Virginia, Section 15.2-1716.**





July 19, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: Follow Up to Joint Meeting with Southampton County Board of Supervisors

**Background**

A joint meeting was held with the Southampton County Board of Supervisors on Monday July 15, 2019. There was public comment period and some general discussion. No definitive next steps were discussed.

**Needed Action**

Provide direction to the City Manager.



*Office of the City Manager  
Amanda C. Jarratt*

July 19, 2019

To: Franklin City Council

From: Amanda C. Jarratt, City Manager

Reference: City Manager's Report

### **General Updates**

- We are working with the Franklin City Public Schools, Franklin Parks and Recreation, Franklin Power and Light, to complete the Armory Field lighting project. This requires coordination between all parties to ensure the least amount of impact to the use of the field.
- In an effort to continue addressing the housing needs in the City of Franklin we will be pursuing a Planning Grant for another Community Development Block Grant. The City of Franklin Planning Commission will discuss various options at their July meeting and make a recommendation.
- As a reminder to the public trash will no longer be collected on the day of a City holiday. If your trash collection day falls on one of these holidays your trash will be collected the following business day.
- We are still awaiting information back from the Virginia Department of Transportation regarding the intersection of Highway 58 and 258. We are hopeful to have a meeting with them set up the last week in July.
- I have executed the final paperwork for the listing of the Camp Family Homestead.
- Jay Brenchick has been selected as the next President & CEO of Franklin Southampton Economic Development, Inc.

### **Community Events**

- Franklin Cruise In and We Be Jammin continue throughout the remainder of the summer.
- Franklin Southampton County Fair August 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> .
- Community Day College Drive Park July 27, 2019 11:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
- City of Franklin African American Festival September 21, 2019 at Barrett's Landing.