

**MINUTES**  
**CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING AND WORK SESSION**  
**G.L. Gilleland Council Chambers on 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor**  
**Monday, August 19, 2024**  
**5:00 P.M.**

---

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Mayor Walden called the meeting to order at 5:01 pm.
2. **ROLL CALL:** Present were Councilmember William Illg, Councilmember Sandy Sawyer, Councilmember Mark French, Councilmember Caleb Phillips, City Attorney Kevin Tallant, City Manager Bob Bolz, City Clerk Beverly Banister, Public Works Director Trampas Hansard, Utility Director Jacob Barr, Finance Director Robin Gazaway, Downtown Development Director Amanda Edmondson and Planning Director Ron Haynie.
3. **INVOCATION AND PLEDGE:** Invocation and pledge were led by Councilmember Phillips.
4. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:** The Mayor reported The Station House restaurant opened today and it was very successful.  
  
Mayor Walden called a Special Called Meeting for the City Council to be held on Monday, September 30, 2024 at 5:00 pm for the purpose of considering agenda items in lieu of the October 7, 2024 regularly scheduled meeting, which is being cancelled.
5. **APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA:** Motion to approve the agenda as presented made by W. Illg; second by M. French. Vote carried unanimously in favor.
6. **PUBLIC INPUT:** None
7. **CONSENT AGENDA:** Motion to approve the consent agenda for the following items (a) made by C. Phillips; second by S. Sawyer. Vote carried unanimously in favor.
  - a. Approve Minutes
    - Regular Meeting held August 5, 2024
8. **EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION:** The Mayor and Council recognized David Medina as the July 2024 Employee of the Month. Annette Watson received a two-year service award.

**BUSINESS**

9. **MILLAGE RATE FOR TAX YEAR 2024:** Motion to set the 2024 millage rate to 7.061 and roll it back to zero made by M. French; second by W. Illg. Vote carried unanimously in favor.
10. **SPECIAL EVENT ALCOHOL PERMIT FOR GEORGIA RACING HALL OF FAME, AUGUST 27, 2024:** Motion to approve the permit as presented made by M. French; second by C. Phillips. Vote carried unanimously in favor.
11. **57<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MOUNTAIN MOONSHINE FESTIVAL: REQUEST FOR ROAD CLOSURE:** Representatives from Kare for Kids were in attendance and provided details about the festival. A short discussion concerning inquiries from vendors wanting to sell alcohol at this year's festival; Council would not take it into consideration this year but recommended starting the process earlier next year and it could be considered. Council suggested the vendors could apply directly to the City.  
  
Motion to approve the road closure of Allen Street from Hwy 53 to Memory Lane and Main Street through Main Street Park from 10:00 pm Thursday, October 24, 2024 through 8:00 pm Sunday, October 27, 2024 made by C. Phillips; second by W. Illg. Vote carried unanimously in favor.

**WORK SESSION**

12. **POLICY FOR NALOXONE TRAINING, EDUCATION AND USE:** Motion to approve the policy as presented made by S. Sawyer; second by M. French. Vote carried unanimously in favor. (Exhibit "A")
13. **PATIO RENOVATION DESIGNS FOR CITY HALL COMPLEX:** Motion to approve patio design option #2 made by C. Phillips; second by M. French. Vote carried unanimously in favor.

**STAFF REPORTS**

14. **BOB BOLZ, CITY MANAGER:** He noted there were three leak adjustments totaling \$1,342.82 and he also mentioned the next Food Truck Friday is September 6, 2024 and thanked everyone who participated in the Family Fair event this past Friday.

**MINUTES**  
**CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING AND WORK SESSION**  
**G.L. Gilleland Council Chambers on 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor**  
**Monday, August 19, 2024**  
**5:00 P.M.**

---

- 15. ROBIN GAZAWAY, FINANCE DIRECTOR:** Financial reports representing fund balances and activity through July 31, 2024 were provided in the packet.

**MAYOR AND COUNCIL REPORTS:**

Mayor Walden reported the Family Fair event hosted by Family Connection was very successful.

**ADJOURNMENT**

At 5:28 p.m. a motion to adjourn the meeting was made by M. French; second by C. Phillips. Vote carried unanimously in favor.

**Approved this 16<sup>th</sup> day of September 2024**

By: CITY OF DAWSONVILLE

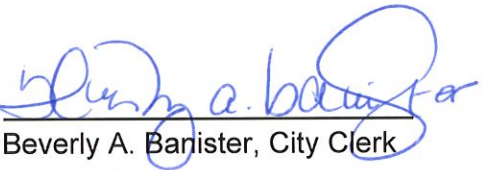
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Walden, Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Caleb Phillips, Councilmember Post 1

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William Illg, Councilmember Post 2

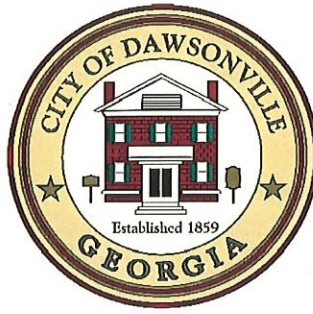
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sandra Sawyer, Councilmember Post 3

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark French, Councilmember Post 4

Attest:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Beverly A. Barister, City Clerk



415 Highway 53 E. Suite 100  
Dawsonville, Georgia 30534



(706) 265-3256  
Fax (706) 265-4214  
www.dawsonville-ga.gov

## CITY OF DAWSONVILLE

### POLICY FOR NALOXONE TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND USE

#### Scope

Senate Bill 395 passed by the Georgia General Assembly and signed into law on April 23, 2024, requiring certain government buildings, courthouses, and schools to provide opioid antagonists like NARCAN/naloxone for opioid overdoses. Effective July 1, 2024, cities with defibrillators in City Hall or official government buildings must maintain three doses of opioid antagonists for use during government events.

#### Government Entities

Requires that all qualified government buildings and courthouses, as defined in the Code,

- Maintain a supply of at least three-unit doses of opioid antagonists, and ensure that such supply of opioid antagonists is available and accessible during regular business hours and outside of regular business hours for all government entity events.
- A government entity may make opioid antagonists accessible during government entity events that occur on property that is not publicly owned.
- Every government entity that is based in or operates out of a qualified government building shall establish and implement an internal training and implementation policy for opioid antagonist administration that is based on the model training and implementation policy developed by the Department of Public Health ("DPH").
- Allows immunity from civil liability to all employees, officers, agents, and contractors of government entities, and all other individuals who receive training pursuant to subsection (f) of the Code section shall be immune from civil liability or professional discipline for any good faith act or omission to act related to the emergency administration of an opioid antagonist, although good faith will not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.
- A government entity shall not be subject to civil liability for damages for any failure to provide an automated external defibrillator or opioid antagonist pursuant to this Code section.

Under SB 395, DPH will consult with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities and may consult with any other medical, clinical, or peer support professionals or organizations it deems appropriate to identify and develop educational resources and guidelines on opioid-related overdoses. DPH must also develop a model training and implementation policy for opioid

antagonist administration. All educational resources and guidelines, as well as the model training and implementation policy, must be prominently maintained on DPH's website.

### Purpose

The City of Dawsonville recognizes prescription drug use and subsequent rise in heroin use has resulted in an increase in opioid overdose. To establish guidelines and procedures regarding the utilization and pre-hospital administration of nasal Naloxone or NARCAN or other opioid antagonists by the City of Dawsonville to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities which occur because of opioid overdose

### Policy

The City of Dawsonville will train staff to prepare for and provide opioid antagonists for opioid overdose emergencies. It is the policy for trained staff to administer, opioid antagonists, in accordance with state law, to persons believed to be suffering from opioid overdose at the earliest possible time

### Definitions

**'Government entity'** means any state board, commission, agency, department, or governing authority of any county, municipality, or consolidated government, but such term shall not include local school systems, public schools, charter schools, or university buildings.

**'Qualified government building'** means a building in which a government entity is housed or meets in its official capacity, including the portion occupied by a government entity of any building that is not publicly owned, provided that such building contains an automated external defibrillator.

**Naloxone** is an opioid receptor blocker which when administered quickly should result in temporarily reversing the overdose. It has been widely used by medical emergency responders across the nation with great success and is being deployed by many law enforcement agencies whose personnel arrive on the scene first. The immediate effect of reversing the effects of the opioid may allow time for more advanced medical treatment. Naloxone is specifically used to counteract life threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system. NARCAN is a brand name for intranasal Naloxone.

**NARCAN** means naloxone.

**Opioids** are a class of drugs that interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain. Opioids include the entire family of opiates including natural, synthetic, and semi-synthetic forms. Opioids include drugs such as heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine.

**Opioid Overdose** is an acute condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid was combined, or that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

### Required Training and Implementation Policy Elements for Government Entities

To ensure Government entities comply with SB 395, the following are elements that must be included in any training and implementation policies developed by government entities.

1. Provide details about how an individual can access opioid antagonist administration training.

The government entity will clearly outline the method and types of training that will be offered to personnel on how to administer an opioid antagonist. DPH has developed a general community training for administering naloxone. This training covers the following topics developed by a DPH Pharmacist:

- Opioids and their Effects
- Routes of Exposure
- Recognizing Signs of an Overdose
- Naloxone Administration
- After administering Naloxone
- Naloxone guidance

New employees will receive training as part of their onboarding process. Annual refresher training for all personnel is recommended.

This training video can be used by government entities to provide online training to their staff. In addition, onsite training can be coordinated with local public health districts' Opioid and Substance Misuse offices. The training video can be found at the following link:

<https://dph.georgia.gov/naloxon>

Additional training resources can be found at the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities: <https://opioidresponse.info/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention training resources can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/hcp/toolkits/naloxone.html>

2. Specify the location or locations of the government entity's supply of opioid antagonists. Time is of the essence when determining whether to administer an opioid antagonist. The training and implementation policy must clearly state where opioid antagonists are located within a government building. Opioid antagonists should be stored in locations that are secure but convenient for city government personnel to access. Examples of these locations could be within defibrillator wall storage cases, at the lobby front desk, or centralized storage rooms on each floor or wing. The most important thing is that all staff and personnel are trained on where opioid antagonists are stored and how to administer the opioid antagonist when needed. Moreover, designated storage areas should be indicated with easy-to-read signage.

Government entities should establish a process for sourcing and purchasing naloxone. They should also ensure employees are aware to store naloxone in a climatecontrolled area at a safe storage temperature as provided on the packaging. Additionally, similar to prescribed medication, each dose of naloxone includes an expiration to be referenced before administration.

3. All internal training and implementation policies must contain an affirmative statement that clearly states the following: "Any trained individual may administer an opioid antagonist to any person whom the trained individual believes in good faith to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose."
4. All internal training and implementation policies must contain the following statement:" Georgia law provides that any trained individual shall be immune from civil liability or professional

discipline for any good faith act or omission to act in the emergency administration of an opioid antagonist to a person believed to be having an opioid-related overdose.”

For additional resources related to the administration of opioid antagonists and opioid data, please visit the DPH Opioid and Substance Misuse website at <https://dph.georgia.gov/stopopioidaddiction>. In addition, the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities provides resources for addiction support at <https://dbhdd.georgia.gov/be-dbhdd/opioid-crisis>

### **General Procedures**

1. The City of Dawsonville shall deploy Naloxone within each AED wall mounted storage container on each floor.
2. The City Manager shall appoint a Naloxone Coordinator to oversee the naloxone administration program, usually the Human Resources Coordinator. Their duties shall include ensuring all Naloxone product is current and unexpired, ensure proper deployment of Naloxone throughout the facility, ensure staff are appropriately trained in the storage and use of Naloxone, and replace Naloxone kits that are damaged, unusable, expired or used

### **Procedures For Use**

1. **Recognize the signs of opioid overdose**
  - Pale sweaty/clammy skin
  - Respiratory depression, not breathing or decreased respiratory rate (very slow/shallow breathing)
  - Decreased level of consciousness, unconsciousness, unresponsive to external stimuli (calling their name, shaking them, performing a sternal rub)
  - Pinpoint pupils
  - Slowed heartbeat/pulse rate
  - Cyanotic skin coloration (blue lips, fingertips)
  - Opioid overdose can mimic strokes, hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), infection reaction
2. **Response to Opioid Overdose**
  - Immediately call for emergency help – call 911
  - Check the victim’s breathing. If needed, deliver first aid per your level of training.
  - Administer Naloxone via intranasal delivery per the manufacturer’s instruction and your training
  - Side effects of full reversal can include agitation, confusion, hostility, vomiting, profuse sweating, and rarely cardiac arrest.
  - Once the victim resumes breathing normally, place them in the recovery position (lying on their side)
  - Stay with the victim until emergency medical help arrives to assume care.
3. **The primary goal for administration is to increase respiratory rate and further reduce or prevent damage caused by the lack of oxygen. There is no risk to the patient if Naloxone/NARCAN is given in the absence of opioid overdose.**