

Wake County Board of Commissioners
Growth, Land Use, and Environmental Committee
April 9, 2018
10 a.m.
Wake County Justice Center, Room 2800

Commissioners Present:

John Burns-Chair
Sig Hutchinson-Vice Chair

Commissioners Absent:

Matt Calabria

Wake County Staff Present:

David Ellis, County Manager; Johnna Rogers, Chief Operating Officer; Nicole Kreiser, Assistant County Manager; Frank Cope, Community Services Director; Ken Murphy, Senior Assistant County Attorney; Chris Dillon, Assistant County Manager; Ben Canada, Assistant to the County Manager; Dr. Joseph Threadcraft, Environmental Services Director; David Goodwin, General Services Director; Mark Forestieri, Facilities, Design and Construction Director; Bill Hamilton, Senior Facilities Engineer; Tim Maloney, Planning, Development & Inspections Director; Eric Staehle, Senior Facilities Project Manager; Bryan Coates, Planner III; Sharon Peterson, Long Range Planning Administrator; Michael Orbon, Water Quality Director; Chris Snow, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Director; Kevin Witchger, Facilities Engineer; Tim Gardiner, Planner III; Tom Covington, Facilities Project Manager; Kelli Branbauch, Deputy General Services Administrator; John Roberson, Solid Waste Management Director; Alice Avery, Communications Specialist; Jennifer Heiss, Communications Specialist; Denise Hogan, Clerk to the Board; Yvonne Gilyard, Deputy Clerk to the Board, and Michelle Cerett, Executive Assistant.

Others Present: Leigh Anne King, Consultant, Clarion Associates; Brian Lisenby, State Trappers Association; Greg Batts, Biologist, NC Wildlife Resource Commission; Ed Miller, Mallard Crossing resident, Kevin Gordon, Rose Hall resident and HOA member; Barton White, Rose Hall resident; Howard Barton, Carolina Trash Pickup, Inc; Kerri Mead-Bell, President, Anchor Disposal, and Kim Coley, resident.

Meeting Called to Order

Vice-Chair Hutchinson called the meeting to order at 10:09 a.m.

Approval of the Minutes

Commissioner Burns moved, seconded by Commissioner Hutchinson to approve the Growth, Land Use, and Environmental Committee minutes of the March 12, 2018 meeting. The minutes were approved unanimously.

For Information Only: An Act to establish a season for taking coyotes and foxes with weapons and trapping.

Mr. Brian Lisenby, State Trappers Association, said Wake County currently has a weapon's season for foxes but not a trapping season. He said the North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission (NCWRC) has no authority to allow foxes to be taken during the regulated trapping season.

Mr. Lisenby shared the benefits of trapping.

- Property protection
- Disease control
- Habitat protection
- Wildlife research
- Removes surplus to maintain a balanced, healthy ecosystem
- Trapping is safe and a critical component in managing wildlife populations

Commissioner Hutchinson asked if there are cases of rabid coyotes in North Carolina. Mr. Greg Batts, Biologist, NC Wildlife Resource Commission, said any mammal can carry rabies but they are less common in coyotes than foxes.

Mr. Lisenby said the coyote population has increased over the last several years. He said trapping has been proven to be more effective than hunting.

He shared items for the Board to consider.

- Landowner Rights – Landowners should be able to manage fox conflicts on their land
- Harvest data shows counties with local fox laws have increased harvest of coyotes; 61% higher than in counties with no fox trapping seasons
- In 2012 the Fox and Coyote Populations Study Report to the NC General Assembly by the NCWRC recommended that state law be changed to allow foxes to be taken during the regulated trapping season.

Mr. Lisenby shared several documents with the board for their review.

- Fox/Coyote Populations Report 2012
- County Fox Seasons legislated by the General Assembly 2017
- Coyote Management Plan 2018
- Tri fold Information brochure
- Wake County Wildlife Club support letter

He said the Wildlife Club supports the concept of trapping for foxes.

He shared a slide of surrounding counties that are supportive of the concept.

- Forsyth
- Gaston
- Rowan
- Mitchell
- Jones
- Greene
- Cabarrus
- Stokes
- Montgomery
- Rutherford
- Guilford

He said the NCWRC would be the regulating agency for the trapping seasons if approval is given to implement it.

Commissioner Hutchinson asked for staffs opinion on the matter. Dr. Joseph Threadcraft said staff is reviewing the data provided by NCWRC, but have not had time to form an opinion on the matter. He said staff will provide feedback upon completion of the research.

Commissioner Hutchinson asked if anyone has come forward in opposition to the proposed new trapping season. Dr. Threadcraft said staff has not received feedback or opposition.

Mr. Chris Dillon, Assistant County Manager, said this issue has been discussed at a legislative level, but no decisions have been made. Mr. Dillon said he feels if there is opposition, it will be focused on resources rather than trapping.

A brief break was taken and the meeting reconvened.

Commissioner Burns joined the meeting at 10:28 a.m.

Mr. Tim Maloney, Director, Planning, Development and Inspections, shared an overview of the road issues and why they occurred.

- Developers fail to build roads to NCDOT standards and the state will not accept them
- General Assembly eliminated county's ability to require a bond to ensure completion of roads
- Communities began seeking relief from the county
- County developed a policy to help provide guidelines for communities, approved by board in April 2015

Mr. Maloney said the orphan road issue occurred due to the legislature taking away the county's right to require bonds from contractors.

He shared information on orphan roads in the county. He shared the projected cost per mile of fixing the orphan roads.

- Approximately 150 to 195 miles as this number fluctuates (per NCDOT database)
- The estimated cost to bring a road up to DOT standards can range from \$250K to \$500K per mile
- The range to repair all orphan roads in Wake County is estimated between \$36M and \$85M

He shared the property owner options.

1. The community can fund the repairs themselves by hiring a contractor and working with DOT
2. Turn the roads into legal private roads
 - Maintenance agreement
 - Resurvey and re-record the roads as private
 - Establish a maintenance fund
3. County financing

He shared the current process for the property owners.

- Licensed engineer prepares cost estimate to repair the roads to NCDOT standards (funded by the community)

- County approves petition language for owners of the properties that will have access to the roads and be assessed for the repairs
- If 75% or more of owners vote in favor, communities approach the county for financial assistance
- No funds are currently available for any road projects that are presented to the County

Mr. Maloney shared the issues with the current owner's process.

- County staff does not provide Petitioners with a recommended assessment period to be considered in the petition other than what state law allows
- Property Owners presume the assessment period will be 10 years and vote assuming a 1/10 annual payment
- If county staff were to recommend to the Board a shorter assessment period and the Board approves, property owners must pay the higher assessment
- Had the property owners known the annual payment was not based on a 10-year period, would their vote have changed?

He shared the petition language. He said staff works closely with the attorney's office to assist citizens as much as possible.

1. Estimated Cost: The total project cost is estimated at \$707,000 (\$16,442 estimate per lot; 43 lots; plus interest if financed) and is not a guaranteed maximum price.
2. Assessment Period: up to 10 years; to be determined by Board of Commissioners upon their final approval of this project. The finance rate will be (Prime -1%) fixed. "

He shared the steps necessary to proceed with county financing, if approved.

1. Public hearing to consider Preliminary Assessment Resolution (recommendation by staff) and appropriate funds
 - If approved, County facilitates design, construction and acceptance of roads by NCDOT
2. Public hearing to consider the Final Assessment Resolution after project is complete and roads accepted by NCDOT
 - Property assessed following this action

Mr. Maloney shared potential issues with the county process.

- Petitioners expect a project that receives a 75% yes vote to move forward since County “approved” petition language
- A 10-year assessment period for every project limits the ability to create a sufficient revolving fund to support future projects
- As the County takes on responsibility for these orphan roads, little incentive exists to push legislation for restoring the County’s ability to require maintenance bonds from developer

Mr. Maloney said it is very important to continue to push the legislature to revise the law to give the county back the ability to require bonds so these types of issues are resolved at no expense to the county.

He shared suggested process changes with respect to the assessment period.

- Provide owners with a recommended assessment period **PRIOR** to the petition
- Petition language would include a recommended assessment period and the approximate annual assessment amount
- Assessment period would be set such that the annual installment would be approximately equal to the average annual property tax in the community, not to exceed 10 years

He shared a slide of repayment options for Banks Pointe Subdivision with various repayment terms.

What would the recommended assessment period have been for Banks Pointe under the new approach?

Average Property Tax Value: \$3,641 Low: \$2,698 High: \$5,536	Term / Yrs.	Annual Installment	Total Paid	Interest Rate	Annual Installment	Total Paid (with Interest)
	2	\$4,852.10	\$9,704.20	3.5%	\$5,108.30	\$10,216.59
	3	\$3,234.73	\$9,704.20	3.5%	\$3,463.76	\$10,391.28
	10	\$970.42	\$9,704.20	3.5%	\$1,165.85	\$11,668.48

Assessment period would have been 3 years versus 10, residents would pay \$2,300 more per year **AND** County would have \$800,000 at the end of year 3 available to fund future projects

He shared an analysis of the current subdivision roads that staff are addressing.

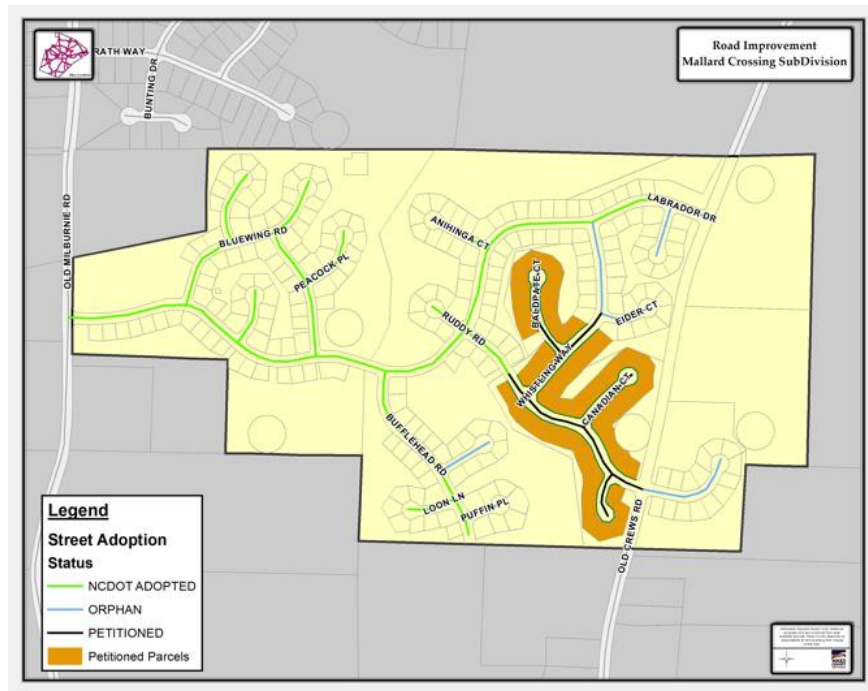
Subdivision Analysis of Current Petitioners

	Mallard Crossing	Rose Hall
Project Estimate	\$420,000	\$707,000
Number of Lots	58	43
Approx. Cost per Lot	\$7,241	\$16,442
Avg. Property Value	\$138,494	\$954,632
Avg. Tax Value	\$1,005	\$6,842
Year Built	1995-1997	2007-2017

He shared a summary of Mallard Crossing project.

- The Community has met the 75% petition requirement per NCGS
- Total cost estimate is \$420,000 (not an engineer's estimate)
- Approx. cost per lot = \$7,241 (58 lots)
- State law allows the Board to consider financing up to 10-year term
- Staff conducted a community meeting
- No funding currently identified

He shared a slide of Mallard Crossing Subdivision.



He shared photos of the current road conditions at Mallard Crossing.

Mallard Crossing Subdivision



Canadian O-Mallard Crossing Subd 1v1son



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Mr. Maloney shared repayment costs for the Mallard Crossing road repairs with various repayment terms.

Mallard Crossing Scenarios

Average Property Tax Value:	Term / Yrs.	Annual Installment	Total Paid	Interest Rate	Annual Installment	Total Paid (with Interest)
\$1,005	8	\$905.12	\$7,241	3.5%	\$1,053.40	\$8,427.20
Low: \$905	9	\$804.55	\$7,241	3.5%	\$951.80	\$8,566.20
High: \$1,282	10	\$724.10	\$7,241	3.5%	\$870.67	\$8,706.70

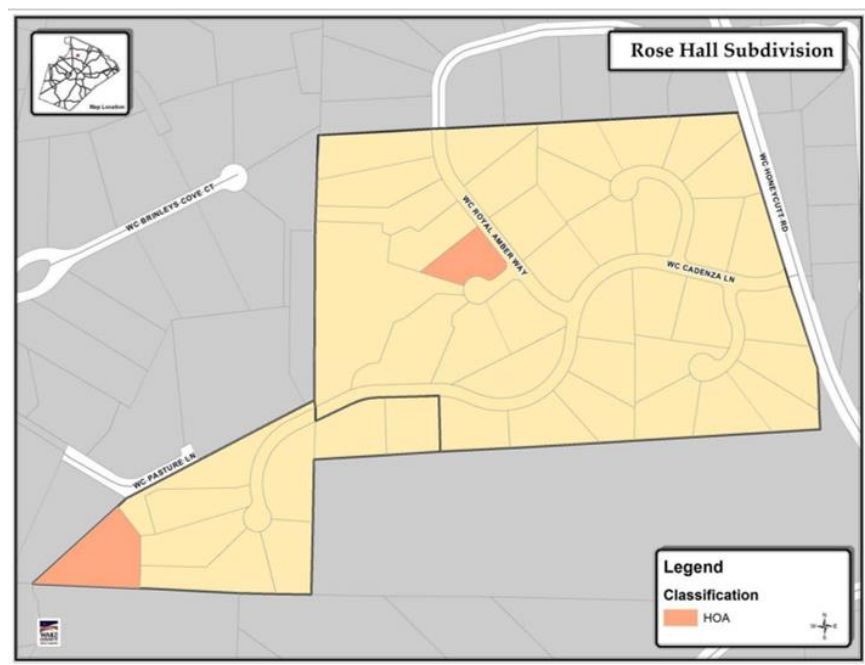
- Recommended assessment period is 8 years
- Residents would pay \$82 more annually than the 10 year assessment period amount of \$871

He shared a summary of the Rose Hall Subdivision project.

- The Community has met the 75% petition requirement per NCGS
- Total cost estimate is \$707,000 (prepared by an engineer)

- Approx. cost per lot = \$16,442 (43 lots)
- State law allows the Board to consider financing up to 10-year term
- Staff conducted a community meeting
- No funding currently identified

He shared a map of the Rose Hall Subdivision.



He shared photos of the current road conditions at the Rose Hall Subdivision.



He shared the repayment options for the Rose Hall residents with various repayment terms.

Rose Hall Scenarios

Average Property Tax Value: \$6,842 Low: \$5,629 High: \$8,609	Term / Yrs.	Annual Installment	Total Paid	Interest Rate	Annual Installment	Total Paid (with Interest)
	2	\$8,221.00	\$16,442	3.5%	\$8,655.08	\$17,310.15
	3	\$5,480.67	\$16,442	3.5%	\$5,868.71	\$17,606.13
	4	\$4,110.50	\$16,442	3.5%	\$4,476.35	\$17,905.40
	10	\$1,644.20	\$16,442	3.5%	\$1,977.01	\$19,770.10

- Recommended assessment period is 3 years
- Residents would pay \$3,892 more annually than the 10 year assessment period amount of \$1,977

Mr. Maloney shared the options to consider for the two subdivisions. He said a new petition should be done since the repayment terms changed from ten years to three years.

Considerations for Mallard Crossing and Rose Hall

Option A

Share with communities recommended assessment period and amounts

1. Allow the community to do a new petition with new terms to determine if 75% threshold is met

OR

2. Move forward under existing petition and when / if funding is identified, establish assessments based on recommended periods

Option B

Move forward under current petitions and when/if funding is identified, establish assessments at the 10-year limit

He shared the recommended process change for future requests. He said it is important to have a recommended assessment period for future requests.

For Future Requests, use Recommended Process Change

- Provide owners with a recommended assessment period **PRIOR** to the petition
- Petition language would include a recommended assessment period and the approximate annual assessment amount
- Assessment period would be set such that the annual installment would be approximately equal to the average annual property tax in the community, not to exceed 10 years

Mr. Ed Miller, Mallard Crossing resident, said while the cost of the repairs may put a financial strain on some residents, he feels it is necessary. He said there are young families in the development and safety is an issue.

Mr. Kevin Gordon, Rose Hall resident and HOA Board member, thanked staff for their help and courtesy during the process. He said many years ago, the county approved the return of the bond money to the subdivision subcontractor. He said the residents were not made aware of the situation when they purchased their homes. He said the HOA has looked for solutions, but the ability to raise funds is limited. He said residents have complied with every aspect of the process.

Mr. Barton White, Rose Hall resident, said the repairs could do the work less expensively, but the roads would not meet DOT requirements. He feels that 75 percent support from the residents will not be met if the term is changed to three years.

Commissioner Burns thanked the residents for their input and said the matter will be discussed further.

Commissioner Burns said the current issue as well as the policy change for future requests will be discussed further prior to action being taken.

Ms. Johnna Rogers, Chief Operating Officer, said it is important to know what the assessment will be prior to the petition being circulated.

Commissioner Burns asked Mr. Dillon if the legislature will change the bond law. Mr. Dillon said the chances are not good of changing the law going forward, but there is a possibility that they will make provisions to address the past issues.

Commissioner Hutchinson thanked the citizens for their input. He said that the plan needs to be honored, but there is no funding identified now.

Commissioner Burns said it is important to meet the needs of the citizens but he too is concerned about the funding.

Wake County Comprehensive Plan Update

Mr. Maloney provided an update on the County Comprehensive Plan. He said the Universal Development Ordinance (UDO) is not changing, but policies will be clarified.

Mr. Maloney introduced Ms. Leigh Anne King, Consultant, Clarion Associates, and said he has been working closely with her firm on the plan creation.

Mr. Tim Gardiner, Planner III, shared an outline of what is included in the Comprehensive Plan.

A strategic compilation of Wake County's high-level Community Development Policies that guide community actions and decision-making.

- Policies tied to metrics and measures
- Policies aligned with public positions around “key questions”
- Policies that may cascade into our Unified Development Ordinance
- Inclusive of other planning efforts (parks, greenways, transit, affordable housing, farmland preservation, etc....)

He shared the scope of work for the plan.

- Review existing growth/development policies and tools
- Develop key questions and trade-offs
- Engage the public in key questions and trade-offs
- Develop scenarios with metrics based on trade-off input
- Engage the public in scenarios
- Develop a draft comprehensive plan policy book

He shared what the plan will look like upon completion.

- Online, user friendly listing of policies tied to goals and metrics
- Strong tie from trade-off and community input to recommended policies
- Clear connection/recommendations for further ordinance and regulation changes and updates

Mr. Gardiner shared the boards involvement in the process.

- One on one interviews: April – May 2018
- Participation with the Advisory Committee: Summer 2018, Summer 2019
- Review of policy book – December 2018
- Assist/encourage public engagement – length of study

He shared the schedule for the process.

- Start - April 2018
- Kick Off - July 2018
- Key Questions Document - December 2018
- Scenarios Document - July 2019
- Draft Policy Book - December 2019

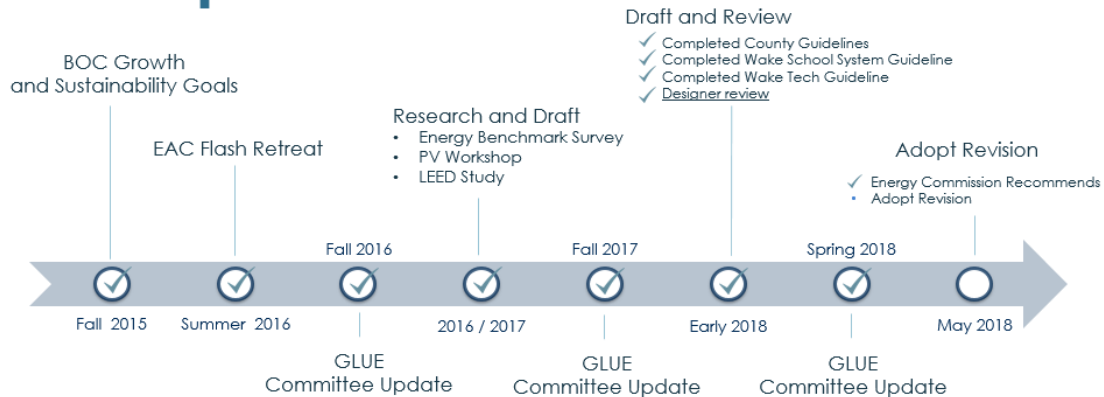
Ms. King said Clarion & Associates have been preparing plans for the past 10 years. She said they do plan development as well as assist with implementation of plans.

Commissioner Burns asked if the UDO has ever been completely re-written. Mr. Maloney said it has been revised a few times, but never completely re-written.

Energy Design and Management Guideline Update and Request of Adoption

Mr. Dave Goodwin, Director, General Services Administration, provided an energy design and management guideline update. He shared the completion timeline.

Completion Timeline



Mr. Goodwin welcomed the following members of the Citizens Energy Advisory Commission: Mr. Robert Hinson, Chair; Mr. Bob Leker; Mr. Paul Davis; Mr. Peter Egen; Mr. Marty Clayton and Mr. James Ward. He also acknowledged the staff that has been instrumental in the process; Mr. Bill Hamilton, Senior Facilities Engineer, Mr. Kevin Witchger, Facilities Engineer and Mr. Mark Forestieri, Facilities, Design and Construction Director.

Commissioner Burns thanked the Energy Commission members and staff for their work and expert opinions.

Mr. Goodwin shared information about the commission and its priorities.

Supporting Guideline Update

Citizen's Energy Advisory Commission

About Commission

Board-appointed
Mission-driven
Guideline compliance oversight

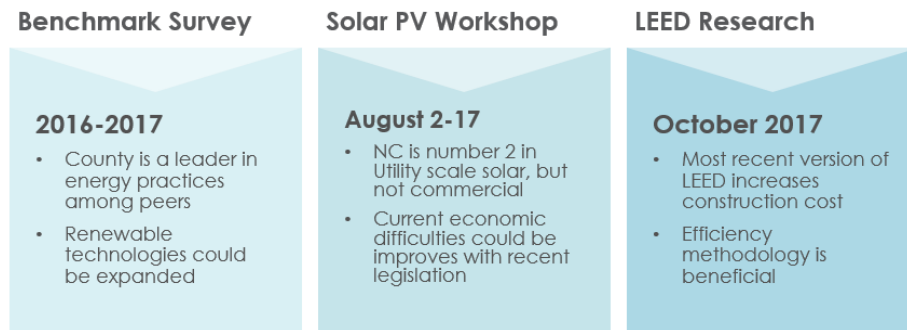
1978 - EAC established
1992 - Energy Conservation Policy adopted
1995 - Guidelines established for construction docs
2004 - Guidelines updated, included WCPSS

Priorities

Summer 2016 EAC Flash Retreat and Benchmark Survey

Priority 1 – Building Design Review
Priority 2 – Energy Guidelines
Priority 3 – BOC Communication

Mr. Kevin Witchger, Facilities Engineer, shared the 2018 energy guideline.



He shared the current and future targets of the energy guideline.



He shared the key takeaways from the process.

1. Align the Energy Review Process to the Design Process
 - Minimizes design cost
 - Facilities early Energy Commission input
2. Validate and Improve Building Performance Targets
 - Aligns building efficiency target to LEED – Minimum 14% better than code
 - Uses methodology that works for all building types
3. Define Sustainable, Efficient Design Elements
 - Ensures that design incorporates sustainable elements
 - Consideration of greenhouse gas reduction in the evaluation process
4. Establish a Renewable Energy Position
 - **Solar Ready** – all new construction will be solar ready
 - Considers renewables early and throughout in design

5. Develop an Emerging Technology Process

- Incorporates an approach to research and development and new technologies

Mr. Witchger said the county is partnering with WCPSS and Wake Tech on energy efficient efforts.

Govered Separately, Volunteered Participation	
Why Partner?	Wake ³ Commitment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Accountability and Transparency • Collectively over 30 Million square feet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Utility Budgets • Consume natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assemble annually • Report energy consumption metrics • Share and Leverage R&D

He shared the design commonalities of the three partners.

Design Commonalities

	WAKE COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA	WAKE TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Custom Building Performance Target	•	•
Senate Bill 668		•
Sustainable Strategies	•	•
Presentations to an advisory/Review Committee	•	•
Energy Model Required in Design	•	•
Life Cycle Cost Analysis	•	•
<u>Submetering</u>	•	•
Solar Ready Buildings	•	•
Emerging Technology Evaluation Process	•	•
Commissioning Required for New Construction	•	•
Design Reporting Forms	•	•

He shared the management commonalities of the three partners.

Management Commonalities

	WAKE COUNTY	Wake Tech	Wake County
Annual Meeting	•	•	•
Annual Energy Performance Metric	•	•	•
Utility Data Storage and Analysis	•	•	•
Energy Conservation Plan/Policy	•		•
Energy Conservation Measure – Capital Projects	•	•	•
Energy Service Performance Contracting		•	
Building Management Systems	•	•	•

Mr. Goodwin shared how the energy guideline works in conjunction with the board goals.

Guideline is in response to board action:

- Board's Energy Policy
- Board's Endorsement Paris Climate Agreement
- Board Initiative to Update Guideline

He shared the Wake County Energy Conservation and Management Policy history.

Adopted by Board of Commissioners 1992

Policy Authorizes and Requires:

- Energy Conservation programs
- Revision of Energy Design Guidelines
- Energy Guideline in designer contracts
- Use and collection of energy data in operations and utility budget forecasting

Mr. Goodwin shared the Wake County Paris Climate Agreement Resolution history.

Adopted by Board of Commissioners June 5, 2017

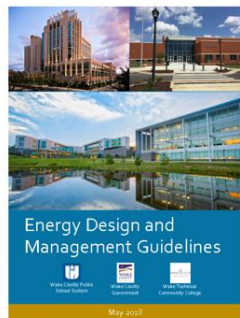
Endorses:

- Goals of Paris Climate Agreement

Commits County Operations:

- Continue efforts toward sustainability and reduction of greenhouse gas.

He shared the requested action to move the project forward.

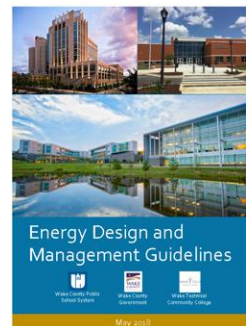


Request consensus for Adoption of the Energy Design and Management Guideline effective May 1, 2018.

Mr. Goodwin shared the next steps in the process.

May 1st, 2018

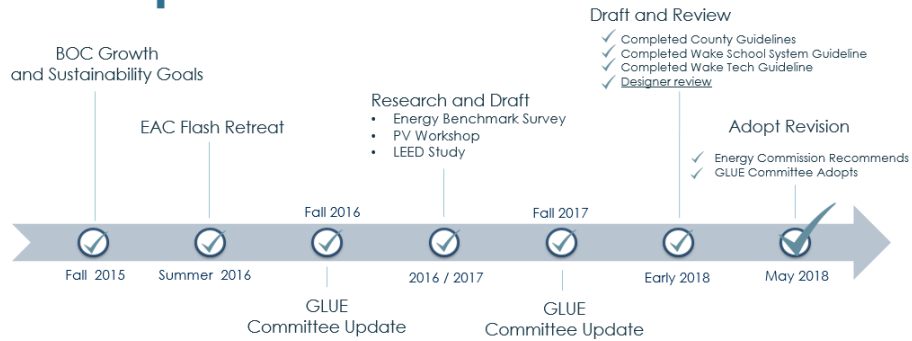
1. Update construction design contracts
2. Schedule Annual Wake³ Meeting
3. Report Annual Energy Metrics



Mr. Robert Hinson, Chair, Citizens Energy Advisory Commission, thanked the board for selecting the members of the Commission. He said the diversity of the board provides expert opinions as well as citizen input.

Mr. Goodwin shared the final completion guideline.

Completion Timeline



Commissioner Burns said he is excited about the initiative. He said it is important to show citizens that their money is spent wisely.

Commissioner Hutchinson thanked Mr. Goodwin and the Energy Commission members for their service to the county. He asked Mr. Goodwin for his opinion on the next steps.

Mr. Goodwin said the next step is implementation and asked the board to support it.

Franchise Feasibility Study

Mr. John Roberson, Solid Waste Management Director, provided information on the franchise feasibility study.

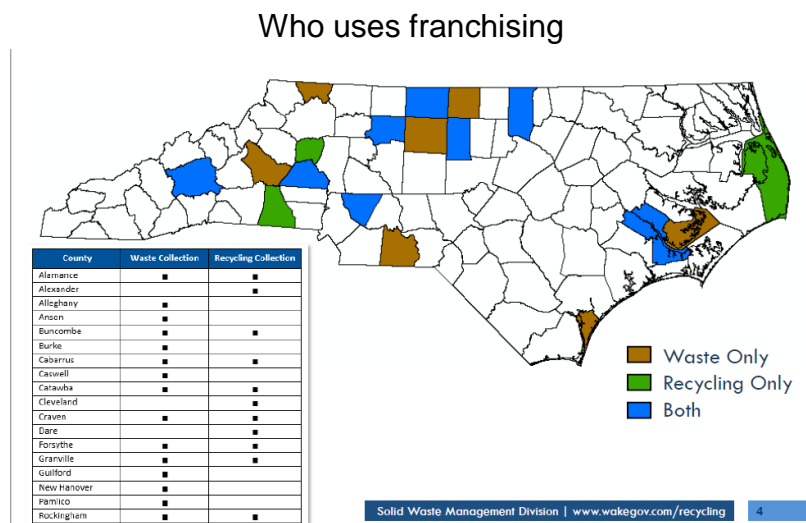
- ☐ What is franchising?
- ☐ Windshield survey methodology & results
- ☐ UPDATED - Online survey methodology & results
- ☐ Case studies
- ☐ Benefits & drawbacks
- ☐ Recommendations



Mr. Roberson explained the benefits of franchising.

- Formal agreement between government & hauler(s) to provide waste/recycling collection services
- Mandatory versus Voluntary
 - Mandatory
 - Voluntary
- Exclusive vs. Non-Exclusive vs. Hybrid
 - Exclusive
 - Non-Exclusive
 - Hybrid

He shared a map of counties currently using franchising.



He said a survey was performed over a two-week period. He shared results of the windshield survey.

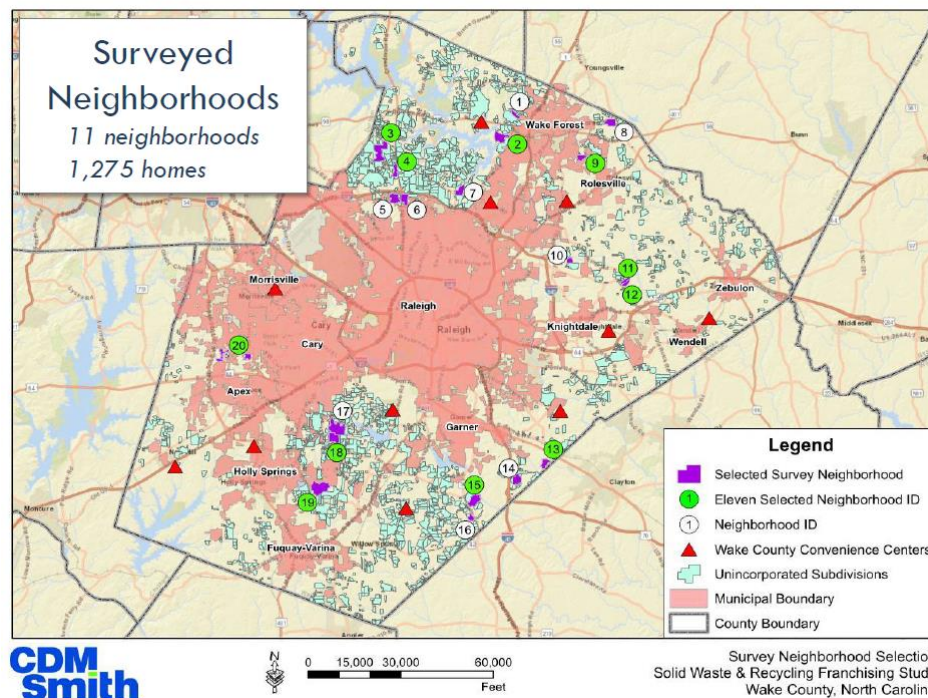


Windshield Survey

- Survey Goals:
 - ▣ Identify number of residents using contracted haulers
 - ▣ Identify number haulers servicing each neighborhood
 - ▣ Identify number of different collection days
- Surveyed 11 neighborhoods over two-week period by counting waste and recycling carts at curb



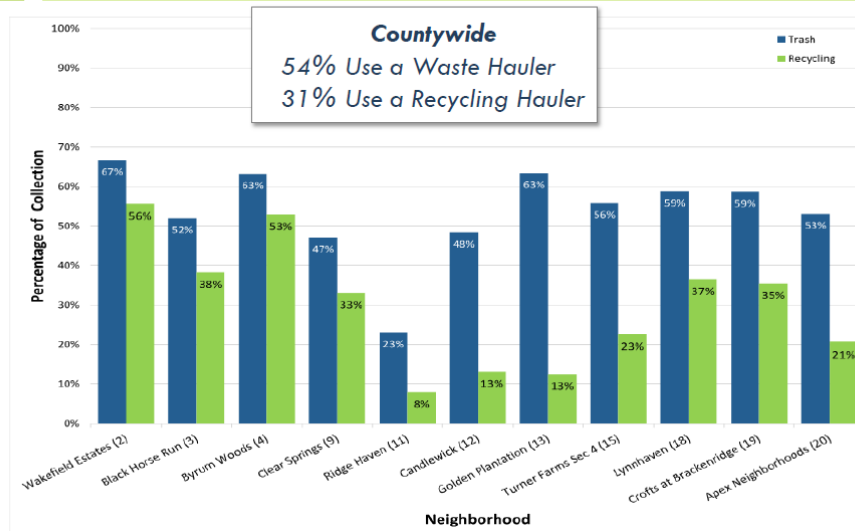
He shared a map of the neighborhoods surveyed and the convenient center locations.



He shared a chart of the number of homes with contracted collection service.



Homes with Contracted Collection



He shared the other survey notes.

- Inferred from results that 46% of residents use County Convenience Centers exclusively
- Waste Industries accounted for 68% of waste collection and 70% of recycling collection
- Veterans Waste accounted for 20% of waste collection and 23% of recycling collection
- Three other haulers account for 3-4% each
- Remaining 4 haulers account for 1% or less
- Waste Industries recently acquired Veterans Waste which will lead to some redistribution of the waste collection.

Mr. Roberson shared the process for the recent online survey.

- As a result of May 2017 presentation, a survey of neighbors (as opposed to a windshield survey) was conducted via a postcard mailing and online survey
 - Postcard mailed to same neighborhoods studied in windshield survey (1220 postcards mailed)
 - Postcard contained simple link to online survey (thru SurveyMonkey.com)
 - Responses received from (only) 131 residents (even with a gift card reward for 10 respondents) ~11%
- Results tabulated in “Wake County Trash & Recycling Survey – Summary of Findings” by Center for Urban Affairs & Community Services at NCSU

He shared the online survey results. He said post cards were sent out twice but responses were low.

- Percent of response varied greatly by neighborhood – high of 29%, low of 1%
- Most respondents use curbside service for both trash & recycling
- Weekly service is most common
- 89% satisfied or very satisfied with service
- Significant use of County Convenience Centers, especially if they don’t have curbside service

Mr. Roberson said staff feels non-mandatory collection is in the best interest of Wake county citizens.

He shared case study results from Catawba County.

- 11-yr exclusive franchise agreement with Republic
- Non-mandatory for residents
- Curbside waste collection fee: \$24.33/month
- Curbside recycling fee: \$18.88/month
- Annual “Franchise Fee” paid to County of \$50K-\$75K
- Republic also operates 5 convenience centers

He shared case study results from Buncombe County.

- 10-yr exclusive franchise agreement with Waste Pro
- Non-mandatory for residents
- Subscription fee: \$14.00/month (approximate)
- Service performance issues during early years of the agreement

Mr. Roberson shared case study results from Gwinnett County, Georgia.

- In 2010, County bid out 8 service areas and awarded to 2 haulers.
- County was sued, and settlement was reached resulting in semi-exclusive, non-voluntary franchises
 - 5 Haulers and 5 Service Areas
- Curbside waste and recycling fee: \$18.99/month

He shared the potential benefits of franchising.

- Reduced truck traffic
- Increased visual appeal of neighborhoods
- Uniform level and cost of service
- Limit potential fee increases
- Improved recycling – but only fully realized with a mandatory system

Mr. Roberson shared the potential draw backs of franchising.

- Loss of choice by residents
- Small haulers may be harmed, go out of business
- County staff & resources needed to manage franchisee(s)
- Potential for litigation

He shared other options to be considered.

- Illegal dumping is not a significant problem in Wake County (often a driver for franchising)
- Comprehensive, mature & expanding system of convenience centers and MMRFs already offers recycling and waste disposal options
 - Voluntary system would most likely apply in Wake County due to presence of existing facilities
- Based upon limited survey results, respondents appear to be satisfied with existing service

He shared staff recommendations.

- Does not appear to be sufficient value or reasons to consider franchising in Wake County
- Continue to monitor level of competition in the marketplace to confirm reasonable pricing
- Include updates in the annual Action Plan presentation to GLUE

Commissioner Burns asked how the recycling has impacted the waste collection process. Mr. Roberson said the impact has been minimal.

Mr. Barton White, resident and owner of Carolina Trash Pickup, expressed concern with the franchising idea. He said his business is a small family run business, and they are not able to compete with the larger companies.

Ms. Kerri Mead-Bell, President, Anchor Disposal, also expressed concern about the franchising idea.

The native plant initiative update scheduled for today's agenda was moved to the next meeting.

There being no further business, it was moved by Commissioner Burns to adjourn the meeting at 12:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Michelle L. Cerett
Executive Assistant
Wake County Commissioners