

City Manager's Weekly Report

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INFORMATION:

Agency Grants Process – FY22 Applications Available; FY23 Audit Requirement Waiver

*Staff Resources: Mary Vigue, Budget & Management Services, 996-4273, mary.vigue@raleighnc.gov
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Applications for the annual external agency grant funding, which will be awarded to local nonprofits as part of the FY22 budget process, will be available on the City website November 25. Interested nonprofits should visit the website at www.raleighnc.gov and search “grant opportunities” to find eligibility requirements and links to additional information regarding the various grant categories.

In order to be eligible to apply for arts and community enhancement grants, attendance at a mandatory workshop is required. These workshops will be held virtually in November and December, respectively. A social media campaign will start the last week of October to spread the word about the annual grant opportunities. Application due dates for each grants category are as follows:

- Arts – Wednesday, January 6

- Community Enhancement – Friday, January 8
- Human Services – Wednesday, January 20

As staff begins to look ahead to the FY23 budget and agency grant process, there is a recognition that nonprofits are facing significant financial challenges as a result of the pandemic. In an effort to provide additional support, staff will recommend a waiver of the financial audit requirement for the FY23 arts, human services and other outside agency grant processes at the November 4, 2020 Council meeting. If the recommendation is approved, a one-year audit waiver will be in effect for nonprofits with year-end time periods of 12/31/20 and 6/30/21. Staff recognizes there is risk associated with the waiver as externally audited financial statements will not be required to be submitted. Staff will utilize previously submitted agency audit reports as well as reviewing grant application submissions in an effort to minimize the risk for the FY23 agency grant cycle.

(No attachment)

Wastewater Nitrogen History, Performance and Recommended Path Forward

Staff Resource: TJ Lynch, Raleigh Water, 996-2316, tj.lynch@raleighnc.gov

The Neuse River Resource Recovery Facility (NRRRF) is an advanced biological nitrogen removal facility that treats wastewater for all of Raleigh, Garner, Knightdale, Wendell, Rolesville service areas and about half of the wastewater generated in Wake Forest. The facility is currently permitted and constructed to treat 75 million gallons per day (MGD). The treatment process used at NRRRF was changed to a biological nutrient removal process in the mid 90's to address nitrogen loading to the Neuse Estuary to address the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirement from the State.

Nitrogen reaches the Neuse River from point sources, such as wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharges, and from non-point sources such as agriculture and stormwater run-off. The Neuse River Compliance Association (NRCA), of which Raleigh and most point source dischargers on the Neuse River are members, has achieved a 70% reduction in discharged total nitrogen, significantly exceeding the point source reduction goal. Unfortunately, the overall goal for the estuary has not been achieved because of non-point source nitrogen sources.

As regulators work to address the nitrogen loading to the Neuse, point sources are again likely to be required to carry most of the burden, which has potential to cost over \$100 million just for the allocation for the next 15 MGD expansion.

Staff has prepared a background document, included with the Weekly Report materials, to update Council on the history, current performance, and future strategy as it relates to the Neuse River Total Maximum Discharge Loads (TMDL), nitrogen allocation and nitrogen credits. The document also discusses transport factors and the Groundwater Corrective Action Plan associated with historical biosolids land application activities. Staff is available to follow up with Council Members to further discuss the issue upon request.

(Attachment)

Revised Guidance from the Centers for Disease Control – Public Transit

Staff Resource: David Eatman, Transportation-Transit, 996-4040, david.eatman@raleighnc.gov

Earlier this week the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated guidance on masks and face coverings while using public transit in a published notice titled [Wear Face Masks on Public Transportation Conveyances and at Transportation Hubs](#).

These CDC publications offer importance guidance for the GoRaleigh system; however, State law and executive orders take precedent over these CDC guidelines. Executive Order EO147 (EO147), Sec. II, Para. 6 makes face coverings mandatory on public transportation if social distancing of six (6) feet between persons cannot be maintained. There are exceptions to this requirement, and a person cannot be required to produce documentation as proof of a medical condition that qualifies for the medical exception. The City's [Proclamation to Require Face Coverings](#) also aligns with the State's Executive Order.

Pursuant to the Executive Order no one can be denied public transportation for not wearing a face covering, making enforcement of masks and face coverings challenging on GoRaleigh buses or while using GoRaleigh Access transportation. EO147 includes a "no denial of service" requirement, which states "Notwithstanding the foregoing, no customer will be removed from or denied entry to public transportation for failure to wear a Face Covering."

Staff has provided this information to the GoRaleigh and GoRaleigh Access operations teams and will continue to encourage all GoRaleigh customers to wear a mask or face covering to help maintain public health and safety. This update is provided to avoid potential confusion arising from the new CDC guidance.

(No attachment)

ACORNS (Addressing Crisis through Outreach, Referrals, Networking, and Service) Program Update

Staff Resource: Chief C.L. Deck-Brown, Police, 996-3155, cassandra.deck-brown@raleighnc.gov

During the August 18 City Council meeting the Raleigh Police Department (RPD) presented an overview of a new program which includes a team that will work with various other community stakeholders to assist in providing services related to homelessness and mental illness. This team will take an integrated and collaborative approach to Addressing Crisis through Outreach, Referrals, Networking, and Service (ACORNS).

As this service need became glaringly warranted at the onset of COVID-19, RPD researched and studied numerous examples of similar programs around the country and sought out best practices that would afford the RPD to seek innovative possibilities of standing in the gap. It was determined that the RPD would establish a team of eight (8) at its inception; then, evaluate and determine if there are additional needs in the future.

The ACORNS Team will consist of:

- 1 police sergeant
- 1 police detective
- 3 police officers
- 3 social workers

Since the presentation, the ACORNS development team has consistently been actively engaged in internal and external stakeholder meetings as part of our Program Development and Coalition Building Stage. The purpose of the meetings has been to seek the input of internal stakeholders and subject-matter experts, who due to

their current or past positions, have provided valuable input on the ACORNS program. Additionally, the external stakeholder meetings have comprised the collaborative membership body of the Wake Partnership to End Homelessness – to include directors, and practitioners alike. The input has focused on response strategies, outreach, training, and case management, crisis intervention techniques and related field services. The collective membership has been both welcoming, appreciative of the efforts of RPD and very supportive of this endeavor.

The past months have involved the development of job descriptions, and policy while assessing needs and resource allocation for this unit as well. Requests to convert the positions from sworn to non-sworn (3 social worker positions) was submitted this week. With most of those steps finalized, we anticipate posting to advertise for the positions late November or early December. Staff will continue to update Council as progress continues.

(No attachment)

Interim Alternative Implementation Approach (IAIA) to Falls Lake

*Staff Resource: Kenneth Waldroup, Raleigh Water, 996-3489, kenneth.waldroup@raleighnc.gov
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The Upper Neuse River Basin Association (UNRBA) was formed in 1996 to provide an ongoing forum for cooperation on water quality protection and water resource planning and management within the 770-square-mile watershed of Falls Lake. The City is a founding member of the UNRBA. In 2010, the focus of the UNRBA shifted to emphasize using the partnership with stakeholders to implement the Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy and Rules, while also developing new science to inform the re-adoption of those rules beginning in 2025 or beyond.

Since 2018, the UNRBA has been exploring an alternative option for achieving compliance with the Stage I Existing Development nutrient load reductions required by the current Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy and Rules. Under the current rule, it is unlikely that further reductions in loading from Existing Development will occur until the Stage 2 rules are adopted mid-decade or later. This alternative approach avoids the difficulty of valuing projects by “pounds of reduction” and it avoids inaction by promoting additional projects such as green stormwater infrastructure and land conservation/restoration. It has the additional value of including not only projects intended to reduce nutrient loading impacts from Existing Development, but it also allows credit for projects to promote the general improvement in water quality conditions in Falls Lake. Finally, it avoids the current program difficulties of accounting for pounds of nutrients reduced, by shifting to set financial investments by each participating local government that cumulatively lead to better water quality. This innovative program is considered interim because it would apply only during the period between the time this alternative approach would be initiated and when the Falls Lake Rules are readopted (again, expected in 2025 or later). A draft of the Interim Alternative Implementation Approach (IAIA) is included with the *Weekly Report* materials and provides additional program details. A City Council agenda item is scheduled for a future Council meeting.

(Attachment)

Council Member Follow Up Items

Follow Up from the October 20 City Council Meeting

Lake Preservation and Development Policy - Revisions (Council Member Cox)

Staff Resource: Wayne Miles, Engineering Services, 996-3964, wayne.miles@raleighnc.gov

During the meeting the Stormwater Advisory Commission presented a revised policy for the management of lakes within the Raleigh jurisdiction. Council requested that staff provide the lake inventory information that had been previously shared with the City Council.

Included with the *Weekly Report* materials is an excerpt from Issue 2019-42 (November 8, 2019) which contains the requested information.

(Attachment)

Dix Edge Area Study Community Leader Group (Council Member Cox)

Staff Resource: Sara Ellis, Planning and Development, 996-2234, sara.ellis@raleighnc.gov

During the meeting Council asked staff for more information regarding the number of recommended members of the Dix Edge Community Leader Group are residents of the study area. Of the 15-member group, six currently reside within the study area.

No applications were received from residents of the study area who represent a minority group, yet minority groups represent 53% of the study area population (35.9% African American and 12.6% Hispanic, 4.5% Asian) according to the US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2013-2017) for the census tracts in the Dix Edge Study Area. To ensure the demographic makeup of the group is reflective of the study area, and to include additional perspectives to complement resident perspectives, three African American representatives of community organizations were included in the Community Leader Group recommended member list. These include two representatives of churches in the study area and one business owner. In addition, three representatives were recommended from community service organizations and nonprofits that provide services to those at or below the poverty level (25.1% of residents in the Dix Edge Study area at or below the poverty level compared to 14% in the City of Raleigh). Community members who are at or below the poverty level may struggle to commit time to this project, but their views and needs may be reflected by those who provide them services.

(Attachments)

Nitrogen History, Current Status and Strategy Going Forward for the Neuse River Resource Recovery Facility

October 2020

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City of Raleigh

Raleigh Water

¹ Primary Author

Background

The Neuse River Resource Recovery Facility (NRRRF) is an advanced biological nitrogen removal facility that treats wastewater for all of Raleigh, Garner, Knightdale, Wendell, Rolesville service areas and about half of the wastewater generated in Wake Forest. The facility is currently permitted and constructed to treat 75 million gallons per day (MGD). The process used at the facility to treat the wastewater was changed to a biological nutrient removal process in the mid 90's at a cost of roughly \$20 million. The driver for the process change was the Total Maximum Discharge Load (TMDL), which was developed for the Neuse Estuary and scheduled to go into effect in January of 2003.

The TMDL for the Neuse Estuary was specifically developed to reduce nitrogen loading to the Neuse Estuary because of an increase in algal blooms, which often resulted in fish kills. Nitrogen is a nutrient thought to be the primary contributor to algal blooms. The goal of the TMDL was to reduce the nitrogen loading to the estuary by 30% from 1991 - 1995 levels. The TMDL became effective via the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the NRRRF in January of 2003. Raleigh was initially allotted a discharge allocation of 675,790 pounds per year of total nitrogen. Raleigh has been able to remove several small package wastewater treatment plants within the service area and assume their flow within the larger system, which has added 11,583 pounds per year to the NPDES permit for a total end of pipe discharge allocation of 687,373 pounds per year of total nitrogen.

Nitrogen reaches the Neuse River from point sources, such as wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharges, and from non-point sources such as agriculture and stormwater runoff. The Neuse River Compliance Association (NRCA), of which Raleigh and most point source dischargers on the Neuse River are members, has achieved a 70% reduction in discharged total nitrogen, significantly exceeding the point source reduction goal. Unfortunately, the overall goal for the estuary has not been achieved because of non-point source nitrogen sources.

Biosolids are a by-product of the wastewater treatment process. Raleigh applied Class B biosolids as fertilizer to the farm fields surrounding the NRRRF from the early 1980's until 2000. Class B biosolids is a designation given by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR, Part 503) based on the quality of the biosolids for constituents like pathogens, disease vectors and metals. When the Class B biosolids application program was first developed in the early 1980's, Raleigh worked with scientists from the State and NCSU to determine proper application rates. Unfortunately, in the late 90's and early 2000's, it was discovered that historical land application rates were

significantly higher than could be taken up by the crops, which resulted in nitrogen moving past the root zone and into the groundwater. As a result of the elevated nitrogen levels in the groundwater, the Raleigh self-imposed a moratorium on land application at the NRRRF site until the extent of the impact to groundwater could be investigated. After months of installing monitoring wells and sampling, a hydrogeological model was developed to determine how the groundwater moves across the site, and so the actual nitrogen loading could be better understood.

In parallel to this activity, Raleigh worked with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to determine how this issue would be addressed from a regulatory perspective. Ultimately, a Corrective Action Plan was developed and active remediation of the site was investigated as required for these situations. A cost estimate for the active remediation was developed which estimated the cost to be approximately \$500 million. After much negotiation with DEQ, Raleigh received a Notice of Violation and a civil penalty for the over-application of biosolids and the moratorium on land application was no longer voluntary. Both parties agreed that the City would do active remediation where the groundwater was modeled to be crossing the NRRRF compliance boundary onto other properties. Additionally, Raleigh received a variance from the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) to allow natural attenuation to occur for the groundwater from the NRRRF site that reaches the Neuse River. The variance was granted on the following conditions:

- the City debit from its NPDES permitted estuary allocation the amount of nitrogen (in pounds) reaching the river via groundwater (on-going)
- the City calibrate and run the hydrogeological model every 5 years to monitor the performance of the natural attenuation (presented to EMC every 5 years). This effort also determines the amount to be debited from the permitted allocation for the groundwater nitrogen (updated for each permit cycle – on-going)
- the City complete a buffer restoration project in eastern North Carolina called Butler's Branch (complete)
- the City install a water line and provide service to those whose drinking water wells were modeled to be potentially affected (complete)
- the City install and operate groundwater containment system to pump and treat high nitrates from a portion of the land application fields at NRRRF. (Operational)
- The City install and operate constructed wetlands systems on the NRRRF site. (Operational)

In summary, the Neuse Estuary TMDL and the groundwater debit issued by the State of NC are two totally separate issues. However, because of the groundwater debit from allocation required as a condition of the variance, the two issues have become intertwined. One positive

result that came from this was a recognition that Public Utilities (aka Raleigh Water) would need to improve the performance of the plant, the training of its employees and the management of biosolids, which has since occurred.

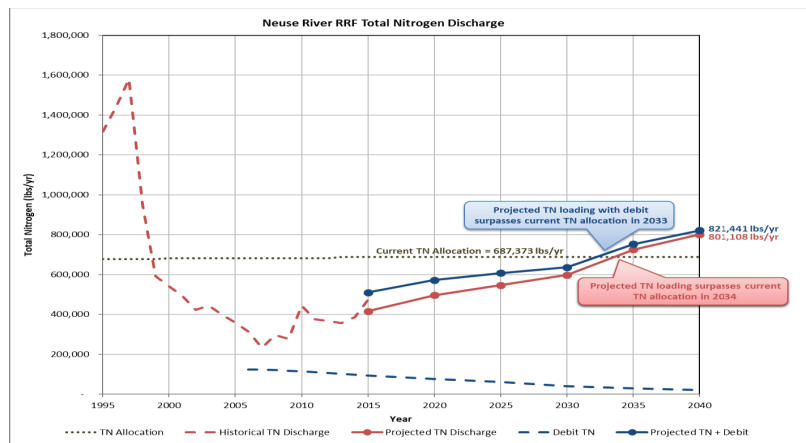
Current Status

Raleigh Water staff have worked diligently to improve in many different areas. A significant culture change was needed to make the numerous improvements needed at the NRRRF. The changes started with the implementation of an environmental management system (EMS) to be used at the plant. This effort included building business processes for operations, improving communication both internally and externally, change management, corrective and preventive actions, as well as setting goals, objectives, targets and associated action items on an annual basis. The EMS, now a verified ISO 14001 system, has been successful and ultimately expanded to the rest of Raleigh Water.

The NRRRF has also been in an almost constant state of construction since the biosolids application issues, as the plant needed significant improvements. The plant has been significantly improved by updating equipment and control systems. The improvements projects were followed by a plant expansion from 60 million gallons a day (MGD) to 75 MGD and included even more optimization via automation. The results of this work and the investment in staff have been impressive in that the treatment plant is performing at a very high level in terms of nitrogen removal performance. For 2019, the treatment plant averaged a total nitrogen concentration in its discharge of 1.78 mg/L. To put this number in perspective, the limit of technology for total nitrogen is considered to be 3.0 mg/L.

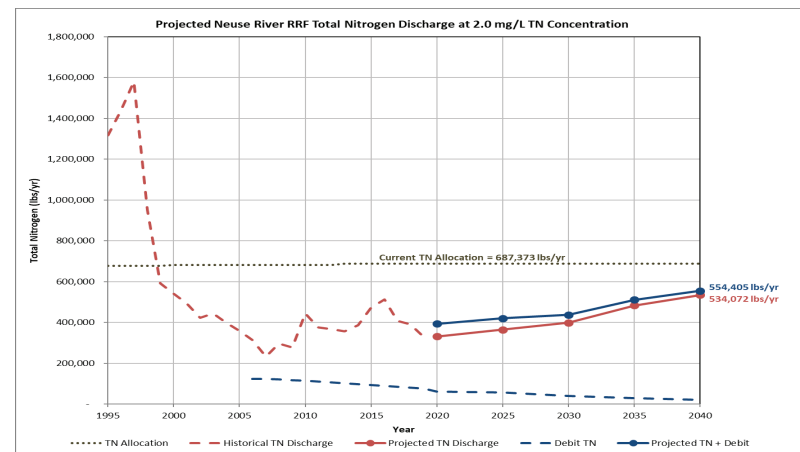
As for the groundwater variance, the 5-year and 10-year reports have been completed with the modeling data showing that natural attenuation is occurring but at a slower rate than originally anticipated. Fortunately, the improved processes in use at the plant gave enough confidence to the DEQ to allow the plant to resume land application activities on the most internal 400 acres of the site as a demonstration that biosolids management has improved, and land application of biosolids could be done at agronomic rates. The 10-year report confirmed that land application was being done properly with all fields showing loading to be within the agronomic rate of the crops.

However, the slower rate of natural attenuation is impacting the amount of available allocation for discharge, which is needed to accommodate continued growth. See graph below:



The graph above indicates the nitrogen allocation at the NRRRF will be exceeded in 2033 with the debit, and 2034 without the debit. The graph is based on a plant performance level of 3.5 mg/L nitrogen concentration for conservatism, as well as the state rule that new and expanding facilities base their nitrogen needs on that level of performance. This is well within Raleigh Water's planning window and has raised significant concern given the cost and availability of nitrogen to be purchased.

Fortunately, the Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Water Resources' (DEQ/DWR) interpretation of the rule allows for actual performance of the plant to be substituted for the 3.5 mg/L nitrogen concentration referenced in the rule. That significantly extends the time when the allocation would be exceeded as shown below:



The above graphs are based on increases in plant discharges from planned growth of the service area. Based on a discharge concentration of 2 mg/l, there is a significant difference in time before the allocation line is crossed, with adequate allocation to expand the NRRRF treatment capacity to beyond 90 MGD before there is a need to purchase additional allocation. However, due to the uncertainty of how the rules will be applied, and the limited amount of allocation in the Neuse Basin, additional allocation should be pursued when and if it becomes available.

It is important to remember that the cost to obtain the nitrogen allocation needed to expand the plant by 15 MGD will range from \$50M to \$125M, depending on the method used to obtain the nitrogen. This is the cost for just the nitrogen allocation and does not include any construction costs. Additional nitrogen capacity can be obtained in multiple ways: 1) sale between the point sources, and 2) off-set credits from stream buffer restoration projects, and/or purchases from the NC DEQ/DWR Mitigation Services program.

It is important to recognize the difference between nitrogen allocation and nitrogen off-set credits. Nitrogen allocation is the estuary nitrogen allocation assigned to all sources in the Neuse Basin, but only point sources like industries and wastewater treatment plants were specifically assigned allocations. Nitrogen off-set credits are the nitrogen credits earned for completing projects that prevent nitrogen from reaching the Neuse Estuary. These projects are managed by the DEQ/DWR's Mitigation Services. Nitrogen off-set credits were previously available for point source needs, but their restrictions made them unfeasible for point sources like wastewater treatment plants.

Recent rule changes have now made nitrogen off-set credits a more feasible alternative, but with some important restrictions. The first of those restrictions is that instead of only purchasing what is needed, point sources will have to purchase 1.5 times what is needed to account for the “uncertainty factor” imposed by the regulations. Also, the transport factor used for nitrogen allocation will not be applied to nitrogen off-set credits. The transport factor is a recognition of treatment that occurs within the river between the point of discharge and the estuary. The transport factors vary depending on which segment of the river the discharge is located.

Raleigh is in the 50% transport zone which means that roughly half the nitrogen discharged at the end of the pipe will ever reach the estuary. There are also 10%, 25% and 100% zones. The closer a discharge is the estuary, the higher the percentage of nitrogen that will reach the estuary. For example, because of the transport zones, if Raleigh purchased nitrogen from New Bern which is in the 100% zone, the estuary nitrogen would stay the same, but that nitrogen is twice as many pounds at the end of pipe in Raleigh.

Both the “uncertainty factor” and the “transport factors” are significant to the cost of using off-set credits. Since there is a limited amount of Nitrogen allocation available to purchase from other point sources in the lower Neuse Basin, nitrogen off-set credits will likely be needed to meet the City’s growth needs. If and when another point source is willing to sell nitrogen allocation, we recommend pursuing it, though it rarely becomes available.

Path Forward

Given the magnitude and complexity of this issue, it is important for the City of Raleigh to have a strategy for how it will navigate this issue into the future. The path forward includes a stepped approach but ultimately the plan includes garnering support internally, and with stakeholders before putting a plan in action that cleans up the allocation versus credits issue. We also believe it is prudent to benefit from the current interpretations of the rules within the regulatory agencies by applying for an NPDES permit to expand discharge capacity to either 90 MGD or 105 MGD.

1. Gain approval within the City to move forward (council support)
2. Gain support/understanding within NGO community
3. Seek support of DWR to conduct seepage study to more precisely determine the impacts of NRRRF groundwater impacts on the river, and provide better data to support reducing the debit (the debit has significant conservatism built in for modeling error)

4. Request the variance be removed as it is no longer required by rule. Move the groundwater debit to another document like Corrective Action Plan or request modification of the variance to allow the offset to be achieved using nonpoint source projects in lieu of estuary allocation.
5. Apply for NPDES permit expansion to 90 or 105 MGD but defer construction until needed.

DRAFT PROGRAM DOCUMENT:
STAGE I EXISTING DEVELOPMENT (ED)
INTERIM ALTERNATIVE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH (IAIA)

Submitted for Review and Approval to:
North Carolina Division of Water Resources (DWR) and the
North Carolina Environmental Management Commission (EMC)
Submitted as a Joint Compliance Approach Under the Stage 1 Existing
Development Rule and the Approved Model Program

Submitted by
The Upper Neuse River Basin Association (UNRBA)
on behalf of Members Participating in the IAIA Program



The Upper Neuse River Basin Association
P.O. Box 270
Butner, NC 27509

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Abbreviations

BMP	Best Management Practices
DWR	NCDEQ Division of Water Resources
EMC	Environmental Management Commission
ED	Existing Development
IAIA	Interim Alternative Implementation Approach
ILA	Interlocal Agreement
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NCDEQ	N.C. Department of Environmental Quality
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PFC	UNRBA Path Forward Committee
SCM	Stormwater Control Measure
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UNRBA	Upper Neuse River Basin Association

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Purpose

Preliminary work on this joint compliance approach to Stage I Existing Development (ED) requirements under the Falls Lake Rules was initiated by the Upper Neuse River Basin Association (UNRBA). A subset of UNRBA members may choose to participate in this IAIA Program. This Program Document was finalized by the IAIA participants for submittal to the Division of Water Resources (DWR) and the NC Environmental Management Commission (EMC) in response to the provision allowing joint compliance through an IAIA as described in the Model Program developed by DWR and approved by the EMC. The IAIA participants are seeking DWR and EMC approval of the program as described within this document. The document has been approved by the IAIA participants as reflected by the executed Interlocal Agreement in Appendix F.

The Program Document presents the framework for the IAIA, provides the provisions of investment by each participant and as a group, identifies qualifying project types, describes how additional practices/projects can be approved for use, outlines reporting procedures, and represents a general guidance document for use by the participants in the IAIA. This Document builds on previous conceptual documents and clarifies the specific provisions of the IAIA in practice. In addition to the IAIA participants, previous documents and reviews have been coordinated with DWR, other regulated sectors and public interest organizations.

The IAIA participants will serve as general coordinator of the program and, with information provided by the participating members, will provide to DWR and the EMC joint reporting of the status of overall IAIA progress and compliance with this provision of the Model Program. The IAIA does include an option for developing projects facilitated by the group, however, jurisdictions will likely develop projects individually, cooperate with existing agencies/organizations, and cooperate with other jurisdictions (two or more working together) to undertake and complete projects. Each participating jurisdiction will provide annual reporting to Program administrators summarizing the status of its individual portion of the joint compliance investment commitment. The Program administrators will use the individual reports to provide to DWR a summary of joint compliance under the IAIA. Participation in the IAIA and membership in the UNRBA is required for participation under this joint compliance approach. In addition to reporting overall program status, the Program administrators will provide support to its participating members in accordance with the provisions of this Program Document.

As noted in this Document, jurisdictions in the Falls watershed which fall under the provisions of Stage I ED and do not participate in the IAIA are required by the Model Program to comply through the submittal of individual Local Programs.

A template for interlocal governmental agreements for projects implemented by more than one jurisdiction is attached to this Document as Appendix D. A template for reporting is provided in Appendix E. The executed agreement designating the IAIA participants is attached as Appendix F.

Overview

Since 2018, the UNRBA has been exploring an alternative option for achieving compliance with Stage I ED nutrient load reductions required by the current Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy (the Rules). An important aspect of this alternative approach is to promote additional actions

directed at reducing nutrient loading impacts from ED and to promote general improvement in the eutrophication conditions in Falls Lake (Lake). This program is considered interim because it would apply only during the period between the time this alternative approach is initiated and when the Falls Lake Rules are readopted (expected in 2025 or later). However, it is anticipated that the experience gained during the use of this approach will help inform the development of ED nutrient management strategies for inclusion in the readopted rules.

This Stage I IAIA is based on voluntary participation of UNRBA members in the Program and will allow participating jurisdictions to achieve compliance with Stage I ED Rule requirements. Choosing not to participate in the Stage I IAIA results in a jurisdiction having to comply by developing a Stage I ED local program consistent with the Rules and the Model Program (see Appendix A). However, participating in the IAIA will allow a jurisdiction, in the interim period, to achieve full Stage I ED compliance.

Regulatory Background

In 2011, the NC Environmental Management Commission adopted the Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy ("the Rules"). The Rules include two stages of nutrient reductions that are the most stringent and costly nutrient reduction requirements ever passed in NC. The Rules acknowledged that there is considerable uncertainty associated with the requirements under Stage II, and the Rules allow for a re-examination if certain steps are followed. The UNRBA began planning for the re-examination of Stage II in 2011, and the re-examination is based on a significant monitoring and modeling effort. All of the steps required to undertake the re-examination have been completed or are underway, and approvals from DEQ have been secured at each step of the process. Monitoring started in August 2014 and was completed in October 2018. Modeling and other analyses to support the re-examination are underway.

The Rules define specific requirements for Stage I and Stage II for different sectors of the regulated community. The Stage I requirements have been met by major point sources (wastewater treatment systems owned and operated by local governments in the watershed) and agriculture. The Stage I ED requirements for local governments have not been set by DWR and the EMC. The original schedule included development of a Model Program for ED by DWR followed by EMC approval and submittal of Local Programs with implementation beginning at the time of submittal (required within six months of EMC Model Program approval) and with full compliance by 2021. The development of the Model Program was delayed allowing the UNRBA Nutrient Practices Project to be completed and for DWR to more fully develop its list of approved practices for use by local governments. Though implementation is still controlled by the Rule, the passage of Session Laws [2016-94](#) and [2018-5](#) (see excerpts related to Falls Lake in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively), modified the schedule for completion of Stage I ED and revised to the date at which the Falls Lake Rules would be re-adopted (after completion of the UNRBA re-examination and the Collaboratory's evaluation of the Lake). As noted, the Session Laws do not alter the rule requirements for implementation of Stage I, but implementation cannot formally proceed until the Model Program actions required by DWR and the EMC are completed. [Session Law 2018-5](#) states that the rules re-adoption process for the Falls Lake Strategy must be started by the EMC no later than December 31st, 2024. It also states that the due dates for reduction actions and goals originally set to be completed by December 31, 2020, and

the reduction actions and goals identified as Stage II in the Falls Lake Rules are delayed until readopted Falls Lake Rules become effective.

Some parts of the Rules associated with Stage I ED present challenges in both interpretation and implementation. The internal and external stakeholders that have contributed to discussions of an IAIA, including DWR, acknowledged an opportunity to use the joint-compliance language in the Rules to demonstrate compliance with Stage I ED. Also, it has been noted and demonstrated that the extent of reductions already accomplished through nutrient treatment improvements at the major wastewater treatment facilities (City of Durham, Town of Hillsborough, and SGWASA-South Granville Water and Sewer Authority), as well as other reductions from nonpoint sources such as impervious surface removal and repair of leaking sewer lines, have resulted in loading reductions well above and beyond estimates of the total requirements for Stage I ED. These facts provide an excellent opportunity to establish an alternate approach to Stage I ED that could be authorized under the Model Program. A review of the magnitude of the reductions already achieved by the referenced point sources demonstrates not only reductions beyond those required under the Falls Lake Point Source Rule, but also reductions beyond the total of the estimated reductions required by local governments to meet Stage I requirements for point sources and ED combined. Based on this general assessment of progress on load reduction, DWR determined that joint compliance under the rules would be an appropriate way to authorize an IAIA for compliance under the rule.

In 2018, the UNRBA began discussing a Stage I IAIA that would be used to legally comply with the Stage I ED requirements by taking supplemental reduction actions. The IAIA will also provide a pilot for a potential alternative approach when developing the revised nutrient management strategy through the re-examination. The Stage I IAIA allows jurisdictions to undertake actions in the interim period (before the re-examination is complete and a new strategy is adopted and in place) that provide short and long-term improvements in water quality in the watershed and the Lake. The Stage I IAIA uses an investment-based compliance system rather than a nutrient load reduction-based tracking system as currently prescribed by the Rules. Some UNRBA members began implementing projects toward reducing the impacts from ED well before the Falls Lake Rules were adopted and put in place. Based on jurisdiction-specific input, actions can be tracked back to 2006, the baseline year for the current Rules. This was well before load reduction targets were established. For simplicity and to expedite program implementation, the Stage I IAIA does not account for projects implemented since 2006, but instead focuses on projects implemented between the start of the IAIA and the adoption of a revised Stage II nutrient management strategy. However, while the Stage I IAIA will not track early implementation, jurisdictions that undertook early project development should receive full credit for those projects under the revised strategy proposed by the re-examination process. The UNRBA will specifically address this issue when making recommendation on the Reexamination of the Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy and will work with the EMC and DEQ to press for appropriate early implementation credit. The Rules state that “the Commission shall recognize reduction credit for early implementation of policies and practices implemented after January 1, 2007 and before timeframes required by this Rule, to reduce runoff and discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus per Session Law 2009-486.” **There is solid foundation in the Rules to support credit for early implementation and that credit should be allowed under the revised nutrient management strategy for the Lake.**

Objectives and Guiding Principals

The IAIA participants, with input from external stakeholders including DWR staff, representatives from agriculture, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have identified the following objectives and guiding principles that will govern the operational actions taken by the jurisdictional participants for the Stage I ED IAIA:

- Promote additional progress and commit to maintaining the designated uses and to improve water quality in the Lake through the following actions:
 - Implement projects in the watershed focused on water quality improvements now and in the future while the re-examination process continues toward completion
 - Use a simplified approach based on committed funding levels
- Reach agreement on an appropriate, fair and equitable funding level among participants for a Stage I IAIA, while estimating nutrient loading reductions expected from each project/program based on adopted credit practice information or best available information when available
- Determine nutrient reduction values, when appropriate reference materials are available, for each project or activity and track these values for future reference with the understanding that Stage I IAIA compliance is strictly based on financial investment
- Provide an interim approach that is fair to all participating jurisdictions and help lay the foundation for ongoing consideration of innovative management approaches
- Expand the list of available management practices to encourage a broad use of watershed improvement and protection actions including land conservation in high priority areas
- Demonstrate the participants' continued commitment to achieving a reasonable, fair, cost-effective, and equitable management strategy for the Lake
- Provide an opportunity to coordinate a joint compliance effort amongst the participating members
- Utilize existing water quality improvement programs as available (i.e., other agencies and organizations, see Administration section) to efficiently implement eligible projects and activities in order to promote timely project completion by
 - Minimizing administrative and process delays
 - Seeking projects that have lower development, installation, and maintenance costs
 - Allowing flexibility with program implementation (through simple allocation of funds, efficient project installation actions, and straightforward project completion metrics)
- Provide multiple, flexible and innovative options for funding projects and activities that include individual jurisdictions, partnerships, or, as needed, consolidation of funds by the participants

Stage I IAIA Participant Investment Commitments

Funding of Stage I IAIA eligible projects and activities (see next section) is based on minimum investment levels for each participating jurisdiction as determined cooperatively by the participating jurisdictions. The funding levels by participant for the IAIA are based on consideration of what represents a reasonable interim commitment and a willingness to pay.

To move the IAIA idea forward, Granville County identified \$100,000 per year as an investment level appropriate for their jurisdiction. The UNRBA discussed some alternative levels (higher and lower) but decided that the Granville County commitment level was a workable basis for assigning investment commitments. In following the guiding principle on fair and equitable basis for participation in the IAIA, the UNRBA members examined several commitment-allocation approaches. These approaches looked at several metrics related to what is a fair commitment and allocation basis. However, after considerable discussion, the UNRBA recommended and the participants agreed that the current UNRBA fee structure calculation method (excluding members without ED requirements) would be sufficient and acceptable for assigning the proportion of annual minimum investment level for the individual participants in the IAIA using the Granville County offer as the basis. This calculation methodology weights the distribution 50 percent on water withdrawal in the watershed, 40 percent on jurisdictional land area draining to the Lake, and 10 percent distributed equally among each member. Using the Granville County amount of \$100,000 as the basis, the resulting annual total funding level if all local governments in the UNRBA participate would be \$1.5 million per year. However, the total annual funding varies depending on how many members participate.

Table 1 shows how a \$1.5 million investment could be assigned to the IAIA participants if all current UNRBA member jurisdictions with an ED requirement participate. Funding commitments would allow roll over from year to year if a participant made a large upfront commitment or earmarked funds for a planned future Capital Improvement Project. It is important to note that this is a "commitment" to apply this level of jurisdictional financial resources toward appropriate IAIA projects (applied to single-year or multi-year projects, including funds earmarked for planned future Capital Improvement Projects). If a jurisdiction already has financial resources going toward IAIA eligible projects, these funds will "count" toward meeting the identified commitment level. The identified investment commitments also represent minimum levels. Allocation of financial resources beyond the minimum levels would be tracked as well and would be considered in developing the revised watershed management strategy to ensure that all actions to improve water quality are ultimately credited. The IAIA funding commitments will follow the established budgeting fiscal year (July 1 to the following June 30).

Table 1. Local Government Financial Commitment Levels for Members that Choose to Participate in the Stage I ED IAIA

Member	Annual Funding Level	Member	Annual Funding Level
Town of Butner	\$23,393	Town of Hillsborough	\$34,221
City of Creedmoor	\$16,926	Orange County	\$161,943
City of Durham	\$337,587	Person County	\$114,394
Durham County	\$133,300	City of Raleigh	\$466,081
Franklin County	\$19,058	Wake County	\$88,968
Granville County	\$100,453	Town of Wake Forest	\$13,692

Eligible Activities

The key guiding principle for inclusion of activities and projects in the Program is how a project benefits water quality and quantity in the watershed and the Lake. As described above, tracking compliance under the IAIA is based on investment in projects and activities considered eligible under the Program. The participants worked with DWR, NGOs, and representatives from other regulated entities to obtain input on the practices and actions considered eligible. All components of undertaking, completing, and maintaining eligible project or activity may be counted toward the investment level: planning site preparation, designing, installing, adopting, implementing, and maintaining a project or activity. The Administration section includes general reporting requirements for demonstrating a project's impact on water quality in the watershed and the Lake.

Cost effectiveness in terms of water quality improvement will be a factor in making selection of projects and activities by each participating member. However, opportunity and other factors will be considered as well. The participating jurisdiction is responsible for verifying that each project meets the guidelines provided in this Program Document as well as other applicable rules or laws governing maintenance, sediment and erosion control, buffers, etc. Expenses associated with site screening and selection, planning, land acquisition, design, permitting, demolition and removal (e.g., impervious surfaces); construction, operation, and maintenance for the following types of projects are eligible to be counted against the commitment amount. Project funding level in excess of the commitment amount can be carried forward to the next or future years of this interim program (and certainly will be identified for credit in the future revised strategy).

The following list identifies the activities/projects eligible for use under the IAIA:

- All State-approved practices with established nutrient credits including stormwater control measures (SCMs) including retrofits
- Green infrastructure and other best management practices (BMPs) that include water quality and quantity improvements
- Stream and riparian buffer restoration and enhancement
- Programmatic measures beyond baseline program activities (i.e., levels in 2006) for years after the start of the IAIA program
 - Fertilizer application education of businesses and homeowners
 - Onsite wastewater treatment system inspection programs, maintenance tracking, repair, replacement, and pump-out programs, education of owners regarding proper maintenance, and training of professionals who inspect and repair onsite systems
 - Pet waste pickup education, waste management stations, and enforcement
- Infrastructure improvements including
 - Repair and replacement of leaky infrastructure
 - Reduction of sanitary sewer overflows
 - Extension of sewer lines to areas using onsite systems (targeting areas with known failure issues) or package plants
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- Land conservation in high priority areas (as determined through an appropriate evaluation resource, i.e., land conservation programs that identify water quality aspects of available preservation sites)
- Floodplain restoration and reconnection

- Greenways and parks with water quality and quantity benefits (as documented through the development plans)
- Projects and activities that focus on flooding that have an associated water quality benefit
- Operation and maintenance costs associated with preserving long-term functionality of practices implemented under the IAIA

With the exception of projects implemented to comply with new development offsets (i.e., those required to meet the New Development Rule in the Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy), projects and activities implemented by individual members to address other state and federal water quality regulations are not excluded from eligibility under the IAIA (i.e., Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits/Phase I or II communities, addressing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) on streams, etc.). Project-by-project eligibility will be established based on the applicability of the effort relative to the guidelines in this Program Document and in consideration of the funding source. Over-treatment credits associated with new development projects would be eligible under the IAIA.

Additional activities/projects beyond those listed above are allowed under the IAIA pending approval by DEQ/DWR. It is the participants' understanding that the assessment of additional activities/projects by DEQ/DWR will be based on the general principles and provisions contained in this Program Document which are aimed at meeting the general criteria of water quality improvement or protection in the watershed and the Lake. The Program administrator will assist the jurisdiction in seeing that timely action on the request is provided. Additional approaches can be approved for the IAIA without having a specific nutrient credit associated with the practice. Any additional project, practice, or program undertaken must demonstrate that its application has a positive connection to improving or protecting water quality or managing water quantity in the watershed or catchment where it is being implemented. Additional activities/projects for which a local government seeks approval must meet the general criteria identified under the approved projects/practices section of this document. Approval of eligibility will be coordinated through DWR and documentation of DWR's approval must be secured before using the additional practice. The member(s) proposing an addition to the list of eligible practices, or an individual project or activity, will coordinate directly with DWR for approval. Member(s) seeking concurrence for an additional practice should inform the IAIA participants on the status so the other members can be notified and, following agency approval, the IAIA Program Document can be updated and other members notified. Additional activity/project types that have general applicability in the watershed will be available to other participating jurisdictions.

Operation and Maintenance of Projects Implemented Under IAIA

IAIA participants should anticipate and plan for the operation and maintenance of projects that require these activities to ensure long-term functionality. For projects implemented by an individual participant, operation and maintenance costs in future years can be counted toward the jurisdiction's individual investment level under the program.

For projects that are implemented jointly (through the cooperation of two or more members), long-term operation and maintenance should be considered in the allocation of investment credits for the project. One option is for the managing jurisdiction (likely where the project is implemented) to

accept investments from other "cooperating" jurisdictions for upfront planning, design, and construction costs. Funds invested each year until the project is fully constructed would be assigned by amount to each contributor based on their annual investment. Under this option, the managing jurisdiction would assume responsibility and take full credit for long-term operation and maintenance. Another option is for the cooperating jurisdictions to contribute to long-term operation and maintenance and to account for those contributions in future years as IAIA investments. If long-term contributions from the cooperating jurisdictions are expected, project-specific agreements will need to be developed between the participating jurisdictions. Given the short duration of the IAIA Program, the first option may be the simplest to manage.

Provisions for ownership of the practice installation sites or easements should also be addressed when joint projects are implemented. Generally, ownership or the easement would be held by the jurisdiction where the project is located. For cases where the easement will be held by another jurisdiction or a non-member (like a land trust), these provisions will need to be specified in the project-specific agreements.

Administration

The UNRBA and its members provided support and development for building the concept of the IAIA. Once the program became defined, the jurisdictions committing to the program developed an agreement to designate and guide participation which will identify a Program administrator and include the provisions for administration in the overall ILA. If administration is provided through the UNRBA, any modification needed to the Association's Bylaws will be acted on prior to submittal of the IAIA Program to the EMC and a copy of the modified Bylaws included as an Appendix G. A primary role of the administrator related to the Stage I IAIA is to assist the members in the establishment of a workable framework and program. Additional roles of the administrator are to compile progress reports from IAIA participants, summarize progress from the membership related to joint compliance, assist participants in clarifying guidance in this document, coordinate participant meetings, provide support in documenting the results of meetings, actions taken and keeping records of those sessions, coordinating any needed modification of the participant ILA or program-related modifications to the Bylaws, assisting with issues that may develop relative to reporting to DWR, and, as needed, providing support for the use of any funds that are collected for joint projects. The administrator with input and authorization from other participants may also assist jurisdictions in developing methods and processes for prioritizing projects and activities that focus on water quality improvement. The Stage I IAIA does not require that the group receive and manage funds from members investing in their own projects, or on projects undertaken with other IAIA participants or other organizations. If the group collects undesignated, pooled funds to meet investment commitments, the administrator will facilitate discussions and assist in identifying appropriate projects for use of the pooled funds. It is the responsibility of the participating jurisdictions to account for and report its individual and joint projects/actions, provide the investment levels made under the IAIA, and maintain project files for future reference. Project plans and specific information related to design, installation, operation, and maintenance do not have to be submitted to DEQ but will be kept on file by the jurisdiction in accordance with its file retention practices.

The IAIA allows four options to demonstrate and manage local government participation in the Stage I IAIA. Every effort will be made to provide flexibility in the application of each option. Investment

amounts on an annual basis by project/action will be reported to DEQ with copies provided to the Program administrator for tracking and summary purposes. The administrator will provide annual reports to DEQ on total investments or commitments during the previous fiscal year.

Investments may be “cash” or in-kind (e.g., self-funded projects, donation of technical-service hours, or use of equipment). Individual members will provide annual reports to DEQ that identify the project generally and the investment amount (for multi-year activities/projects, the participating member will show a total investment and note the projected investment for the coming years). On the basis of these reports, the Program administrator will provide a summary report to DWR and the membership on total participation and total investment.

An individual IAIA participant is not limited to one of the four available options, but rather may allocate resources using one or more of the funding options:

- Self-funded – An individual participant may use funds for eligible projects and activities within and managed by their own jurisdiction.
- Interlocal agreement – Individual participants may enter into interlocal agreements in which eligible projects and activities are jointly funded by two or more jurisdictions.
- Funding existing local organizations - Individual participants may contribute funds towards eligible projects or activities to other local organizations including local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, County Health Departments, School Districts, watershed improvement associations, land conservation groups, and UNRBA members that do not have ED requirements that may implement projects to improve water quality. The receiving local organization is responsible for prioritizing and selecting from the list of eligible projects and activities under their established procedures for setting priority. Use of funds by other local organizations is limited to projects and activities associated with water quality and watershed improvement benefits. A separate agreement may be required to specify use of funds through other local organizations.
- Contribution to a pool of program funds – individual participants may contribute to a joint funding pool to fund eligible projects and activities. The participating jurisdictions contributing to the pool may expend these funds through existing local organizations (see examples listed in bullet above), a mitigation bank, contractor, etc. The Program administrator will coordinate with the contributing members to identify projects with other participating jurisdictions. Priority will be placed on identifying joint projects with Program participants to use these pooled funds. Contributors to the pooled funds would have to approve the use of these funds for a joint project. Any joint project identified for the use of these funds would follow the provisions for this type of project outlined in this document. The interlocal agreement will address use of pooled funds. The contributing jurisdictions would select projects and activities to fund through a joint selection process for use of the pool of funds.

Minimum investment amounts would be allocated and used under the four general funding options that Stage I ED IAIA participants may use to satisfy their minimum investment commitment.

Regardless of the type of funding arrangement used to demonstrate participation under the Stage I IAIA, each local government participating in the program will need to report, in accordance with this Program Document, the following types of information depending on the funding option utilized (i.e., as information is available):

- Funding option and partners
- Primary organization responsible for management and distribution of funds
- Types and locations of projects and activities planned and linkage to addressing water quality in the watershed and the Lake
- Status of projects and activities (e.g., permitting, construction)
- Funds allocated (cash and in-kind)
- Estimated nitrogen and phosphorus reductions associated with projects and activities if quantifiable, or other tracking metric, based on the information available for the action/project, for activities without State-approved nutrient credits (e.g., acres conserved, linear feet of pipe repaired)
- Anticipated timeline for completion

Duration

(This is a tentative description ahead of DWR/EMC finalizing the Model Program and jurisdictions being ready to undertake the program)

Duration of this IAIA will depend on the approval of the Model Program by the EMC. The Stage I IAIA may be able to begin in fiscal year 2022 budgeting cycle (July 2021 to June 2022) and continue until a revised nutrient management strategy is approved and implemented. However, the actual implementation date will depend on the administrative procedures required to establish the IAIA Program under the revised Falls Lake Existing Development Model Program to be developed by DWR. It is recommended that IAIA participants develop a local plan for implementation under this Program starting at least six months prior to the Program start date to ensure there is no lag in implementation.

UNRBA members can become IAIA participants by entering into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) and/or under any needed modifications to the UNRBA Bylaws for the duration of the program). The annual dues will be set by the IAIA participants and membership will continue unless a member uses the provisions of the agreement to withdraw. Members that cease participation prior to the

implementation of the revised Falls Lake strategy will be required to comply with the requirements for individual jurisdictions under the original Falls Lake Rules including negotiation of Stage I ED nutrient load reduction requirements, development of a Local Program, and identification and tracking of nutrient reductions through the implementation of State-approved practices for nutrient reduction. The ED Model Program describes this process and requirements.

The total duration of the IAIA Program depends on the timeline for the adoption and implementation of the revised nutrient management strategy/readoption of the Falls Lake Rules. The adoption of the revised nutrient management strategy must be achieved in accordance with [Session Law 2018-5](#) which specifies that the EMC must begin rule re-adoption no later than December 31, 2024 (see excerpt from [Session Law 2018-5](#) provided in Appendix C).

It is essential to the viability of the IAIA that previous and ongoing nutrient reduction activities and projects, including those implemented prior to and under a Stage I IAIA, are credited as actions/investments/reductions specified in whatever newly developed management strategy is finally adopted (as developed through the re-examination of Stage II). As noted previously in this document, the UNRBA and its members will work to make sure that projects and activities implemented during the IAIA period will be included for credit in the readopted Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy.

Participation is based on agreement to make an initial 5-year investment commitment, specified by jurisdiction, for projects determined to be eligible for credit in reduction of existing development loading as described in the IAIA Program Document.

- A five-year timeframe for commitment is established to minimize overall administrative burden for initiation of the program
- Commitments are assigned annually based on the UNRBA's dues formula utilizing a \$100,000 per year commitment from Granville County for the initial IAIA commitment. IAIA participants may revise the annual commitment by majority vote without dissent of the participating members.
- Total program commitment is the sum of each participating jurisdiction's commitment. Jurisdictions are responsible for their assigned annual commitment, and if financial resources are made in excess of the annual commitment, the excess will be credited against the jurisdiction's entire five-year commitment.
- Each jurisdiction can choose from several options to expend funds (e.g., individual projects, joint projects, funding eligible projects through organizations like local soil and water districts, school systems and county health departments)
- Jurisdictions can change which funding options they utilize from year to year.
- Investment-based credits generated from multi-jurisdictions projects shall be credited to the jurisdictions based on contribution levels and accounting for long-term operation and maintenance costs, unless the project contract provides otherwise for allocation of credits.
- Each jurisdiction has the option to withdraw at the end of any fiscal year included in the five-year commitment period

Compliance Determination

As stated clearly within the Model Program and in this Program Document, Stage I IAIA compliance, and thus compliance with the Stage I ED Rule, is determined based on the IAIA participants meeting and reporting on the annual investment level determined by the participating members provided in this Program Document.

The IAIA is a group or joint compliance effort, but compliance under this program to meet Stage I Existing Development (Stage I ED) should be assessed individually for each participating jurisdiction. This Program Document was developed with this understanding and with the following basic provisions of compliance:

- Each jurisdiction must document and track investments and eligibility of expenditures
- Point source credits belong to the jurisdiction that owns the utility that created them, unless the credits are sold or leased to another jurisdiction by the generating jurisdiction.
- A jurisdiction's adherence to the provisions of the IAIA represents compliance with the Stage I ED Rule.

If a participant drops out during a year,

- Reentry to the program is not allowed.
- The jurisdiction must notify the other participating jurisdictions and DWR before the end of the current fiscal year
- The withdrawing jurisdiction must contact DEQ-DWR to notify the Department-Division of its decision to withdraw from the IAIA
- The jurisdiction must complete its full commitment through the fiscal year of its withdrawal with no implementation lag under the individual local program
- The withdrawing jurisdiction will be required to develop, under the Model Program and direction of DWR, a local program for individual compliance under the Rule and submit it for approval by DWR and the Environmental Management Commission.
 - The group as a whole is not out of compliance if a member drops out.
 - The ongoing participation in joint projects that are multi-year agreements may have to continue with their participation, subject to the agreement reached for the joint project, even if the participant withdraws from the IAIA.
- The total investment level will change in the following fiscal year by the amount of the commitment assigned to the leaving jurisdiction being removed from the total and the initial commitment level of the remaining participants will not change in future years remaining on the current commitment due to a participant's withdrawal.
- The IAIA agreement, or project-specific contract, will address the implications of a participant withdrawing and how that may impact any particular project commitment that was directed to be completed in future years
- When a project is located in a jurisdiction that withdraws from the IAIA, the contract with other jurisdictions will establish how the jurisdictions will assign the credits from the project in future years, or have redress for loss of the credits from the project in future years.

The location of projects implemented under the IAIA (i.e., upper or lower watershed as specified in the Falls Lake Rules) does not apply to Stage I Existing Development and therefore does not apply to the IAIA Program. In other words, projects can be implemented anywhere in the watershed through

this program. Additionally, the provisions of 15A NCAC 02B .0703 Nutrient Offset Credit Trading do not apply to ED and therefore do not apply to the IAIA.

Demonstration of compliance with Sub-Items (4)(a) or (b) of Rule .0278 can be accomplished with a brief description of relevant programs or activities being implemented (e.g., heightened permitting or land use requirements, education programs, recurring program expenditures) by the applicable jurisdictions and are considered eligible practices under the IAIA. This information will be provided by the participant in their annual report provided to DWR.

IAIA participants should ensure that all local, state, and federal requirements under their jurisdictional control are met. These include but are not limited to water supply watershed protection, buffer rules, MS4 permits, and sediment and erosion control requirements. In determining whether to be the host jurisdiction (where the project would be located) for an IAIA SCM project, the host jurisdiction should be alert to the requirements of other permit programs and determine, in consultation with the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, if the SCM will become a part of their MS4 inventory of local government owned facilities.

Implementation Considerations and Ongoing IAIA Program Evaluation Components

The participants in this program developed this IAIA Program with input from the UNRBA PFC and the UNRBA Board as well as input from external stakeholders, including staff from DWR and representatives from agriculture and NGOs. These discussions identified several program components to guide implementation of the IAIA. The feedback provided in these discussions have acknowledged and supported the overall goals of the IAIA and the use of the IAIA as a pilot for a future revised strategy developed through the reexamination process. Given the goals of the program, the collaborative participation of the internal and external stakeholders, and the opportunity to accumulate experience and lessons learned for consideration ahead of completing the re-examination and developing an updated strategy, many of the program components are designed to promote flexible implementation.

One of the funding options under the IAIA involves cooperation with entities that are outside of the membership of the IAIA Program. If investments are used to contribute to a local organization such as a soil and water conservation district, it is the responsibility of the IAIA participant and the local organization to ensure that written agreements are in place that describe how the funds may be used (e.g., for specific projects and activities that result in improvements to water quality. If funding is related to agricultural projects, then issues regarding credit sharing must be negotiated with the farmer/landowner in coordination with the Falls Lake Watershed Oversight Committee and included in the written agreement with the local organization. However, it is anticipated that most investments made through the IAIA will go toward projects related to ED, stream restoration, etc. that will not directly relate to agriculture.

Each of the discussions on the program components has noted that actual implementation of the IAIA will provide operational experience. The IAIA participants and external stakeholders will meet periodically to discuss progress and evaluate how the program is working. The IAIA program allows flexibility so the general components of the IAIA can be revised during implementation as needed (for

example, the initial Program does not constrain the amount of investment in a particular type of activity). The IAIA implementation experience may help guide the development of the revised Lake strategy.

Templates for Interlocal Agreements (ILA)

Participation in the IAIA Program is confirmed by an agreement between participating jurisdictions (Appendix F). This agreement provides approval of this Program Document and confirms participation in the Program. The agreement also lays a foundation for the efficient operation of the program. The IAIA participants have also developed a draft template (Appendix D.1) that local governments can use or modify to support funding projects through joint partnership with other local government programs or those requiring project-specific provisions. **Internal note: the agreement/administrative approach is under development.**

Templates for Contracts with Non-Member Organizations

Contracts are required for formal agreements between local governments and other types of organizations. Appendix D.2 will include a template contract for these types of projects. **Internal note: the agreement/administrative approach is under development.**

Template for Reporting

To ensure consistent levels of reporting and to streamline development of summary reports by the UNRBA, a reporting template is provided (Appendix E). **Internal note: the reporting template will be developed in consultation with DWR and is under development.**

Authorization and Commitment to Participate by Individual Local Governments

Appendix F includes the executed agreement for the IAIA participants choosing to participate in the Program. Revisions to the UNRBA's Bylaws are noted in Appendix G.

Appendix A. Falls Lake Model Program

Insert when finalized by DWR.

Appendix B. Session Law 2016-94, Section 14.13

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2015

SESSION LAW 2016-94 HOUSE BILL 1030

SECTION 14.13

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

SECTION 14.13.(a) The General Assembly finds all of the following:

- (1) It is necessary for the State to have a comprehensive management strategy to protect and improve water quality.
- (2) Over the last 20 years, comprehensive watershed nutrient management strategies and buffer rules have been implemented in several river basins and watersheds in North Carolina where surface water quality has been impaired by excess nutrients.
- (3) It is in the interest of the State to review the costs and benefits of existing nutrient management strategies and determine whether those nutrient management strategies should be modified in order to maintain and improve water quality in nutrient sensitive waters.
- (4) The State should revise nutrient strategies to maintain proven measures already shown to be effective; incorporate new technological and management innovations; recognize investments in water quality already implemented by stakeholders; and share costs on an equitable basis.

SECTION 14.13.(b) Subsections (a) and (c) of Section 14.5 of S.L. 2015-241 are repealed and the Department shall terminate the demonstration project authorized by that section. Any funds allocated under subsection (a) of Section 14.5 of S.L. 2015-241 that are unspent and unencumbered on the effective date of this act shall revert to the Clean Water Management Trust Fund.

SECTION 14.13.(c) Of the funds appropriated to the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for each of the fiscal years from 2016-2017 through 2021-2022 is allocated to the Chief Sustainability Officer at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to designate an entity to oversee a continuing study and analysis of nutrient management strategies (including in situ strategies) and compilation of existing water quality data specifically in the context of Jordan Lake and Falls Lake. As part of this study, the entity shall (i) review data collected by the Department of Environmental Quality and by other stakeholders from water sampling in areas subject to the Falls Lake or Jordan Lake

Water Supply Nutrient Strategies and compare trends in water quality to the implementation of the various elements of each of the Strategies and (ii) examine the costs and benefits of basinwide nutrient strategies in other states and the impact (or lack of impact) those strategies have had on water quality. The entity shall report to the Environmental Review Commission, the Environmental Management Commission, and the Department of Environmental Quality as set forth below:

- (1) With respect to Jordan Lake, the final results of its study and recommendations for further action (including any statutory or regulatory changes necessary to implement the recommendations) no later than December 31, 2018, with interim updates no later than December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2017.
- (2) With respect to Falls Lake, the final results of its study and recommendations for further action (including any statutory or regulatory changes necessary to implement the recommendations) no later than December 31, 2021, with interim updates no later than December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2020.

No indirect or facilities and administrative costs shall be charged by the University against the funds allocated by this section. The Department of Environmental Quality shall provide all necessary data and staff assistance as requested by the entity for the duration of the study required by this subsection. The Department shall also designate from existing positions an employee to serve as liaison between the Department and the entity to facilitate communication and handle data requests for the duration of the project.

SECTION 14.13.(d) As part of the periodic review and readoption of rules required by G.S. 150B-21.3A, the Environmental Management Commission shall, based on the study required by subsection (c) of this section and any monitoring or modeling study conducted pursuant to existing regulations as defined in this section, review the following Nutrient Strategies:

- (1) The Falls Water Supply Nutrient Strategy, 15A NCAC 2B .0275 through .0282 and .0315.
- (2) The Jordan Lake Water Supply Nutrient Strategy, 15A NCAC 2B .0263 through .0273 and .0311.
- (3) Any changes to these regulations imposed by acts of the General Assembly.

The schedule set forth in this subsection shall modify the review and readoption schedule set by the Rules Review Commission under G.S. 150B-21.3A to the extent the schedules conflict. No later than December 31, 2016, the Department of Environmental Quality shall report to the Environmental Review Commission a list of any other rules and any acts of the General Assembly changing the rules identified in this subsection, and the Environmental Management Commission's review shall include the rules identified in this section and in that report. As part of its rule review process,

the Environmental Management Commission shall (i) hold public hearings in the upstream and downstream portions of the Falls Lake and Jordan Lake river basins and subbasins and (ii) no later than December 31, 2016, convene a stakeholder working group that represents all classes of users and all geographic parts of the impacted river basins and subbasins and that will provide input to the Environmental Management Commission regarding the revision to the Nutrient Strategies. The Environmental Management Commission shall issue recommendations for revisions of the Nutrient Strategies based on its review and begin rule readoption required by G.S. 150B-21.3A no later than March 15, 2019. For purposes of the G.S. 150B-21.3A readoption process, the Nutrient Strategies shall be considered "necessary with substantive public interest."

SECTION 14.13.(e) The Department of Environmental Quality shall study alternative technologies for in situ approaches to nutrient management in Falls Lake and Jordan Lake. In its study, the Department shall consider in situ treatments, including algaecide and phosphorus-locking technologies, that have been certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for use in drinking water sources. Of the funds appropriated in this act to the Department of Environmental Quality, the sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars (\$1,300,000) for the 2016-2017 fiscal year may be used to implement a trial of these technologies. If the Department decides to implement a trial, it shall enter into a contract for the trial by December 31, 2016. Any contract entered into under this subsection shall not be subject to Article 3 or Article 8 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. The study shall determine whether these treatments would provide improvements in water quality and whether the improvements would be more cost-effective than more conventional nutrient mitigation strategies. The Department shall submit an interim report no later than March 1, 2017, and a final report no later than March 1, 2018, to the Environmental Review Commission, the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division. If the Department finds these strategies to be effective, it shall incorporate them into the Nutrient Strategies readoption required by subsection (d) of this section. Funds allocated by this subsection shall remain available until the conclusion of the study, and any funds unused at that time shall revert to the General Fund.

SECTION 14.13.(f) Impervious surface added in a city or county within the Jordan Lake watershed after July 26, 2013, and prior to December 31, 2020, shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law or associated regulations adopted by the Environmental Management Commission, not be counted as built-upon area for purposes of a city's or county's calculation of nutrient loading targets under a Development Stormwater Rule. Pursuant to G.S. 153A-145.6 and G.S. 160A-205.1, cities and counties shall not enforce Development Stormwater Rules through any ordinance, code, standard, committed element, condition, or contractual obligation imposed by, agreed upon, or accepted by a county or city. For purposes of this subdivision, "Development Stormwater Rule" shall mean 15A NCAC 2B .0265

(Stormwater Management for New Development) and 15A NCAC 2B .0266 (Stormwater Management for Existing Development), or equivalent or more stringent ordinance, code, standard, or committed element related to nutrient-loading targets in the Jordan Lake watershed.

SECTION 14.13.(g) The Department of Environmental Quality shall study the following issues related to nutrient impact fees and other water quality impact mitigation programs in Jordan Lake and Falls Lake:

- (1) The impact, costs, and benefits of setting nutrient offset fees on a subbasin- or area-specific basis, together with an estimate of the subbasin-specific nutrient offset fees for each subbasin in the Jordan Lake and Falls Lake watersheds or area draining to a particular arm of Jordan Lake or Falls Lake.
- (2) Watersheds and river basins or subbasins where private providers of mitigation services are adequately serving existing and projected demand over the next five years, and whether (i) the continuing provision of mitigation services by the State in those areas is necessary and (ii) statutory authority to provide mitigation services in those areas should be totally or partially repealed.

The Department shall report no later than December 1, 2016, to the Environmental Review Commission, the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division regarding the results and recommendations from its study and any suggested legislation necessary to implement the recommendations.

SECTION 14.13.(h) The rules described below shall not take effect and are subject to the review and readoption required by subsection (d) of this section:

- (1) With respect to the Jordan Lake rules, as defined by subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection (d) of this section, any rules with effective dates between the effective date of this act and October 15, 2019.
- (2) With respect to the Falls Lake rules, as defined by subdivisions (1) and (3) of subsection (d) of this section, any rules with effective dates between the effective date of this act and October 15, 2022.

SECTION 14.13.(i) Stormwater treatment practices that have been approved by the Chesapeake Bay Commission for TMDL compliance in the Chesapeake Bay watershed shall be allowed for TMDL compliance in the Jordan Lake and Falls Lake watersheds at the same pollutant removal efficiency value established for each such practice for the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Department shall report no later than December 1, 2016, to the Environmental Review Commission, the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division on the need and desirability of establishing State-specific pollutant removal efficiency values for the stormwater treatment practices allowed by this subsection. If the Department decides to establish

State-specific values, it shall incorporate those values into the Nutrient Strategies readoption required by subsection (d) of this section.

SECTION 14.13.(j) Subsection (b) of this section becomes effective on the earlier of July 1, 2016, or the date of termination of a contract related to in situ water quality remediation strategies that was previously extended pursuant to Section 14.5 of S.L. 2015-241.

Appendix C. Session Law 2018-5, Section 13.8

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

SESSION LAW 2018-5 SENATE BILL 99

SECTION 13.8

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REVISIONS

SECTION 13.8.(a) Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Section 14.13(c) of S.L. 2016-94 read as rewritten:

- "(1) With respect to Jordan Lake, the final results of its study and recommendations for further action (including any statutory or regulatory changes necessary to implement the recommendations) no later than December 31, ~~2018, 2019~~, with interim updates no later than December 31, 2016, ~~and~~ December 31, ~~2017, 2017~~, and December 31, 2018.
- (2) With respect to Falls Lake, the final results of its study and recommendations for further action (including any statutory or regulatory changes necessary to implement the recommendations) no later than December 31, ~~2021, 2023~~, with interim updates no later than December 31, 2019, and December 31, ~~2020, 2021~~."

SECTION 13.8.(b) Section 14.13(d) of S.L. 2016-94 reads as rewritten:
"**SECTION 14.13.(d)** As part of the periodic review and re adoption of rules required by G.S. 150B-21.3A, the Environmental Management Commission shall, based on the study required by subsection (c) of this section and any monitoring or modeling study conducted pursuant to existing regulations as defined in this section, review the following Nutrient Strategies:

- (1) The Falls Water Supply Nutrient Strategy, 15A NCAC 2B .0275 through .0282 and .0315.
- (2) The Jordan Lake Water Supply Nutrient Strategy, 15A NCAC 2B .0263 through .0273 and .0311.
- (3) Any changes to these regulations imposed by acts of the General Assembly.

The schedule set forth in this subsection shall modify the review and re adoption schedule set by the Rules Review Commission under G.S. 150B-21.3A to the extent the schedules conflict. No later than December 31, 2016, the Department of Environmental Quality shall report to the Environmental Review Commission a list of any other rules and any acts of the General Assembly changing the rules identified in this subsection, and the Environmental Management Commission's review shall include the rules

identified in this section and in that report. As part of its rule review process, the Environmental Management Commission shall (i) hold public hearings in the upstream and downstream portions of the Falls Lake and Jordan Lake river basins and subbasins and (ii) no later than December 31, 2016, convene a stakeholder working group that represents all classes of users and all geographic parts of the impacted river basins and subbasins and that will provide input to the Environmental Management Commission regarding the revision to the Nutrient Strategies. The Environmental Management Commission shall ~~issue recommendations for revisions of the Nutrient Strategies based on its review and begin rule readoption required by G.S. 150B-21.3A no later than March 15, 2019.~~ begin rule readoption for the Jordan Lake Water Supply Nutrient Strategy on the earlier of the following: (i) upon receipt of the completed study and final recommendations prepared in response to subsection (c) of this section and any monitoring or modeling study conducted pursuant to existing regulations for nutrient management in Jordan Lake or (ii) December 31, 2020. The Environmental Management Commission shall begin rule readoption for the Falls Water Supply Nutrient Strategy on the earlier of the following: (i) upon receipt of the completed study and final recommendations prepared in response to subsection (c) of this section and any monitoring or modeling study conducted pursuant to existing regulations for nutrient management in Falls Lake or (ii) December 31, 2024. For purposes of the G.S. 150B-21.3A readoption process, the Nutrient Strategies shall be considered "necessary with substantive public interest."

SECTION 13.8.(c) Section 14.13(h) of S.L. 2016-94 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 14.13.(h)** The rules described below shall not take effect and are subject to the review and readoption required by subsection (d) of this section:

- (1) With respect to the Jordan Lake rules, as defined by subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection (d) of this section, any rules with effective dates ~~between the effective date of this act and October 15, 2019, after July 1, 2016.~~ Rules delayed under this subdivision will have the effective date specified in the rules as readopted under subsection (d) of this section.
- (2) With respect to the Falls Lake rules, as defined by subdivisions (1) and (3) of subsection (d) of this section, any rules with effective dates between the effective date of this act and October 15, ~~2022, 2022,~~ provided that provisions of the Falls Lake rules which establish Stage I reduction actions and goals shall remain in effect until the Falls Lake rules, as modified under subsection (d) of this section, become effective. The due dates for reduction actions and goals set to be completed by December 31, 2020, and the reduction actions and goals identified as Stage II in the Falls Lake rules are delayed until the Falls Lake rules, as modified under subsection (d) of this section, become effective."

SECTION 13.8.(d) Notwithstanding Section 27.5 of S.L. 2016-94, as amended by Section 10.4 of S.L. 2017-57, the North Carolina Policy Collaboratory is authorized to use for the purposes set forth in this subsection no more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the 2018-2019 fiscal year of the funds appropriated for the 2016-2017 fiscal year to the Office of State Budget and Management, Special Appropriations, and allocated to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for use as matching funds by the Collaboratory. Notwithstanding Section 27.5 of S.L. 2016-94, as amended by Section 10.4 of S.L. 2017-57, no match is required for funds reallocated by this subsection.

The Collaboratory shall use these funds to create an updated quantitative model of Jordan Lake and the Haw River subbasin of the Cape Fear River based on the nutrient management study funded by Section 14.13(c) of S.L. 2016-94. The funds may also be utilized for personnel costs, data acquisition, and software licensing related to the model update project funded by this subsection, but the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill shall not charge for overhead costs against the funds reallocated by this subsection. Funds reallocated by this subsection shall not revert but shall continue to be available to the Collaboratory for the purposes described in this subsection.

SECTION 13.8.(e) In the report required by Section 14.13(c) of S.L. 2016-94, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, the Collaboratory shall present the results of the model authorized by subsection (d) of this section, along with (i) recommendations for revisions or additions to the Jordan Lake Water Supply Nutrient Strategy and (ii) identification and analysis of issues and areas identified by its study and model where no scientific consensus exists or where data is unavailable or incomplete.

Appendix D. Template for Interlocal Agreement (ILA)

Under development.

Appendix E. Template for Reporting

Under development.

Appendix F. Signed Interlocal Agreement for Participation in the IAIA

Under development

Council Member Follow Up

Follow Up from the November 6 City Council Meeting

Lake Preservation Policy List of Stormwater Facilities and Supporting Map (Council Member Cox)

Staff Resource: Wayne Miles, Engineering Services, 996-3964, wayne.miles@raleighnc.gov

During the meeting Council requested staff to provide the list of 102 lakes and related facilities that are beneficial for public stormwater management in the City. This information was developed by staff with engineering consultant support during the mid-2000's to support setting priorities for stormwater capital improvement projects. The Lake Preservation Policy, originally adopted in 1994, was last amended in 2006 to address the need for a "drainage basin by drainage basin" approach to lakes, "rather than a rigid City-wide standard." The list of 102 facilities is largely populated with existing ponds and lakes, although there are several existing wetlands as well as a number of proposed new facilities on the list.

Many changes have occurred since this original list and map were developed. To date, staff has completed a number of projects that made improvements to facilities on this list, totaling more than \$23 million in capital

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expenditures: Upper and Lower Longview Lakes, Beamon Lake, Lower Durant Lake, Carolina Pines Avenue Lake, Laurel Hills Pond, Fletcher Park (wetland), Northshore Lake, Brentwood Today (stream stabilization – note the dam breached during a large storm), and Greystone Lake. White Oak and Brockton lakes are pending construction rehabilitation in the near future.

Included with the *Weekly Report* materials is the listing as well as the associated location map.

(Attachment)

CITY OF RALEIGH
STORMWATER FACILITY RANKING

Ranking	Site ID ¹	Site Characteristics						Ranking Parameters								
		Drainage Basin	Drainage Area (acres)	Facility Type ²	Facility Name	Community	Stream Type ³	Nitrogen Cost/Benefit ⁴ (\$/lb)	Ownership ⁵	NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed ⁶	Dam Safety		Flood Control Benefit ⁹	Downstream Flooding Potential ¹⁰	Pond in Series ¹¹	Currently CIP-Listed ¹²
											Hazard Class ⁷	Condition ⁸				
1	2	Walnut Creek	4,390	Existing Pond	Lake Johnson	Raleigh	P	\$2	City	Yes	High	Good	Yes	No	No	-
2	CT-5	Crabtree	688	Existing Pond	Longview Lakes	Raleigh	I	\$9	City/Private	No	High	Fair	No	-	Yes	Yes
3	Ma-8	Marsh	972	Existing Pond	Beaman Lake	Raleigh	P	\$16	City	Yes	CDM - Intermediate	Good	No	-	N/A	Yes
4	S76	Perry Creek	735	Existing Pond	Durant Park Lake Upper	Raleigh	P	N/A	City	Yes	City-Low	N/A	No	No	Yes	-
5	S73	Perry Creek	851	Existing Pond	Durant Park Lake Lower	Raleigh	P	N/A	City	Yes	City-Low	N/A	No	No	N/A	-
6	72	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	625	Existing Pond	Carolina Pines	Raleigh	P	\$146	City/Private	Yes	City - High	N/A	No	No	No	Yes
7	BB-2	Big Branch	230	Existing Pond	Eastgate Park Lake	Raleigh	I	\$28	City	No	High	Fair	No	-	N/A	-
8	CT-15	Crabtree	135	Existing Pond	Laurel Hills Pond	Raleigh	I	\$62	City/Private	Yes	Intermdediate	Fair	No	-	N/A	-
9	18	Lake Johnson	119	Proposed Pond	Smith Pond (Breached)	Raleigh	P	\$52	City	Yes	Low	Poor	Yes	No	No	-
10	P-4	Pigeon	57	Proposed Pond	Fred Fletcher Park Pond	Raleigh	I	\$47	City	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	Yes
11	CT-13	Crabtree	155	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$42	City	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
12	24	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	79	Proposed Pond	Walnut Softball Complex	Raleigh	P	\$58	City	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	-
13	P-3	Pigeon	65	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$71	City	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
14	WC-06E	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	73	Proposed Pond	Rock Quarry Road B	Raleigh	I	\$71	City	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
15	H-1	House	30	Existing Pond	Eden Pond	Raleigh	E	\$31	City	Yes	Intermediate	Fair	No	-	N/A	-
16	S-12	Sycamore	4,600	Existing Pond	Big Lake	Raleigh	P	\$2	State	Yes	Low	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
17	CT-22*	Crabtree	33,178	Existing Pond	Crabtree Lake	Cary/RDU-ETJ	P	\$2	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	N/A	-
18	LB-1*	Little Brier	7,376	Existing Pond	Little Brier Creek Reservoir	RDU-ETJ	P	\$3	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
19	SI-2*	Stirrup Iron	5,664	Existing Pond	Page Lake	Cary-ETJ, RDU, Durham	P	\$3	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
20	S-11	Sycamore	6,100	Existing Pond	Sycamore Lake	Raleigh	P	\$4	State	Yes	Low	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
21	R-1*	Richland	3,320	Existing Pond	Richland Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$6	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
22	CT-27*	Crabtree	1,607	Existing Pond	Coles Branch Reservoir	Morrisville-ETJ	P	\$6	Wake County	Yes	Low	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
23	SI-1*	Stirrup Iron	1,318	Existing Pond	Sorrell's Grove Lake	Morrisville-ETJ	P	\$6	Wake County	Yes	Intermediate	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
24	M-2*	Mine	5,219	Existing Pond	Shelley Lake	Raleigh	P	\$7	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	N/A	-
25	HS-4*	Haresnipe	2,390	Existing Pond	Lake Lynn	Raleigh	P	\$8	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	N/A	-
26	CT-26*	Crabtree	916	Existing Pond	Hatcher's Grove Reservoir	Cary	I	\$10	Wake County	Yes	Intermediate	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
27	CT-28*	Crabtree	1,491	Existing Pond	Bond Lake	Cary	P	\$11	Wake County	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	Yes	-
28	CT-18*	Crabtree	2,800	Existing Pond	Reedy Creek Lake	Raleigh	P	\$13	State	Yes	CDM - Low	Good	No	-	N/A	-
29	1	Walnut Creek	7,622	Existing Pond	Lake Raleigh	Raleigh	P	\$31	State	Yes	High	Good	Yes	No	No	-
30	H-10	House	109	Existing Pond	NCSU Hillsborough St Pond	Raleigh	E	\$30	State	Yes	Low	Fair	No	-	N/A	-
31	WCLAKR-A	Lake Raleigh	79	Existing Pond	Lake Raleigh A	Raleigh	I	\$54	State	Yes	N/A	Good	No	No	No	-
32	13	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	868	Existing Pond	Dorothy Dix Farm Pond	Raleigh	P	\$97	State	Yes	Low	Fair	No	No	No	-
33	WC-22B	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	137	Wetland	Lake Wheeler Road	Raleigh	I	\$45	State	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
34	1002	Simmons Branch	336	Existing Pond	White Oak Lake	Raleigh	P	\$73	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Poor	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
35	Ma-5	Marsh	426	Existing Pond	Northshore Lake	Raleigh	P	\$44	Private	Yes	High	Poor	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
36	P52	Perry Creek	2,448	Existing Pond	Gresham Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	P	N/A	Private	Yes	High	N/A	No	No	N/A	-
37	BE-1	Beaverdam East	1,790	Wetland	Buffaloe Road	Raleigh	P	N/A	Private	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	-
38	BE-2	Beaverdam East	1,790	Existing Pond	River Bend Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	P	N/A	Private	No	City-Low	N/A	No	No	No	-
39	P115	Perry Creek	1,079	Existing Pond	North Ridge Lake Lower	Raleigh	P	N/A	Private	Yes	High	Poor	No	No	Yes	-
40	P132	Perry Creek	616	Existing Pond	North Ridge Lake Upper	Raleigh	P	N/A	Private	Yes	High	Poor	No	No	Yes	-

CITY OF RALEIGH
STORMWATER FACILITY RANKING

Ranking	Site ID ¹	Site Characteristics						Ranking Parameters								
		Drainage Basin	Drainage Area (acres)	Facility Type ²	Facility Name	Community	Stream Type ³	Nitrogen Cost/Benefit ⁴ (\$/lb)	Ownership ⁵	NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed ⁶	Dam Safety		Flood Control Benefit ⁹	Downstream Flooding Potential ¹⁰	Pond in Series ¹¹	Currently CIP-Listed ¹²
											Hazard Class ⁷	Condition ⁸				
41	Ma-3B	Marsh	554	Existing Pond	Brockton Lake	Raleigh	P	\$11	Private	Yes	CDM - High	Poor	Yes	-	N/A	Yes
42	15	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	975	Existing Pond	Ileagnes	Raleigh	P	\$116	Private	Yes	N/A	Poor	No	No	No	-
43	T-4	Turkey	1,079	Existing Pond	Lake Anne	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$8	Private	Yes	Low	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
44	HS-2	Haresnipe	194	Existing Pond	Summer Lake	Raleigh	I	\$10	Private	Yes	High	Good	No	-	N/A	-
45	BB-3	Big Branch	634	Existing Pond	Cedar Hills Lake	Raleigh	P	\$11	Private	No	High	Good	No	-	N/A	-
46	T-6	Turkey	672	Existing Pond	Dunnaway Pond	Raleigh	P	\$12	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Good	Yes	-	No	-
47	R-8	Richland	563	Existing Pond	Camp Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$13	Private	Yes	High	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
48	M-4	Mine	1,533	Existing Pond	Greystone Lake	Raleigh	P	\$14	Private	Yes	High	Good	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
49	CT-25	Crabtree	126	Existing Pond	Unknown	Cary	I	\$15	Private	Yes	CDM - Intermediate	Poor	No	-	Yes	-
50	CT-17	Crabtree	1,575	Existing Pond	Goodnight Pond	Cary-ETJ	P	\$15	Private	Yes	Intermdediate	Good	No	-	N/A	-
51	CT-1	Crabtree	396	Existing Pond	Carolina Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$16	Private	No	CDM - Low	Poor	No	-	N/A	-
52	CT-4	Crabtree	441	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	P	\$17	Private	No	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
53	CT-2D	Crabtree	607	Existing Pond	Turfgrass Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$19	Private	No	CDM - High	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
54	Ma-10B	Marsh	440	Existing Pond	Pews Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$20	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
55	Ma-10	Marsh	561	Existing Pond	Pews Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$21	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Poor	Yes	-	N/A	-
56	E18	Perry Creek	107	Existing Pond	Remington Park Lake	Raleigh	E	N/A	Private	Yes	High	Good	No	No	N/A	-
57	E27	Perry Creek	146	Existing Pond	Lake Linda	Raleigh-ETJ	P	N/A	Private	Yes	Intermediate	N/A	No	No	N/A	-
58	S-1	Sycamore	122	Existing Pond	Poole Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$22	Private	Yes	Low	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
59	CT-16	Crabtree	153	Existing Pond	Olde Raleigh Pond #3	Raleigh	P	\$24	Private	Yes	High	Good	No	-	N/A	-
60	CT-21	Crabtree	539	Proposed Pond	N/A	Cary	P	\$24	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
61	LB-4	Little Brier	1,375	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$25	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
62	CT-7	Crabtree	90	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$26	Private	No	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
63	S-8	Sycamore	90	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$26	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
64	Ma-10A	Marsh	78	Existing Pond	Pews Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	E	\$27	Private	Yes	CDM - Intermediate	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
65	SI-3	Stirrup Iron	593	Existing Pond	Lake Shore Pond	Durham	P	\$29	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Good	No	-	Yes	-
66	T-11	Turkey	131	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$30	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
67	CT-3	Crabtree	567	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh-ETJ	P	\$32	Private	No	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
68	T-3	Turkey	115	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$33	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
69	H-9	House	376	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	P	\$36	State	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
70	CT-32	Crabtree	47	Existing Pond	Delta Lake	Raleigh	E	\$36	Private	Yes	High	Poor	No	-	N/A	-
71	H-2	House	32	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	E	\$36	Private	Yes	CDM - High	Fair	No	-	N/A	-
72	WC-17A	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	627	Wetland	South Saunders Street	Raleigh	P	\$37	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
73	M-5	Mine	159	Existing Pond	Shaw Lake	Raleigh	I	\$38	Private	Yes	Intermdediate	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
74	WC-06C	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	295	Wetland	Rock Quarry Road A	Raleigh	P	\$47	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
75	LB-3	Little Brier	699	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	P	\$47	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
76	S-5	Sycamore	67	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$47	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
77	WC-35A	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	144	Wetland	Jones Franklin Road	Raleigh	P	\$49	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
78	R-5	Richland	516	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$53	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	Yes	-
79	BB-1	Big Branch	288	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$58	Private	No	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
80	Ma-6	Marsh	802	Existing Pond	Brentwood Today Lake	Raleigh	P	\$72	Private	Yes	High	Poor	No	-	Yes	Yes

CITY OF RALEIGH
STORMWATER FACILITY RANKING

Ranking	Site ID ¹	Site Characteristics						Ranking Parameters								
		Drainage Basin	Drainage Area (acres)	Facility Type ²	Facility Name	Community	Stream Type ³	Nitrogen Cost/Benefit ⁴ (\$/lb)	Ownership ⁵	NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed ⁶	Dam Safety		Flood Control Benefit ⁹	Downstream Flooding Potential ¹⁰	Pond in Series ¹¹	Currently CIP-Listed ¹²
											Hazard Class ⁷	Condition ⁸				
81	T-2	Turkey	82	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$72	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
82	H-11	House	48	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	I	\$73	Private	Yes	CDM - High	Good	No	-	Yes	-
83	WC-08B	Watson Branch	104	Proposed Pond	Martin Luther King	Raleigh	I	\$74	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
84	WC-36A	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	285	Proposed Pond	Capital Center Drive	Raleigh	P	\$76	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
85	S-4	Sycamore	178	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	I	\$76	Private	Yes	CDM - Low	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
86	WC-14A	Wildcat Branch	99	Proposed Pond	Durham Drive	Raleigh	I	\$79	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
87	M-3	Mine	94	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	I	\$79	Private	Yes	CDM - Intermediate	Fair	No	-	Yes	-
88	H-3	House	63	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	E	\$79	Private	Yes	CDM - Low	Poor	No	-	N/A	-
89	WC-04B	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	580	Proposed Pond	Glenbrook Drive	Raleigh	I	\$84	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
90	M-6	Mine	83	Existing Pond	Valley Lake	Raleigh	E	\$84	Private	Yes	CDM - High	Poor	No	-	Yes	-
91	WC-32B	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	249	Proposed Pond	Gorman Street	Raleigh	I	\$99	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	-
92	P-1	Pigeon	43	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	E	\$99	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
93	1001	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	841	Existing Pond	Underwood Pond	Raleigh-ETJ	I	\$101	Private	Yes	High	N/A	No	No	No	-
94	P-6	Pigeon	51	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	I	\$103	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
95	P-5	Pigeon	35	Proposed Pond	N/A	Raleigh	E	\$103	Private	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	-	N/A	-
96	H-6	House	209	Existing Pond	Unknown	Raleigh	P	\$123	Private	Yes	CDM - High	Good	No	-	N/A	-
97	23	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	270	Existing Pond	Golf Course C	Raleigh	I	\$290	Private	Yes	N/A	Good	No	No	No	-
98	36	Unnamed Tributary to Walnut Creek	181	Existing Pond	Golf Course A	Raleigh	P	\$470	Private	Yes	N/A	Fair	No	No	No	-
99	S84	Perry Creek	47	Existing Pond	Heathrow Dam	Raleigh	E	N/A	Private	Yes	High	N/A	No	No	No	-
100	S70	Perry Creek	31	Existing Pond	Alyson Pond	Raleigh	E	N/A	Private	Yes	High	N/A	No	No	No	-
101	S42	Perry Creek	43	Existing Pond	Cheviot Golf Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	I	N/A	Private	Yes	City-Low	N/A	No	No	N/A	-
102	E32	Perry Creek	47	Existing Pond	Anne Lake	Raleigh-ETJ	E	N/A	Private	Yes	Intermediate	Poor	No	No	Yes	-

Notes:

1.) Site ID: * indicate NRCS-constructed facility

2.) Facility Type

Existing - Existing Wet Pond

Proposed - Proposed Wet Pond

Wetland - Proposed Stormwater Wetland

3.) Stream Type - As defined by a USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map

E - Ephemeral

I - Intermittent

P - Perennial

4.) Nitrogen Cost/Benefit is the total program cost (including capital cost and operation and maintenance cost) divided by the pounds of total nitrogen removed over a 30-year planning period.

5.) Ownership - Who owns the existing facility or land for a proposed facility?

Private - Privately owned

Public - Publicly owned including State, Wake County, and City of Raleigh

6.) Is the stream located on or upstream of a NCDWQ 303(d)-listed stream?

7.) Hazard Classification - The NCDENR - Dam Safety Program classification for the existing dam?

Low - Class A, minimal structural damage

Intermediate - Class B, road damage or minor structural damage

High - Class C, loss of life and/or serious structural damage

* Note: If the site is proposed or existing and not included in the NCDENR dam database, a determination was made on the hazard classificaiton.

8.) Condition - A conceptual assessment of the condition of the existing dam and spillway

Good - No trees, sinkholes, settlement, erosion, seepage. Spillway in good condition

Fair - Small trees/brush, minor erosion, minor spillway repair.

Poor - Existence of large trees, sinkholes, seepage, etc. Major repair to spillway required.

9.) Flood Control Benefit - Is the existing dam or will the proposed dam provide flood control benefit?

10.) Downstream Flooding - Has flooding been reported downstream of an existing/proposed facility?

11.) Pond in Series - Does the facility downstream meet the NCDENR surface area to drainage area (SA/DA) ratio?

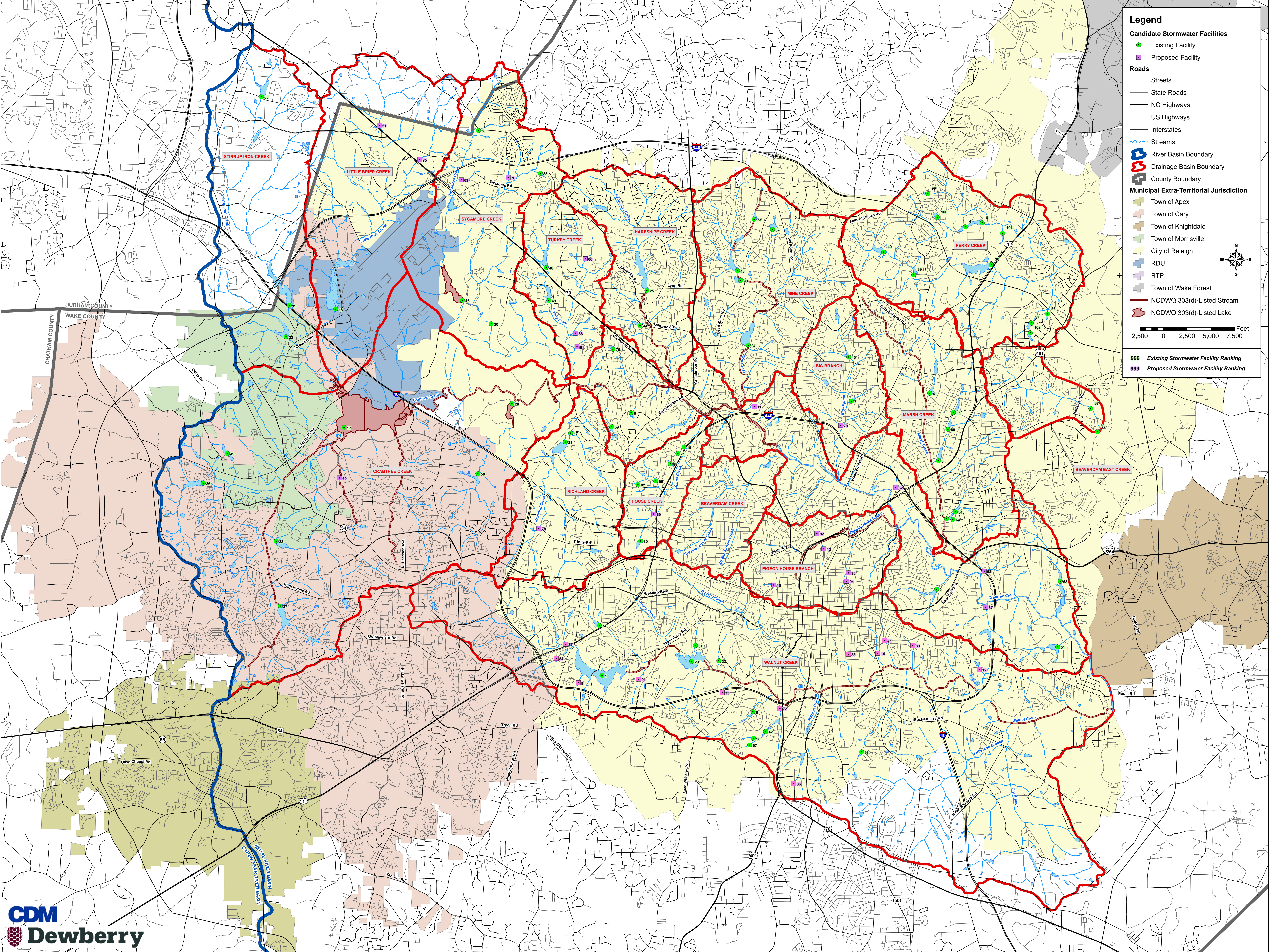
For example, if Pond A is located upstream of Pond B, can Pond B meet the SA/DA requirements without Pond A in place?

No - The downstream pond can meet the SA/DA requirements.

Yes - The downstream pond cannot meet the SA/DA requirements.

12.) Facility currently included in the City of Raleigh list of Capital Improvement Program Phase I Stormwater Projects





Legend

Candidate Stormwater Facilities

- Existing Facility
- Proposed Facility

Roads

- Streets
- State Roads
- NC Highways
- US Highways
- Interstates

Streams

- Streams

River Basin Boundary

- River Basin Boundary

Drainage Basin Boundary

- Drainage Basin Boundary

County Boundary

- County Boundary

Municipal Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction

- Town of Apex
- Town of Cary
- Town of Knightdale
- Town of Morrisville
- City of Raleigh
- RDU
- RTP
- Town of Wake Forest

NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed Stream

- NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed Stream

NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed Lake

- NCDWQ 303(d)-Listed Lake

Scale

2,500 0 2,500 5,000 7,500 Feet

999 Existing Stormwater Facility Ranking

999 Proposed Stormwater Facility Ranking

Dix Edge Area Study

To: Matthew E. Klem, Senior Planner
Cc: Sara Ellis, Senior Planner
From: Simone Robinson, Public Participation Partners
Date: September 9, 2020
Subject: Dix Edge Advisory Group Selection Criteria

PROJECT OVERVIEW

In July of 2015, the City of Raleigh acquired the 308 acres of the Dorothea Dix Park Campus from the State of North Carolina with the goal to develop a master plan for a park that will serve as a local and regional destination. The execution of the Dix Park Master Plan, the plans for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) along Western Boulevard, the area's designation as an Opportunity Zone (areas designed to provide tax benefits to spur economic development) and other regional growth pressures will have an impact on the surrounding communities.

The goals of the Dix Edge Area Study are to examine how surrounding communities may be impacted by large-scale investments planned for Dix Edge Park and to explore issues and opportunities related to transportation, transit, and affordability in the study area. The completed study will provide policy direction to guide future development, investment, and capital improvement funding that will benefit all residents in the area, regardless of income or homeownership status.

In order to ensure that the recommendations and results of the Dix Edge Area Study align with the values, needs, and vision of the existing Dix Edge residents, the project will create two groups: Community Leaders and Neighborhood Ambassadors. The Community Leaders will serve as an advisory group for the Dix Edge project to guide the project process and the development of project recommendations. The Neighborhood Ambassadors will serve as on-the-ground support and help reach and engage Dix Edge residents who do not typically provide input in City of Raleigh projects.

SELECTION CRITERIA RATIONALE

The Raleigh City Council Resolution No. 302 (1986) establishes a policy that advisory boards shall be representative of the City's residents. In order to maintain compliance with this policy and ensure diverse representation on City Boards and Commissions, the following set of selection criteria was developed to guide and inform the selection of applicants to the Dix Edge Area Study project Community Leaders and Neighborhood Ambassadors groups. Both sets of these liaison groups will help with relaying project information between Dix Edge residents and the City of Raleigh Dix Edge project team, engaging community members during outreach and public input phases of the Dix Edge Area Study, and building up relationships between the City of Raleigh and the Dix Edge residents. As a result, it is crucial that members of each group be demographically representative of the Dix Edge community, have ties to existing community networks, and be personally impacted or invested in the implementation and success of the Dix Edge Area Study project.

DIX EDGE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

The demographic data listed below are retrieved from the US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2013-2017). Each demographic statistic reflects information at the US census tract block group (CTBG) level of CTBGs which overlap the Dix Edge project area. The project area statistics are listed in comparison to the equivalent City of Raleigh demographic statistic.

- 53% minority compared to 46.5% in the City of Raleigh
 - ◊ “minority” = non-white persons and Hispanic persons who are also white
 - ◊ 35.9% Black versus 28.9% in City of Raleigh
 - ◊ 12.6% Hispanic versus 11.0% in City of Raleigh
- 8.4% with disability compared to 8.6% in the City of Raleigh
- Median Age: 32.3 years old
 - ◊ Under 18 years (16.8%) versus 21.7% in the City of Raleigh
 - ◊ 18 to 64 years (74.3%) versus 68.6% in the City of Raleigh
 - ◊ Over 65 years (8.9%) versus 9.7% in the City of Raleigh
- Median HH income: \$36,778 versus \$61,505 in the City of Raleigh
- Owner Occupied Housing: 34.9% versus 50.9% in the City of Raleigh
- Renter Occupied Housing: 65.1% versus 49.1% in the City of Raleigh
- 6.9% Spanish-speaking versus 3.8% in the City of Raleigh
- 9.1% without a vehicle available compared to 5.8% in the City of Raleigh
- 25.1% below poverty compared to 14.0% in the City of Raleigh

COMMUNITY LEADERS (10-15 MEMBERS)

Community leaders will be representative of the Dix Edge residents. This group will promote the study and provide feedback on the project materials, outreach, and results. Based on the demographic information listed above, the following selection criteria is recommended. It is recommended that selected applicants represent multiple categories when possible.

Selection Criteria:

- Must live, work, or volunteer in the study area
- Must be demographically representative of the Dix Edge community
 - ◊ Must have at least 50% of members represent a minority group
 - ◆ At least three members who are Black/African American
 - ◆ At least one member who is Hispanic
 - ◆ At least one member who is Asian
 - ◊ Must have at least one member with a disability

- ◊ Must have a variety of ages represented:
 - ◆ At least one member who is between 18-25 years-old
 - ◆ At least two members who are between 26-35 years-old
 - ◆ At least two members who are between 36-45 years-old
 - ◆ At least one member who is between 45-65 years-old
 - ◆ At least one member who is 65 years or older
- Must include at least one member who is Spanish-speaking or bilingual
- Must have at least one transit-dependent community member
- Must have at least one member who lives at or below federal poverty level
- Must have at least one member who works for a community service organization or non-profit that provides services to those at or below the poverty level
- Must include at least two (preferably three or more) renters who live in the Dix Edge area

NEIGHBORHOOD AMBASSADORS (2 MEMBERS)

Neighborhood Ambassadors will assist in outreach, education, and engagement for the study. In addition to demographic selection criteria, it is recommended that the selected applicant also have additional skills and attributes listed below related to the Neighborhood Ambassador project responsibilities.

Selection Criteria:

- Both must live in the study area
- Both must be a trusted member of the community with preexisting community networks within Dix Edge area
- Preferred Skills/Attributes (does not need to have all listed skills/attributes)
 - ◊ Social media engagement
 - ◊ Interpersonal skills (able to communicate well with others)
 - ◊ Large network of community contacts
 - ◊ An active member of the community (i.e. volunteer work, part of community organization, active in their apartment complex/neighborhood [does not need to be a formal role])
- Preferred demographics for EJ/LEP outreach:
 - ◊ At least one ambassador who is Black/African American
 - ◊ At least one ambassador who is Spanish-speaking or bilingual
 - ◊ At least one ambassador who is a renter and/or who has a household income of \$49,999 or below (based on income ranges in application compared to median income for the DSA)



Raleigh

MEMO

Draft Dix Edge Area Study Community Leader Group Rules and Guidelines

Background Information:

The Dix Edge study area is home to about 10,000 people who live in three neighborhoods that house least 10 churches, two schools as well as many businesses and nonprofits.

The Community Leader Group will include long-time residents, newcomers, large land holders, owners and renters alike, that includes a diverse representation of age, race, ethnicity, sex, familial status, and economic background to ensure all lived experiences are shaping the study and process.

1. Goals of the Group

To confirm that the planning study reflects the needs and goals of the community it is planning for by:

- Providing feedback on outreach, engagement and education strategies
- Providing feedback on materials for public meetings
- Confirming the findings of the study reflect the everyday experience of living, working, worshipping, shopping and playing in the community.
- Help spread the word about the study and reinforce the message that our study is only as strong as the level of community participation we have.

2. Schedule and Time Commitment

Community Leader Group members are expected to give at least two hours each month, over the next 18-months starting in November of 2020 going through January of 2022. Activities they will participate in include:

- Monthly Community Leader Group meetings
- Public meetings and events
- Outreach help
- Material review

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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)

2. Ground rules for the group

This planning study includes conversations about equity, affordable housing, neighborhood growth and change. The group will work together to understand tradeoffs between different options designed to plan for the inevitable change the area will see over the next 10 to 20 years.

These conversations about tradeoffs and choices may be uncomfortable, but this process is designed to leave space to have those conversations, while still respecting all members of the group and the community.

By joining the Community Leader Group, members will be expected to agree to the following ground rules:

- **Assume best intentions:** disagreements and differences of perspective will happen, and that is ok. We welcome those conversations but would like to keep them respectful.
- **One person at a time:** if someone else is speaking please do your best to listen until they are done. We want to hear from everyone, and allow them to feel comfortable speaking up.
- **Review information ahead of time:** we want to respect the time commitment you are giving us. This means we will often send out materials before the meeting and ask the group to read them so we can discuss together.
- **Communication is key:** if you can't make the meeting, or are feeling overwhelmed or have questions along the way we are here to support you and want to help so please let staff know how to support you.
- **Community is key:** as a member of the group you are here not only to provide your unique perspective, but to be the voice of the larger community we are planning for together.
- **Your presence matters:** if you find yourself unable to come to the meetings or miss more than 3 meetings in a row without letting us know, we will ask you to step down from your role in the group.

3. Decision Making Process

The goal of the Community Leader Group is to ensure that all voices in the study area heard, respected and responded to. We will strive to reach a consensus when making decisions as a group, and to provide everyone with a clear way to give their feedback we will use this scale:

1. Endorsement – You support it.
2. Endorsement with minor disagreement – You like it.

3. Agreement with minor reservations – You can live with it.
4. Stand aside with major reservations – Formal disagreement but chose to abstain or would like staff to come back with more information.
5. Block – You do not support it.

The meeting facilitator will help move the group through the decision-making process with the goal of bringing everyone to a consensus. We recognize everyone will not agree on everything, but we will do our best to create a space that encourages the group to arrive at the best decision for the community.

4. Responsibilities of Staff

- We are here as your resource, and as we ask for your time and energy, we will do our best to be available for questions or concerns, to listen with open ears and make ourselves available for feedback throughout the study. As Community Leader Group Members agree to some ground rules, Dix Edge Study Team Staff agree to:
 - Provide a summary of the meeting within one week so Group Members and the community have a clear record of what was discussed. This record will be available on the study website, as well as in the study newsletter.
 - Provide an agenda at least two weeks before the Community Leader Group meetings so that everyone knows what to expect. The agenda will always provide time for questions or discussion topics from the group.
 - Survey the group anonymously at least four times throughout the 18-month planning process to let you tell us how we are doing, and to make sure that everyone feels heard and respected.