



## IN THIS ISSUE

Rating Agency Review Results - Revenue Bonds  
Annual Report - Economic Development and Innovation

### Council Follow Up

Rezoning Case Z-53-19: Thornton Road - Follow-up to September 1 Public Hearing  
Police Response - Jacob Blake Event Summary - August 27-28, 2020 (Public Comments - Deborah Newton)  
COVID-19 Impacts on Childcare Services (Mayor Baldwin)

### Regular Council Meeting Tuesday, September 15; Work Session at 11:30; Regular Session at 1:00 P.M.

Council will meet in regular work session at **11:30 A.M.**; the meeting will be an **electronic, remote meeting**. Please note the agenda for the lunch work session is included with the regular meeting agenda and may be accessed via the BoardDocs electronic agenda system:

<https://go.boarddocs.com/nc/raleigh/Board.nsf>

The **regular** Council meeting begins at **1:00 P.M.**

**Reminder:** If there is an item you would like to pull from the consent agenda for discussion, please e-mail [mayorstaff@raleighnc.gov](mailto:mayorstaff@raleighnc.gov) by 11 A.M. the day of the meeting.

**You will be receiving information on joining the WebEx Events session on Monday; staff will be available to assist with log ins and joining the virtual City Council meeting.**

## INFORMATION:

### Rating Agency Review Results - Revenue Bonds

Staff Resource: Allison Bradsher, Finance, 996-4970, [allison.bradsher@raleighnc.gov](mailto:allison.bradsher@raleighnc.gov)

Rating agencies periodically conduct reviews and issue reports that serve to provide the bond market with updated credit information for US municipalities and other local governments. Last Friday afternoon Fitch Ratings released an update report.

### Fitch Maintains Highest AAA Rating on Utility Bonds

After the completion of a ratings review of Raleigh Water's credit profile, Fitch Ratings published a Rating Action Commentary late last week, maintaining the highest AAA rating and stable outlook on outstanding utility bonds. The report highlights "the system's very favorable financial profile assessment in the context of a very strong operating risk profile and revenue defensibility". It also recognizes very low net leverage that has improved since 2015, despite expansion to accommodate rapid growth. Key rating drivers include:

- Favorable Service Area, Affordable Rates
- Low Cost Burden, Strong System Reinvestment
- Strong Financial Profile
- The highest level of ESG credit relevance

Maintaining the highest possible credit rating ensures the City borrows at the lowest interest rates and has access to markets during downturns in the economy such as we are currently experiencing. Included with the *Weekly Report* materials is an excerpt from the Fitch Raleigh Water report.

*(No attachment)*

### Annual Report - Economic Development and Innovation

Staff Resource: Veronica Creech, Office of ED&I, 996-2707, [veronica.creech@raleighnc.gov](mailto:veronica.creech@raleighnc.gov)

The Office of Econ Dev and Innovation is proud to release the third [Econ Dev and Innovation Annual Report](#). This report provides a snapshot of the many projects led, partnered, informed, and overall supported by the Office of ED&I. Between these pages are stories of challenge, risk, innovation, triumph, and success. And these stories and shared impacts are possible due to the many and diverse partnerships that the Office has created over multiple geographies, sectors, and audiences. Printed copies of this Annual Report will be made available to Council next week.



The full report may be accessed at this [link](#) to City website.

*(No attachment)*

## Council Member Follow Up Items

### General Follow Up Item

#### Rezoning Case Z-53-19: Thornton Road - Follow-up to September 1 Public Hearing

Staff Resource: Michael Moore, Transportation, 996-3030, [michael.moore@raleighnc.gov](mailto:michael.moore@raleighnc.gov)

During the September 1 City Council meeting, a public hearing was conducted regarding Rezoning Case Z-53-19: Thornton Road. Several issues were raised during the public comment portion hearing related to street connectivity requirements, potential traffic impacts, school bus stop issues, and the vehicular and pedestrian crash history in the community. Following the hearing, Councilmember Cox requested additional information related to these issues. Included with the *Weekly Report* materials is a memorandum prepared by Planning and Development staff which outlines street connectivity policy guidance and past exceptions made to these connectivity requirements.

Council also asked for information about traffic safety on Wild Wood Forest Drive, traffic calming for Neuse Forest Road, and potential impacts to connectivity for different configurations of Neuse Forest Road where it joins the Z-53-19 site. A map is included with the *Weekly Report* materials which locates crashes that have occurred since 2015. Staff also reviewed the points of access for the development with the Raleigh Fire Department. Fire did not express any concerns with points of access into the new development.

#### **Wild Wood Forest Drive Crashes**

Transportation staff used the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Traffic Engineering Accident Analysis System (TEAAS) system to generate a crash report for Wild Wood Forest Drive between Fibrin Creek Drive and Thornton Road. Data in TEAAS lags a few months; the report was run for the period between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2020. The NCDOT system measures the prevalence of crashes with a crash rate, which divides the number of crashes in a given segment of street by the amount of vehicle miles traveled on that same segment of street. For the previous five years, the crash rate for this section of Wild Wood Forest Drive was 942 crashes per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (MVMT). For comparison, the statewide average crash rate for urban secondary roads 2015-2017 was 315 crashes per 100 MVMT. The statewide crash rate for travel on all system routes was 205 crashes per 100 MVMT. NCDOT's crash rates are averages for state secondary routes; Wild Wood Forest Drive is not a state secondary route. The difference in characteristics of Wild Wood Forest compared to the typical urban state secondary route may account for some of the crash rate disparity.

TEAAS also reports a severity index that accounts for the severity of crashes, taking into account fatalities and the severity of any injuries resulting from the crashes. The statewide severity index for urban secondary roads 2015-2017 was 3.96. The severity index for Wild Wood Forest Drive during the measured period was 4.26, which is very similar. In comparison, the Raleigh Street Design Manual requires Traffic Impact Analysis to be performed when development would affect a location with a crash severity index of 8.4 or above.

Staff also did a search of recent Raleigh Police Department records that are not yet within the TEAAS database. Three additional reported crashes were found during July and August 2020. Please see the attached diagram of the locations and dates of all reported crashes since June 30, 2015.

There have been several changes to Wild Wood Forest Drive in recent years that may have an effect of safety. A multiway stop was added to the intersection of Thornton Road and Wild Wood Forest Drive in 2017. The rate of crashes near the intersection since that time has declined. In August 2018, the intersection with Sand Bar Drive (the main entrance to Wildwood Forest Elementary) was modified. Previously, there was a left turn lane from northbound Wild Wood Forest Drive into Sand Bar Drive. The left turn lane was removed, most left turns were prohibited, and flexible bollards were installed along with revised pavement markings to create a quick-build median on the south leg of the intersection. This location is staffed by a school crossing guard.

Concerns were specifically expressed about traffic safety and school bus stops on Wild Wood Forest Drive. There is currently a school bus stop located at the Neuse Forest Road/Wild Wood Forest Drive intersection; this stop was relocated from the Neuse Wood Drive/Wild Wood Forest Drive intersection due to traffic safety concerns for children waiting at the bus stop. Anecdotal information suggested the stop was relocated following a crash involving a child at the Neuse Wood intersection; however, NCDOT TEAAS data for the last 12 years does not reflect such a crash in their system. An adult runner was struck at the intersection in March 2020, and an elementary school-aged child was involved in a crash approximately 500 feet north of Neuse Wood in 2018. Fortunately, the child was unharmed. A Wake County Public School System (WCPSS) Transportation staff member also did not recall any crash involving a child at the Neuse Wood intersection in their six-year tenure with the system. This does not negate the seriousness of this issue, and staff will be monitoring all crashes following implementation of the speed limit reduction and stand prepared to identify other improvements to address this crash pattern on Wild Wood Forest.

Both intersections are within the “no transport” zone for Wild Wood Forest Elementary School, so the stops most likely serve middle school and high school students. Wake County Public Schools (WCPSS) identifies criteria for the safe selection of bus stops in their Policy 7125, which is available at the following link: <https://www.wcpss.net/Page/175>. Key WCPSS bus stop placement criteria follows:

### **Stop placement**

Bus stops are established at safe locations. The recommended walking distances are three tenths of a mile for elementary students, and half a mile for middle and high students. Express bus stops will exceed these recommended distances. Stops are usually placed on corners and are placed no closer than two tenths of a mile apart unless safety hazards exist. Buses are routed on state-maintained roads only and are generally prohibited from traveling into cul-de-sacs. As per Board Policy 7125, safety criteria for stops include:

1. Transportation Department staff will consider the following criteria not necessarily in priority order when determining the location of bus stops:

- Adequate lighting,
- Students' pathway to the bus stop,
- Stop is not isolated by its surroundings (visibility from nearby residences, etc.),
- Availability of space for multiple students to wait,
- Approaching motorists' view of the bus stop and the stopped bus,
- Street traffic patterns --curves, blind spots, etc.,
- Street or highway traffic volume and speed, and
- Available space for bus to safely stop and/or turn around.

## Neighborhood Traffic Management

There are several aspects of the Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (NTMP) that are relevant to this case, including traffic calming priority, multiway stops, and speed limit reductions.

The speed limit reduction on Neuse Forest Road was made under the NTMP in 2009. A multiway stop was installed at the intersection of Thornton Road and Wild Wood Forest Drive under the NTMP in 2017. A speed limit reduction from 35 to 30 mph under the NTMP was approved for Wild Wood Forest Drive by City Council on September 1, 2020.

Wild Wood Forest Drive was evaluated for traffic calming in the fall of 2017 and is ranked 21 on the priority list. The measured volume was average 5292 vehicles per day, the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed was 38.9 mph, and the average speed was 33.0 mph (in a 35-mph zone).

Neuse Forest Road was evaluated for traffic calming in the summer of 2019. At that time, the minimum score to include the project on the priority list was not met. The measured volume was 215 average vehicles per day, the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed was 29.6 mph, and the average speed was 23.7 mph (in a 25-mph zone). Speed-related crashes are one of the NTMP ranking criteria; there were no speed-related crashes when the ranking was completed in 2019. Neuse Forest Road is currently in the queue for re-evaluation.

Neuse Wood Drive does not currently meet the minimum ranking score for consideration.

## Connectivity Options

A PowerPoint presentation outlining anticipated trip generation and distribution is attached for your information. The presentation includes a number of maps for context and to explain the trip distribution assumptions, and also includes a matrix that details out data related to street calming for Wild Wood Forest Drive, Neuse Forest Road, and Neuse Wood Drive. A matrix that outlines “pros” and “cons” for 4 potential options for varying degrees of street/pedestrian/bicycle connectivity is also included.

“Option 1: No Connection” would maintain the current condition and will not introduce additional traffic and conflicts on Neuse Forest Drive. It is not consistent with current comprehensive plan policies.

“Option 2: Bike/Pedestrian Passage Only” improves upon the original condition by creating certainty regarding the design of the bicycle and pedestrian connection and ensuring public access. It is not consistent with the comprehensive plan policies mentioned above, but this inconsistency is mitigated partially the non-motorized connection.

“Option 3: Dedicate Full Right of Way, construct Bike/Pedestrian Passage Only” preserves the ability of the City of Raleigh to reconnect the street in the future, if conditions change, while removing the vehicle connection and preserving bicycle and pedestrian connectivity for the foreseeable future. This would be more consistent with the Comprehensive Plan than Option 1 because it allows for the restoration of the grid in the long term. It also allows utilities to be located within the right of way, rather than within easements.

“Option 4: Standard Street Connection” is the case as heard during the September 1, 2020 public hearing. It is consistent with the 2030 Comprehensive Plan.

Advantages and disadvantages to each option are presented in greater detail within the presentation matrix.

Lastly, there was also a question about staff input on the inclusion of the connectivity condition. Planning and Development staff did accept this condition, but correctly advised the applicant that it would make the proposal inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan policies pertaining to roadway connectivity. Planning Commission bylaws require that such cases (i.e.: where there is inconsistency with the Comprehensive Plan) be referred to the Planning Commission Committee of the Whole (CoW); upon being advised of the process the applicant *withdrew* the condition over concern about the impact on project timeline by having to go to the CoW, not based on staff direction or recommendation.

(Attachments)

## Follow Up from the August 18 City Council Meeting

### Police Response - Jacob Blake Event Summary - August 27-28, 2020 (Public Comments – Deborah Newton)

Staff Resource: Chief C.L. Deck-Brown, Police, 996-3385, [cassandra.deck-brown@raleighnc.gov](mailto:cassandra.deck-brown@raleighnc.gov)

During the meeting Council requested a report in response to the public comments. The officer-involved shooting of Jacob Blake on August 23, 2020 in Kenosha, Wisconsin gained national attention, subsequent civil unrest was witnessed in multiple U.S. cities. To memorialize this event in Raleigh, a solidarity protest was scheduled for 7:00 P.M. Friday, August 28, on the steps of the courthouse located at 316 Fayetteville Street.

Included with the *Weekly Report* materials is a staff memorandum and an additional report on crime statistics, provided in response to the request.

(Attachments)

### COVID-19 Impacts on Childcare Services (Mayor Baldwin)

Staff Resource: Tansy Hayward, City Manager's Office, 996-3070, [tansy.hayward@raleighnc.gov](mailto:tansy.hayward@raleighnc.gov)

During the meeting Council requested staff to research impacts that COVID-19, particularly those that would limit adequate access for families. Staff in the City Manager's Office; Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Department; Economic Development and Innovation; and Housing and Neighborhoods collected and shared information from a number community and state organizations. The research did not suggest that there is a challenge with available capacity, which is outlined in greater detail in the memorandum which is included with the *Weekly Report* materials. Staff has identified two short-term recommendations:

- The Childcare Services Association provides referral assistance to families trying to find care. The organization has shared its promotional materials with the City. The Office of Economic Development and Innovation will share this information to the Business Alliances and partners to help ensure that families are aware of the referral service if their care has been impacted by COVID-19.
- The referral information has been attached to this memo, as well and will be shared with the staff that supports members of the City Council. As the office receives constituent calls and questions, staff will refer citizens to the resource. Council Members are encouraged to share

with their networks and constituents as well. Childcare referral services can be accessed toll-free at 855-327-5933 or [www.childcareservices.org/findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare).

*(Attachments)*



## RATING ACTION COMMENTARY

# Fitch Affirms Raleigh, NC Revs at 'AAA'; Outlook Stable

Fri 04 Sep, 2020 - 1:00 PM ET

Fitch Ratings - New York - 04 Sep 2020: Fitch Ratings has affirmed the 'AAA' rating on the following Raleigh, NC (the city) revenue bonds:

--Approximately \$765.4 million water and sewer revenue and revenue refunding bonds.

In addition, Fitch's Stand-alone Credit Profile (SCP) of the city's water and sewer system (the system) is assessed 'aaa'.

The Rating Outlook is Stable.

## ANALYTICAL CONCLUSION

The 'AAA' rating and 'aaa' SCP assessment are based on the system's very strong operating risk profile and revenue defensibility. Fiscal 2019 finished with a ratio of net adjusted debt-to-adjusted funds available for debt service (FADS), or net leverage, of a very low 2.6x. Net leverage improved since 2015 due to increasing FADS and because debt amortization is outpacing new issuance.

The city has experienced rapid growth, and as a result the system has invested in expansion to accommodate the growth. Future spending identified in the system's budgeted capital improvement plan (CIP) could potentially push net leverage higher, ultimately pressuring

the rating. To date, however, actual spending has trailed budgeted projections and total outstanding debt has declined slightly. Fitch will continue to monitor the system's capital investment, associated debt and any increases in net leverage that could affect the rating.

## Coronavirus Considerations

The recent outbreak of coronavirus and related government containment measures worldwide creates an uncertain global environment for the Water and Sewer sector. While the system's performance through most recently available data has not indicated material impairment, changes in revenue and cost profile are occurring across the sector. Fitch's ratings are forward-looking in nature. Fitch will continue to monitor developments in the sector as a result of the virus outbreak and incorporate any revised expectations for future performance and assessment of key risks as appropriate.

## CREDIT PROFILE

The city of Raleigh (issuer default rating [IDR] AAA/Stable) is the county seat of Wake County (IDR AAA/Stable) and the capital of North Carolina, located in the north-central portion of the state. The city forms one point of the Research Triangle Park (RTP) created in 1959 for industrial, governmental and scientific research, with Chapel Hill and Durham at the other two points. The city is the home of the principal executive, judicial and regulatory offices of state government, as well as six public and private institutions of higher education, including North Carolina State University, the largest university in the State. State, city, county and county schools account for the bulk of the city's employment.

The city owns and operates a potable water distribution and wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system and a reuse water component. The service territory includes the city of Raleigh, several communities adjacent to the city, and portions of Wake County. The system's customer base is growing and 94% residential.

Water supply is derived primarily from Falls Lake, a multipurpose reservoir owned by the Army Corps of Engineers and to a lesser extent, Wheeler and Benson lakes. The system's two water treatment facilities have a combined capacity to treat nearly twice the average daily demand, and well in excess of typical peak usage. The wastewater treatment plants are capable of meeting current customer demands with expansion being added that will ensure capacity for the foreseeable future.



**KEY RATING DRIVERS****Revenue Defensibility 'aa'**

Favorable Service Area, Affordable Rates.

Revenues are received entirely from the city's exclusive right to provide retail water and wastewater services within its service area. The city has independent rate-setting authority, and utility bills are deemed affordable for the vast majority of the population. The system has experienced strong customer growth, and wealth levels and unemployment rates are slightly better than the national averages.

**Operating Risks 'aa'**

Low Cost Burden, Strong System Reinvestment.

Operating risks are considered very low, based on a very low operating cost burden and healthy capital investment that has resulted in a favorable lifecycle ratio that has averaged 48% over the past five years. Planned capital spending should continue outpacing annual depreciation and maintain the system's life cycle ratio well below 45%.

**Financial Profile 'aaa'**

Strong Financial Profile, Leverage to Increase Temporarily from Heightened Capital Needs.

The system's very strong financial profile reflects expectations that the leverage ratio will remain close to or below 5x over the next five years amid an uptick in capital spending. Robust liquidity and Fitch-calculated coverage of full obligations (COFO) of well over 1x should continue.

**ASYMMETRIC ADDITIVE RISK CONSIDERATIONS**

No asymmetric additive risk considerations affected this rating determination.

**RATING SENSITIVITIES**

Factors that could, individually or collectively, lead to a positive rating action/upgrade:

--Not applicable given the 'AAA' rating.

Factors that could, individually or collectively, lead to a negative rating action/downgrade:

--Net leverage exceeding 5.0x on a sustained basis in the context of an 'aa' revenue defensibility and operating risk profile assessments;

--A change in the revenue defensibility assessment to 'a'.

**BEST/WORST CASE RATING SCENARIO**

International scale credit ratings of Sovereigns, Public Finance and Infrastructure issuers have a best-case rating upgrade scenario (defined as the 99th percentile of rating transitions, measured in a positive direction) of three notches over a three-year rating horizon; and a worst-case rating downgrade scenario (defined as the 99th percentile of rating transitions, measured in a negative direction) of three notches over three years. The complete span of best- and worst-case scenario credit ratings for all rating categories ranges from 'AAA' to 'D'. Best- and worst-case scenario credit ratings are based on historical performance. For more information about the methodology used to determine sector-specific best- and worst-case scenario credit ratings, visit [<https://www.fitchratings.com/site/re/10111579>].

**SECURITY**

The bonds are payable from net revenues of the system.

## REVENUE DEFENSIBILITY

Revenue Defensibility is very strong, assessed at 'aa'. All revenues are derived from services or business lines exhibiting monopolistic characteristics in a service area with very favorable demographic trends. The system has the independent legal ability to increase service rates without external approval. Rates are affordable for the vast majority, or around 90%, of the population and are considered competitive relative to nearby systems.

The rate structure includes fixed charges (monthly service charge plus an infrastructure replacement charge) and variable inclining block volumetric charges. Rates are typically adjusted annually based on the rate of inflation, which ensures baseline revenue growth and offsets normal, sector-specific operating cost increases.

Raleigh's economy is comprised of a diverse combination of business and employment centers including state government, higher education, healthcare, technology and retail trade. Employment base had expanded at a pace well above the state and nation through calendar year 2019, which is reflected in the city's low unemployment rate. Wealth levels exceed the state and national averages.

## OPERATING RISKS

Operating risks are considered low and have been assessed as 'aa'. The operating cost burden, assessed at 'aa', measures costs relative to million gallons (mg) per day of water consumed and sewer produced, has been a low average \$3,770/mg since fiscal 2015. The system's lifecycle ratio has remained stable at an average 28% over the last five years amid annual capex averaging 211% of depreciation over the same period.

Capex has averaged about \$76.6 million over the last five years. The system's five-year, fiscal 2020-2024 CIP totals \$1.2 billion and focuses on economic growth and expansion, as well as ongoing renewal and replacement of aging infrastructure growth, and maintaining regulatory compliance. Capex priorities have shifted over time based on consumption and economic growth demand changes, as well as from the guidance of an extensive asset management and renewal and replacement program that targets aging infrastructure and sanitary sewer overflow reductions. Several notable, near-term spending items include a multi-year expansion and rehabilitation of the system's largest water treatment plant, the construction of a bio-energy recovery project at the Neuse River Resource Recovery

Facility, which is the city's main wastewater treatment plant, as well as the replacement of near-failing, large-diameter sewer interceptors.

Actual capital spending has historically tracked substantially lower than budget therefore the proposed CIP is a conservative estimate of total spending. Additionally, over the past five years, debt amortization has outpaced new bond issuance, resulting in overall declining long-term debt.

Water supply is derived primarily from Falls Lake, a multipurpose reservoir owned by the Army Corps of Engineers and to a lesser extent, Wheeler and Benson lakes. The system's two water treatment facilities have a combined capacity to treat nearly twice the average daily demand, and well in excess of typical peak usage. The wastewater treatment plants are capable of meeting current customer demands with expansion being added that will ensure capacity for the foreseeable future.

## FINANCIAL PROFILE

The system's net leverage ratio has remained very low at near or below 4x the last five fiscal years. Coverage of full obligations (COFO) of 2.2x and a liquidity cushion of 1,352 days cash on hand (DCOH) at the close of fiscal 2019 were both strong, albeit neutral to the rating; Fitch-calculated total debt service coverage for the year was also favorable at 2.2x. Based on the issuer's forecast, COFO should remain solidly above 1.0x and DCOH, though expected to decline to fund capex, should also remain ample.

### Fitch Analytical Stress Test (FAST)

The five-year forward look provided by FAST considers the potential trend of key ratios in a base case and a stress case. The stress case is designed to impose capital costs of 10% above expected base case levels and evaluate potential variability in projected key ratios. Management's financial forecast and CIP informed Fitch's base case and the assumptions and were deemed reasonable, albeit conservative, relative to historical performance.

Additionally, given the overriding economic uncertainty related to the coronavirus pandemic, Fitch considered a sensitized downside scenario that assumes a 4% revenue decline with a recovery stretched over the following three years. While the system is not currently experiencing revenue decline as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and corresponding shut-downs, Fitch's downside scenarios are designed to consider the potential for major setbacks in containing the virus and possible reimposition of lockdowns.

The base case indicates net leverage increasing to around 4.3x by fiscal 2024 due to increased, albeit temporary, capital spending that should subside after five years. Leverage increases to around 4.9x in the stress case. When incorporating the sensitized downside base and stress scenarios, leverage ticks up slightly from these levels. Based on past actual capex falling well below conservatively high budgeted spending projections, as well as strong concurrent revenue growth and stable expense spending, net leverage should result more favorably and within range of Fitch's 'aaa' leverage assessment longer-term. Should actual net leverage rise above 5.0x without an expectation of moderating to below 5.0x in the forward five years, negative rating action could result.

#### **ASYMMETRIC ADDITIVE RISK CONSIDERATIONS**

No asymmetric additive risk considerations affected this rating determination.

#### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

In addition to the sources of information identified in Fitch's applicable criteria specified below, this action was informed by information from Lumesis.

#### **REFERENCES FOR SUBSTANTIALLY MATERIAL SOURCE CITED AS KEY DRIVER OF RATING**

The principal sources of information used in the analysis are described in the Applicable Criteria.

#### **ESG CONSIDERATIONS**

The highest level of ESG credit relevance, if present, is a score of 3. This means ESG issues are credit-neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity(ies), either due to their nature or to the way in which they are being managed by the entity(ies). For more information on Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores, visit [www.fitchratings.com/esg](http://www.fitchratings.com/esg).

[VIEW ADDITIONAL RATING DETAILS](#)

# Council Member Follow Up



Raleigh

MEMO

TO: Pat Young  
FROM: Travis R. Crane  
DEPARTMENT: Planning & Development  
DATE: 4 September 2020  
SUBJECT: Street Connectivity

During the City Council meeting on September 1, staff was asked to perform some research related to street connectivity. This topic was raised during discussion of zoning case [Z-53-19](#), where City Council asked about the inclusion of a zoning condition to prevent street connectivity. This memorandum provides some context and background for both the policy guidance and development regulation related to street connectivity.

When a rezoning request is submitted, the applicant has the opportunity to offer voluntary zoning conditions. These conditions must be agreed upon by the applicant and the City. During the discussion on August 25, Council Member Cox asked about the possibility of the inclusion of a condition that would prohibit the connection of an existing street stub through the rezoning parcel.

First, it is important to note that during the public hearing for Z-53-19, many Council Members referred to the “policy” regarding street connectivity. While the Comprehensive Plan contains guiding policies (as detailed below) that can be evaluated during the course of a rezoning, the requirement to connect to an existing street stub is a matter of law.

Subsequently, Council Member Cox has asked three questions regarding street connectivity:

1. What is the current street connectivity policy and how is it interpreted when there are multiple points of access?

When reviewing a development plan, all street stubs must be connected.

2. What are examples of previous times when Council made an exception to the street connectivity policy?

See the Table on page 2. There have been twelve prior zoning cases that exempt some portion of Chapter 8 standards; four of which are similar in nature to the Z-53-19 request.

3. What is the Fire Department’s response to closing the additional access? Are the remaining points of access sufficient to provide public safety service?

The Fire Department is typically not consulted during the rezoning review, and have not commented on any prohibition of street connectivity. The question of

Municipal Building  
222 West Hargett Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

One Exchange Plaza  
1 Exchange Plaza, Suite 1020  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

City of Raleigh  
Post Office Box 590 • Raleigh  
North Carolina 27602-0590  
(Mailing Address)

points of connectivity (and service to an area) has not been examined for this property.

Policy Guidance

Connectivity is identified in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan through policy guidance, which is invoked during a rezoning request on a routine basis. Specifically, policies T 2.3 *Eliminating Gaps*, T 2.4 *Road Connectivity*, T 2.5 *Multimodal Grids* and T 2.6 *Preserving the Grid*. Each of these policies promotes the importance of street connectivity. Additionally, the Street Plan ([Map T-1](#)) contained in the Comprehensive Plan provides the street designation for all streets above a neighborhood street context. This map is used during development plan review to determine street widening and street connections.

Development Regulations

The UDO contains standards for street connectivity. These standards require the extension of a street when a street terminates at the property line of a developing property ([Sec. 8.3.4.C Stub Streets](#)). This standard is applied during review of a development plan. The UDO also contains standards for maximum block length, known as block perimeter.

A provision was added to the UDO in 2014 that would allow a rezoning applicant to offer a zoning condition to prevent street connections. This language states that a rezoning applicant can offer the prohibitive condition and that the City Council must find no adverse impact on the transportation system. This condition has been offered and accepted twelve times since the regulation was put in place. The following table contains basic information about the rezoning cases that have included the condition.

Case	Zoning District Requested	Adjacent Zoning	Prohibition
Z-20-14/Six Forks	OX-3-PL CU	R-4	No driveway on Six Forks
Z-22-14/Creedmoor Rd.	OX-3- CU	R-4	No street connection to Corberrie Ln.
Z-36-14/Oberlin Rd.	RX-3 CU	R-6	No street connection between Oberlin and Daniels
Z-6-16/Leesville Rd.	NX-3 CU	R-6; R-10 CU	No street connection between Leesville and Old Leesville, no extension of Old Leesville
Z-19-16/Falls of Neuse	OX-4 CU	R-4; NX-3 CU	Extend block perimeter, dead end street length, prohibit cross access
Z-25-17/Parklake	CX-12 CU	R-4	No compliance to block perimeter standards
Z-25-18/Lead Mine	CX-7-PL CU	OX-4-PL; CX-4-PL	No access to Lead Mine Rd.
Z-26-18/Trawick Rd.	R-10 CU	R-6	No access to Piedmont Dr.
Z-12-19/Sunnybrook Rd.	NX-3 CU	R-6	No access to Diamond Springs Dr.
Z-13-19/Louisburg Rd.	RX-3 CU	R-6 CU	No compliance to maximum block perimeter

Z-18-19/Ponderosa Service	R-10 CU	R-6; Wake Co. R-30	No compliance to maximum block perimeter
Z-29-19 Rock Quarry Rd.	RX-3 CU	R-4	Prohibit cross access; Extend block perimeter

Items highlighted in grey above are situationally similar to the Z-53-19 discussion. In these four requests, the applicant offered a zoning condition that would prevent connection to an adjacent residential neighborhood.

**CRASHES PULLED FOR THE  
NEXT 5 YEARS FROM THE MOST  
RECENT NCDOT CRASH DATA  
(ENDING 6/2020)**

**Thornton Road**  
7 crashes prior to installation of Multi-way stop on 6/2017.  
Plus 1 crash pulled from RPD data on 7/9/2020

**40' south of Thornton Rd**  
2 crashes

**Neuse Forest Rd**  
2 crashes ((2/17/2018 and 6/6/2020)  
Plus 1 crash pulled from RPD data 8/9/2020

**40', 75', 150' north of Sand Bar Dr**  
2 crashes  
Plus 1 crash pulled from RPD from 8/6/2020

**100' - 200' south of Neuse Forest Dr**  
2 crashes

**Sand Bar Dr**  
3 crashes

**125' south of Sand Bar Dr**  
1 crash

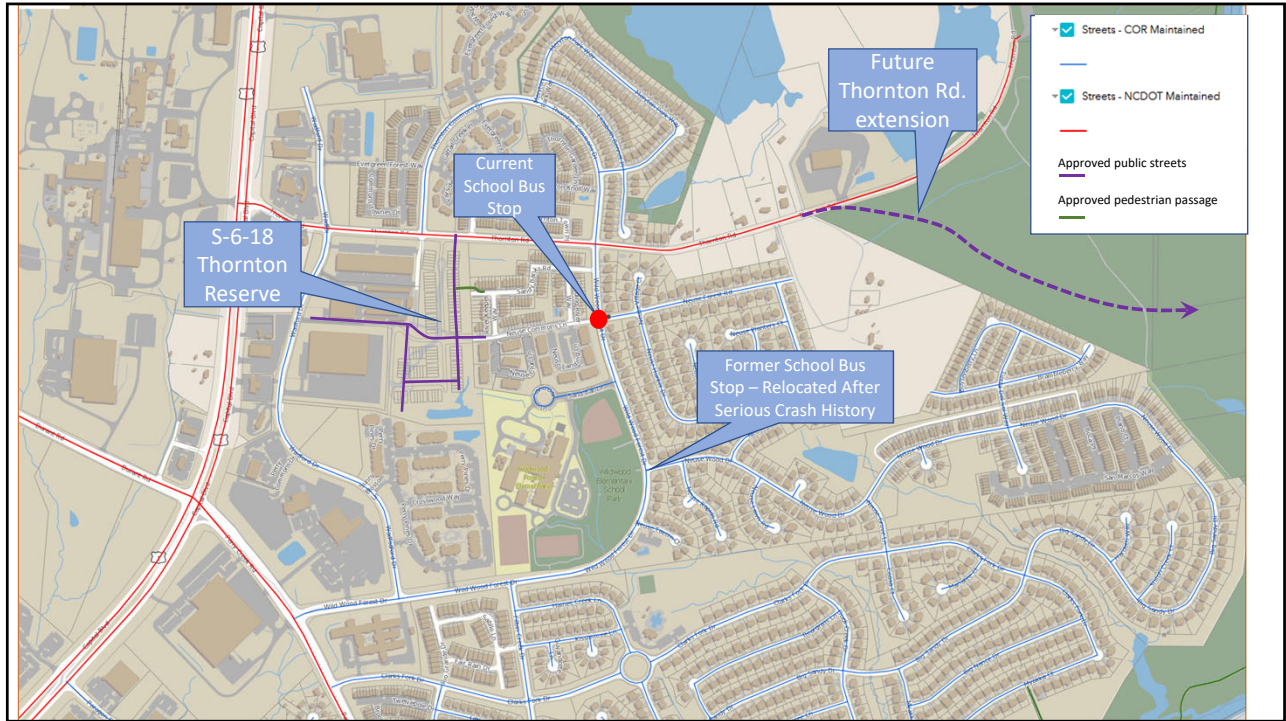
**Neuse Wood Dr**  
10 crashes

**Wild Wood Forest Dr -  
Curve**  
1 crash

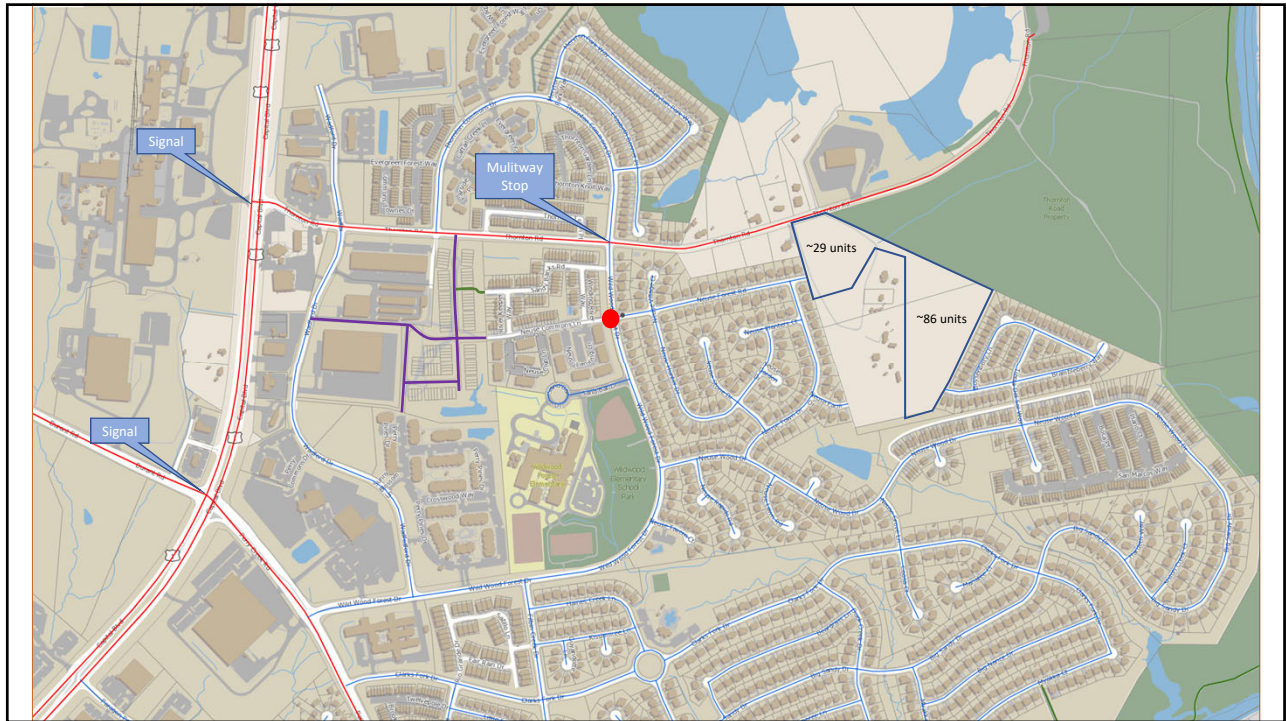
**Wild Wood Forest Dr -  
Curve**  
1 crash

**Filbin Creek Dr**  
2 crashes

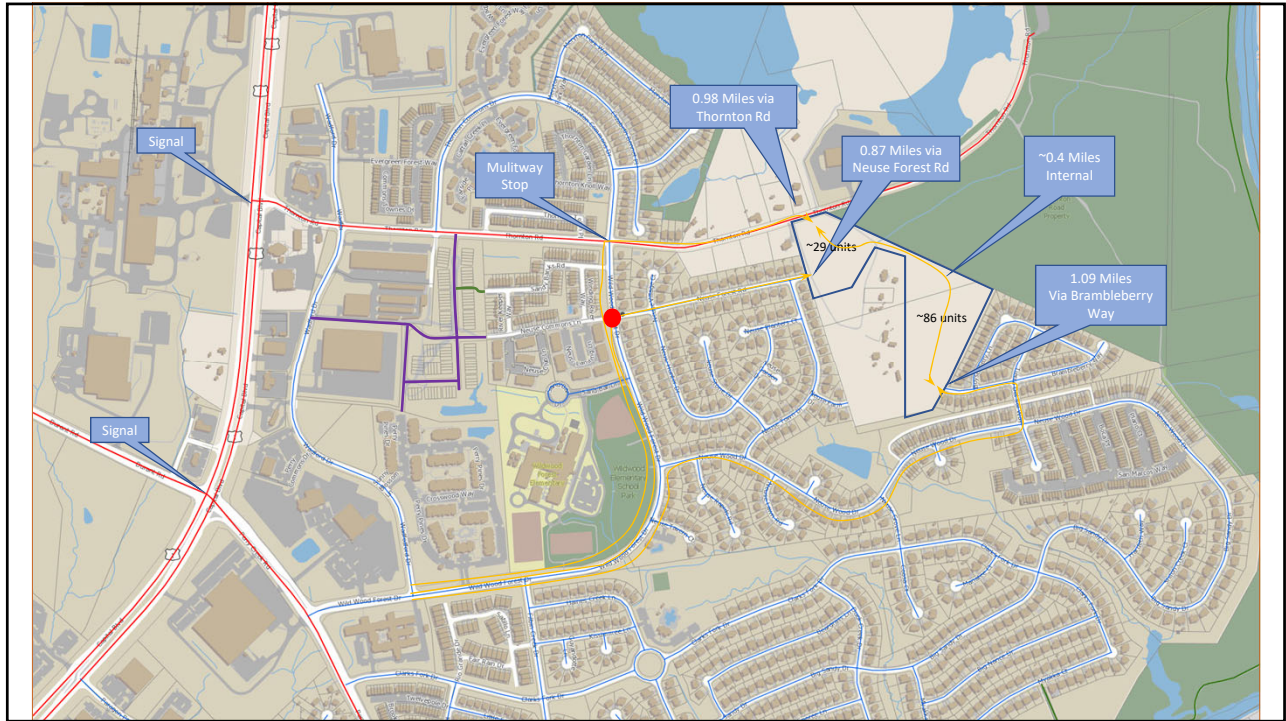




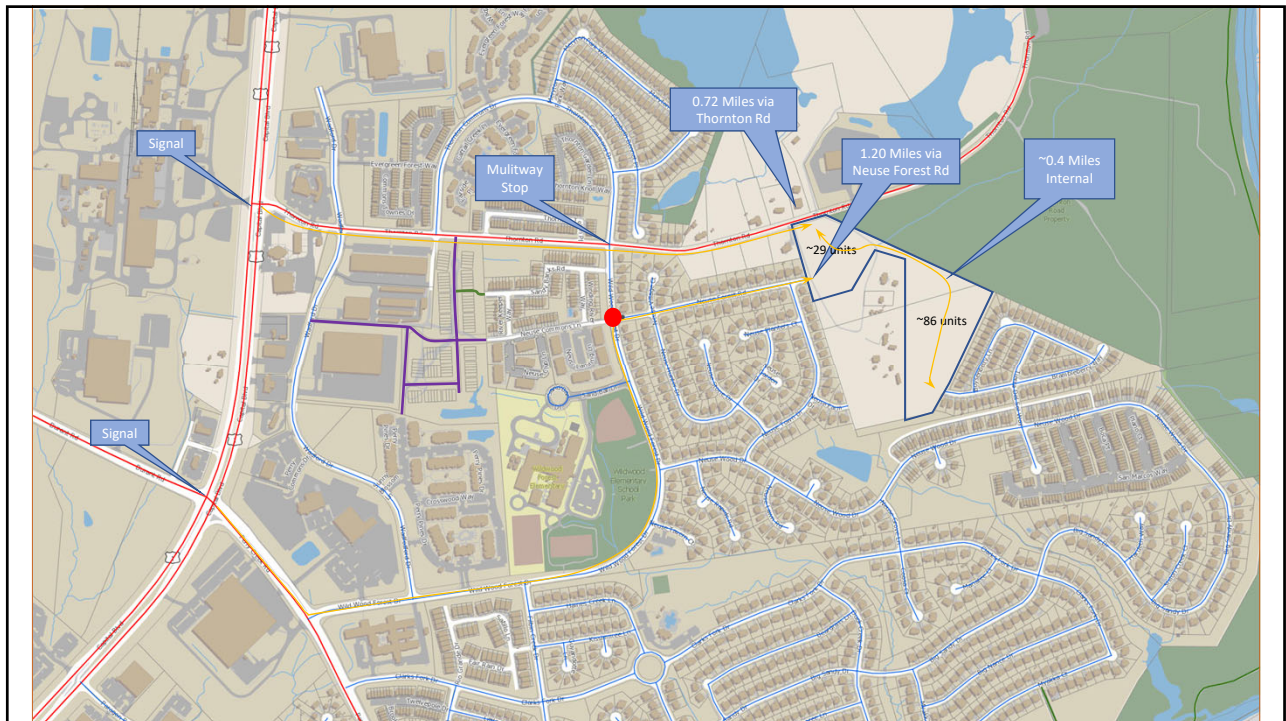
1



2



3



4

## Notes on Trip Generation – Worst Case Scenario

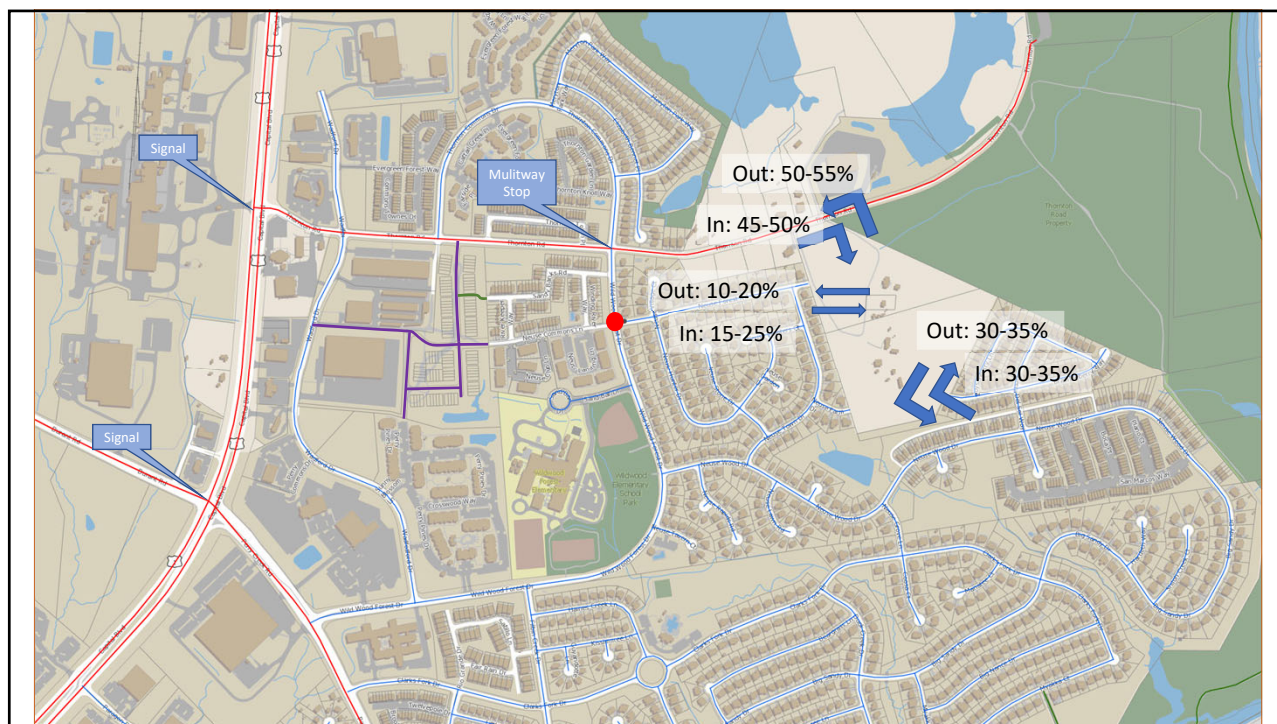
- The zoning report for planning commission assumed trip generation rates from 115 single family homes.
- Single-family homes are allowed, and density is capped to 115 units, but staff has not verified that it is possible to fit 115 single family homes on the site.
- Lower townhome trip generation may be more appropriate, but staff will continue to use the higher single-family rates for upper bound estimates.
- All estimates are based on the full 115-unit entitlement allowed by the zoning condition, rather than the sketch plan reviewed by staff (95 units).

5

## Notes on Trip Distribution Assumptions

- The distance from the SE end of the development to Thornton Road will make Brambleberry an attractive for the ~75-80% of the development that will be closer to Brambleberry.
- Thornton Road will dominate trips to/from north.
- Lack of a signal at Wild Wood Forest and Perry Creek may increase usage of Thornton.
- Considering the extra ~1/8 mile distance to use Thornton rather than Neuse Forest: Assuming 30 mph average (including acceleration/deceleration) on Thornton and 20 mph on Neuse Forest, it would take about 10 seconds longer to take Thornton without considering stops. If average end to end speed on Neuse Forest is 15 mph, then Thornton Rd. is faster.
- Left turns from Neuse Forest to Wild Wood Forest add additional time to that path in the out direction.

6



7

## Notes on Estimate Trip Distribution Outcome

- A high-end estimate for vehicle trips on Neuse Forest road is 244 additional daily trips, which would slightly more than double the volume. Existing volumes are estimated to be 215 daily trips.
- Low end estimates are around 100 additional daily trips.
- For comparison, volumes on other nearby streets are:
  - Wild Wood Forest Drive: 5292 VPD
  - Neuse Wood Drive: 1995 VPD
  - Clarks Forks Drive: 1452 VPD
- Highest peak hour estimate would be an additional vehicle every 2 minutes and 15 seconds (26 vehicles per hour)

8

## Matrix of Options

Connection	Pros	Cons
No Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No increase to traffic on Neuse Forest</li> <li>No increase to potential crashes</li> <li>No impact to school bus stop at Neuse Forest/Wild Wood Forest intersection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longer walking distances, intermittent sidewalk on Thornton</li> <li>No access to future park and Neuse River Trail</li> <li>More circuitous Solid Waste Services routing</li> </ul>
Bike/Pedestrian Passage Only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shorter walking distances</li> <li>Better pedestrian access to future park, Neuse River Trail</li> <li>No increase to potential crashes</li> <li>No conflict with school bus stop at Neuse Forest/Wild Wood Forest intersection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bike/walk path more difficult to monitor</li> <li>No vehicle access to the Neuse River Trail, and to the future park and future Thornton Road Extension</li> <li>More circuitous Solid Waste Services routing</li> </ul>
Dedicate Full ROW, Construct Only Bike/Pedestrian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses immediate concerns of neighborhood while preserving future connection options</li> <li>Shorter walking distances</li> <li>Better pedestrian access to future park, Neuse River Trail, and future Thornton Rd. extension</li> <li>Can connect water supply lines in loop</li> <li>No increase to potential crashes</li> <li>No conflict with school bus stop at Neuse Forest/Wild Wood Forest intersection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bike/Walk path more difficult to monitor</li> <li>No vehicle access to the Neuse River Trail, and to the future park and future Thornton Road Extension</li> <li>More circuitous Solid Waste Services routing</li> </ul>
Standard Street Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More access points per home</li> <li>Flexible and efficient Solid Waste Services routing</li> <li>Shorter walking distances</li> <li>Direct access to the Neuse River Trail, and to future park and future Thornton Road extension</li> <li>May even traffic volumes out between front/back of Park at Perry Creek by providing additional access point.</li> <li>Can connect water supply lines in loop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional vehicle volumes on Neuse Forest Rd.</li> <li>Potentially worsens crash pattern at Neuse Forest/Wild Wood Forest intersection</li> <li>Conflicts with school bus stop at Neuse Forest/Wild Wood Forest intersection</li> </ul>

9

## Traffic Calming Fact Sheet

	Wild Wood Forest Drive	Neuse Forest Road	Neuse Wood Drive
NTMP Rank	21 (Major Project)	Does not rank	Does not rank
Last Evaluated	10-31-2017	7-10-2019	8-1-2019
Volume	5292 vehicles per day	215 vehicles per day	1995 vehicles per day
85 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Speed	38.9 mph	29.6 mph	31.5 mph
Average Speed	33.0 mph	23.7 mph	26.1 mph
Speed Limit @ Evaluation	35 mph	25 mph	35 mph
Street Width	41 feet	31 feet	31 feet
NTMP Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speed limit reduced to 30 mph on 9-1-2020</li> <li>Multiway stop at Thornton Road in 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation in queue</li> <li>Speed limit reduction in 2009</li> </ul>	Speed limit reduction under consideration (to 30 mph)
Note	Staff recommendation NTMP program changes would result in ranking of 21 on combined list	Never on the traffic calming priority list (traffic volume is too low)	Low qualifying score on priority list in 2013, does not currently meet ranking minimum score

10



Raleigh

## MEMO

TO: Ruffin Hall, City Manager  
Marchell Adams-David, Assistant City Manager

FROM: Cassandra Deck-Brown, Chief of Police

DEPARTMENT: Police

DATE: September 10, 2020

SUBJECT: Jacob Blake Event Summary - August 27-28, 2020

The officer-involved shooting of Jacob Blake on August 23, 2020 in Kenosha, Wisconsin gained national attention, civil unrest was witnessed in multiple U.S. cities. To memorialize this event in Raleigh, a solidarity protest was scheduled for 7:00 p.m. on August 28, 2020 on the steps of the courthouse steps located at 316 Fayetteville Street.

A social media flyer circulating among various groups promoting a protest and march in solidarity with the Kenosha uprising and the timing of several other events occurring in Raleigh between the afternoon of August 27 and the morning of August 28, created additional considerations in planning for the protest activities scheduled for Raleigh. Those local events include:

- The District Attorney Lorrin Freeman announced that Officer Tapscott was justified in shooting Keith Collins on January 30, 2020.
- Raleigh Mayor Mary-Ann Baldwin announced a curfew for Friday and Saturday night, beginning at 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.
- The family of Keith Collins held a press conference. The family advocated peaceful protesting as they told the story of their family member.

The protest and march began shortly after 7:00 p.m. on August 28 on the Courthouse steps and began marching towards the State Capitol. The Raleigh Police Department planned and supplemented personnel and equipment to provide safe passage for the large crowd through cordoned detoured traffic along the Fayetteville Street corridor. There were roughly 1000 people at the peak of the march.

At approximately 9:45 p.m., protestors began moving and destroying barricades near the Wake County Courthouse and additional property at the Wake County Justice Center. With a crowd size of approximately 500 to 600 people, they began splintering into groups. By the onset of the curfew, the crowd size had lessened and a group size between 200-300 protestors had pushed down bike racks surrounding the Capitol Square and broken windows out of the Wake County Sheriff's Public Safety Center and vandalized nearby property with spray paint. As a motorcycle entered near Salisbury Street and Edenton Street, protestors, attempted to pull the rider from his bike. RPD Officers intervened to prevent the assault. Consequently, an officer was grabbed and assaulted as

Municipal Building  
222 West Hargett Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

One Exchange Plaza  
1 Exchange Plaza, Suite 1020  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

City of Raleigh  
Post Office Box 590 • Raleigh  
North Carolina 27602-0590  
(Mailing Address)

protestors fled from the area. One foam projectile was deployed during this incident. Subjects fled as their apprehension was attempted.

With dispersal orders for violation of the curfew repeatedly announced, protestors remained in the streets. A large commercial grade pyrotechnic was deployed by protestors near officers on Dawson Street near the RMB. The explosion was extremely loud and powerful when the device erupted; officers nearby reportedly felt the vibration.

By 11:15 p.m., roughly 250 protestors remained. Subjects were arrested for the violation of the curfew. Legal observers, along with the remaining protestors, were warned multiple times about curfew violation. However, they failed to comply and were subsequently arrested. While RPD recognizes that some groups find it important to have individuals present to observe 1st Amendment activities, we do not recognize a distinction between those who present themselves as “legal observers” and any other protest participant. Unless explicitly exempt according to the language in the curfew, everyone is subject to complying with the imposed curfew. Therefore, those who identified themselves as “legal observers” were required to comply with the curfew. At approximately 11:30 p.m., the crowd dispersed. Additional highlights include:

- An RPD officer was struck with a frozen water bottle near W. Martin Street.
- 2 RPD Officers were treated by EMS for dehydration symptoms.
- 5 calls for service required police response in the downtown protest footprint on this day
- Damage included: Wake County Sheriff's Office, a Wake County Office Building, a bail bonds office and a drug rehab center along Davie Street.
- 14 subjects were arrested for violations of curfew, assault on LEO, resist, delay and obstruct, disorderly conduct and 2nd degree trespass

On Saturday, August 29, 2020, at 4:00 p.m., Mayor Baldwin called for a prayer vigil at Moore Square. Approximately 75 attendees were present. Just prior to the vigil concluding, protestors appeared before the crowd with signs and chanted phrases against RPD.

At 7:30 p.m., a gathering of approximately 50 participants began a march from Fayetteville Street to the Capitol Grounds to the Executive Mansion and around downtown. They later assembled back at the Capitol Grounds and during the 10:00 p.m. curfew warning to disperse, the crowd complied. Three calls for service required police response in the downtown protest footprint. There were no arrests made and no significant reports of civil unrest.

The Raleigh Police Department is a progressive agency. Yet, we understand there is always room for improvement. Therefore, we are committed to learning from these events and anticipate identifying areas to further enhance our response to these events moving forward.



Raleigh Police Department  
 Raleigh Intelligence Center  
 919-996-4636

Analysis Request  
 Created: 08/20/2020  
 Created by: Sgt. C T Penny

## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Data Analyzed

The following statistical analysis utilized reported crime incident data to provide the reader with an overview of the Homicides and Aggravated Assaults reported year to date in 2020. The Raleigh Police Department follows the crime definitions offered by the National Incident-Based Reporting System. This report will focus on the most violent of these crimes, Aggravated Assaults and Homicides.

#### Assault / Aggravated - An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

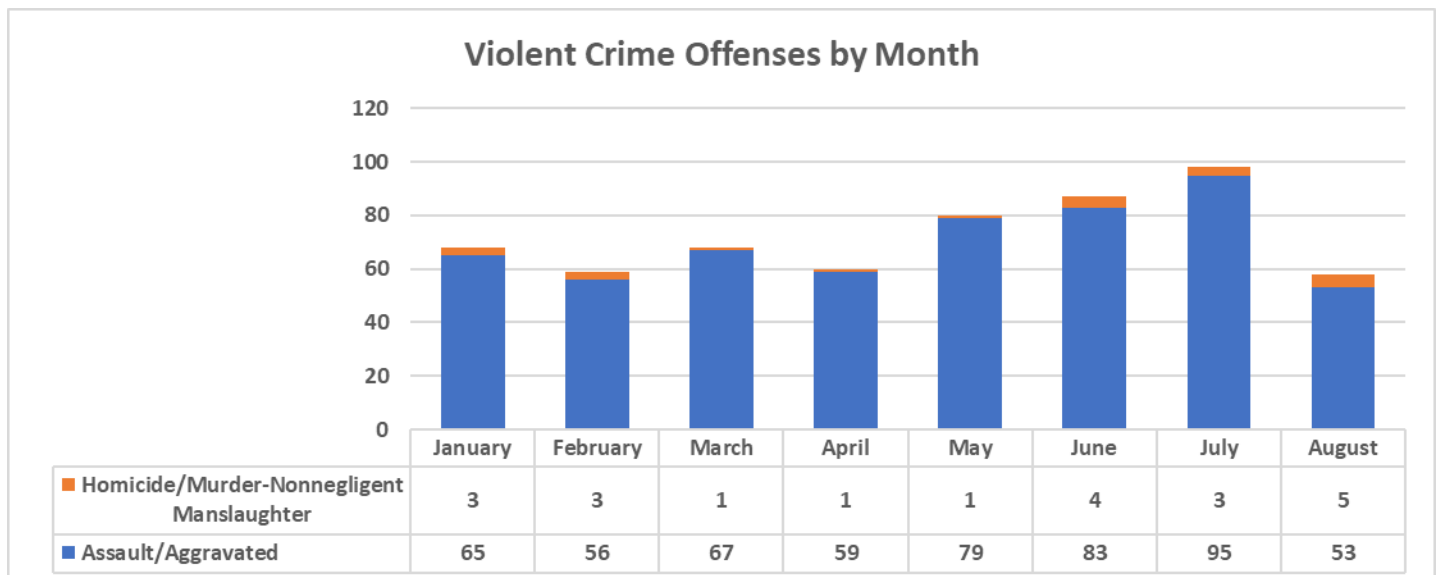
An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

#### Homicide - The killing of one human being by another. (Homicide is divided into three sub-categories.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another  
 Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through negligence

Justifiable Homicide - The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

The Raleigh Police Department has recorded **557** Aggravated Assault incidents and **21** Homicides between January 1 and August 20, 2020. There was an 8% decrease in Aggravated Assaults and a 17% increase in Homicides when compared to the same period in 2019. There has been one incident of Homicide with two victims.





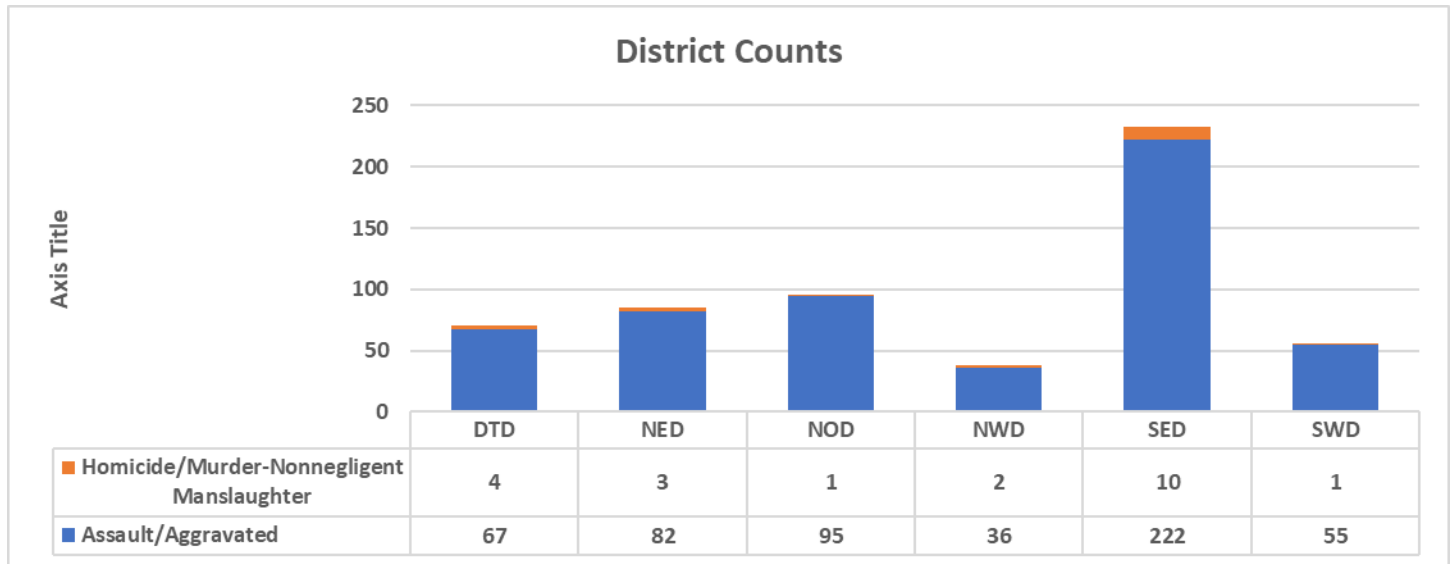


## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Location

The following chart provides a count of Aggravated Assaults and Homicides by Police District.

- 48% of the Homicides have occurred in the Southeast District
- 40% of the Aggravated Assaults have been reported in the Southeast District



### Repeat Locations for Aggravated Assault and Homicide incidents combined.

Address	Name	Count
3000 NEW BERN AVE	Wake Med Hospital	10
3400 WAKE FOREST RD	Duke Raleigh Hospital	6
1731 TRAWICK RD	Star Bar	4
214 S BLOUNT ST	Transit Mall	4
3120 NEW BERN AVE	Wake Inn	4
2641 APPLIANCE CT	Motel 6	3
6312 SHANDA DR	Legacy at Six Forks Apartments	3
7440 SIX FORKS RD	Vinnie's Restaurant	3
810 ROCK QUARRY RD	Z Food Mart	3
8610 NEUSE LANDING LN	Townhome	3



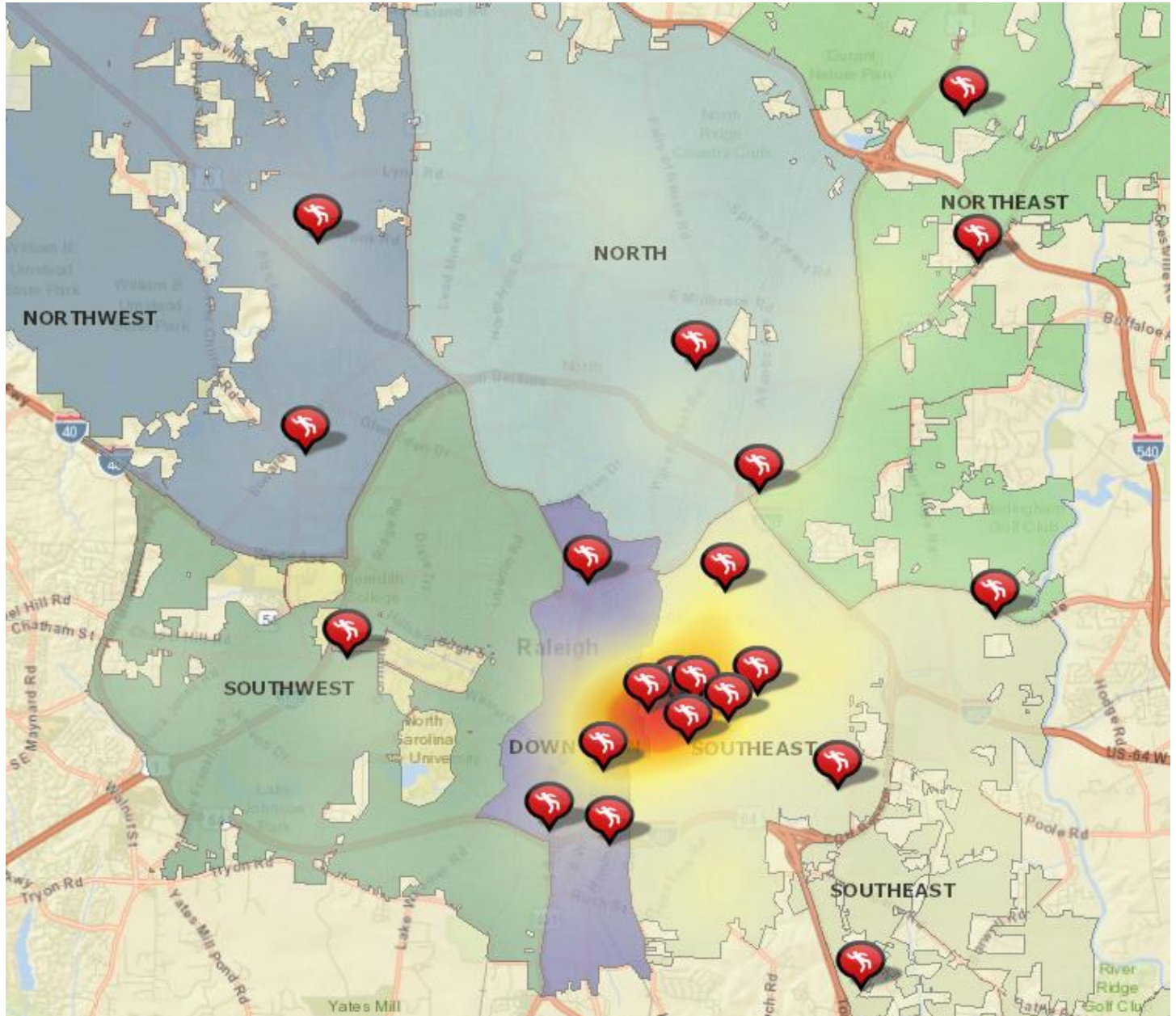
Raleigh Police Department  
 Raleigh Intelligence Center  
 919-996-4636

Analysis Request  
 Created: 08/20/2020  
 Created by: Sgt. C T Penny

## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Map

The following map illustrates the reported Homicides as points and a density layer for the Aggravated Assault incidents in order to illustrate the area of the city where these crimes are most prevalent.





Raleigh Police Department  
 Raleigh Intelligence Center  
 919-996-4636

Analysis Request  
 Created: 08/20/2020  
 Created by: Sgt. C T Penny

## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Premise of Crime

- 30% of the Aggravated Assaults have occurred on the street or sidewalk
- 48% of the Homicides have occurred on the street or sidewalk
- 26% of the Aggravated Assaults have occurred in apartment buildings

Premise	Aggravated Assault	Homicide
STREET/SIDEWALK/ALLEY	164	10
APARTMENT BUILDING	145	4
SINGLE FAMILY HOME	101	2
CONVENIENCE STORE	20	0
HOTEL/MOTEL	20	0
MULTI-FAMILY HOME	17	1
SHOPPING CENTER	16	0
RESTAURANT	10	1
SERVICE/GAS STATION	10	0
BAR/CLUB	8	0
AIRPORT/BUS/TRAIN STATION	7	0
CITY PARK	6	1
COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	6	1
OTHER OR UNKNOWN LOCATION	5	0
HOSPITAL	4	0
FIELDS/WOODS	3	0
PARKING GARAGE/DECK/LOT	3	0
DEPARTMENT/DISCOUNT STORE	2	0
GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING	2	0
OTHER RESIDENCE	2	0
SCHOOL/COLLEGE	2	0
BANKING FACILITY	1	0
CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE	1	1
JAIL/PRISON	1	0
RENTAL/STORAGE FACILITY	1	0



## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

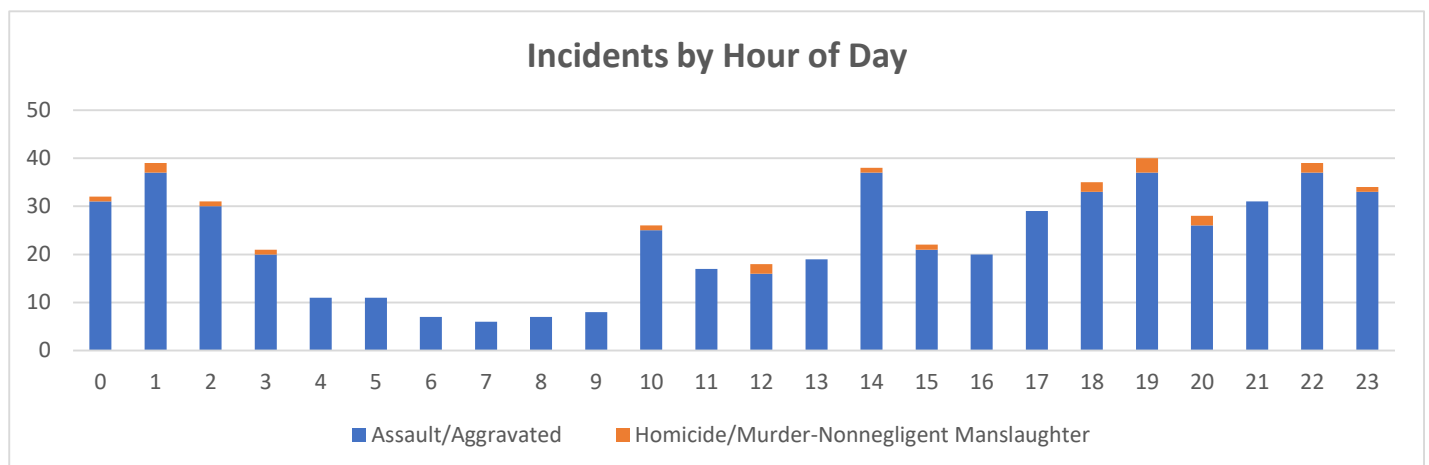
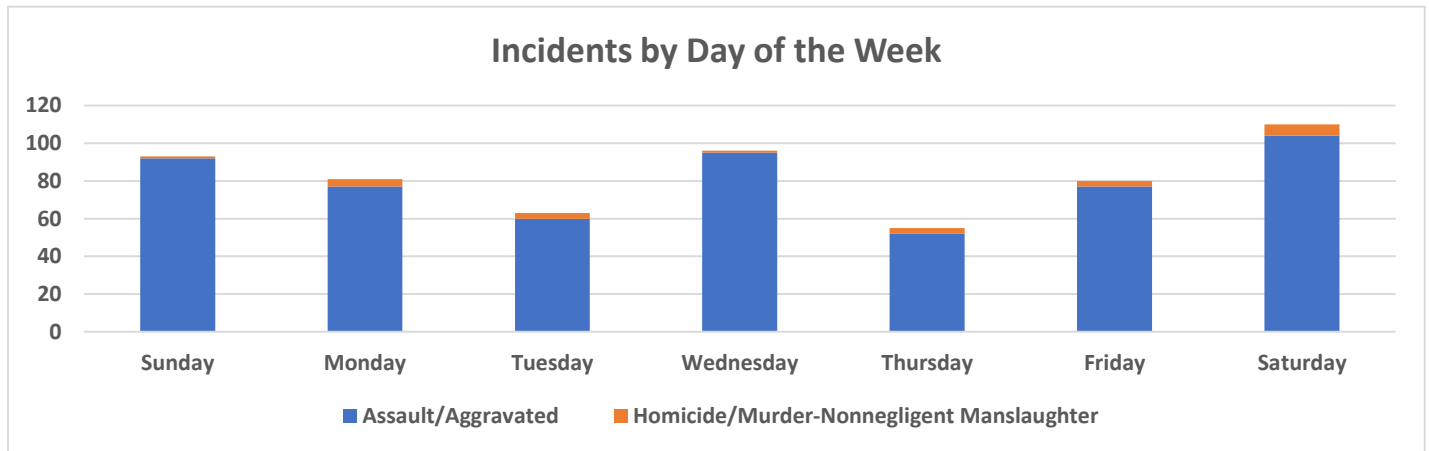
### Motivation

There have been 557 Aggravated Assault incidents reported.

- 29% were Domestic Violence related.
- Alcohol was a contributing factor in 18% of the Aggravated Assaults

### Day/Time

- Aggravated Assaults incidents increased in June and July.
  - July 2020 experienced a 23% increase in reported Aggravated Assaults when compared to July 2019.
  - 36% of the Aggravated Assaults occurred on Saturdays and Sundays.
  - There are two recognizable spikes in the hours of reported Aggravated Assaults.
    - 18% occurred between 5:00 PM and 8:00 PM
    - 29% occurred between 7:00 PM and 2:00 AM





## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Demographics

There has been a total of 933 victims of Aggravated Assault thus far in 2020.

#### Race

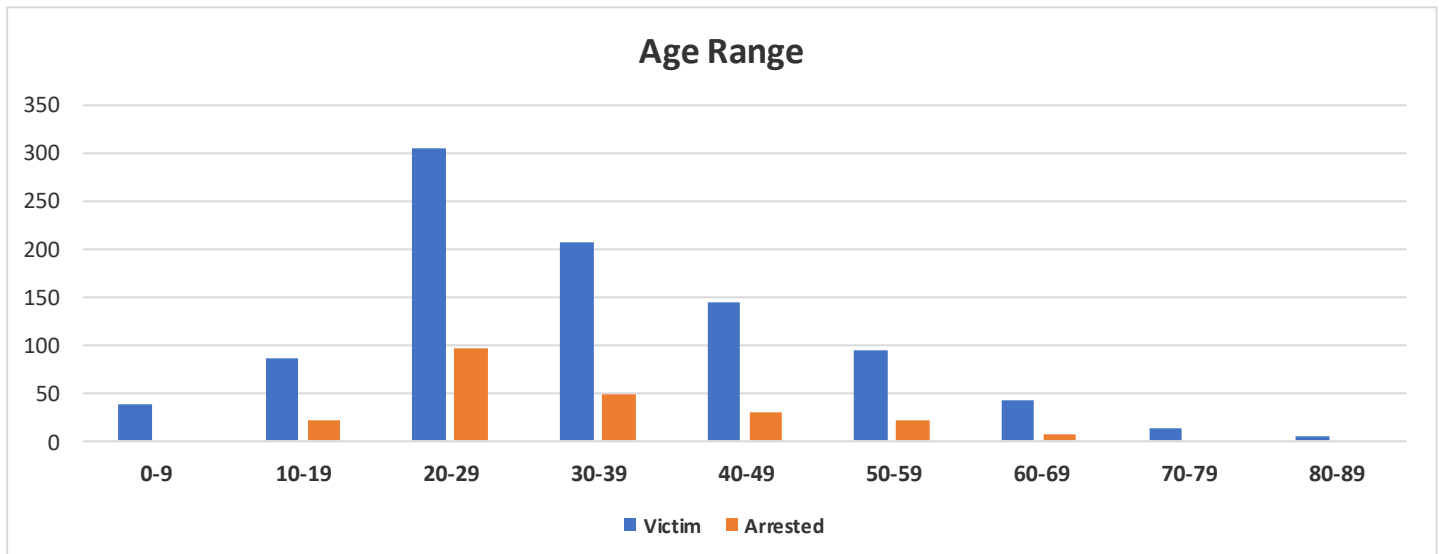
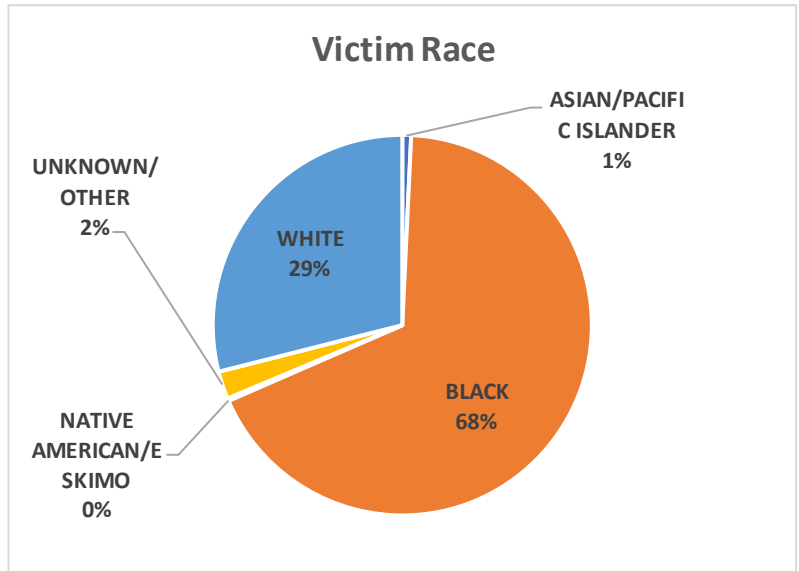
- 68% of the victims are Black
- 29% of the victims are White
- 70% of the people arrested are Black
- 27% of the people arrested are White

#### Residency

- 81% of the Aggravated Assault victims were residents of Raleigh
- 95% of the Homicide victims were residents of Raleigh

#### Age

- 55% of the victims are between the ages of 20 and 39
- 65% of the known offenders are between the ages 20 and 39





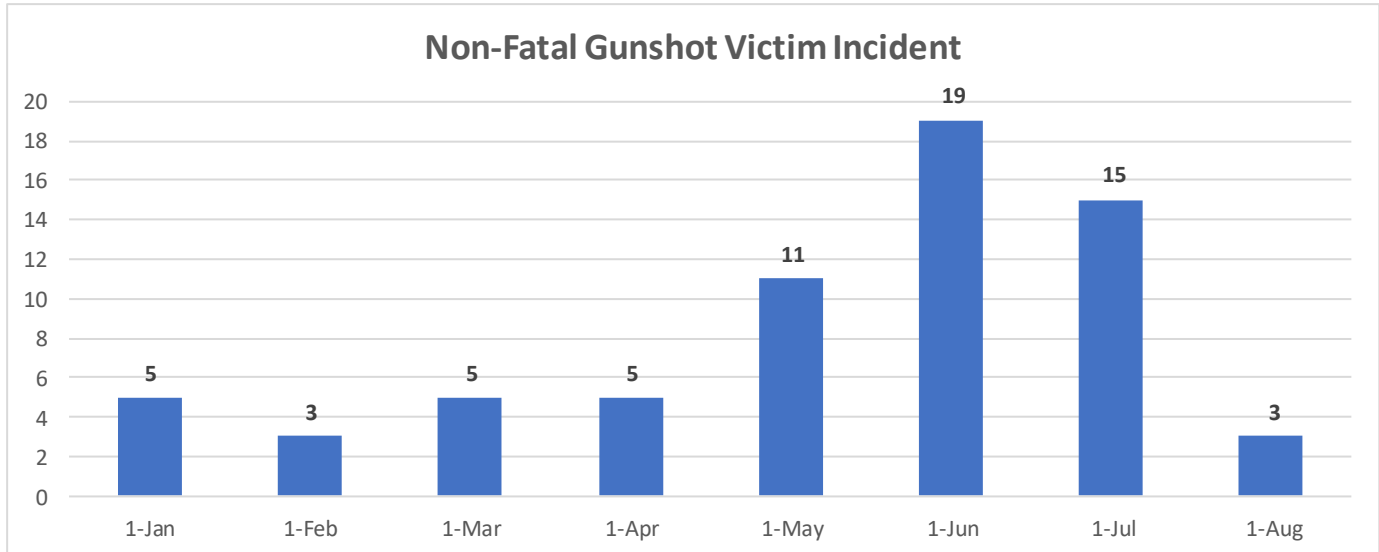
Raleigh Police Department  
 Raleigh Intelligence Center  
 919-996-4636

Analysis Request  
 Created: 08/20/2020  
 Created by: Sgt. C T Penny

## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Non-Fatal Gunshot Incidents

There have been 66 people who were victims of non-fatal gunshot wounds thus far in 2020. The month of June experienced a spike of 19 people shot.



- 92% of the victims were Black
- 82% of the victims were Black Males
- 93% of the known offenders arrested are Black Males

### Weapons

Suspects have used a variety of weapons to commit the violent crimes analyzed for this report.

- Offenders used firearms in 39% of the Aggravated Assaults
- Offenders used a knife or other cutting instrument in 22% of the Aggravated Assaults
- Offenders used a firearm in 80% of the Homicides
- Offenders used a knife or other cutting instrument in 2% of the Homicides



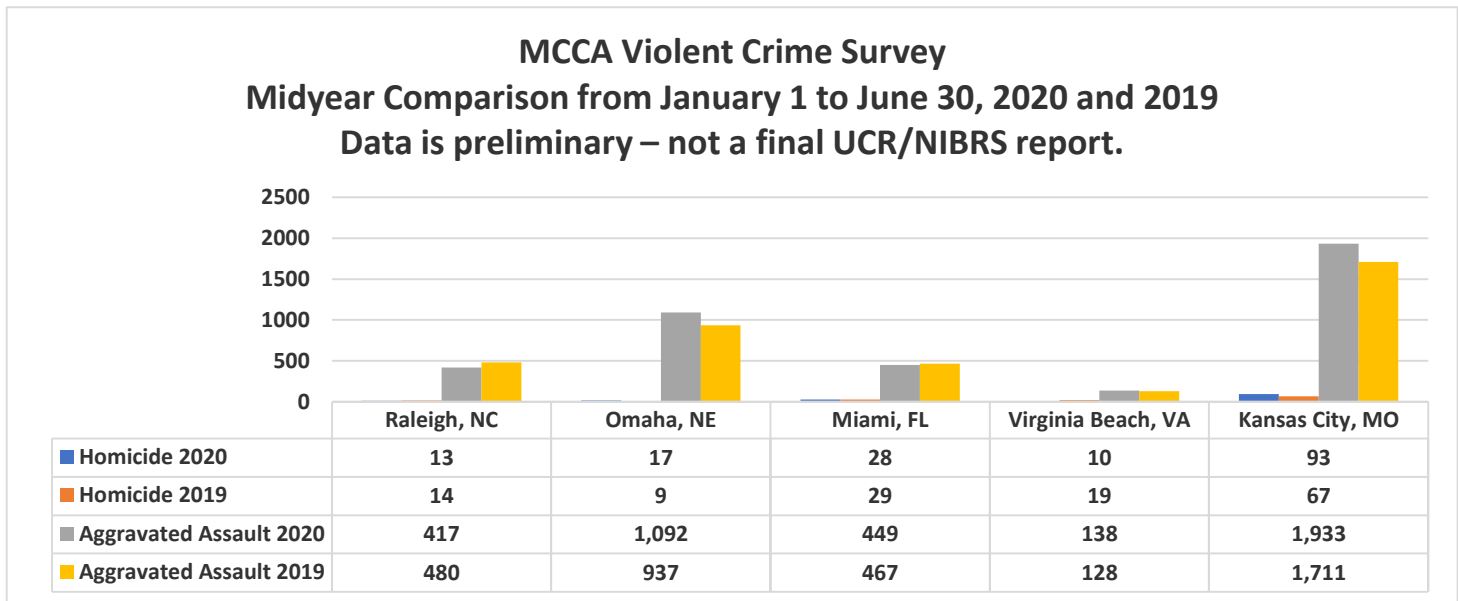
Raleigh Police Department  
 Raleigh Intelligence Center  
 919-996-4636

Analysis Request  
 Created: 08/20/2020  
 Created by: Sgt. C T Penny

## City of Raleigh -Violent Crime 2020 YTD

### Midyear Comparison - January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019

For comparison purposes the following chart provides the preliminary data from the Major City Chiefs Association Violent Crime Survey and cities with a similar population to Raleigh. This data was provided as a midyear comparison report and is NOT the final UCR/NIBRS counts.



### Conclusion

The national trend for 2020 has shown an increase in Homicides and Aggravated Assaults across the nation according to the midyear report from the MCCA<sup>i</sup>. Raleigh has experienced a fluctuation in violent crime in 2020 due to the pandemic and restrictions required to protect the general population. The difference is indicative of most major cities in the nation. The closure or limited opening of bars and clubs has helped decrease some crime counts, such as Aggravated Assaults and alcohol motivated crimes. Currently, Raleigh is experiencing an increase of 17% in Homicides and decrease of 8% in Aggravated Assaults.

<sup>i</sup> Major City Chiefs Association “Violent Crime Survey – Midyear Comparison, January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019”, published August 3, 2020.



Raleigh

MEMO

TO: Ruffin Hall, City Manager

FROM: Tansy Hayward, Assistant City Manager

*TH*

DEPARTMENT: City Manager's Office

DATE: September 11, 2020

SUBJECT: Research re: COVID-19 impacts to Childcare

At the August 18 City Council meeting, Mayor Baldwin asked that city staff conduct research into any impacts that COVID-19, particularly those that would limit adequate access for families. Staff in the City Manager's Office; Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Department; Economic Development and Innovation; and Housing and Neighborhood collected and shared information from the following:

- Childcare Services Association, which affiliated with Childcare Aware;
- Wake County Human Services (including information from North Carolina Health and Human Services/ Division of Child Development and Early Education)
- Smart Start

Below is a summary of the some of the key challenges that were identified and recommended short-term actions.

### Key Challenges

The referral manager for the Childcare Services Association estimates that 90% of childcare operations remained are open. Anecdotally, they shared that many parents have withdrawn their children from care due to safety concerns or changes in the home. Additionally, the interest in home-based care families appears to have grown. Attached is a table that shows the open capacity. You will see that there were 8,931 childcare openings in Wake County as of August 25, 2020; 8,250 of the vacancies are in Child Care Centers and 681 are in Home Care Settings. The open capacity seems to be spread across age groups.

Centers are incurring additional cost burdens given unique operational needs related to COVID-19. Centers are being given assistance for cleaning and safety supplies both through Smart Start and the Division of Child Development and Early Education. More significantly, they are being impacted by revenue loss from vacant capacity. Recent changes to state assistance have also eliminated some aid to parents that could impact revues, but also has introduced new funding assistance to address impacts of school closure. There have been efforts to address financial challenges:

- The Childcare Services Association set up a statewide, "COVID-19 Relief Fund" to help offset costs/ revenue loss to service providers. Childcare centers were not eligible for CARES Act funding, but \$250,000 was raised through private donors. All funds have been spent.

Municipal Building  
222 West Hargett Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

One Exchange Plaza  
1 Exchange Plaza, Suite 1020  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

City of Raleigh  
Post Office Box 590 • Raleigh  
North Carolina 27602-0590  
(Mailing Address) **Weekly Report**



- The Division of Child Development and Early Education provided operational grants to centers that were open in April, May, June and July. Centers could receive between \$500 and \$30,000 and Home-based care could receive between \$359 and \$2,5000
- Anecdotally, Child Care Centers may not have applied as aggressively/ or been successful in receiving PPP loans as other business sectors.

### **Short-Term Recommended Actions**

- The Childcare Services Association provides referral assistance to families trying to find care. The organization has shared its promotional materials with the City. The Office of Economic Development and Innovation will share this information to the City's Business Alliances and partners to help ensure that families are aware of the referral service if their care has been impacted by COVID-19.
- The referral information has been attached to this memo, as well and will be shared with the staff that supports members of the City Council. As the office receives constituent calls and questions, staff will refer citizens to the resource. Council Members are encouraged to share with their networks and constituents, as well.

### **Other Actions that were Evaluated, but not Recommended at this Time**

- CMO, PRCR, H&N, EDI staff discussed viability of city-provided daycare to address perception of care unavailability, but after discussion determined that the service would likely not timely. Our research determined that licensing would require significant capital improvements to facilities and 6-12 months. There was also concern that this could introduce more competition to centers and home providers already struggling to fill their spots.
- Provide business assistance, like other initiatives with other business sectors. Childcare Services Association already has a structure in place related to their COVID-19 Relief Fund, but more discussion would have to take place if they would administer a program only to Raleigh businesses- other non-profits like Smart Start could assist. This is not CARES eligible and a funding source would have to be identified.
- Identify opportunities for the City to invest funding in capacity building for the childcare industry. This could happen by:
  - Identifying new funding to support
  - Redirecting Economic Development funding support from lesser priority areas
  - Diverting some of the city's 15% of CDBG for services for this service away from other lesser priority social service areas for the City Council
  - Tweak/ market the Building Upfit Grant so that Childcare Centers could make physical improvements to their centers that might make parents more comfortable enrolling children despite COVID-19.

# Wake County Regulated Child Care as of August 25, 2020

Prepared by Child Care Services Association



Provider Type	License Type	CLOSED					OPEN					Total Count of ALL Programs	Total Birth-2 Capacity	Total 3-5 Year Olds Capacity	Total School-Age Capacity	Total Total Desired Capacity
		Count of Programs	Birth-2 Capacity	3-5 Year Olds Capacity	School-Age Capacity	Total Desired Capacity	Count of Programs	Birth-2 Capacity	3-5 Year Olds Capacity	School-Age Capacity	Total Desired Capacity					
Child Care Center	1 Star	15	295	426	219	940	10	307	498	84	889	25	602	924	303	1829
	3 Stars	4	95	92	90	277	48	1334	1389	538	3261	52	1429	1481	628	3538
	4 Stars	19	33	379	233	645	55	1884	2116	607	4607	74	1917	2495	840	5252
	5 Stars	24	333	1220	16	1569	148	6191	7169	2241	15601	172	6524	8389	2257	17170
	GS110-106	4	69	129	0	198	18	831	1063	132	2026	22	900	1192	132	2224
	Probationary						1	43	38	20	101	1	43	38	20	101
	Special Provis	1	28	30	16	74	3	149	166	47	362	4	177	196	63	436
Temporary						2	114	168	50	332	2	114	168	50	332	
<b>Child Care Center Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>2276</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>3703</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>10853</b>	<b>12607</b>	<b>3719</b>	<b>27179</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>11706</b>	<b>14883</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>30882</b>
Family Child Care Home	1 Star	7	25	8	6	39	23	89	58	16	163	30	114	66	22	202
	2 Stars						17	54	45	13	112	17	54	45	13	112
	3 Stars	2	5	4	1	10	33	86	72	63	221	35	91	76	64	231
	4 Stars	3	9	6	6	21	56	167	106	97	370	59	176	112	103	391
	5 Stars						11	32	23	25	80	11	32	23	25	80
	Temporary						3	7	7	1	15	3	7	7	1	15
<b>Family Child Care Home Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1031</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3773</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>11288</b>	<b>12918</b>	<b>3934</b>	<b>28140</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>12180</b>	<b>15212</b>	<b>4521</b>	<b>31913</b>

Provider Type	License Type	Count of Programs	Vacancies in OPEN Programs			
			Birth-2 FT Openings	3-5 Year Olds FT Openings	School-Age FT Openings	Total FT Openings
Child Care Center	1 Star	10	63	103	22	188
	3 Stars	48	457	547	205	1209
	4 Stars	55	590	796	287	1673
	5 Stars	148	1623	2348	799	4770
	GS110-106	18	67	228	13	308
	Probationary	1	19	7	13	39
	Special Provis	3	31	21	11	63
Temporary	2	0	0	0	0	
<b>Child Care Center Total</b>		<b>285</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>4050</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>8250</b>
Family Child Care Home	1 Star	23	44	43	15	102
	2 Stars	17	14	9	14	37
	3 Stars	33	111	106	43	260
	4 Stars	56	73	87	53	213
	5 Stars	11	20	21	13	54
	Temporary	3	7	6	2	15
<b>Family Child Care Home Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>3119</b>	<b>4322</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>8931</b>

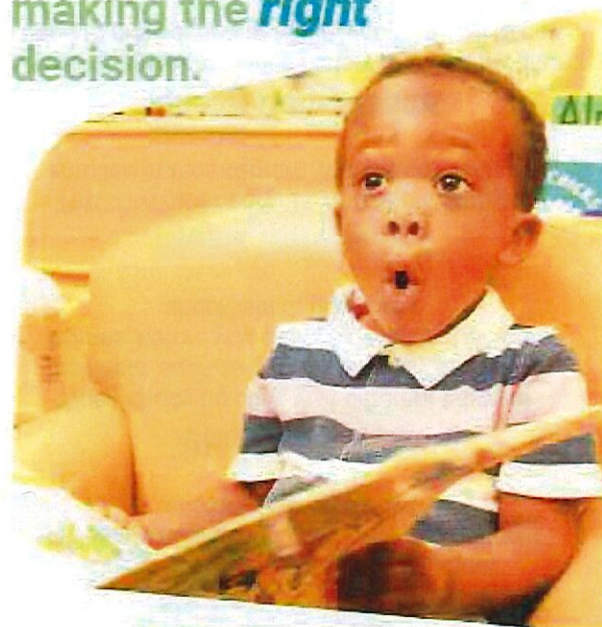
Provider Type	License Type	Average Rates for Full-Time Care						
		Birth-12 months Monthly Rate	1 Year Olds Monthly Rate	2 Year Olds Monthly Rate	3 Year Olds Monthly Rate	4-5 Year Olds Monthly Rate	School-Age Weekly Rate	School-Age Monthly Rate
Child Care Center	1 Star	\$ 1,293.75	\$ 1,124.75	\$ 974.00	\$ 833.69	\$ 828.08	\$ 194.73	\$ 703.21
	2 Stars	\$ 1,029.86	\$ 989.41	\$ 925.41	\$ 876.94	\$ 835.72	\$ 156.68	\$ 655.47
	3 Stars	\$ 1,195.57	\$ 1,117.75	\$ 1,039.37	\$ 935.41	\$ 913.88	\$ 174.02	\$ 754.75
	4 Stars	\$ 1,371.64	\$ 1,296.94	\$ 1,187.61	\$ 1,069.16	\$ 1,048.59	\$ 194.05	\$ 822.12
	5 Stars	\$ 957.33	\$ 881.00	\$ 788.85	\$ 752.57	\$ 690.73	\$ 142.33	\$ 596.29
	GS110-106	\$ 1,018.00	\$ 1,018.00	\$ 974.00	\$ 909.00	\$ 866.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 671.00
	Provisional	\$ 1,269.75	\$ 1,228.50	\$ 1,146.25	\$ 1,055.50	\$ 1,034.25	\$ 208.50	\$ 902.68
Temporary	\$ 1,463.50	\$ 1,349.50	\$ 1,241.00	\$ 1,149.50	\$ 1,104.75	\$ 200.00	\$ 866.00	
<b>Child Care Center Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,251.32</b>	<b>\$ 1,180.61</b>	<b>\$ 1,080.16</b>	<b>\$ 979.52</b>	<b>\$ 953.35</b>	<b>\$ 182.42</b>	<b>\$ 765.14</b>
Family Child Care Home	1 Star	\$ 879.46	\$ 852.48	\$ 839.32	\$ 836.14	\$ 802.21	\$ 150.00	\$ 637.19
	2 Stars	\$ 845.86	\$ 805.73	\$ 800.37	\$ 774.32	\$ 751.11	\$ 145.56	\$ 624.88
	3 Stars	\$ 846.67	\$ 819.93	\$ 808.99	\$ 775.11	\$ 770.99	\$ 150.55	\$ 651.26
	4 Stars	\$ 878.93	\$ 843.14	\$ 828.45	\$ 805.60	\$ 776.03	\$ 161.94	\$ 682.94
	5 Stars	\$ 930.45	\$ 905.87	\$ 879.22	\$ 804.12	\$ 781.24	\$ 159.55	\$ 667.45
	Temporary							
<b>Family Child Care Home Total</b>		<b>\$ 872.95</b>	<b>\$ 840.80</b>	<b>\$ 827.39</b>	<b>\$ 799.92</b>	<b>\$ 776.99</b>	<b>\$ 155.33</b>	<b>\$ 660.15</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,118.89</b>	<b>\$ 1,065.30</b>	<b>\$ 997.12</b>	<b>\$ 922.54</b>	<b>\$ 900.34</b>	<b>\$ 171.74</b>	<b>\$ 724.04</b>

**Note:**  
The information in the tables above represent point-in-time data only, and are based on self-reports by child care programs to Child Care Services Association and the state Division of Child Development & Early Education. As such, certain data points may not be comprehensive nor fully representative of all programs in Wake County.

- Data compiled from:
1. Family Support Department WorkLife Systems referral database, Child Care Services Association, August 25, 2020
  2. NC DHHS/Division of Child Development & Early Education, daily child care facility data, August 25, 2020

# Looking for Child Care? We can help!

Because there is nothing **more** important than making the **right** decision.



**Child Care Referral**  
Central  
toll-free  
855-327-5933

## Choosing Quality Child Care

**C**hoosing the right child care provider can be a difficult decision—you want to find a program that is convenient, open when you need it, and within your budget. Most importantly, you want a program that is safe for your child, and gives you the security of knowing that your child is in a place where the potential for growth and development is greatest.

To make sure your child care supports your family's needs, it's important to choose a high quality child care program. It can be hard to identify high quality child care. CCSA's referral specialists will listen to your family's child care preferences, conduct a custom search for you, and provide details about the child care programs that meet your unique needs.



## Our Referral Experts

**W**ill give you the tools to be confident through the child care search process. They will help you take the process one step at a time and share with you the information you'll need to make the right child care choice.

- Types of child care options. Receive a detailed printout, listing programs that are matched by criteria like: quality ratings, type of care, location, tuition rates, vacancies, ability to meet a special need, and more.
- North Carolina child care regulations
- Quality care indicators (checklists to take with you when you visit child care facilities & tips for checking references)
- Cost of care & financial assistance
- Developmentally appropriate classroom practices & positive teacher-child interactions
- Details of visits by the state licensing agency

Everything you need to find child care that works for your family.

# Making a Decision

## Begin as early as possible

Many programs enroll months ahead or have long waiting lists.

## Call Child Care Referral Central

Speak with a referral specialist about child care quality and standards and get your customized referral list.

## Visit Programs

When choosing care, visit different types of providers, such as centers & family child care homes, before you make a decision. Use our checklists to guide you.

## Check References

Talk with other parents whose children are enrolled in the program you are considering.

## Check Compliance

Research the compliance history for each program you are considering at [NCchildcare.NCDHHS.gov](http://NCchildcare.NCDHHS.gov).

## Stay Involved

Once you have enrolled, become an involved parent. Volunteer, drop in and visit your child, and talk regularly with your child's teacher.



CCSA's Child Care Referral Central "really made all the difference" for Michelle's child care search.

In early fall, Michelle became a first time foster parent after she received a call on a Tuesday morning—she would be fostering Jordan, a 6-day-old baby. "I wasn't really prepared for actually searching for child care. I'm a solo parent, so it was a big adjustment to do that, and as soon as he came into the home, we had a clock ticking. We had eight weeks at home with him and then he needed to find somewhere to go during the day. By going to Child Care Services Association, it really did allow me to have one place where I could ask all my questions."



1-855-327-5933

VISIT

1201 S Briggs Avenue, Suite 200,  
Durham, NC 27703

or Use Our FREE Online  
Child Care Search at:

[www.childcareservices.org/  
findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)



 [www.childcareservices.org/findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)

 [facebook.com/childcareservices](https://facebook.com/childcareservices)

 Our services are free & available  
in English & Spanish

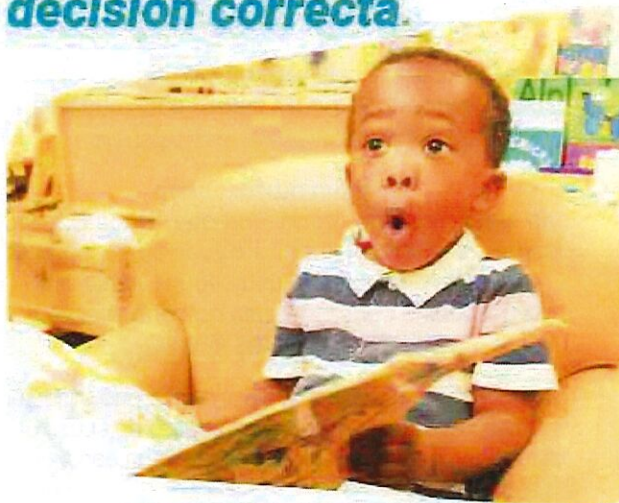


Services supported by funding from Durham's Partnership for Children—a Smart Start Initiative, the North Carolina Division of Child Development and Early Education, Durham County Government, the Town of Cary, United Way of the Greater Triangle, and/or the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

CCSA does not recommend nor endorse any child care program or provider, and offers information to the community without regard to the age, gender, race, color, religion, national origin, affectional orientation or disability of the service provider or the person seeking information.

# Buscando Cuidado Infantil? Podemos ayudar!

Porque no hay nada **más importante** que tomar la **decisión correcta**.



**Child Care Referral**  
**Central**  
toll-free  
**855-327-5933**

## Escogiendo Cuidado de Calidad

**E**legir el proveedor de cuidado infantil adecuado puede ser una decisión difícil: Usted desea encontrar un programa que sea conveniente, disponible cuando lo necesite y dentro de su presupuesto. Lo más importante, desea un programa que sea seguro para su hijo, y le da la seguridad de saber que su hijo está en un lugar donde el potencial de crecimiento y desarrollo es mayor.

Para asegurarse de que su cuidado infantil satisfaga las necesidades de su familia, es importante elegir un programa de cuidado infantil de alta calidad.

Puede ser difícil identificar cuidado infantil de alta calidad. Las especialistas de referencia de CCSA escucharán las preferencias de cuidado infantil de su familia, realizarán una búsqueda personalizada para usted y darán detalles sobre los programas de cuidado infantil que satisfagan sus necesidades únicas.



## Nuestras especialistas de referencia

**L**e darán las herramientas para confiar en el proceso de búsqueda de cuidado infantil. Le ayudarán a tomar el proceso paso a paso y compartir con usted la información que necesitará para tomar la decisión adecuada de cuidado infantil.

- Tipos de opciones de cuidado infantil. Reciba una lista detallada, enumerando los programas que coinciden con criterios como: calificaciones de calidad, tipo de cuidado infantil, ubicación, tarifa de precios, vacantes, capacidad para satisfacer una necesidad especial y más.
- Regulaciones de cuidado infantil de Carolina del Norte
- Indicadores de cuidado de alta calidad (listas de control que se puede traer cuando visita a los locales de cuidado infantil, y consejos sobre cómo verificar las referencias del proveedor).
- Costo del cuidado y tipos de ayuda financiera
- Prácticas adecuadas para promover el desarrollo e interacciones positivas entre los maestros y los niños
- Detalles de las visitas del programa de la agencia estatal

**Todo lo que necesita para encontrar cuidado infantil para tu familia.**

## Tomar Una Decisión

### Empiece lo más pronto posible

Muchos programas inscriben a los niños por meses adelantados o pueden tener listas de espera muy largas.

**Llame a Child Care Referral Central**  
Hable con una especialista de referencias sobre las normas de calidad en los programas de cuidado infantil, y obtenga su lista personalizada de guarderías.

### Visite a los Programas

Mientras que uno está buscando cuidado, hay que visitar varios tipos de proveedores, como guarderías de centro y guarderías de casa, antes de tomar una decisión. Utilice nuestras listas de control como una guía.

### Verifique las Referencias

Hable con otros padres y madres que tienen niños inscritos en el programa que usted está considerando.

### Monitoree Historial

Investigue el historial de cumplimiento para cada programa que usted está considerando en el sitio web: [NCchildcare.NCDHHS.gov](http://NCchildcare.NCDHHS.gov)

### Manténgase Involucrado

Una vez que usted matricule a su hijo/hija en un programa, muéstrese como un padre involucrado. Preste servicio voluntario, visite a su hijo/hija en su clase de vez en cuando, y comuníquese regularmente con la maestra de su hijo/hija.



## CCSA's Child Care Referral Central "realmente marcó toda la diferencia" para la búsqueda de cuidado infantil de Michelle.

A principios de otoño, Michelle se convirtió en madre adoptiva por primera vez después de recibir una llamada un martes por la mañana: estaría criando a Jordan, un bebé de 6 días. "No estaba realmente preparada para buscar cuidado infantil. Soy madre soltera, por lo que fue un gran ajuste hacer eso, y tan pronto como él entró a la casa, tuvimos un reloj en marcha. Tuvimos ocho semanas en casa con él y luego necesitaba encontrar un lugar para el ir durante el día. Al ir a Child Care Services Association, realmente me permitió tener un lugar donde podría hacer todas mis preguntas."



1-855-327-5933

VISITE

1201 S Briggs Avenue, Suite 200,  
Durham, NC 27703

O

Use Nuestro Buscador En Línea De  
Cuidado Infantil GRATIS

[www.childcareservices.org/  
findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)



 [www.childcareservices.org/findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)

 [childcareservices](https://www.facebook.com/childcareservices)

 Nuestros servicios son gratis y están disponibles en inglés y español



a nine-county collaboration between



Durham, Orange,  
Wake



Alamance, Caswell, Person  
Franklin-Granville-Vance  
Partnerships for Children

Creando un cuidado infantil  
económico, accesible y de alta calidad  
para todos los niños pequeños

Los servicios son respaldados por fondos de Durham's Partnership for Children-una iniciativa de Smart Start, La División de Desarrollo Infantil y Educación Temprana de Carolina del Norte, el gobierno del condado de Durham, el pueblo de Cary, United Way en el Triángulo, y/o la Universidad de Carolina del Norte en Chapel Hill.

CCSA no recomienda ni respalda ninguno de estos programas de cuidado infantil y ofrece información a la comunidad sin importar la edad, género, raza, color, religión, origen nacional, orientación sexual, o discapacidad del proveedor de servicios o la persona que busca información.

# Localiza el mejor programa de Educación temprana.



Expertos en Educación temprana proveen:

- Consultas en persona
- Lista de Programas Personalizada
- Educación al Consumidor



Un Recurso Confiable por más de 40 Años!

Child Care Referral



toll-free

855-327-5933

Comience Su búsqueda GRATIS con Nostros!

Servicios disponibles en español

[www.childcareservices.org/findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)

[facebook.com/childcareservices](https://facebook.com/childcareservices)

[twitter.com/CCSAchildcare](https://twitter.com/CCSAchildcare)

A nine-county collaboration between



Durham, Orange, Wake

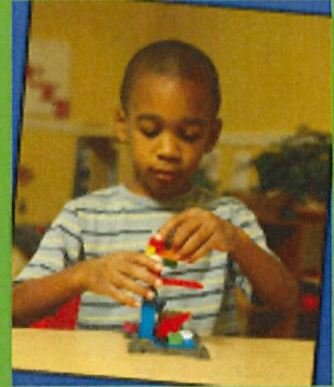


Smart Start

Alamance, Caswell, Person  
Franklin, Granville, Vance  
Partnership for Children

September 11, 2020

# Find the Right Early Education Program



Early Childhood Experts Provide:

- Personal Consultations
- Customized List of Programs
- Consumer Education & Tools



A Trusted Resource  
for over 40 Years!

Start Your FREE Search with US!

Servicios disponibles en español

**Child Care  
Referral**  
 **Central**  
toll-free  
**855-327-5933**

[www.childcareservices.org/findcare](http://www.childcareservices.org/findcare)

[facebook.com/childcareservices](https://facebook.com/childcareservices)

[twitter.com/CCSAchildcare](https://twitter.com/CCSAchildcare)

A nine-county collaboration between



Durham, Orange,  
Wake



Alamance, Caswell, Person  
Franklin-Granville-Vance  
September 11, 2020  
Partnerships for Children