

CITY OF WALTHOURVILLE

The Honorable Mayor Sarah B. Hayes, Presiding July 8. 2025 @ 6:00 PM Walthourville Police Department

Elected Officials

City Administration

Luciria L. Lovette, Mayor Pro Tem Mitchell Boston Patrick Underwood Bridgette Kelly Robert Dodd

Nicolas Maxwell, Fire Chief Mrs. Ivy Norris, Finance Manager Christopher Reed, Police Chief Mr. Dave Martin, Public Works Administrator Mr. Luke R. Moses, City Attorney Ms. Shana T. Moss, City Clerk

AGENDA

I. Call to Order

Mayor Sarah B. Hayes

II. Roll Call

City Clerk

III. Invocation

Appointee

IV. Pledge of Allegiance

In Unison

V. Adoption of Meeting Agenda

Councilmembers

VI. Adoption of Meeting Minutes

Councilmembers

- June 10, 2025, Regular Meeting
- June 24, 2025, Regular Meeting was canceled due to GMA Conference in Savannah, GA.

VII. Presentation(s)

City of Walthourville

- Mayor Hayes and Councilmember Underwood.
- VIII. Agenda Item(s)

1. LCPC

Mrs. Lori Parks

Special Event Permit.

2. LCPC

Mr. Jeff Ricketson

2025 Comp Plan Update-Information Only.

3. City of Walthourville

Ms. Shana T. Moss

Office of the City Clerk-November 2025 Regular Meeting.

4. City of Walthourville

Chief Nicolas Maxwell

Fire Recovery Ordinance. This item was initially presented to the Mayor and Council at the March 11, 2025, meeting as informational.

5. City of Walthourville

Mayor and Council

Impact Fee Discussion.

6. City of Walthourville

Mayor and Council

TSPLOST Discussion for Road Enhancement/Improvement.

7. City of Walthourville

Mayor and Council

SPLOST Allocation for Johnnie Frasier Park.

8. City of Walthourville

Mayor and Council

Training.

IX. Department Comments

City of Walthourville

Water Department Mr. Patrick Golphin

Fire Department Chief Nicolas Maxwell

Police Department
 Chief Christopher Reed

X. Citizens Comments

Walthourville Citizens

XI. Mayor's Update

Mayor Sarah B. Hayes

XII. Elected Officials' Comments

City of Walthourville

- Mayor Pro Tem Luciria L. Lovette
- Councilmember Mitchell Boston
- Councilmember Patrick Underwood
- Councilmember Bridgette Kelly
- Councilmember Robert Dodd

XIII. Executive Session

Attorney Luke R. Moses

XIV. Adjournment

Mayor and Council

When an Executive Session is warranted, it is called for the following:

(Litigation, Personnel and Real Estate)



City of Walthourville

PRESENTATION

Mayor Hayes & Councilmember Underwood

Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission - Report

Governing Authority: The City of Walthourville



Mayor & Council Date: July 8, 2025

Business License: One Time Event Permit – Sky Walker Day

Business Owner: Floyd Morris

Property Owner: Con Sabor Boricula LLC, Raul Rios, Jr.

Address: 4850 W. Oglethorpe Hwy. Parcel 050B045

Zoned: C2 (General Commercial)

Comments: Needs Mayor and Council Approval for this

One Time Event Permit. It's a family event in

7-1-25

Memory of Mr. Floyd's brother.

Recommendation: APPROVAL

LCPC Staff: ______ Lori Parks _____ Da

Zoning Administrator

SALTHOURILLE SERVICE

City of Walthourville Business License Division

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT

This application must be completed and submitted 21 Days Prior to the Outdoor Event Please do not begin advertising your event until your application is approved.

Applicant information			
Name: Flori moss			
Event Name: 5/2 walker Day			
Business: 48 Indian * seal Busines			
Mailing Address W& India 2500	City_ >-esu?	State 6a	Zip_ 3 1 5 4 5
Home Address Same	City	State	Zip
Email Address Morrishome builders 45 agmal.	com		
Address of Outdoor Event: 4850 West OSI	etholfe		
Date/Time of Outdoor Event:			
Beginning Date: インパース End Date: イースターンち			
Event Time: 11.00 AM / PM until 10 AM /	PM		
Set-Up Time: 70m AM / PM			
Break-Down Time: 역 デア AM / PM			
Event Type: Private *no more than three (3) days duration in fide nonprofit organization* Public *no more than three (3) days duration* Anticipated Number of Participants: 20-300			
Alcohol will be: Sold Served NO Food Will Be:			
Has a Food Service permit-been granted? ☐ Yes ☐ No Will Tents be used? ☐ Yes ☐ No How many?			. \square N =
the state of the s	gn or other type of display		
Will al tilicial lighting be used: [2] res [100 Will a sig	gir or other type or display	be asea	
Detailed Description of Outdoor Event: (Include information about activities, Lia a family frame when in *			or Passed
It's a family freedly event in a	the hid live Pr	former and a	a carshow
i also will be hierry searcy for the			
PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: 1-6-5 VTG1.	las mon	DATE: 6 /	73 /25
I acknowledge and affirm that this Outdoor Event will occur in accord	diance with the terms and cond	ditions stipulated therein of th	ne permit.
PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PROPERTY OWNER	/owner signed	n Date: 6	27 , 25
	wrong space		
Mailing Address: P.O Box K, Walthourville, GA 31333	U	Phone	: (912) 368-7501

Office Location: 222 Busbee Road, Walthourville, GA 31333

Web site address: www.cityofwalthourville.com



THE JOINT LIBERTY COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Liberty County Joint Comprehensive Plan 2025

Liberty County • Allenhurst • Flemington • Gum Branch • Hinesville • Midway • Riceboro • Walthourville

Liberty County, Allenhurst, Flemington, Gum Branch, Hinesville, Midway, Riceboro, Walthourville

Public Hearings

A public hearing was held on January 18, 2024. The Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission delivered a presentation introducing the Comprehensive Planning process and the purpose of updating the Plan. The presentation discussed the minimum planning requirements as defined by the DCA, the general benefits of planning, and the opportunities the County will use to engage and involve residents and other key players in the community. After the draft Comprehensive Plan was completed, two final public hearings were held on July 15, 2025 during the Liberty County Planning Commission meeting and on July 17, 2025 during the Liberty County Board of Commissioners Meeting to collect public comments.

Table 1. Stakeholder meetings schedule and discussion top	nd discussion topics.
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Date	Topic
December 12, 2024	This meeting was to inform the stakeholders of their purpose in the planning process. Census demographics data was presented. Stakeholders discussed their visions for the County.
January 15, 2025	The Committee reviewed and discussed the vision and goals.
February 13, 2025	This meeting focused on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the County.
February 27, 2025	This meeting focused on reviewing and updating the Future Land Use and Character Area maps, descriptions, and regulations.
April 22, 2025	This meeting focused on reviewing the community work program, and revisiting the County's vision and goals.

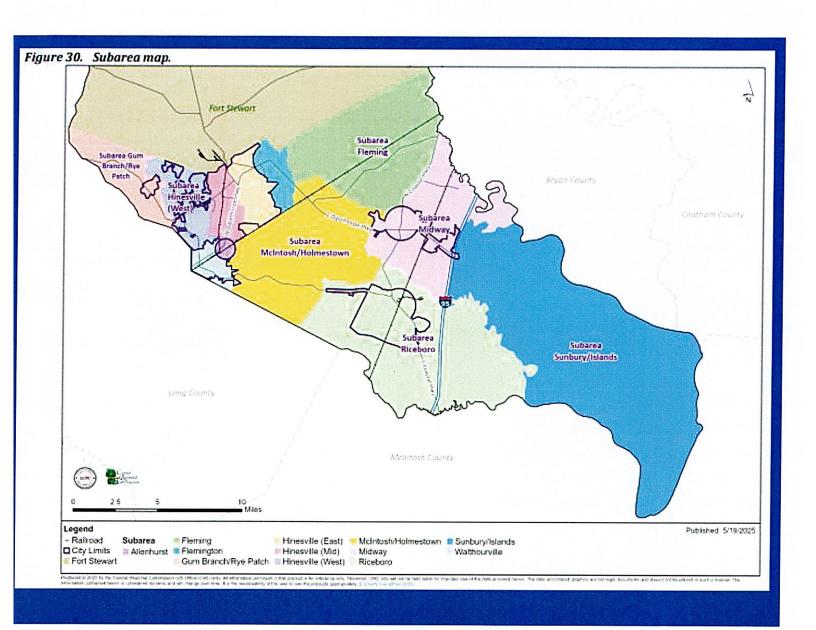


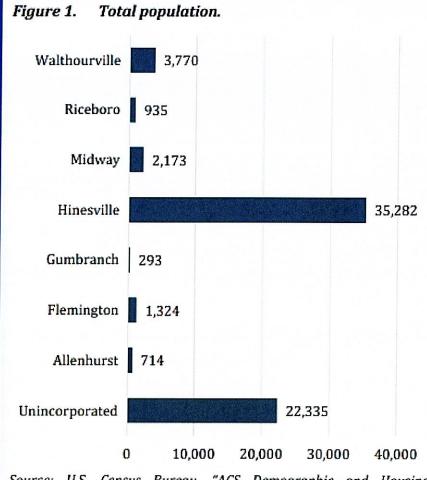


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I able 2.	Community of	annına meetin	a schedule.

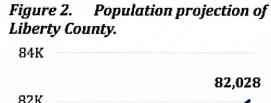
Date	Subarea	Location
February 26, 2024	Flemington	Liberty County Performing Arts Center
March 25, 2024	Fleming	Fleming Baptist Church
April 22, 2024	McIntosh/Holmestown	Dorchester Academy & Museum
May 20, 2024	Riceboro	Riceboro Youth Center
June 24, 2024	Midway	Liberty County East End Complex
July 22, 2024	Walthourville	Liberty College and Career Academy
August 26, 2024	Allenhurst	Allenhurst Presbyterian Church
September 23, 2024	Gum Branch/ Rye Patch	Gum Branch Baptist Church
October 28, 2024	Hinesville West	Crossroads Holy Church of God
November 18, 2024	Hinesville Mid	Cherokee Rose Country Club
December 12, 2024	Hinesville East	Hinesville City Hall
January 27, 2025	Sunbury/Islands	Dorchester Civic Center

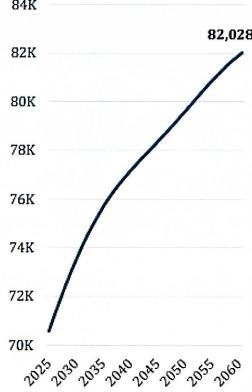






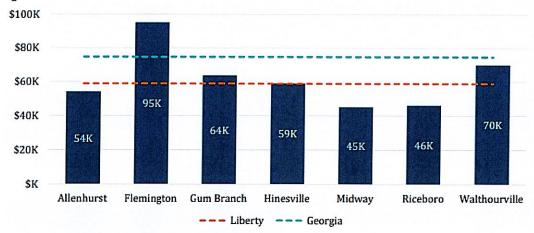
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, 2023.



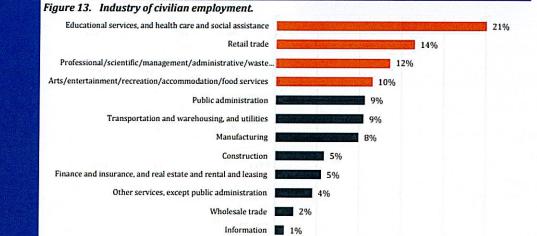


Source: Georgia Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. "County Residential Population 2024 Long-Term Population Projections."

Figure 10. Median household income.



iource: U.S. Census Bureau. "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)." American Community iurvey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901, 2023.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2405, 2023.

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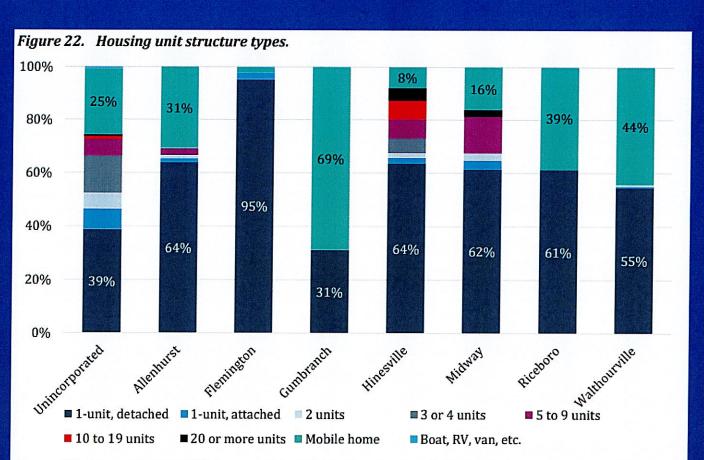
2000

3000

4000

5000

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining 1%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP04, 2023.

3.2 Goals and Policies

Goals	Policies										
	Economic Development										
Support a diverse and	Encourage a mix of industries and businesses from different sectors.										
resilient economy	Attract and retain businesses.										
Promote workforce development and education	 Collaborate with local schools, colleges, and workforce agencies to align training with industry needs. 										
education	 Expand access to vocational, technical, and continuing education opportunities. 										
	Encourage internships, apprenticeships, and youth employment programs.										
Encourage	Attract and support local businesses.										
entrepreneurship and small business growth	Promote incubators and co-working spaces.										
Foster revitalization	Encourage development at I-95 Exit 67 and Exit 76.										
and investment in key areas	Invest in infrastructure improvements that support economic activity.										
	Natural and Cultural Resources										
Conserve and enhance natural resources	 Protect environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, and watersheds. 										
	Preserve existing tree canopy and support tree preservation initiatives.										
Promote coastal resiliency	 Incorporate climate adaptation strategies into land use and infrastructure planning. 										
	Support public education on coastal resiliency and sustainable living.										
Preserve cultural and historic resources	 Identify and protect historically significant structures, sites, districts, and landscapes. 										
	Support adaptive reuse of historic buildings to maintain cultural continuity.										

Goals	Policies
	 Support historic preservation entities, such as the Liberty County Historical Society, Hinesville Historic Preservation Commission, and the Liberty County Cultural and Historical Resources Committee.
	 Promote, educate, and celebrate Liberty County's cultural and historic significance.
Ensure public access to natural and cultural	Promote and encourage the use of walking and nature trails.
resources	Preserve and encourage recreational use of greenspaces.
	Community Facilities and Services
Ensure adequate and equitable public	 Plan for facilities based on current and projected population needs.
facilities and services	Increase access to recreational and entertainment facilities.
#\$41X 98 CC"	Promote downtowns and town centers.
Provide safe, reliable, and efficient	Maintain and improve water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure to accommodate growth.
infrastructure	Expand and enhance wastewater reuse efforts and infrastructure.
Foster	Collaborate and share services and facilities across jurisdictions.
intergovernmental and regional collaboration	 Pursue and engage in shared service agreements for infrastructure projects with cross-jurisdictional benefits.
	Land Use and Development
Promote efficient and sustainable growth	Coordinate land use planning with transportation, utilities, and public services.
	Guide new development towards areas with existing infrastructure and services.
	Promote brownfield and greyfield sites for mixed-use developments.
Preserve community	Maintain transitions and buffers between incompatible land uses.
character and livability	Incorporate public spaces, greenways, and pedestrian amenities into development projects.
Ensure land use decisions support	Protect sensitive natural areas such as wetlands and floodplains from inappropriate development.
environmental stewardship	Integrate and prioritize coastal resiliency in planning and development.
7	Housing
Ensure housing	Increase availability of attainable and affordable housing.
affordability for all income levels	 Support the submittal of low-income housing tax credit applications to provide additional multi-family housing.
Provide a diverse range of housing	 Support development of a variety of housing types, including single- family homes, townhomes, and multi-family apartments, etc.
options	 Promote housing options that serve all household types, such as seniors, individuals, students, families, and people with disabilities.

Goals		Policies
Expand opportunities for homeownership across income levels	•	Encourage development of housing at various price points, including starter homes, townhomes, and condominiums.
		Transportation
Develop a safe and efficient transportation	•	Prioritize roadway safety and improvement initiatives for all users, including drivers, pedestrians, cyclists, and transit riders.
system		Evaluate impacts on traffic flow from new developments.
	•	Coordinate transportation improvements with future land use patterns and growth projections.
Promote multimodal transportation options	•	Expand and improve pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, including sidewalks, multi-use paths, and trails.
Enhance the visual quality and	•	Promote streetscape improvements and beautification efforts that create attractive, safe, and inviting public spaces.
functionality of roadways	•	Improve roadway walkability and accessibility.

7 Land Use

According to the minimum standards and procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning, communities with zoning or similar development regulations are required to include a land use element within their Comprehensive Plan. In 2023, the County and all Cities adopted the Liberty County Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), which updated and consolidated the zoning and subdivision regulations for Liberty County and its seven municipalities into a single document. The table below outlines twenty zoning districts in Liberty County.

Table 3. Zoning Districts.

Category	District	District Name			
	A-1	Agricultural			
Agricultural and Conservation Districts	AR-1	Agricultural Residential			
	DM	Dunes and Marshes			
	R-20	Single-Family Residential-20			
	R-12	Single-Family Residential-12			
	R-8	Single-Family Residential-8			
Residential Districts	ATR	Attached Residential			
	MFR Multi-family residential MHP Manufactured Home Park				
	SFMH	Single-Family Manufactured Home			
Commercial Districts	C-1	Central Business			
	1 C-2	General Commercial			
	C-3	Highway Commercial			
	OI	Office Institutional			
	IC	Interstate Corridor			
	DD -	Downtown Development			
Industrial Districts	Li	Light Industrial			
	I-1.	Industrial			
Planned Districts	PUD	Planned Unit Development			
	PDD	Planned Development			

Commercial

This category is for land dedicated to non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, offices, services, and entertainment facilities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center or office building.

Regulations

- Commercial development must be compatible with adjacent land uses.
- Appropriate to traffic flow/access and must be supported by existing or planned infrastructure.
- · Development should have an internal parking and pedestrian circulation system.
- · Create a comprehensive design scheme for future development and redevelopment.
- Site design should be pedestrian-oriented internally and between development and neighborhoods.
- · New developments should be in a planned commercial center.
- Fast food and other "drive-thru" windows should be discouraged except on mixed-use urban corridors.
- Commercial development should have required site design features that limit noise, lighting, and other
 activity to not adversely impact surrounding residential areas.
- Low-density office uses shall serve as a transitional land use between residential uses and uses of higher intensity.

Compatible Zoning Districts

- C-1 (Central Business)
- C-2 (General Commercial)
- C-3 (Highway Commercial)
- OI (Office Institutional)
- IC (Interstate Corridor) *through conditional use permits
- PUD (Planned Unit Development)



Residential, Low-Density

The predominant use of land within this residential category is for single-family dwellings.

Regulations

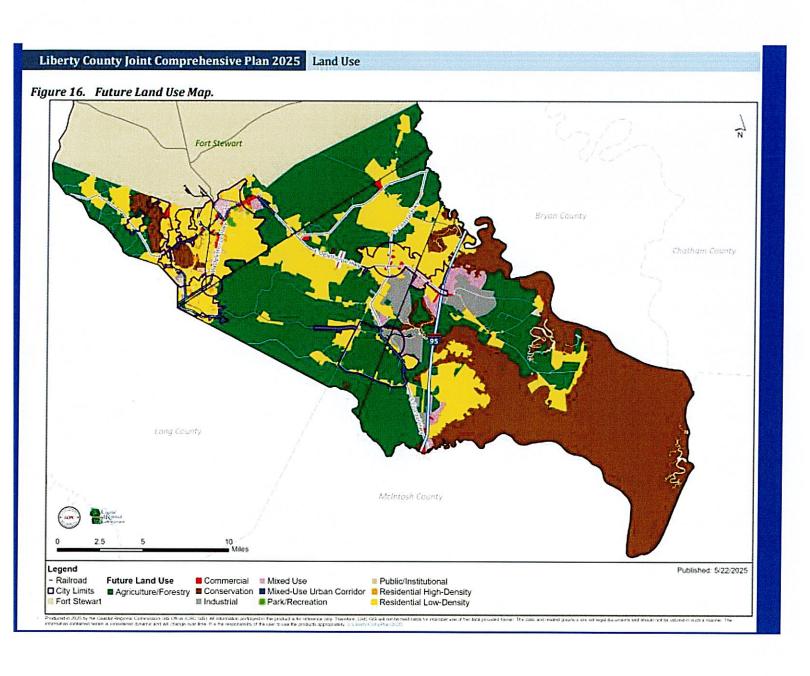
- · Encourage a variety of compatible housing options.
- Use road networks in residential areas to promote safety and connectivity with existing and future developments.
- The size, scale, design, and material of duplexes/townhomes must be compatible with the established neighborhood character and located preferably along collector or local roads.
- Public pedestrian or multiple-use trails are encouraged to provide a connection between neighborhoods and parks or other destinations.
- Allow home occupation (professions and services, but not retail sales) by permitting the employment
 of one full-time equivalent individual not residing on the premises.
- For new developments, require buffering for controlling visual, noise, and activity impacts between residential and commercial uses.

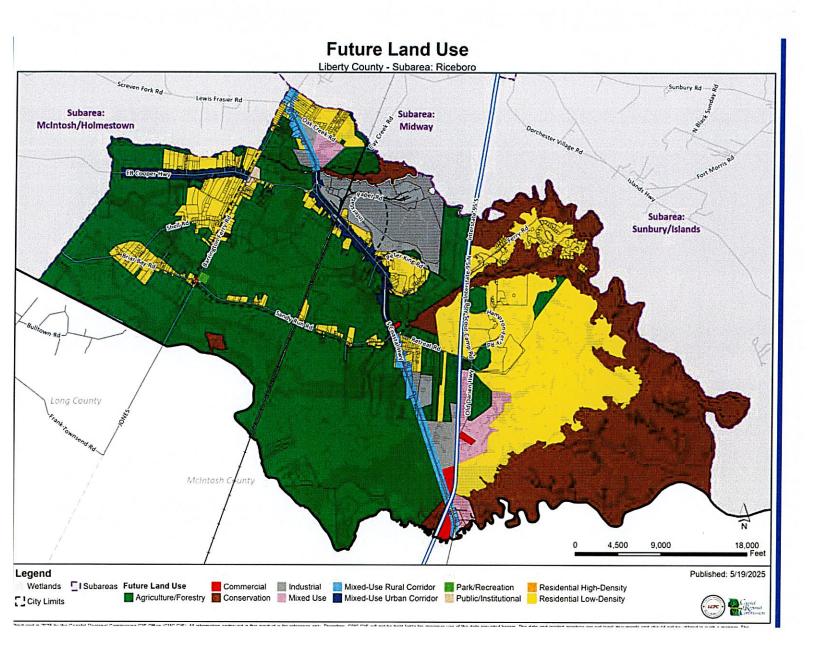
Compatible Zoning Districts

- A-1 (Agricultural)
- AR-1 (Agricultural Residential)
- R-8 (Single-family Residential-8)
- R-12 (Single-family Residential-12)
- R-20 (Single-family Residential-20)
- ATR (Attached Residential)
- SFMH (Single-family Manufactured Home)
- · PUD (Planned Unit Development)









Liberty County Joint Comprehensive Plan 2025 Land Use

7.3 Character Areas

The Character Areas Map is defined by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) as a specific geographic area or district within a community that possesses unique or special characteristics that should be preserved or enhanced, such as a downtown, historic district, neighborhood, or transportation corridor. It may also represent an area with the potential to evolve into a distinctive area through intentional guidance of future development, facilitated by adequate planning and implementation, like a strip commercial corridor that could be revitalized into a more attractive village development pattern. Additionally, a character area may require special attention due to unique development issues, including rapid changes in development patterns or economic decline.

The County has identified the following character areas, which are shown on the map in this chapter. Detailed zoomed in maps for each subarea are included in Appendix A.

- Traditional Neighborhood
- Residential Neighborhood
- Transitional Neighborhood
- Scattered Residential
- Rural Residential Preservation
- Rural Residential
- **Town Center**
- Downtown
- Commercial Center
- **Neighborhood Commercial**
- Marketplace Corridor
- **Gateway Corridor**
- **Bypass Corridor Rural Crossroads**
- · Historic Preservation
- Other/Special
- Light Industrial Area
- Regional Employment Center
- Agriculture/Farmland
- Greenspace

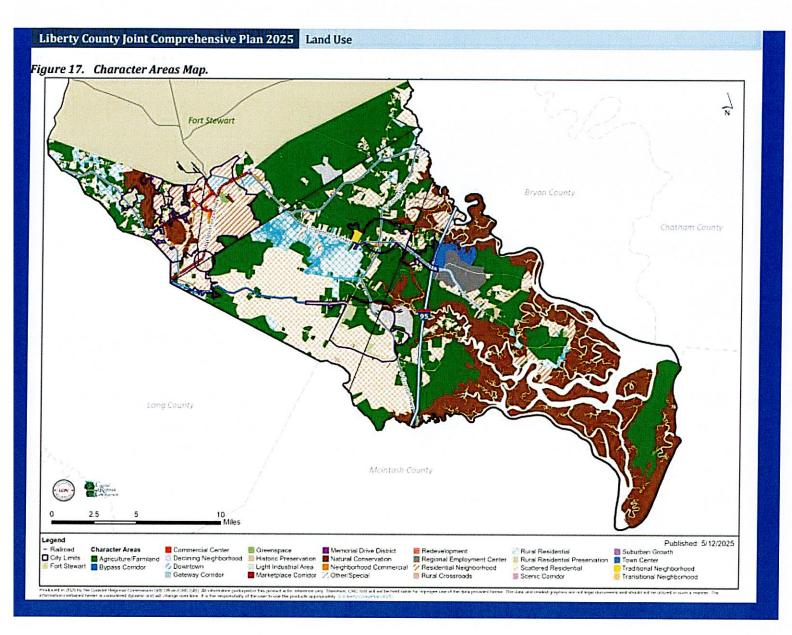
Traditional Neighborhood

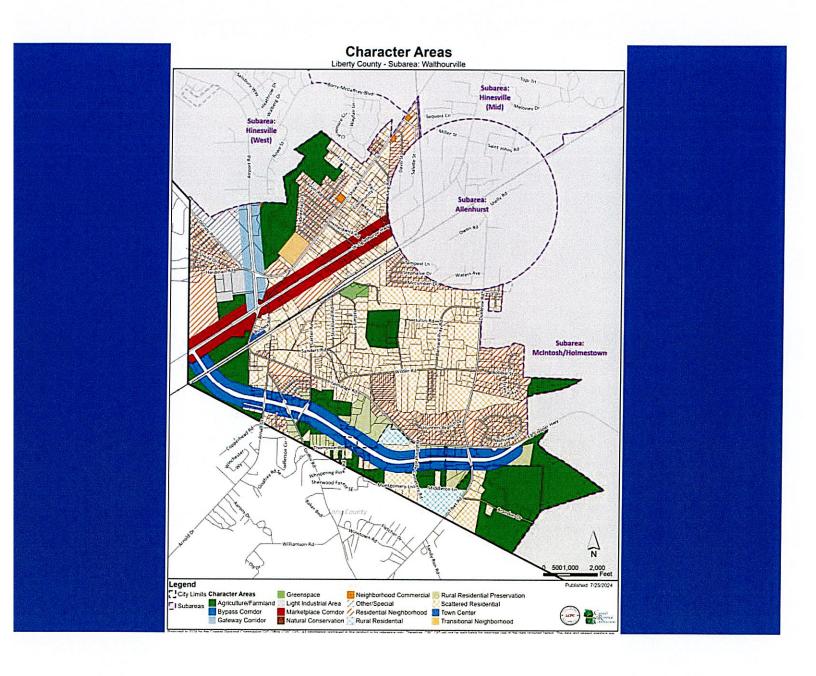
These are established residential areas characterized by walkable, compact development patterns with a strong traditional southern coastal character and sense of place. These neighborhoods are typically close to community amenities such as schools, parks, services, and shops. These areas often reflect historic or pre-suburban development patterns and are vital to a community's identity, offering a high quality of life, architectural character, and close-knit community dynamics.

Recommended Development Patterns

- · Promote infill development.
- · Additional pocket and passive parks.
- Encourage the preservation of existing trees.
- · Provide affordable housing development
- · Strong bicycle and pedestrian connectivity to encourage residents to walk or bike to work and
- · Incorporate sidewalks for all new developments and retrofit existing sidewalks.
- · Service retail should be encouraged, such as dry-cleaning, convenience stores, salons, or similar retail
- Higher-density developments should have direct access to arterial streets.
- · Incorporate landscape buffers to preserve the traditional coastal southern natural character







Action How			mefr					
Action Item (Hinesville)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
		HOUSE	Econ	omic	Deve	elopment		
Expand Business Incubator	x	x	x	x	x	City Council	\$3 Million	SPLOST, GF, Grants
		Na	tural	& Cu	ltura	l Resources		
Renovate Hineshaw Building	x	x	x	x	x	City Council, Friends of Hines Shaw Foundation, Historical Society	TBD	SPLOST, GF, Grants
		Com	mun	ity Fa	ciliti	es & Services		
Redevelop and redesign the Amphitheater and park entrance at Bryant Commons	x	x				City Council, HDDA	\$1.5 Million	GF, SPLOST
Improvements at Irene B Thomas Park		x	x			City Council	TBD	HUD Entitlement Fund
Expand Public Works facility	x	x	x			City Council	\$2 Million	SPLOST, Grants
Establish an Event Center	x	х	x	x	x	City Council, LCBOC		SPLOST, Hotel/Motel Tax
Establish a Family Entertainment Center	x	х	x	х	x	City Council		Hotel/Motel Tax
Expand fire services to the new developments on the east side of Hinesville					x	City Council	TBD	GF, SPLOST, Impact Fees
		L	and l	se &	Deve	lopment		
Develop a Development Impact Fee Ordinance	x					City Council	\$90,000	GF
Update Code of Ordinances	х	х	х	х	х	City Council	Staff Time	GF
		NA PO		Но	using			
Conduct a Housing Study	х					City Council	TBD	GF
Complete Phase 3B of Azalea Street Redevelopment Project	x					City Council	\$2.1 Million	GF, Revolving Loan Fund, CDBG, CHIP, Citizen

Questions?

www.thelcpc.org





SUBJECT: November 2025 Mayor and Council Meeting

() AGREEMENT

() POLICY / DISCUSSION

() CONTRACT

() ORDINANCE

() RESOLUTION/PROCLAMATION

(X) OTHER

SUBMITTED: 07-01-2025

Council Meeting: 07-08-2025

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>: Office of the City Clerk

BUDGET IMPACT: NA

PUBLIC HEARING? () Yes (X) No

<u>PURPOSE</u>: The City of Walthourville only has one regular meeting in November. The regular meeting (November 11, 2025) occurs on the Veterans Day Holiday. The City will be closed for this recognized holiday and the meeting will not be held.

<u>HISTORY:</u> Veterans Day is a City recognized Holiday.

FACTS and ISSUES: NA.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: For the Mayor and Council to determine a different meeting date or cancel the entire meeting.

Office of the City Clerk



November 2025

Saturday						
Sa	1	8	15	22	29	
Friday		7	14	21	28 Thanksgiving CITY CLOSED	
Thursday		9	13	20	27 Thanksgiving	
Wednesday		2	12	19	26	
Tuesday		4 ELECTION DAY	11 Veteran's Day Holiday CITY CLOSED	18	25	
Monday		3	10	17	24	
Sunday .		2	6	16	23	30



SUBJECT: Impact Fee Discussion

() AGREEMENT () ORDINANCE (X) POLICY / DISCUSSION
() RESOLUTION/PROCLAMATION

() CONTRACT

() OTHER

SUBMITTED: 07-01-2025

Council Meeting: 07-08-2025

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>: Mayor and Council

BUDGET IMPACT: NA

PUBLIC HEARING? () Yes (X) No

<u>PURPOSE</u>: Impact Development Fees are one-time charges imposed by local governments on new construction to help fund the expansion of public infrastructure needed to serve the new development.

HISTORY: The Georgia Development Impact Fee Act (DIFA) was enacted into law in 1990. It sets rules for local governments that wish to charge new development.

FACTS and ISSUES: Discussion Only

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Informational

Georgia Impact Fees: Purpose, Calculation, and Legal Framework

Explore the role, calculation, and legal aspects of Georgia's impact fees in urban development and infrastructure funding.

Georgia's impact fees are crucial in managing community growth by ensuring new developments contribute to necessary infrastructure. These fees offset costs associated with increased demand for public services like roads, schools, and parks. Understanding Georgia's impact fees involves examining their purpose, calculation methods, legal framework, and how funds are utilized, which is vital for stakeholders in urban planning, real estate, and local governance.

Purpose and Application of Impact Fees

In Georgia, impact fees ensure that new development costs aren't unfairly placed on existing residents. These fees fund public infrastructure expansion needed for new growth. The Georgia Development Impact Fee Act (DIFA), enacted in 1990, provides the framework for these fees, allowing local governments to impose them for facilities such as transportation, water supply, and public safety.

Impact fees are guided by the principle of proportionality, ensuring fees relate directly to the needs created by development. For example, a new residential subdivision may be assessed fees to contribute to road construction, reflecting increased traffic. Local governments must develop a comprehensive plan outlining anticipated growth and infrastructure needs, updating it regularly. Public participation is crucial, with governments required to hold hearings and solicit community input before adopting fee ordinances.

Legal Framework Governing Impact Fees

The Georgia Development Impact Fee Act (DIFA) grants local governments authority to impose fees on developers to finance public infrastructure for new developments. DIFA mandates that impact fees be used solely for system improvements, not maintenance, ensuring funds accommodate new growth.

Georgia law requires a methodical approach to calculating and assessing impact fees, emphasizing a detailed capital improvements plan. This plan must identify infrastructure improvements and estimated costs. DIFA mandates that the calculation be based on a rational nexus, ensuring a direct connection between fees and development needs. This connection is vital to avoid legal challenges.

DIFA requires local governments to maintain separate accounts for collected fees, preventing commingling with other funds and ensuring fees are spent within six years, barring exceptions. This ensures transparency and accountability, maintaining public trust. Governments must provide annual reports detailing fee use, aiding public oversight and compliance.

Calculation and Assessment

The calculation and assessment of impact fees in Georgia ensure new developments equitably contribute to infrastructure needs. Local governments must develop a detailed methodology reflecting specific demands on public facilities. The Georgia Development Impact Fee Act (DIFA) requires this calculation to be rooted in a comprehensive capital improvements plan, identifying required projects and costs.

A critical aspect is the concept of a rational nexus, requiring a connection between the fee and the development's impact. This was underscored in the Georgia Supreme Court case of Home Builders Association of Georgia, Inc. v. City of McDonough, emphasizing careful alignment with infrastructure needs. Local governments must ensure calculations are transparent and justifiable, often using studies and data analysis to project growth and infrastructure demands accurately.

The assessment involves public participation to maintain transparency and fairness. Governments must hold hearings and solicit feedback on proposed fee structures. This participatory approach enhances fee legitimacy and allows adjustments based on public input. Fees are subject to periodic reviews to ensure alignment with growth trends and infrastructure needs.

Use of Collected Fees

In Georgia, the use of collected impact fees is regulated to ensure funds enhance public infrastructure for new developments. Under DIFA, these fees are earmarked for system improvements, not routine maintenance, emphasizing the state's commitment to addressing growth demands. This ensures fees contribute to expanding or upgrading facilities like roads, parks, and public safety buildings, facilitating sustainable development.

Strategic allocation requires careful planning and prioritization. Local governments must align capital improvement projects with needs identified in their comprehensive plans. If a community anticipates significant residential growth, fees might be allocated to expand schools or enhance transportation networks. This targeted approach ensures developments generating fees benefit directly from improvements, maintaining fairness.

Legal Challenges and Compliance Issues

Navigating impact fees in Georgia involves addressing legal challenges and ensuring compliance with regulations. Disputes can arise over the proportionality and legality of fees, with developers challenging whether they are justified based on actual impacts. Such disputes can lead to court cases scrutinizing DIFA's interpretation.

A key contention area is adhering to the rational nexus principle, requiring a clear linkage between fees and infrastructure needs. Failure to establish this connection can lead to claims of unlawful fee imposition. Compliance issues often surface around the proper use of collected funds. Local governments must maintain transparency and accountability, ensuring fees are used for system improvements within stipulated time frames. Addressing these challenges requires diligent planning, regular audits, and open communication with stakeholders to align fee implementation with statutory requirements and community expectations.



SUBJECT: TSPLOST Discussion

() AGREEMENT () ORDINANCE (X) POLICY / DISCUSSION
() RESOLUTION/PROCLAMATION

() CONTRACT () OTHER

SUBMITTED: 07-01-2025

Council Meeting: 07-08-2025

DEPARTMENT: Mayor and Council

BUDGET IMPACT: NA

PUBLIC HEARING? () Yes (X) No

<u>PURPOSE</u>: TSPLOST stands for Transportation Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. It is a 1% sales tax that counties can use to fund transportation projects like roads, bridges, and public transit.

HISTORY: TSPLOST funds are dedicated to transportation infrastructure improvements, including roads, bridges, airports, safety enhancements, transit systems, and maintenance.

FACTS and ISSUES: Discussion Only

RECOMMENDED ACTION: For the Mayor and Council to identify the roads in the City of Walthourville they wish to repair with TSPLOST Funds.



SUBJECT: SPLOST Allocation for Johnnie Frasier Park

() AGREEMENT() ORDINANCE

() POLICY / DISCUSSION () RESOLUTION/PROCLAMATION () CONTRACT (X) OTHER

SUBMITTED: 07-02-2025

Council Meeting: 07-08-2025

DEPARTMENT: Mayor and Council

BUDGET IMPACT: NA

PUBLIC HEARING? () Yes (X) No

<u>PURPOSE</u>: SPLOST is a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. It is a 1% sales tax that cities can use to fund transportation projects like roads, bridges, and public transit.

HISTORY: July 1, 1985, Georgia law enabled local jurisdictions to use SPLOST proceeds for capital improvement projects. SPLOST must be approved by voters in a general referendum in order to be enacted and last for a maximum of 72 months (6 years

FACTS and ISSUES: Discussion Only

RECOMMENDED ACTION: For the Mayor and Council to allocate SPLOST dollars to Johnnie Frasier Park.



SUBJECT: Training

() AGREEMENT () ORDINANCE () POLICY / DISCUSSION () RESOLUTION/PROCLAMATION

() CONTRACT (X) OTHER

SUBMITTED: 07-02-2025

Council Meeting: 07-08-2025

DEPARTMENT: Mayor and Council

BUDGET IMPACT: NA

PUBLIC HEARING? () Yes (X) No

7