

CITY OF PINE LAKE, GEORGIA

WORK SESSION AGENDA

OCTOBER 13, 2026 @ 6:00PM

COURTHOUSE AND COUNCIL CHAMBERS

459 PINE DRIVE, PINE LAKE, GA 30072

NOTE: All attendees are reminded to silence cellular phones and other devices that may cause interruption of the session proceedings.

CALL TO ORDER - WORK SESSION

ANNOUNCEMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA OF THE DAY

PUBLIC COMMENT - 3 minutes each please

NEW BUSINESS

1. Gateway Gallery Project
2. Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Budget Calendar
3. Third Quarter (Q3) Revenues and Expenditures Variance Report, *Update*
4. FY2027 Budget, Pre-review of Drafted Financial Policies
5. Media Production Permitting, Process and Fees
6. Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) Surveillance Technology ("Flock Camera") Prohibition

PUBLIC COMMENT - 3 minutes each please

REPORTS AND OTHER BUSINESS

- Strategic Performance Report (SPR), October 2026
- Mayor (pro tempore)
- City Council

EXECUTIVE SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Thomas Torrent - Mayor pro tem

Deborah Hull

Stephanie Kohler

Jane Lowers

CITY OF PINE LAKE

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PRELIMINARY COUNCIL AGENDA MEMORANDUM (PCAM)

TO: Stanley D Hawthorne, City Manager

FROM: Bernard Kendrick, Special Projects Manager

DATE: October 13, 2026

TITLE: Gateway Gallery Project

RECOMMENDATION

Staff provides the attached quote matrix to provide an updated cost analysis for the Gateway Gallery Project based on competitive solicitations of the phases of the project.

BACKGROUND

The Gateway Gallery is a large-scale outdoor public-art installation planned for Pine Lake's primary residential entrance, within the City right-of-way next to the adjacent church's parking area. Five permanent painted steel frames will create approximately 30 feet of adaptable exhibition infrastructure. The initial installation may present a photographic polyptych - one continuous image across five panels - or five stand-alone images drawn from Pine Lake's natural environment.

The project turns an ordinary gateway into a visible expression of Pine Lake's identity as Arts' Natural Habitat. It combines a durable, low-maintenance structure with artwork that can change over time, allowing the City to commission and present photography, printed graphics, woven or fabric work, layered assemblage, dimensional elements, and collages without rebuilding the permanent infrastructure.

The purpose of the Gateway Gallery is to create a distinctive, highly visible entrance to Pine Lake while establishing permanent infrastructure for rotating public-art exhibitions. The project signals arrival into Pine Lake, strengthens the City's identity, and brings art into daily civic life in a setting accessible to residents, visitors, church attendees, court users, motorists, and pedestrians. Its reach is amplified by its place within the Rockbridge Trifecta, alongside Poplar Park and the Welcome Wall, all planned for completion by the end of 2027.

The Public Art Installation Task Force's appointed work efforts have resulted in an update to the projected costs for the Gateway Gallery Project. The attached matrix identifies updated solicitation costs associated with the recommended scope of work for the project.

City Council approved a proposal at their September 29, 2026 Business Meeting for an additional \$20,000 from DeKalb County District 4 grant funding made available through Commissioner Chakira Johnson's Office to continue the development and construction of the Gateway Gallery Project. The initial \$10,000

grant was also secured from DeKalb County District 4 grant funding made available through Commissioner Steve Bradshaw's Office.

Staff recommends the following vendors to complete the Gateway Gallery Project:

Ryan Mathews Custom Furniture LLC	Project Fabricator	\$ 7,600.00
AHB Contractors LLC	Site Demolition/Curbing	\$18,174.00
PRK Services LLC	Wind Load/Engineering	\$ 4,127.00
Special Project Manager	Project Management	\$ 3,000.00
Humphries Building Supply	Aggregate Base	\$ 1,846.00
ColorChrome Atlanta	Blackout Vinyl	\$ 1,517.00
Home Depot	Solar Lighting	\$ 176.00
Additional Artwork	N/A	\$ 4,500
TOTAL		\$40,940.00

RESOURCE IMPACT

Funding for this project has been secured from DeKalb County District 4 funding proposals including \$20,000 sponsored through County Commissioner Chakira Johnson and previously \$10,000 sponsored by former County Commissioner Steve Bradshaw. Staff also recommends a supplemental allocation of \$10,940 (per the Citywide Beautification Project of \$25,000 identified but not funded in the 2025 six-year Capital Improvement Program) funded from the Small Cities Intergovernmental Capital Outlay Fund (SCICO).

ATTACHMENTS

Quote Matrix

[illegible]



For supplemental information related to
New Business Items 2 & 3
*(Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Budget Calendar;
Third Quarter (Q3) Revenues and
Expenditures Variance Report, Update),*
please see the October 2026
Strategic Performance Report (SPR),
“Finance Department.”

CITY OF PINE LAKE

Budget Process and Calendar

Fiscal Year 2027

PLANNING | PRIORITIES | ACCOUNTABILITY

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Pine Lake’s financial planning, service delivery, and financial control. The budget process provides a structured opportunity to evaluate current operations, establish priorities, project available revenues, and allocate resources for the upcoming fiscal year.

Department leaders submit operating, personnel, capital, training, contractual, and other funding requests based on anticipated service needs and City priorities. Finance reviews and compiles these requests, develops revenue projections, and works with the City Manager to prepare a balanced proposed budget for consideration by the Mayor and City Council.

Through budget review meetings, work sessions, and the required public hearing, the Mayor and City Council review the proposed budget and provide policy and funding direction. The proposed budget and supporting documents are made available for public inspection in accordance with the City Charter and applicable State of Georgia budget requirements.

Following adoption, the City Manager administers the budget within the authority established by the adopted appropriations resolution and applicable City policies. Changes in appropriations requiring governing-authority action are presented to the Mayor and City Council for approval.

At the close of the fiscal year, the City’s financial statements are subject to independent external audit and applicable State reporting requirements.

Pine Lake Charter timing: The City Manager’s proposed operating budget and capital improvement budget must be submitted to the Mayor and City Council no later than 45 days before the beginning of the fiscal year. The final operating budget must be adopted no later than December 27. The working dates below are intentionally left blank for scheduling.

FY2027 Budget Calendar

The schedule below identifies the principal development, review, public-notice, hearing, and adoption milestones for the FY2027 budget. Dates may be inserted once the City Manager and Mayor and Council establish the working schedule.

Date	Budget Activity / Milestone
Wednesday, October 14 th	Finance distributes the FY2027 Budget Development Letter and department-specific budget preparation worksheets.
Thursday, October 15 th ; Friday, October 16 th	Departmental budget review meetings are conducted with Finance and the City Manager, as needed, to discuss service needs, priorities, requested increases, and supporting justification.
Monday, October 19 th	Departmental budget requests and supporting documentation are due to Finance, including operating, personnel, capital, training, contractual, grant-funded, and other requested changes.
Wednesday, October 21 st	Finance reviews and compiles departmental requests; validates historical and current-year expenditure trends; and identifies known contractual, personnel, capital, grant, and operating commitments.
Friday, October 23 rd	Finance develops FY2027 revenue projections and evaluates requested expenditures against anticipated resources, available fund balance, restricted funding sources, and other applicable financial constraints.
Wednesday, October 21 st through Monday, October 26 th	The City Manager reviews the preliminary FY2027 budget, revenue assumptions, departmental requests, capital needs, personnel requests, and recommended funding allocations.
Tuesday, November 3 rd	Required public notice is published announcing the availability of the proposed budget and the date, time, and location of the public hearing, consistent with applicable Georgia law.
Tuesday, November 10 th (Work Session)	Charter deadline: City Manager submits the proposed operating budget and capital improvement budget to the Mayor and City Council no later than 45 days before the beginning of the fiscal year. Budget documents are filed with the City Clerk and made available for public inspection.
Tuesday, November 24 th (Regular Meeting)	Public hearing on the proposed FY2027 budget. Mayor and Council receive public comment and discuss the proposed budget and funding priorities.
Wednesday, November 25 th through Friday, December 4 th	Finance and the City Manager incorporate any authorized revisions resulting from the public hearing and Mayor and Council direction; final balancing and quality-control review are completed.
Tuesday, December 8 th (Work Session)	Final FY2027 operating budget and capital improvement budget are presented to Mayor and Council for adoption by appropriations resolution.
Tuesday, December 22nd (Regular Meeting)	Charter deadline: final operating budget must be adopted no later than December 27. Following adoption, taxes necessary to support the adopted budget are levied as applicable.
Tuesday, December 29 th through Thursday, December 31 st	Finance establishes the adopted FY2027 budget in the accounting system, distributes final budget information to departments, and prepares budget-monitoring reports for the new fiscal year.
January 1 st	FY2027 fiscal year begins.



For supplemental information related to
New Business Item 4
*(FY2027 Budget, Pre-review of
Drafted Financial Policies),*
please see the October 2026
Strategic Performance Report (SPR),
“City Manager.”



For supplemental information related to
New Business Item 5
*(Media Production Permitting,
Process and Fees),*
please see the October 2026
Strategic Performance Report (SPR),
“City Clerk.”

Transaction Type	Avondale		Clarkston		Lithonia		Stone Mountain	
Permit Application Fee	250	non refundable	500	non refundable	50	non refundable	200	non refundable
Film Permit Fee		per calendar month	250	per day	400/800	See note	150	per day (incl. prep, film and strike)
On Site Fee (Fee charged if impacting city services, i.e. lane closure)								
Cancellation Fee			250	cancellation fee for project but cancelled by applicant prior to obtaining permit.				
Change Fee								
Rush Fee			300	less than 5 bus. days notice	200	See note	200	app submitted less than 5 business days advance notice
Street Closure			1,000	per day	20 - 80	Per calendar day, see note	500	per day
Lane Closure							500	per day
ITC							500	per day
Side Walk					\$6 - \$24	Per calendar day, see note		
Parking			150	per day and per location: For parking services only for base camp, crew, or trucks.)			500	per day (incl use of city property per location)
Administrative Fee								
Police Security/Traffic			75	per officer and per hour			80	per officer, per hour
Fire Watch								
Public Facility Rates			500	Community Building			250	Per day (Visitors Center Building)
On Site Staff								
Parks & Rec (City)			500	per day				
Fire Review					100		100	per location and per base camp
Filming w/o a permit			200%	of original permit fee			200%	of original permit fee
Documentary Film & Photography								
Public Service Announcements								
Student Film & Photography								
Commercial Still Photography								
Commercial Motion Picture, Video, and Television Film & Photography								
Sanitation Bond					500			
Basecamp					400/600	See note		
Off Duty Police					180	4 hour minimum		
Police Car					20	per hour		
Courtroom - Facility Use Fee					200	per hour		
Amphitheater Lot, 2501 Park Drive					600	per day		
Old City Hall Bldg., 6980 Main Street					100	per day		
City Lot, 2550 Wiggins street					400	per day		
Masonic Lodge, 7272 Conyers Street					400/800	See note		
Stripe Transaction Fee (pay on submission)					1.75	per application		
Apply4 Technology Fee (pay on submission)					15	per application		



AN ORDINANCE BY COUNCILMEMBERS [INSERT HERE] TO PROMOTE BETTER INFORMED CITY COUNCIL DECISION MAKING, TRANSPARENCY, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, AND CIVIL RIGHTS/LIBERTIES PROTECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds it is essential to have an informed public debate as early as possible about Council decisions related to surveillance technology;

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds that no Council decisions relating to surveillance technologies should occur without strong consideration being given to the impact such technologies may have on civil rights and civil liberties, including those rights guaranteed by the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution;

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds that, while surveillance technologies may threaten the privacy of all of us, throughout history, surveillance efforts have been used to intimidate and oppress certain communities and groups more than others, including those that are defined by a common race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, income level, sexual orientation, or political perspective;

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds that Council decisions regarding if and how surveillance technologies should be funded or if related donations should be accepted should not be made until meaningful public input has been solicited and given significant weight by the Council;

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds that, if a surveillance technology is funded or a related donation approved by the Council, reporting measures must be adopted that empower the City Council and public to verify that promised safeguards and use limitations have been strictly adhered to;

WHEREAS, the City of Atlanta is an international destination that regularly hosts major global events, including the 1996 Summer Olympics, the 2026 FIFA World Cup, and Super Bowl LXII in 2028, where accompanying preparations often lead to the rapid deployment of surveillance technologies that are introduced as temporary security measures and often endure as permanent surveillance infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the Atlanta City Council finds that 26 other American cities, including peer cities like Detroit and St. Louis, have enacted similar laws to promote better decision making and increase transparency, oversight, and public accountability for decisions

involving surveillance technologies, which reflects the emergence of a new national gold standard for making such decisions and ensuring appropriate safeguards are in place.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, HEREBY ORDAINS, as follows:

SECTION 1. That a new Division 18 be added to Chapter 2, Article X of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and shall read as follows:

Section 2-1651. - Definitions

- (A) “Discriminatory” shall mean (1) disparate treatment of any individual(s) because of any real or perceived traits, characteristics, or status as to which discrimination is prohibited under the Constitution or any law of the United States, the constitution or any law of the State of Georgia, or the Atlanta City Charter or any law of the City of Atlanta, or because of their association with such individual(s), or (2) disparate impact on any such individual(s) having traits, characteristics, or status as described in this section.
- (B) “Disparate impact” shall mean an adverse effect that is disproportionately experienced by individual(s) having any traits, characteristics, or status as to which discrimination is prohibited under the Constitution or any law of the United States, the constitution or any law of the State of Georgia, or the Atlanta City Charter or any law of the City of Atlanta than by similarly situated individual(s) not having such traits, characteristics, or status.
- (C) “Municipal entity” shall mean any municipal government, agency, department, bureau, division, or unit of the City of Atlanta.
- (D) “Surveillance data” shall mean any electronic data collected, captured, recorded, retained, processed, intercepted, analyzed, or shared by surveillance technology.
- (E) “Surveillance technology” shall mean any electronic surveillance device, hardware, or software that is capable of collecting, capturing, recording, retaining, processing, intercepting, analyzing, monitoring, or sharing audio, visual, digital, location, thermal, biometric, behavioral, or similar information or communications specifically associated with, or capable of being associated with, any specific individual or group; or any system, device, or vehicle that is equipped with an electronic surveillance device, hardware, or software.
 - (1) “Surveillance technology” includes, but is not limited to: (a) international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) catchers and other cell site simulators; (b) automatic license plate readers; (c) electronic toll readers; (d) closed-circuit television cameras; (e) biometric surveillance technology, including facial, voice, iris, and gait-recognition software and databases; (f) mobile DNA capture technology; (g) gunshot

detection and location hardware and services; (h) x-ray vans; (i) video and audio monitoring and/or recording technology, such as surveillance cameras, wide-angle cameras, and wearable body cameras; (j) surveillance enabled or capable lightbulbs or light fixtures; (k) tools, including software and hardware, used to gain unauthorized access to a computer (including mobile devices like cell phones, laptops, and tablets), computer service, or computer network; (l) social media monitoring software; (m) through-the-wall radar or similar imaging technology, (n) passive scanners of radio networks, (o) long-range Bluetooth and other wireless-scanning devices, (p) radio-frequency I.D. (RFID) scanners, and (q) software designed to integrate or analyze data from Surveillance Technology, including surveillance target tracking and predictive policing software. The enumeration of surveillance technology examples in this section shall not be interpreted as an endorsement or approval of their use by any municipal entity.

- (2) “Surveillance technology” does not include the following devices or hardware, unless they have been equipped with, or are modified to become or include, a surveillance technology as defined by this Ordinance: (a) routine office hardware, such as televisions, computers, and printers, that is in widespread public use and will not be used for any surveillance or surveillance-related functions; (b) Parking Ticket Devices (PTDs); (c) manually-operated, non-wearable, handheld digital cameras, audio recorders, and video recorders that are not designed to be used surreptitiously and whose functionality is limited to manually capturing and manually downloading video and/or audio recordings; (d) surveillance devices that cannot record or transmit audio or video or be remotely accessed, such as image stabilizing binoculars or night vision goggles; (e) municipal entity databases that do not and will not contain any data or other information collected, captured, recorded, retained, processed, intercepted, or analyzed by surveillance technology; and (f) manually-operated technological devices that are used primarily for internal municipal entity communications and are not designed to surreptitiously collect surveillance data, such as radios and email systems.

- (F) “Viewpoint-based” shall mean targeted at any community or group or its members because of their exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Section 2-1652. - Special Council approval consideration process

Any municipal agency seeking to enter into a proposed surveillance technology-related contract for more than \$20,000 or accept any proposed donation valued at more than \$20,000 for, of, or relating to surveillance technology, shall submit such contract or donation to City Council for approval. The following procedures must be undertaken and

completed, in the order indicated, prior to any City Council vote to approve any such contract or donation:

- (1) The municipal entity seeking approval of any surveillance technology-related contract for more than \$20,000 or donation valued at more than \$20,000 for, of, or relating to a surveillance technology shall provide the City Council with a complete and compliant Surveillance Impact Report and a Surveillance Use Policy in accordance with the requirements set forth in this Ordinance.
 - (2) No sooner than 21 days following the completion of the requirements set forth in Section 2-1652(1), a City Council committee designated by the Council President shall hold a mandatory, properly-noticed, germane, public hearing at which the public is afforded a fair and adequate opportunity to provide online, written, and oral testimony, to present their opinions on the proposed surveillance technology approval.
 - (3) No sooner than 7 days following the Section 2-1652(2) hearing, the designated City Council committee may vote whether or not to recommend approval of the surveillance technology by the full City Council.
 - (4) No sooner than 7 days following a Section 2-1652(3) committee vote recommending approval, the full City Council may vote whether to approve the contract or donation. Such a vote by the full City Council shall take place by roll call vote only and must be fully separate and distinct from any other vote on any other matter before the Council.
- (B) To ensure the accuracy and completeness of the Surveillance Impact Reports or Surveillance Use Policies upon which the Council must rely in rendering its judgment on a proposed surveillance technology acquisition and use, it shall be unlawful and a violation of this Ordinance for a municipal entity to use a surveillance technology that is the subject of a surveillance technology-related contract for more than \$20,000 or a donation valued at more than \$20,000 for, of, or relating to a surveillance technology that was approved after the date this Ordinance was adopted in any way that is inconsistent with the Surveillance Impact Report or Surveillance Use Policy submitted pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (C) Any information provided by a municipal entity to the City Council pursuant to this Ordinance shall be posted by the municipal entity within one business day and remain available to the public online on a municipal website page that is reasonably easy to locate, access, and read.

Section 2-1653. – Surveillance impact report and surveillance use policy

- (A) As a part of seeking City Council approval pursuant to Section 2-1652, a municipal entity shall submit to the City Council a Surveillance Impact Report and Surveillance Use Policy concerning the technology at issue.
- (B) Surveillance Impact Report: A Surveillance Impact Report submitted pursuant to this Ordinance shall be a legally enforceable written report that includes, at a minimum, the following:
- (1) Information describing the surveillance technology and how it works;
 - (2) Information on the proposed purpose(s) of the surveillance technology;
 - (3) If the surveillance technology will not be uniformly deployed or targeted throughout the city, what factors will be used to determine where the technology is deployed or targeted; and
 - (4) The fiscal impact of the surveillance technology.
- (C) Surveillance Use Policy: A Surveillance Use Policy submitted pursuant to this Ordinance shall be a legally enforceable written policy governing the municipal entity's use of the surveillance technology that, at a minimum, includes and addresses the following:
- (1) Purpose: What specific purpose(s) the surveillance technology is intended to advance.
 - (2) Allowable Use(s) Sought: For what specific capabilities and uses of the surveillance technology is approval being sought, and
 - (a) What legal and procedural rules will govern each proposed use;
 - (b) What potential uses of the surveillance technology will be expressly prohibited, such as the warrantless surveillance of public events and gatherings; and
 - (c) How and under what circumstances will surveillance data that was collected, captured, recorded, or intercepted by the surveillance technology be analyzed and reviewed, including through the use of artificial intelligence.
 - (3) Data Collection:
 - (a) What types of surveillance data will be collected, captured, recorded, intercepted, or retained by the surveillance technology;
 - (b) What surveillance data may be inadvertently collected during the authorized uses of the surveillance technology, and what measures will be taken to minimize the inadvertent collection of data; and

- (c) How inadvertently collected surveillance data will be expeditiously identified and deleted.
- (4) Data Protection: What safeguards will be used to protect surveillance data from unauthorized access, including encryption and access control mechanisms.
- (5) Data Retention: Insofar as the privacy of the public can be severely compromised by the long-term storage of mass surveillance data, what rules and procedures will govern the retention of surveillance data, including those governing:
 - (a) For what limited time period, if any, surveillance data will be retained. Such information shall include a statement explaining why the designated retention period is no greater than that which is absolutely necessary to achieve the specific purpose(s) enumerated in the Surveillance Use Policy;
 - (b) What specific conditions must be met to retain surveillance data beyond the retention period stated in this section; and
 - (c) By what process surveillance data will be regularly deleted after the retention period stated in this section elapses and what auditing procedures will be implemented to ensure data is not improperly retained.
- (6) Surveillance Data Sharing: If a municipal entity is seeking authorization to share access to surveillance technology or surveillance data with any other governmental agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions, or units, it shall detail:
 - (a) How it will require that the collection, retention, and storage of surveillance data be conducted in compliance with the principles set forth in 28 C.F.R. Part 23, including but not limited to 28 C.F.R. Part 23.20(a), which states that a government entity operating a surveillance program “shall collect and maintain criminal intelligence information concerning an individual only if there is reasonable suspicion that the individual is involved in criminal conduct or activity and the information is relevant to that criminal conduct or activity.”
 - (b) Which governmental agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions, or units will be approved for (i) surveillance technology sharing, and for (ii) surveillance data sharing;
 - (c) How such sharing is necessary for the stated purpose and use of the surveillance technology; and
 - (d) How it will ensure any entity sharing access to the surveillance technology or surveillance data complies with the applicable Surveillance Use Policy and does not further disclose the surveillance data to unauthorized persons and entities.

- (7) Demands for Access to Surveillance Data: What legal standard must be met by government entities or third parties seeking or demanding access to surveillance data.
- (8) Auditing and Oversight: What mechanisms will be implemented to ensure the Surveillance Use Policy is followed, including what independent persons or entities will be given oversight authority, and what legally enforceable sanctions will be put in place for violations of the policy.
- (9) Complaints: What procedures will be put in place by which members of the public can register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the deployment or use of a specific surveillance technology, and how the municipal entity will ensure each question and complaint is responded to in a timely manner.

Section 2-1654. – Standard for approval

The City Council shall only approve the funding or a donation for, of, or related to a surveillance technology if it determines the benefits of using the surveillance technology outweigh its financial and societal costs, that the policies governing its use will safeguard civil liberties and civil rights, and that the uses and deployments of the surveillance technology will not be based upon discriminatory or viewpoint-based factors or have a disparate impact on any community or group.

(A) Section 2-1655. – Annual surveillance report A municipal entity that obtains approval of any surveillance technology-related contract for more than \$20,000 or donation valued at more than \$20,000 for, of, or relating to a surveillance technology must submit to the City Council an Annual Surveillance Report for each surveillance technology used by the municipal entity within twelve (12) months of City Council approval, and annually thereafter on or before March 15. The Annual Surveillance Report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the previous calendar year:

(B)

- (1) A summary of how the surveillance technology was used;
- (2) Whether and how often collected surveillance data was shared with and received from any external persons or entities, the name(s) of any external persons or entities who provided the surveillance data or access thereto, the name(s) of any external persons or entities who received surveillance data, the type(s) of surveillance data disclosed, under what legal standard(s) the surveillance data was disclosed, and the justification for the disclosure(s);

- (3) Where applicable, a breakdown of where the surveillance technology was deployed geographically, by individual census tract as defined in the relevant year by the United States Census Bureau;
 - (4) A summary of complaints or concerns that were received about the surveillance technology;
 - (5) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the Surveillance Impact Report or Surveillance Use Policy, and any actions taken in response; and
 - (6) Total annual costs for the surveillance technology, including personnel, data storage, and other ongoing costs, and what source of funding will fund the technology in the coming year.
- (C) Within thirty (30) days of submitting and publicly releasing an Annual Surveillance Report pursuant to this section, the municipal entity shall hold one or more well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meetings at which the general public is invited to discuss and ask questions regarding the Annual Surveillance Report and the municipal entity's use of surveillance technologies.
- (D) For purposes of this section, "external persons and entities" shall not include specifically identifying persons acting in their individual capacities.

Section 2-1656. – Remedies, penalties, whistleblower protections; exclusionary rule; deletion/destruction requirement

- (A) Municipal employees or agents, except in response to a declared municipal, state, or federal state of emergency, shall not use any surveillance technology except in a manner consistent with policies approved pursuant to the terms of this Ordinance, and may in no circumstances utilize surveillance technology in a manner which is discriminatory, viewpoint-based, or violates the Atlanta City Charter, Georgia Constitution, or United States Constitution.
- (1) Any municipal employee or agent who knowingly violates a provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.
- (B) Whistleblower protections.
- (1) No municipal entity or anyone acting on behalf of a municipal entity may take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action with respect to any employee or applicant for employment, including but not limited to discriminating with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, access to information, restrictions on due process rights, privileges of employment, or civil or criminal liability, because the employee or applicant was perceived to, about to, or assisted in any lawful disclosure of information concerning the funding, acquisition, or use of a

surveillance technology or surveillance data to any relevant municipal entity, municipal law enforcement, prosecutorial, or investigatory office, or City Council Member, based upon a good faith belief that the disclosure evidenced a violation of this Ordinance.

(C) Exclusionary Rule; Deletion/Destruction Requirement

- (1) Any data or other information created or collected as a result of a violation of this Ordinance, and any data or information derived therefrom, shall be immediately deleted and destroyed, and may not:
 - (a) Be offered as evidence by any City government entity, agency, department, prosecutorial office, or any other subdivision thereof, in any criminal or civil action or proceeding against any member of the public, except as evidence of the violation of this Ordinance; or
 - (b) Be voluntarily provided to another person or entity for use as evidence or for any other purpose.
- (2) Notwithstanding the above, if, upon the discovery of data or other information that was created or collected in violation of this Ordinance, it appears such data or information may be material to the defense in a criminal prosecution, a copy of the relevant, potentially material data or other information shall be turned over to the defendant before it is deleted and destroyed.

(D) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability of any person to institute proceedings for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, writ of mandate, or evidence suppression in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce this Ordinance.

Section 2-1657. – Conflicting contractual agreements prohibited It shall be unlawful for the City of Atlanta or any municipal entity to enter into any contract or other agreement that prohibits or prevents compliance with this Ordinance.

Section 2-1658. – Certain public-private contracts prohibited

It shall be unlawful for the City of Atlanta or any municipal entity to enter into any contract or other agreement that facilitates the receipt of privately generated and owned surveillance data from, or provision of government generated and owned surveillance data to any non-governmental entity in exchange for any monetary or any other form of consideration from any source, including the assessment of any additional fees, interest, or surcharges on unpaid fines or debts.

Section 2-1659. – Transparency and oversight

To enable the City Council and public to engage in meaningful surveillance technology oversight, with respect to any surveillance technology owed, leased, or otherwise possessed by a municipal entity, within 180 days of (1) the adoption of this Ordinance or (2) the first

acquisition of the surveillance technology, whichever comes later, the municipal entity shall provide the City Council with a Surveillance Impact Report and Surveillance Use Policy, and thereafter shall annually provide the City Council with an Annual Surveillance Report in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2: That the provisions in this Ordinance are severable. If any part or provision of this Ordinance, or the application of this Ordinance to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance, including the application of such part or provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected by such holding and shall continue to have force and effect.

SECTION 3: That all ordinances and parts of ordinances that conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are waived to the extent of the conflict.

SECTION 4: That this Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon becoming law.