

in the Know **MONROE**



official newsletter of MONROE, Georgia

HOLIDAY
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BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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Holiday Event Schedule

December 5 @ 6:30 pm

66th Annual Downtown Monroe Christmas Parade

December 12 @ 5pm-8pm

Pictures with Santa
Carriage Rides

December 19 @ 5pm-8pm

Pictures with the Grinch
Carriage Rides
Live Nativity

Holiday Garbage Collection Schedule



The City of Monroe Solid Waste Department will be running a modified garbage pickup schedule during the holiday times in December and January. Please note below any changes that will effect your garbage pickup day. Happy Holidays from everyone here at the City of Monroe Solid Waste Department.

Christmas Holiday

Monday, December 23, 2019 - Monday & Tuesday Collection Routes

Tuesday, December 24, 2019 - Wednesday Collection Route

Wednesday, December 25, 2019 - No Collection

Thursday, December 26, 2019 - No Collection

Friday, December 27, 2019 - Thursday Collection Route

New Year's Holiday

Monday, December 30, 2019 - Monday Collection Route

Tuesday, December 31, 2019 - Tuesday Collection Route

Wednesday, January 1, 2020 - No Collection

Thursday, January 2, 2020 - Wednesday & Thursday Collection Routes

Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday

Monday, January 20, 2020 - No Collection

Tuesday, January 21, 2020 - Monday Collection Route

Wednesday, January 22, 2020 - Tuesday & Wednesday Collection Routes

CITY MEETING DATES

December

- 3 - City Council Meeting - 6pm
- 10 - City Council Meeting - 6pm
- 12 - Downtown Development Authority Meeting - 8am
- 12 - Convention & Visitors Bureau Meeting - 9am
- 17 - Planning & Zoning Commission Meeting - 5:30pm



January

- 6pm - City Council Meeting - 7
- 8am - Downtown Development Authority Meeting - 9
- 9am - Convention & Visitors Bureau Meeting - 9
- 6pm - City Council Meeting - 14
- 5:30pm - Planning & Zoning Commission Meeting - 21
- 6pm - Historic Preservation Commission Meeting - 28

February

- 4 - City Council Meeting - 6pm
- 11 - City Council Meeting - 6pm
- 13 - Downtown Development Authority Meeting - 8am
- 13 - Convention & Visitors Bureau Meeting - 9am
- 18 - Planning & Zoning Commission Meeting - 5:30pm
- 25 - Historic Preservation Commission Meeting - 6pm

Cy Nunnally Memorial Airport

Every year, airports around the state are required to submit updated Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT). The current CIP will be due to the state on November 22, 2019 and will include those projects that help the City of Monroe progress the airport to the completion of the current Airport Layout Plan (ALP) on file with the state. Some of the projects will include an overall site ready grading and drainage plan, updated Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) plan, runway paving and striping, Jet-A fueling plan, terminal building placement and design, approach studies for advanced approaches, and additional hangar build options.

In late 2015, the City of Monroe finished the build and install of the 100-LL (low-lead) AvGas fueling farm at the airport. Since that time, the airport has sold 125,466 gallons of fuel for a revenue of \$272,453 to the airport. This revenue as reported to the state requires that annual taxes from the sales then be returned to the airport in the way of operational or capital projects that improve the airport facilities and grounds. Over this time, the City has collected \$11,471.10 in sales taxes, which have all been returned to the airport by way of documented improvements and are then reported to the state as tax funded improvements.

The table below represents the annual 100-LL (low-lead) AvGas sales since the opening of the fueling farm at the airport...

YEAR	TRANSACTIONS	GALLONS SOLD	\$/GALLON	REVENUE
2015	298	8,821.02	\$3.847	\$33,931.49
2016	837	23,027.51	\$3.597	\$82,840.83
2017	1,417	42,609.10	\$3.654	\$155,681.40
2018	1,079	28,064.06	\$4.154	\$116,564.41
2019	906	22,944.46	\$4.278	\$98,166.23

The table below represents the breakdown of 2019 100-LL (low-lead) AvGas sales of the fueling farm at the airport. The months of January and February are reflective of the final stages of a paving project at the airport...



MONTH	TRANSACTIONS	GALLONS SOLD	REVENUE
January	48	1,415.30	\$6,213.17
February	36	853.71	\$3,747.79
March	84	2,257.65	\$9,911.08
April	117	3,108.04	\$13,636.68
May	109	2,649.13	\$11,364.77
June	91	2,445.69	\$10,492.01
July	102	2,210.73	\$9,263.00
August	100	2,660.17	\$11,146.15
September	127	3,157.11	\$13,228.30
October	93	2,203.03	\$9,230.74
November	88	1,875.08	\$7,856.64

The projects completed with funding from sales tax revenues include weed control on the airport grounds that is performed bi-annually, radios and base station for transceivers, prop lock security items, additional ALP documents for operational use, hangar door repairs, and hangar insulation repairs. These projects all helped provide for helpful and useful repairs to the airport throughout the year. All revenues from the sale of fuel on airport grounds has been reinvested into the airport through our major capital improvements over the years. This all links together the need for a well developed CIP submission to the state and the proper usage of revenues from the airport.



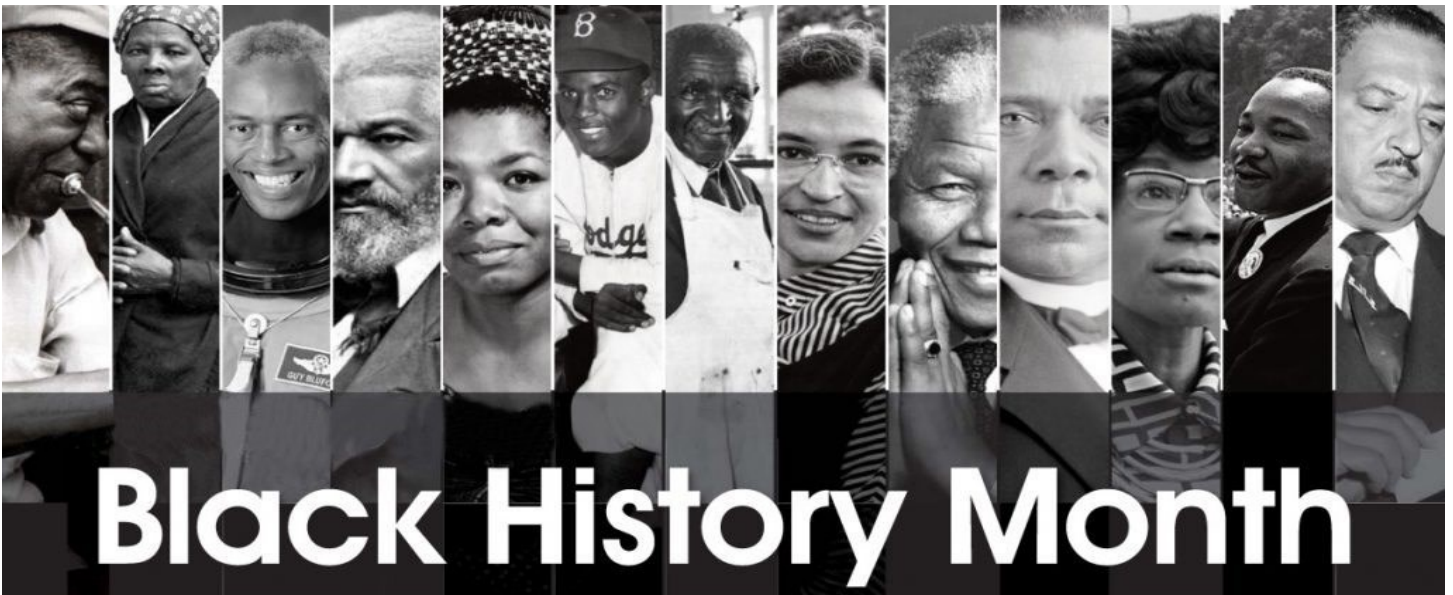
This holiday season, as a community, be sure to support your local economy and businesses by shopping local and remembering to *Shop Small* for the holidays. Monroe is full of businesses that can offer ideas and products for all of your wants and needs over the holidays, or anytime during the year.

Downtown features over 45 businesses that offer many varieties of apparel and accessories for everyone. The Downtown Monroe setting also offers many different dining locations to satisfy your taste buds and help fill an entire afternoon or evening!





Above is a street map of our downtown with parking areas labeled and showing the location of our City owned facilities for the public and our historic buildings. When *shopping small*, visit our downtown. For more information on holiday events and happenings, visit our downtown website at www.monroedowntown.com.



Black History Month

During the summer of 1915, noted Harvard historian Carter G. Woodson, an alumnus of the University of Chicago, traveled from Washington, D.C. to participate in a national celebration of the 50th anniversary of the thirteenth amendment that abolished slavery. Thousands of African Americans travelled from across the country to see exhibits highlighting their progress since the end of slavery. Despite being held at the Coliseum, the site of the 1912 Republican convention, an overflow crowd of 6 to 12 thousand waited outside for their turn to view the exhibits. Inspired by the 3 week celebration, Woodson decided to form an organization to promote the scientific study of black life and history before leaving town. Woodson met at the Wabash YMCA with A.L. Jackson, Jesse E. Moorland and 2 others to form the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH). He hoped that others would popularize the findings that he and other black intellectuals would publish in *The Journal of Negro History*, which he established in 1916. In 1925, he decided that the Association would both create and popularize knowledge about the black history. Woodson sent out a press release announcing Negro History Week in February, 1926.

Woodson chose February for reasons of tradition and reform. It is commonly said that Woodson selected February to encompass the birthdays of 2 great Americans who played a prominent role in shaping black history, namely Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, whose birthdays are the 12th and the 14th, respectively. Well aware of the pre-existing celebrations, Woodson built Negro History Week around traditional days of commemorating black history. He was asking the public to extend their study of black history, not to create a new tradition. He was determined to build on the existing tradition and to reform it from the study of two great men to a great race. Woodson believed that history was made by the people, not simply or primarily by great men. Rather than focusing on 2 men, the black community, he believed, should focus on the countless black men and women who had contributed to the advance of human civilization.

From the beginning, Woodson was overwhelmed by the response to his call. Negro History

Week appeared across the country in schools and before the public. The expanding black middle class became participants in and consumers of black literature and culture. Black history clubs sprang up, teachers demanded materials to instruct their pupils, and progressive whites endorsed the efforts. Woodson and the Association scrambled to meet the demand. In 1937, at the urging of Mary McLeod Bethune, Woodson established the Negro History Bulletin, which focused on the annual theme of the week. As black populations grew, mayors issued Negro History Week proclamations, and in cities like Syracuse, progressive whites joined Negro History Week with National Brotherhood Week. In the decades that followed, mayors of cities across the country began issuing yearly proclamations recognizing Negro History Week.

In the 1940s, efforts began slowly within the black community to expand the study of black history in the schools and black history celebrations before the public. In the South, black teachers often taught Negro History as a supplement to United States history. During the Civil Rights Movement in the South, the Freedom Schools incorporated black history into the curriculum to advance social change. The Negro History movement was an intellectual insurgency that was part of every larger effort to transform race relations.

Well before his death in 1950, Woodson believed that the weekly celebrations would eventually come to an end, though, Woodson never viewed black history as a 1 week affair. He pressed for schools to use Negro History Week to demonstrate what students learned all year. In the same vein, he established a black studies extension program to reach adults throughout the year. Woodson believed that black history was too important to America and the world to be crammed into a limited time frame.

The 1960s had a dramatic effect on the study and celebration of black history. Before the decade was over, Negro History Week would be well on its way to becoming Black History Month. As early as the 1940s, blacks in West Virginia, a state where Woodson often spoke, began to celebrate February as Negro History Month. In the mid 1960s in Chicago, a now forgotten cultural activist, Fredrick H. Hammaurabi, started celebrating Negro History Month. Having taken an African name in the 1930s, Hammaurabi used his cultural center, the House of Knowledge, to fuse African consciousness with the study of black history. By the late 1960s, as young blacks on college campuses became increasingly conscious of links with Africa, Black History Month replaced Negro History Week. In 1976, 50 years after the 1st celebration, President Gerald Ford officially recognized Black History Month and every American President since has designated February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, devote months to celebrating black history.

What Carter G. Woodson would say about the continued celebrations is unknown, but he would smile on all honest efforts to make black history a field of serious study and provide the public with thoughtful celebrations.

2019 PROJECT LIST

Cy Nunnally Memorial Airport Name Change Resolution

North Broad Street / GA HWY 11 LCI Streetscape

West Spring Street Sidewalk & Streetscape

Downtown Planter & Irrigation Rehabilitation

Walton Plaza Masterplan Design, Engineering, & Reconstruction

Stone Creek Services Installation

Alcovy Street LMIG Paving & Striping

Cy Nunnally Memorial Airport Apron Rehabilitation & Expansion

Highland Avenue Sidewalk Rehabilitation

CDBG 2020 Auditing & Engineering Firm Selection

CDBG 2018 Engineering, Award, & Bid

City Hall Drive-Thru & Customer Service Rehabilitation

Geographical Information System (GIS) Development

Flight Train Monroe Hangar Roof & Gutter Repair

Public Works Main Office Building Repair

On-Stage Walton Playhouse Roof Repair

Old Water Works Building Rehabilitation & Office Conversion

Downtown Green Environmental Remediation & 1st Concert

City Park Masterplan Design

Cy Nunnally Memorial Airport Taxiway Relocation

Loganville Water Transmission Line Design, Engineering, & Bids

Telecommunications Redundancy Project

North Lumpkin Street Sealcoat & Striping

Transfer Station Rehabilitation

Jack's Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility Design & Rehabilitation

Fire Department Burn Building & Training Area

Childers Park Slide Installation

GA Hwy 11 / GA Hwy 78 Interchange Engineering w/GDOT
Downtown WiFi Deployment Pilot Program
MEAG Transmission Line Project Coordination
MAG American Retail Project MOA & Design
Alcovy River Sewer System Expansion Design, Engineering, & Acquisition
West Spring Street / GA Hwy 138 Turn Lane Extension
West Highland Avenue / Wayne Street Water Line Rehabilitation
Milledge Avenue / Davis Street Sewer & Water Rehabilitation
Natural Gas Light Installations
Sewer Line Rehabilitation on 2nd Street, Alcovy Street, & Birch Street
Electric Line Rebuild on Barrett Street & 2nd Street
Wall Road Water Main Extension
Stormwater Rehabilitation on Blaine Street & Greenwood Drive
Fiber & Natural Gas Extension on Dean Hill Road
Hwy 11 South High Pressure Gas Main Rehabilitation
UGA School of Public & International Affairs Internship Program
City of Monroe & Walton County Development Projects



NATURAL GAS

Natural gas usage has grown in the United States over the past decade mostly due to its falling cost, abundance, and reliability as an energy source. Natural gas usage is growing rapidly worldwide since it can be used for heating, cooking, and the production of electricity. Most of the southeastern United States obtains its natural gas supply from the Transcontinental Pipeline that runs from Texas to Pennsylvania. The pipeline actually runs through Monroe and Walton County!

People use natural gas for heating, hot water, and cooking every day, but what is it exactly? Natural gas is a fossil fuel hydrocarbon gas formed under the surface of the Earth's crust, most often released and captured during hydraulic fracturing (fracking) operations. Natural gas produces carbon dioxide emissions when it is burned, but it produces fewer CO₂ emissions than coal or oil. Over the past decade, natural gas has become the cheapest and most abundant source of energy in the United States.

Natural gas is colorless and odorless naturally, but natural gas that goes into homes is infused with an odorant called mercaptan. Mercaptan smells like rotten eggs, and it makes natural gas leaks easier to locate. Take action immediately if you detect a rotten egg odor in your home!!!

Interested in learning more about how natural gas gets from an interstate pipeline into your home, natural gas safety, or how to save money on your gas bill? Keep a watch for our natural gas newsletter coming soon!



IMPORTANT CALENDAR DATES



December 2 - Cyber Monday

December 7 - Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day

December 22 - Hanukkah Begins

December 22 - Winter Solstice

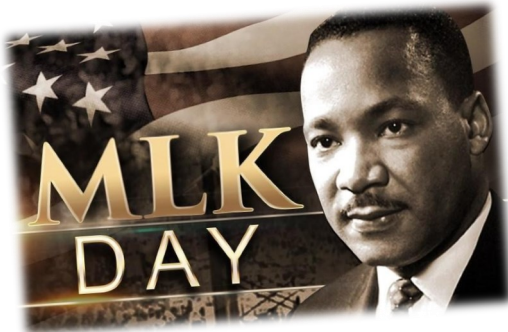
December 25 - Christmas Day

December 26 - Kwanzaa Begins

December 31 - New Year's Eve



January 1 - New Year's Day



January 20 - Martin Luther King Day

January 24 - Belly Laugh Day

January 25 - Chinese New Year

February 2 - Groundhog Day

February 12 - Lincoln's Birthday

February 14 - Valentine's Day

February 17 - President's Day

February 17 - Washington's Birthday

February 25 - Mardi Gras Carnival

February 26 - Ash Wednesday



City of Monroe Officials



MAYOR - John Howard

CITY ADMINISTRATOR - Logan Propes

COUNCIL DISTRICT 1 - Lee Malcom

COUNCIL DISTRICT 2 - Myoshia Crawford

COUNCIL DISTRICT 3 - Ross Bradley

COUNCIL DISTRICT 4 - Larry Bradley

COUNCIL DISTRICT 5 - Norman Garrett

COUNCIL DISTRICT 6 - Wayne Adcock

COUNCIL DISTRICT 7 - Nathan Little

COUNCIL DISTRICT 8 - David Dickinson

CITY CLERK - Debbie Kirk

FIRE CHIEF - William Owens

POLICE CHIEF - Robert Watts

CODE DIRECTOR - Patrick Kelley

FINANCE DIRECTOR - Beth Thompson

SOLID WASTE DIRECTOR - Danny Smith

CENTRAL SERVICES DIRECTOR - Chris Bailey

HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTOR - Les Russell

HIGHWAYS & STREETS DIRECTOR - Jeremiah Still

ELECTRIC & TELECOM DIRECTOR - Brian Thompson

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR - Darrell Stone

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR - Sadie Krawczyk

WATER, SEWER, & GAS DIRECTOR - Rodney Middlebrooks