

CITY OF LITHONIA ORDINANCE NO. 09-21-2020

NUISANCE ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, the citizens of the City of Lithonia have expressed their concerns about conditions in the city that constitute nuisances and the lack of meaningful code enforcement against such conditions;

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council of the City of Lithonia have undertaken to review the City's current nuisance ordinances and make recommendations for their amendment and improvement; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council of the City of Lithonia wish to adopt a new nuisance ordinance for the City of Lithonia.

NOW THEREFORE, the Mayor and Council of the City of Lithonia hereby ordain the following:

Chapter 1 - NUISANCES

ARTICLE I. In General

Sec.1-1. Ordinance No. 10-05-01 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lithonia, Georgia is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Sec. 1-2. Acts constituting nuisances

(a) The following conditions being maintained or located on an owner's property may be declared to be nuisances when any of them endangers the health, welfare, or good of other persons or the good order of the community:

- (1) Any dead or decaying matter, or any fruit, vegetable, rodent, animal or animal waste or feces, upon premises which is odorous or capable of causing disease or annoyance to the inhabitants of the city;
- (2) Any weeds or vegetation over 12 inches in height, or any dead or hazardous trees, shrubs, or ground cover, likely to harbor vermin or insects, restrict or impede access to or public use of adjacent sidewalks and streets, obstruct traffic control signs and devices and fire hydrants, or pose a risk of physical injury to the public;
- (3) Any trees, shrubbery or other plants or parts thereof, which obstruct clear, safe vision on roadways and intersections of the city;
- (4) Maintaining a dangerous or diseased animal or fowl;
- (5) Any enclosure in which animals are kept, dog kennels or runs and other animal or fowl pens wherein manure, dung, filth or litter is allowed to accumulate;
- (6) Obstruction of a public street, highway, or sidewalk without a permit;
- (7) Any unlicensed, unregistered, inoperable or other motor vehicle which is parked on the premises for more than seventy-two (72) hours, unless the vehicle is parked in an enclosed structure;
- (8) Any business or building where illegal activities are habitually and commonly conducted in such a manner as to reasonably suggest that the owner or operator of the

- business or building was aware of the illegal activities and failed to reasonably attempt to prevent those activities;
- (9) Any vacant lot whereon debris is permitted to accumulate and remain in such a manner as to create a fire hazard or other hazard to the public health, safety and welfare;
 - (10) Stagnant water, or any other conditions conducive to the breeding of flies, mosquitoes, or other insects;
 - (11) The depositing and leaving of trash, garbage, refuse, scrap building materials, paper, cardboard containers, brick, cement rubbish, tree residue, cans, containers, junk or any other rubbish or trash that is a menace to public health and safety in the city or which unreasonably annoys others;
 - (12) The generation of smoke or fumes in sufficient amount to cause odor or annoyance to the inhabitants of the city;
 - (13) The pollution of public water or the injection of matter into the sewage system which would be damaging thereto;
 - (14) Any other condition constituting a nuisance under state law.

(b) This section shall not be construed to be the exclusive definition of nuisance within this Code.

Sec. 1-3. Offense; penalty.

It is hereby declared to be an offense for any owner, agent or tenant to maintain or allow a nuisance to exist. Each day a nuisance is continued shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 1-4. Abatement of Nuisances - Municipal court authority.

The city municipal court shall have full jurisdiction to try and dispose of all questions of nuisance affecting the public health, safety or welfare. Any person who pleads guilty, nolo contendere or is convicted of violating the provisions of this article shall be punished as provided in section 1-9 or such other general law as may be enacted in the future to provide for punishment that may be imposed by the municipal courts of the state.

Sec. 1-5. Complaints

(a) Any official or inhabitant of the city may direct a complaint of the nuisance to the city police department, or the city administrator or his designee. Any complaint of nuisance shall be investigated by the police department and may be placed on the municipal court docket for a hearing upon the basis of the investigation.

(b) The municipal court, after ten days' notice to the party involved, shall hold a hearing thereon and, upon finding that a nuisance does exist, shall issue an order to the owner, agent in control of, or tenant in possession, stating that a nuisance has been found to exist and that the nuisance must be abated within so many hours or days as the municipal judge may deem reasonable, having consideration for the nature of the nuisance and its effect on the public.

(c) County animal control officers and the DeKalb County Sheriff may also receive complaints, investigate the same, and place on the court docket such complaints in the same manner as police officers.

Sec. 1-6. -Abatement by City-Authority generally

(a) In any case where the owner, agent or tenant fails to abate the nuisance in the time specified, or where the owner, agent or tenant cannot be served with notice, or where the nature of the nuisance is such, in the opinion of the judge, that it must be immediately abated, the judge may issue an order to the chief of police directing the nuisance be abated. The chief of police in such a case shall keep record of the expenses and cost of abating same, and the costs shall be billed against the owner, agent or tenant for the amount of the cost. The execution shall be enforced in the same manner executions in favor of the city are levied and collected and shall be a lien on the property whereon the nuisance was abated until such time as fully satisfied.

(b) Other city departments shall assist the chief of police as is necessary in abating nuisance hereunder.

Sec. 1-7. Nuisances per se, exception; summary abatement

Nothing contained in this article shall prevent the municipal court judge from summarily and without notice ordering the abatement or abating any nuisance that is a nuisance per se in the law or where the case is an urgent one and the health and safety of the public or a portion thereof is in immediate danger.

Sec. 1-8. Service of Notice

Any requirement of service to abate, which may be summarily abated, may be complied with by the mailing of such notice by certified mail to the last known address of the person to be notified.

Sec. 1-9. - Penalties for Violation

Each day a nuisance is continued shall constitute a separate offense. Anyone committing a nuisance shall be guilty of a petty offense and, upon conviction, punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, imprisonment for no more than six months, or a combination thereof. In addition to the fine and/or jail sentence, the judge may impose community service and require the defendant to abate or cure the nuisance.

Chapter 1 - NUISANCES

ARTICLE II. Unsafe dwellings, buildings, structures, or properties Sec.

1-10. Findings

(a) The governing authority of the City of Lithonia finds and declares that, within the city limits, there is the existence or occupancy of dwellings or other buildings or structures which are unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business occupancy or use and not in

compliance with applicable state minimum standard codes as adopted by ordinance or operation of law or any optional building, fire, life safety, or other codes relative to the safe use of real property and real property improvements adopted by ordinance by the City of Lithonia; or general nuisance law in which constitutes a hazard to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the City of Lithonia; and that public necessity exists for the repair, closing, or demolition of such dwellings, buildings, or structures;

(b) It is further found and declared that within the city limits of the City of Lithonia, there are in existence conditions or uses of real estate which render adjacent real estate unsafe or inimical to safe human habitation, such use is dangerous and injurious to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the City and a public necessity exists for the repair of such condition or the cessation of such use which renders the adjacent real estate unsafe or inimical to safe human habitation.

(c) The governing authority of the City of Lithonia finds that there exists in the City dwellings, buildings, or structures which are unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business uses due to dilapidation and which are not in compliance with applicable codes; which have defects increasing the hazards of fire, accidents, or other calamities; which lack adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; or where other conditions exist rendering such dwellings, buildings or structures unsafe or unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the City, or in which drug crimes are being committed, power is conferred upon the City under O.C.G.A. § 41-1-7 et. seq. to exercise the City's police power to repair, close, or demolish the aforesaid dwellings, buildings, or structures in the manner provided in this Ordinance and;

(d) On private property in the City of Lithonia there exists endangerments to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions to those persons residing or working in the vicinity of the unsanitary or unsafe private property.

Sec. 1-11. Definitions

(a) *Applicable codes* means:

(1) Any optional housing or abatement standard provided in O.C.G.A. §8-2-1, *et seq.* as adopted by ordinance or operation of law, or general nuisance law, relative to the safe use of real property;

(2) Any fire or life safety code as provided for in O.C.G.A. §25-2-1, *et seq.*; and

(3) Any building codes adopted by local ordinance prior to October 1, 1991, or the minimum standard codes provided in O.C.G.A. §8-2-1, *et seq.*, after October 1 provided that such building or minimum standard codes

for real property improvements shall be deemed to mean those building or minimum standard codes in existence at the time such real property improvements were constructed unless otherwise provided by law.

(b) *Closing* means causing a dwelling, building, or structure to be vacated and secured against unauthorized entry.

(c) *Drug crime* means an act which is a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (O.C.G.A. § 16-13-20 et seq.).

(d) *Dwellings, buildings, or structures* means any building or structure or part thereof used and occupied for human habitation or commercial, industrial, or business uses, or intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith and also includes any building or structure of any design. The term "dwellings, buildings, or structures" shall not mean or include any farm, any building or structure located on a farm, or any agricultural facility or other building or structure used for the production, growing, raising, harvesting, storage, or processing of crops, livestock, poultry, or other farm products.

(e) *Governing Authority* means the Mayor and Council of the City of Lithonia, Georgia.

(f) *Municipality* means any incorporated city within this state.

(g) *Parties in interest* means:

- (1) Persons in possession of said property and premises;
- (2) Persons having of record in the county in which the dwelling, building, or structure is located any vested right, title, or interest in the lien upon such dwelling, building, or structure or the lot, tract, or parcel of real property upon which the structure is situated or upon which the public health hazard or general nuisance exists based upon a 50 year title examination conducted in accordance with the title standards of the State Bar of Georgia;
- (3) Person having paid an occupational tax to the governing authority; or
- (4) Person having filed a property tax return with the governing authority as to the subject property, building, or structure.

(h) *Public authority* means any member of the council, or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the city relating to health, safety, fire, or building regulations or to other activities concerning dwellings, buildings, or structures in the city.

(i) *Public officer* means the officer or officers who are authorized by O.C.G.A. §§ 41-2-7, 41-2-8, and 41-2-9 through 41-2-17 and by this article to exercise the powers prescribed by this article or any agent of such officer or officers.

(j) *Repair* means altering or improving a dwelling, building, or structure so as to bring the structure into compliance with the applicable codes in the jurisdiction where the property is located and the cleaning or removal of debris, trash, and other materials present and accumulated which create a health or safety hazard in or about any dwelling, building, or structure.

(k) *Resident* means any person residing in the jurisdiction where the property is located on or after the date on which the alleged nuisance arose.

Section 1-12. Continued use of other laws and ordinances.

It is the intent of the governing authority that nothing in this article shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the courts or of any department of the city to enforce any provisions of any local enabling act, charter, or ordinance or regulation, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof, and the powers conferred by this article shall be in addition to and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law or ordinance, legislation, or regulation.

Section 1-13. Duties of owners; appointment of public officer; procedures for determining premises to be unsafe or unhealthy.

(a) It is the duty of the owner of every dwelling, building, structure, or property within the jurisdiction to construct and maintain such dwelling, building, structure, or property in conformance with applicable codes in force within the City, or such ordinances which regulate and prohibit activities on property and which declare it to be a public nuisance to construct or maintain any dwelling, building, structure or property in violation of such codes or ordinances.

(b) The city administrator shall appoint or designate the city police chief, building inspector, city code enforcement officer, or their designees as public officers to exercise the powers prescribed by this article.

(c) Whenever a request is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five residents of the city charging that any dwelling, building, or structure is unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business use and not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the public officer must make an investigation or inspection of the specific dwelling, building, structure, or property.

If the officer's investigation or inspection identifies that any dwelling, building, structure, or property is unfit for human habitation or for commercial, industrial, or business use and not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the public officer may issue a complaint in rem against the lot, tract, or parcel of real property on which such dwelling, building, or structure is situated or where such public health hazard or general nuisance exists and shall cause summons and a copy

of the complaint to be served on the owner and interested parties in such dwelling, building, or structure.

The complaint shall identify the subject real property by appropriate street address and official tax map reference; identify the owner and the interested parties; state with particularity the factual basis for the action; and contain a statement of the action sought by the public officer to abate the alleged nuisance. The summons shall notify the owner and interested parties that a hearing will be held before the municipal court at a date and time certain and at a place within the city where the property is located. Such hearing shall be held not less than 15 days or more than 45 days after the filing of said complaint in court. The owner and interested parties shall have the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person or by attorney and offer testimony at the time and place fixed for hearing.

(d) If, after such notice and hearing, the court determines that the dwelling, building, or structure in question is unfit for human habitation or is unfit for its current commercial, industrial, or business use and not in compliance with applicable codes; is vacant and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions, the court shall state in writing findings of fact in support of such determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner and any interested parties that have answered the complaint or appeared at the hearing, an order:

(1) If the repair, alteration, or improvement of said dwelling, building, or structure can be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building, or structure, requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such dwelling, building, or structure so as to bring it into full compliance with the applicable codes relevant to the cited violation and, if applicable, to secure the structure so that it cannot be used in connection with the commission of drug crimes; or

(2) If the repair, alteration, or improvement of said dwelling, building, or structure in order to bring it into full compliance with applicable codes relevant to the cited violations cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building, or structure, requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to demolish and remove such dwelling, building, or structure and all debris from the property.

(e) For purposes of this article, the court shall make its determination of reasonable cost in relation to the present value of the dwelling, building or structure without consideration of the value of the land on which the structure is situated; provided, however, that costs of the preparation necessary to repair, alter, or improve a structure may be considered. Income and financial status of the owner shall not be a factor in the court's determination. The present value of the structure and the costs of repair, alteration, or improvement may be established by affidavits of real estate appraisers with a state appraiser classification as provided in O.C.G.A. § 43-39A-1 *et seq.*, qualified building contractors, or qualified building inspectors without actual testimony presented. Costs of repair, alteration, or

improvement of the structure shall be the cost necessary to bring the structure into compliance with the applicable codes relevant to the cited violations in force in the jurisdiction;

(f) If the owner fails to comply with an order to repair or demolish the dwelling, building, or structure, the public officer may cause such dwelling, building, or structure to be repaired, altered, improved, to be vacated and closed, or demolished. The public officer shall cause to be posted on the main entrance of the building, dwelling, or structure a placard with the following words:

"This building is unfit for human habitation or commercial, industrial, or business use and does not comply with the applicable codes or has been ordered secured to prevent its use in connection with drug crimes or constitutes an endangerment to the public health or safety as a result of unsanitary or unsafe conditions. The use or occupation of this building is prohibited and unlawful."

(g) If the public officer has the structure demolished, reasonable effort shall be made to salvage reusable materials for credit against the cost of demolition. The proceeds of any moneys received from the sale of salvaged materials shall be used or applied against the cost of the demolition and removal of the structure, and proper records shall be kept showing application of sales proceeds. Any such sale of salvaged materials may be made without the necessity of public advertisement and bid. The public officer and the City are relieved of any and all liability resulting from or occasioned by the sale of any such salvaged materials, including, without limitation, defects in such salvaged materials.

(h) The amount of the cost of demolition, including all court costs, appraisal fees, administrative costs incurred by the tax commissioner, and all other costs necessarily associated with the abatement action, including restoration to grade of the real property after demolition, shall be a lien against the real property upon which such cost was incurred.

(i) The lien provided for in subsection (h) of this section shall attach to the real property upon the filing of a certified copy of the order requiring repair, closure or demolition in the office of the clerk of superior court in DeKalb county and shall relate back to the date of this filing of the lis pendens notice required under O.C.G.A. § 41-2-12(c). The clerk of superior court shall record and index such certified copy of the order in the deed records of DeKalb County and enter the lien on the general execution docket. The lien shall be superior to all other liens on the property, except liens for taxes to which the lien shall be inferior, and shall continue in force until paid.

After filing a certified copy of the order with the clerk of superior court, the public officer shall forward a copy of the order and a final statement of costs to the county tax commissioner. It shall be the duty of the county tax commissioner to collect the amount of the lien in conjunction with the collection of ad valorem taxes on the property and to collect the amount of the lien as if it were a real property ad valorem tax, using all methods available for collecting real property ad valorem taxes, including specifically O.C.G.A. § 48-4-1 *et seq*; provided, however, that the limitation of O.C.G.A. § 48-4-78 which requires 12 months of delinquency before commencing a tax foreclosure shall not apply. The tax commissioner shall

Nuisance Ordinance (9-11-20)

remit the amount collected to the governing authority of the City of Lithonia. Thirty (30) days after imposition of the lien, the unpaid lien amount shall bear interest and penalties in the same amount as applicable to interest and penalties on unpaid real property ad valorem taxes.

(j) The tax commissioner shall collect and retain an amount equal to the cost of administering a lien authorized by O.C.G.A. § 41-2-7 et seq. unless such costs are waived by resolution of DeKalb County. Any such amount collected and retained for administration shall be deposited in the general fund of the county to pay the cost of administering the lien.

(k) The City may waive and release any such lien imposed on property upon the owner of such property entering into a contract with the city agreeing to a timetable for rehabilitation of the real property of the dwelling, building, or structure on the property and demonstrating the financial means to accomplish such rehabilitation.

(l) Where the abatement action does not commence in the superior court, review of a court order requiring the repair, alteration, improvement, or demolition of a dwelling, building, or structure shall be by direct appeal to the superior court under O.C.G.A. § 5-3-29.

(m) The public officers designated herein may issue citations for violations of state minimum standard codes, optional building, fire, life safety, and other codes adopted by ordinance and conditions creating a public health hazard or general nuisance, and may seek to enforce such citation in a court of competent jurisdiction prior to issuing a complaint in rem as provided in this ordinance.

(n) Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the city to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement by summary proceedings or otherwise.

Sec. 1-14. Powers of Public Officers.

The public officers designated in this article shall have the following powers:

(1) To investigate the dwelling conditions in the City in order to determine which dwellings, buildings, or structures therein are unfit for human habitation or are unfit for current commercial, industrial, or business use or are vacant, dilapidated, and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes;

(2) To administer oaths and affirmations, to examine witnesses, and to receive evidence;

(3) To enter upon premises for the purpose of making examinations; provided, however, that such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession;

(4) To appoint and fix the duties of such officer, agents, and employees as he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; and

(5) To delegate any of his functions and powers under this article to such officers and agents as he may designate.

Sec. 1-15. Determination by Public Officer that under existing ordinance dwellings, buildings, or structures are vacant and sample conditions of nuisances.

(a) The public officer may determine, under existing ordinances, that a dwelling, building, or structure is unfit for human habitation or is unfit for its current commercial, industrial, or business use if he finds that conditions exist in such building, dwelling, or structure which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety, or morals of the occupants of such dwelling, building, or structure, or the occupants of a neighborhood dwelling, building, or structure, or of other residents of the city. Such conditions include, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following:

- (1) Defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accidents or other calamities;
- (2) Lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities;
- (3) Dilapidation;
- (4) Disrepair;
- (5) Structural defects;
- (6) Uncleanliness; and
- (7) Other additional standards, which may from time to time be adopted and referenced herein by ordinance amendment.

(b) The public officer may determine, under existing ordinances, that a dwelling, building or structure is vacant, dilapidated, and being used in connection with the commission of drug crimes based upon personal observation or report of a law enforcement agency and evidence of drug crimes being committed.

Sec. 1-16. Service of Complaints and other Filings

(a) Complaints issued by a public officer pursuant to this article shall be served in the following manner. In all cases, a copy of the complaint and summons shall be conspicuously posted on the subject dwelling, building or structure within three (3) business days of filing of the complaint and at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing. A copy of the complaint and summons shall be served in one of the following ways:

- (1) Personal service upon each owner and party in interest if such parties are residents of the county. Service shall be perfected at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the Nuisance Ordinance (9-11-20)

hearing. Service may be made by the public officer designated by ordinance to abate nuisances or by any law enforcement officer of the City; and a return of service, filed with the clerk of the appropriate court, shall be deemed sufficient proof that service was perfected;

(2) Pursuant to the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 42-2-12; or

(3) Statutory overnight delivery.

(b) If any owner or party in interest is a resident of this state but resides outside of the county, service shall be perfected by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, return receipt requested, to the most recent address shown in the county tax filings and mailed at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing.

(c) Nonresidents of this state, whose mailing address is known, shall be served by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, return receipt requested, mailed at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing. For nonresidents whose mailing address is unknown, a notice stating the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be published in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements appear in such county once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the hearing.

(d) In the event either the owner or any party in interest is a minor, estate, an incompetent person, or person laboring under disabilities, the guardian or other personal representative of such person shall be served as provided for in subsection (f) of this Ordinance. If such owner or party in interest has no guardian or personal representative, service shall be perfected by service to the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such property is located at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the hearing which judge shall stand in the place of and protect the rights of such minor, estate, or incompetent person or appoint a guardian ad litem for such person.

(e) In the event of unborn persons or unborn remaindermen who are likely to have any rights in the property or interest or the proceeds thereof, the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such property or interest is located shall be personally served at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the hearing, and it shall be the duty of the judge of the probate court to stand in the place of and protect the rights of such unknown parties or unborn remaindermen.

(f) In the event the whereabouts of any owner or party in interest is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence or if any owner or party in interest cannot, after due diligence, be served as provided in this Ordinance, the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect and serve by publication in the manner provided in subsection (c) of this Ordinance, and such publication shall be sufficient proof that service was perfected.

(g) A notice of lis pendens shall be filed in the office of the clerk of superior court of the county at the time of filing the complaint in the appropriate court. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

(h) Orders and other filings made subsequent to service of the initial complaint shall be served in the manner provided in this section on any interested party who answers the complaint or appears at the hearing. Any interested party who fails to answer or appear at the hearing shall be deemed to have waived all further notice in the proceedings.

Sec. 1-17. Severability

In the event that any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, or section of this Ordinance shall, for any reason whatsoever be declared invalid, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, it is the express intent of the governing authority that such invalidity, unconstitutionality, or unenforceability shall, to the greatest extent allowed by law, not render invalid, unconstitutional, or otherwise unenforceable any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or sections of the Ordinance and that, to the greatest extent allowed by law, all remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and sections of the Ordinance shall remain valid, constitutional, enforceable, and of full force and effect.

Sec. 1-18. Conflicting Ordinances

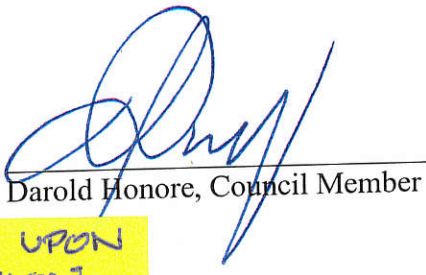
All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby expressly repealed.

Sec. 1.19. Effective Date

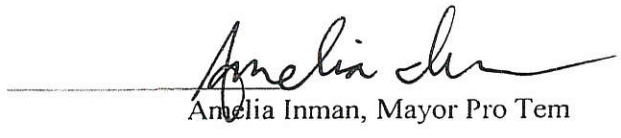
This Ordinance shall become effective immediately following approval by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lithonia.

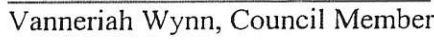
APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 21ST DAY OF SEPT. 2020


Shameka S. Reynolds, Mayor


Darold Honore, Council Member

ABSENT UPON ADOPTION


Amelia Inman, Mayor Pro Tem


Vanneriah Wynn, Council Member


Diane Howard, Council Member


Ric Dodd, Council Member

ATTEST:


Robinette Blount, City Clerk



Approved as to Form: 
City Attorney