



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

CALL TO ORDER:

Mayor Spalding called to order the New Albany City Council Meeting of November 19, 2019 at 6:30 p.m. at the New Albany Village Hall, 99 West Main Street, New Albany, Ohio. Staff attending were City Manager Joseph Stefanov, Law Director Mitch Banchefsky, Administrative Services Director Adrienne Joly, Finance Director Bethany Staats, Police Chief Greg Jones, City Engineer Ed Ferris, Engineer Mike Barker, Community Development Director Jennifer Chrysler, Public Service Director Mark Nemecek, Development Services Manager Stephen Mayer, Public Information Officer Scott McAfee, and Clerk of Council Jennifer Mason.

Mayor Spalding led the assemblage in the Pledge of Allegiance.

ROLL CALL:

The following Mayor/Council Members answered Roll Call:

Mayor Sloan Spalding	P
CM Colleen Briscoe	P
CM Marlene Brisk	P
CM Michael Durik	P
CM Chip Fellows	P
CM Kasey Kist	P
CM Matt Shull	A

Clerk of Council Jennifer Mason reported that Council Member Shull was unable to attend due to work and requested to be excused. Mayor Spalding moved to excuse Council Member Shull from the meeting. Council Member Fellows seconded and council voted with six yes votes to excuse Council Member Shull from the council meeting.

ACTION ON MINUTES:

Mayor Spalding asked if council had reviewed the proposed November 5, 2019 minutes and asked if there were any additions or corrections. Hearing none, Mayor Spalding moved to adopt the November 5, 2019 minutes with the changes. Council Member Durik seconded and council voted with six yes votes to approve the November 5, 2019 regular meeting minutes.

ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS TO THE AGENDA:

NONE.

HEARING OF VISITORS:

Andy Dunn and Alex Colson Skate Park Committee

Andy Dunn, 6057 Johnstown Road, New Albany, referred to his August 6, 2019 council presentation and told council he was there to address their questions. In speaking with other cities, he found that the liability of having a skate park was just like any top lot, public basketball court, or walking path. Mr. Dunn stated his



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

father had talked to the New Albany city attorney* (*see discussion at the end of this section*) and found Ohio Revised Code saying it was a government function and not limited (attached). On page three, there was a specific reference to skateboarding. Mr. Dunn said this would alleviate the city from taking on that liability.

Mr. Dunn further addressed the cost of a skatepark. He spoke to Spohn Ranch, based in Los Angeles, which built the Dublin and Newark skate parks. Spohn Ranch told him, an 11,000 square foot park, which took up about one-third of an acre, would cost \$200,000-\$500,000. Spohn Ranch shared some sketches of parks with estimated square footage and costs. The cost included design, engineering, demolition, ground work, laying of concrete, all steel, drainage, amenities, and all plans. The land would have to be acquired separately. Mr. Dunn displayed sketches of various sizes with different amenities – all fit within \$40-\$50 per square foot price estimate (attached). Mr. Dunn stated his group was not looking for a full pipe like Newark's park and would like to have a park similar to Dublin's.

Council Member Kist told council that he sat down with Mr. Dunn a few weeks prior to go over some of this information. Council Member Kist stated that the proposed footprint was actually smaller than he anticipated. The smaller ones were the size of a fast food restaurant. Council Member Kist liked the idea of the pump track which would require more space. The main issue he and Mr. Dunn kept coming back to was where to put a skate park. Council Member Kist knew that Mr. Dunn had reached out to Joint Parks District (JPD) representative David Wharton.

Council Member Kist asked and Mr. Dunn answered that there still was no specific place in mind, mostly because the JPD was not prepared to commit to a skate park. It was not in their budget. Mr. Dunn expressed the opinion that, if a skate park were in the plans, the JPD would be willing to add it somewhere close and easily accessible. Mayor Spalding asked and Mr. Dunn answered that the City of Newark fully funded its skate park. Council Member Fellows noted the many persons present to support the skate park. Council Member Fellows asked and Mr. Dunn answered that the Alex Colson Skate Park Committee (ACSPC) already had donors willing to give concrete and steel. Council Member Brisk asked and Mr. Dunn confirmed that the park they were looking for was \$40-\$50 per square foot and that they would like a park the same size as Dublin, which was about 15,000 square feet. They did not want a "skate dot." They didn't want too small or too large, they preferred right in the middle.

Justin Colson, 11050 Foncher Road, #18, Westerville, introduced himself as Alex Colson's older brother. He told council the reason this came about was – Alex was the type of person that mentored a lot of people, as council could see by the crowd present. If it was mental health issues, if it was learning new tricks, if people just had anxieties with different things, whatever, they would come to Alex to talk. The biggest thing about the skate park was that it was so inclusive. It could be something that BMX riders, little scooters, rollerbladers, or even wheelchair skaters could use. They wanted something that fit all of those people because that fit Alex's personality. Because of all of this, they teamed up with the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) who would hopefully become their fiscal sponsor in December. The skate park was on par with what NAME was trying to do and who they represented. The ACSPC did have someone to



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

step up with the concrete. They were also collecting money – they had jars at businesses, future raffles – anything that they had to do to raise money, they were willing to do. Obviously, they were looking for help. Alex Colson was a kind of sanctuary for anybody. This park was the same thing – give them a place to call their own. Give them a place that they can go to that's not in a neighborhood or parking lot – which the city didn't want them in – stop the trouble with law enforcement. If the ACSPC could get all of that beat with a skate park, then why not? That was their biggest reason. Mayor Spalding appreciated Mr. Colson for speaking and the ACSPC for carrying on Alex Colson's legacy. Mayor Spalding and Mr. Colson briefly discussed NAMI.

Ana Honeycutt, 1895 Chateaugay Way, Blacklick, with the ACSPC, told council that they conducted an Instagram survey, gathering benefits and concerns about skate parks. About 94% of people said they knew someone who participated in these sports – scooter, BMX, bike, skate board, skates, or wheelchair sports. She thought an important survey response was that 91% of people said they saw people in the community riding on the street and in pedestrian areas or unsafe places. About 95% of people were in favor of a free community skate park. There was a list of benefits – physical activity, social interaction, self-esteem, confidence, decrease in youth drug use and crime, the park being a tourist attraction and community landmark, getting kids outside more, fighting childhood obesity, stress relief, and help with anxiety. 85% of respondents had visited a skate park in the last five years. The majority of those who took the survey were between 18-29 years old, with 18% being 30-50 years old. Some concerns were – land and cost in the northeast Columbus area, zoning, liability, physical injuries, and a lot of people were concerned about increased drug use – which the ACSPC also kind of debunked in a way. Ms. Honeycutt said that skateboarding was in the lowest number of injuries. Football was at the most. Football, basketball, soccer, baseball, softball, and volleyball were all in the top numbers of sports-related injuries. Skateboarding was the fourth lowest.

Council Member Fellows thanked Ms. Honeycutt for putting that all together. Council Member Briscoe asked and Ms. Honeycutt answered that this presentation had not been made to the JPD. Mayor Spalding noted that Justin Colson had met with Mr. Wharton. Mr. Dunn stated that he had not yet met with Mr. Wharton. Council Member Fellows observed that the JPD also held public meetings.

Council Member Brisk asked what information had been exchanged with the JPD. Karyn Hasler, 5771 Albany Green, Westerville, told council that she spoke with Dave Wharton and Brian Smith at New Albany Parks and Recreation. The ACSPC also sent a proposal to the City of Columbus Parks and Recreation Department. She understood from Mr. Wharton and Mr. Smith that land was the biggest issue because the ACSPC was looking for a land donation. The ACSPC was willing to do as much fundraising as possible, through grants and sponsorships, but land was the biggest issue. Council Member Kist asked and Ms. Hasler replied that the New Albany Parks representatives were surprised that the average 10,000 square foot park equated to one and one-half tennis courts. Council Member Kist observed that that was not a footprint that would impact a lot of the fields out there. Ms. Hasler stated that the JPD representatives both asked for recommendations for skate parks to look at. She mentioned Newark's because it was new and



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

sparkly. She understood the representatives were doing that and also reaching out to see if there was any other land opportunities.

Ms Hasler told council that the ACSPC was on Channel 10 News and in the This Week newspaper. Everyone had reached out to Mr. Wharton to ask him his opinion and he had said that land was an issue. He was reaching out to see if there were any other opportunities through private companies. Mayor Spalding asked and Ms. Hasler answered that someone else was trying to get a skate park in the Tuttle area. Ms. Hasler thought that the City of Columbus' priorities were currently focused on that project. She was also told, through someone she personally knew on Columbus' Parks and Recreation Committee, that Columbus was looking more towards inner city projects and that New Albany would not be as high a priority. Ms. Hasler knew that Columbus owned land within the New Albany School District and the ACSPC may be reaching out about that.

Mayor Spalding explained that these projects were a process. New Albany was working to build an amphitheater which had been talked about for four to five years. He encouraged patience and to keep coming back with more information. Mayor Spalding committed to reaching out to the City of Columbus. New Albany tried to partner in various ways on similar projects which would support the citizens of both Columbus and New Albany. Fundraising was be a big aspect of a project. He explained how citizens wanted a fieldhouse, but there was less willingness to support one financially. If the group could start to raise money and show support for the project, Mayor Spalding thought that, between the City of Columbus, the JPD, and the City of New Albany, some appropriate land for a skate park could be identified - but they would need to make sure there was financial support behind it.

Mayor Spalding solicited questions to council from the audience. An unidentified person in the audience asked if land was available. As a concerned parent, she saw her kid going to the schools, skating – and all over the community – and she was sure the community didn't want skating there, but the school was the safer place for the kids. Mayor Spalding agreed that the presentation materials supported her statement. Other communities had gone through this process and reached the same conclusions. He stated that, yes, there was always land available. The city had competing priorities that it had to work through.

Council Member Kist added that the JPD was a natural fit for a skate park. In addition to the park, there would be needed infrastructure, parking, and other recreational uses. Council Member Kist understood that, ideally, the ACSPC would prefer a spot closer to the city center. He didn't know if available land would be there due to several other designated projects. A skate park may not fit in the city center. So, if not the city center, the next consideration was where to put it. He suggested Thompson Park or Bevelhymer Park. Those seemed to make the most sense. Council Member Kist told the ACSPC to keep the momentum going. He urged them to meet with the JPD, try to get some headway there, continue to fundraise – because, if they showed that they were raising funds, then perhaps the JPD or city would be willing to match – which would help them get to a number where a skate park was attainable. Council Member Kist noted that skateboarding was soon to be an Olympic sport. There were parallels with snowboarding. He liked the idea of supporting non-traditional sports, getting kids out there - anything to get a kid away from a



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

screen, he was all for. He hoped the ACSPC kept on it. Several council members agreed. Council Member Fellows said it had to be a collaborative effort involving all of the stakeholders, fundraising, generating more interest in the community, and hopefully making that all come together. He asked the ACSPC to keep the enthusiasm up and keep council informed. Council members thanked everyone for coming to the council meeting.

* Law Director Mitch Banchevsky explained to council that he did not speak with Andy Dunn's father or anyone else about a skate park. Council discussed a possible misunderstanding. Mayor Spalding stated that he recommended that Andy Dunn's father call Law Director Banchevsky, even though the research had been completed. Mayor Spalding did not know when that call would happen.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS:

PLANNING COMMISSION: The PC approved Final Development Plan modifications for Faith Life Church at 2407 Beech Road. The church wanted to combine two retention ponds into one pond, increase the number of parking spots, and extend a road. Council Member Kist asked and Aaron Underhill, attorney, replied that the church was still fundraising and was hoping to start construction in 2020. The PC approved, after much discussion, a variance for a new residence on a small parcel in Ealy Crossing which would allow a garage setback of 3 ½ feet from the front of the house. The PC approval included a restriction that no vehicle be parked in the driveway as it could block the sidewalk. Council members discussed the size of the lot and home. The PC heard a presentation from city staff about Engage New Albany efforts.

PARKS AND TRAILS ADVISORY BOARD: No meeting.

ACHITECHTURAL REVIEW BOARD: No report.

BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS: No meeting.

BOARD OF CONSTRUCTION APPEALS: No meeting.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: No meeting.

PUBLIC RECORDS COMMISSION: No meeting.

CEMETERY RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD: CRAB Chair Brian Zets reported to council that CRAB members had been working on the text for the New Albany Cemetery historical marker. The sign could only hold 130 words on each side. The application for the marker would be due in July of 2020. The Ohio History Connection required supporting documentation for all statements on the sign and the CRAB was working on it.



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

The CRAB visited the Wagner Cemetery on Central College Road which could use a lot of work. The CRAB met with Mark Smith, owner of Gravestone Transformations, who restored the headstone in the New Albany Cemetery. Mr. Smith reported that every single headstone would need either repaired, restored, or cleaned in some fashion. He identified about 145 stones, some of which were still upright, some propping up other stones, and some simply stacked. Mr. Smith estimated it to be a \$45,432 project. Mr. Smith believed that to be enough to clean, restore, and reset the headstones he could see. More headstones could be discovered. It could take 12 to 14 weeks to complete the project and Mr. Smith preferred that time be broken up into smaller time blocks. The CRAB thought this was a good first step for the city to take, similar to the New Albany Cemetery work. Other restoration phases could include updating the fencing and landscaping which would take additional planning and funding.

The CRAB still wished to be involved in the New Albany Cemetery layout and design, now being considered as part of the Rose Run 2 project. The CRAB felt strongly about protecting the four corners of the New Albany Cemetery.

The CRAB felt the first logical step to restoring Wagner Cemetery was to get the stones redone and reset. Some needed pins or glued so they were not further damaged. This work was included in Mr. Smith's proposal. Mr. Smith did an excellent job in the New Albany Cemetery.

Council Member Fellows asked and Chair Zets said Mr. Smith's contract included the headstone work – cleaning and resetting. Mr. Smith noted that he couldn't find the bases for many stones, but as for the ones he could see, those would be redone and reset, even if it meant pouring new ones. Council Member Fellows asked and Chair Zets confirmed that Wagner was a very old cemetery. Council Member Briscoe asked and Chair Zets answered that, sometimes, bases were buried and could be located. Some work would be required to figure out where the headstones belonged. Clerk Mason recalled a CRAB discussion about some older cemetery records with the list of names of those interred in order from left to right. If such a list existed for Wagner Cemetery, that would help determine the locations for the headstones.

Council Member Fellows stated that Wagner Cemetery was an eyesore. The fence needed replacing and tombstones needed to be reset. He recalled the city spray painting the fence around five years ago. Mayor Spalding asked and Chair Zets answered that chain link fence surrounded Wagner Cemetery. Chair Zets said the CRAB had barely touched on fencing, which could be addressed at a later date. He suggested fencing similar to that at Maplewood Cemetery. Council Member Fellows remembered and Chair Zets agreed that Wagner Cemetery already had an historic plaque. Council Member Fellows described a big tree in the middle of the cemetery. Clerk Mason believed that tree was now gone.

Chair Zets told council that the CRAB had formally voted to recommend to council that money be set aside in the 2020 budget so that restoration work on Wagner Cemetery could be done, or at least started, in 2020 by Gravestone Transformations. Council Member Durik asked and Chair Zets confirmed the work could be done in 2020. Council Member Fellows asked and council members stated they did not believe there was a CRAB budget. Council had approved cemetery restoration money in the past as a capital project.



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

Mayor Spalding thanked Chair Zets for his participation on the CRAB board. He was glad the city had resources and people willing to spend the effort to fix up these cemeteries.

CORRESPONDENCE AND COMMUNICATION:

NONE.

SECOND READING AND PUBLIC HEARING OF ORDINANCES:

ORDINANCE O-38-2019

Mayor Spalding read by title AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW ALBANY BY AMENDING THE ZONING MAP TO REZONE 16.62 +/- ACRES OF LAND GENERALLY LOCATED NORTH OF STATE ROUTE 161, WEST OF BEECH ROAD AND SOUTH OF SMITH'S MILL ROAD FOR AN AREA TO BE KNOWN AS THE "NORTHWEST BEECH INTERCHANGE ZONING DISTRICT" FROM ITS CURRENT ZONING OF "I-PUD" INFILL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT TO "I-PUD" INFILL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT AS REQUESTED BY THE NEW ALBANY COMPANY LLC C/O AARON UNDERHILL, ESQ.

Development Services Manager Stephen Mayer told council that this legislation made narrow in scope zoning modifications to existing text. The zoning text added restrictions on uses, reduced setbacks, added requirements for a private road, and set a cap on hotel height. He described the location. The applicant proposed to remove the retail and personal service uses in several small squares and add those uses onto a corner of the property. There would be an overall reduction in retail and personal service use space. The zoning allowed for hotel-type uses and the text called for a 65 foot height cap, consistent with other buildings in the area. The text allowed for a private road to be built, but required that private roads be built to public specifications and allowed the city to request that the private road be publicly dedicated at any time in the future.

Manager Mayer told council that the retail and personal service uses were appropriate for the site. The space layout was consistent with the city's other retail-oriented business sites. The 15 foot setback for the private drive was sufficient for street amenities like sidewalks and street trees. The rezoning was consistent with the city's 2014 Strategic Plan. The Planning Commission recommended approval at its October meeting.

Mayor Spalding opened the Public Hearing. Hearing no comments or questions from the public, he closed the Public Hearing.

Council Member Kist moved to adopt the ordinance. Council Member Briscoe seconded and council voted with six yes votes to approve Ordinance O-38-2019.

ORDINANCE O-39-2019

Mayor Spalding read by title AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW ALBANY BY AMENDING THE ZONING MAP TO REZONE 1.2 +/- ACRES OF LAND LOCATED AT 3180 BEECH ROAD FOR AN AREA TO BE KNOWN AS THE "JUG STREET NORTH EXPANSION ZONING



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

DISTRICT" FROM ITS CURRENT ZONING OF "AG" AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT TO "L-GE" LIMITED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AS REQUESTED BY MBJ HOLDINGS LLC C/O AARON UNDERHILL, ESQ.

Development Services Manager Stephen Mayer described the location of the 1.2 acre site. This parcel was being zoned to match the surrounding larger property. The text allowed for the same uses, including office, data center, warehouse and distribution, and research and production. This parcel would match surrounding area with strict screening and landscaping requirements, including a 185 foot pavement and building setback from Beech Road, 8 foot mounds with additional landscaping on top, and four-sided screening of all rooftop equipment. The zoning was consistent with the city's 2014 Strategic Plan and also with the Western Licking County Accord's land use and development recommendations. The Planning Commission approved the zoning at its October meeting.

Council Member Fellows asked Aaron Underhill, attorney for applicant, answered that there were properties that lagged behind larger rezonings because of contractual issues - not being able to get some parcels in contract at the same time as the balance of the property. Mr. Underhill hadn't expected this property would be sold until about halfway through the process of annexing and rezoning the larger section. The annexation of the smaller property couldn't be started until the larger property was annexed, thereby making the small property contiguous to New Albany city limits. Council Member Fellows asked and Mr. Underhill answered that there was no start date for construction because there wasn't a user identified for the site. City Manager Joseph Stefanov added that site needed sewer infrastructure.

Mayor Spalding opened the Public Hearing. Hearing no comments or questions from the public, he closed the Public Hearing.

Council Member Briscoe moved to adopt the ordinance. Council Member Kist seconded and council voted with six yes votes to approve Ordinance O-39-2019.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF ORDINANCES

NONE.

READING AND PUBLIC HEARING OF RESOLUTIONS

NONE.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

- A. Finance Committee: No report.
- B. Safety Committee: No report.
- C. Public Utilities: No report.
- D. Service and Public Facilities Committee: No report.



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

- E. Planning and Economic Development Committee: No report.
- F. Administration Committee: No report.
- G. Grants and Non-Profit Funding: No report.

REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES:

- A. Council Representative to MORPC: No report.
- B. Council Representative to Joint Parks and Recreation: No report.
- C. Council Representative to New Albany Plain Local Schools: Council Member Brisk reported to council that the school board recognized the State Champion Girls Golf team. Council agreed to send an invitation to their coach to bring the team to a council meeting. Council discussed their remarkable past and current wins.
- D. Council Representative to Plain Township: Council Member Durik reported that the township approved expenses at its last meeting.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICIALS:

- A. Mayor: No report.
- B. Clerk of Council: Clerk Mason polled council for their attendance at the Delta Awards on December 12th. She reminded council that they moved the next council meeting to Monday, December 2nd at 6:30 pm.
- C. Finance Director: No report.
- D. City Manager: No report.
- E. City Attorney: No report.

POLL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT:

NONE.

POLL FOR COUNCIL COMMENT:

Council members congratulated Police Chief Greg Jones and the Police Department on passing the interview portion and achieving accredited status with The Commission on Accreditation for Law



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA). Police Chief Greg Jones thanked City Manager Stefanov and council for their support. He expressed appreciation to the other city departments who all contributed, and gratitude to staff. Council Member Durik asked and Police Chief Jones answered that he didn't know when the celebration would be. City Manager Stefanov believed there would be a formal presentation by CALEA to city council. Police Chief Jones told council that the real certificate would be presented at a date to be determined.

Council Member Kist asked and Police Chief Jones answered that the police dog, Amigo, was at the New Albany Plain Local Schools (NAPLS) drill that day. K9 units from Reynoldsburg, Whitehall, Dublin, and Fairfield County also participated. The high school building and parking lot were large and one dog could only do so much without losing interest. Police Chief Jones appreciated the help from the other agencies. The other police departments appreciated that the NAPLS was very supportive as that was not always the case. Council and staff discussed the announcement and information about the results of the sweep.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Clerk's note – this portion is a continuation of the Budget Workshop started on November 14, 2019.

Budget Workshop

City Council - Finance Director Bethany Staats handed out spreadsheets (attached) and explained that the city budgeted for Rose Run Holiday Lighting and Grand Opening. That item was moved to the 2020 budget. Overall, council's budget had not really changed. Staff included a 2.75% COLA adjustment for council pay, same as the amount for city employees, however, council would have to vote separately on that.

Finance Director Bethany Staats told council that \$175,000 was currently budgeted for the grants program. She referred to a 2013-2020 Grant Program History spreadsheet (attached). The available funds had grown since 2013. The grants budget included monies for the New Albany Community Events Board (CEB). She reviewed the grants awarded in check form or "in-kind" services and told council that accounting for the in-kind amounts was being worked into the financial software so it would show up in the budget. Council Member Durik asked and Director Staats answered that the \$51,294 represented direct grants awarded to organizations like the New Albany Symphony, the New Albany Plain Township Historical Society, the New Albany Food Pantry, and Founder's Day.

Council Member Durik asked and Director Staats answered that the \$175,000 total was projected and entered as a place holder until council decided what to approve. Staff suggested using some of available hotel tax revenue for Rose Run Park programming and a possible program coordinator.

Council Member Fellows asked and Director Staats answered that she estimated grants for everything, excluding Community Events Board, at \$110,000. Depending on grant awards, there could be money available for Oktoberfest in that \$110,000. Council Member Durik asked and Director Staats explained, if she included in-kind services in the 2020 budget, it would bring the amount to \$195,000. Grant funding fell into the larger Miscellaneous line item where there was money available to make up the difference between the \$175,000 and \$195,000. Council Member Fellows asked and Director Staats agreed that she wanted to



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

include the in-kind services in the 2020 budget to assure accountability and also to be able to show council a clearer picture of what the city was funding. Council members discussed past policies and approaches to funding grants and non-profit organizations, and possible new groups that could apply.

Council asked and Director Staats replied that Healthy New Albany senior programming was in council's budget but not funded by the hotel tax revenue source.

Council Member Briscoe asked and Director Staats answered that the hotel tax monies collected went into the General Fund. Staff had made an internal decision to utilize the hotel tax revenue for grants. Council and Director Staats discussed the capacity to do more within that category. Mayor Spalding clarified that council could pass an increased appropriation as there were sufficient funds in the account. Mayor Spalding asked and Director Staats confirmed that the 25% of the hotel tax revenue designated to go to the New Albany Chamber of Commerce was held in a separate fund. \$290,000 represented the remaining 75%, of which \$175,000 was being appropriated for grant funding.

Director Staats understood the only part of the hotel tax revenue restricted by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) was the 25% that went to the Chamber of Commerce. City Manager Stefanov added, several years prior, council made the decision to use some portion of the hotel tax revenue for community events, in particular for events which drew people to the community. The funds could also be used for operating expenses associated with provided services to the hotel, but that wasn't a requirement. Previously, council provided grants from the General Fund.

Council Member Fellows asked and Director Staats answered that holiday lighting was not currently sourced from the hotel tax revenue.

Council Member Durik asked if council wanted to do more than the \$175,000 instead of coming back later Council Member Fellows said maybe there would be a need for more of those funds. It didn't hurt to increase that appropriation. Council Member Brisk preferred and increase. Director Staats recommended, if council anticipated approving Oktoberfest for the same amount in 2020, she would add at least that amount to the budget. Mayor Spalding suggested going to \$200,000 as an easy round number.

Council Member Briscoe asked if Oktoberfest made no money. Council Member Fellows stated that it would do better next year because it would have more sponsors. This year it had to spend money on generators for electricity. Next year, because the event would be held at Rose Run Park, that expense would be gone. Council Member Kist added that, because Oktoberfest was an unproven event, the CEB allowed to let vendors keep what they made to entice them to come. The success this year would allow the CEB to be more aggressive and the event could get a better cut in 2020. Council Member Briscoe stated she would be willing to approve up to \$200,000 as long it was in grants. Council Member Brisk agreed. Council Member Briscoe asked and Director Staats agreed that the \$200,000 would include the in-kind accounting. Director Staats stated she would make that amendment for the second reading of the ordinance.



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

City Manager Stefanov told council, historically, staff had maintained council's budget at status quo from the prior year. If there was a need to increase appropriations for discretionary-type expenditures, staff deferred to council's decision. Council Member Fellows asked and Director Staats answered that fireworks were in the budget, but not under the hotel tax revenue source.

Council Member Fellows asked about Healthy New Albany senior programming, currently budgeted at \$21,000. Director Staats explained that the amount was the same as the prior year. Council Member Brisk asked and Clerk Mason replied that the Healthy New Albany (HNA) representative addressing council about future senior programming on December 2nd. Council Member Brisk reported that she and Council Member Fellows had met with HNA and they all came to \$35,000 as a reasonable number for 2020 senior programming. HNA met everything requested of them in 2019. They had full capacity attendance at a lot of their weekly 55+ events. Residents got a free pass to 55+ programs. HNA would bring statistics with them to their presentation. HNA wanted to do more discounted senior programming, host social events on weekends, and add to what they were currently doing. Council had wanted to know if there was a demand for this programming and, by all accounts, HNA definitely proved that there was a demand, and it exceeded expectations. HNA wanted to grow the program. Council Member Fellows said that council hinted last year that this was something it would want to grow incrementally - if there was a stated demand and they had success. Council would hear from HNA at the next council meeting. Director Staats told council that they could make a floor amendment on December 2nd if they wished to do so or she could amend the budget now and have it ready for second reading. Council Member Briscoe preferred to hear what HNA had to say, particularly on resident participation.

Land and Buildings

Public Service Director Mark Nemeč recalled for council that, beginning in 2019, the city began paying for refuse services for city buildings. The contract was for three years. Starting in 2020, council chose to cover the recycling processing cost for residents. The city was providing recycling and regular trash service for Village Hall, the Police Department, the Public Service Department, the fields at Kardules, the Phelps House, and the Guzzo Building. So far, the cost to the city was roughly \$20,000. As a result, residents were paying \$16.30, which was \$1.26 per month less. Director Nemeč reminded council that recycling had cost \$0 for a long time, but now it costed to process recycling.

Director Nemeč told council that he worked on the city's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan. Title II of the ADA law pertained to programs, activities, and services provided by public entities. Title II said that municipalities must conduct a self-evaluation of its services, programs, activities, facilities, and public property - anything within the right-of-way, and develop an ADA Transition Plan. Plans had four components. The first component was designating a coordinator from the Service Department employee for when someone had questions about the city's ADA plan or wanted to submit a complaint. The second component was the self-inspection. Staff looked at all of the city buildings and the Heit Center to determine what was not in compliance. A city inspector did a great job. Staff looked at the parking lots to make sure they had the correct number of handicapped spaces and that the slopes were correct. Staff looked at



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

intersections, traffic signals, pedestrian crossings, handicapped ramps, and accessibility of the Village Center sidewalks. Staff worked with EMH&T to put the ADA Transition Plan together. Staff created an ADA Transition Plan draft and held an advertised public hearing to discuss it. No member of the public attended. Currently, staff was in the final stages of putting the Plan together. The Plan was a "living document" meaning that, every so often, staff would have to reassess the city's compliance and create a schedule to bring items into compliance. This would be on going. The Plan would be placed on the city's website and a phone number and email address would be listed for people to ask questions.

Director Nemeč stated the work bring the city into compliance would cost roughly \$800,000. Director Nemeč and City Manager Stefanov discussed and suggested doing the work over ten years, budgeting \$100,000 per year. The city had been doing compliance work already. The Plan fully identified what all the compliance items were, put them in writing-. Some items were as small as self-closing bathroom stall doors and installing backs on a portion of available benches in city buildings. City Manager Stefanov noted that some city features were ADA complaint when they were built but, as standards changed, they fell out of compliance. Council discussed when and how older amenities had to be updated. Director Nemeč said that some ADA standards were in the city's building codes, but not all. The Plan was near to completion and staff had identified a schedule to do the work. Funds were already in the budget for this kind of work.

Council Member Kist asked and Director Nemeč answered that there was no "official clock" to get the work done. There was an official federal standard. Small communities with minimal funds would be allowed more time. Large communities with funds would not be given as much time. Director Nemeč stated it was important to identify what was not compliant and to have a schedule by which the work would be done. Council Member Kist expressed concern that compliance was a moving target. Director Nemeč responded, if the code changed, there was no expectation to go back. If the city engaged in construction or renovation, the there was an expectation to make the change. Council Member Briscoe stated that the city had to follow through or risk bigger penalties. Council Member Kist agreed and thought the city should prioritize the work. Director Nemeč offered that building items were small and would be done quickly. The bigger items, like concrete ramps and sidewalks, would take longer and take up the bulk of the funding.

Reviewing 2019, Director Nemeč told council that the city's full-time custodian started work and described his schedule. For 2020, Rose Run Park would be opening and would require maintenance. The city would be using mostly contract services for mowing and snow removal, which funding was already in the budget. Council Member Fellows asked and Director Nemeč answered he understood there would be snow removal on the main bridge. Council Member Kist observed that the school would do snow removal on their side and the New Albany Company (NACO) typically removed snow for the Market & Main retail areas on the other side. Director Nemeč stated Public Service had always removed snow on the sidewalks on Market Street which were adjacent to Rose Run Park. Staff kept the Rose Run trail free from debris and trimmed vegetation but had not done snow removal there. City Manager Stefanov understood was that council's direction for Rose Run Park snow removal was for the city to take care of the primary bridge and the sidewalks and trails around the perimeter of the park. Council and staff further discussed the Rose Run



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

trails and bridges. Director Nemeč asked and Council Member Kist clarified that the main bridge was the one to be cleared.

Council Member Kist asked and Administrative Services Director Adrienne Joly answered that there were some technical concerns about maintaining the bridge in this and future years. City Manager Stefanov stated a contract worker was clearing snow around the Heit Center. It was possible to engage someone to do all of the area at one time.

Director Nemeč stated the city would start covering the processing cost for residential recycling, which would have costs residents \$1.06 per month. Rumpke showed 2,986 customers in New Albany, equaling about \$38,000. This amount was in the 2020 budget. Council Member Fellows asked and Public Information Officer Scott McAfee answered that he did periodic reminders about proper recycling. The city assisted with statements from Rumpke. Council Member Fellows noted there was a lot of contaminants going into recycling bins and much of the recycling ended up in the dump. Council Member Brisk asked and Director Nemeč answered that residents wouldn't know the city was picking up the recycling processing cost. They simply wouldn't be billed the \$1.06 each month. Several council members thought residents should know that the city was providing a benefit.

All Funds

Director Staats directed council's attention to her handout (attached) which updated the All Funds information. She also handed out an updated version of the General Funds (attached). The new version of the All Funds sheet contained the extra pay period in the 2020 budget instead of 2021. It also included the addition of \$75,000 for 30% Veterans Memorial and Taylor Farms plans. For full plans, more money would have to be added. Director Staats pointed out that Consolidated Funds showed a difference – Jug Street waterline work was in the 2019 budget, but would not be done until 2020. Director Staats would be decreasing the budget in 2019 and increasing the 2020 budget by that amount.

Director Staats projected an increasing, positive financial position in 2020 and beyond. Overall revenues were expected to decrease due to a significant reduction in debt proceeds. Recently, the city had had a lot of Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) proceeds come through for the Business Park. Water and sewer tap fees in the Business Park were projected to decrease. The city had significant tap fees coming in from Facebook and Google which totaled around \$2 million in 2019. Interest income would be decreasing due to reductions in the city's cash fund balances for construction – that money was being spent.

Director Staats told council that overall expenditures were decreasing in 2020, mainly due to fewer capital projects. Operating Expenditures remained below 70% of Operating Revenues. All Funds was not appropriate to use to measure overall financial health because of fund balance restrictions. The General Fund was a better representation of the city's financial health.

Director Staats reviewed the Capital Projects which were set out based on council's priorities. She noted that the Jug Street waterline work, estimated at \$6 million, would be added to that list. City Manager



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

Stefanov reviewed the annual road maintenance program with council for which staff budgeted the same as in 2019. Pocket park replacement and maintenance would be subject to the report that council requested. Some money would be spent on the analysis and then the city would be able to pull money from the Park and Trail Fund and/or the Capital Fund. There would be \$200,000 in the budget for the Sidewalk Replacement Program. Per council's direction, staff would be coming back with a policy for sidewalk replacement. There would be funding for trail gaps and Park and Trail Advisory Board (PTAB) priorities, including Harlem Road. Staff would come back to council with a trail bid package and the list of recommended trails from the PTAB list. A consultant was working on the trail maintenance assessment which staff recommended rolling up with new trail projects, allowing a more comprehensive approach to the trails in 2020. Council Member Fellows asked and City Manager Stefanov answered that the Prairie House trail had been completed for under \$50,000, with credit to Director Nemecek. Trail markers had been in the budget for several years, but the other projects had taken precedence. Money for the markers would come from the Trail Fund.

City Manager Stefanov told council that the city received a request from the Miracle Field organization for additional assistance. They needed an agreement with the school district to either dedicate public right-of-way or get some type of easement for additional on-street parking for the private driveway. The city could make the driveway look and feel more like the rest of Swickard Woods and incorporate head-in parking for patrons. The Miracle Field also needed additional parking at the back of the site. The city could roll that work into its Street Maintenance program. Some stormwater work could be done to help the field and surrounding area. City Manager Stefanov spoke with Dr. Klingele who thought the organization was \$400,000 to \$500,000 short of completing Phase I to get the field built. There was an outstanding \$250,000 state capital grant. City Manager Stefanov hoped to hear about that grant soon. There were also private individuals who had talked about making donations. Assuming there were available funds, City Manager Stefanov wanted to know if council was interested in incorporating some of the above-mentioned work to help the organization, perhaps in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Council Member Fellows asked and City Manager Stefanov replied that this could be done in 2020. City Manager Stefanov suggested that the work could be a contingent item. He put this out for council's consideration. No action was required at this time.

City Manager Stefanov told council that MKSK had given the city a rough estimate for Veterans Memorial. The city also applied for funding through the state capital grant system. He was told it was likely the city would have to prioritize one project, as both were not likely to be funded. Incorporating design and taking it through to construction plans would be just under \$120,000 for all of the planning and engineering and technical work to support that project. To get to a 30% plan, it would be \$60,000. This was another item for council to consider further on December 2nd. Director Chrysler noted that the \$75,000 increase already in the budget would cover the 30% plan for Veterans Memorial, plus the Taylor Farm concept plan. If the city wanted to take the Veterans Memorial plan from design documentation to construction drawings and bid documents, then \$50,000 more would be needed in the budget. Council Member Fellows asked and Director Chrysler answered that the location would be part of the study for the plan. Mayor Spalding recommended submitting a state grant application for Veterans Memorial, along with the Miracle Field application, just in case someone in the Ohio General Assembly thought both were a great idea. It would



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

still be necessary to cycle the Veterans Memorial application appropriately. Two years from now, the city's plans would need to be in place and ready to go the general assembly. Mayor Spalding supported doing half the plan now. Director Chrysler stated the 30% plan would get the city there and it would not be necessary to increase the budget by \$50,000 for the full plan.

City Manager Stefanov called council's attention to the list of capital projects scheduled. Business Park items weren't discussed in detail at the Capital Projects workshop as their funding came from separate sources. There was a recommended list, estimated dollar amounts, and a proposed five-year schedule. Some projects would move from year to year. Staff would still be coming back to council to get approval to solicit bids and contracts. The project lists were subject to any modifications council chose to make.

Council Members Durik and Briscoe asked about the \$2.75 million in appropriations for the amphitheater. City Manager Stefanov explained that the \$2.75 million amount anticipated the \$1 million from council, \$1 million from the state, and the potential for other funds the city would receive from naming opportunities and other sources. Council had not yet approved the naming rights. If council decided not to move forward with the naming rights or the state capital grant fell through, the appropriation number would change. The appropriation did not equate to money being spent. Council Member Briscoe was okay with the \$2 million combined from city and state, and any other cash the city knew it had – the city didn't have the \$750,000. City Manager Stefanov anticipated having to amend the budget in January if it received the additional monies. Council Member Briscoe recalled a \$250,000 donation spread out over 10 years. City Manager Stefanov agreed that the appropriation could be adjusted for the 10 year timeframe. The \$500,000 for naming rights should be included if council accepted the donation. Council Member Briscoe suggested putting an asterisk or footnote by that number. City Manager Stefanov stated there was a good chance he would have the resolution for amphitheater naming rights ready for the December 2, 2019 council meeting.

Director Staats stated the amphitheater cost would occur in 2020. Council Member Briscoe understood that the NACF would be giving the city the entire \$250,000, that the NACF would take on a loan, and it would collect the \$25,000 a year for 10 years. The city would receive the whole amount for the construction costs up front. City Manager Stefanov stated that the \$25,000 annual payments shouldn't hit the city's books as it was being given to the NACF. Director Staats stated, if the NACF was supposed to give the city \$250,000 then the city needed to appropriate the full amount in 2020. Council Member Briscoe agreed, but wanted to make sure that was what was happening. City Manager Stefanov stated an alternative would be for the \$250,000 to be paid directly from the NACF to the New Albany Community Authority (NACA), meaning it would never enter the city's books. City Manager Stefanov suggested that the \$500,000 contribution for naming could be handled the same way.

Council Member Durik preferred the additional money go through NACA since the city was only contributing \$1 million. He understood that NACA was building the amphitheater, the city was only receiving the building upon completion. The money should be passing through NACA, not through the city. Council Member Briscoe concurred. City Manager Stefanov said the city could allow for the amphitheater to be named. The money could be paid to NACF by the donor. The NACF would transfer the money at the city's direction to



NEW ALBANY CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 19, 2019

NACA. If that worked, the city could eliminate the additional \$750,000 in appropriations for the amphitheater. City Manager Stefanov said that staff could place an asterisk after the \$750,000. All the appropriation did was encumber the funds. There was no commitment to spend the money.

Mayor Spalding recalled a similar situation with the McCoy Center. The city didn't build the building. He did not know how the city booked the expenses. NACA was a quasi-public entity. Director Staats noted that the city only owned one-third of the McCoy Center. Director Staats stated, since the amphitheater would eventually be a city building, she wanted to make sure the city was accurately capturing how it should show up for the auditors. City Manager Stefanov told council that staff could come back to council with the direction it received from the state auditor's office.

City Manager Stefanov told council that if it needed another week or two to consider the budget, there was time. Council could consider the budget on December 2nd or December 17th.

Director Staats reviewed the Capital Equipment Replacement Fund appropriations with council, including items for the Police and Public Service Departments. The individual items were addressed in the departmental budgets. This Fund was funded by a transfer from the General Fund. It was replenished to make equipment purchases and account for amortization of the replacement costs. The city continued to build the balance to fully fund those items.

City Manager Stefanov stated that Director Nemec would be providing additional information about the forestry program at the December 2nd meeting.

Director Staats reiterated her office for council members to meet with her individually.

ADJOURNMENT:

With no further comments and all scheduled matters attended to, Council Member Shull moved and Council Member Briscoe seconded to adjourn the November 19, 2019 Regular Council meeting at 8:51 pm.

ATTEST:

Jennifer H. Mason, Clerk of Council

Sloan Spalding, Mayor

02 DEC 19

Date

LOCAL VOLUNTEERS RAISING FUNDS TO BUILD A FREE COMMUNITY SKATEPARK



What is a Skatepark?

A Skatepark is an outdoor poured-in-place concrete athletic facility which is designed and constructed specifically for action sports. This includes riders of scooters, skateboards, BMX bikes, roller blades & extreme wheelchair users.

Where will the Skatepark be located?

The location is to be determined, but will be chosen according to which available space will suit the community best. The most successful skateparks are centrally located in order to be accessible to kids who do not yet drive, (70% of skatepark users are not yet 16).

The area should also be a social area, close to other recreational spaces and visible to the public. This provides safety as well as passive supervision.

Will Bullying be an issue at the Park?

The skating culture is one of the most inclusive communities available. Social interaction occurs between different demographics, and older kids often look out for the younger kids. Not an issue

Does our town really need this park?

YES!!! We have an unmet need in the community. Over 96% of locals that were polled know someone who rides a scooter, skateboard, roller blades, or BMX bike. Our community doesn't currently have a designated space to enjoy these activities. 92% of those polled said they had seen kids in the community riding in the street or other unsafe inappropriate areas. These surveys were conducted online through social media advertising in the New Albany district. 97% of those polled are in favor of the park. Most park managers of towns with skateparks report the park being the local teen's favorite recreational area, and overall one of the most used facilities. Nationally, skateboarding is listed as the 3rd most popular sport, (just under basketball & football) with 3 new skateparks being built weekly to accommodate the 11 million skateboarders, 20 million scooter riders, and 11 million BMX riders in the U.S. The 2020 Tokyo Olympic skateboarding debut is expected to exceed popularity even further, as it did with snowboarding in 1998.

We are the Alex Colson Skatepark Committee

We are a group of local teens, adults, parents, skaters, BMX riders, roller bladers, scooter riders, and action sport enthusiasts who believe in equal opportunity for all athletes, including those not served by traditional team environments. We are all volunteers, dedicated and willing to fundraise and do what we can in order to build a safe recreational facility for our community. Our motivation is fueled by being able to name the skatepark after Alex Colson, our fallen friend and local skate legend, who taught by example the importance of inclusion, respect, and kindness.

What about noise?

The decibel level of a concrete skatepark is about 65-70 decibels. For context, a toilet flush is between 75-85 decibels, & a dishwasher is 55-70. This is much less ambient noise than a children's playground or a ball park. The noise control key is the concrete material.

What will this cost?

This will depend on location and size, but an average skatepark is about 10,000 sf, roughly the size of 1 and 1/2 tennis courts, at about \$45-\$50 sf. Our goal is to raise \$500K for the park through grass roots fundraising, donations, grants, and sponsors.

Won't the park be an eyesore?

Community skateparks are becoming routine among contemporary health-conscious towns. Progressive communities are looking over each other's shoulder to keep up with the current park trends. These parks are becoming icons of our youth and part of our cultural and recreational landscape. The construction is designed to be aesthetically pleasing, integrating nature, and becoming a customized modern monument which enhances the community. The parks are not limited to a rectangular shape as are most athletic fields, and can take on an organic, asymmetrical form.

Other popular trends have included using colored concrete and skatable art. Examples of local towns that have embraced & integrated skateparks in their communities include Westerville, Worthington, Powell, Dublin, Delaware, Olentangy, Gahanna, Grove City, Pickerington, Hilliard and Newark.

Don't all skaters do drugs?

Of course not! This is a Hollywood stereo type. Drugs are an issue of the community and certainly not exclusive to skaters. 92% of police officers in 37 states report their skatepark is an asset, & 85% report a significant decrease in crime & drugs since their park was built. The top 3 reasons for drug use is boredom, stress, and peer pressure. Studies also show activities, including skateboarding, helps improve self-esteem and minimizes youth participation in drugs and crime. An outdoor highly visible location is not the place to use drugs, bully kids, or perform any illegal activities. The park also keeps kids busy during the highest risk hours of 3-7pm.

Are Skateparks Safe?

This may come as a surprise to most, but skateboarding has less injuries per participant than football, baseball, soccer, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, cheerleading, track, lacross, hockey, & gymnastics. Out of the injuries that do occur, most involve irregular surfaces or a motor vehicle- obstacles that are not issues at a skatepark. In fact, only 5% of reported skating injuries occur at the skatepark. Skating & scooting are going to happen whether skateparks exist or not, so the best way to keep youth safe is to provide free public access to a safe, designated space to pursue their activity of choice. Historically, baseball fields were initially created so that kids wouldn't need to play in the street.

What about City Liability?

The Ohio Recreational User Immunity Statute R.C. 1533.18 encourages users of premises suitable for recreational pursuits to open their lands to public use without fear of liability. The National Parks and Recreation Association concludes that the liability exposure or participant injury are comparable or less than other typically provided public sports facilities such as soccer fields or basketball courts, and would not expose the city to unreasonable risk having such a facility.

Healthy Competition?

Currently 1/3 of U.S. kids have clinically measured anxiety which can impede their ability to enjoy or participate in competitive sports. Many parents worry their kids won't learn important life lessons without the "team" experience. Experts have concluded that as long as your child is active & has your support, they come out a winner.

A few examples of reasons some kids are NOT served by team sports

Cannot afford costs associated with the team
Not able to make the team/ skill level
Accessibility issues with organized team schedules
Team member conflicts or bullying
Overweight/ embarrassed/ low self-esteem/ size
Learning difficulty or special needs
Anxiety- (1/3 of youth) due to intense expectations, competitive environment, heightened sensitivity to mistakes, fear of failure, contingent self esteem
ADD/ADHD- paying attention in school is hard enough, plus the additional concentration required for understanding rules, coaches, peers, game strategies, spacial awareness, & dealing with complex intensified emotions
Depression- lack of energy or interest, isolation
Autism- due to social communication skills needed, coordination & sensory challenges

Benefits of Skateboarding

Physical Fitness: Youth are encouraged to get outside and be active. A skatepark within walking distance offers a fun and exciting destination. Skating is aerobic, requires coordination, balance, motorskills, flexibility, endurance, and works both large and small muscles groups. In fact, the combination of extreme physical exertion with precise muscle coordination and balance improves brain function and stimulates new cell growth. Both hemispheres of the brain are equally stimulated which in turn allows for more receptive learning.

Social- Even though skateboarding is not a team sport, it is a very social activity. Skateboarders are unique due to their inclusive and welcoming attitude towards other skaters. A skatepark will have both beginners and advanced skaters, all practicing together, cheering each other on and taking turns on the equipment. In this supportive environment, it does not matter your age, skill level, demographics, sex or orientation. You don't have to be the cool kid, you can't get cut from the team. In fact, skateboarding celebrates individualism and encourages artistic and athletic self-expression in an accepting environment. Loneliness is considered the new smoking.

Psychological- Explained best by Steve Case, "Sometimes you practice the same trick for a month or several months- and you just can't seem to get it. But you stick with it. You keep trying. You learn the value of staying with something, even when it's not easy, even when people make fun of you or don't understand you, and even when you have no one pushing you but yourself. Life is tough, and learning to push through because the payoff is worth it will help in every way." This creates a phenomenon called 'intrinsic motivation', which teaches confidence, control,

self-motivation, feelings of accomplishment, determination, goal setting, and limits. Skateboarding creates a deep cognitive engagement. The athlete will learn how to self-correct and assess what they are doing right, what they are doing wrong, keep going- and finally land it. This creates a rush of healthy natural adrenaline, feelings of pride, and a sense of accomplishment. Through dedication and personal growth, the skater learns they can do things they never thought possible.

Freedom- There are no strict practice schedules, prescribed rules, coach's orders, teammates to disappoint, or expectations to live up to. Skateboarding is completely self-taught and therefore the individual can go at their own pace, at any time they wish to participate. There are no "winners" or "losers" or competition pressure. Not to mention the physical feeling of freedom when you are gliding and maneuvering the board on your terms, at your chosen pace, in your own individual style.

Mental Health- Skating requires the athlete to be in the moment, paying attention to their environment as well as their own movements, which incorporates mindfulness. Physical activity is a great stress reliever, especially repetitive movements such as "pushing" while riding, swerving back and forth, & "pumping" the board. The sensory stimuli such as vibrations felt on the feet, wind in the face, & the sound the board makes on different obstacles are soothing and regulating. Skate Therapy Neuroscience Centers boast immaculate improvements in their youth patients that struggle with a variety of conditions including Autism, PTSD, Anxiety, Depression, ADD/ADHD, Drug and alcohol abuse, conflict, and bully victimization.

Team Sport Participation Drops as kids age

For whatever reason, 70% of kids quit their organized team sports by age 13, and 80% by age 15. This is an impressionable age in the lives of teens, where developing a habitual desire for physical recreation will be essential to a healthy future. Childhood obesity has more than tripled in the past 30 years. Kids are averaging an astronomical 6 1/2 hours a day engaging in media (tv, internet, video games). Only 20% of the U.S. population meets the minimal physical activity guidelines of 60 minutes for kids and 30 for adults, 5 times a week. By the time adulthood is reached, 1/2 of Americans have chronic health conditions such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. A recent John Hopkins University study revealed action sport participants (such as skateboarding, roller blading, biking), were 45% less likely to become overweight as an adult. Where as organized team sport participants were only 20% less likely to avoid an obese physique. Skating does not require planning or other participants which allows for year round enjoyment.

Who are our community skateboarders?

Skating has become mainstream. The fashion industry plays up a "non-conforming" image that is not accurate. Skaters are regular kids. Some also participate in team sports, boy scouts, band, theater, or other activities. Most skaters are creative, artistic, and dedicated. So dedicated in fact, they are practicing their sport whenever and wherever they can. This passionate athlete who is voluntarily seeking out recreation, is often labeled as a nuisance and outcasted, fined, or even arrested for skateboarding. This is not due to an underlying attitude problem, it's simply a reflection of an unmet recreational need, a problem that's easily solved with a skatepark. An interesting ad campaign from Nike shows joggers getting harassed by the police, stating, What if all athletes were treated the way skateboarders are treated? Our community skaters are at risk for feeling a sense of disconnect to their community due to being treated as 2nd rate citizens, feeling that their growing sport is overlooked or deemed less valuable than team based sports which have almost 40 fields in our community. These athletes are deserving of a safe place to recreate and are willing to volunteer their time & raise the money themselves. These are great kids trying to make a difference and advocating for themselves & what they believe in. This is hardly the "Skate & Destroy" dysfunctional youth image the media tries to portray, perhaps a more accurate youth portrayal is "Skate & Create".



**IS NOT
A CRIME**

Please feel free to reach out to us if you would like additional information on:

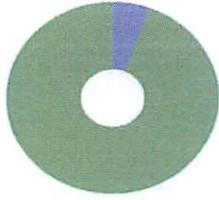
sources, volunteering, getting involved, making donations, sponsoring events or otherwise making an impact:

Facebook:
facebook.com/acskatepark

Instagram:
acskatepark

Phone:
614-395-7482 614-531-5707

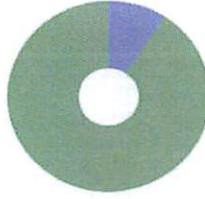
1. Do you know someone who rides a scooter, BMX bike, skateboard, in-line skates, or extreme wheelchair sports?



Skipped 0 / Answered 82

Yes	94%	83
No	6%	5

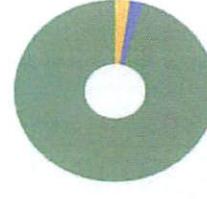
2. Have you seen kids in the community riding in the street or in pedestrian areas that may not be safe or appropriate?



Skipped 1 / Answered 87

Yes	91%	79
No	9%	8

3. Would you be in favor of a FREE community skatepark in your town?



Skipped 1 / Answered 87

Yes	95%	83
No	2%	2
I need more information	2%	2

4. Please select which benefits you believe the skatepark will bring to the community and youth



Row totals

Skipped 0 / Answered 87

Total Responses	Benefit	Yes	No
79	Physical activity	96%	4%
79	Social interaction and	97%	3%
79	Self-esteem (confidence)	96%	4%
78	Decrease in youth drug and	90%	10%
77	Decrease in youth crime	94%	6%

77	Decrease in youth crime	94%	72	6%
78	Decrease in youth unemployment	79%	62	21%
79	Safe place for wheelchair sport	97%	77	3%
79	Increase creativity	97%	77	3%
79	Problem solving skills and self	96%	76	3%
78	Artistic landmark in the	97%	76	3%
77	Community asset	95%	73	3%
78	Economic growth tourism	94%	74	3%
79	Increase in focus and	92%	72	8%
78	Gets kids outside more	97%	76	3%
78	Fights childhood obesity	94%	74	3%
78	Stress relief and self-soothing	97%	76	3%
78	Youth engagement in	96%	75	4%
77	Additional recreational	97%	75	3%
78	Anxiety free zone with no	96%	75	4%

78	Economic growth tourism	95%	74	3%
78	Increase in focus and	92%	72	8%
78	Gets kids outside more	97%	76	3%
78	Fights childhood obesity	95%	74	3%
78	Stress relief and self-soothing	97%	76	3%
78	Youth engagement in	96%	75	4%
77	Additional recreational	97%	75	3%
78	Anxiety free zone with no	96%	75	4%

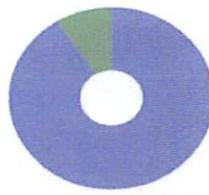
5. I have visited a skatepark in the past 5 years (as a participant or spectator)



Skipped 7 / Answered 81

Yes	85%	69
No	15%	12

6. Do you have any concerns about building a community skatepark?



Skipped 6 / Answered 82

Yes	9%	7
No - I think it's a great idea	91%	73

Survey Conducted through 2 instagram paid advertising and 1 facebook paid advertising, targeting residents within 3 miles of Market Street in New Albany.

88 participants took the survey

2744.01 Political subdivision tort liability definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Emergency call" means a call to duty, including, but not limited to, communications from citizens, police dispatches, and personal observations by peace officers of inherently dangerous situations that demand an immediate response on the part of a peace officer.

(B) "Employee" means an officer, agent, employee, or servant, whether or not compensated or full-time or part-time, who is authorized to act and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, employee's, or servant's employment for a political subdivision. "Employee" does not include an independent contractor and does not include any individual engaged by a school district pursuant to section [3319.301](#) of the Revised Code. "Employee" includes any elected or appointed official of a political subdivision. "Employee" also includes a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a criminal offense and who has been sentenced to perform community service work in a political subdivision whether pursuant to section [2951.02](#) of the Revised Code or otherwise, and a child who is found to be a delinquent child and who is ordered by a juvenile court pursuant to section [2152.19](#) or [2152.20](#) of the Revised Code to perform community service or community work in a political subdivision.

(C)

(1) "Governmental function" means a function of a political subdivision that is specified in division (C)(2) of this section or that satisfies any of the following:

(a) A function that is imposed upon the state as an obligation of sovereignty and that is performed by a political subdivision voluntarily or pursuant to legislative requirement;

(b) A function that is for the common good of all citizens of the state;

(c) A function that promotes or preserves the public peace, health, safety, or welfare; that involves activities that are not engaged in or not customarily engaged in by nongovernmental persons; and that is not specified in division (G)(2) of this section as a proprietary function.

(2) A "governmental function" includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) The provision or nonprovision of police, fire, emergency medical, ambulance, and rescue services or protection;

(b) The power to preserve the peace; to prevent and suppress riots, disturbances, and disorderly assemblages; to prevent, mitigate, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous and extremely hazardous substances as defined in section [3750.01](#) of the Revised Code; and to protect persons and property;

(c) The provision of a system of public education;

(d) The provision of a free public library system;

(e) The regulation of the use of, and the maintenance and repair of, roads, highways, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, aqueducts, viaducts, and public grounds;

(f) Judicial, quasi-judicial, prosecutorial, legislative, and quasi-legislative functions;

(g) The construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation, maintenance, and operation of buildings that are

used in connection with the performance of a governmental function, including, but not limited to, off buildings and courthouses;

(h) The design, construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, maintenance, and operation of jails, places of juvenile detention, workhouses, or any other detention facility, as defined in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code;

(i) The enforcement or nonperformance of any law;

(j) The regulation of traffic, and the erection or nonerection of traffic signs, signals, or control devices;

(k) The collection and disposal of solid wastes, as defined in section 3734.01 of the Revised Code, including, but not limited to, the operation of solid waste disposal facilities, as "facilities" is defined in that section, and the collection and management of hazardous waste generated by households. As used in division (C)(2)(k) of this section, "hazardous waste generated by households" means solid waste originally generated by individual households that is listed specifically as hazardous waste in or exhibits one or more characteristics of hazardous waste as defined by rules adopted under section 3734.12 of the Revised Code, but that is excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste by those rules.

(l) The provision or nonprovision, planning or design, construction, or reconstruction of a public improvement, including, but not limited to, a sewer system;

(m) The operation of a job and family services department or agency, including, but not limited to, the provision of assistance to aged and infirm persons and to persons who are indigent;

(n) The operation of a health board, department, or agency, including, but not limited to, any statutorily required or permissive program for the provision of immunizations or other inoculations to all or some members of the public, provided that a "governmental function" does not include the supply, manufacture, distribution, or development of any drug or vaccine employed in any such immunization or inoculation program by any supplier, manufacturer, distributor, or developer of the drug or vaccine;

(o) The operation of mental health facilities, developmental disabilities facilities, alcohol treatment and control centers, and children's homes or agencies;

(p) The provision or nonprovision of inspection services of all types, including, but not limited to, inspections in connection with building, zoning, sanitation, fire, plumbing, and electrical codes, and the taking of actions in connection with those types of codes, including, but not limited to, the approval of plans for the construction of buildings or structures and the issuance or revocation of building permits or stop work orders in connection with buildings or structures;

(q) Urban renewal projects and the elimination of slum conditions, including the performance of any activity that a county land reutilization corporation is authorized to perform under Chapter 1724. or 5722. of the Revised Code;

(r) Flood control measures;

(s) The design, construction, reconstruction, renovation, operation, care, repair, and maintenance of a township cemetery;

(t) The issuance of revenue obligations under section 140.06 of the Revised Code;

(u) The design, construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, maintenance, and operation of any school

athletic facility, school auditorium, or gymnasium or any recreational area or facility, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(i) A park, playground, or playfield;

(ii) An indoor recreational facility;

(iii) A zoo or zoological park;

(iv) A bath, swimming pool, pond, water park, wading pool, wave pool, water slide, or other type of aquatic facility;

(v) A golf course;

(vi) A bicycle motocross facility or other type of recreational area or facility in which bicycling, skating, skate boarding, or scooter riding is engaged;

(vii) A rope course or climbing walls;

(viii) An all-purpose vehicle facility in which all-purpose vehicles, as defined in section [4519.01](#) of the Revised Code, are contained, maintained, or operated for recreational activities.

(v) The provision of public defender services by a county or joint county public defender's office pursuant to Chapter 120. of the Revised Code;

(w)

(i) At any time before regulations prescribed pursuant to 49 U.S.C.A 20153 become effective, the designation, establishment, design, construction, implementation, operation, repair, or maintenance of a public road rail crossing in a zone within a municipal corporation in which, by ordinance, the legislative authority of the municipal corporation regulates the sounding of locomotive horns, whistles, or bells;

(ii) On and after the effective date of regulations prescribed pursuant to 49 U.S.C.A. 20153, the designation, establishment, design, construction, implementation, operation, repair, or maintenance of a public road rail crossing in such a zone or of a supplementary safety measure, as defined in 49 U.S.C.A 20153, at or for a public road rail crossing, if and to the extent that the public road rail crossing is excepted, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section, from the requirement of the regulations prescribed under subsection (b) of that section.

(x) A function that the general assembly mandates a political subdivision to perform.

(D) "Law" means any provision of the constitution, statutes, or rules of the United States or of this state; provisions of charters, ordinances, resolutions, and rules of political subdivisions; and written policies adopted by boards of education. When used in connection with the "common law," this definition does not apply.

(E) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in section [4511.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(F) "Political subdivision" or "subdivision" means a municipal corporation, township, county, school district, or other body corporate and politic responsible for governmental activities in a geographic area smaller than that of the state. "Political subdivision" includes, but is not limited to, a county hospital commission appointed under section [339.14](#) of the Revised Code, board of hospital commissioners appointed for a municipal hospital under section [749.04](#) of the Revised Code, board of hospital trustees appointed for a

municipal hospital under section 749.22 of the Revised Code, regional planning commission created pursuant to section 713.21 of the Revised Code, county planning commission created pursuant to section 713.22 of the Revised Code, joint planning council created pursuant to section 713.231 of the Revised Code, interstate regional planning commission created pursuant to section 713.30 of the Revised Code, port authority created pursuant to section 4582.02 or 4582.26 of the Revised Code or in existence on December 16, 1964, regional council established by political subdivisions pursuant to Chapter 167. of the Revised Code, emergency planning district and joint emergency planning district designated under section 3750.03 of the Revised Code, joint emergency medical services district created pursuant to section 307.052 of the Revised Code, fire and ambulance district created pursuant to section 505.375 of the Revised Code, joint interstate emergency planning district established by an agreement entered into under that section, county solid waste management district and joint solid waste management district established under section 343.01 or 343.012 of the Revised Code, community school established under Chapter 3314. of the Revised Code, county land reutilization corporation organized under Chapter 1724. of the Revised Code, the county or counties served by a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program established and operated under sections 2301.51 to 2301.58 of the Revised Code, a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program that is so established and operated, and the facility governing board of a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program that is so established and operated.

(G)

(1) "Proprietary function" means a function of a political subdivision that is specified in division (G)(2) of this section or that satisfies both of the following:

(a) The function is not one described in division (C)(1)(a) or (b) of this section and is not one specified in division (C)(2) of this section;

(b) The function is one that promotes or preserves the public peace, health, safety, or welfare and that involves activities that are customarily engaged in by nongovernmental persons.

(2) A "proprietary function" includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) The operation of a hospital by one or more political subdivisions;

(b) The design, construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, maintenance, and operation of a public cemetery other than a township cemetery;

(c) The establishment, maintenance, and operation of a utility, including, but not limited to, a light, gas, power, or heat plant, a railroad, a busline or other transit company, an airport, and a municipal corporation water supply system;

(d) The maintenance, destruction, operation, and upkeep of a sewer system;

(e) The operation and control of a public stadium, auditorium, civic or social center, exhibition hall, arts and crafts center, band or orchestra, or off-street parking facility.

(H) "Public roads" means public roads, highways, streets, avenues, alleys, and bridges within a political subdivision. "Public roads" does not include berms, shoulders, rights-of-way, or traffic control devices unless the traffic control devices are mandated by the Ohio manual of uniform traffic control devices.

(I) "State" means the state of Ohio, including, but not limited to, the general assembly, the supreme court,

2744.02 Governmental functions and proprietary functions of political subdivisions.

(A)

(1) For the purposes of this chapter, the functions of political subdivisions are hereby classified as governmental functions and proprietary functions. Except as provided in division (B) of this section, a political subdivision is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused by any act or omission of the political subdivision or an employee of the political subdivision in connection with a governmental or proprietary function.

(2) The defenses and immunities conferred under this chapter apply in connection with all governmental and proprietary functions performed by a political subdivision and its employees, whether performed on behalf of that political subdivision or on behalf of another political subdivision.

(3) Subject to statutory limitations upon their monetary jurisdiction, the courts of common pleas, the municipal courts, and the county courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine civil actions governed by or brought pursuant to this chapter.

(B) Subject to sections 2744.03 and 2744.05 of the Revised Code, a political subdivision is liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused by an act or omission of the political subdivision or of any of its employees in connection with a governmental or proprietary function, as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, political subdivisions are liable for injury, death, or loss to person or property caused by the negligent operation of any motor vehicle by their employees when the employees are engaged within the scope of their employment and authority. The following are full defenses to that liability:

(a) A member of a municipal corporation police department or any other police agency was operating a motor vehicle while responding to an emergency call and the operation of the vehicle did not constitute willful or wanton misconduct;

(b) A member of a municipal corporation fire department or any other firefighting agency was operating a motor vehicle while engaged in duty at a fire, proceeding toward a place where a fire is in progress or is believed to be in progress, or answering any other emergency alarm and the operation of the vehicle did not constitute willful or wanton misconduct;

(c) A member of an emergency medical service owned or operated by a political subdivision was operating a motor vehicle while responding to or completing a call for emergency medical care or treatment, the member was holding a valid commercial driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4506. or a driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code, the operation of the vehicle did not constitute willful or wanton misconduct, and the operation complies with the precautions of section 4511.03 of the Revised Code.

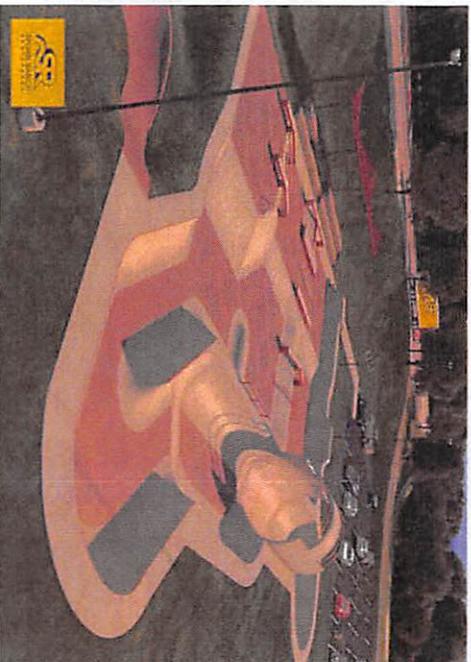
(2) Except as otherwise provided in sections 3314.07 and 3746.24 of the Revised Code, political subdivisions are liable for injury, death, or loss to person or property caused by the negligent performance of acts by their employees with respect to proprietary functions of the political subdivisions.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in section 3746.24 of the Revised Code, political subdivisions are liable for

Spohn Ranch built two parks in Ohio

Newark

- Cost \$800,000
- 18,000 sq ft



Dublin

- Cost \$650,000
- 15,000 sq ft





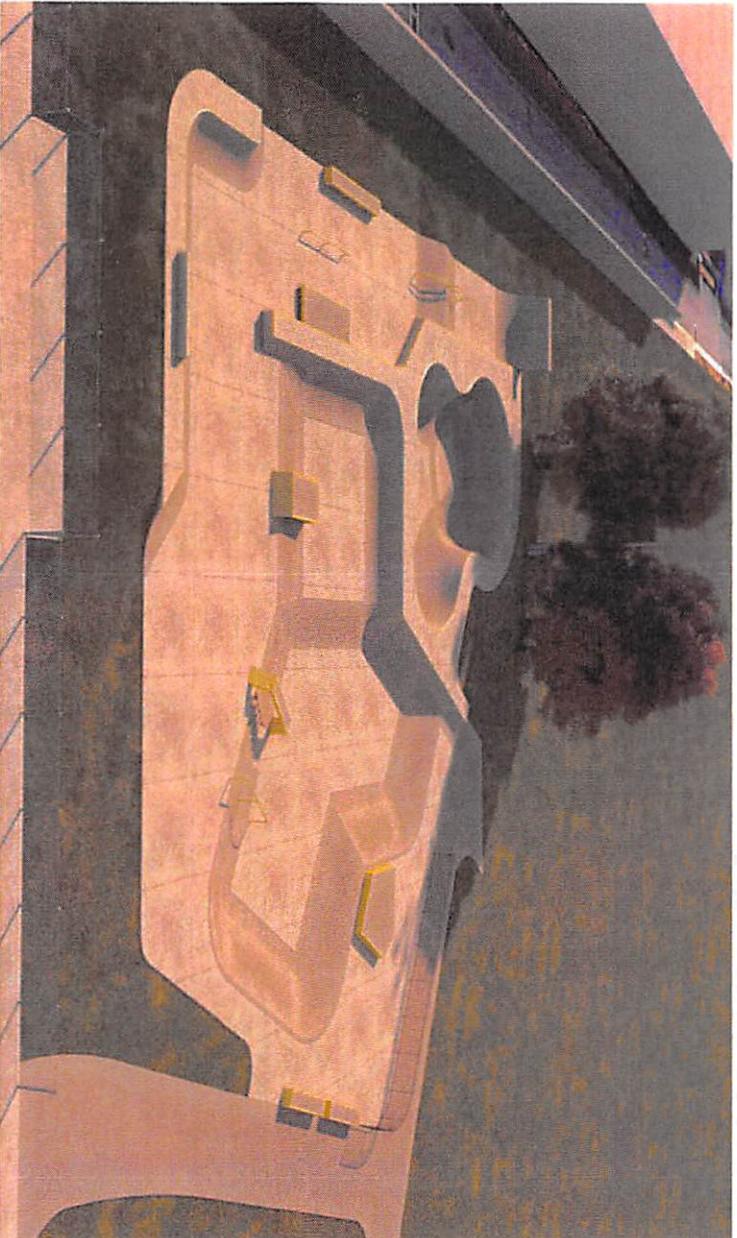
SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR112-01



SPOHN RANCH
SKATE PARKS

Cost: \$600,000

Size: 14,000 sq ft

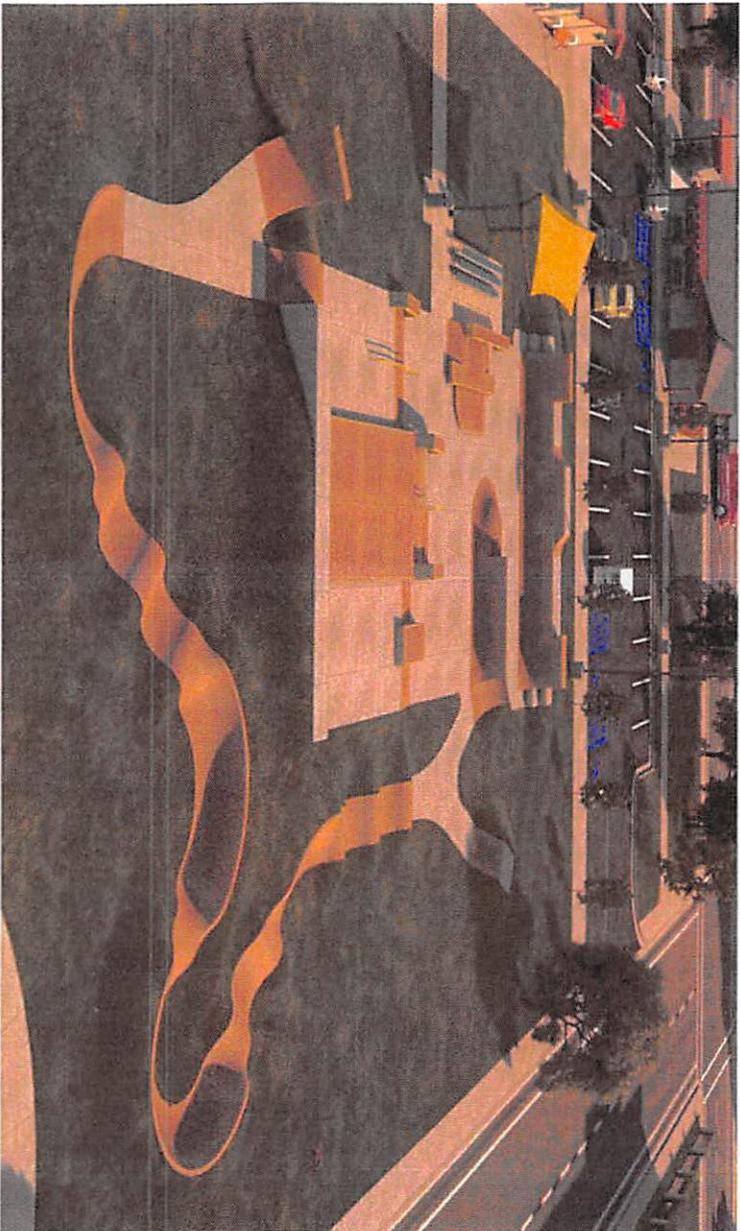


SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR 100-01

 SPOHN RANCH
SKATEPARKS

Cost: \$475,000

Size: 10,000 sq ft



SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR102-01

 SPOHN RANCH
S K A T E P A R K S

Cost: \$350,000

Size: 7,000 sq ft

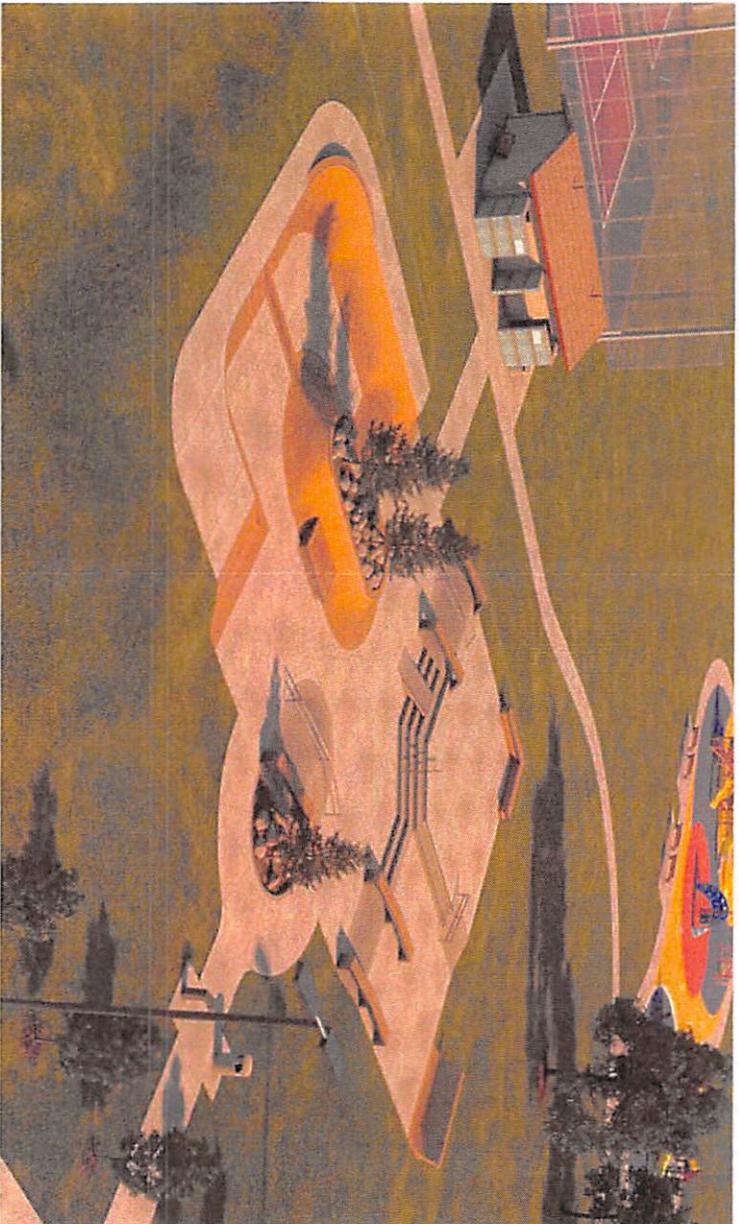


SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR-081-01



Cost: \$350,000

Size: 7,000 sq ft

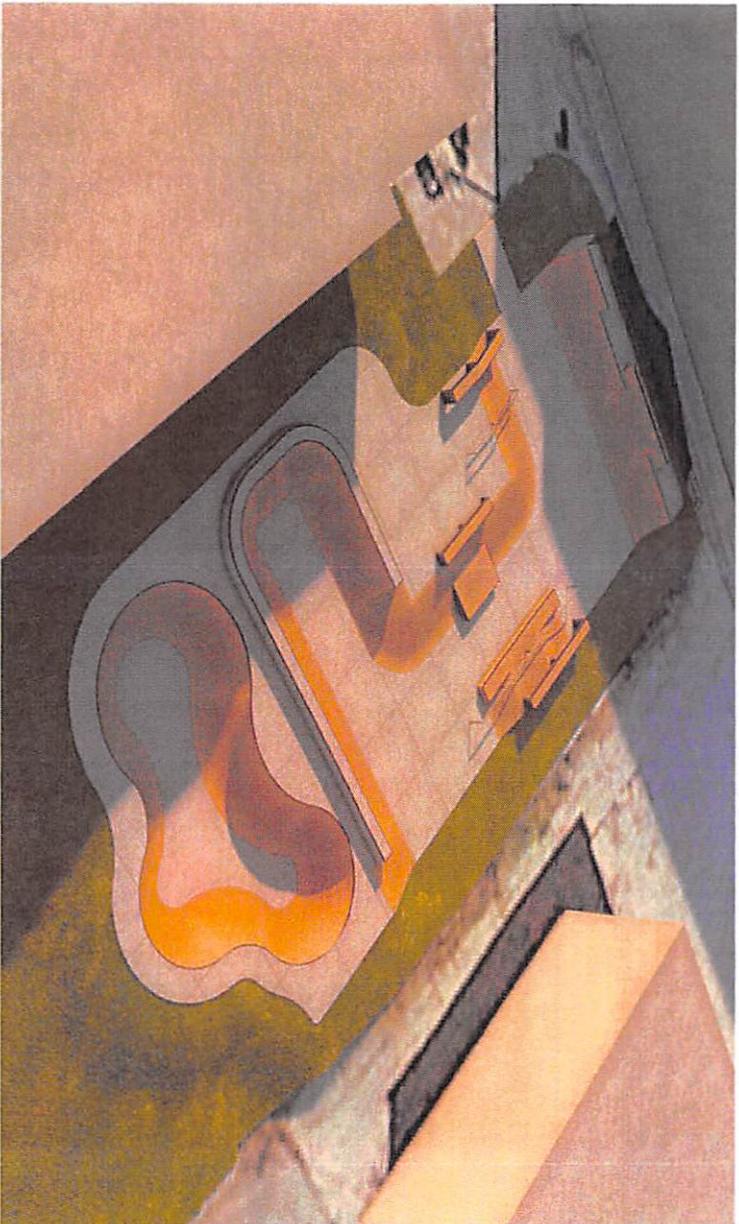


SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR103-02

SR SPOHN RANCH
SKATEPARKS

Cost: \$300,000

Size: 7,000 sq ft

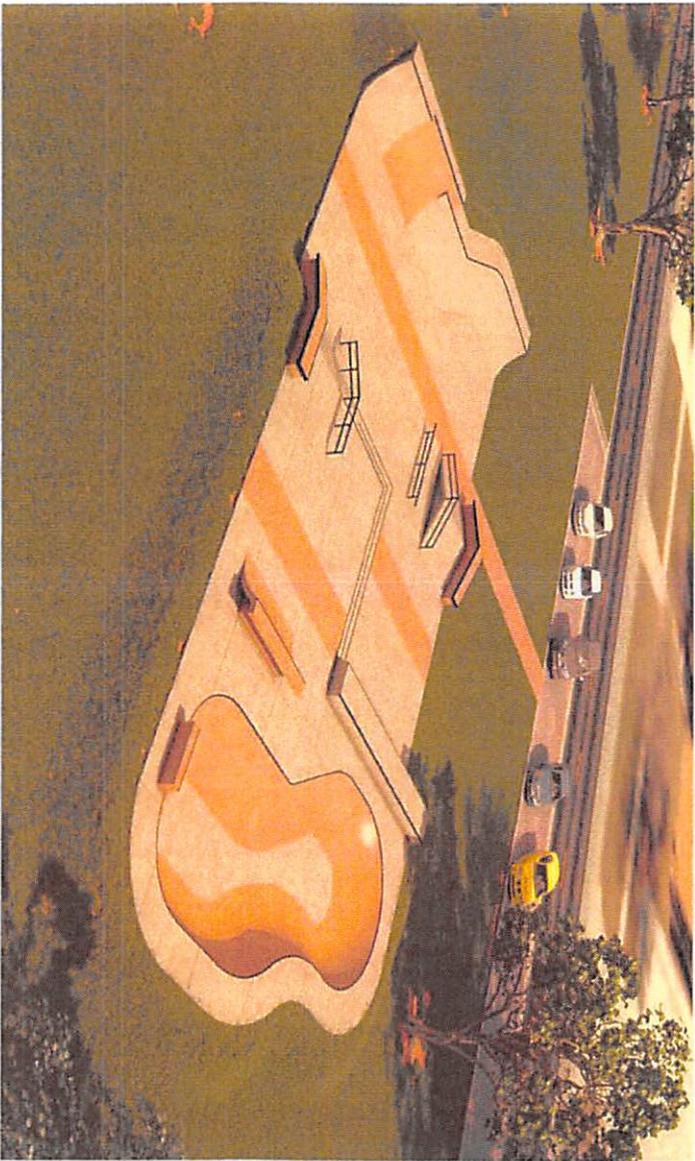


SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR105-02

 SPOHN RANCH
SKATEPARKS

Cost: \$300,000

Size: 7,000 sq ft



SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR-061-01



Cost: \$230,000

Size: 5,000 sq ft



SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR-030-01



Cost: \$200,000

Size: 5,000 sq ft



SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR-094-01



Cost: \$160,000

Size: 3,500 sq ft

Cost is a rough estimate

Includes:

- Design
- Engineering
- Demolition
- Earthwork
- Drainage
- Concrete
- Steel

Not included:

- Landscaping
- Site amenities (lighting).
- Spectator seating

COPYRIGHT 2018 ©



Cost: \$150,000

Size: 3,500 sq ft

SAMPLE SKATEPARK CONCEPT DESIGN - SR 092-02



City of New Albany
2013-2020 Grant Program History

<u>HOTEL TAX REVENUE</u>	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual (10/31)	2019 Projected	2020 Proposed
General Fund	\$ 72,671	\$ 168,686	\$ 184,065	\$ 258,630	\$ 328,232	\$ 343,522	\$ 353,670	\$ 330,000	\$ 380,000
Incentives Available	-	(86,471)	(120,624)	(116,375)	(87,106)	(78,881)	(74,780)	(90,000)	(90,000)
	72,671	82,215	63,441	142,255	241,126	264,641	278,890	240,000	290,000

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grants Budget (Including CEB)	97,000	126,000	104,000	89,000	104,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Community Events Board - General	20,000	20,000	28,000	32,300	48,800	40,000	50,928	50,000
Community Events Board - "In-Kind"****	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	14,000	15,000
Community Events Board - Oktoberfest	-	-	22,505	-	-	-	45,000	-
Other Grants - Disbursements	55,000	68,000	55,000	33,156	38,000	37,683	51,294	110,000
Other Grants - "In Kind Services"****	-	-	-	21,344	16,500	25,493	34,000	-
Total Actual	75,000	88,000	105,505	86,800	103,300	118,176	195,222	175,000
Grants Remaining Balance	22,000	38,000	(1,505)	2,200	700	56,824	(20,222)	-

***In 2018 and 2019, we are moving toward tracking "In-Kind" services (ie police, service, permits, etc) within our financial software. In 2020, we hope to have the full cost captured of this program including these costs.

CEB - General Funding has included the Independence Day Celebration and the Spring Celebration in the past.

2015 - Additional funding for Oktoberfest (\$1,505) was taken from council discretionary

2019 - Negative remaining balance due to \$45,000 Oktoberfest funding. Appropriations need not be adjusted due to additional funding remaining in miscellaneous for Rose Run lighting/Grand Opening.

City Council - General Fund

	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 YTD (9/30/2019)	2019 Amended	2020 Proposed	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Salaries & Wages	\$ 136,603	\$ 135,860	\$ 143,951	\$ 151,569	\$ 123,497	\$ 167,869	\$ 175,579	4.59%
Pensions	17,625	18,911	20,981	21,661	16,696	23,502	24,581	4.59%
Benefits	2,609	22,630	13,562	14,787	12,662	15,173	14,414	-5.00%
Professional Development	1,386	831	645	1,165	1,567	2,000	7,000	250.00%
Total Personal Services	158,223	178,231	179,139	189,182	154,422	208,544	221,574	6.25%
Materials & Supplies	1,074	1,395	1,122	750	1,250	1,750	1,750	0.00%
Consulting & Contract Services	39,340	13,000	10,000	8,275	3,000	10,000	10,000	0.00%
Payment for Services	1,308	2,473	2,930	2,885	2,890	51,500	51,500	0.00%
Miscellaneous	164,372	142,478	211,437	247,900	245,878	462,000	462,000	0.00%
Total Operating & Contractual Service:	206,093	159,345	225,489	259,810	253,018	525,250	525,250	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 364,316	\$ 337,577	\$ 404,628	\$ 448,993	\$ 407,440	\$ 733,794	\$ 746,824	1.78%

Account Type	Organization	Object	Project	Detail Type	Year	Line	Quantity	Amount	Description
E	1017000	5181		A	2020			\$2,500.00	Travel
E	1017000	5183		A	2020			\$2,500.00	Training & Meeting Registration
E	1017000	5184		A	2020			\$2,000.00	Dues & Memberships
E	1017000	5311		A	2020			\$750.00	Office Materials & Supplies
E	1017000	5319		A	2020			\$1,000.00	Other Materials & Supplies
E	1017000	5379		A	2020	10	1	\$5,000.00	Codification
E	1017000	5379		A	2020	20	1	\$5,000.00	Council contractual services
E	1017000	5381		A	2020			\$1,500.00	Advertising - Public Notification
E	1017000	5389		A	2020	10	1	\$50,000.00	Rose Run grand opening event
E	1017000	5393		A	2020	10	1	\$20,000.00	MCCOY Maintenance Agreement
E	1017000	5393		A	2020	20	1	\$45,000.00	MCCOY - Capital Maintenance (\$41,656)
E	1017000	5393		A	2020	30	1	\$21,000.00	Healthy New Albany - Senior Programming - Same as 2019
E	1017000	5394		A	2020	10	1	\$175,000.00	Grants & Donations including CEB/Oktobertfest
E	1017000	5399		A	2020	10	1	\$35,000.00	July 4th Fireworks
E	1017000	5399		A	2020	20	1	\$15,000.00	Council Discretionary - Taste of New Albany table (for example).
E	1017000	5399		A	2020	30	1	\$150,000.00	Holiday lights - Rose Run
E	1017000	5399		A	2020	40	1	\$1,000.00	Mayor Discretionary

Updated 11/18/19

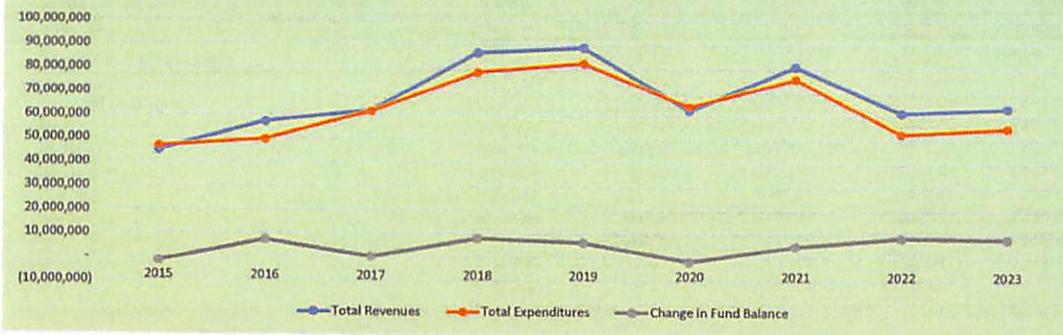
City of New Albany, Ohio

2020 Proposed Annual Budget

Consolidated Presentation - All Funds

Consolidated Presentation - All Funds										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected	
Income Tax	\$ 28,616,705	\$ 29,996,554	\$ 30,535,056	\$ 35,282,485	\$ 36,109,000	\$ 38,386,000	\$ 39,537,580	\$ 40,723,707	\$ 41,945,419	
Real Property Tax	961,579	1,027,666	1,025,024	1,104,921	1,205,000	1,237,262	1,262,007	1,287,247	1,312,992	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	4,192,305	4,701,222	6,858,525	7,220,516	8,128,832	7,720,000	7,795,950	7,872,660	7,950,136	
Rollback & Homestead	447,400	489,485	580,991	638,047	660,564	665,800	673,721	681,746	689,878	
Local Government Fund	51,193	41,509	40,315	38,320	38,000	44,000	43,560	43,124	42,693	
Funds from NACA/NAECA	563,230	9,290,393	15,917,696	4,533,343	3,502,768	3,874,884	14,292,000	4,172,000	4,647,000	
Gas Tax & Motor Vehicle License Tax	474,720	509,991	542,255	525,118	775,700	750,000	772,500	795,675	819,545	
Estate Tax	39,858	-	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Federal & State Grants	2,009,861	1,218,515	2,045,823	4,591,145	1,700,500	2,591,000	292,230	43,497	44,802	
Licenses & Permits	546,685	457,687	594,621	512,132	550,000	550,000	555,500	561,055	566,666	
Charges for Services	1,339,775	682,454	641,323	715,159	2,098,000	583,000	596,470	610,304	624,512	
Fines & Forfeitures	116,520	95,837	145,237	125,789	116,300	127,000	128,380	129,777	131,192	
Interest Income	234,214	360,820	583,066	1,444,099	2,204,415	1,593,000	1,628,790	1,665,534	1,703,259	
Other Revenue	5,237,873	1,893,949	2,491,785	4,158,811	2,485,100	2,766,100	2,824,001	2,883,388	2,944,304	
Total Operating Revenue	44,831,919	50,766,082	62,002,810	60,889,886	59,574,179	60,888,046	70,402,689	61,469,715	63,422,398	
Debt Proceeds	-	6,299,167	-	25,661,649	29,265,648	1,600,000	10,750,000	-	-	
Total Other Resources	-	6,299,167	-	25,661,649	29,265,648	1,600,000	10,750,000	-	-	
Total Revenues	44,831,919	57,065,249	62,002,810	86,551,535	88,839,827	62,488,046	81,152,689	61,469,715	63,422,398	

Consolidated Revenues, Expenditures, and change in Fund Balance



2020 Other Revenue:	
General Fund	\$ 1,254,100
Safety Town Fund	10,000
Hotel Excise Tax Fund	127,000
Healthy New Albany Fund	1,375,000
Total	\$ 2,766,100

City of New Albany, Ohio

2020 Proposed Annual Budget

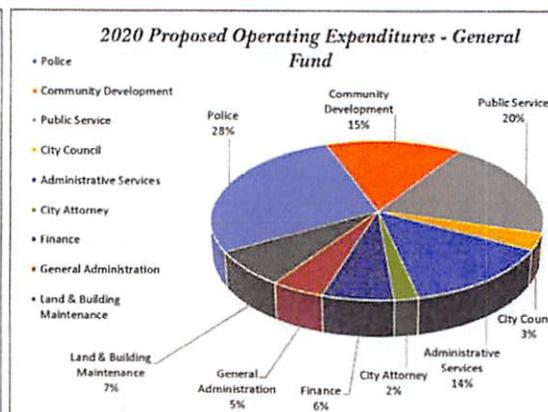
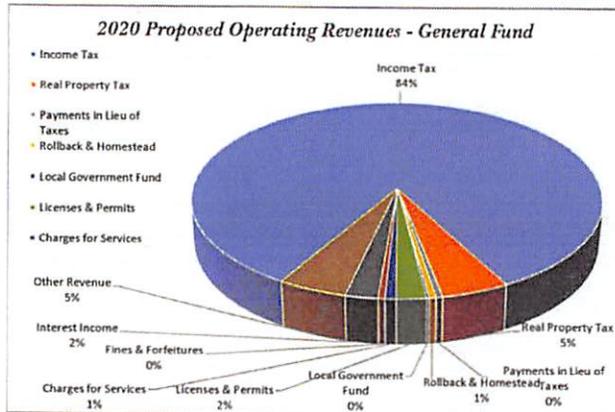
Consolidated Presentation - All Funds

Consolidated Presentation - All Funds (continued)									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected
Police	3,447,273	3,559,737	3,911,590	4,179,206	5,087,010	5,914,273	6,074,598	6,241,857	6,413,722
Community Development	2,650,532	2,415,018	2,557,168	2,561,004	3,114,190	3,148,947	3,235,543	3,324,521	3,415,945
Economic Development	11,454,684	12,390,408	11,537,136	12,970,318	14,776,562	13,889,962	14,330,372	14,686,507	15,049,664
Public Service	3,864,694	4,502,877	3,038,645	3,684,730	4,242,362	4,558,000	4,684,145	4,813,783	4,947,011
City Council	364,316	337,577	404,628	448,993	733,794	746,824	761,761	776,996	792,536
Administrative Services	1,768,225	1,467,950	1,715,158	1,997,442	2,581,370	2,878,908	2,954,399	3,035,562	3,118,958
City Attorney	356,913	236,783	284,487	281,376	400,000	448,300	460,628	473,296	486,311
Finance	2,973,380	968,551	1,924,719	1,106,574	1,465,867	1,425,459	1,464,912	1,505,457	1,547,125
General Administration	1,605,596	1,901,410	2,839,555	4,684,119	5,164,320	4,296,105	4,358,712	4,474,567	4,593,765
Land & Building Maintenance	1,135,706	1,214,827	1,255,726	1,503,993	1,811,180	2,447,690	2,517,301	2,588,896	2,662,531
Total Operating Expenditures	29,621,319	28,995,136	29,468,812	33,417,755	39,376,655	39,754,467	40,842,371	41,921,441	43,027,567
<i>Net operating rev over(under) operating exp</i>	<i>15,210,600</i>	<i>21,770,946</i>	<i>32,533,998</i>	<i>27,472,131</i>	<i>20,197,524</i>	<i>21,133,579</i>	<i>29,560,319</i>	<i>19,548,274</i>	<i>20,394,830</i>
<i>Operating expenditures as a percent of revenues</i>	<i>66.07%</i>	<i>57.12%</i>	<i>47.53%</i>	<i>54.88%</i>	<i>66.10%</i>	<i>65.29%</i>	<i>58.01%</i>	<i>68.20%</i>	<i>67.84%</i>
Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment	967,227	990,166	1,600,856	610,393	556,600	1,262,478	749,053	779,451	688,697
Land & Buildings	809,407	30,777	101,869	18,421,872	3,363,440	5,576,500	10,195,000	150,000	1,825,000
Infrastructure	10,796,788	8,060,047	26,839,432	21,961,810	33,990,000	12,235,000	18,810,000	4,410,000	4,135,000
Total Capital Expenditures	12,573,422	9,080,990	28,542,157	40,994,075	37,910,040	19,073,978	29,754,053	5,339,451	6,648,697
Principal & Interest Payments	4,445,359	11,596,607	3,801,081	4,040,469	5,100,735	5,284,163	5,466,083	5,457,037	5,471,567
Cost of Issuance	-	42,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service Expenditures	4,445,359	11,639,107	3,801,081	4,040,469	5,100,735	5,284,163	5,466,083	5,457,037	5,471,567
Total Expenditures	46,640,100	49,715,233	61,812,050	78,452,299	82,387,430	64,112,608	76,062,507	52,717,928	55,147,831
<i>Excess (def) of revenues over expenditures</i>	<i>(1,808,182)</i>	<i>7,350,016</i>	<i>190,760</i>	<i>8,099,237</i>	<i>6,452,397</i>	<i>(1,624,562)</i>	<i>5,090,182</i>	<i>8,751,787</i>	<i>8,274,567</i>
Fund balances at beginning of year	30,180,138	33,685,028	45,431,151	46,659,976	55,945,134	62,397,531	60,772,969	65,863,151	74,614,938
Lapsed Encumbrances	5,313,072	4,396,106	1,038,065	1,185,922	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 33,685,028	\$ 45,431,151	\$ 46,659,976	\$ 55,945,134	\$ 62,397,531	\$ 60,772,969	\$ 65,863,151	\$ 74,614,938	\$ 82,889,505
Breakdown of Fund Balance:									
Operations:									
General (65% Reserve & Severance Liability)	9,248,774	9,309,696	9,822,809	11,371,720	13,690,018	14,560,847	14,934,100	15,317,545	15,711,460
General (Unreserved)	4,142,464	3,921,278	7,605,080	4,569,093	2,592,389	4,762,580	7,395,207	9,995,505	12,744,356
Restricted	1,656,243	1,316,503	2,228,085	4,334,663	2,865,245	2,638,507	2,714,330	2,818,855	3,056,126
Economic Opportunity Zone	933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operations fund balance	15,048,414	14,547,477	19,655,974	20,275,476	19,147,651	21,961,935	25,043,637	28,131,905	31,511,941
Capital & Development:									
Capital Improvement	12,449,705	16,573,607	13,071,648	9,984,051	18,819,186	15,566,454	13,732,674	15,380,680	16,265,177
Tax Increment Financing - Residential	1,808,861	1,726,936	3,304,984	4,786,691	7,044,760	8,841,414	10,004,910	11,183,577	12,356,706
Tax Increment Financing - Commercial	1,366,323	2,085,635	3,298,486	3,279,811	2,127,634	1,359,610	2,577,173	3,778,933	4,863,239
Other Capital & Related	3,011,726	10,497,495	7,328,883	17,619,104	15,258,299	13,043,554	14,504,755	16,139,841	17,892,439
Total Capital & Development fund balance	18,636,614	30,883,674	27,004,001	35,669,658	43,249,880	38,811,032	40,819,512	46,483,031	51,377,561

Updated 11/18/19

City of New Albany, Ohio
 2020 Proposed Annual Budget
 Fund Summaries - Operations - General

General Fund									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected
Income Tax	\$ 15,554,984	\$ 15,739,673	\$ 16,957,190	\$ 19,888,263	\$ 20,250,000	\$ 21,988,000	\$ 22,647,640	\$ 23,327,069	\$ 24,026,881
Real Property Tax	961,579	1,027,666	1,025,024	1,104,921	1,205,000	1,237,262	1,262,007	1,287,247	1,312,992
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-	-	-	-	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Rollback & Homestead	117,676	118,880	116,808	125,745	126,258	126,300	128,826	131,403	134,031
Local Government Fund	51,193	41,509	40,315	38,320	38,000	44,000	43,560	43,124	42,693
Estate Tax	39,858	-	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal & State Grants	-	3,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	546,685	457,687	594,621	512,132	550,000	550,000	555,500	561,055	566,666
Charges for Services	211,882	171,685	247,812	174,044	176,000	201,000	203,010	205,040	207,091
Fines & Forfeitures	110,205	91,126	138,419	119,536	110,000	120,000	121,200	122,412	123,636
Interest Income	80,466	137,700	214,976	376,822	600,000	600,000	606,000	612,060	618,181
Other Revenue	833,931	774,930	844,446	1,317,085	1,255,100	1,254,100	1,266,641	1,279,307	1,292,100
Total Operating Revenue	18,508,459	18,564,375	20,180,704	23,656,869	24,435,358	26,245,662	26,959,384	27,693,718	28,449,271
<i>Operating Revenue Increase/Decrease over PY</i>		0.30%	8.71%	17.23%	3.29%	7.41%	2.72%	2.72%	2.73%
Advance In	48,059	85,000	-	1,000,000	-	275,000	-	-	-
Total Other Resources	48,059	85,000	-	1,000,000	-	275,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	18,556,518	18,649,375	20,180,704	24,656,869	24,435,358	26,520,662	26,959,384	27,693,718	28,449,271



2020 Other Revenue:	
Hotel Excise Tax	\$ 380,000
Franchise Fees	130,000
Public Utility IT	40,000
Cell Tower Lease	10,000
Property Rental	44,000
Liq/Beer Permits	15,000
Sale of Assets	25,000
Reimbursements	600,000
Other	10,100
Total	\$ 1,254,100

City of New Albany, Ohio

2020 Proposed Annual Budget

Fund Summaries - Operations - General

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected
Police	3,400,988	3,505,528	3,820,512	4,153,568	4,992,560	5,819,723	5,979,765	6,144,209	6,313,175
Community Development	2,650,532	2,415,018	2,557,168	2,557,168	2,561,004	3,114,190	3,148,947	3,295,543	3,415,945
Public Service	2,781,538	2,689,961	2,722,982	3,393,731	3,881,612	4,238,000	4,354,545	4,474,205	4,597,338
City Council	364,316	337,577	404,628	448,993	733,794	746,824	761,761	776,996	792,536
Administrative Services	1,707,625	1,466,750	1,709,558	1,996,667	2,574,870	2,872,408	2,951,399	3,032,562	3,115,958
City Attorney	356,913	236,783	284,487	281,376	400,000	448,300	460,628	473,296	486,311
Finance	773,702	880,392	916,454	1,010,628	1,364,867	1,324,459	1,360,882	1,398,306	1,436,759
General Administration	392,743	565,036	529,355	673,236	947,529	958,605	984,967	1,012,053	1,039,885
Land & Building Maintenance	692,066	790,923	870,238	1,044,018	1,351,180	1,527,690	1,569,701	1,612,868	1,657,222
Total Operating Expenditures	13,180,422	12,887,965	13,815,382	15,563,221	19,360,602	21,084,955	21,659,191	22,249,105	22,855,128
<i>Operating Expenditures Increase/Decrease over PY</i>		<i>-2.22%</i>	<i>7.20%</i>	<i>12.65%</i>	<i>24.40%</i>	<i>8.91%</i>	<i>2.72%</i>	<i>2.72%</i>	<i>2.72%</i>
Net operating rev over(under) operating exp	\$ 5,328,037	\$ 5,676,409	\$ 6,365,322	\$ 8,093,648	\$ 5,074,756	\$ 5,160,707	\$ 5,300,194	\$ 5,444,613	\$ 5,594,143
<i>Operating expenditures as a percent of revenues</i>	<i>71.21%</i>	<i>69.42%</i>	<i>68.46%</i>	<i>65.79%</i>	<i>79.23%</i>	<i>80.34%</i>	<i>80.34%</i>	<i>80.34%</i>	<i>80.34%</i>
Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment	18,385	32,000	22,143	39,985	-	-	-	-	-
Land & Buildings	440,115	2,290	101,869	24,893	23,440	26,500	-	-	-
Infrastructure	82,000	35,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditures	540,500	69,290	174,012	114,878	73,440	26,500	-	-	-
Transfer to Debt Service	1,032,241	986,484	869,125	645,272	644,372	646,003	644,091	644,091	646,697
Transfer to Severance Liability	100,000	350,000	100,000	460,000	100,000	-	200,000	200,000	200,000
Transfer to Capital Improvements	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Park Improvements	-	473,612	-	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Infrastructure Replacement	1,555,000	1,550,000	650,000	1,800,000	-	-	500,000	500,000	500,000
Transfer to Capital Equipment Replacement	450,000	1,368,060	905,000	1,743,705	990,351	1,457,582	935,110	1,101,138	1,088,495
Transfer to Water & Sanitary Sewer Improvement	-	-	-	2,540,000	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to K9 Patrol	-	-	-	-	-	14,600	15,113	15,641	16,186
Advances Out	-	85,000	-	1,000,000	275,000	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers/Advances to Other Funds	3,137,241	6,813,156	2,524,125	11,488,977	4,509,723	2,118,185	2,294,314	2,460,870	2,451,377
Total Expenditures	16,858,164	19,770,411	16,513,519	27,167,076	23,943,765	23,229,640	23,953,504	24,709,976	25,306,505
<i>Excess (def) of revenues over expenditures</i>	<i>1,698,354</i>	<i>(1,121,037)</i>	<i>3,667,185</i>	<i>(2,510,207)</i>	<i>491,593</i>	<i>3,291,022</i>	<i>3,005,880</i>	<i>2,983,742</i>	<i>3,142,765</i>
Fund balances at beginning of year	10,613,992	12,709,738	12,298,456	16,585,078	14,685,187	15,176,780	18,467,801	21,473,681	24,457,424
Lapsed Encumbrances	397,392	709,754	619,437	610,316	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 12,709,738	\$ 12,298,456	\$ 16,585,078	\$ 14,685,187	\$ 15,176,780	\$ 18,467,801	\$ 21,473,681	\$ 24,457,424	\$ 27,600,189
<i>Reserve Balance (65% of Operating Budget)</i>	<i>\$ 8,567,274</i>	<i>\$ 8,377,177</i>	<i>\$ 8,979,998</i>	<i>\$ 10,116,093</i>	<i>\$ 12,584,391</i>	<i>\$ 13,705,221</i>	<i>\$ 14,078,474</i>	<i>\$ 14,461,918</i>	<i>\$ 14,855,833</i>
<i>Excess Balance</i>	<i>\$ 4,142,464</i>	<i>\$ 3,921,278</i>	<i>\$ 7,605,080</i>	<i>\$ 4,569,093</i>	<i>\$ 2,592,389</i>	<i>\$ 4,762,580</i>	<i>\$ 7,395,207</i>	<i>\$ 9,995,505</i>	<i>\$ 12,744,356</i>

