



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Meeting Agenda Board of Aldermen



Tuesday, April 8, 2014

7:30 PM

Board Chambers - Room 110

7:30-7:35

A. RESOLUTIONS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. [14-0110](#) Proclamation "Sexual Assault Awareness Month 2014"
2. [14-0117](#) Proclamation "Poetry Month"

7:35-7:40

B. CONSENT AGENDA

1. **14-0115** Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes
2. [14-0106](#) Resolution Supporting Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation

PURPOSE: The Board of Alderman review and adopt the resolution from the Intergovernmental Parks Work Group formalizing the intent of all parties to promote prudent and reasonable cost community use of schools for recreation purposes.

Attachments: [CUSFR resolution 3-3-14](#)

[CUSF cover memo_rev by mc2_ds](#)

[Community use of Schools Memorandum](#)

[OC Comm Use Schools 11-05-09 abst_final](#)

[Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation Principals Adoption Chart](#)

3. [14-0113](#) A Request to Set a Public Hearing on the Temporary Street Closing Permit Application for the Not So Normal 5K

Attachments: [Resolution](#)

[Application](#)

[Event Map](#)

4. [14-0118](#) Request to Approve a Resolution Authorizing the Town Manager to Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and to Create Amendments as Needed between the Town of Carrboro and the Town of Chapel Hill for Fiber Optic Infrastructure Facilities Sharing and/or

Exchange

PURPOSE: The purpose of the MOU and Amendments is to allow the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill to interconnect portions of their respective existing fiber optic cable plant to facilitate network path redundancy and diversity, access to high speed and low cost internet access through MCNC, facilitate interconnection of regional fiber networks for inter-municipality emergency services communications and many other benefits.

Attachments: [ATTACHMENT A](#)
[MOU](#)

C. WORK SESSION**7:40-8:00**

1. [14-0114](#) Proposed Carrboro Mural Project - Jones Ferry Road and HWY 54

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is to allow Michael Adamson to present a proposed Carrboro Mural Project to the Board.

Attachments: [5-facebook carrboro mural](#)
[20-wall path google map](#)
[30-IMG_1232](#)
[50-IMG_1230](#)
[60-IMG_1235](#)
[interlinked arms carrboro logo](#)
[photoshopped carrboro logo](#)
[scroggs frogs](#)

8:00-8:30

2. [14-0111](#) Affordable Housing Goals and Strategies, Part I

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is for the Board of Aldermen to consider the goals and strategies associated with affordable homeownership that have been developed by the Affordable Housing Task Force.

Attachments: [Attachment A. Email from Mike Brough re OWASA and School Impact Fees for Affordable Housing.pdf](#)
[Attachment B. Affordable Housing Task Force - Introduction to Goals and Strategies](#)
[Attachment C. - Affordable Housing Goals - Affordable Homeownership](#)
[Attachment D. Affordable Housing Goals - Overarching Priorities](#)

8:30-9:00

3. [14-0077](#) Discussion of solid waste options which may lead to reduction in material being disposed of in a landfill.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is for the Board of Alderman to provide input on the scope of a study on solid waste issues.

Attachments: [NCDENR PAYT Programs](#)
[NCDENR Food Waste Recovery In NC](#)

9:00-9:20

4. [14-0083](#) A Resolution Setting the Date for the 2014 Legislative Breakfast and Discussion of Legislative Issues for the 2014 Short Session of the General Assembly

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is to request that the Board of Aldermen set the date for the 2014 Legislative Breakfast and to facilitate a discussion of legislative issues to present to our local delegation at the breakfast. The delegation may be able to pursue some of the issues presented during the upcoming session of the NC General Assembly.

Attachments: [A RESOLUTION SETTING THE LEGISLATIVE BREAKFAST AND THE 2014 SHORT SESSION LEGISLATIVE ISSUES FOR THE CARRBORO BOARD OF ALDERMEN.docx](#)
[NCLM 2014 Municipal Advocacy Goals - Short Session](#)

D. MATTERS BY TOWN CLERK

E. MATTERS BY TOWN MANAGER

F. MATTERS BY TOWN ATTORNEY

G. MATTERS BY BOARD MEMBERS



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Legislation Text

File #: 14-0106, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

Resolution Supporting Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation

PURPOSE: The Board of Alderman review and adopt the resolution from the Intergovernmental Parks Work Group formalizing the intent of all parties to promote prudent and reasonable cost community use of schools for recreation purposes.

DEPARTMENT: Recreation and Parks Department

CONTACT INFORMATION: Anita Jones-McNair - 919-918-7381

INFORMATION: At various Intergovernmental Park Work Group meetings held in 2007 and 2008, the topic of school facilities being used for recreational purposes was discussed. As a result of those discussions, a set of guiding principles and recommendations were formulated and shared with elected boards for approval, (see attachment 3). This board approved the principles and recommendations on November 11, 2008. Since 2008, a subcommittee was developed to research the topic further. On December 11, 2013, the Intergovernmental Parks Work Group approved the attached resolution, which is the accumulation of several years of discussion on the topic of enhancing the ability of the greater community to access and use public school facilities for recreation purposes. While there is a history of local recreation programs using individual school facilities on an ad hoc or annual basis, there is no formal mechanism to provide for this use as a matter of policy for both local governments and the school systems. Across the state and the nation, many local governments and public school systems have worked together to make a vast array of public school recreation facilities available for community or public use when not in use by school activities. This concept has allowed many locales to avoid unnecessary duplication of facility construction. The principles approved in 2008 laid the foundation for the resolution that is attached and is commended here for your consideration. The resolution is also consistent in its intent with the recent modifications to facility use policies by both school systems. These modifications have helped to clarify and elaborate on opportunities for local recreation programs to use school playing fields or gymnasiums. The resolution notes the mutual benefits accrued to both schools and local governments by community use of school facilities in promoting healthy lifestyles, teamwork and cooperation, and other life skills, and that many of those who would benefit from greater community use of school facilities for recreation are students at these schools. The Intergovernmental Parks Work Group request that each local government board and school board consider and adopt the attached resolution, to formalize the intent of all parties to promote prudent and reasonable cost community use of schools for recreation purposes, as outlined in the resolution.

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: No current fiscal and staff impact

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Board approve the attached resolution.

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING COMMUNITY USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR RECREATION

WHEREAS, many public schools in Orange County contain athletic and recreation facilities such as playing fields, gymnasiums and other similar facilities or areas; and

WHEREAS, these facilities are constructed with public funds primarily for the use of students and athletic groups at the respective schools but also may be (and have been to some degree) available when not in use by these groups for community or organized athletics and recreation; and

WHEREAS, many school systems and local governments around the country, including several in North Carolina, have successfully developed understandings and agreements to allow for use of school athletic and recreation facilities for athletic and recreation programs operated by local governments for the public; and

WHEREAS, in Orange County, the vast majority of participants in these athletic leagues and programs are also students in the respective school districts; and

WHEREAS, encouraging participation in athletic leagues and youth recreation activities promotes healthy lifestyles and works to combat childhood obesity, develop healthy exercise habits for a lifetime, and promotes teamwork and cooperation; and

WHEREAS, both the Orange County Schools and Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools have recently completed reviews and/or changes to their facility use policies which in part served to open new avenues for usage for community athletic and recreational activities; and

WHEREAS, it is in the mutual interest of the school systems and the local governments to develop mechanisms that allow for continued and expanded usage of such facilities, when not in use by the schools, to avoid duplication or otherwise unnecessary capital improvements funded by public dollars:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the towns of Carrboro, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, the city of Mebane, Orange County, and the Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools and the Orange County Schools pledge jointly to pursue and allow mutually-beneficial usage of recreational facilities at the schools by local government youth athletics and recreation, within the framework of school usage needs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the parties above agree that usage of such facilities should be subject to a minimum level of usage fees, recognizing the population being served as school system students, and that this level of usage fee be determined either by recognition in the schools facility fee schedule or by interlocal agreement.

This, the __ day of _____, 201__.

Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools

Date

ATTEST

Orange County Schools

Date

ATTEST

Town of Carrboro

Date

ATTEST

Town of Chapel Hill

Date

ATTEST

Town of Hillsborough

Date

ATTEST

City of Mebane

Date

ATTEST

Orange County

Date

ATTEST

MEMORANDUM

To: Carrboro Board of Aldermen
Chapel Hill Town Council
Hillsborough Board of Commissioners
Mebane City Council
Orange County Board of Commissioners

Chapel Hill–Carrboro City Schools Board of Education
Orange County Schools Board of Education

From: Intergovernmental Parks Work Group

Date: March 4, 2014

Re: Resolution Supporting Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation

On December 11, 2013, the Intergovernmental Parks Work Group approved the attached resolution, which is the accumulation of several years of discussion on the topic of enhancing the ability of the greater community to access and use public school facilities for recreation purposes.

While there is a history of local recreation programs using individual school facilities on an ad hoc or annual basis, there is no formal mechanism to provide for this use as a matter of policy for both local governments and the school systems. Across the state and the nation, many local governments and public school systems have worked together to make a vast array of public school recreation facilities available for community or public use when not in use by school activities. This concept has allowed many locales to avoid unnecessary duplication of facility construction. In 2008, a set of proposed guiding principles were developed and shared with the local governments and school systems, and then were adopted by all of the local government boards in the county. These principles laid the foundation for the resolution that is attached and is commended here for your consideration.

This resolution is also consistent in its intent with the recent modifications to facility use policies by both school systems. These modifications have helped to clarify and elaborate on opportunities for local recreation programs to use school playing fields or gymnasiums.

The resolution notes the mutual benefits accrued to both schools and local governments by community use of school facilities in promoting healthy lifestyles, teamwork and cooperation, and other life skills, and that many of those who would benefit from greater community use of school facilities for recreation are students at these schools.

The Intergovernmental Parks Work Group hereby recommends that each local government board and school board consider and adopt the attached resolution, to formalize the intent of all parties to promote prudent and reasonable cost community use of schools for recreation purposes, as outlined in the resolution.

Information Contact: David Stancil or Marabeth Carr, Orange County Department of Environment, Agriculture, Parks and Recreation 919-245-2510.

Copies: David Andrews, Carrboro Town Manager
David Cheek, Mebane City Manager
Eric Peterson, Hillsborough Town Manager
Roger Stancil, Chapel Hill Town Manager
Michael Talbert, Orange County Manager
Tom Forcella, Superintendent Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools
Gerri Martín, Superintendent Orange County Schools
Intergovernmental Parks Work Group
Parks and Recreation Directors

Memorandum

To: Carrboro Board of Aldermen
Chapel Hill Town Council
Hillsborough Board of Commissioners
Mebane City Council
Orange County Board of Commissioners
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools Board of Education
Orange County Schools Board of Education

From: Intergovernmental Parks Work Group
Alice Gordon and Barry Jacobs, Conveners

Date: September 23, 2008

Subject: Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation

At several previous meetings of the IP Work Group (in particular November 28, 2007 and April 24, 2008), we have discussed a topic of great relevance to all recreation providers, school boards and the general public – the longstanding issue of whether additional community use of school facilities for recreation can be achieved.

This is a complex, yet important topic that has often been discussed with little resolution. The IP Work Group would like to offer the following guiding principles for the consideration of our elected boards:

GUIDING PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COMMUNITY USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR RECREATION

Underlying Assumptions

1. There are not enough gyms (especially full size gyms), ball fields and other recreational facilities available for use in Orange County. Allowing public use of school facilities maximizes taxpayer benefits in using these facilities.
2. Both school systems have a long history of working with the public recreation agencies where possible. A shortage of available gyms and fields puts considerable pressure on the school facilities that are available.
3. It is acknowledged that students must have priority for facility use during school hours.

4. There is a public health aspect to providing recreational opportunities at schools, since allowing for public use helps promote healthy lifestyles for children and adults.

Key Issues

5. Though students must have priority during school hours, it appears that opportunities exist for both organized public use and individual use after school hours and on weekends. There could also be different policies for indoor and outdoor facilities (e.g., access to restroom facilities).

6. Because of the high volume of activity by interscholastic teams at the middle school and high school levels, coordinating the use of facilities (gymnasiums, fields) and activities with elementary schools would appear to offer the most opportunity. Jurisdictions and the school systems should continue to explore opportunities for co-location of facilities in the design of new schools and renovations to older schools, with the financial participation of appropriate entities/other jurisdictions. (For additional information on the co-location of facilities, please see the attached document, "A Memorandum of Agreement for Providing Coordinated Site and Facility Planning, along with adopting resolution approved by Town of Carrboro on May 23, 2000.)

7. A way to balance the need for schools to cover the costs of facilities use and the need for public access should be developed. One approach might be to eliminate or at least lower usage charges for government and nonprofit use, after determining an "actual cost" basis. Another approach is to allow the using parties to secure oversight by designating a person within the organization to take responsibility for opening and closing the facility. It is acknowledged that there might be marginal cost increases associated with this additional use, not already covered, that would need to be addressed.

8. Opportunities for limited individual access to school facilities that are often gated and closed should be examined, mindful of the need for the security and safety of the facilities.

9. Criteria utilized for facility use decision-making may need to differ from school to school. However, there should be an overall expectation that facilities will be available for public use under specified conditions.

Examination of Current Policies

10. Policies that govern community use (both organized and individual) of school facilities for recreation should be re-examined in light of these underlying assumptions and key issues. The purpose of this examination should be to change current policies so as to increase the use of school facilities by the general public while continuing to meet the program and financial needs of the

schools, and also to establish clear and consistent decision-making policies for facility use.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARKS WORK GROUP

1. Each elected board should endorse the ten GUIDING PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COMMUNITY USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR RECREATION, stated above.
2. Each board should authorize its staff to participate in the re-examination of current policies, as stated in guiding principle #10.
3. After taking action, each elected board should forward to the IP Work Group the results of their action.

We hope that you will be willing to approve the IP Work Group recommendation. After the elected boards have responded, and if they approve the recommendation, the IP Work Group will coordinate the re-examination of the policies governing the community use of school facilities for recreation, and forward their recommendations to the elected boards.

We would be glad to discuss the guiding principles further or provide additional information, if desired.

Thank you for the opportunity to share our thoughts on this important subject.

copies: Laura Blackmon, Orange County Manager
Eric Peterson, Hillsborough Town Manager
Roger Stancil, Chapel Hill Town Manager
Steve Stewart, Carrboro Town Manager
Robert Wilson, Mebane City Manager
Neil Pedersen, CHCCS Superintendent
Patrick Rhodes, OCS Superintendent
Intergovernmental Parks Work Group
Parks and Recreation Directors

**ORANGE COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

ACTION AGENDA ITEM ABSTRACT

Meeting Date: November 5, 2009

**Action Agenda
Item No. _____**

SUBJECT: Community Use of Schools Facilities for Recreation

DEPARTMENT: ERCD, P&R

PUBLIC HEARING: (Y/N)

No

ATTACHMENT(S):

IPWG Principles and Recommendation
Map of Parks and School Facilities
Summary of Other Jurisdiction Actions

INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Stancil, 245-2590
Lori Taft, 245-2660
Marabeth Carr, 960-3880

PURPOSE: To review a set of guiding principles and recommendations from the Intergovernmental Parks (IP) Work Group regarding the potential for use of school facilities for community recreation purposes.

BACKGROUND: The IP Work Group is a multi-jurisdictional 27-member committee with representatives from the County and all towns, both school systems, parks advisory boards and other parks and conservation interests. The group meets quarterly and was created as an outgrowth of the 1999 Joint Master Recreation and Parks Work Group report. The IP Work Group's mission, approved by all governing boards, is:

1. To gather, exchange and **share information** on parks planning and development in the municipalities and County.
2. To **maintain and update the Inventory of Parks and Recreation Facilities** developed as part of the Joint Master Recreation and Parks report, including new properties acquired or dedicated.
3. To foster communication between the municipalities and County on **future opportunities and collaborative ventures**.
4. To provide a **coordinating mechanism for updates to parks and recreation plans** in each jurisdiction.
5. To **review and inform the municipalities and County concerning parks needs** and potential opportunities.
6. To develop **parameters for parks standards** (leaving flexibility for the actual standards to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction within these parameters).
7. To **develop and coordinate public education and public outreach** on parks issues (coordinated brochures, etc).

During late 2007 through mid-2008, the IP Work Group discussed the issues surrounding the use of school facilities for community recreation use. The group heard from staff and board representatives from the schools and parks and recreation departments. Because of the complexity of the topic and the need for buy-in at multiple levels, the IP Work Group attempted to review current policies, identify key shared issues and assumptions, and from those develop guiding principles and recommendations for the schools and jurisdictions as a beginning point for future potential solutions.

The attached document outlines 10 guiding principles, acknowledging the past history of working together and the need for school activities to take precedence, but also identifying disconnects and inadvertent disincentives to public access that may have occurred over the years, as well as some of the challenges that need to be balanced. It was noted that facilities at elementary schools offer the most opportunity for shared use, due to lack of school sponsored after school sports and competition for fields and gyms. Developing a tiered-fee structure for use of facilities to allow for community recreation was also identified as a key issue, as policies are re-examined.

The IP Work Group proposes three recommendations to accompany these principles:

1. Each elected board is asked to endorse the 10 Guiding Principles,
2. Each board is asked to authorize their relevant staff to participate in a comprehensive re-examination of policies governing community use, and
3. That the actions by the elected boards be forwarded back to the IP Work Group for coordination of further exploration and discussion.

The guiding principles and recommendations have been approved by the Carrboro Board of Aldermen and the Hillsborough Board of Commissioners. The Chapel Hill Town Council is slated to consider approval of the recommendations on November 4, and the results of that discussion will be shared with the Board. The City of Mebane has no Orange County schools within its jurisdiction. A table summarizing these actions is attached.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: There is no financial impact associated with approval of the recommendations and guiding principles. Resolution of issues that preclude community use of school facilities could result in a future cost savings to the County and other jurisdictions, if fee schedules are adjusted and more facilities are made available for community use.

RECOMMENDATION(S): The Manager recommends that the Board approve the guiding principles and recommendations, and refer this matter to the IP Work Group for further examination, authorizing Parks and Recreation and ERCD staff to participate in the planned review of existing policies.

Community Use of School Facilities for Recreation

Status - IPWG Principles and Recommendations

Jurisdiction	Status
Carrboro	Approved by the Carrboro Board of Aldermen November 11, 2008
Chapel Hill	Approved by the Chapel Hill Town Council November 4, 2009
Hillsborough	Approved by the Hillsborough Board of Commissioners December 2008
Mebane	N/A (no Orange County schools in jurisdiction)
Orange County	Approved by The Board of County Commissioners November 5, 2009
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools	To consider after jurisdictions complete
Orange County Schools	To consider after jurisdictions complete



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Legislation Text

File #: 14-0113, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

A Request to Set a Public Hearing on the Temporary Street Closing Permit Application for the Not So Normal 5K

PURPOSE: The purpose for this agenda item is to set a public hearing for April 22nd 2014 for a Street Closing Permit Application submitted by www.MomInChapelHillNC.com for the temporary closing and usage of streets from 7:30AM to 9:30AM on Sunday, September 14th 2014 to accommodate the Not So Normal 5k.

DEPARTMENT: Public Works

CONTACT INFORMATION: George Seiz, 918-7427

INFORMATION: This is the first year for the event. Proceeds will go to The Arts Center and NC Children's Promise (based at UNC Hospital). The event coordinator, Jay Radford, has submitted a Street Closing Permit Application for the temporary closing and usage of the following streets on Sunday, September 14th, 2014 from 7:30 AM to 9:30 AM:

- Weaver St. from E. Main St to W. Main St.
- W. Main St. from Weaver St. to Hillsborough Rd.
- Hillsborough Rd. from W. Main St. to N. Greensboro St.
- N. Greensboro St. from Hillsborough Rd. to Weaver St.
- Weaver St. from N. Greensboro St. to E. Main St.

The East block of Weaver St. (between N. Greensboro St. and E. Main St. will be closed to traffic during this time. Other streets will remain open to traffic. Drivers may experience intermittent interruptions due to runners crossing streets and traffic control by police, public works, and race organizers. Attached is map of the event.

In accordance with Section 7-19 of the Town Code, a Public Hearing to receive public input prior to issuing a Street Closing Permit is required for this event.

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: The applicant will be responsible for all costs incurred by Police and Public Works to facilitate this event. The applicant will be sent an itemized bill for the final costs incurred by Police and Public Works. The applicant has paid the application fee.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Board approve the attached resolution setting a public hearing for April 22nd 2014.

A RESOLUTION SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING ON A TEMPORARY STREET CLOSING REQUEST

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Carrboro that April 22 2014 at 7:30 PM is hereby set as the date for a public hearing on a request by www.mominchapelhillnc.com to temporarily close and use the following streets on Sunday, September 14th 2014 from 7:30 AM to 9:30 AM for the Not So Normal 5K event:

- Weaver St. from E. Main St to W. Main St.
- W. Main St. from Weaver St. to Hillsborough Rd.
- Hillsborough Rd. from W. Main St. to N. Greensboro St.
- N. Greensboro St. from Hillsborough Rd. to Weaver St.
- Weaver St. from N. Greensboro St. to E. Main St.

CONCERNING THE USE OF STREETS AND PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR STREET FAIRS, FESTIVALS, CARNIVALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC EVENTS

*The **APPLICANT** is responsible for notifying Central Communications (911):*

- *at least five (5) days in advance of the event in writing (Orange County EMS, Post Office Box 8181, Hillsborough, NC 27278)*
- *on the day of the closing, prior to the actual closing of the street (dialing 911)*
- *on the day of the closing, when the street is re-opened (dialing 911)*

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

A public hearing is required for all street closing permit applications and the applicant must speak with the Public Works Department about requesting this public hearing. The public must be notified by a formal advertisement in a local newspaper. The Public Works Department *will submit* the advertisement copy to the newspaper. **However, the applicant will be responsible for reimbursing the Town for the full cost of the advertisement.**

Any other notification of the public of this event will be the Applicant's responsibility.

NOTIFICATION OF ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNERS:

The **APPLICANT** is responsible for notifying all abutting property owners of the Public Hearing. Such notification must be accomplished at least seven days prior to the Public Hearing. The notification must include:

- the DATE, TIME and LOCATION of the proposed street closing; and
- the DATE, TIME and LOCATION of the Public Hearing as well as the subject matter of this Public Hearing

The Public Works Department must receive in writing from the APPLICANT the following at least five days prior to the Public Hearing:

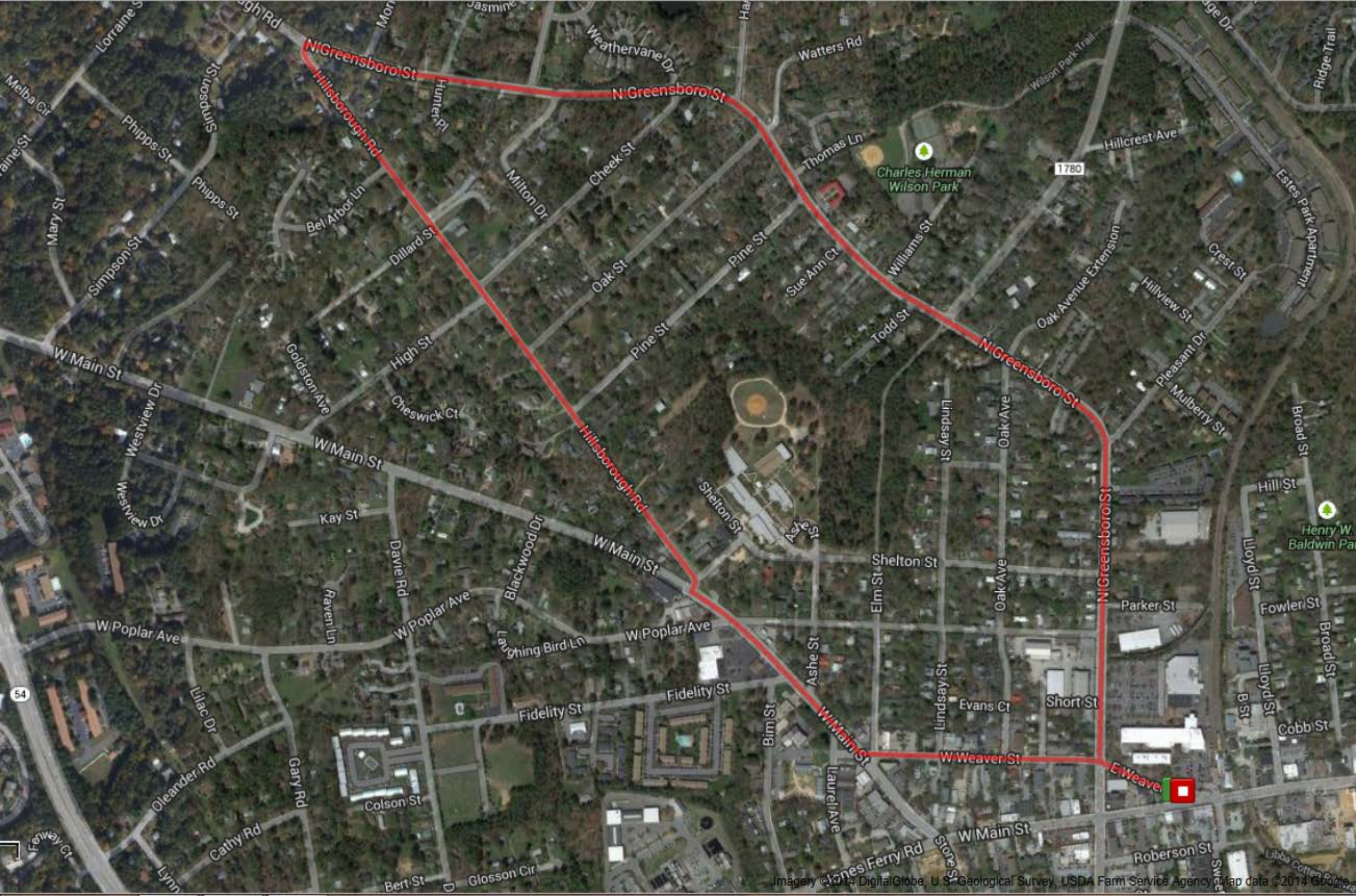
names of all property owners notified

copy of the notification

method used to notify these property owners (mail or hand delivery)

CLEAN-UP TIME TABLE: **Streets will be cleared of all signage and cones by 12:00 PM**

FEES: **\$ 60.00 application fee plus 100% of the cost of the Public Hearing advertisement**
Application fee must accompany the submittal of this application





Legislation Text

File #: 14-0118, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

Request to Approve a Resolution Authorizing the Town Manager to Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and to Create Amendments as Needed between the Town of Carrboro and the Town of Chapel Hill for Fiber Optic Infrastructure Facilities Sharing and/or Exchange

PURPOSE: The purpose of the MOU and Amendments is to allow the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill to interconnect portions of their respective existing fiber optic cable plant to facilitate network path redundancy and diversity, access to high speed and low cost internet access through MCNC, facilitate interconnection of regional fiber networks for inter-municipality emergency services communications and many other benefits.

DEPARTMENT: MO-IT

CONTACT INFORMATION: Andy Vogel, 919-918-7305

INFORMATION: The Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill jointly desire to formally recognize and maintain a mutually beneficial and collaborative environment surrounding the planning, engineering, deployment, documentation and maintenance of their respective fiber optic infrastructure resources.

The Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill each utilize significant fiber optic infrastructure assets to interconnect their respective facilities, buildings and other interests. The two Towns acknowledge that each entity would be able to enhance the scope, route diversity, redundancy and overall reliability of such connectivity through a structured and detailed process whereby the two Towns equitably, and by mutually beneficial means, share and/or exchange specific elements of their respective fiber cable plants. Therefore, it is the purpose of the MOU to establish the terms and conditions for the two Towns to equitably share and/or exchange defined elements of their respective (a.) fiber optic infrastructure systems, (b.) fiber optic infrastructure strategic planning, and (c.) fiber optic infrastructure engineering and administration expertise.

The initial term of the MOU is for five years and will be automatically extended for up to two additional five year terms with the ability to modify or terminate the agreement with notice. Amendments to the MOU will be created, as needed, to document and describe each instance of sharing or exchanging fiber optic infrastructure resources.

The Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill will have no ownership rights to the other Town's fiber optic infrastructure under this MOU or Amendments. Sharing and/or exchanging of fiber optic infrastructure, created under specific amendments, will be quid pro quo at no cost to either Town other than possible nominal splicing fees that are typically under five hundred dollars total cost.

Finally, the Towns will use each other's fiber optic infrastructure only for network interconnections among their respective Town owned buildings, facilities and assets to provide the benefits previously listed. No other uses are permitted unless previously authorized by mutual consent and agreement of the two Towns.

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: None

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommend that the Board adopt the resolution in ATTACHMENT A.

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TOWN MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) AND TO CREATE AMENDMENTS AS NEEDED BETWEEN THE TOWN OF CARRBORO AND THE TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL FOR FIBER OPTIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES SHARING AND/OR EXCHANGE

WHEREAS, the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill jointly desire to formally recognize and maintain a mutually beneficial and collaborative environment surrounding the planning, engineering, deployment, documentation and maintenance of their respective fiber optic infrastructure resources; and,

WHEREAS, the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill jointly acknowledge that each entity would be able to enhance the scope, route diversity, redundancy and overall reliability of network connectivity through a structured and detailed process whereby the two Towns equitably, and by mutually beneficial means, share and/or exchange specific elements of their respective fiber cable plants through an MOU and Amendments; and,

WHEREAS, the purpose of the MOU is to establish the terms and conditions for the two Towns to equitably share and/or exchange defined elements of their respective (a.) fiber optic infrastructure systems, (b.) fiber optic infrastructure strategic planning, and (c.) fiber optic infrastructure engineering and administration expertise and that Amendments to the MOU will be created, as needed, to document and describe each instance of sharing and/or exchanging fiber optic infrastructure resources; and,

WHEREAS, the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill will have no ownership rights to the other Town's fiber optic infrastructure as a result of this MOU or Amendments; and,

WHEREAS, the Towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill will be sharing and/or exchanging fiber optic infrastructure, as laid out under specific Amendments, all sharing and/or exchanging will be quid pro quo at no cost to either Town other than possible nominal splicing fees;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Carrboro Board of Aldermen that the Board authorizes the Town Manager to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and to Create Amendments as needed between the Town of Carrboro and the Town of Chapel Hill for Fiber Optic Infrastructure Facilities Sharing and/or Exchange.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between



**The Town of Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC**

And



**The Town of Carrboro
Carrboro, NC**

For

FIBER OPTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES EXCHANGE

This FIBER OPTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES EXCHANGE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, henceforth referred to as “MOU”, is made between:

The TOWN of CHAPEL HILL, Technology Solutions Department, henceforth referred to as the “TOWN”

And

The TOWN of CARRBORO, Information Technologies Department, henceforth referred to as “CARRBORO”.

1. PURPOSE

The TOWN and CARRBORO each utilize significant FIBER OPTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE assets to interconnect their respective facilities, buildings and other interests. The two Parties acknowledge that each entity would be able to enhance the scope, route diversity, redundancy and overall reliability of such connectivity through a structured and detailed process whereby the two Parties equitably, and by mutually beneficial means, share and/or exchange specific elements of their respective fiber cable plants. Therefore, it is the purpose of this MOU to establish the terms and conditions for the Parties to equitably share and/or exchange defined elements of their respective (a.) fiber optic infrastructure systems, (b.) fiber optic infrastructure strategic planning, and (c.) fiber optic infrastructure engineering and administration expertise.

FIBER OPTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE shall henceforth be referred to as “INFRASTRUCTURE”.

2. BACKGROUND

The TOWN has successfully deployed certain INFRASTRUCTURE assets inside the corporate limits of the Town of Chapel Hill for the purpose of optically interconnecting the Town’s various buildings, facilities and other interests. The TOWN wishes to strategically offer limited elements of said assets to CARRBORO in exchange (a.) for greater optical connectivity flexibility and route diversity among the TOWN’s interests, (b.) for network access to the TOWN maintained facilities in the corporate limits of the Town of Carrboro, and (c.) for access to CARRBORO’s fiber optic engineering, maintenance and administrative experiences and expertise.

CARRBORO has successfully deployed certain INFRASTRUCTURE assets inside the corporate limits of the Town of Carrboro for the purpose of optically interconnecting the Carrboro’s various buildings, facilities and other interests. CARRBORO wishes to strategically offer limited elements of said assets to the TOWN in exchange (a.) for greater optical connectivity flexibility and route diversity among the Carrboro’s interests, and (b.) for access to the TOWN’s fiber optic engineering, maintenance and administrative experiences and expertise.

Additionally, the TOWN and CARRBORO jointly wish to formally recognize and maintain a mutually beneficial and collaborative environment surrounding the planning, engineering, deployment, documentation and maintenance of their respective INFRASTRUCTURE resources.

3. EFFECTIVE DATE AND INITIAL TERM

The effective date of this MOU shall be April ____, 2014. The INITIAL TERM of the MOU shall remain in effect for five (5) years, or until an appropriate modification or termination agreement is reached between the TOWN and CARRBORO as stipulated in Section 9. – MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES.

4. EXTENSION OF TERM:

The INITIAL TERM of this MOU shall automatically be extended for up to two (2) additional periods (each a “RENEWAL TERM”) of five (5) years each unless either TOWN or CARRBORO terminate the MOU due to an uncured default by the other Party or as otherwise provided in the MOU. In consideration of each Party’s investment, each Party will give the other Party good faith consideration to extending the term of the MOU for an additional period of time after the INITIAL TERM and the RENEWAL TERMS, as may be permissible under then applicable law. The INITIAL TERM as extended by the RENEWAL TERMS is hereinafter referred to as the “TERM.”

5. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The TOWN and CARRBORO agree to the following terms and conditions:

- A. INFRASTRUCTURE: For the purposes of this MOU, “INFRASTRUCTURE” is defined as all usual and customary outside plant optical fiber cables, enclosures, vaults, splice cases, conduits, patch panels, racks, cable trays, hardware, attachments, and pathways both above and below ground.
- B. INTENDED USE OF INFRASTRUCTURE: CARRBORO hereby grants TOWN a non-exclusive, cancelable, restricted right to use the INFRASTRUCTURE, as more particularly described in each “AMENDMENT” as attached hereto, solely for the purpose and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this MOU. TOWN hereby grants CARRBORO a non-exclusive, cancelable, restricted right to use the INFRASTRUCTURE, as more particularly described in each “AMENDMENT” as attached hereto, solely for the purpose and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this MOU.

Each Party shall use the INFRASTRUCTURE only for optical interconnections among their respective buildings, facilities and assets geographically residing within either of the two Town’s corporate limits. No other uses are permitted unless previously authorized by mutual consent and agreement, and in writing by the Parties. Each Party shall have no ownership rights to the other Party’s INFRASTRUCTURE.

- C. INFRASTRUCTURE AMENDMENTS: The Parties agree that, for each instance of sharing or exchanging INFRASTRUCTURE resources, each such action shall be assigned an “AMENDMENT” number for identification purposes.
- D. INFRASTRUCTURE DOCUMENTATION: The Parties agree that each AMENDMENT or other activity pursued under this MOU will be properly documented and shared between the Parties. The Parties further agree that such documentation may include written or graphical engineering best practices documents in paper or digital format as deemed appropriate. The Parties also agree to maintain and

share INFRASTRUCTURE data in industry standard GIS format. Each AMENDMENT will be fully documented and shared between the Parties for planning, deployment, or administrative activity pursued under this MOU.

- E. MAINTENANCE: Each Party will, at its own cost, maintain its INFRASTRUCTURE included in this MOU in the same manner it maintains similar INFRASTRUCTURE outside of this MOU.
- F. INFRASTRUCTURE ALTERATION AND/OR RELOCATION: Each Party shall for good cause have the right to alter or relocate any portion of its INFRASTRUCTURE; provided, however, that such alteration or relocation (a) shall be the owning Party's sole cost and expense, (b) shall not result in any material interruption of service provided by the owning Party to the other Party, and (c) shall not result in impairment of the quality of service provided by the owning Party to the other Party following such alteration or relocation. The owning Party may exercise such rights after the Parties have mutually agreed upon a timeframe and location. Owning Party shall cooperate with the other Party in enabling other Party to perform standard maintenance or cutover procedures and shall ensure that the altered or relocated INFRASTRUCTURE is operational before discontinuing existing services.
- G. TERMINATION OF USE: Upon the expiration of the TERM or earlier termination as provided herein, each Party will vacate the other's INFRASTRUCTURE; will disconnect or otherwise remove INFRASTRUCTURE interconnections, apparatus and equipment; will ensure that the INFRASTRUCTURE is safe and in good order and condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted); and will have no further rights to INFRASTRUCTURE.
- H. STRATEGIC PLANNING: The TOWN and CARRBORO acknowledge the desire and need to work collaboratively to evaluate, plan and deploy INFRASTRUCTURE to meet current and future needs. The Parties jointly agree and commit to meet annually, or more frequently as needed, to discuss and share strategic technology initiatives, to seek opportunities for collaboration, and to seek opportunities for joint development of enhanced INFRASTRUCTURE with the goals of avoiding duplication of deployments, promoting standardization of fiber optical infrastructure systems, and incorporating best practices for INFRASTRUCTURE engineering and administration.

6. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION:

Each Party receiving Confidential Information ("Recipient") from the other Party ("Discloser") will protect the disclosed Confidential Information by using the same degree of care, but no less than reasonable degree of care, to prevent the unauthorized use, dissemination, or publication of the Confidential Information as Recipient uses to protect its own Confidential Information.

7. ASSIGNMENT:

This MOU is not assignable. The MOU contains the entire understanding of both Parties as to the subjects covered herein and shall not be altered, amended or modified except by an agreement in writing executed by the duly authorized officials of both Parties.

8. SUPERSESSION

This MOU superseded any and all previous or current fiber optic infrastructure agreements between the Parties, and any subsequent written or verbal amendments.

9. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES

This MOU may be modified through the express written agreement and consent of the Parties. The Party desiring modifications shall submit a written request to the other Party, and the written request shall clearly outline the nature and purpose of the modifications. Upon receipt of the written request for modifications, the other party shall have sixty (60) calendar days to respond.

This MOU may be terminated by either Party upon delivery of a written notice to the other party stating the desire to terminate the MOU, provided that such notification is delivered at least six (6) months prior to the requested termination date.

10. ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING

This MOU contains the entire understanding of the parties and shall not be altered, amended or modified except by mutual written agreement executed by authorized representatives of both parties.

11. NOTICES

Any NOTICE or other communication required to be given by this MOU shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the following addresses:

For the TOWN:

The Town of Chapel Hill
Chief Technology Officer
405 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Phone: 919-969-5000
Fax: 919-968-2017

For the CARRBORO:

The Town of Carrboro
Information Technology
301 West Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510
Phone: 919- 918-7305
Fax: 919-918-4456

12. OPERATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT:

All OPERATIONAL activities executed under this AGREEMENT, including but not limited to collaborative investigations, engineering studies, strategic planning, designing, deployment, maintenance, testing, or decommissioning shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the following addresses:

For the TOWN:

Normal hours

Office of Chief Information Officer
Information Technology Department
Town of Chapel Hill
405 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

After hours and emergencies

Town IT Help Desk (itsupport@townofchapelhill.org)
Town IT Help desk (M-F 6:30am—6PM) & after hours page-out
service 919.969.2020
Emergencies: dial 911
Town of Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27514

For the CARRBORO

Normal hours

Office of the Manager of Information Technologies
301 West Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510
Phone: 919- 918-7305

After hours and emergencies

Help Desk Phone: 919-918-7305
after hours page-out service: 919-XXX-XXXX
Emergencies: Dial 911
Town of Carrboro
Carrboro, NC 27510

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
the parties hereto have caused this
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
to be executed by their duly authorized representatives:

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL, TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS
DEPARTMENT

By:

Name:

Title:

Date:

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE TOWN OF CARRBORO

By:

Name:

Title:

Date:

END OF DOCUMENT



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Legislation Text

File #: 14-0114, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

Proposed Carrboro Mural Project - Jones Ferry Road and HWY 54

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is to allow Michael Adamson to present a proposed Carrboro Mural Project to the Board.

DEPARTMENT: Planning

CONTACT INFORMATION: James Thomas, 918-7335

INFORMATION: Michael Adamson and Michael Brown have a proposal for a mural at the corner of Jones Ferry Road and HWY 54. Mr. Adamson will provide a presentation to the Board during the meeting. Attached is information from Mr. Adamson including several images.

Since Mr. Adamson does not have a design concept finalized, he is asking for the Board's endorsement to move forward with a design process. It should be noted that at this level of the process, the Board's approval should be considered as an endorsement only and not an approval. Once the project has a final design, it must be brought back to the Board to be considered for recommendation to the NCDOT.

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: N/A

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Board of Aldermen receive the report from Mr. Adamson and decide whether or not to endorse the project.



Carrboro Mural

1 like · 1 talking about this



Like

Message



Community

A mural that welcomes you to urban Carrboro -- our inclusive community that constantly renews its values of local innovation and love for the arts.

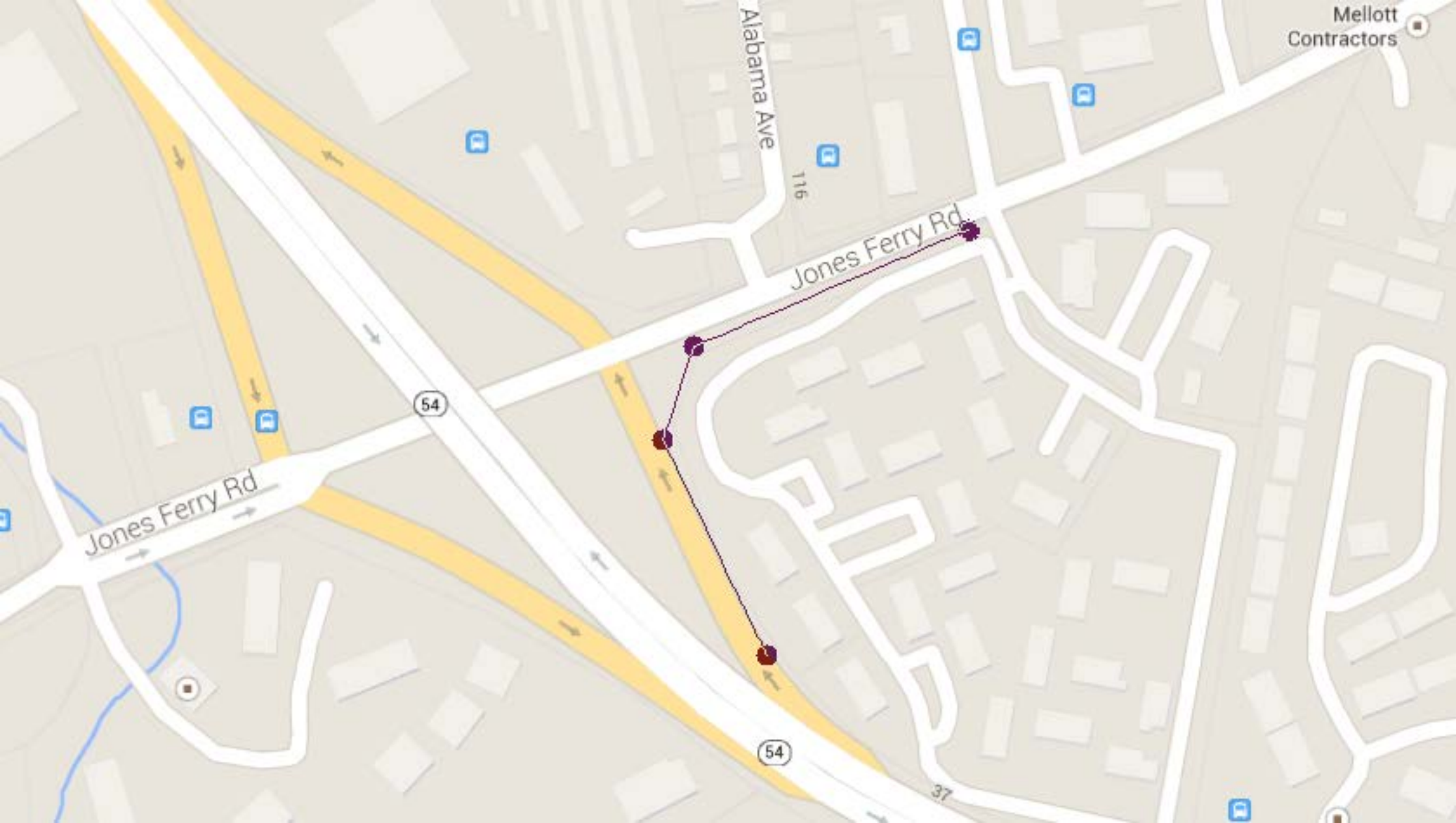
About – Suggest an Edit



1

Photos

Likes



Mellott
Contractors

Alabama Ave

116

Jones Ferry Rd

54

Jones Ferry Rd

54

37



Jones Ferry Rd
500



CARRRRO

It's
Carro
feet
free

CARRBORO



Classroom	109
Main Office	110
Media Center	111
Gymnasium	112
Cafeteria	113

Gift from the Class of 2005



Legislation Text

File #: 14-0111, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

Affordable Housing Goals and Strategies, Part I

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is for the Board of Aldermen to consider the goals and strategies associated with affordable homeownership that have been developed by the Affordable Housing Task Force.

DEPARTMENT: Planning

CONTACT INFORMATION: Trish McGuire - 919-918-7327; pmcguire@townofcarrboro.org
<<mailto:pmcguire@townofcarrboro.org>>, Alderman Michelle Johnson - michelleforcarrboro@gmail.com

INFORMATION: The Affordable Housing Task Force has considered comments provided by the Board of Aldermen at the February 2, 2014 retreat (<https://carrboro.legistar.com/MeetingDetail.aspx?ID=278066&GUID=F2713EBD-9C05-4602-B308-7A16220066DD&Options=info|&Search>>) and other information provided by representatives of the affordable housing and development communities. Mike Brough, Town Attorney, provided the attached email following questions at the retreat regarding whether and how waivers of school impact fees and utility connections were handled (Attachment A). The Task Force has prepared an overview describing its recent work, introducing the goals and strategies, and outlining next steps (Attachment B). An updated set of goals and strategies related to homeownership is included as Attachment C. Attachment D presents overarching priorities associated with the goals and strategies for supporting both affordable homeownership and rental opportunities. A schedule for consideration by the Board of Aldermen and the greater community has been identified and is as follows:

Date	Action
April 8, 2014	Worksession on affordable homeownership, goals and strategies
May 13, 2014	Worksession on affordable rentals, goals and strategies and the allocation of affordable housing special revenue funds
June 25, 2014	Public Hearing on Affordable Housing Goals and Strategies

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: Nominal impacts associated with this worksession. Fiscal and staff impacts, as yet undetermined in extent, can be anticipated from implementation of goals and strategies.

RECOMMENDATION: Consider the goals and strategies and recommended schedule, and provide feedback to the Task Force.

From: [Michael Brough](#)
To: [Damon Seils](#); [Jacquie Gist](#); [Lydia Lavelle](#); [Michelle Johnson](#); [Ranee Haven-O'Donnell](#); [Sammy Slade](#)
Cc: [David Andrews](#); [Catherine Wilson](#); [Patricia J. McGuire](#)
Subject: OWASA and School Impact Fees for Affordable Housing
Date: Monday, February 03, 2014 8:28:59 PM

Members of the Board:

I confirmed with Orange County Attorney John Roberts that the county's school impact fee ordinance does not provide for a reduction or waiver of school impact fees for affordable housing projects. However, he did point out that, on some occasions, the county has agreed to appropriate funds to a nonprofit housing provider (e.g. Habitat) in an amount equivalent to the amount of school impact fees paid by that provider.

I also confirmed with OWASA Attorney Bob Epting that his opinion has not changed – i.e. both by virtue of the Purchase and Sales agreements and various bond orders, OWASA is obligated to follow a “no free service” policy, which precludes the waiver of fees for affordable housing projects.

Mike

The Affordable Housing Task Force is excited to both share a multi-faceted strategy to encourage more affordable housing in Carrboro, and to request that the Board of Aldermen adopt the strategy as a guiding policy to allow the committee and staff to move forward on action steps this year..

As you know, the Task Force was created by the Board of Aldermen at its June 26, 2012 meeting. Over the course of the past year and a half the committee has met almost monthly and has engaged a variety of stakeholders, including for-profit developers and non-profit members of the Orange County Affordable Housing Coalition. The attached strategy takes into account the input and data provided by staff and stakeholders, as well as the input and information received during the 2012 Affordable Housing Dialogue Sessions sponsored by the Planning Board.

The strategy outlines overarching goals to address Affordable Housing needs in our community, as well as specific goals and strategies related to homeownership and rental affordability issues. Approval of these goals and strategies does not require any changes in the Land Use Ordinance at this time, however there are action steps that may lead to future proposals to change aspects of the LUO over the coming year or two. In addition, ensuring the strategies are operationalized will require dedicated staffing support and some funding to support research and analysis, among other tasks.

During the February 2nd, 2014 retreat the Task Force gave an update on our progress including our goals. At that time there was a printing error and the BOA was unable to devote the time necessary to review all of the goals. The Task Force met again on March 24, 2014 and made a few additional revisions.

To ensure we all devote the necessary time to advance this work, we are asking that the Board of Aldermen discuss our strategy over the course of two work sessions. We will focus on Overarching and Homeownership goals in April, and Rental Goals in May.

Although we have received community feedback from the Planning Board's dialogue sessions, developers and community partners, the BOA may wish to have a public hearing to gather more input before final adoption of the Affordable Housing Strategy. We would also like the public and community partners/stakeholders to be able to send comments prior to the public hearing if they cannot attend. In any event, we ask that the process be completed by summer break and not be pushed to the next fiscal year.

Affordable Housing Goals
- Affordable Home Ownership

	Affordable Homeownership (Target income range is 60% -115% AMI)			
	Goal	Strategies	By When?	Partners/Resources Needed
1)	Increase number of homeownership units that are permanently affordable in Carrboro. 2014 goal is ###, increasing annually. (This is a goal for the Board of Aldermen to discuss.) Three options for determining the goal have been identified: 1. Use the baseline based on monthly Active Projects Report; 2. Baseline tied to developments actually built with affordable units; or 3. Baseline of average number of affordable units developed (annualized) since affordable housing policy has been in place.	Decide whether or not to modify the ordinance to reflect a model that will both incentivize developers and respond to market conditions.	Q4 FY 2015	CHT and other non-profit housing providers, Developers
		Gather more data from the developers about what percentages will work to both incentivize them and respond to the market condition	Q1- Q2 FY 2015	Developers, non-profit housing developers, staff
		Request that the BOCC continue to fund impact, permitting fees for non-profits.	Q4 FY 2014	
		Identify/build dedicated subsidy source to assist with land trust transactions	Ongoing	Consolidated plan partners; CHT and other AH Coalition participants
2)	Fully evaluate and reduce housing density restrictions to slow the climb of housing prices and diversify housing stock, particularly in high transit areas.	Schedule a community discussion to examine open space requirements and their implications on housing prices and the feasibility for inclusion of affordable units	Q2 - Q3 FY 2015	For- and non-profit housing providers, citizens, environmental advocates, recreation advocates
		Explore opportunities to modify zoning and land-use ordinances related to in-fill residential, connected housing, zero lot-line housing, and mixed-use developments.	Q1 FY 2016	Staff, intern? Graduate planning workshop students? development community
		As a component of the parking plan, determine whether modifications to parking requirements could materially affect homeownership prices, development opportunities, and density. Unbundled parking for condominiums and townhouses should be included in this analysis.	FY 2015	Staff, Parking plan consultant
3)	Decrease barriers to first-time homeownership and to homeownership retention, particularly among seniors	Develop and implement a clear set of priorities and policies for the use of payment-in-lieu and/or other dedicated funding that includes opportunities to support this goal. Potential priorities could include:	Q2 FY 2015	AH Task Force, Board of Aldermen, Consolidated Plan partners
		--Downpayment assistance for families participating in local homebuyer education programs		Federal and state funding for downpayment assistance, energy upfits, repairs, etc.Durham staff - Southside program as model?
		--Grants for critical home repairs, energy efficiency, upfits to accommodate changing mobility, etc. +opportunities to decrease utility payments		
4)	Continuously improve public transit access, with a particular eye to moderate-income homeownership communities and developments with an affordability component	Partner with CHT, and homeowners associations to identify and pursue opportunities to fund or otherwise make practical greater transit service to growing areas, including feeder systems to main routes.	Ongoing	Chapel Hill Transit, developers, HOAs, transit alliance
		Determine whether subsidizing transit access should be an approved use for payment-in-lieu or other dedicated housing funds.	With 3) above	AH Task Force, Board of Aldermen, Consolidated Plan partners
		Play a leadership role at local and regional transit 'tables' to ensure future transit priorities and policies support affordable housing goals	Ongoing	Transit Partners, DCHC MPO

Affordable Housing Goals
- Overarching Priorities_Etc

	Strategies		
Concerted Land Use Planning/small land use plan for downtown to create clear expectations and more predictable environment for developers			
Include members of OCAHC in initial development review to encourage creative solutions/opportunities for affordable housing to be integrated into projects, and/or identify best opportunities to secure payment-in-lieu			
Develop dedicated funding source--in partnership with county and peer municipalities	1) Explore the parameters of an AH Bond 2) Explore a public private fund for example TCF 3) Find out about tax deduction	Staff will expand on why we would want to dedicate a funding source	Information to include - changes in HUD/CDBG priorities for funding - e.g. support for ED/Utility infrastructure rather than home repair.
Continue to meet quarterly			
Ensure operationalization and monitor progress of affordable housing plan by staffing at least 1/2 time			
Expedited review for projects that include affordable housing component			
Continuing to look at data and continuing to understand it-existing stock-number of affordable units and distribution-including transit access, non-motorized travel, overlaid with the distribution of housing			
Assess what the cost of building AH units is based on our ordinance requirements.	Ask 3-5 developers to do an assessment of the costs for all of the LUO requirements-how much does this increase the cost per unit, or the rent per unit.		
Reduce utility costs	Work with Owasa, Explore grants for energy efficiency		

Affordable Housing Goals
- Overarching Priorities_Etc

Acquisition of land/property-be proactive with OWASA in the land or parcels they are saying they will offer to municipalities first-Start to engage with them.	1. OWASA-example but there are other options 2. Consider condemned properties -provide an incentive for homeowner to sell loan fund for Habitat, Empowerment to allow for the property to be renovated and fixed up	Need to determine how and when to engage and evaluate potential sites.	
Identify/build dedicated subsidy source to assist with affordable rental Ongoing Project Development	HOME Consortium, Con Planning Partners, OC Housing Coalition, DHIC		
Assessment of the most cost effective strategies-if we had a pot of money what is the best way to use it.			
Evaluate the provision of public sector assistance for infrastructure in exchange for the provision of some percentage of affordable units (scaled).			



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Legislation Text

File #: 14-0077, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

Discussion of solid waste options which may lead to reduction in material being disposed of in a landfill.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is for the Board of Alderman to provide input on the scope of a study on solid waste issues.

DEPARTMENT: Public Works

CONTACT INFORMATION: George Seiz, 918-7427

INFORMATION:

Introduction

Based on earlier BOA discussions about Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) and possible interest in organic waste collection, \$30,000 was programmed in the FY 2013-14 to study items which may lead to the reduction of material being disposed of in a landfill. Staff is currently working on an RFQ to look at PAYT and is seeking board input to help develop/define the scope of items to study prior to moving forward. It is anticipated that a study of this nature would be used to determine the effect that options would have on refuse tonnage collected, environmental impact, costs, logistical considerations, existing solid waste operations, and effectiveness of any reduction.

Current Town Solid Waste Services

The Town provides the following collection services: residential refuse collection (including single-family and multi-family), residential yard waste, bulky item, loose leaves, and commercial refuse dumpster (fee-based). Residential refuse is collected on a weekly basis, yard waste is twice per month, and bulky items are on an on-call basis. Solid waste costs for residential collection are paid for out of the general fund. Residents utilize a 95 gallon capacity roll out container for refuse; multi-family residents use dumpsters. Yard waste is collected either by roll-out containers (purchased by residents), or placed curbside in small piles. Loose leaves are collected curbside in piles during leaf collection season (November thru February).

Pay-As-You-Throw

Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) refuse collection programs are those where residents are charged a fee for the collection of solid waste based on the amount that is thrown away. Currently, residential refuse collection for the Town is funded through the General Fund. A PAYT program would change all or parts of refuse collection to a fee based structure, which could lead to increase recycling. There are currently more than 30 North Carolina communities that are using a variety of different PAYT methods; most being county governments.

The concept of pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) as a waste reduction strategy has been discussed over the years by the BOA. Town staff last provided information to the BOA about PAYT and other waste reduction strategies in 2007. The February 6, 2007 report addressed implications of implementing PAYT and the June 12, 2007 report touched on alternative waste reduction and recycling strategies. Since it has been five years that this topic was last reviewed in any detail, there are likely new methods or technologies worth exploring. Any review and

research will need to keep the following issues/implications in mind:

- Compatibility with existing collection system.
- Enforcement
- Impact on budget
- Effectiveness of reduction
- Waste shifting
- Impact on adjacent communities

Attachment 1 titled *NCDENR Pay-As-You-Throw-Programs* provides an overview of PAYT systems and a listing of North Carolina communities with PAYT collection.

Organic Waste

Organic waste collection services provide for the collection of organic material for composting. Collectable material includes all food waste, wood-based products (coffee stirrers, etc), wet paper (beverage cups, sandwich wrappers), and other food preparation materials (tea bags, compostable boxes).

There is no wide-spread organic waste collection and disposal service within Carrboro or Orange County. There are two private companies based in Raleigh who provide collection service for a monthly fee to both commercial businesses and residents. There are two local commercial composting facilities, one in Zebulon and another in Goldston. Orange County Solid Waste Management puts on organics waste composting classes geared towards residential composting on a regular basis in Chapel Hill.

Attachment 2 titled *Food Waste Recovery in NC* is a presentation from NCDENR regarding organic waste collection in North Carolina.

Recycling

Orange County Solid Waste Management Department provides recycling to Carrboro; the waste reduction rate for Orange County is 59% (FY 11-12, as compared to the base year of FY 91-92). With this rate, the County is recognized as being the number one North Carolina for waste reduction, disposing .56 tons/person compared to the base year of 1991-92 when the disposal rate measured 1.36 tons/person (annually). The County's recycling goal is a waste reduction rate of 60%.

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: The Town has budgeted \$30,000 in the current FY (2013-14) to study solid waste issues such as PAYT.

RECOMMENDATION: Town Staff requests the Board of Aldermen provide input on possible solid waste issues it may wish to consider as part of the proposed study noted above.



Pay-As-You-Throw Programs (PAYT)

FACT SHEET

NC Division of
Pollution
Prevention and
Environmental
Assistance
PO Box 29569
Raleigh, NC
27626-9569
(919) 715-6500
(800) 763-0136

Introduction

Traditionally, municipal solid waste collection and disposal services have been financed through property taxes or by fixed annual fees charged to households. At the same time, households are charged according to their rate of use for other utilities such as water and sewer service or electricity. As a result, residents often mistakenly perceive that solid waste services are free because of the separation between cost of services and how they pay for them. Citizens have little direct financial incentive to reduce the amount of waste they produce. Also, because each household is generally charged the same amount, small generators subsidize garbage services for those who throw away more.

Many local governments are adopting **Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT)** programs for both curbside and drop-off collection systems. With **PAYT**, also known as “variable rate financing” or “unit pricing,” customers are charged by weight, by volume, or by a combination of the two per unit of garbage disposed. Market-based approaches such as these are proving to be important tools for dealing with environmental issues. With only a dozen PAYT programs in the late 1980s, the United States now has more than 4,000 communities with such programs.¹ PAYT programs have been mandated in both Minnesota and Wisconsin. More than 30 North Carolina communities are using or are part of larger (county-run) PAYT programs.

Benefits of PAYT

Pay-as-you-throw programs offer a myriad of benefits for local governments. Furthermore, PAYT programs can be structured to maximize particular benefits. Some benefits of PAYT are:

- **Equity** – Households and businesses are charged based on the amount of waste generated for disposal. This approach minimizes the need for small generators to subsidize the waste disposal of larger generators resulting in an equitable approach to paying for solid waste management.
- **Economic Incentives to Reduce** – PAYT creates a direct link between waste disposal and cost resulting in a true economic incentive to reduce the amount of waste generated and recycle as much as possible.
- **Reduced Solid Waste Tonnage** – In most communities, the realization of costs associated with waste management results in a decreased tonnage of waste to be disposed. This decrease is attributable to both source reduction and increased recycling. A reduction in the tonnage of waste disposed generally results in savings from reduced tipping fees.
- **Increased Recycling** – The easiest way system users can save money is through increasing recycling. Increases will vary in size based on public education programs and the level of services available. Communities that receive revenues from recycling will see an increase in recycling revenues, however, these revenue increases may be quickly off-set by increased recycling hauling costs.
- **Revenue Stability** – Programs that receive inconsistent funding or revenues can develop revenue stability through directly charging system users. This is particularly true for two-tiered systems that charge a set fee to all users to cover fixed costs and a variable fee to cover costs associated with disposal.

¹ U.S. EPA, Web site, www.epa.gov/payt, December 1998.

- **Extended Landfill Capacity** – In the subtitle D era, landfills are costly to build. PAYT systems can help save disposal airspace and thus future costs associated with landfill development.
- **Environment** – Natural resources and energy are conserved through source reduction and recycling. In addition, these resource and energy savings lead directly to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Program Types

The type of PAYT program developed will ultimately be based on the needs and goals of a community. Although there are many ways to design and operate a program, most programs are usually described based on the collection method (curbside/drop-off), the collection unit (volume/weight) and the pricing system (fully variable/two-tiered). A short discussion of these aspects follows.

COLLECTION METHOD – The collection method is simply the manner in which solid waste is collected. There are two basic types, curbside and drop-off, however, there are multiple variations of each type of collection that will dictate other aspects of the program. Other collection types include backdoor collection, shared alley collection, commercial dumpster, etc.

COLLECTION UNIT – Since PAYT charges system users based on the amount of waste disposed, a unit base needs to be used to accurately charge system users. Once again, there are two methods for charging by the unit; volume and weight.

Volume-Based – Volume-based systems are easily the most common in the United States and North Carolina. Volume-based systems can be curbside or drop-off and generally use either bags, cans, or stickers/tags to charge for solid waste disposal.

Bags – Bag systems generally require system users to purchase special bags to dispose of garbage. Bags are purchased from local retail outlets (grocery stores, etc.) or directly through the public works or solid waste department. Bags are marked up to pay for the appropriate costs (e.g., a box of 15 bags may cost \$15) and often have special graphics such as the community's symbol on them so that they are easily distinguished.

Tags / Stickers – Tags and stickers work similarly to bags in that they are purchased from local stores or government departments and are marked up to cover the cost of the program. A tag or sticker is then required to be attached to each bag disposed and can be designated for specific size bags (e.g., 13 gallon, 30 gallon, etc.). Furthermore, tags or stickers also can be attached to bulky items allowing for cost recovery of bulky item programs as well.

Containers – In container systems, users pay based on the size and/or number of containers that are placed out for collection. The most common container system is the variable can system in which users subscribe to a specific size container (32, 64, 96 gallon) and must reduce their can size to see any savings. Backdoor or manual collection systems generally use smaller cans (20 or 32 gallon) but allow users to subscribe to multiple cans.

Other Options – There are many other methods or hybrid PAYT systems that utilize combinations of the above options. Perhaps the most common are container based systems that allow residents to set out overflow materials, but require special bags, stickers or tags be used.

Weight-Based – Weight-based systems, although less common, provide the most equitable approach to charging for solid waste disposal. Weight systems require the collector to weigh garbage at the curb or drop-off center and then charge the generator by the pound collected. Unlike volume-based systems that

may require substantial reductions to decrease the can size or number of bags set out, savings from waste reduction are realized immediately in weight systems.

The main drawback with weight systems is cost. Weight systems require scales to be placed either at the drop-off center or on the collection trucks, raising the capital costs required to implement the system. There are currently four counties in North Carolina that use some type of weight system at drop-off centers. There are no weight-based curbside collection systems in the state.

PRICING SYSTEMS – Unlike collection type and collection units which are generally determined by the existing factors and preferences, developing a pricing system requires a little more thought. A survey of the communities using PAYT in North Carolina indicates that although all of the communities' pricing systems can be described as one of four basic types, they are all remarkably different. Explanations of the four most common pricing systems follows.

Fully Variable – In fully variable systems, all or most of the programs costs are recovered through the unit fees paid by system users. For example, in a bag system, the fees collected through the sale of bags would need to cover all of the costs of running the solid waste management system. This would include all direct and indirect, fixed and variable (disposal) costs. As can be expected, a fully variable pricing system provides the maximum incentive to reduce, however, given the uncertainties surrounding potential waste reduction, it is more difficult to set the unit costs (bag, sticker, etc.) and requires an in-depth knowledge of all program costs.

Two-Tiered – Two-tiered systems are probably the most common pricing systems in North Carolina. These systems charge multiple fees for solid waste management services. The first fee is set to cover the fixed costs of the system such as staffing, capital purchases and general operation. The fixed fee can be recovered through the tax base, utility bills, etc. The second fee is set to cover the variable costs of the system such as disposal and possibly hauling or collection. Hauling and collection costs are generally considered fixed costs, but in some cases are included with variable costs. In many ways two-tiered systems resemble phone bills in that the customer is charged a specific amount (fixed fee) to have the phone service available regardless of use, and variable costs (long distance/disposal) are determined based on use.

Rate setting in a two-tiered system still requires a good understanding of full-costs, but tends to be easier than in fully variable systems and provides some security in that fixed costs are covered regardless of the level of waste reduction that occurs. Because the variable or unit fee charged in two-tiered systems is usually lower than in fully-variable systems, the incentive to reduce is not as strong.

Some two-tiered systems use an alternative method for setting fees in that the fixed fee is set to cover the costs of a particular program such as recycling. This design option can provide a good incentive for reduction, but requires careful rate setting to ensure other program costs are adequately recovered.

Limited Base Service – Limited base service is the third and perhaps least common system in North Carolina. In this system, customers pay a set amount per month or year for a basic level of service, such as one 32-gallon container picked up weekly. Any additional service, such as overflow materials, requires additional payment. A good example of such a system is New Bern, N.C. Residents of New Bern are charged a set amount for weekly pick up of a 64-gallon

container. Any volumes set out over the 64-gallon base level require the purchase of special stickers.

Hybrid Systems – Hybrid systems can provide a great boost to a local governments recycling efforts. However, they tend to lack incentives to actually reduce the amount of waste generated. Several hybrid systems are in place in North Carolina, and all are successful. The typical North Carolina hybrid system is either incentive-based or penalty-based and may or may not require altering existing financing mechanisms.

In a penalty-based system, system users are charged to dispose waste only if recyclables are found in the waste. This, of course, limits their usefulness to staffed convenience centers. However, penalty based systems are relatively easy to implement and can greatly improve program participation.

Incentive based systems more truly reflect typical PAYT systems. Users are required to pay for materials disposed. However, if the generator of the waste chooses to recycle, free or discounted disposal may be received for a set amount of material (e.g., 30-gallon bag). Once again, these systems tend to be limited to staffed convenience centers.

Advantages/Disadvantages

Each program type and the specific options for each program discussed thus far all have advantages and disadvantages. What may work well in one community may not work well in another. A critical aspect of designing a PAYT program is to identify the goals of the system as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each design element. This process should help identify which program will work best in a community as well as which areas may create problems. These problems will need to be addressed early to ensure a successful program. Table 1 identifies some advantages and disadvantages associated with various design elements.

Implementation Issues

The ease or difficulty experienced while implementing a PAYT program will vary greatly from community to community. The following items are issues important to program implementation. Thoroughly addressing these issues early in the process will greatly increase the chance of a smooth conversion.

- **Elected Officials/Public Buy-in** – Educating and gaining the support of both elected officials and the public is perhaps the most critical component of implementing a PAYT program. Without support for the program, the chances of successful implementation will be minimal. A good public/elected official education program will start very early and continue throughout program development. Expect resistance to PAYT initially. Over time, however, a good education program can decrease public resistance.
- **Program Goals** – To design a program that properly fits a community, the goals of the program need to be identified early in the planning process. Program goals will vary from community to community and can range from revenue stability to meeting waste reduction goals to providing more equitable service.
- **Staffing Resources** – Depending on the type of program implemented, additional staff resources may be necessary. It is important to identify the level of additional resources necessary and the area(s) in which they are needed (e.g., administrative, illegal disposal enforcement, etc.)

TABLE 1: Advantages and Disadvantages of PAYT Program Elements

Collection Unit	Advantages	Disadvantages
Bag Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Easy for residents to understand. – Lower distribution, storage, and inventory costs. – Inexpensive to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Uncertain revenues as citizens purchase on an as-needed basis. – Potential for bag to rip or may be incompatible with automated collection systems. – Bags are not reused and, unless recycled, contribute to the waste stream. – Bags can be torn by animals.
Sticker/Tag Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The cost of producing stickers/tags for sale to residents is cheaper than bags. – Easy for residents to understand. – Inexpensive to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Potential for poor sticker adhesion in bad weather and possible counterfeiting. – Uncertain revenues.
Variable Can System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Constant revenue stream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Little flexibility between can sizes. Citizen must lower needs to next can size or reduce collection frequency. – Need method to deal with waste beyond subscription level like bulky items or extra waste such as on holidays. – Higher start-up costs for can purchase. – May require specialized equipment. – Higher administrative costs for storage of cans, distribution, and billing.
Weight-Based Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Citizen realizes immediate savings from reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High equipment demands for trucks outfitted with certified weighing devices and equipment to record weights and addresses. – At staffed drop-off centers, requires more staff time to weigh garbage. – Specialized curbside or drop-off equipment. – Higher start-up costs.
Pricing Systems	Advantages	Disadvantages
Fully-Variable Pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greatest waste reduction incentive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – More difficult to set rates. – Some risk associated with not recovering all program costs.
Two-Tiered Pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guaranteed recover of fixed costs. – Rates setting is not as complicated as fully-variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lower unit charge decreases the waste reduction incentive.
Limited Base Service Pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relatively easy to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No incentive to reduce below the base level of service.
Hybrid Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Requires little or no financing changes to implement. – Provides strong incentive to recycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited incentive to reduce and reuse.

- **Public Education** – As with any program change, educating the public is crucial. Public education campaigns should cover: what PAYT is, new requirements that they will have to meet, and additional means such as backyard composting that will allow them reduce their disposal costs.
- **Existing Waste Reduction Programs** – The comprehensiveness of existing waste reduction programs should be reviewed. A community with a limited recycling program and no source reduction or reuse options available to the public may need to add programs to help residents reduce, reuse and recycle as much as possible.
- **Rate Setting** – Rate setting is a critical step in implementing a PAYT program. It is extremely important to understand your full costs prior to trying to set rates. Two key concerns are: 1) setting rates too low, not recovering necessary costs, and 2) setting rates too high, creating public resistance to the program.
- **Subsidies** – Some communities will choose to offer subsidies to low income residents and senior citizens while other communities will feel that subsidies are inappropriate. Although this decision will likely be left up to elected officials, it is wise to design the program with enough flexibility to handle either option.
- **Illegal Disposal** – Illegal disposal is likely to be one of the larger concerns surrounding PAYT programs. Case studies and research from around the country indicate that, in reality, illegal disposal does not create the problems that one would expect. Nonetheless, it is important to have an enforcement program in place to deal with the issue if it does arise.
- **Multi-Family/Commercial** – Although not an issue for every community, multi-family housing and, to a lesser extent, commercial establishments may create problems during program design. There is no one answer as to how to plan a PAYT program that includes multi-family housing and may require considerable attention prior to implementation.
- **Neighboring Communities** – In rural areas, neighboring communities or drop-off centers in other counties may notice an impact from a community implementing a PAYT system. It is a good idea to discuss plans to switch to PAYT with other communities in the area.
- **Other Issues** – Depending on program design, community demographics, and other aspects, other issues can and will arise.

How PAYT May Affect a Community

Pay-as-you-throw will affect communities differently based on program design, community receptiveness, and existing waste reduction programs. A community with high recycling participation and a comprehensive waste reduction program may not see huge changes in tonnages, while a community with low participation and a more standard waste reduction program may see substantial changes in disposal and reduction. In general, however, most communities can expect the following:

- increased recycling tonnage
- increased source reduction and reuse
- an overall reduction in the amount of waste destined for disposal

Another area in which a community may potentially be affected is cost. It is hard to determine how overall programs costs will be affected by PAYT. Most research indicates that costs are likely to stay about the same. However, it is likely that programmatic shifts in cost will occur. A community that is implementing PAYT is likely to see the following:

- increased education costs
- decreased solid waste hauling costs
- decreased disposal costs (i.e., tip fees)
- increased recycling hauling costs

Once again, these changes will vary greatly from community to community and will be dependent on current tip fees and hauling distances. With a careful review of existing operations, it may be possible to estimate how costs will change with program implementation.

Need More Help or Assistance

The North Carolina Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance (DPPEA) supports the use of PAYT as an effective and equitable method to reduce the amount of waste disposed in the State. For assistance in determining if PAYT is right for your community, how it may affect your community, or for assistance with program implementation, please contact Jim Hickman of DPPEA at (919) 715-6528.

Communities using PAYT

The following table lists North Carolina communities currently using PAYT. The table provides basic information about these communities including, contact info, populations, households served, program attributes, and additional information.

North Carolina Communities with Pay As You Throw (PAYT) Collection Systems

Community/ Contact	Implemented	Population	House	Collectio	Contain	Pricing System
Alamance County Mike Garner (336) 376-0411	1989	47,218	n/a	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Alexander County Kim James (828) 632-1101	1997	28,772	4,000	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Buncombe County Bob Hunter (828) 250-5460	1994	107,827	38,000	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Catawba County Tom London (704) 462-2750	1991	68,580	12,800	drop-off	bags and truck volumes	close to fully variable (97% of operating costs)
Clay County Terry Daily (828) 389-0089	n/a	7,684	2,500	drop-off	weight	two tiered
Craven County Bobbi Waters (252) 636-6659	1991	35,427	33,005	curbside	sticker	fully variable
<i>Craven County's program includes River Bend, Havelock, Trent Woods, Bridgeton, and Cove City</i>						
New Bern Danny Meadows (252) 636-4025	1994	22,032	9,455	curbside	sticker hybrid (64 gal carts with sticker for volume above cart)	limited base service
Dover Randall Creel (252) 523-9610	1994	456	175	curbside	sticker	two tiered
Eden Jerome Adams (336) 627-7783	1998	15,493	2,000	curbside	subscription container	two tiered (covers 87% of operating costs)
Gaston County Karen Moore (704) 866-3081	1988	75,125	11,000	drop-off	punch cards	two tiered
Hendersonville Don Sides (828) 697-3084	1994	9,624	4,084	curbside	subscription container	two tiered
Jones County Norman Robinson (252) 448-8000	1972	7,593	3,600	curbside	sticker	two tiered
<i>Jones County's program includes Tenton, Maysville, and Pollocksville</i>						
Madison County Jim Brown (828) 649-2311	1997	15,353	5,000	drop-off & curbside	tags	two tiered

North Carolina Communities with Pay As You Throw (PAYT) Collection Systems

<i>Madison County's program includes Hot Springs, Marshall, and Mars Hill</i>						
Mitchell County David Forbes (828) 765-1160	1995	12,485	6,200	drop-off	bags	hybrid
Onslow County Dave Clark (910) 455-6911	1991	68,739	n/a	drop-off	bags	fully variable
Randolph County David Townsend or J.D. Smith (336) 318-6608	1991	78,456	47,296	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Rowan County Sherri Argabright (704) 638-3078	1989	69,344	48,000	drop-off	weight	two tiered
Scotland County Jim Blackwell (910) 277-2406	1994	17,338	5,775	drop-off	weight	two tiered (covers 85% of operating costs)
Transylvania County Will Sagar (828) 884-6830	1995	21,317	10,000	drop-off	tags and/or weight	two tiered
Union County Jim Gordon (704) 296-4215	1991	59,558	34,000	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Wilkes County Thomas Livingston (336) 696-3867	1994	55,730	5,000	drop-off	bags	two tiered
Wilmington Jack Freeman (910) 341-7875	1992	64,513	22,000	curbside	subscription containers	fully variable
Yadkin County Larry Adams (336) 679-4243	1994	27,903	16,500	drop-off	sticker	two tiered

Notes:

Two-tiered pricing systems consist of both a collection fee and some source of external funding (such as an enterprise fund or general fund sources).

Fully Variable pricing systems require 100 percent of operating expenses to be funded by solid waste collection fees.

Population data from the State Office of Planning as of July 1, 1997. County data does not include municipal populations.

Food Waste Recovery in North Carolina

A State Perspective

NC SWANA Spring Conference, 2013

Rob Taylor, NC DENR
Division of Environmental
Assistance and Outreach

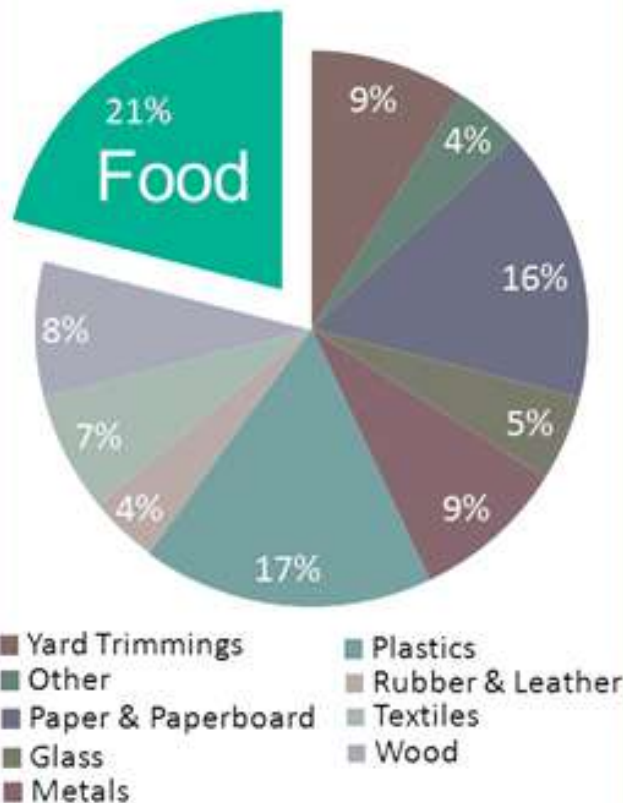
Overview

- ◉ Food in the Waste Stream
- ◉ Reasons to Recover Food
- ◉ Food Recovery Hierarchy
- ◉ Growing Infrastructure in NC
- ◉ What's Down the Road?

Food and Organics in the Waste Stream

Food makes up the largest percentage

of waste going into municipal landfills and combusted for energy recovery



Data from the 2010 Municipal Solid Waste Characterization Report

- US generates 35 million tons of food waste/year (US EPA, 2010)
- 97% of that food is discarded in landfills or incinerators

Food Waste in NC

Sector	Tons Per Year
Residential	673,362
Commercial	569,343
Total	1,242,705

~12% of overall MSW in NC

Source: North Carolina 2012 Food Generation Study, NC DENR

Why Recover Food?

◉ Environmental Benefits

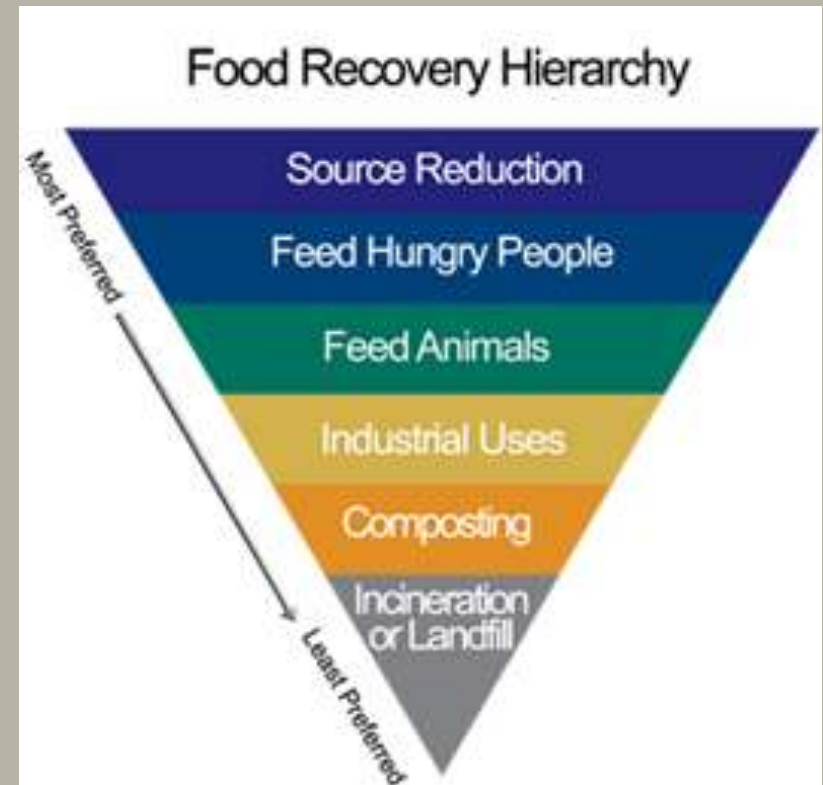
- Reduce methane emissions from landfills
- Compost builds soil, improves water quality, reduces reliance on petro-chemical fertilizers
- Food waste puts the “PU” in putrescible – food recovery actually cleans up waste collection

◉ Economic Benefits

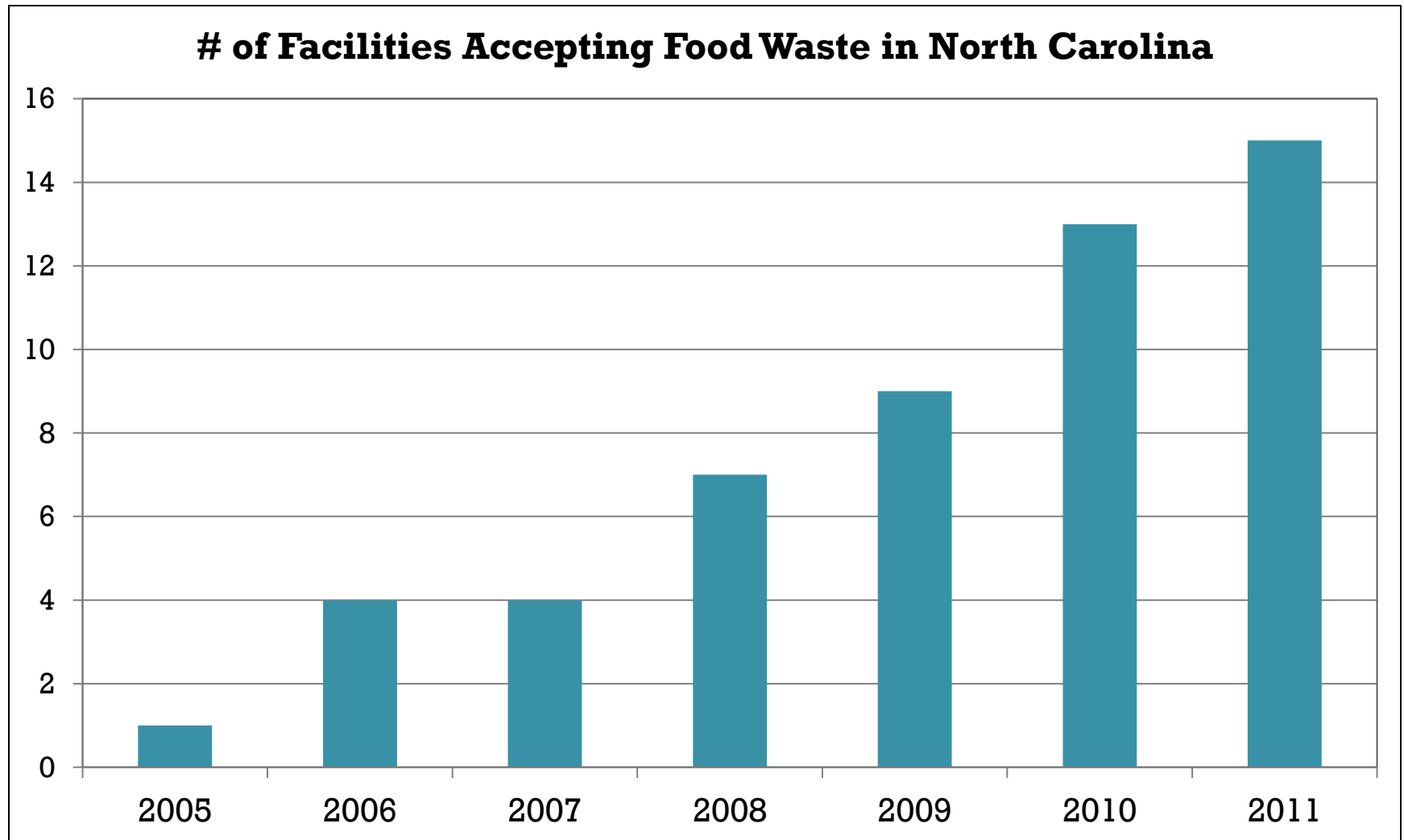
- Reduce disposal cost
- Reduce waste collection frequency
- Growing businesses to manage organic materials

Management Options

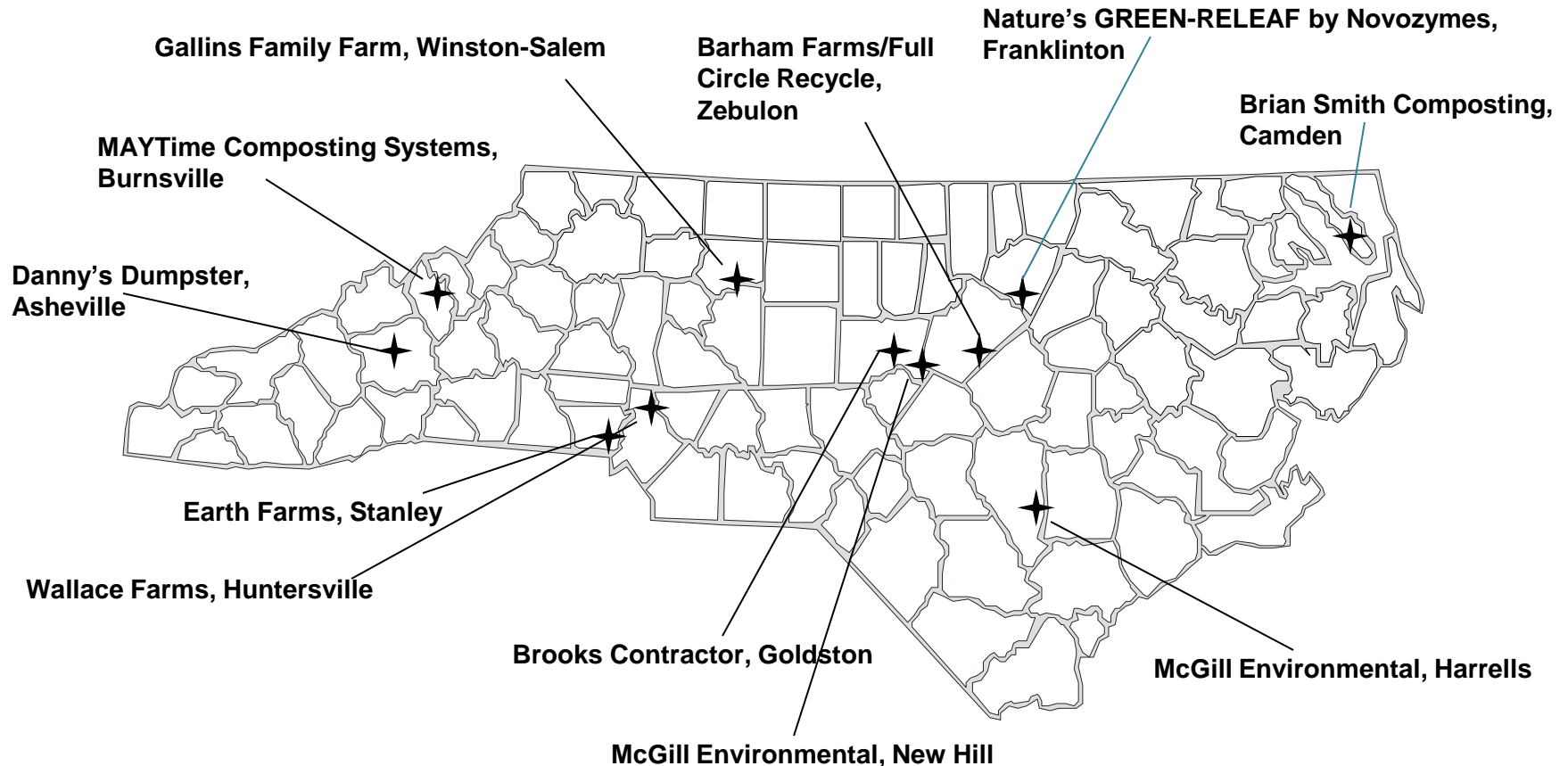
1. Source Reduction
2. Feed People
3. Feed Animals
4. Industrial Uses (i.e. rendering or bio-fuels)
5. Composting
6. Anaerobic Digestion
7. Landfill / Incineration



Growth in Capacity



Compost Facilities in North Carolina Accepting Food Waste



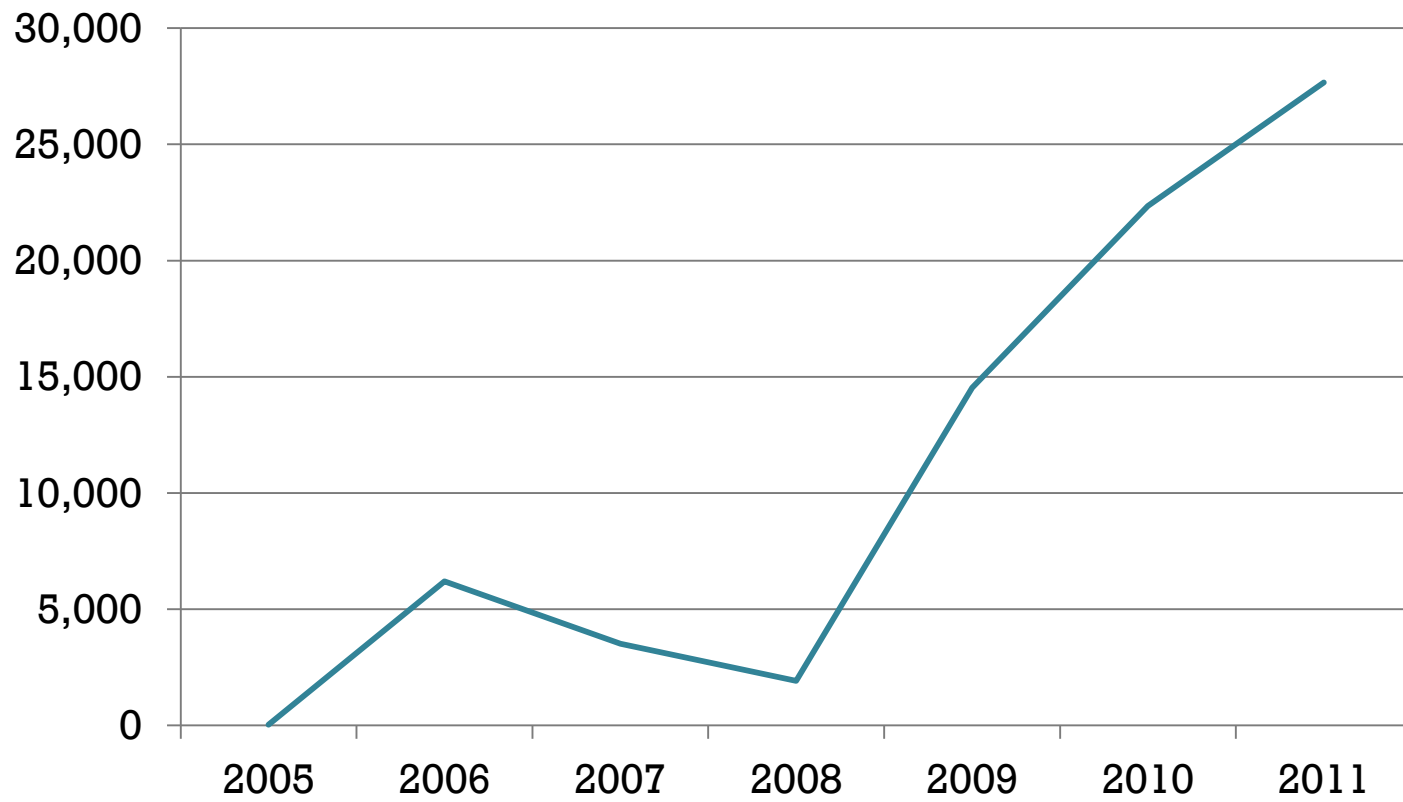
**Type III and IV compost facilities can accept food waste. Several other facilities not listed handle on-site generated food waste.*



North Carolina Department
of Environment and
Natural Resources

Food Waste Recovery @ NC Facilities

**Total Food Waste Received at N.C. Permitted
Compost Facilities (Tons)**



What's Next?



More Facility-Based Systems

- ◉ Foster-Caviness, Charlotte
- ◉ Charlotte Douglass International Airport
- ◉ Colleges/Universities: Appalachian State, UNC-Asheville, UNC-Charlotte, UNC-Greensboro, Davidson College
- ◉ Correctional Facilities



Food Waste Collections...

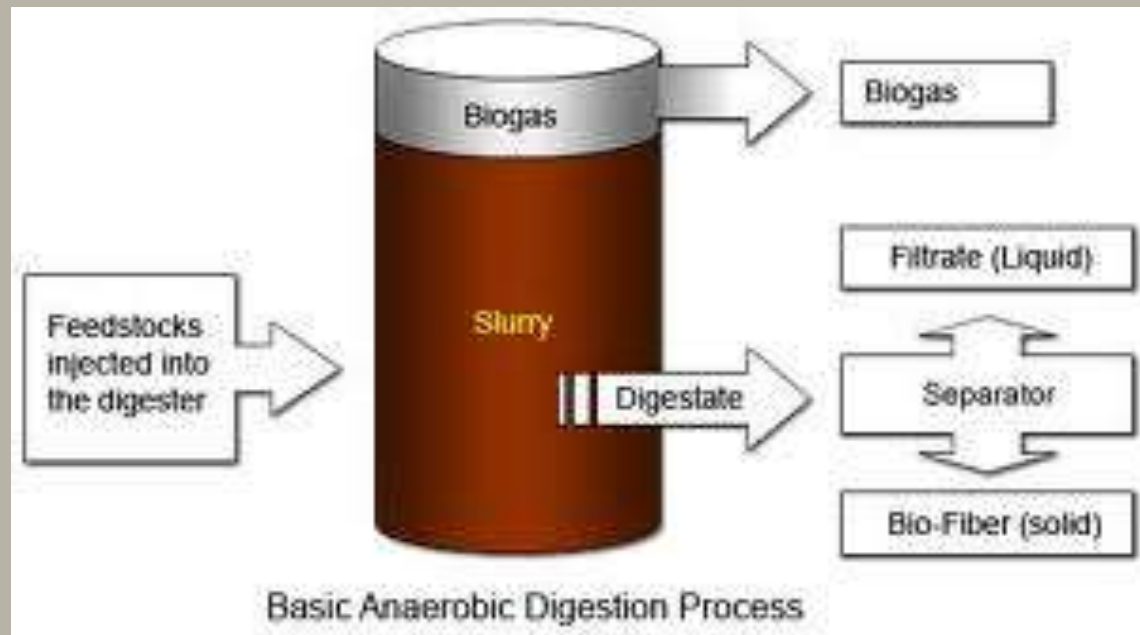
- Continued growth of private sector collections targeting commercial organics
- Residential Collections:
 - Subscription-based Collections Starting:
 - CompostNow – Raleigh
 - Zero Waste Today - Raleigh
 - 360°Compost – Charlotte
 - Public Residential Collection Programs:
 - More than 150 public programs collecting residential organics in US as of 2012 (BioCycle, January 2012)
 - Municipal organics collections coming soon to NC?

NC Communities Exploring Food Waste Recovery

- Orange County: operating commercial collections, building residential drop-off system (more soon)
- Other NC Communities:
 - Cabarrus County – creating public/private partnership to develop compost facility
 - Catawba County – studying Anaerobic Digester system with UNC-Charlotte
 - Mecklenburg County – comprehensive food waste study, March 2012
 - Raleigh – exploring commercial collection system for downtown
- Looking north and west for examples: Ann Arbor, Portland, San Antonio, Seattle, Toronto...

Harvesting Energy Value

Looking to food and organic materials in MSW stream as energy feedstock for Anaerobic Digesters



Full Circle Recycle, Zebulon



Anaerobic Digester Accepting Food Waste

Maybe One Day in NC?



Thanks

For More Information:

Rob Taylor

**NC Division of Environmental Assistance
and Outreach**

Phone: 919-707-8139

Email: rob.taylor@ncdenr.gov



Town of Carrboro

Town Hall
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

Legislation Text

File #: 14-0083, **Version:** 1

TITLE:

A Resolution Setting the Date for the 2014 Legislative Breakfast and Discussion of Legislative Issues for the 2014 Short Session of the General Assembly

PURPOSE: The purpose of this item is to request that the Board of Aldermen set the date for the 2014 Legislative Breakfast and to facilitate a discussion of legislative issues to present to our local delegation at the breakfast. The delegation may be able to pursue some of the issues presented during the upcoming session of the NC General Assembly.

DEPARTMENT: Town Clerk

CONTACT INFORMATION: Cathy Wilson

INFORMATION: The 2013 Regular Session of the 2013 General Assembly adjourned July 26, 2013, and the Reconvened 2013 Session of the 2013 General Assembly adjourned September 4, 2013. The adjournment resolutions ([Res. 2013-23; HJR 1023 <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1023v2.pdf>](http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1023v2.pdf) and [Res. 2013-24; HJR <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1024v2.pdf>](http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1024v2.pdf) [1024 <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1024v2.pdf>](http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/House/PDF/H1024v2.pdf)) provide that the Senate and House of Representatives stand adjourned to reconvene on Wednesday, May 14, 2014, at 12:00 noon.

The adjournment resolution specifies what may be considered during the Short Session. Per a 9/16/2013 memo from O.Walker Reagan, Director of Research to the Members of the General Assembly, those matters include:

1. **Budget bills.** Bills directly and primarily affecting the State budget, including the budget of an occupational licensing board, for fiscal year 2014-2015, provided that the bill must be submitted to the Bill Drafting Division of the Legislative Services Office no later than 4:00 P.M. Friday, May 16, 2014, and must be introduced in the House of Representatives or filed for introduction in the Senate no later than 4:00 P.M. Tuesday, May 27, 2014.
2. **Bills amending the Constitution of North Carolina.**
3. **Crossover bills.**
 - a. Senate bills and resolutions introduced in 2013 that passed third reading in the Senate and were received by the House in 2013, or
 - b. House bills and resolutions introduced in 2013 that passed third reading in the House by May 16, 2013 and were received in the Senate by May 20, 2013
 - c. However, any bill otherwise meeting these deadlines is not eligible for consideration if it:
 - i. Violates the rules of the receiving chamber; and

- ii. Is disposed of in the other house by tabling, unfavorable committee report, indefinite postponement, or failure to pass any reading.

Attached is a list of bills that appear to be eligible for consideration during the Short Session under the crossover criteria listed in this section. This list does not include all eligible bills, but only those bills that have passed one house and been received in the other and which are "still alive" under the terms of this section. The list of bills was generated by the Information Systems Division of the Legislative Services Office.

4. Study committee bills. Bills and resolutions implementing the recommendations of:

- a. Study commissions, authorities, and statutory commissions authorized or directed to report to the 2014 Regular Session;
- b. The General Statutes Commission, the Courts Commission, or any commission created under Chapter 120 of the General Statutes that is authorized or directed to report to the General Assembly;
- c. The House Ethics Committee;
- d. Select committees; or
- e. The Joint Legislative Ethics Committee or its Advisory Subcommittee.

A bill authorized by this subdivision must be submitted to the Bill Drafting Division of the Legislative Services Office no later than 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 14, 2014, and must be filed for introduction in the Senate or introduced in the House of Representatives no later than 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 21, 2014.

5. Local bills. Any local bill that has been submitted to the Bill Drafting Division of the Legislative Services Office by 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 21, 2014, is introduced in the House of Representatives or filed for introduction in the Senate by 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 28, 2014, and is accompanied by a certificate signed by the principal sponsor stating that no public hearing will be required or asked for by a member on the bill, the bill is noncontroversial, and that the bill is approved for introduction by each member of the House of Representatives and the Senate whose district includes the area to which the bill applies.

6. Appointment bills. Selection, appointment, or confirmation of members of State boards and commissions as required by law, including the filling of vacancies of positions for which the appointees were elected by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, or President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

7. Bills authorized by a joint resolution that passed by a two-thirds vote. Any matter authorized by joint resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House of Representatives present and voting and by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Senate present and voting. A bill or resolution filed in either house under the provisions of this subdivision shall have a copy of the ratified enabling resolution attached to the jacket before filing for introduction in the Senate or introduction in the House of Representatives.

8. Joint resolutions authorizing introduction of a bill. A joint resolution authorizing the introduction of a bill pursuant to subdivision (7) of this section.

9. **Pension or retirement bills.** Any bills primarily affecting any State or local pension or retirement system, provided that the bill has been submitted to the Bill Drafting Division of the Legislative Services Office no later than 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 21, 2014, and is introduced in the House of Representatives or filed for introduction in the Senate no later than 4:00 P.M. Wednesday, May 28, 2014

10. **Joint resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions** authorized for introduction under Senate Rule 40(b) or House Rule 31.

11. **Redistricting bills:**

- a. Revising the Senate districts and the apportionment of senators among those districts.
- b. Revising the Representative districts and the apportionment of representatives among those districts.
- c. Revising the districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the apportionment of representatives among those districts.
- d. Bills responding to actions related to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- e. Bills responding to actions related to litigation concerning Congressional, State House, or State Senate districts.

12. **Vetoed bills.** Bills returned by the Governor with objections under Section 22 of Article II of the North Carolina Constitution, but solely for the purpose of considering overriding of the veto upon reconsideration of the bill.

13. **Election law bills.** Any bills relating to election laws.

14. **Bills disapproving rules.** Bills to disapprove rules under [G.S. 150B-21.3](http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_150B/GS_150B-)
http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_150B/GS_150B-

15. **Adjournment resolutions.** A joint resolution adjourning the 2013 Regular Session, sine die.

Staff contacted the legislative delegation to determine possible dates for the 2014 legislative breakfast. The following date has been recommended: Monday, April 21st, 2014. As in the past, the breakfast will take place at Town Hall and begin at 7:30 a.m.

In previous years, the Board of Aldermen has developed a package of legislative issues to discuss with the delegation. Occasionally, this package has included a piece of local legislation that the Board of Aldermen would like to get passed.

Staff is in the process of monitoring legislation in the General Assembly and will report to the Board as topics arise. The NCLM Municipal Advocacy Goals are attached for information. Legislative monitoring will continue throughout the short session by using sources including, but not limited to:

- 1) General Assembly Website
- 2) UNC School of Government monitoring and reporting service
- 3) NCLM legislative monitoring and reporting service
- 4) The NC Metro Mayors Coalition

FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT: N/A

RECOMMENDATION: Town staff recommends that the Board approve the resolution setting a date for the 2014 Legislative Breakfast and discuss the resolution establishing a list of legislative issues/priorities to discuss with our local delegation and, where appropriate, to propose local legislation in the upcoming session of the General Assembly.

A RESOLUTION SETTING THE LEGISLATIVE BREAKFAST AND THE 2014 SHORT SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES FOR THE CARRBORO BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Section 1. The Legislative Breakfast is scheduled for April 21, 2014 at 7:30 a.m.

Section 2. The Board provides the following comments and/or the following legislative priorities:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Section 3. This resolution is effective immediately upon adoption.

NCLM Municipal Advocacy Goals

Revised for Short Session 2014

Build Safe & Prosperous Cities and Towns

- Seek legislation allowing the people to vote on an amendment to the North Carolina Constitution establishing Home Rule authority for municipal governments.
- Support legislation, if internet sweepstakes operations are legalized, that would expressly protect the land use decision-making and tax-levying authority of municipalities over said operations.
- Seek legislation to provide adequate representation for extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ) residents on advisory boards for land use decisions affecting ETJ areas, place reasonable limitations on the creation of new ETJ boundaries, and retain existing ETJ areas to help protect orderly development and building improvements, while facilitating economic development and protecting individual property values.
- Seek legislation to reestablish authority for city-initiated annexation of "doughnut holes," areas of land that are completely surrounded by municipal territory, and categories of right-of-way that have been accepted for maintenance by either a city or the NCDOT and in which there are no registered voters.
- Seek legislation to correct the constitutional issue within the annexation law requiring municipal construction of payment for water and sewer lines across private property all the way to the home or structure.
- Support legislation to develop a holistic approach to water supply that offsets potable water supply demands and includes: opportunities for increased water storage options, reclassification of reclaimed water as a resource, and expanded uses of reclaimed water such as for recycling to surface water supplies.
- Support legislation requiring owners of mopeds to maintain a minimum level of liability insurance and register their mopeds.

Enhance the Fiscal Health of Municipalities

- Seek legislation to modernize the local tax system by:
 - Giving municipalities the authority to levy a sales tax that applies within their corporate limits and is solely a municipal revenue;
 - Expanding the sales tax base to include more services, provided that any accompanying change in the local sales tax rate includes a perpetual hold harmless provision for individual cities and towns;
 - Reducing the complexity and inequity of the privilege license tax while maintaining the tax as a locally controlled source of revenue that supports services to businesses and consumers;

- Allowing all municipalities to adopt occupancy taxes that are available to fund municipal service and infrastructure costs in order to support travel and tourism;
 - Providing all municipalities with additional local option tax revenue sources;
 - Requiring a one-year delay in implementation when a county changes its method of distributing sales tax revenue.
- Seek legislation to authorize a state bond to provide low-cost loans to local governments and authorities for upgrades to water and wastewater treatment systems, expansion of stormwater programs, and assured water supplies.
 - Seek legislation to increase Clean Water Management Trust Fund appropriations and restore the fund's recurring appropriation.
 - Support legislation which defends the fiscal integrity of the Local Government Employees' Retirement System and its defined benefit structure, promotes reasonable pension reforms that are prospective in nature, minimizes the impacts of potential pension spiking on system participants, and meets the needs of local employees, employers, and retirees.
 - Seek legislation to give municipalities the option to award contracts for goods and materials to local bidders that are not low bidders, under specified circumstances.
 - Seek legislation to give municipalities the option to use electronic legal public notices in lieu of publication in a newspaper.
 - Ensure that municipalities can provide critical services by protecting state-collected municipal revenues.
 - Seek legislation to allow municipalities to adopt impact fees to pay for growth-related infrastructure and services.
 - Support legislation to remove the sunset date on the use of film credit and the state historic tax credits.

Strengthen the Future of Our Public Infrastructure

- Oppose legislation that weakens or removes local control over public utility systems, specifically including municipal water and/or sewer systems.
- Seek legislation to strengthen the law regarding municipal decision-making authority of water and sewer provisions beyond municipal limits and ensure the existing water and sewer system is given deference in order to support orderly growth.
- Seek legislation to provide relief for municipal governments who are forced to pay the costs of municipal utility relocation related to NCDOT projects by doing the following: requiring non-municipal units of governments to pay the costs of utility relocations; raising the existing municipal population threshold for the requirement of reimbursement; and limiting reimbursement requirements to the widening of existing rights of way by NCDOT.

- Protect local authority and localities' power to regulate hydraulic fracturing and related infrastructure in their communities.
- Seek legislation requiring NCDOT to establish standards for greenway construction so that greenways are not required to be built to the same standard as roads.
- Seek legislation to include municipalities and utility authorities and commissions in the permit approval process of package wastewater treatment plants to be constructed within town boundaries or within the periphery that will negatively affect the town's infrastructure, and authorize municipalities to veto an application for a package wastewater treatment plant to be located within the municipality, upon a showing that municipal service is available to the area or will be within five years.

Reform Regulatory Provisions

- Support solutions addressing nutrient impairment in waters that: are based on site-specific data and analysis, demonstrate use impairment, assign responsibility proportionate to the source of impairment, and include measures to equitably hold accountable all contributors to the impairment.
- Seek policies that provide flexibility when implementing programs guided by water quality standards adopted through the triennial review process.
- Seek updated regulatory procedures that would provide more openness, transparency, and flexibility for development of the impaired waters list and the system of rating water bodies.
- Seek legislation that would implement mechanisms requiring state agencies to repeal unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or inconsistent rules.