



City Council  
Neal Osborne, Mayor  
Bill Hartley, Vice Mayor  
Anthony Farnum, Council Member  
Kevin Mumpower, Council Member  
Kevin Wingard, Council Member



BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
300 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201  
July 9, 2019

**6:00pm**

Call to Order  
Moment of Silence  
Pledge of Allegiance

- A. Mayor's Minute and Council Comments
- B. City Manager's Comments
- C. Matters to be Presented by Members of the Public- Non-Agenda Items.

**REGULAR AGENDA**

1. Consider first reading of an Ordinance to Add Section 14-11 to the City Code, pertaining to unlawful feeding of waterfowl in the City of Bristol, Virginia.
  - a. Staff Report
  - b. Public Comments
  - c. Council Motion and Second for First Reading of Ordinance
  - d. Council Discussion
  - e. Roll Call
  - f. Reading of Ordinance
  
2. Consider second reading and adoption of an Ordinance to add new City Code Section 50-177 (Overnight Recreational Development Standards); revise existing Section 50-109 (b) AND Section 50-123 (b); and add Definitions to Section 50-28.
  - a. Staff Report
  - b. Public Comments
  - c. Council Motion and Second for Second Reading of Ordinance (by caption only)
  - d. Council Discussion
  - e. Roll Call
  - f. Reading of Ordinance (by caption only)
  - g. Council Motion and Second for Adoption of Ordinance
  - h. Council Discussion
  - i. Roll Call

3. Consider second reading and adoption of an Ordinance to Amend Chapter 70 of the City Code, relating to collections.
  - a. Staff Report
  - b. Public Comments
  - c. Council Motion and Second for Second Reading of Ordinance (by caption only)
  - d. Council Discussion
  - e. Roll Call
  - f. Reading of Ordinance (by caption only)
  - g. Council Motion and Second for Adoption of Ordinance
  - h. Council Discussion
  - i. Roll Call
  
4. Consider a supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 to the Bristol Virginia Public Schools Capital Project FY20 Budget.
  - a. Staff Report
  - b. Public Comments
  - c. Council Motion and Second
  - d. Council Discussion
  - e. Roll Call
  
5. Consider closed session pursuant to §2.2-3711.A1, Code of Virginia 1950, as amended. Discussion, consideration, or interviews of prospective candidates for employment; assignment, appointment, promotion, performance, demotion, salaries, disciplining, or resignation of specific public officers, appointees, or employees of any public body (appointments).
  - a. Council Motion and Second
  - b. Roll Call
  
- 6.1 Certify Closed Session.
  - a. Roll Call
  
6. Consider appointments to boards and commissions.
  - a. Council Motion and Second
  - b. Roll Call

### CONSENT AGENDA

- 7.1 Consider a Street Closure Request for the annual Day in the Park event.
  
- 7.2 Consider a supplemental appropriation of \$848,823 to the FY20 Budget per the Items Listed Below.

### Fire Department

Appropriate an expenditure for items received on June 28, 2019 originally appropriated to FY19. \$82,907 of state funding was received 06/25/2019 for this expenditure. Local monies of \$20,916 were budgeted in FY19 as the local match for this expenditure.

Expenditure	4-001-32010-8110	Other Equipment – Grant Funded	\$103,823
Revenue	3-001-10110-0001	Beginning Fund Balance	\$103,823

### Capital Projects Fund

Appropriate funds related to capital projects that were not completed in FY19 and will be completed in FY20. 41050 is for the fuel tank replacement. 95725 is Lee Highway Road Project.

Expenditure	4-009-41050-8112	Other Improvements	\$180,000
Revenue	3-009-41010-0001	Local Bond Issues (2016)	\$180,000
Expenditure	4-009-95725-8112	Other Improv & Construction	\$565,000
Revenue	3-009-41010-0001	Local Bond Issues (2016)	\$282,500
Revenue	3-009-24030-0076	VDOT Lee Hwy Road Project	\$282,500

7.3 Consider purchase requisition totaling \$145,710.92 per the items below:

Sheriff's Office; Inmate Housing	\$81,000.00
Police Department; 911 Call Equipment	\$27,655.92
Solid Waste; 95 gallon carts	\$37,055.00

### D. Adjournment

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: 7/9/19  
Department: Animal Control  
Staff Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider first reading on an ordinance to prohibit the feeding of waterfowl.

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**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

The purpose of the ordinance is to reduce the population of waterfowl on public property by prohibiting feeding.

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**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

Public hearing was advertised on 6/17 and 6/24 in the Bristol Herald-Courier and held on 6/25.

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**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Recommend approval.

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**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included \_\_\_\_ Not Required\_\_\_\_

**MOTION:** \_\_\_\_\_ Move for first reading of the ordinance.

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Ordinance 19-6

AN ORDINANCE TO ADD SECTION 14-11 TO THE CITY CODE PERTAINING TO UNLAWFUL FEEDING OF WATERFOWL IN THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

SECTION AMENDED: § 14-11

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA:

That Section 14-11 is hereby added to the Code of the City of Bristol, Virginia, and ordained to read as follows:

Sec. 14-11. – Unlawful feeding of waterfowl.

(a) Pursuant to Code of Virginia § 29.1-527.1, the feeding of migratory and nonmigratory waterfowl is hereby prohibited in the City; provided, however, that no violation shall be deemed to occur unless signs giving notice of the prohibition set forth in this section are posted in a conspicuous location surrounding the area and a law enforcement officer has provided a prior warning that continued feeding of wildlife will result in a violation of this section. (b) For the purpose of this section: (1) “Migratory and nonmigratory waterfowl” shall be those species defined by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries as any and all waterfowl in the Anatidae family including native, nonnative, and domestic ducks and geese, and any crossbreeds or hybrids of these birds. (2) “Feed” shall mean to give, place, expose, deposit or scatter any edible material. (c) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a civil fine of \$50.

First Reading: July 9, 2019

Second Reading: \_\_\_\_\_

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

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\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*  
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**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Bristol, Virginia, at a regularly scheduled meeting of said Council on \_\_\_\_\_, 2019.

(SEAL)

Attest: Nicole Storm  
Clerk of the City of Bristol, Virginia

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

# Order Confirmation

Order# 0000958355

## Client

CITY OF BRISTOL VA  
**Phone:** 2766457329  
**Account:** 2158563  
**Address:** 300 LEE ST CITY HALL  
BRISTOL VA 24201

## Payor

CITY OF BRISTOL VA  
**Phone:** 2766457329  
**Account:** 2158563  
**Address:** 300 LEE ST CITY HALL  
BRISTOL VA 24201

## Ad Content Proof

Note: Ad size does not reflect actual ad



The following matter is scheduled for public hearing at the Tuesday, June 25th meeting of the Bristol, Virginia City Council at 6pm in City Council Chambers, 300 Lee Street: an ordinance to add section 14-11 to the City Code of Ordinances, regarding unlawful feeding of water-fowl. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the City Manager's Office at 300 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia, 276-645-7300.

**Sales Rep**      **Accnt Rep**      **Ordered By**  
aperrone\_tri      Imorrell      Nicole Storm

**Fax:**  
**EEmail:** donq@bristolva.org

**Total Amount**      **\$215.60**  
**Payment Amount**      **\$0.00**

**Status**      **Materials**

**Amount Due**      **\$215.60**      **Tear Sheets**      **Proofs**      **Affidavits**      **Blind Box**

**Tax Amount:**      0.00      0      0      1

**Payment Meth:** Invoice - Statement      **PO Number:**

<u>Ad Number</u>	<u>Ad Type</u>	<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Color</u>
0000958355-01	CLS Legal Liner	1 X 20 li	\$0.00

## Production Method

AdBooker (liner)

<u>Product and Zone</u>	<u>Placement</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u># Inserts</u>
TRI Bristol Herald Courier	C-Legal Ads	Legal Notices	2

**Run Schedule Invoice Text:** The following matter is scheduled for public hearing at the

**Run Dates**      6/17/2019, 6/24/2019

<u>Product and Zone</u>	<u>Placement</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u># Inserts</u>
TRI heraldcourier.com	C-Legal Ads	Legal Notices	17

**Run Schedule Invoice Text:** The following matter is scheduled for public hearing at the

**Run Dates**      6/17/2019, 6/18/2019, 6/19/2019, 6/20/2019, 6/21/2019, 6/22/2019, 6/23/2019, 6/24/2019, 6/25/2019, 6/26/2019, 6/27/2019, 6/28/2019, 6/29/2019, 6/30/2019, 7/ 1/2019, 7/ 2/2019, 7/ 3/2019

**TagLine:** THEFOLLOWINGMATTERISSCHEDULEDFORPUBLICHEARINGATTHETUESDAYJUNE25THMEETINGOFTHEBRISTOLVIRGINIACITYCOUNCILAT6PMINCITYCOUNCILCHAMBERS

Code of Virginia

Title 29.1. Game, Inland Fisheries and Boating

Chapter 5. Wildlife and Fish Laws

## § 29.1-527.1. Localities may prohibit feeding of migratory and nonmigratory waterfowl

Upon notice to the Department, any locality may prohibit by ordinance the feeding of migratory and nonmigratory waterfowl in any subdivision or other area of such locality which, in the opinion of the governing body, is so heavily populated as to make the feeding of such waterfowl a threat to public health or the environment. The terms "migratory" and "nonmigratory" waterfowl shall include those waterfowl defined as such in a listing as provided by the Department. The Department shall make available to localities a model ordinance suggested for use by localities. The locality shall post the appropriate signage that designates an area where the ordinance is applicable and shall be solely responsible for enforcement of the ordinance. The penalty for violating such an ordinance shall be a civil fine not to exceed \$50.

A locality shall not enact such an ordinance on lands within a national or state park or forest, or wildlife management area.

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2004, c. 386.

The chapters of the acts of assembly referenced in the historical citation at the end of this section may not constitute a comprehensive list of such chapters and may exclude chapters whose provisions have expired.

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PubMed

Format: Abstract

Int J Circumpolar Health. 2001 Nov;60(4):676-84.

## Zoonotic diseases: health aspects of Canadian geese.

Dieter RA Jr<sup>1</sup>, Dieter RS, Dieter RA 3rd, Gulliver G.

### Author information

#### Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** Review zoonotic diseases associated with Canadian geese.

**STUDY DESIGN:** Review article: A review of the multiple physical, microbiologic and safety concerns, and methods used in controlling this potential problem.

**RESULTS:** Over the last decade the Canadian goose population (protected by international treaties and protection acts) has increased rapidly such that in many cities they have become a pest rather than an admired wild bird. Their increasing numbers have caused a number of potential healthcare concerns including: physical, bacterial, parasitic, allergic and viral potential problems. The Canadian goose fecal droppings of one per minute have caused falls and the flying geese have caused air traffic accidents. Bacterial concerns, including botulism, salmonella and E. coli have all been reviewed and presented concerns. The viral Newcastle disease may be detected with hemagglutination studies and the *Giardia psittaci* parasites have been repeatedly found in their droppings. The *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocytes have been present on stool study.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Definite links to human infectious diseases have been difficult to prove. Revision of the current laws and new control programs must be developed.

PMID: 11768449

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication type, MeSH terms

LinkOut - more resources



# INTERNET CENTER FOR WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT



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## Canada Geese Damage Management Areas

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[Issues](#)  
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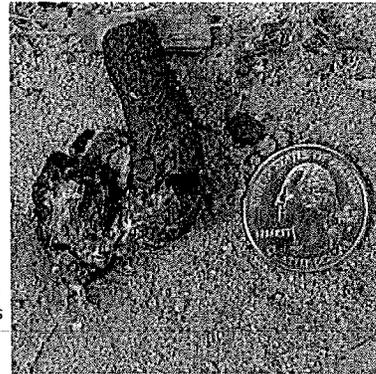
## CANADA GEESE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT

### PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) are a modern success story for wildlife management. At one time, numbers of Canada geese were in serious decline. However, the actions of various wildlife agencies have brought their numbers in North America to an estimated 5,600,600 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009).

Unfortunately, this dramatic increase in population has resulted in some negative consequences.

First, large numbers of geese leave large quantities of feces. A single goose can defecate every 20 minutes (Bowen and Valiela 2004) up to 1.5 pounds of feces each day (French and Parkhurst 2009). This problem is magnified when we realize that approximately 67% of those geese are non-migratory or resident geese (Dolbeer 2006). In other words, land and lakes frequently do not get a sustained rest from geese presence. If large numbers of geese congregate, one must wonder if there is a health risk related to the feces left on ground and in the water. French and Parkhurst (2009) note that "beaches and other public areas littered with accumulated goose feces have been closed due to the contamination or the threat of personal injury resulting from falls as people lose footing on the slippery material." So concerns regarding goose droppings are not simply speculative.



Many have raised concerns about the diseases found in the droppings of Canada geese. Photo Stephen M. Vantassel.

Research has shown that the excrement of geese contains a wide variety of pathogens capable of infecting humans. (Diseases transmitted from animals to humans are known as zoonotic diseases). Yet geese can also be a means of transmitting (vector) other diseases in ways unrelated to their defecation. As goose numbers continue to increase, concerns have been raised regarding the negative impact Canada geese may have on water quality and disease transmission (Fallacara et al. 2001).

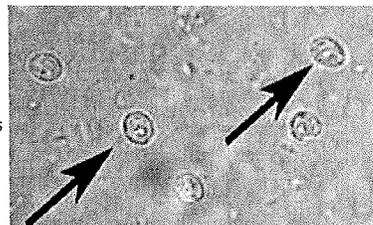
One of the significant challenges in surveying infectious diseases of Canada geese is distinguishing their having zoonotic diseases from the likelihood of their vectoring those diseases to humans (Bonner et al. 2004). As Smith et al. (1999) characterized the situation, "Transmission of disease or parasites from geese to humans has not been well documented, but the potential exists." This potential is in no small way related to the number of geese and their high mobility (Fallacara et al. 2001). In light of the gaps in our knowledge, we caution readers that presence of a disease does not necessarily translate into a threat to public health. Nevertheless, we advise caution as the research in this field continues to evolve.

Canada geese presence at parks and golf courses raised the question of the potential of disease transmission to humans via contact with goose droppings (Converse et al. 1999). The droppings of Canada geese have been found to carry a significant number of diseases, however, only a few are of significant concern to humans.

## PARASITES

### Cryptosporidium.

Cryptosporidium is a parasite that causes an enteric disease called cryptosporidiosis. As few as 30 oocysts are needed to cause infection (Kassa et al. 2004). While healthy people usually recover following a bout of diarrhea, the infection can endanger immune-compromised individuals, such as those suffering with AIDS ((Corso et al. 2003). Canada geese have been found to be carriers of cryptosporidium (Kassa et al. 2004) but not in all surveys (Fallacara et al. 2001). However, the genotypes of the human-borne infections and the geese's



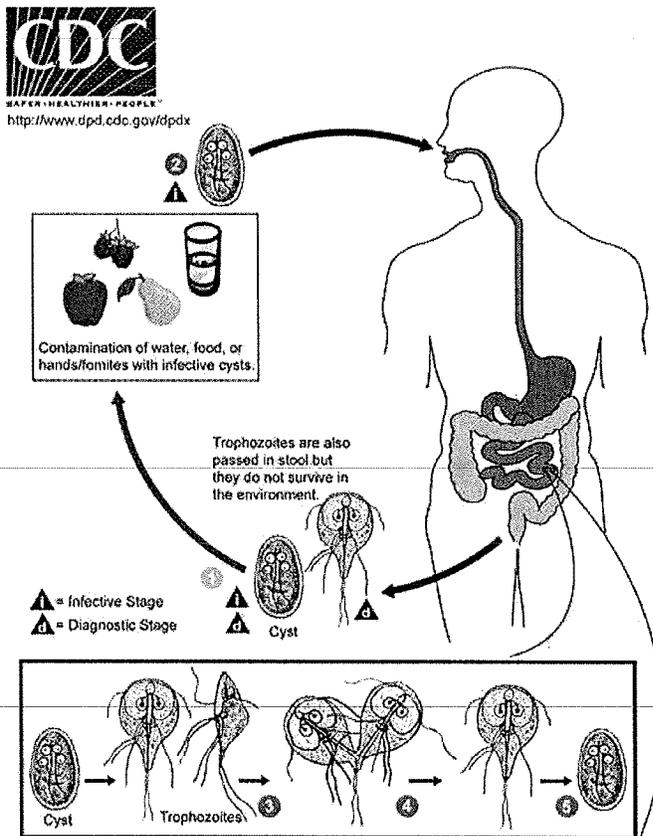
<a href="#">Home Page</a>
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potential in contaminating water sources is considered low (Zhou et al. 2004).

Cryptosporidium. Image: CDC

Despite the insignificant role geese may play in the transmission of human-infectious cryptosporidium, protection of water purity remains important. A chief concern lies in cryptosporidium's ability to remain viable after traditional chlorination practices (Corso et al. 2003). The cyst stage of the organism is relatively resistant to normal disinfection procedures and tends to persist even in dry environments (Brown et al. 1999; Kassa et al. 2004). People have become infected even when they swam in chlorinated water (Kassa et al. 2004). Although no confirmed reports of cryptosporidiosis has been reported from direct contact (as opposed to contact with focally contaminated water) with goose feces (Zhou et al. 2004), individuals exposed to geese feces should take reasonable precautions. These include, avoid swallowing contaminated water, washing hands thoroughly and drying with disposable paper towels, scrubbing contaminated shoes and clothing with disinfectant, and keeping hands away from mouth and face until showering. Although geese have been shown to transmit infectious cysts (Graczyk et al. 1998), they are merely mechanical carriers of cysts as geese do not become infected (Jellison et al. 2004).

**Giardia.** The cysts of giardia have been found in the feces of Canada geese (Graczyk et al. 1998; Kassa et al. 2004, Centers for Disease Control Giardia Factsheet). Giardia is a protozoan parasite that causes gastrointestinal infection in humans (Centers for Disease Control Giardia Factsheet). Giardia infection is of particular concern due to the organism's ability to survive various environments including its resistance to waste water treatment (Brown et al. 1999). For example, giardia can survive in salt water for up to 21 days and longer in freshwater (Brown et al. 1999). It is important not to consider all geese infected as this is not true (Fallacara et al. 2001).



Giardia lifecycle. Image: CDC.

**Toxoplasmosis.**

*Toxoplasma gondii* infection has been found in a single Canada goose (Dubey et al. 2004). Humans typically become infected through eating undercooked meat containing the parasite or by drinking contaminated water (Dubey et al. 2004). Human exposure to the organism does not necessarily lead to infection. Due to the paucity of *Toxoplasma gondii* infections in geese found in the survey (n=1) further surveillance of disease prevalence among geese is warranted. Although the risk of humans being infected by this disease by geese is low, we encourage pregnant women to use caution when eating geese or drinking water with large numbers of geese.

**Other Parasites.** Canada geese feces can carry parasites from phyla Apicomplexa, Nematoda, and Arthropoda with the majority from the nematode group (Fallacara et al. 2004). Geese also are subject to a wide variety of blood borne parasites including *Leucocytozoon*, *Haemoproteus*, *microfilariae*, and *Plasmodium*. But *plasmodium* and *haemoproteus* infections were light (Bradshaw and Trainer 1966).

**BACTERIA**

**Campylobacter jejuni.**

*Campylobacter jejuni* is a bacterium usually associated with food-borne pathogens (The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition 2009). Although recent findings have demonstrated that geese are significant carriers of *Campylobacter jejuni* (Fallacara et al. 2004), overturning previous negative findings (Converse et al. 1999), the public health impacts of these positive results are unclear for several reasons. First, the eggs of Canada geese were found to be free of the bacterium (Bonner et al. 2004). Second, researchers are still determining which of the bacterium's strains are pathogenic (The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition 2009). It should be noted,



Campylobacter. Image: CDC

however, that chicken borne strains tend to be pathogenic (The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition 2009).

**Chlamydiosis** (a.k.a. Psitticosis). Chlamydiosis is a common infection of birds which when it infects people is called Psitticosis. (Compendium 1997). Canada geese can transmit this disease to humans and the agent is viable in goose eggs (Bonner et al. 2004). Its official name is Chlamydiosis psitticai and is transmitted to human via a variety of birds (Bonner et al. 2004). Infected birds shed the bacteria through feces and nasal discharge. Humans normally manifest infection by pneumonia (Johnston 2000). Unless one is working with Canada geese or involved in feces clean up, the risk of infection is quite low (Bradshaw and Trainer 1966; Palmer and Trainer 1969).

**E-Coli.** A survey of goose droppings at Fort Collins, Colorado discovered E-coli in 16.7% of the samples. Although the highly virulent O157:H7 strain of E-coli was not found, 4 serotypes of E-coli were (Kullas et al. 2002). Prevalence of E-coli did not correlate to numbers of geese. E-coli presence correlated to temperature with 94% of droppings tested in June containing E-coli with only 2% in February (Kullas 2002). Similar seasonal variation was also found by Fallacara et al. (2004). Perhaps most disturbing was how the strains of E-coli found were resistant to several antibiotics (Fallacara et al. 2001, 2004).

**Listeria.** Converse et al. (1999) found *Listeria* spp. including *Listeria monocytogenes*, in goose droppings. Listeriosis is a serious medical threat as infection can cause abortions in pregnant women and result in septicemia and meningitis (The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition 2009).



Listeria.  
Image: CDC

**Pasteurella multocida.** *Pasteurella multocida* is the bacterium that causes avian cholera (Blanchong et al. 2006). It is transmitted between birds via direct contact, breathing of droplets (e.g. when they sneeze) or through contaminated water (Blanchong et al. 2006). Fortunately, the bacteria does not persist in lakes provided infected birds or their carcasses are not present (Blanchong et al. 2006). Fallacara et al. (2004) found that *Pasteurella multocida* was not present in healthy birds. Humans typically only encounter this bacterium following a bite, typically from a dog or a cat (Cummings et al. 2002). We do not consider this infection to be a significant public health threat. However, anyone bitten by a Canada goose should consider this infection a possibility if the wound does not respond to normal treatment.

#### Salmonella.

Fallacara et al. (2004) asserts that geese are not significant carriers of salmonella but believes that they can be carriers (2001). While the bacterium has not been found in the eggs of Canada geese (Bonner et al. 2004), it has been found in their droppings (Converse et al. 1999, Fallacara et al. 2001). While salmonella can survive for up to 9 months in the environment, connecting salmonella infections in humans with Canada geese remains unproven (Converse et al. 1999). Nevertheless, picnickers should wash their hands before handling food and before eating when in areas where geese droppings are present (Centers for Disease Control 2009 "Salmonellosis", Å, Å).



Salmonella.  
Image: CDC

## VIRUSES

**Avian Influenza.** Canada geese are members of a group of birds that have been known to contract avian influenza more commonly known as fowl plague (Rosenberger and Kraus 1975; Ellis et al. 2004). The infection is transmitted through the birds' mucous membranes and is shed in the feces. Avian influenza comes in two forms, low path and high path. Low path can exist in birds and is generally asymptomatic and results in few bird deaths and is of little threat to humans. High path, on the other hand, can result in massive die off of birds (Centers for Disease Control 2005 Avian Influenza). As we learned in the 2002, a high path avian influenza known as H5N1 can infect and kill humans (Ellis et al. 2004). In 2004, researchers confirmed that Canada geese could in fact contract H5N1 (Clark and Hall 2006). While H5N1 has not become a problem in the United States at this time, researchers have been concerned that migratory birds (including Canada geese) could introduce the disease. Pasick et al. (2007) found Canada geese are susceptible to high-path avian influenza (H5N1) and could act as a sentinel species for monitoring of H5N1 outbreaks.

In laboratory tests and linear modeling it was found that Avian Influenza virus (AVI) viability was significantly extended in water temperatures with 17 C and with pH 7.4-7.8 with low dissolved salt. Researchers also found that infectivity is inversely related to salt content and the virus viability improves with increased acidity (Stalknecht et al. 1990a). In other findings, the authors suggested that large flocks of waterfowl in winter water habitats could raise AIV high enough to infect other animals that shared the water (Stalknecht et al. 1990a). Bonner et al. (2004) summarizes the issue as follows, "Since most of the lakes are visited frequently by people for recreational purposes, questions arise as to the possible risk of transmission of zoonotic agents from these birds to man. It is currently unknown whether influenza A and paramyxoviruses are carried and shed by free-living Canada geese; eggs were collected in the study area and examined."

**Encephalitic Viruses.** Geese are not significant carriers of encephalitic (e.g. Eastern encephalitis virus EEV, western encephalitis virus WEV, St. Louis encephalitis virus SLEV, Venezuelan encephalitis virus VEV and California encephalitis virus CEV) or Chlamydial diseases (Bradshaw and Trainer 1966; Palmer and Trainer 1969). Canada geese can carry West Nile Virus (WNV) (Centers for Disease Control West Nile Virus: Bird Species 2009). Since WNV is carried by a number of birds (Centers for Disease Control West Nile Virus: Vertebrate Ecology 2009), control of Canada geese to manage WNV would be impractical and imprudent.

## FUNGUS

**Histoplasmosis.** *Histoplasma capsulatum* is the fungus that causes the disease histoplasmosis (Centers for Disease Control 2009 Histoplasmosis). The fungus grows in soil enriched with bird droppings, including those from geese. When these contaminated soils are stirred up, the fungal spores can become dispersed and inhaled, thereby infecting individuals (Centers for Disease Control 2009 Histoplasmosis). Lenhart et al. (2004) says that goose droppings have not been identified as a source for histoplasmosis. However, in light of the conflicting information, we suggest individuals practice prudent caution when raking or stirring up soil enriched with goose droppings. It does not appear that goose droppings on sidewalks and other non-soil surfaces pose a risk (Lenhart et al. 2004).

## WATER-BORNE DISEASES

According to Edgcumbe Ford (1999), it is difficult to define water borne diseases because "In principle almost all enteric pathogens and opportunistic pathogens that are transmissible by the fecal-oral route can be transmitted through water." He suggests focusing on diseases that have been directly or strongly associated with transmission via drinking water. Several of the diseases mentioned above (giardia, cryptosporidium, E-coli) would affect water quality. It is for this reason that Edgcumbe Ford (1999) suggests that watershed protection should include practices "to reduce the impact of waterfowl, particularly near water intake sites."

## PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM THESE DISEASES

As a general rule, keeping one's distance from geese and areas frequented by geese will be sufficient to prevent exposure to goose borne diseases. Individuals with compromised immune systems should pay particular attention to sanitation procedures. Kassa et al. (2001) provides several practices to protect individuals who work in areas contaminated with goose dropping from contracting cryptosporidium, giardia, and campylobacter.

1. Wear protective gloves while working
2. Wash hands after performing activities that could contaminate hands with goose feces. It is highly recommended to wash hands before eating or touching your mouth,
3. If goose contaminated soils will be disturbed, follow guidelines for protecting yourself from histoplasmosis infection.
4. Launder work clothes daily and shower at the end of each workday
5. Those who develop gastrointestinal infections have their stools tested for cryptosporidium, giardia, and campylobacter (Kassa et al. 2001).

We would suggest, however, that anyone coming into contact with goose contaminated areas follow the above sanitation recommendations.

## Recommended Control Techniques

These techniques should be used particularly to keep geese away from water intake areas.

Hazing

Capture and Removal

For details on these techniques visit [Goose Control Methods](#)



## Recommended Citation

Canada Goose Management Website. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, NRES 348 Wildlife Damage Management class, Spring Semester, 2010. Scott Hygnstrom, Instructor; Stephen Vantassel, Webmaster.  
<http://icwdm.org/handbook/Birds/CanadadGeese/Default.aspx>

Picture (left) is a Canada goose track. Photo: Wildlife Control Consultant, LLC.

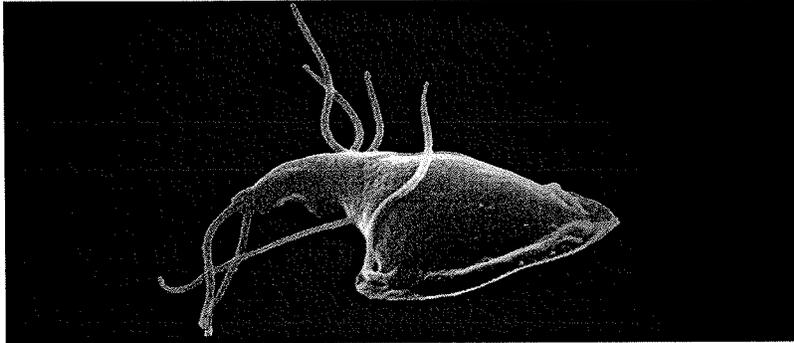
### Contact

[Cornell University](#) | [University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point](#) | [Clemson University](#) | [Utah State University](#)  
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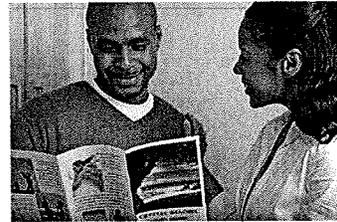
## Parasites - Giardia



*Giardia* is a microscopic parasite that causes the diarrheal illness known as giardiasis. *Giardia* (also known as *Giardia intestinalis*, *Giardia lamblia*, or *Giardia duodenalis*) is found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that has been contaminated with feces (poop) from infected humans or animals.

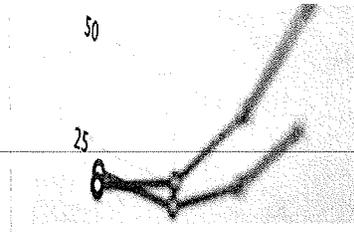
*Giardia* is protected by an outer shell that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time and makes it tolerant to chlorine disinfection. While the parasite can be spread in different ways, water (drinking water and recreational water) is the most common mode of transmission.

### Information For Specific Groups



- [Public](#)
- [Public Health & Medical Professionals](#)

### Publications, Data, & Statistics



 **General Information**  
 Frequently asked questions...

 **Illness & Symptoms**  
 Signs, symptoms, and outcomes...

 **Diagnosis & Detection**  
 Laboratory testing, identification...

 **Treatment**  
 Medication...

 **Sources of Infection & Risk Factors**  
 Who gets it and how...

 **Pathogen & Environment**  
 Stages of parasite development...

 **Prevention & Control**  
 How to stay healthy and prevent infection...

 **Public Health & Medical Professionals**  
 Diagnosis, treatment, prevention...

### Giardia Resources



[Health Promotion Materials](#)

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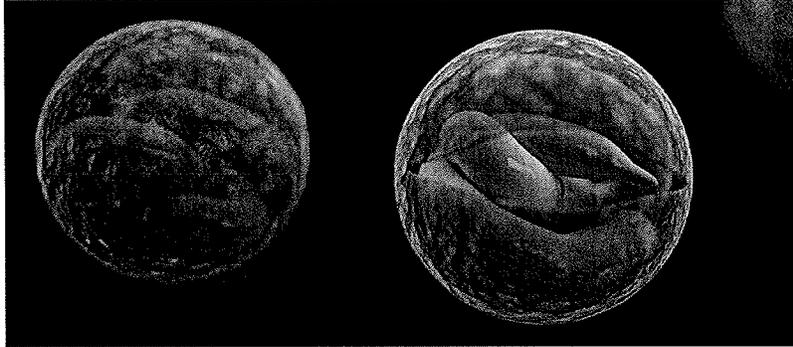
[What's this?](#)

**Submit**



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

## Parasites - *Cryptosporidium* (also known as "Crypto")

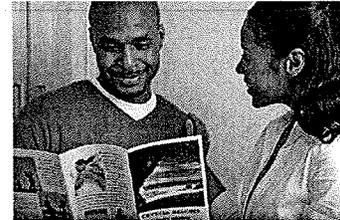


*Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic parasite that causes the diarrheal disease cryptosporidiosis. Both the parasite and the disease are commonly known as "Crypto."

There are many species of *Cryptosporidium* that infect animals, some of which also infect humans. The parasite is protected by an outer shell that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time and makes it very tolerant to chlorine disinfection.

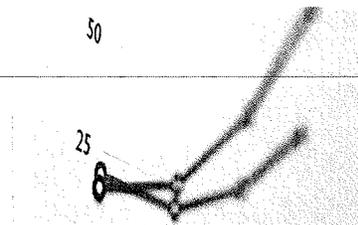
While this parasite can be spread in several different ways, water (drinking water and recreational water) is the most common way to spread the parasite. *Cryptosporidium* is a leading cause of waterborne disease among humans in the United States.

### Information for Specific Groups



- [Public](#)
- [Immunocompromised Persons](#)
- [Public Health & Medical Professionals](#)
- [Travelers](#)

### Publications, Data, & Statistics



**General Information**  
Frequently asked questions...



**Illness & Symptoms**  
Signs, symptoms, and outcomes...



**Diagnosis & Detection**  
Laboratory testing, identification...



**Treatment**  
Medication...



**Sources of Infection & Risk Factors**  
Who gets it and how...



**Pathogen & Environment**  
Stages of parasite development...



**Prevention & Control**  
How to stay healthy and prevent infection...

### *Cryptosporidium* Resources



[Health Promotion Materials](#)



[Training & Education](#)



[Newsroom](#)



[CDC at Work: \*Cryptosporidium\*](#)



[One Health](#)

[\(https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/\)](https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/)

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Page last reviewed: January 12, 2017

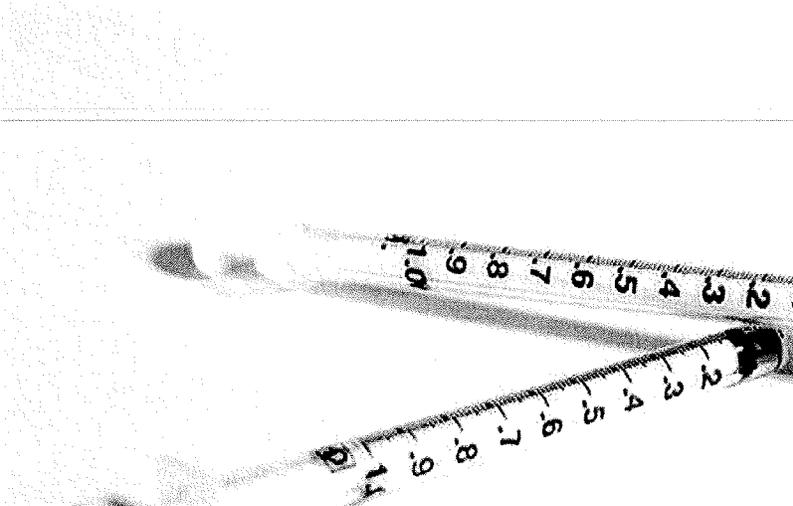


## Botulism

Botulism is a rare but serious illness caused by a toxin that attacks the body's nerves.

**Symptoms** of botulism usually start with weakness of the muscles that control the eyes, face, mouth, and throat. This weakness may spread to the neck, arms, torso, and legs. Botulism also can weaken the muscles involved in breathing, which can lead to difficulty breathing and even death.

**If you or someone you know has symptoms of botulism, see your doctor or go to the emergency room immediately.**



### Wound Botulism

Sometimes a wound can get infected with *C. botulinum*. The most common way this illicit drug, such as black tar heroin, is injected into muscle or skin. Wound botulism is caused by traumatic injuries, such as motorcycle crashes and surgeries.

[About Botulism](#)

[Diagnosis & Treatment](#)

[For Health Professionals](#)

[Kinds of Botulism](#)

[Prevention](#)

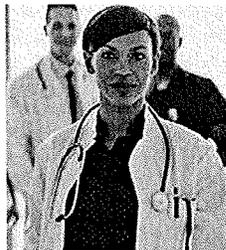
[Surveillance](#)

[Symptoms](#)

[People at Risk](#)

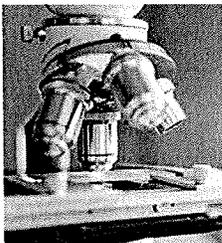
[Resources & Publications](#)

### Info for Health Professionals



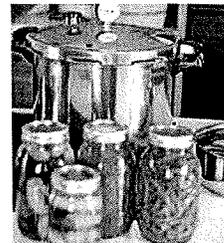
Get in-depth information on botulism and resources for diagnosing and caring for patients with botulism.

### Submit a Specimen



CDC offers laboratory confirmation of botulism by testing human specimens and foods.

### Info for Home Canners



Home canning is a great way to preserve garden produce, but it can be risky – or even deadly – if not done correctly.

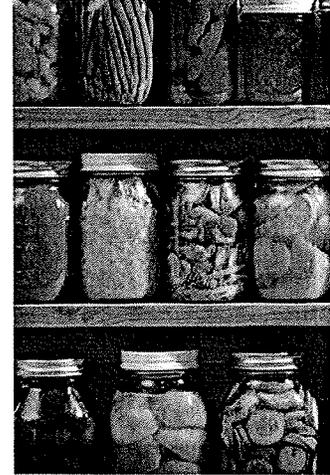




## Botulism

There are five main kinds of botulism:

- **Foodborne botulism** can happen by eating foods that have been contaminated with botulinum toxin. Common sources of foodborne botulism are homemade foods that have been improperly canned, preserved, or fermented. Though uncommon, store-bought foods also can be contaminated with botulinum toxin.
- **Wound botulism** can happen if the spores of the bacteria get into a wound and make a toxin. People who inject drugs have a greater chance of getting wound botulism. Wound botulism has also occurred in people after a traumatic injury, such as a motorcycle accident, or surgery.
- **Infant botulism** can happen if the spores of the bacteria get into an infant's intestines. The spores grow and produce the toxin which causes illness.
- **Adult intestinal toxemia** (also known as adult intestinal colonization) botulism is a very rare kind of botulism that can happen if the spores of the bacteria get into an adult's intestines, grow, and produce the toxin (similar to infant botulism). Although we don't know why people get this kind of botulism, people who have serious health conditions that affect the gut may be more likely to get sick.
- **Iatrogenic botulism** can happen if too much botulinum toxin is injected for cosmetic reasons, such as for wrinkles, or medical reasons, such as for migraine headaches.



All kinds of botulism can be fatal and are medical emergencies. **If you or someone you know has symptoms of botulism, see your doctor or go to the emergency room immediately.**

Next: [Learn about the symptoms of botulism >](#)

Page last reviewed: October 4, 2018

# Salmonella



Get tips to help protect you and your family from a *Salm*

CDC estimates *Salmonella* causes about 1.2 million illnesses, 23,000 hospitalizations, and 450 deaths in the United States every year. Food is the source for about 1 million of these illnesses.

- Most persons infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most persons recover without treatment.
- However, in some persons, the diarrhea may be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized.

Questions & Answers	For Healthcare Professionals	Multistate Outbreaks
Diagnosis & Treatment	Surveillance	

Prevention	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Outbreaks of <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Linked to Kawaran brand Tahini</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Outbreaks of <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Linked to Backyard Poultry</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Outbreak of <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Linked to Frozen Raw Tuna</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Outbreak of <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Linked to Pre-Cut Melon</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Outbreak of <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Linked to Pet Hedgehogs</a></li> </ul>
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### Salmonella Prevention Features

- [Salmonella and Eggs](#)
- [Salmonella and Food](#)
- [Keeping Backyard Poultry](#)
- [Take Care with Pet Reptiles](#)

### Reports and Publications

- [Salmonella Atlas](#)
- [MMWR Articles](#)
- [References](#)
- [Communication Materials](#)

### Report a Foodborne Illness

- [General Public](#)
- [Health Departments](#)
- [Health Professionals](#)



**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: July 9, 2019

Department: Planning/Community Development

Bulk Item: Yes  No

Staff Contact: Sally Morgan, City Planner

---

**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider second reading and adoption of Ordinance to add new City Code Section 50-177 (Overnight Recreational Development Standards); revise existing Section 50-109 (b) AND Section 50-123 (b); and add Definitions to Section 50-28.

---

**BACKGROUND:**

The Planning Commission has developed a new zoning code section to address campgrounds, RV parks, and overnight cabins, along with revisions to the list of permitted uses in B-3 and A zoning districts, and four new definitions in Section 50-28.

A joint public hearing of the City Council and Planning Commission was held on May 28. No public comments were received at the public hearing.

City Council tabled action at its June 12 regular meeting and raised questions about the minimum lot size of two acres and the duration of occupancy period of 60 days. At the June 17 Planning Commission meeting, the Commission members discussed those concerns and voted to revise its recommendation on paragraph 50-177 (f) regarding the minimum lot size, but made no other changes to its recommendation.

---

**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

March 18, 2019 and April 15, 2019 – Planning Commission reviewed and discussed draft ordinance

April 30, 2019 – Planning Commission voted to forward the latest draft to City Council for a joint public hearing.

May 13 and 20 – Joint Public Hearing was advertised in Bristol Herald-Courier

May 28, 2019 – Joint Public Hearing was held

June 3, 2019 – Planning Commission voted to forward amendment to the City Council with a favorable recommendation (incorporating two revisions to the draft)

June 12, 2019 – City Council tabled action on the first reading of the ordinance.

June 17, 2019 – Planning Commission voted to revise its June 3 recommendation with a change to the minimum lot size in paragraph 50-177 (f).

June 25, 2019 – City Council adopted the first reading of the ordinance making changes to 50-177 (f) and (l), by deleting the second sentence in (f) and revising 60 days to 30 days in (l).

---

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the second reading of the proposed ordinance with the revisions made at June 25 meeting.

Ordinance # \_\_\_\_\_  
First Reading Date 06-25-2019  
Second Reading Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Enacted: \_\_\_\_\_  
Effective: \_\_\_\_\_



CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA  
CITY COUNCIL



**ORDINANCE #**

TITLE: CREATING REGULATIONS ADDRESSING OVERNIGHT RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE II ZONING OF THE CITY CODE FOR BRISTOL VIRGINIA; CREATING A NEW SECTION 50-177: OVERNIGHT RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS UNDER DIVISION 10 -- SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS IN ADDITION TO ADDING DEFINITIONS UNDER SECTION 50-28 AND REVISING AND ADDING OVERNIGHT RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AS A PERMITTED USE IN SECTION 50-109 AND 50-123.

**SECTION 1.** The City Council finds that:

**WHEREAS**, the City does not currently allow for campground and RV parks as there is no mention of such a land use in Chapter 50, Article II Zoning; and

**WHEREAS**, the City needs to allow such recreational developments in certain places with certain development standards to encourage attractive overnight lodging options; and

**WHEREAS**, encouraging tourism development and promoting Bristol as a place to stay when visitors come to the city are key objectives included in the City Comprehensive Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, a joint public hearing with the Planning Commission was held on the 28th day of May 2019 at Council's regular meeting; and a first reading of the ordinance was held on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June 2019 at the Council's regular meeting.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA:**

**SECTION 2.** The City Code of Bristol, Virginia is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 ARTICLE II ZONING

2 50-28 Definitions (add in alphabetical order to the list of definitions):

3

4 Cabin: A small dwelling built and designed for temporary, recreational use as a part  
5 of an overnight recreational development.

6

7 Campsite: A designated plot of ground within a campground or recreational vehicle  
8 park intended for the occupancy of camping tents or recreational vehicles.

9

10 Overnight Recreational Development: An area that is occupied or intended for  
11 temporary occupancy in recreational vehicles, tents, yurts, or recreational cabins, and  
12 is governed by an overall site development plan. The terms “campground,” “RV  
13 park,” and “overnight cabin development” are all considered overnight recreational  
14 developments.

15

16 Recreational Vehicle (or RV): A mobile unit primarily designed as temporary living  
17 quarters for recreational or camping use, whether independently mobile or pulled by  
18 another vehicle.

19

20 50-109 (b) Permitted Uses in B-3 (Intermediate Business)

21 Add (44) Overnight Recreational Development

22

23 50-123 (b) Permitted Uses in A (Agricultural)

24 Add (11) Overnight Recreational Development

25

26 Add New Section 50-177 under Supplementary Regulations

27 50-177 Overnight Recreational Development Standards

28

29 (a) Purpose: The purpose of these standards is to provide regulations for the  
30 development of attractive, well-maintained commercial campgrounds,  
31 recreational vehicle parks, and recreational cabins. This section is intended for  
32 unified developments occupying a single or adjacent tracts of land under one  
33 ownership, and not a subdivision with individual landowners.

34

35 (b) Procedure for application: Each application for an overnight recreational  
36 development shall follow the following procedure:

37

38 1. Initial Application Meeting. Prior to submittal of a site plan for an overnight  
39 recreational development and before any site improvements are made, the  
40 applicant shall meet with appropriate city staff to review conceptual site plans,  
41 and other information relating to the proposed application.

42

43 2. Formal Application. Following the initial meeting, a formal application shall  
be filed with a preliminary Site Plan drawn on a scale of not less than one inch  
equals fifty (50) feet with the following information. If the proposed location

44 requires a special exception permit, this step shall be required as part of the  
45 special exception application.

46  
47 a. Project location, present zoning, adjacent zoning, adjacent land use, acreage  
48 and general topographic contours;

49 b. Proposed private street layout and dimensions, including a typical cross  
50 section of proposed streets and proposed minimum and maximum grades;

51 c. Location of all individual campsites, structures, parking spaces and pads,  
52 and common recreational space facilities;

53 d. Existing utilities and proposed connections to existing or proposed new  
54 water, sewer, electric, and storm water drainage facilities.

55 e. Landscaping and buffering plan for the development;

56 f. Flood plain information, including identified floodway and flood elevation  
57 data;

58 g. Existing easements, covenants, right-of-ways, or other restrictions located  
59 on the property;

60 h. Other additional information as may be reasonably required by city staff on  
61 the preliminary site plan, including but not limited to, utilities, drainage,  
62 lighting, and other features.

63  
64 3. Final Site Plan and Final Construction Drawings. Following approval of the  
65 preliminary site plan or the application for Special Exception, if applicable,  
66 the applicant shall prepare a final site plan and construction drawings  
67 consistent with the provisions of Article VII, Division 3.

68  
69 (c) Phased Development. In the case of a phased development, final approval may be  
70 granted in phases. All improvements for each phase shall be completed prior to  
71 the issuance of a letter of completion, and no campsites or overnight cabins shall  
72 be occupied in the applicable phase until a certificate of occupancy or letter of  
73 completion has been issued. Improvements may be required within the  
74 development but outside the proposed phase, when it is determined by the City  
75 Engineer, Building Official, or the Virginia Department of Health to be necessary  
76 for public health or safety.

77  
78 (d) In accordance with Section 50-601 (d), the final site plan is null and void if  
79 construction or development has not commenced within six months of site plan  
80 approval. A time extension may be granted in compliance with 50-601 (d) (3). In  
81 the case of a required Special Exception, any substantial design changes in the  
82 final site plan from the preliminary site plan as presented to the Planning  
83 Commission shall require approval of the Planning Commission and City Council  
84 through the special exception process, provided in Section 50-39.

85  
86 (e) Applicable State or City Requirements. An overnight recreational development  
87 shall comply with the following requirements:

88 1. Any campground shall be properly approved by the Virginia Department of  
89 Health and comply with applicable standards in Code of Virginia Title 35.1  
90 and related Virginia administrative code;

- 91 2. Any cabin structures must meet requirements of the Virginia Residential  
92 Code;  
93 3. Any development under this Section shall comply with city and/or state  
94 standards for land disturbance, storm water management, and any other  
95 applicable city or state requirements.  
96  
97 (f) Development Standards  
98 1. There shall be a minimum total contiguous lot area of ten (10) acres for  
99 any development.  
100 2. All campsites and cabins shall be designed to provide a setback of at least  
101 thirty-five (35) feet from a public right-of-way and twenty-five (25) feet from  
102 any adjoining property boundary, and each site shall be a width of at least  
103 twenty-five (25) feet.  
104 3. Any accessory uses or structures shall meet the setbacks in (f) 1. Any  
105 accessory structure shall be at least fifteen (15) feet from the edge of any  
106 internal street.  
107 4. Each campsite shall have pads and/or parking spaces improved with asphalt,  
108 concrete, crushed stone, impermeable or permeable pavers, or other material if  
109 approved by the City Engineer.  
110  
111 (g) Road Access and Internal Streets. An overnight recreational development shall  
112 meet the following street access and construction requirements:  
113 1. The development shall have a minimum of fifty (50) feet of street frontage on  
114 a public, city-maintained street which provides sufficient access to an arterial  
115 roadway.  
116 2. Each campsite and overnight cabin must have direct access to an internal  
117 street in the development. All internal streets shall be private and shall, at a  
118 minimum, be constructed to standards contained in this section.  
119 3. Access shall be constructed to ensure all vehicles utilize transportation  
120 circulation within the development and are only permitted ingress and egress  
121 from the development from approved, limited access driveway entrances, as  
122 shown on the approved site plan.  
123 4. Private streets shall be indicated on the approved site plan. All private streets  
124 shall:  
125 a. Be a minimum sixteen (16) feet in width if two-way streets are utilized or  
126 a minimum ten (10) feet in width if one-way streets are utilized, with  
127 adequate turning radius at all intersections.  
128 b. Be paved for a minimum of forty (40) feet from the intersection with the  
129 public, city-maintained street or the full length of the street if it is less than  
130 forty (40) feet in length from the public street. The remaining portion of  
131 the internal streets shall be improved with asphalt, concrete, crushed stone,  
132 impermeable or permeable pavers, or other material if approved by the  
133 City Engineer.  
134 c. Unless otherwise approved, all dead end streets/drives shall be designed  
135 with a cul-de-sac having a minimum pavement radius of 30 feet.  
136  
137 (h) Utilities. Overnight recreational developments shall meet the following utility  
138 infrastructure requirements:

- 139 1. The development shall be provided with public water service with adequate  
140 fire flow.
- 141 2. Fire hydrants shall be located at each entrance of the development.
- 142 3. The development shall provide for solid waste disposal utilizing an adequate  
143 number of waste dumpsters that are shielded from view with proper  
144 screening.
- 145
- 146 (i) Fires. Any fire pits for recreational use and cooking shall be no more than a 3  
147 foot by 3 foot in size. Any local, state, and federal restrictions on burning bans  
148 shall apply within the development.
- 149
- 150 (j) Accessory Uses. The overnight recreational development may include other  
151 structures and uses that are a component of the overall development and for use  
152 only by those guests staying at the development. These uses shall be only  
153 incidental to the primary use of the property for overnight accommodations.  
154 These types of uses would include the following:
- 155
- 156 1. Small grocery store and concessions
- 157 2. Bathhouse and restroom facilities
- 158 3. Laundry facilities
- 159 4. Common living or clubhouse space
- 160 5. Recreational facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts,  
161 ballfields, picnic areas, and game rooms.
- 162
- 163 (k) Landscaping and Buffering. The overnight recreational development shall meet  
164 the following requirements to provide sufficient open space and protect adjoining  
165 properties:
- 166 1. A minimum of twenty-five (25) percent of the overall Overnight Recreational  
167 Development must be green space including the required landscaping and  
168 buffering areas.
- 169 2. The green space should be dispersed to provide a break in the impervious  
170 surfacing of the development and be landscaped to improve the esthetic  
171 quality of the development.
- 172 3. A peripheral boundary shall be provided. The area within the peripheral  
173 boundary shall remain as open space without any type of development, except  
174 for the direct ingress and egress to and from the property, signage, and  
175 fencing.
- 176 4. The peripheral boundary shall be along the full length of all outer property  
177 line boundaries of the proposed development site. Its width shall be a  
178 minimum of twenty-five (25) feet along the length of property lines that abut  
179 residentially used or zoned property and shall be a minimum width of ten (10)  
180 feet along the length of property lines which abut non-residentially used or  
181 zoned property and along public roadways.
- 182
- 183 (l) Permanent and Long-Term Occupancy Prohibited No campsite or overnight  
184 cabin shall be used as a permanent or long-term living place.
- 185 1. Continuous occupancy beyond **thirty (30)** days in any 12-month period shall  
186 be presumed to be permanent occupancy and is prohibited.

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197

- 2. Any action toward removal of wheels of an RV, except for temporary short-term repair, is prohibited.
- 3. No permanent external appurtenances such as carports, additions, or patio may be attached to any camping unit or RV.
- 4. Any operator of a campground, RV park, or overnight cabin development shall maintain records of occupancy sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the prohibition against permanent occupancy. Such records shall include the initial date of arrival and final departure for the party of each responsible camper, RV, or cabin renter.

**SECTION 3. Severability Clause**

If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, word or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this ordinance. The Council hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, paragraph, sentence, clause, word or phrase thereof irrespective of any provision being declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid.

**SECTION 4. Compilation**

Section 2 of this ordinance shall be incorporated and made a part of the Bristol, Virginia City Code, with applicable changes in numbering of Articles, Divisions and Sections as required.

**SECTION 5. Effective Date**

This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after the second reading.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Bristol, Virginia, at a regularly scheduled meeting of said Council held on the \_\_\_ day of June, 2019.

Mayor Kevin Mumpower	_____
Vice Mayor Kevin Wingard	_____
Council Member Bill Hartley	_____
Council Member Neal Osborne	_____
Council Member Anthony Farnum	_____

(SEAL)

Attest: Nicole Storm  
CLERK OF THE CITY OF  
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

CITY COUNCIL

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: 6/25/19  
Department: Solid Waste  
Staff Contact: Wallace McCulloch

---

**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider second reading and adoption of an Ordinance to Amend Chapter 70 of the City Code of Ordinances, Solid Waste.

---

**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

Council has indicated that they would like to see changes to Chapter 70 regarding solid waste collections. Staff has developed amendments to make the ordinance simpler to understand by the general public and to address collection issues that have been identified.

---

**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

Public hearing was advertised on 5/6 and 5/13 and held on 5/14.  
First reading of the ordinance was held on 6/25/19.

---

**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Approval.

---

**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included  Not Required

**MOTION:** Move for second reading of the ordinance.  
Move to adopt the ordinance.

Ordinance 19-7

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 70 OF THE CITY CODE OF ORDINANCES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA:

That Chapter 70 is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 70-1. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Central business district means the section of the city bounded by State Street on the south, the tracks of the Norfolk and Western Railway on the east, Goode Street from Commonwealth Avenue to Piedmont Avenue and Scott Street from Piedmont Avenue to Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. on the north, Piedmont Avenue from Scott Street to Goode Street and Commonwealth Avenue from Goode Street to State Street on the west.

City means the City of Bristol or the city's authorized agent.

City-served nonresidential establishment means any retail, manufacturing, wholesale, institutional, religious, governmental, or other nonresidential establishment from which the city or its authorized agent collects municipal or other solid wastes.

Commercial refuse containers mean any dumpster or roll-off container used at retail, restaurant, service oriented, or other business; church or multi-unit residential complex; construction, demolition, industrial, or industrial waste generator.

Commercial waste means all solid waste generated by establishments engaged in business operations other than manufacturing and construction. This category includes, but is not limited to, solid waste resulting from the operation of stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants and shopping centers.

Construction waste means solid waste, which is produced or generated during construction, remodeling or repair of pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Construction wastes include, but are not limited to, lumber, wire, sheet rock, broken brick, shingles, glass, pipes, concrete, paving materials and metals and plastics if the metal or plastics are part of the materials of construction or empty containers for such materials. Paints, coatings, solvents, asbestos, any liquid, compressed gases or semi-liquids and garbage are not construction wastes.

Debris waste means wastes resulting from land clearing operations. Debris wastes include, but are not limited to; stumps, wood, brush, leaves, soil and road spoils.

Demolition waste means that solid waste, which is produced by the destruction of structures and their foundations and includes the same materials as construction wastes.

Detachable container (also called roll-off container) means a unit varying in capacity between 5 cubic yards and 40 cubic yards which is used for collecting, storing and transporting solid waste. The unit may or may not use an auxiliary stationary packing mechanism for compaction of materials into the container and may be of the open or enclosed variety. The distinguishing feature of the detachable container is that it is picked up by a specially equipped truck and becomes an integral part of the truck for transporting the waste materials to the disposal site.

Discarded material means a material, which is:

(a) Abandoned by being:

(1) Disposed of;

(2) Burned or incinerated; or

(3) Accumulated, stored or treated (but not used, reused or reclaimed) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned or incinerated;

(b) Used, reused or reclaimed material as defined in the current edition of the "Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations;"

(c) Considered inherently waste-like as defined in the "Identification of Solid Wastes" section of the current edition of the "Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations."

Dumpster: means a metal container usually sized from 2 to 8 yards used as a commercial refuse container.

Fill material means inert materials such as soils, rock, crushed aggregate, sand or discarded building materials as specified in subsection 50-566(d) of the City Code, that are used to raise the existing grade of a lot or tract of land.

Garbage means readily putrescible-discarded materials composed of animal, vegetable or other organic matter.

Hazardous waste means a "hazardous waste" as described by the current edition of the state hazardous waste regulations and shall include, but not be limited to, materials such as paint, poison, acids, caustics, chemicals, infected materials, oral, fecal matter and explosives.

Household waste means any waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse, derived from households. Households include single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas. Household wastes do not include sanitary waste in septic tanks (septage) which are regulated by state agencies other than the department of environmental quality.

Industrial waste means any solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial process that is not a regulated hazardous waste. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries, organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment, and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Infectious waste means solid wastes defined to be infectious by the current edition of the "Infectious Waste Management Regulations" as promulgated by the state waste management board.

Institutional waste means all solid waste emanating from institutions such as, but not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages and public or private schools. It can include infectious waste from health care facilities and research facilities that must be managed as an infectious waste.

Lead acid battery means, for the purposes of the "Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations," any wet cell battery.

Multiple residential units mean any duplex, apartment, group of apartments, or condominium regime used for dwelling places of more than one family.

Municipal solid waste means that waste which is normally composed of residential, commercial and institutional solid waste.

Non-city-served establishment means any non-residential or multi-family residential project not served by city collection service.

Person means any natural person, owner, agent, corporation, partnership, association, firm, receiver, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, fiduciary, occupant, lessee, tenant, or representative or group of individuals or entities of any kind and who occupies a dwelling, building or premises for seven or more consecutive days.

Portable packing unit means a metal container that contains a packing mechanism and an internal or external power unit.

Putrescible waste means solid waste which contains organic materials capable of being decomposed by microorganisms, causing objectionably odors and capable of attracting or providing food for birds or animals.

Refuse means all solid waste products having the character of solids rather than liquids and which are composed wholly or partly of materials such as garbage, trash, rubbish, litter, residues from cleanup of spills or contamination or other discarded materials.

Refuse receptacle (trash can) (also waste receptacle or container) means a container of either 65- or 95-gallons nominal capacity, meeting the standards of the city, equipped with wheels for use in conjunction with automated lifting mechanisms, or, a container of 300 gallons nominal capacity similarly equipped, but without wheels.

Regulated medical waste means a solid waste described or listed in the current edition of the Virginia "Regulated Medical Waste Management Regulations." (9VAC20-120)

Excluded regulated medical wastes:

- (a) Used products for personal hygiene, such as diapers, facial tissues and sanitary napkins.
- (b) Material, not including sharps, containing small amounts of blood or body fluids, but containing no free flowing or unabsorbed liquid.

Residential waste means household waste.

Roll-off container: see definition for detachable container.

Rubbish means combustible or slowly putrescible discarded materials which include but are not limited to trees, wood, leaves, trimmings from shrubs or trees, printed matter, plastic and paper products, grass, rags and other combustible or slowly putrescible materials not included under the term "garbage."

Sharps means needles, scalpels, knives, glass, syringes, pasteur pipettes and similar items having a point or sharp edge or that are likely to break during transportation and result in a point or sharp edge.

Single residential unit means any dwelling place designed to be occupied by one family.

Small animal carcass means cats, dogs, small household pets, and other animals of similar size.

Solid waste means any of those materials defined as "solid waste" in the current "Identification of Solid Wastes" section of the "Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations."

Trash means combustible and noncombustible discarded materials and is used interchangeably with the term rubbish.

Yard waste means that fraction of municipal solid waste that consists of grass clippings, leaves and hedge trimmings arising from general landscape maintenance. For purposes of this chapter, brush and tree pruning's are excluded.

Sec. 70-2. - Violations of article generally.

(a) Unless otherwise specifically provided, any person or entity violating any of the provisions of this article or any lawful rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

(b) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this article relating to removal of solid waste by the city, the city shall refuse to collect or remove any solid waste from the premises occupied by such person.

Sec. 70-3. – General Responsibilities.

All residential or commercial property owners or tenants shall be responsible for the removal and disposal of litter, refuse, garbage, junk, etc., from their property, including vacant land up to the edge of roadway pavement of a public right-of-way including any grass strips or sidewalks or to the center of an alleyway.

Sec. 70-4. - Illegal dumping.

(a) General. It shall be unlawful to dispose of or discard any litter, refuse, garbage or other waste, as defined by the state department of environmental quality, at any location other than a properly permitted waste disposal facility except as provided herein. Disposal of litter, refuse, garbage or any other type of waste, or the placement of fill materials on a vacant lot or tract except as provided herein, is a class 2 misdemeanor.

Any article of litter bearing a person's name or address found on the private property of another, or on any public property, shall be presumed to be the property of such person whose name or address appears thereon, and that such person placed or caused to be placed such article of litter; provided, however, that such presumption shall be rebuttable by competent evidence.

(b) Unsupervised filling of vacant lots or tracts.

(1) As provided in subsection 50-566(d), said materials, along with waste asphalt concrete paving materials, stone, sand, crushed aggregate, and soils may be buried or used for fill purposes on lots or tracts that are not permitted waste disposal facilities.

(2) When such activity is proposed on an individual lot or tract where no site plan for construction is required pursuant to chapter 50, article VII, division 3, construction site plan requirements, and whether or not an erosion and sediment control plan and permit for land disturbing activity is required pursuant to chapter 50, article IV, a permit shall for such filling activity shall be obtained from the city engineer. The permit shall set forth the proposed use of the lot or tract after the filling activity is concluded and the reason for conducting an unsupervised fill operation.

(3) A permit shall be valid for a period of 180 days and shall not be renewable. At the conclusion of the permit period, the owner of the lot or tract shall be required to commence the development project for which the filling activity was conducted, or the lot or tract shall be graded to facilitate adequate drainage and permanent vegetative cover shall be applied to prevent erosion.

(4) Owners of lots or tracts that are being filled on the effective date of this section shall be required to obtain a permit pursuant to subsection (2) of this section and to comply with

subsection (3) within 180 days of their notification of the requirement for a permit by the city engineer.

Sec. 70-5. - Containerization of waste required.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for anyone to fail to place and maintain waste in containers as specified in this article. All containers shall always be kept covered with tight-fitting covers.
- (2) It shall be unlawful for any person to remove any items from a waste container that is not under their care or responsibility.

Sec. 70-6. - Blockage of storm drains prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place any refuse, trash, waste receptacles or containers on, upon, or over any storm drain inlet or close enough to be drawn into the storm drain.

Sec. 70-7. - Uncovered vehicles.

It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle transporting waste materials within the city unless the waste is completely containerized to prevent the escape of litter, liquids or odor.

- (a) All vehicles transporting waste will be subject to inspection anywhere in the city by police and by city staff at the landfill scale prior to entering the landfill.
- (b) All vehicles transporting waste shall have a cloth cover at a minimum.
- (c) All vehicles transporting brush may use ropes to contain brush, however debris falling from vehicle will be considered a violation of this article.
- (d) All vehicles transporting waste roofing material must insure that roofing nails are not allowed to escape from vehicle through cracks, holes or bouncing out of vehicle. The first offense for violation of this subsection shall be a Class 3 misdemeanor. Subsequent violations may be increased to Class 2 or Class 1 misdemeanor.

Sec. 70-8. - Certain solid waste not to be collected by the city.

- (a) Industrial waste. Industrial waste may be collected by the city as defined in this chapter except semisolids, sludges, hazardous waste and liquids.
- (b) Hazardous, liquid, regulated medical, combustible wastes. Hazardous, liquid, regulated medical or highly combustible waste shall not be collected by the city. Violation subject to Class 1 Misdemeanor.
- (c) Infectious disease waste. It shall be unlawful to remove clothing, bedding or other waste from homes or other places where highly infectious diseases have prevailed unless performed under the supervision and direction of the health department. Such waste shall not be placed in containers for city collection. Violation subject to Class 1 Misdemeanor.
- (d) Bulk soils, rock, paving materials and concrete. No bulk soils, loose rock, debris waste from paving, repaving, placement or demolition of concrete or masonry work shall be collected by city collection.

Sec. 70-9. - Special handling waste.

- (a) Ashes. It shall be unlawful to place ashes or live coals in containers unless such ashes or coals have been wetted and are cold.
- (b) Cardboard boxes and cartons. It shall be unlawful for any person disposing of cardboard boxes, cartons, or crates to fail to collapse same prior to depositing in waste containers for collection.
- (c) Sharps. It shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of or discard any hypodermic syringe, hypodermic needle or any instrument or device for making hypodermic injections or any other type of medical sharp before first safeguarding the disposal thereof by wrapping or securing same in a secure, opaque, puncture resistant container to avoid the possibility of causing injury to collection personnel. Medical sharps that are not excluded from the definition of regulated medical waste as set forth in this chapter and the "Regulated Medical Waste Regulations" of the department of environmental quality shall not be placed for collection but shall be disposed of in accordance with the regulations for disposal of regulated medical waste. Violations subject to Class 2 Misdemeanor.

Sec. 70-10. - Hazardous and regulated medical waste prohibited.

It shall be unlawful to place hazardous or regulated medical waste in any receptacle used for solid waste collection.

Sec. 70-11. - Liquid Waste

It shall be unlawful to place liquid waste of any kind, in any receptacle used for solid waste collection.

Sec. 70-12. - Dead animals.

Small dead animals as defined in this chapter located on city property or within a public right-of-way will be collected by the city during operating hours of the city landfill.

Sec. 70-13. - Identification of commercial waste transport vehicles required.

Any vehicle used for the commercial transport of waste materials within the city shall be properly identified by lettering on both sides of the vehicle indicating the name of the person or company operating the vehicle.

Sec. 70-14. - Report of recycling activities.

Pursuant to Code of Virginia, § 15.2-1102, as amended, repealed, reenacted, or recodified from time to time, all persons engaged in the collection, transportation, disposal, or any other recycling activities for materials generated in and collected from the city and all persons who generate recyclable materials within the city shall at least annually within 45 days after the end of each calendar year report to the city, in a format approved by the city, the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the company collecting, transporting, preparing, disposing, or otherwise dealing in recyclable materials.
- (b) The end use of all recyclable materials handled by said recycler, if said end use is known, each type and the total weight of each type of material so handled during the calendar year.

Sec. 70-15 to Sec. 70-20 are reserved.

## ARTICLE II. – RESIDENTIAL WASTE COLLECTION

### Sec. 70-21 - Residential Waste Collection Service:

All single and multiple family residences that are individually metered for electricity will be charged the solid waste residential collection fee for service described in the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees.

- (a) All city served residential units shall use city provided trash containers for collection by automated city trucks. The city will provide one standard 95-gallon container for each residence.
- (b) If the 95-gallon container is too large to safely handle, a smaller container may be provided as a replacement if requested.
- (c) If the 95-gallon container is not large enough for the waste generated, additional 95-gallon containers may be provided at an additional monthly charge as described in the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees.
- (d) Residents may request temporary additional cans for up to two weeks twice a year at no charge.
- (e) Damaged containers will be replaced by the city at no charge if determined to be of no fault of the residence.
- (f) For individually metered multi-family units where access by automated city trucks is restricted, the city may provide for collection by a franchised agent.
- (g) Additional cans purchased by residents prior to July 1, 2019 will be temporarily grandfathered and continue to be serviced at no charge with any replacement cans to be charged to the resident.

### Sec. 70-22. - Use of waste receptacles.

- (a) Garbage and other solid waste, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, intended for collection and disposal by the city shall be placed in city provided waste receptacles. Household garbage must be placed in paper or plastic bags prior to placement in city container. No loose garbage may be placed in city container. The resident shall be responsible for cleanup of spilled material. Container lids must always be kept fully closed.
- (b) Containers must be placed for pickup in a manner accessible by automated city trucks. The location for safe pickup is usually next to the public roadway but outside the travel lane. The trash container will not be emptied if access for automated trucks is blocked by vehicles or other obstructions. It is the homeowner's responsibility to insure proper access. The container should be placed with the container's lid hinge oriented toward the house. Except as provided herein, waste containers may be placed at curbside no earlier than noon on the day preceding the

regularly scheduled weekly collection day and must be removed by 12:00 midnight on the day of collection. The homeowner may contact the Solid Waste Collection Department if there are questions about container placement.

- (c) Multiple containers placed adjacent to each other must maintain a minimum of twelve (12) inches between containers.
- (d) Waste containers must be stored at the side or rear of the principal building or in a similar location removed from the street right-of-way. In no case may waste containers be left within a street right-of-way or within a yard, driveway or other area adjacent to a street right-of-way except as provided in (b) or (d).
- (e) When the director of public works determines that because of topographic difficulties, age or infirmity of the resident or other mitigating conditions rendering the removal and storage of the waste container from the right-of-way impractical, said container may be permanently situated at the location designated by the public works department for collection.
- (f) Additional waste generated that will not fit in city provided container shall require the resident to call the Public Works - Solid Waste Collection Department to schedule waste pickup at least 72 hours prior to placement at curbside.
- (g) It shall be unlawful for anyone to place garbage that has not been drained of all free liquid, wrapped, bagged and enclosed in paper or plastic material in containers for collection.
- (h) Household waste may be combined with garbage.
- (i) Any non-approved waste containers placed at road side will be considered waste and removed as such.

#### Sec. 70-23. - Collection from private streets.

- (a) In the case of private streets, the department shall review the street and determine whether the city refuse collection vehicles can reasonably obtain access to approved refuse containers and that the infrastructure in place can accommodate city collection vehicle traffic. The department shall designate where and when the approved refuse containers are to be placed for collection.
- (b) In the event it is determined by the department that reasonable access is not possible, the department shall designate a central location where all the approved refuse containers shall be placed for collection purposes. It shall be the responsibility of the residents, in such case, to place the approved refuse or recycling containers in the central location selected by the department.
- (c) In the event the city collects refuse material along a private street or road, the city shall not be responsible for damage by collection vehicles or maintenance of such street or road.

#### Sec. 70-24. - Exemption for elderly and disabled persons.

Solid waste user fee relief shall be provided to property owners at least 65 years of age or anyone found to be permanently and totally disabled as defined in Code of Virginia, § 58.1-3217, provided the applicant's income is at or below the current federal poverty guidelines. Administration and application for relief from the solid waste user fee shall be the responsibility of the commissioner of revenue. The commissioner of revenue shall annually certify that a person is qualified for relief to the department providing the percentage of tax liability for each qualified person. The department shall freeze the monthly residential collection fee at one third (1/3) of the fee described in the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees.

#### Sec. 70-25 – Waste disposal by resident.

City residents may dispose of approved waste not eligible for collection to the landfill at the rates described in the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees (2)(i).

#### Sec. 70-26. - Dangerous waste items.

- (a) It shall be unlawful to place dangerous trash items and all waste materials of injurious nature such as broken glass, light bulbs, sharp pieces of metal and the like in containers unless they are securely wrapped and marked to prevent injury to the collection crews.
- (b) Fluorescent tubes, televisions, radios, dry cell batteries and all other electronic waste shall be placed beside the waste container for separate collection for recycling. Fluorescent tubes shall be bundled or taped together and placed in a bag or box to prevent breakage.

#### Sec. 70-27 – Bulk waste collection for residential customers.

Residential customers paying a monthly collection fee will be eligible for bulk waste collection limited to one pickup per month. Residents shall call the Public Works - Solid Waste Collection Department to schedule any bulk waste pickup at least 72 hours prior to placement at curbside.

(a) Household furniture and/or appliances such as sofas, chairs, beds, refrigerators, washers, dryers, hot water heaters, and similar items and no more than four rimless tires, not larger than 20-inch wheel size.

(b) No bulk waste shall be collected from houses or other structures under construction, reconstruction, recently completed or being demolished where work has been performed by a licensed contractor.

(c) Additional waste not meeting the above conditions will not be removed by city collection crews unless a special collection request is paid for in accordance with the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees (1)(c)1.

Sec. 70-28 to Sec. 70-35 are reserved.

### ARTICLE III. - NON-RESIDENTIAL/MULTI-FAMILY WASTE COLLECTION

Sec. 70-36. - Non-city-served establishments.

The owner and or occupant of any establishments defined in Sec. 70-1. Definitions, as non-city-served establishments shall be responsible for collecting, removing and properly disposing of all solid waste generated at such an establishment.

Sec. 70-37. - Adequate waste receptacles required.

It shall be the duty of any person or entity owning or operating any establishment or public place to provide waste receptacles adequate to contain the solid waste generated at such establishment. All waste must be placed in receptacles that are fully enclosed with tight fitting covers. Waste in plastic bags placed outside a receptacle is not allowed.

Sec. 70-38 – City Provided Waste Collection Service:

Any non-residential or multi-family residential project may choose city-provided waste collection service. The city will provide proprietary plastic containers with a nominal capacity of 95 or 300 gallons for collection by automated city trucks. The fee for service is billed quarterly and are listed in the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees.

(a) The public works solid waste collection manager shall meet with the owner or agent of the facility to determine the number and capacity of containers required to provide city collection service to the location. If it is determined that city collection service cannot reasonably be provided due to the number of containers required, access to or placement of the container(s) for service by city collection equipment, the facility shall be required to obtain collection service from private providers or make other provision for the removal of the facility's solid waste

(b) Containers shall be initially provided by the city at no cost. Damaged containers will be replaced by the city at no charge if determined to be of no fault of the client. Containers not provided by the city shall not be serviced.

(c) Containers shall be placed at locations determined by the owner and the public works department to be optimum for collection service by city's equipment. Containers placed differently from the designated location will not be serviced.

(d) Any obstructions, including vehicles, preventing container collection by city trucks will not be serviced until the next regular collection day.

Sec. 70-39 – City bulk waste collection service.

Bulk waste collection service may be available as a special collection request. Contact the Public Works - Solid Waste Collection Department to verify that the service is available for the specific waste requested. The bulk waste pickup must be scheduled at least 72 hours prior to placement at curbside. The service shall be paid in accordance with the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees (1)(c)1.

Sec. 70-40 – Commercial Waste Collection Service:

Any non-residential or multi-family residential project may choose a commercial waste collection service. The entity providing the collection service will be required to obtain a refuse container permit subject to the fees described in Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees.

Sec. 70-41. – Commercial Refuse Container Minimum Standards.

- (a) All commercial refuse containers placed within the city shall comply with the rules and regulations set forth below:
- (b) All containers shall have a current refuse permit.
- (c) All containers shall be kept in good condition to insure health and human safety. This includes no holes to prevent leakage and vermin from entering.
- (d) All containers shall have working doors and lids.
- (e) All refuse placed in containers shall be bagged to prevent windblown litter. The property owner shall be responsible for cleanup of spilled or windblown material.
- (f) All containers shall be clearly marked with the company name and contact information; all container shall have appropriate safety signage in place.
- (g) All collection vehicles shall be clearly marked with the company name on both sides and contact information.

Sec. 70-42. - Bulk containers, non-city-served.

All containers and detachable units shall be always kept in a place easily accessible to private collection contractors. Containers may not be placed within a public right-of-way. Containers shall always be kept clean, neat, painted and in a good state of repair. Commercial establishments leasing such containers or units shall be responsible for notifying the company from whom they are leasing said containers or units that they need repair. Owners or lessees of bulk containers or portable packing units shall be responsible for notifying their service contractor of any damaged conditions. Such containers and units shall be always kept in a place safely accessible to collection personnel and shall always be kept clean, neat, painted and in a good state of repair. All doors and lid springs must be in working condition. Container lids must always be kept closed. Cleaning up spilled materials shall be the responsibility of the property owner or occupant.

Sec. 70-43. - Commercial refuse container permit.

- (a) All waste haulers shall track and record container locations in the city and remit a permit fee annually to the department of public works for all permanent commercial refuse containers. Three-month permits shall be purchased for short term container placement, such as open top roll-offs placed for construction or remodeling were placement is not expected to become permanent. Containers intended and used exclusively for recyclable materials shall be excluded from the permit requirement.
- (b) Any person desiring to place a commercial dumpster in the city shall make application to the director. Each application shall contain the name, address, and telephone number of the applicant along with the proposed location of the dumpster. Applicant shall also supply information on the names or markings on the containers if they are different from the owner's company name. The applicant shall be the owner of the dumpster.
  - (1) Prior to issuance of a permit the city shall inspect the waste container and the proposed container location to verify compliance with this article. Upon satisfactory completion of the inspection and payment of the required fees a permit will be issued.
  - (2) All commercial containers inspected and approved pursuant to this section shall have affixed a seal of approval to be furnished by the director. This approval may be revoked at any time should said container deteriorate to an unsatisfactory condition.
  - (3) Every permit issued pursuant to this article shall terminate at the end of the fiscal year (June 30) for which it is issued, unless sooner suspended. The permittee's premises and container shall be inspected each year and the permit shall be renewed if the premises and containers are in conformity with this article. A permit shall not be transferable to any other person or location.
  - (4) Any person desiring to place a commercial dumpster or refuse container on short notice in an emergency shall email the director with the refuse container owner name, type, size and location prior to placement of the refuse container. If this option is chosen, the owner shall contact the city within three (3) business days to formalize the container permit and arrange for payment.

Sec. 70-44. - Right of entry; inspection of premises.

The Public Works Director or designee is hereby authorized to enter any property for the express purpose of inspecting a commercial refuse container, its pad, and surrounding area. Any

inspection shall be made during business hours and only with the consent of said applicant or permittee to enforce the provisions of this article and for no other purpose. Waste permits will be revoked with no fee refund if right of entry is refused.

Sec. 70-45. - Suspension of permit.

(a) Following the issuance of a permit, if the Public Works Director or designee finds that a container, its pad, or surrounding area do not conform to the provisions of this article or that a permittee has refused the director the right to enter the property in order to inspect such container, pad, or surrounding area pursuant to section 70-43 for purpose of enforcing the provisions of this article, or that a permittee or an employee of a permittee has failed or neglected to comply with any of the minimum standards set forth in this chapter, the director may enter an order for the suspension of the permit until such time as he finds that the reason for the suspension no longer exists. A copy of the order shall be sent to the permittee at his place of business by certified mail, which order shall set forth the reasons for the suspension. The suspension shall be effective ten days after the date it is executed by the director, and the order shall state this effective date; provided, however, that if the director finds that an immediate suspension is necessary to protect the health or safety of city residents, the suspension shall be effective immediately and the order shall so state. Except in cases of an immediate suspension, the order shall inform the permittee that he may dispute the suspension by submitting to the director, in writing or in person, reasons why the permit should not be suspended. The order shall also inform the permittee of the date and time by which such written submission must be submitted and of the date, time and place at which the permittee may make a submission in person. If the permittee does not make a timely written or personal submission to the director, the suspension shall become effective and the order shall become final on the date set forth in the order. If the permittee does make a submission, the suspension shall be stayed pending the director's consideration of the submission and the issuance of a final order affirming, amending or rescinding the earlier order. This final order shall be effective on the date it is executed by the director and shall be sent to the permittee at his place of business by certified mail. The failure of a permittee to make a written or personal submission to the director shall not affect the director's authority to reinstate a suspended permit, pursuant to section 70-46.

(b) Any person violating this provision, after the order is final and permit suspended, shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. Each day a violation continues shall be deemed a new and separate violation. In addition to any penalties imposed for each violation, a judge hearing the case shall order the person responsible for such condition to remove, restore, remediate, or correct the violation or condition, and each day's default in such removal, restoration, remediation, or correction after being so ordered shall constitute a violation of and a separate offense under this article.

Sec. 70-46. - Reinstatement of permit.

The director may reinstate a suspended permit when no fact or condition exists which would otherwise warrant the director to refuse to grant a permit under the terms of this article.

Sec. 70-47 to Sec. 70-55 are reserved.

ARTICLE IV. – ORGANIC YARD WASTE & BULK WASTE COLLECTION

Sec. 70-56. – City Served Residential.

Collection for brush, leaves, grass and bulk waste as described in Sec. 70-28 – Bulk waste collection for residential customers is available at no charge to city-served residential customers paying the monthly collection fee for residential collection.

Sec. 70-57. – Non-Residential and Multi-Family

Non-residential and multi-family establishments desiring organic yard waste or bulk waste collection may request a special collection service from the solid waste collections manager. A special collection request must be paid in accordance with the Appendix to Chapter 70 Solid Waste Fees (1)(c)1. The Public Works - Solid Waste Collection Department will require payment and at least a 72-hour notice prior to waste placement at curbside.

Sec. 70-58. - Leaves, Grass, and Clippings Collection Procedures.

- (a) Grass trimmings, hedge trimmings and leaves shall be placed at curbside in piles to facilitate collection by city vacuum equipment.
- (b) Hedge and shrubbery trimmings with a twig size larger than a quarter (1/4) inch and longer than 6 inches will not be collected by the vacuum truck and shall be stacked adjacent to but not mixed with leaves or grass trimmings.
- (c) Yard waste shall not be placed over or near any storm sewer inlet.
- (d) It shall be unlawful to allow the placement or accumulation of leaves within a vehicle travel lane or on a sidewalk or an area that pedestrians would be expected to walk upon parallel to a public street, or a median strip within a public right-of-way.
- (e) Normal city collection will be limited to one service per week during the months of April through December and one service per month during the second week of January, February and March.

Sec. 70-59. - Tree Trimmings, Brush and Other Debris Waste Collection Procedures.

- (a) Tree and shrubbery trimmings shall be placed near curbside for collection.
- (b) If tree or shrubbery trimmings cannot be safely collected by mechanized equipment, the trimmings will be left at curbside and the property owner properly notified. Consideration should be given to location of overhead utility services.
- (c) No tree trunks, branches, limbs or shrubbery larger than 12 inches in diameter and 8 foot in length shall be collected by the city except as provided herein.
- (d) Tree and shrubbery limbs shall have protruding branches trimmed and must be neatly stacked and placed in an orderly manner at curbside. The public works solid waste collection supervisor shall advise owners or occupants of any action necessary to reduce the waste to a manageable size.
- (e) Stumps and other debris waste up to 24 inches in diameter may be collected by city mechanized equipment if the public works department solid waste collection manager determines that the material can be cut into manageable segments. Stumps placed for collection shall be completely free of dirt, rock or other deleterious materials.
- (f) Thorny vegetation shall be placed near the curb in small neat piles.
- (g) Tree trimmings, limbs and other brush may not be combined with yard waste or with bulk wood waste.
- (h) Such collection by the city will be limited to one regular service per week.

Sec. 70-60. - Bulk Waste Collection Procedures.

- (a) Furniture and/or appliances such as sofas, chairs, beds, refrigerators, washers, dryers, hot water heaters may be placed at curbside for collection subject to the conditions of this article.
- (b) Any single item with a weight greater than 300 lbs. cannot be picked up by city collection crews.

Sec. 70-61 to Sec. 70-65 are reserved.

ARTICLE V. – DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Sec. 70-66. - Landfill disposal practices.

- (a) All waste accepted at the solid waste management facility shall be deposited in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in the facility operations manual(s) and those policies and procedures promulgated by the director of public works pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Failure to comply with the conditions set forth therein or to pay the fees approved by the city council shall be sufficient cause for the rejection of the waste by the director of public works or his designated agent.
- (b) The director of public works is authorized to establish and promulgate such procedures and policies for the operation and maintenance of the solid waste management facility as may be needed to prosecute the safe and efficient operation of the facility. Such procedures and policies shall be consistent with current promulgated rules and regulations of the state department of environmental quality.

(c) The scales situated at the municipal solid waste management facility shall be deemed to be the official scales for determining the weight of solid waste disposed of in the facility. If the scales are out of service for any reason, the city shall designate an alternate site within the corporate limits of the city as a temporary official scale site for determining the weight of solid waste disposed of in the facility or shall employ a volume to weight conversion using established criteria.

(d) The city may enter into negotiated agreements, submit sealed bids, or offer responses to requests for proposals for solid waste contracts with other corporate, private or governmental entities for the acceptance of any type of waste for which the city holds valid permit(s). The city manager is authorized to prepare and submit such bids and proposals and to negotiate agreements for solid waste contracts.

Sec. 70-67. - Disposal fees.

Any person operating a business in the city in connection with which trash or waste is produced or accumulates may dispose of such trash or waste in the city solid waste management facility subject to the fees and conditions which may from time to time be approved by the city council. Any person, partnership, corporation or other private or governmental entity with which the city has a waste disposal contract or agreement pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may dispose of such trash or waste in the city solid waste management facility pursuant to the terms and conditions of their individual contracts.

Sec. 70-68 to Sec. 70-75 are reserved.

First Reading: June 25, 2019

Second Reading: July 9, 2019

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*  
\*\*  
\*

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Bristol, Virginia, at a regularly scheduled meeting of said Council on \_\_\_\_\_, 2019.

(SEAL)

Attest: Nicole Storm  
Clerk of the City of Bristol, Virginia

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: **July 9, 2019**  
Department: **School Board**  
Staff Contact: **Keith Perrigan**

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:** Consider a supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 to the Bristol Virginia Public Schools Capital Project FY20 Budget.

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**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

This represents the second appropriation to BVPS from a proposal made at the May 14, 2019 to provide \$100,000 in FY19 funds and \$100,000 in FY20 funds to address immediate school accessibility and safety needs.

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**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

Council approved a 1<sup>st</sup> \$100,000 appropriation at the May 28, 2019 City Council meeting.

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**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included   X        Not Required\_\_\_\_\_

**MOTION:**

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**BRISTOL VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

220 Lee Street  
Bristol, Virginia 24201  
(276) 821-5600 – Fax (276) 821-5601

Keith Perrigan, Ed.D.  
Superintendent

Gary Ritchie  
Assistant Superintendent

**Bristol Virginia School Board**

Randy Alvis, Chair  
Steve Fletcher, Vice Chair  
Ronald Cameron  
R. Tyrone Foster  
Randall White

July 1, 2019

Mr. Randall Eads, City Manager  
City of Bristol Virginia  
300 Lee Street  
Bristol, Virginia 24201

Dear Mr. Eads:

The Bristol Virginia School Board and City Council made a tentative agreement to begin work on the safety and accessibility of the City’s four elementary schools.

The Bristol Virginia School Board respectfully requests an additional appropriation of \$100,000 to the Local Capital Projects fund to support the cost of building safety vestibules at each elementary school and at least one male and one female ADA compliant restroom at each elementary school. The FY 20 additional appropriation request will be reported as follows:

Revenue	7-0-001-5-0000-00-50000-0000-4	Appropriation from City	\$100,000
Expenditure	7-1-001-9-9000-00-66600-8200-5	Vestibules and ADA Compliant Restrooms (all elementary schools)	(100,000)

This supplemental appropriation will bring the total Local Capital Projects Fund appropriation to \$892,944 for FY 20.

The Board and I thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Keith S. Perrigan, Ed.D.  
Superintendent

cc: Members, City Council  
Members, School Board  
Tamrya Spradlin, Chief Financial Officer

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: 7/9/19  
Department: City Clerk  
Staff Contact: Nicole Storm

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider appointments to boards and commissions.

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**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

Citizen boards and commissions with vacancies as of 7/1/19:

- Highlands Community Services Board (no eligible applicants as of 7/3/19)
- Industrial Development Authority (2 vacancies)
- Ninth District Development Financing (no applicants)
- Planning Commission (2 vacancies, both with members eligible for reappointment; 1 vacancy that will be effective as of 9/1/19)
- Bristol Redevelopment and Housing Authority (2 vacancies, 1 with member eligible for reappointment)
- Transportation Safety Committee (1 vacancy, 2 applicants)
- Board of Zoning Appeals (no applicants)
- Bristol Public Library Board of Trustees (2 vacancies, 1 applicant)

Additionally, staff recommends that Council extend the term of Josh Fleenor on the Bristol Redevelopment and Housing Authority board through 6/30/22. He was originally appointed in July 2018 to a two year term which should have been a four year term per BRHA's bylaws.

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**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

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**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

---

**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included  Not Required

**MOTION:**

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<b>Vacancies as of 7/1/19</b>	<b># of openings</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Applications/Eligible Reappointments</b>
Bristol Redevelopment and Housing Authority	2	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	Denise Franklin (reappointment) Mark Cofer
Planning Commission	1	9/1/2019	Langley Shazor Michael Braswell
	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	Breanne Forbes Hubbard (reappointment)
	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	Jordan Pennington (reappointment)
Transportation Safety	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	Michael Pollard Danny Hunt
IDA	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	Michael Pollard
	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2020	
Highlands Community Services Board	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2022	James Bellamy (not eligible)
Ninth District Development Financing	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2021	
Bristol Public Library	2	7/1/2019 6/30/2022	Don Ashley
		7/1/2019 6/30/2022	
Highlands Community Services Board- Policy and Management Team	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2021	Dr. Rick Carroll (HCS requested reappointment; must be a private provider)
Board of Zoning Appeals	1	7/1/2019 6/30/2023	

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: July 9, 2019  
Department: Finance  
Staff Contact: Tamrya Spradlin

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:** Consider a supplemental appropriation of **\$848,823** to the FY20 Budget per the Items Listed Below.

**Fire Department**

Appropriate an expenditure for items received on June 28, 2019 originally appropriated to FY19. \$82,907 of state funding was received 06/25/2019 for this expenditure. Local monies of \$20,916 were budgeted in FY19 as the local match for this expenditure.

Expenditure	4-001-32010-8110	Other Equipment – Grant Funded	\$103,823
Revenue	3-001-10110-0001	Beginning Fund Balance	\$103,823

**Capital Projects Fund**

Appropriate funds related to capital projects that were not completed in FY19 and will be completed in FY20. 41050 is for the fuel tank replacement. 95725 is Lee Highway Road Project.

Expenditure	4-009-41050-8112	Other Improvements	\$180,000
Revenue	3-009-41010-0001	Local Bond Issues (2016)	\$180,000
Expenditure	4-009-95725-8112	Other Improv & Construction	\$565,000
Revenue	3-009-41010-0001	Local Bond Issues (2016)	\$282,500
Revenue	3-009-24030-0076	VDOT Lee Hwy Road Project	\$282,500

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**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

On May 28, 2019, the Bristol Virginia City Council adopted the FY20 Budget. The above items are an additional appropriation to the original budget.

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**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

May 28, 2019, the adoption of the FY20 Budget

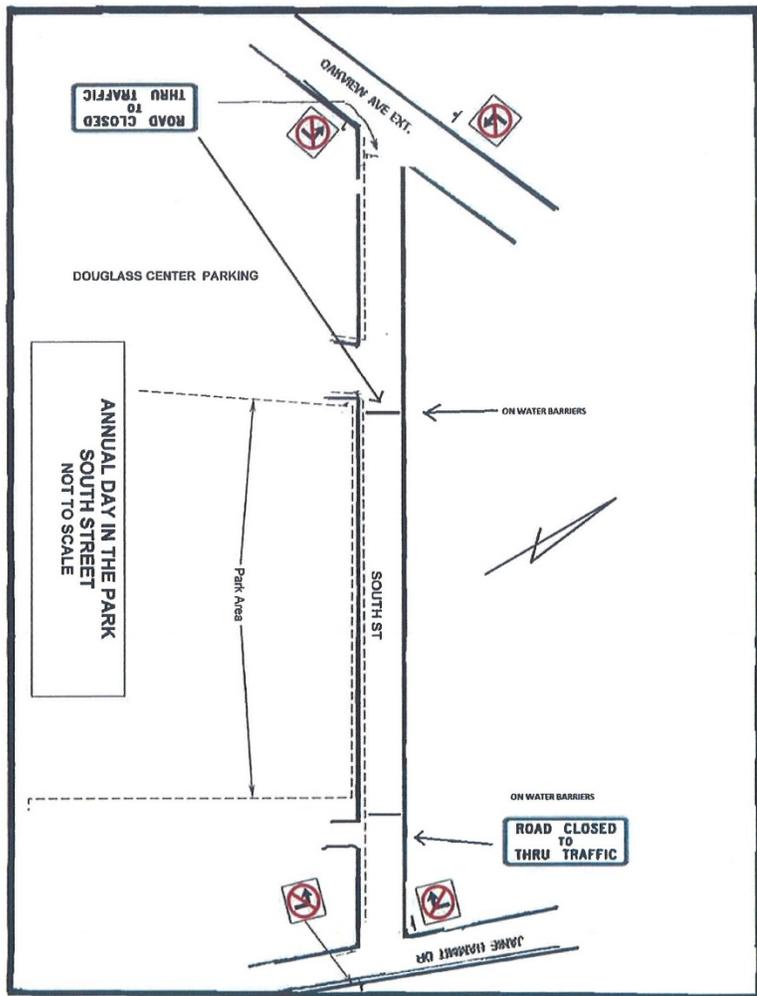
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**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Staff recommends that Council approve the supplemental appropriation as listed.

**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included   X                Not Required           

**MOTION:**



**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: July 9, 2019  
Department: Transit/Special Events  
Staff Contact: Jay Detrick

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider a Street Closure Request for the annual Day in the Park event.

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**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

Harry Anderson is requesting to close South Street from Janie Hammit Drive to Oakview Avenue Ext to through traffic for the annual Day in the Park event to be held at Breedlove-Charles Park. The traffic control plan showing the limits of the closure and detour information is attached.

The event will take place from 11:00 AM to 8:00 PM on August 3, 2019 but the closure request is from 10:00 AM to approximately 8:30 PM

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**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

This event has been approved annually since 1985.

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**Staff Recommendations:**

All required documents have been submitted. Because of this, staff recommends the street closure be approved as requested.

---

**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included   X                Not Required     

**MOTION:** I move to approve all items on the consent agenda as presented.

Limit Search N From/To Date: 00000000 / 99999999

Company No: 001 Account Number: 4001 32010 8110 Period:  
Other Equipment - Grant Funded

<u>Budget Amount</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>	<u>Balance</u>
\$103,823.00	\$ .00	\$ .00	\$103,823.00

=====

<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Reference Number</u>	<u>PO#</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>
*****		G/L Year-To-Date-			
*****		Encumbrance-			
*****		A/P Holding File-			
*****		P/R Holding File-			
*****		U/T Holding File-			

More...

F3=Exit

F5=Print

F19=Page Left

F20=Page Right



# CITY OF BRISTOL VIRGINIA

300 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201

TO: Tamrya Spradlin, CFO

FROM: Fire Chief Mike Armstrong

RE: Supplemental Budget Appropriation Request FY 2019-2020

DATE: 6/28/19

We are requesting that the following budget supplemental appropriation be presented and approved at the next Council meeting.

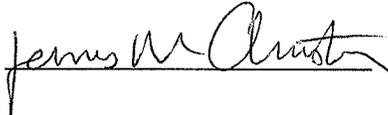
Reason for request:

We have received a grant award from the Office of Emergency Medical Services. The Rescue Squad Assistance Grant will pay \$82,907.47 toward the purchase of three Zoll monitors. The funding level is 80/20.

Amount: \$82,907.47

Revenue: 3-00 1-24010-0017

Expenditure: 4-001-32010-8110

Signature: 



# CITY OF BRISTOL VIRGINIA

300 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201

**TO:** Tamrya Spradlin, CFO

**FROM:** G. Wallace McCulloch, Public Works Director

**RE:** Supplemental Budget Appropriation Request FY 2019-2020  
Fuel Tank Replacement

**DATE:** July 1, 2019

We are requesting that the following budget supplemental appropriation be presented and approved at the next Council meeting.

**Reason for request:** Replace fuel tanks at city fueling station on Shakesville Rd.

Diesel tank has leak in outer wall. Both gas and diesel tanks are about 30 years old which is the expected life span. We will remove two existing 10,000-gallon fuel tanks and one 1,000-gallon waste oil tank. Install one new 20,000 gallon two-compartment fiberglass coated steel tank split with double bulkhead.

**Amount:** \$ 180,000.00

**Revenue:** 3-009-41010-0001

**Expenditure:** 4-009-041050-8112

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. Wallace McCulloch", written over a horizontal line.



# CITY OF BRISTOL VIRGINIA

300 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201

**TO:** Tamrya Spradlin, CFO

**FROM:** G. Wallace McCulloch, Public Works Director

**RE:** Supplemental Budget Appropriation Request FY 2019-2020  
Lee Hwy Exit 5 Ph 1A Construction –50% VDOT Funded

**DATE:** July 1, 2019

We are requesting that the following budget supplemental appropriation be presented and approved at the next Council meeting.

**Reason for request:** Budget needs to be increased because project carried over into FY 20.  
50% VDOT Funded.

**Amount:** \$ 565,000.00

**Revenue:** 3-009-041010-0001 \$282,500.00  
3-009-024030-0076 \$282,500.00

**Expenditure:** 4-009-095725-8112

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Wallace McCulloch", written over a horizontal line.





## City of Bristol Virginia Department Purchase Requisition Form

<b>Date of Requisition</b>	Thursday, June 27, 2019
<b>Department Name:</b>	Bristol VA Sheriff's Office
<b>Purpose/Description</b>	Inmate Housing June 2019

<b>Vendor Ordered/Purchased From</b>	Southwest VA Regional Jail Authority	
<b>Payment to:</b> please check one	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vendor	<input type="checkbox"/> paid by City Credit Card

<b>Purchase Order #</b>	A purchase order is required if the amount purchase is over \$500. A purchase order is to be obtained before making purchase	
<b>Invoice Number:</b>		
<b>Invoice Date:</b>		
<b>Received By:</b>	<i>Capt. D. Collins</i> Capt Collins	

Material & Description	Charge to		Unit Price	QTY (#)	AMOUNT
	Dept #	Account #			
INMATE HOUSING June 2019	33010	3142	80,000.00	1	80,000.00
Medical Expense	33010	3143	1,000.00	1	1,000.00
					0.00
					0.00
					0.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>81,000.00</b>

Fiscal Year Budget      2019-2020      700,000  
 Budget Remaining After Purchase      619,000

<b>Department Approval:</b>	<u><i>Capt. D. Collins</i></u>	Approval Level Up to \$5,000
<b>CFO Signature:</b>	<u><i>James Spradlin</i></u>	Up to \$10,000
<b>City Manager Signature:</b>	_____	Up to \$15,000
<b>Council Approved Date</b>	_____	Over \$15,000
<b>Quotes Attached</b>	_____	rev 12/06/2017
<b>Packing Slip/Bill of Lading Attached</b>	_____	<i>Dave</i> 7-2-19

**BRISTOL, VIRGINIA CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

Meeting Date: July 9, 2019  
Department: Finance  
Staff Contact: Tamrya Spradlin

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**AGENDA ITEM WORDING:**

Consider purchase requisition totaling \$145,710.92 per the items below:

Sheriff's Office; Inmate Housing	\$81,000.00
Police Department; 911 Call Equipment	\$27,655.92
Solid Waste; 95 gallon carts	\$37,055.00

**ITEM BACKGROUND:**

The items are presented to City Council for payment approval.

---

**PREVIOUS RELEVANT ACTION:**

N/A

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**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Approval.

---

**DOCUMENTATION:**      Included   X                Not Required\_\_\_\_\_

**MOTION:** I move to approve all items on the consent agenda as presented.



## City of Bristol Virginia Department Purchase Requisition Form

<b>Date of Requisition</b>	Thursday, June 27, 2019
<b>Department Name:</b>	Bristol VA Sheriff's Office
<b>Purpose/Description</b>	Inmate Housing June 2019

<b>Vendor Ordered/Purchased From</b>	Southwest VA Regional Jail Authority	
<b>Payment to:</b> please check one	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vendor	<input type="checkbox"/> paid by City Credit Card

<b>Purchase Order #</b>	A purchase order is required if the amount purchase is over \$500. A purchase order is to be obtained before making purchase	
<b>Invoice Number:</b>		
<b>Invoice Date:</b>		
<b>Received By:</b>	<i>Capt. D. Collins</i> Capt Collins	

Material & Description	Charge to		Unit Price	QTY (#)	AMOUNT
	Dept #	Account #			
INMATE HOUSING June 2019	33010	3142	80,000.00	1	80,000.00
Medical Expense	33010	3143	1,000.00	1	1,000.00
					0.00
					0.00
					0.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>81,000.00</b>

Fiscal Year Budget      2019-2020      700,000  
 Budget Remaining After Purchase      619,000

Approval Level  
 Up to \$5,000  
 Up to \$10,000  
 Up to \$15,000  
 Over \$15,000

**Department Approval:** *Capt. D. Collins*  
**CFO Signature:** *James Spradlin*  
**City Manager Signature:** *Charles E. East 7/3/19*  
**Council Approved Date** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Quotes Attached** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Packing Slip/Bill of Lading Attached** \_\_\_\_\_

rev 12/06/2017  
*Derek*  
 7-2-19



# City of Bristol Virginia Department Purchase Requisition Form

<b>Date of Requisition</b>	
<b>Department Name:</b>	Police
<b>Purpose/Description</b>	911 Annual Maintenance

<b>Vendor Ordered/Purchased From</b>	Mobile Communications America, Inc. Dept #125 PO Box 37904 Charlotte, NC 28237-7904	
<b>Payment to:</b> please check one	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vendor	<input type="checkbox"/> paid by City Credit Card

<b>Purchase Order #</b>	30045	A purchase order is required if the amount purchase is over \$500. A purchase order is to be obtained before making purchase
<b>Invoice Number:</b>		
<b>Invoice Date:</b>		
<b>Received By:</b>	D. Milligan	

Material & Description	Charge to		Unit Price	QTY (#)	AMOUNT
	Dept #	Account #			
911 Call Handling Equipment Maintenance/Service Contract Renewal for 2019-2020 Budget Year (Start Date 07/15/2019)	31010	5231	27,655.92	1	27,655.92
<b>Total</b>					<b>27,655.92</b>

Fiscal Year Budget FY20 80,000  
 Budget Remaining After Purchase 52,344

<b>Department Approval:</b>	<u><i>J. O. [Signature]</i></u>	Approval Level Up to \$5,000
<b>CFO Signature:</b>	<u><i>Jammy Spradlin</i></u>	Up to \$10,000
<b>City Manager Signature:</b>	<u><i>Bridget [Signature]</i></u>	Up to \$15,000
<b>Council Approved Date</b>	_____	Over \$15,000
<b>Quotes Attached</b>	_____	rev 12/06/2017
<b>Packing Slip/Bill of Lading Attached</b>	_____	



# City of Bristol, Virginia Documentation of Quotes

The procurement of goods and services shall require the following:  
greater than \$2500.01 & less than \$15,000=3 written quotes  
greater than \$15,000.01 & less than \$50,000=4 written quotes

Department Purchased For: Police Purchase Order #: 30045  
Quotes to be obtained before a purchase order is issued.

Description of Item/Service: 911 Call Handling Equipment annual recurring renewal on the maintenance and service contract for the 2019-2020 budget year, effective date 07/15/2019.

Summary of Quotation Information		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Vendor &amp; Name of Salesperson/Individual Quoting Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1 <u>06/10/19</u>	<u>Mobile Communications (formerly Wireless Communications)</u>	<u>\$27,655.92</u>
2 _____	<u>Bruce Williams</u>	_____
3 _____	_____	_____
4 _____	_____	_____

Quote documentation from the vendor should be attached to this paperwork.

**Explanatory Remarks:**

911 Call Handling Equipment (CHE) annual recurring renewal on the maintenance and service contract for the 2019-2020 budget year, effective date of contract 07/15/2019. No other vendors to obtain quotes from.  
Mobile Communications is the original vendor and installer of the the 911 CHE.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Capt. Danyel E. Milligan  
Department Signature

06/24/19  
Date

**This form along with quote documentation should be forwarded to the purchasing department to be attached to the purchase order.**





# City of Bristol, Virginia Documentation of Quotes

The procurement of goods and services shall require the following:  
 greater than \$2500.01 & less than \$15,000=3 written quotes  
 greater than \$15,000.01 & less than \$50,000=4 written quotes

Department Purchased For: Solid Waste Collection Dept. Purchase Order #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Quotes to be obtained before a purchase order is issued.

Description of Item/Service: The purchase of 800 carts for our inventory and to replace damaged carts

### Summary of Quotation Information

<u>Date</u>	<u>Vendor &amp; Name of Salesperson/Individual</u>	<u>Quoting Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1 <u>6/25/19</u>	<u>Cascade Engineering Gloria Reidt</u>	<u>\$43.<sup>00</sup> each</u>	<u>total \$37,055.<sup>00</sup></u>
2 <u>6/26/19</u>	<u>Rehig Pacific Company Angela Kirchwehn</u>	<u>\$48.<sup>00</sup> each</u>	<u>\$42,235.<sup>20</sup></u>
3 <u>6/27/19</u>	<u>Schafer Systems International Inc.</u>	<u>\$46.<sup>00</sup> each</u>	<u>\$39,850.<sup>40</sup></u>
4 <u>6/27/19</u>	<u>Otto Environmental Systems Franklin Shelton</u>	<u>\$49.<sup>00</sup> each</u>	<u>\$36,550.<sup>00</sup></u>

Quote documentation from the vendor should be attached to this paperwork.

**Explanatory Remarks:**

The quote from Cascade Engineering was not the low bid. I would like to purchase the carts from Cascade because they have a better product and their warranty/customer service is much better. Otto Environmental was the low bid. The warranty at Otto has not honored their agreement in the past when we thought they should. Cascade Engineering has went above their agreement (warranty). They have sent us (wheels, lids) at no cost. Much better service all together.

Department Signature

6/28/19  
 Date

This form along with quote documentation should be forwarded to the purchasing department to be attached to the purchase order.