



**SAMPSON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PLANNING SESSION AGENDA
February 16, 2016 and February 18, 2016**

Tuesday, February 16th		
8:00 – 8:30 am	Continental Breakfast Available Agenda Review, Miscellaneous Items	Board and Staff
8:30 – 9:00am TAB M	Budget Update	David Clack, Finance Officer
9:00 – 9:30 am TAB N	Health Department	Wanda Robinson, Health Director
9:30 – 9:45 am	Break	
9:45 – 10:30 am TAB O	Information Technology Update	Chris Rayner, IT Director
10:30 – 11:00 am TAB P	Convention and Visitors Bureau	Sheila Barefoot, CVB Director Ray Jordan, Expo Director
11:00 – 11:30 am	Mid Carolina Council of Governments	Jim Caldwell, Executive Director
11:30 am – 1:00 pm TAB Q	Lunch and Legislative Discussion	Kevin Leonard, NCACC Executive Director
1:00 – 1:45 pm TAB R	Emergency Management – Fire Inspections	Ronald Bass, Emergency Services Director
1:45 – 2:00 pm	Break	
2:00 – 3:00 pm TAB S	Landfill	Bryan Wuester, Landfill Manager
Recess to Reconvene on February 18th - Noon		

Thursday, February 18th		
Noon - 1:00 pm	Lunch - General Budget Strategies Follow-up from Previous Day's Sessions	Board and Staff
1:00 - 1:30 pm TAB T	Sampson Community College	Paul Hutchins, SCC President
1:30 - 2:00 pm TAB U	Sampson County Schools	Eric Bracy, Superintendent
2:00 - 2:30 pm TAB V	Clinton City Schools	Stuart Blount, Superintendent
2:30 - 3:00 pm TAB W	Social Services	Sarah Bradshaw, DSS Director
3:00 - 3:15 pm	Break	
3:15 - 3:45 pm TAB X	Sheriff's Department	Jimmy Thornton, Sheriff
3:45 - 4:15 pm TAB Y	Planning & Zoning - Solar Farms	Mary Rose, Planning & Zoning Director
4:15 - 5:15 pm TAB Z	Public Works	Lee Cannady, Public Works Director
5:15 pm - until	Wrap Up, Miscellaneous Items	Board and Staff
Adjournment		

Sampson County, North Carolina
Financial Statement

	For the Period Ended 1/31/2015			For the Period Ended 1/31/2016			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent
Revenues								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem	34,499,300	30,430,928	88.21%	35,080,028	30,905,763	88.10%	474,835	-0.11%
Penalties and interest	389,997	164,416	42.16%	389,997	145,699	37.36%	(18,717)	-4.80%
Total	34,889,297	30,595,344		35,470,025	31,051,462		456,118	
Sales Tax:								
One cent	3,266,340	1,363,780	41.75%	3,615,982	1,467,262	40.58%	103,482	-1.17%
One half cent article 40	2,096,760	964,829	46.02%	2,465,213	999,657	40.55%	34,828	-5.47%
One half cent article 42	771,640	332,565	43.10%	870,980	354,293	40.68%	21,728	-2.42%
One quarter cent article 46	942,330	398,641	42.30%	1,056,520	431,047	40.80%	32,406	-1.50%
Total	7,077,070	3,059,815		8,008,695	3,252,259		192,444	
Restricted:								
State grants	13,276,739	5,916,652	44.56%	15,252,158	4,939,512	32.39%	(977,140)	-12.17%
Federal grants	256,204	73,083	28.53%	110,528	80,935	73.23%	7,852	44.70%
Court facility fees	112,250	52,403	46.68%	94,000	62,339	66.32%	9,936	19.64%
Local grants	68,765	16,207	23.57%	113,581	71,721	63.15%	55,514	39.58%
Total	13,713,958	6,058,345		15,570,267	5,154,507		(903,838)	
Permits and Fees:								
Register of deeds	336,000	192,558	57.31%	336,000	189,568	56.42%	(2,990)	-0.89%
Inspection	307,000	160,750	52.36%	325,900	195,167	59.89%	34,417	7.53%
Local subdivision fees	25,000	9,735	38.94%	27,000	9,300	34.44%	(435)	-4.50%
Franchise	52,000	27,002	51.93%	52,000	26,489	50.94%	(513)	-0.99%
Total	720,000	390,045		740,900	420,524		30,479	

Sampson County, North Carolina
Financial Statement

	For the Period Ended 1/31/2015			For the Period Ended 1/31/2016			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent
Sales and Services:								
Tax collection fees	205,270	115,926	56.47%	201,450	137,913	68.46%	21,987	11.99%
Jail fees	1,078,700	805,678	74.69%	1,371,200	694,759	50.67%	(110,919)	-24.02%
Sheriff fees	900,382	499,256	55.45%	872,382	501,343	57.47%	2,087	2.02%
Health fees	1,115,972	473,569	42.44%	1,101,113	511,734	46.47%	38,165	4.03%
Ambulance fees	2,300,000	782,922	34.04%	2,300,000	903,398	39.28%	120,476	5.24%
Aging services fees	606,977	246,158	40.55%	645,943	204,395	31.64%	(41,763)	-8.91%
Total	6,207,301	2,923,509		6,492,088	2,953,542		30,033	
Investment Earnings	16,300	-	0.00%	-	262	0.00%	262	0.00%
Miscellaneous:								
Board of elections	1,000	237	23.70%	16,000	1,361	8.51%	1,124	-15.19%
Recreation	34,435	17,694	51.38%	45,135	24,508	54.30%	6,814	2.92%
Agri-Exposition center	287,634	94,032	32.69%	264,200	150,282	56.88%	56,250	24.19%
Rent	1,766,012	1,086,794	61.54%	1,743,212	1,116,031	64.02%	29,237	2.48%
Other	294,222	93,935	31.93%	281,195	365,428	129.96%	271,493	98.03%
Total	2,383,303	1,292,692		2,349,742	1,657,610		364,918	
Total revenues	65,007,229	44,319,750	68.18%	68,631,717	44,490,166	64.82%	728,712	-3.36%

Sampson County, North Carolina
Financial Statement

	For the Period Ended 1/31/2015			For the Period Ended 1/31/2016			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Budget	Actual	Percent Collected	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent
Expenditures by Function:								
General Government	6,285,278	3,503,110	55.74%	7,074,019	3,522,083	49.79%	(18,973)	5.95%
Public Safety	16,560,619	9,417,609	56.87%	17,216,836	9,373,136	54.44%	44,473	2.43%
Environmental protection	959,589	460,734	48.01%	1,055,755	506,688	47.99%	(45,954)	0.02%
Industrial development	1,269,805	622,252	49.00%	1,224,470	553,858	45.23%	68,394	3.77%
Human services	20,025,623	10,751,476	53.69%	21,800,105	10,729,479	49.22%	21,997	4.47%
Education	13,156,542	7,248,759	55.10%	13,714,069	7,928,037	57.81%	(679,278)	-2.71%
Cultural and recreational	2,206,321	1,158,726	52.52%	2,108,294	1,156,858	54.87%	1,868	-2.35%
Debt service	10,579,382	4,660,394	44.05%	10,590,983	4,438,132	41.90%	222,262	2.15%
Contingency	300,000	-	0.00%	295,000	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total expenditures	<u>71,343,159</u>	<u>37,823,060</u>	53.02%	<u>75,079,531</u>	<u>38,208,271</u>	50.89%	(385,211)	2.13%
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(6,335,930)	6,496,690		(6,447,814)	6,281,895			
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in	2,387,157	337,989		2,440,304	930,672			
Transfers out	(174,876)	(102,011)		(229,501)	-			
Loan proceeds	<u>598,528</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>873,377</u>	<u>-</u>			
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	<u>2,810,809</u>	<u>235,978</u>		<u>3,084,180</u>	<u>930,672</u>			
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)								
Expenditures and Other Uses	(3,525,121)	6,732,668		(3,363,634)	7,212,567		479,899	
Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>3,525,121</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>3,363,634</u>	<u>-</u>			
Net change	<u>-</u>	<u>6,732,668</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>7,212,567</u>		<u>479,899</u>	

Sampson County
 Lapse Amounts by Category
 July 1 - January 31

<u>Expenditures:</u>	<u>As of 1/31/2015</u>	<u>As of 1/31/2016</u>
Salaries and employee benefits	725,696	1,069,181
Operations and maintenance	<u>192,907</u>	<u>59,978</u>
	918,603	1,129,159
 Grant Funded Amount		
Salaries and employee benefits	<u>179,636</u>	<u>160,274</u>
 Estimated County	738,967	968,885

SAMPSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
January 31, 2016

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	28,458,302
Receivables (gross)		
Taxes		4,670,749
Accounts		2,355,131
Inventories		21,190
		<u>21,190</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	<u>35,505,372</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	779,979
Total Liabilities		<u>779,979</u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Property taxes receivable		4,670,749
Prepaid taxes		4,373
		<u>4,373</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		<u>4,675,122</u>

Fund Balances:

Nonspendable		
Inventories		21,190
Restricted		
Stabilization by state statute		2,355,131
Public safety		455,839
Debt service		3,258,291
Revaluation		804,043
Committed		
Capital projects		1,003,707
Assigned		
Subsequent year's expenditures		3,410,094
Unassigned		18,741,976
		<u>18,741,976</u>
Total Fund Balances		<u>30,050,271</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	<u>35,505,372</u>

Medicaid and Cost Settlement Sampson County Health Department

Wanda Robinson, Health Director
Tamra Jones, Accounting Specialist

Health Department Services

- ▶ 21 Programs - Each with different mandates
2 are 100% Federally Funded

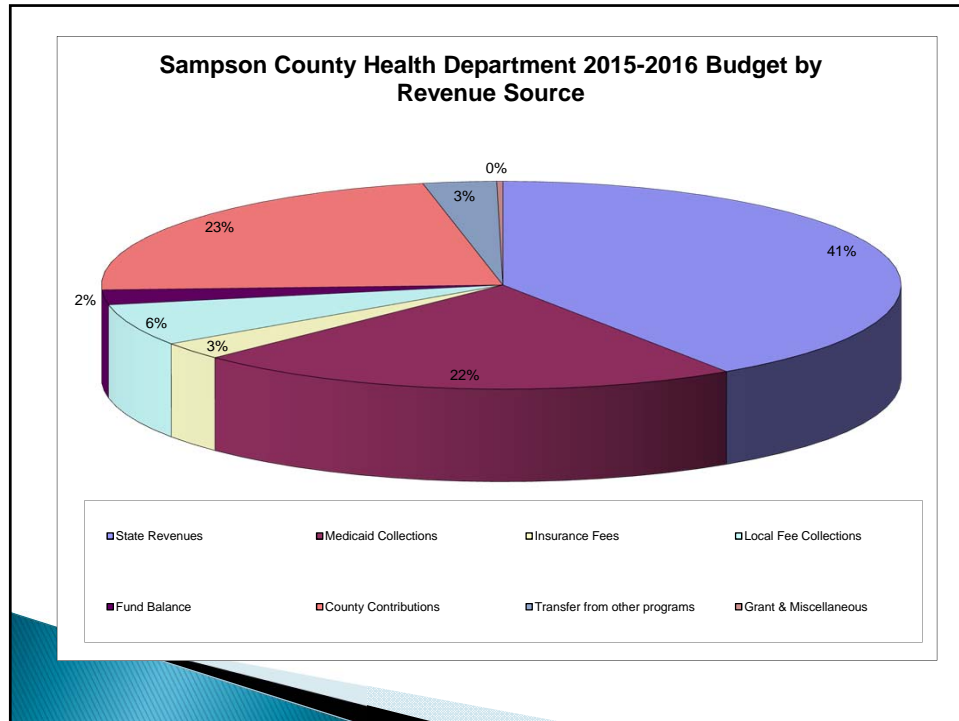
Adult Health	WIC
BCCCP/WW	CC4C
Child Health	Communicable Disease
TB/CDC	Dental Health
Immunizations	OB/CM
Health Promotion	Maternal Health
STD	Vital Records
Family Planning	Laboratory Services

Health Department Services

- ▶ Public Health Preparedness
- ▶ School Nursing
- ▶ Environmental Health Services (22 rules)
 - Food and Lodging
 - Onsite/Wastewater
 - Private Drinking Water Wells
 - Swimming Pools/Tattoo Parlors
 - Childcare School Sanitation

Sampson County Health Department Budget for 2015-2016

	2015-2016		2014-2015	
Total Dollar Amount of Entire Budget		\$3,488,464		\$3,577,609
Total Amount of Program Costs		3,488,464		3,577,609
Total Solid Waste Budget		821,055		859,755
<u>Total Amount of Program Costs by Revenue Source</u>				
State & Federal Revenues	41%	1,417,081	41%	1,467,883
Projected Local Fee Collections	6%	226,700	6%	228,879
Projected Medicaid Collections	22%	770,260	28%	1,010,524
Insurance Fees	3%	95,500	4%	123,055
Grant & Miscellaneous Revenue	0%	8,653	0%	9,236
Transfer From Other Health Programs	3%	103,201	3%	93,453
Fund Balance	2%	80,713	0%	8,877
County Contributions	23%	786,356	18%	635,702
Total		\$3,488,464		\$3,577,609
<u>Budget Breakdown</u>				
Salary and Fringe Benefits	68%	2,372,649	67%	2,393,604
Operating Expenses	32%	1,115,815	33%	1,184,005
<u>County Appropriations Breakdown</u>				
Environmental Health	37%	294,264	51%	319,774
Clinical Programs	63%	492,092	49%	315,928



Medicaid Billing

- ▶ Medicaid is insurance and pays for services rendered to patients
- ▶ Medicaid rates for clients is usually lower than insurance reimbursement rates.
- ▶ HD bill Medicaid and receive 40–50% reimbursement and receive the difference at the end of the year based on a formula btw the state and DMA .
- ▶ That difference is the Medicaid cost settlement or SPA (State Plan Agreement)
42 CFR 447.321

Medicaid Cost Settlement

- ▶ Cost settlement dollars are 100% federal dollars.
- ▶ Cost settlements received by health departments for SFY 2011–2013 had a 10% hold back.
- ▶ Ex– SFY 2011 \$181,117– 10%=18,112
- ▶ Based on the agreement with DMA–Hold back funds were to be released after desk audits completed approx. 9 months after cost reports are submitted.
- ▶ 1st hold back funds since 2011 just received in 2015

State Plan Agreement (SPA)

- ▶ Medicaid Cost Settlement is based on a SPA
- ▶ SPA–rules that dictate how the cost settlement is done. Approved by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) and passed down to North Carolina Division of Medical Assistance (“DMA”).
- ▶ Cost reports are generated between Oct –Dec each FY and submitted to state. Settlement is calculated and paid to each county the following April–May.

State Plan Agreement (SPA)

- ▶ March 2015– DMA changed the formula based on a different interpretation for calculating the settlement and wanted to make changes retroactive to 2011–13 hold backs & 2014 cost reports and settlement.
- ▶ This change resulted in DMA using a different system and in substantial differences in the “settlements” and the amounts shown in some of the cost reports.

State Plan Agreement (SPA)

- ▶ SFY 2013 change resulted in a statewide loss of \$20M+.
- ▶ Prior to the change, multiple counties that would have received revenues ended up paying DMA.
- ▶ Examples– (appealing to DMA)

Alamance Cty–	\$302,538
Bladen–	\$437
Brunswick–	\$14,527
Gaston–	\$642,768

Medicaid Cost Settlement			
Paid	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014
Program Year	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13
Diabetes	\$32.42	\$0.00	\$0.00
Communicable Disease	\$8,864.44	\$22,088.08	\$22,296.33
Adult Health	\$2,738.74	\$6,763.00	\$6,847.03
Maternal Health	\$89,480.40	\$66,796.47	\$67,474.07
Family Planning	\$21,877.49	\$34,501.86	\$34,851.85
Child Health	\$39,817.04	\$16,859.57	\$17,030.60
Immunization	\$194.47	\$9,533.41	\$9,630.12
Total Paid	\$163,005.00	\$156,542.39	\$158,130.00
Total Due	\$181,117.00	\$173,935.99	\$175,700.00
10% hold back received	\$16,644.00	\$43,576.00	
Total Paid	\$179,649.00	\$200,118.39	\$158,130.00
Difference	\$1,468.00	-\$26,182.40	

Summary

- ▶ This issue has been ongoing between Health Directors Association, DHHS and DMA since March 2015. We have received holdbacks for 2011 and 2012.
- ▶ For 2013 SPA– Still working with DMA and CMS to resolve the issue. The NC Association of County Commissioners has already began to educate our congressional delegations to advocate on our behalf. **We have already been paid for 2013 settlement and ask that the new definition not be applied retro to paying the 10% balance**

Summary

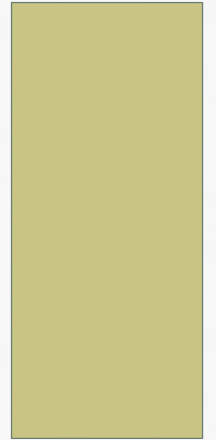
- ▶ 2014 final templates have been submitted to DMA to test. SPA rewrite is being submitted for 2015.
- ▶ Take away for health departments now depend directly how we bill for services.
Better we bill, the better we will do on our cost settlement. The cost settlement will be based on paid claims not submitted claims.
- ▶ Impact of loss or decrease of Cost settlement will impact service provision. 22% of the budget.

Future issues

- ▶ Medicaid cost settlement–payment for services already rendered. In the scheme– Public Health represent 1% of the DHHS budget. (Advocate)
- ▶ Affordable Care Act– 23% of Sampson County population uninsured
- ▶ Medicaid reform– How is public health going to fit–
- ▶ Population Health–What is population health– outbreaks in schools, emerging diseases, TB control, immunizations, water quality, restaurant inspections....
- ▶ Indigent Care...

SAMPSON COUNTY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW



STATE OF IT DEPARTMENT

- Physical Infrastructure
 - Fiber installations to most county agencies
 - Aged networking equipment (routers, switches)
 - Computers(Windows 7 and 8; Server 2003, 2008, MD300 storage array)
 - Telephone equipment (Newer proven solutions available, VOIP, Hosted VOIP)
- Rebuilding from catastrophes
 - October 2015 major catastrophe in data center
 - Sheriff and Library impacted the most
 - IT undergirds all departments
 - Can not afford to have this issue surface every again

BUDGET IMPACTS

- Email system (Funding necessary to maintain current email system)
- Internet Connectivity (Needed to run day-to-day operation of county business)
- Upgrade and/or replacement of aged networking equipment and computers
- New backup system for data storage and virtualization

BUDGET IMPACTS

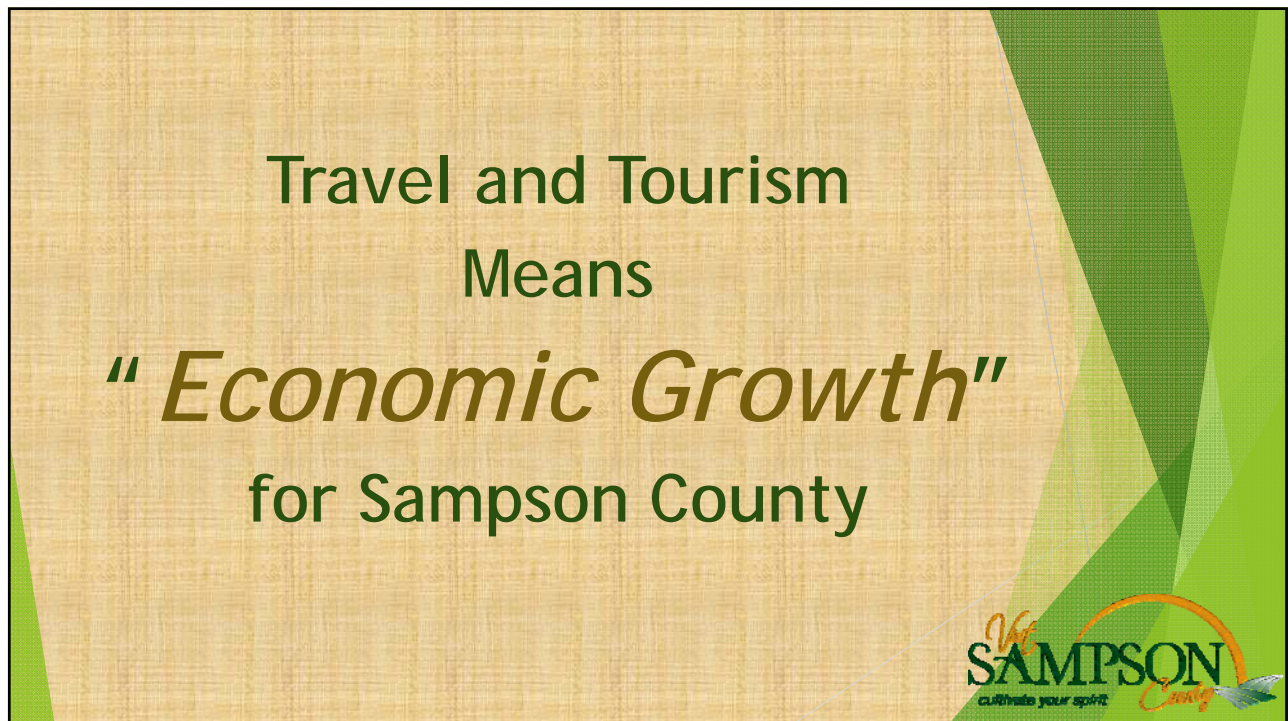
- Contracted services with (Application service providers and hosted services)
 - Established virtual network with Star Communication to maintain virtual environment
 - Includes nightly replicated back ups of major servers within the county
 - Data is backed up in 3 locations
 - Access to service wherever we are able to connect into our network

GOING FORWARD

- Staff
 - Realign department to include :
 - CIO (Chief Information Officer) CTO (Chief Technology Officer), Network Manager, Systems Administrator
 - Technology Specialist for Sheriff office
- Centralized Data Center
 - A secured facility to install data, network, and phone equipment
 - (Brick enclosed, climate controlled, Halon Fire suppression system (20X20))
 - Backup generated power system

GOING FORWARD

- Develop technology plan for county
 - Use SOG
- Technology plan will help to:
 - Develop road map for organization
 - Utilize industry standards and best practices for IT infrastructure
 - Allow key stake holders input on technology direction
 - Leverage bulk item purchases
 - Create rotation replacement of aged infrastructure equipment



Sampson County Convention and Visitors Bureau:

- ❖ Provides regional and statewide *promotion* of Sampson County
- ❖ Provides marketing assistance for local events and attractions
- ❖ Works to develop and enhance it's industry partners (stakeholders, local businesses, restaurants, etc.)
- ❖ Promotes the entire County and all of its Municipalities
- ❖ Works to Grow, Enhance and Develop tourism related projects and or events.



HIT THE GROUND RUNNING

- ❖ Visited 28 Industry Partners in 32 business days
- ❖ Attended TRAC Conference (Visit NC's Tourism Resource Assistance Conference)
- ❖ Attending "Visit NC 365" Conference in March
- ❖ Rack Card Brochure Program
- ❖ Joined the Super Sprint Triathlon Committee
- ❖ Cycle NC "Mountains to Coast" Tour



CYCLE NC - Mountain to Coast Tour

Sampson County - Host of Cycle NC Mountain to Coast Tour (October 6th - 7th)

- ❖ 17th Year of Event (Well established Statewide Event)
- ❖ 7 day bicycle tour that crosses through NC (Cycle approximately 60-70 miles a day)
- ❖ Expected Participants - 1,100+ Cyclist (plus support teams) - 40% which are out-of-state visitors
- ❖ One night Lodging in Sampson County (Requested 150+ rooms) In addition to 400-500 campers (tent)
- ❖ More than 4.6 million media and print impressions via Cycle NC (WONDERFUL EXPOSURE)
- ❖ Introduction of Sampson County to tour participants!!!

ECONOMIC IMPACT TO COUNTY

- ❖ Lodging
- ❖ Restaurants
- ❖ Attractions
- ❖ Retail Business



BOARD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Strategic Planning Process
- ❖ Increase ROT Rate
- ❖ Develop New Marketing Strategies



BOARD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Strategic Planning Process



STRATEGIC PLAN

Strategic planning is a process of defining a strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy.

- ❖ Contacted 12 consulting firms that focus on DMO
 - ❖ Provided history of Sampson County and CVB.
 - ❖ Proposals due by February 19, 2016
 - ❖ **Most important goal is to have input from all key stakeholders.**



Strategic Plan Process



Gather Inputs

- From all Stakeholders
- Customer analysis
- Competitor analysis
- Industry analysis
- Environmental
- Company performance
- Company strategies

SWOT Analysis

- External Analysis
 - Opportunities
 - Threats
- Internal Analysis
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
- Strategic Questions
- Strategic Issues

Review Inputs

- All Stakeholders
- Review Inputs
- Review SWOT Analysis
- Define 3-4 key statements

Strategic Matrix

- All Stakeholders
- Define Strategies to address SWOT combinations:
 - Opportunities vs Strengths
 - Opportunities vs Weaknesses
 - Threats vs Strengths
 - Threats vs Weaknesses

Define Strategies

- Objectives
- Key Strategies
- Short and Long Term Goals
- Operational Plans

Final Reviews

- All Stakeholders
- Review Strategies
- Review Goals
- Review Plans
- Adjust as necessary



BOARD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Increase ROT Rate



INCREASE ROT RATE

- ❖ *ROT Rate is the tax rate collected by lodging establishments within a community that allows a DMO to market its community to visitors, both business and leisure travelers.*
- ❖ *THIS IS NOT A TAX ON LOCAL TAX PAYERS OR SAMPSON COUNTY'S PROPERTY OWNERS*



ROT USES

ROT is used in Marketing, Advertising and Promoting Sampson County.

- ❖ Sampson County Visitors Guide
- ❖ Rack Card Program
- ❖ WEBSITE and Destination Software that populates site
- ❖ Barn Quilt Trail
- ❖ 2014 Hemmings Motor News Great Race
- ❖ Co-op Advertising Program with **"OUR STATE"** MAGAZINE

Sampson County ROT Generated

FISCAL YEAR	TOTALS	% INCREASE
2012 - 2013	\$57,200.21	
2013 - 2014	\$62,566.94	9.4%
2014 - 2015	\$73,405.03	17.3%

Current ROT Rate is 3%. July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, (½ of FY 2015-16), ROT revenue is \$47,871.74, an increase of 27.3% for the period.



Benefits of Increasing ROT

- ❖ Increased funding that will allow enhanced promotion and marketing of Sampson County, its assets, and it's 345 Industry Partners (Stakeholders)
- ❖ Marketing Budget in Past Years has averaged \$17,500
- ❖ Increased funding will allow the development and implementation of capital projects designed to attract visitors.



ROT in Surrounding Counties

County Name	Current Occupancy Tax
Bladen	0%
Cumberland	6%
Duplin	6%
Harnett	6%
Johnston	3% + 2%
Pender	3% + 3%
Wayne	5%
Sampson	3%

ROT affects travelers and visitors, not local residents



Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism in Sampson County

Year	* Expenditures	Change from Previous (2013/2014)	** Payroll	*** Employment	State Tax Receipts	Local Tax Receipts	Tax Savings Per Resident
2014	\$47,170,000	2.30%	\$5,960,000	280	\$2,570,000	\$1,480,000	\$62.89
2013	\$46,110,000	2.21%	\$5,770,000	280	\$2,520,000	\$1,420,000	\$61.34
2012	\$45,120,000	2.74%	\$5,620,000	280	\$2,450,000	\$1,390,000	\$59.86

- * Expenditures: Direct spending from visitors
- ** Payroll: People employed by tourism related businesses
- *** Employment: # people employed as a direct result of visitor spending

This study was prepared for VisitNC by the US Travel Association.*

**VisitNC is a department of the NC Department of Commerce*



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- ❖ In 2014, VISITORS to Sampson County spent \$47,170,000.
- ❖ This created an **INCREASE** of 2.3% from 2013 to 2014
 - ❖ 2013 saw an **INCREASE** of 2.2% over 2012
 - ❖ 2012 saw an **INCREASE** of 2.7% over 2011
- ❖ In 2014, **280 people** were directly employed in Sampson County as a result of VISITOR spending.



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- ❖ In 2014, VISITOR spending in Sampson County generated sales tax revenue for the State of North Carolina in the amount of **\$2,570,000**.
- ❖ In 2014, VISITOR spending generated local tax revenues of **\$1,480,000** for Sampson County.
- ❖ As a result of Visitor Spending, a **TAX SAVINGS** of \$62.89 per resident was realized, which equals **\$4,028,105** in savings for Sampson County's residents.

(2014 Population was 64,050, per US Census for Sampson County)



THIS MEANS
Visitors and Tourism

CREATE A
Positive Economic Impact

for Sampson County



BOARD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Develop New Marketing Strategies



BOARD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Evaluate and Create a new marketing plan for the Sampson County CVB
- ❖ Partner with VisitNC and DMANC
- ❖ Explore opportunities for creating day trips or planning 2+ day festivals
- ❖ Explore opportunities to attract meetings and conferences that can utilize the Sampson County Exposition Center.
- ❖ Explore opportunities for educating Industry Partners
- ❖ Develop partnerships with the CVB's of surrounding counties



IN SUMMARY

- ❖ I will be working on the three priority goals and objectives set forth by the CVB Board of Directors, whose main goal is to increase the economic impact of the travel and tourism industry within Sampson County
 - ❖ **This will involve and include:**
 - ❖ 345+ Industry Partners (stakeholders)
 - ❖ Sampson County's Elected Officials
 - ❖ CVB Board of Directors
 - ❖ **Visitor Spending means Economic Growth**



And Lastly, I would like to invite each of you to join me and the CVB as we work to promote Sampson County as a great place to...

VISIT



WORK



LIVE



Sampson County Planning Services Overview

The Mid-Carolina Council of Governments (MCCOG) provides transportation, land use planning, and zoning administration services to Sampson County and its Towns. Transportation planning services, provided through the Mid-Carolina RPO, cover the entire county and all municipalities therein. Land use planning and zoning administration is provided to the Towns of Newton Grove, Roseboro, Turkey, and Harrells.

Land use and zoning administration responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Assistance with all land development regulations
- Updates/revisions to zoning code
- Issuing zoning permits
- Site inspections
- Compiling, maintaining and processing all zoning case documentation
- Coordinating and facilitating planning board, board of adjustment, and town board/public hearing meetings
- Maintaining and updating geographic information (GIS) data
- Subdivision administration, including review and certification of all land divisions

Transportation planning services include, but are not limited to the following:

- Developing, in coordination with NCDOT, long-range, local and regional multimodal transportation plans
- Provide a forum for public participation in the transportation planning and project development process
- Develop and prioritize transportation projects for the Strategic Prioritization Process (SPOT) and State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)
- Provide transportation related information to local governments and other interested organizations and individuals

In order to carry out the four core responsibilities the RPO develops/provides the following products and services for the area.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- NCDOT / LPA Funding Agreement
- TCC / TAC Bylaws
- Public Involvement Plan
- Planning Work Program
- 5 Year Planning Calendar
- Final Yearly Narrative
- Quarterly Reimbursement Reports
- CTP List of Study Needs
- TIP Project Prioritization
- Merger Process
- State Ethics Liaison

Mid-Carolina Rural Planning Organization Overview

The Mid-Carolina Rural Planning Organization (RPO) provides comprehensive transportation planning services to Sampson County and all of the Municipalities in Sampson County. This includes the Towns of Godwin, Falcon, Linden, Stedman and Wade. In addition to the Towns, the RPO serves the unincorporated areas of the county as shown on the attached map. The RPO also serves Bladen, Sampson, and Harnett Counties.

The RPO was established based on NCGS 136-210 through 136-213. The Mid-Carolina RPO was established in 2001, being the first RPO in the state. The RPO is charged with four core responsibilities by the State of North Carolina:

- Developing, in coordination with NCDOT, long-range, local and regional multimodal transportation plans
- Provide a forum for public participation in the transportation planning and project development process
- Develop and prioritize transportation projects for the Strategic Prioritization Process (SPOT) and State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)
- Provide transportation related information to local governments and other interested organizations and individuals

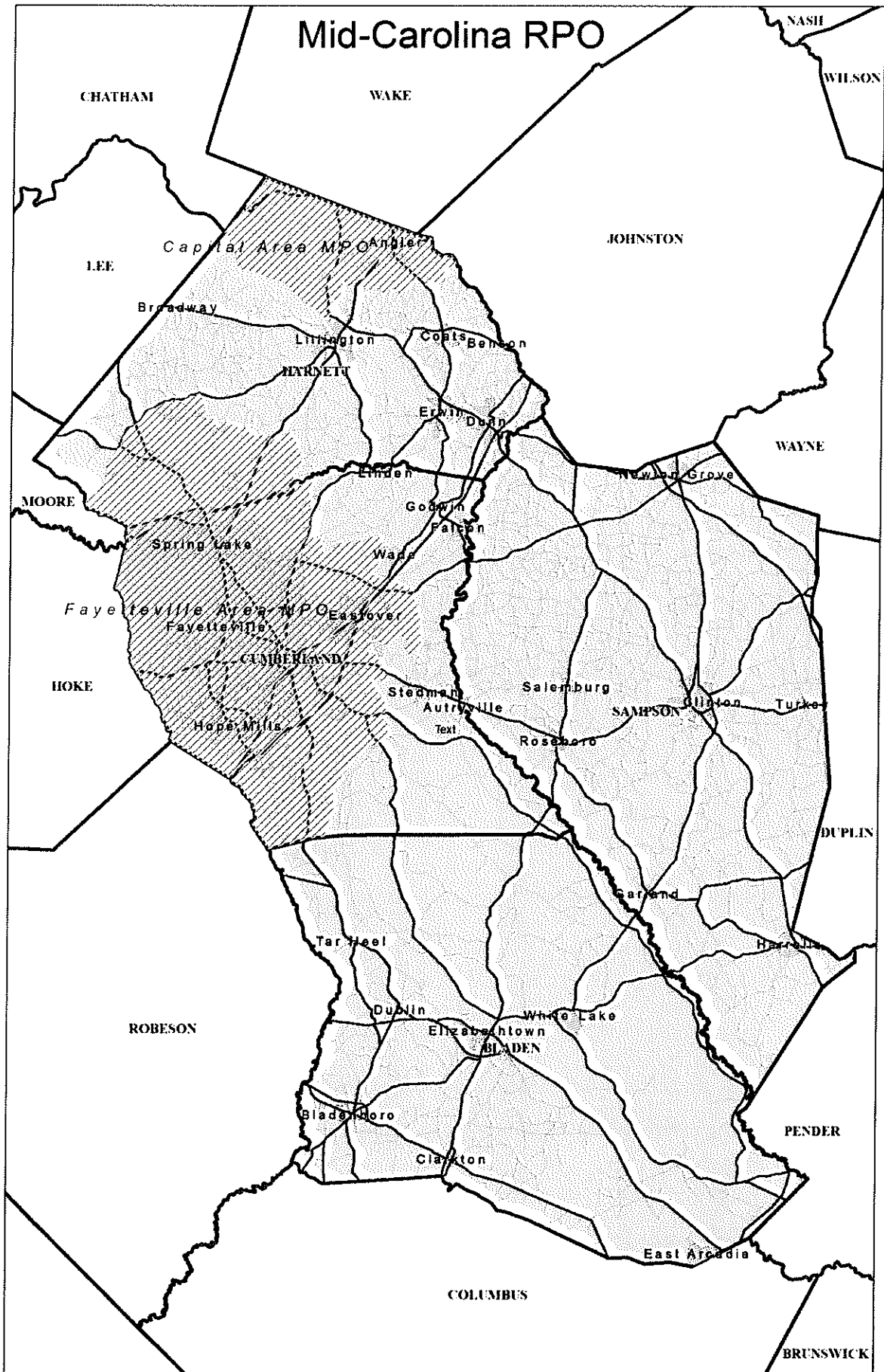
In order to carry out the four core responsibilities the RPO develops/provides the following products and services for the area.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- NCDOT / LPA Funding Agreement
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- Public Involvement Plan
- Planning Work Program
- 5 Year Planning Calendar
- Final Yearly Narrative
- Quarterly Reimbursement Reports
- CTP List of Study Needs
- TIP Project Prioritization
- Merger Process
- State Ethics Liaison

In addition to the aforementioned standard documents and services, the Mid-Carolina RPO promotes regional coordination in the transportation and land use planning fields. The RPO Director is a member of the FAMPO TCC, the Sustainable Sandhills Combined Air Team, and the Regional Land Use Advisory Committee (RLUAC). The Director of the Mid-Carolina COG also serves as the Vice-Chair of the FAMPO TCC. The RPO staff coordinates with the Cumberland County Planning Department on subdivision, zoning, and development review, area plans, and comprehensive plans. The RPO also coordinates with and supports the Cumberland County Community Transportation Program.

The RPO serves an area of 4 counties and 24 municipalities. The RPO consists of professional staff provided by the Mid-Carolina Council of Governments (COG), a Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) consisting of local staff from member governments and agencies and a Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) made up of elected and appointed officials. The Cumberland County Manager and the Deputy County Planning Director are both members of the RPO TCC.

Mid-Carolina Rural Planning Organization Overview





NCACC

Overview of the Association

HISTORY

Founded in 1908, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners (NCACC) is one of the most successful and active statewide local government associations in the nation. The NCACC advocates for county government before the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government. All 100 counties in North Carolina are members of the Association.

NCACC VISION STATEMENT

“Empowering 100 counties to work together for the betterment of one state.”

NCACC MISSION STATEMENT

“Our Association supports and promotes the well-being of all North Carolina counties through advocacy, education, research, and member services.”

NCACC 2015 Strategic Plan Goals

- Goal 1:** Promote the positive impact of county government on the lives of people.
- Goal 2:** Enhance county leadership capabilities to address challenges, provide efficient and effective governance, and develop future leaders.
- Goal 3:** Empower counties to be strong, proactive, and effective voices on local, state, and national issues.
- Goal 4:** Facilitate and enhance relationships, collaboration, and strategic partnerships.



NCACC

2016 Short Session Key Goals

Conference Committee

PE-4: Seek legislation to repeal the statutory authority under NCGS 115C-431(c) that allows local school boards to file suit against a county board of commissioners over county appropriations for education.

- The current version of H561 includes a five-year moratorium on such lawsuits. The bill is in conference and is eligible for short session consideration.
- With more counties experiencing threats of lawsuits, more legislators are interested in the issue. Those from counties that have experienced more extreme conflict between commissioner and school boards have grown more adamant that the issue be addressed.

TF-4: Seek legislation to authorize local option revenue sources already given to any other jurisdiction.

- The current version of S605, the annual revenue laws changes bill, expands the Article 43 transit tax to educational purposes and increases the Article 46 tax from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, giving counties two more options for additional revenue.
- The bill has passed the House and is eligible for consideration in the short session.
- As negotiations on this bill resume, the potential exists to expand Article 43 to general purpose.

GG-2: Support legislation, regulations and funding that would preserve local option and authority where needed to deploy community broadband systems and ensure community access to critical broadband services.

- H432 would have authorized counties to install high-speed Internet infrastructure and lease it to providers in a public-private partnership.
- The bill did not move because of industry concern; however, this concern has softened as the conversation has shifted due to disparate education and economic outcomes in areas without high-speed Internet access.
- The state budget directs the state CIO to conduct a broadband study, including access, and report to the legislative IT committee. Bills coming out of legislative interim committees are eligible for short session.

Contact:

Johanna Reese

Director of Government Relations

(919) 715-8044 | johanna.reese@ncacc.org



NCACC

2015-16 Membership Benefits

Advocacy

- Provides advocacy services at the state legislature, including promoting legislation beneficial to counties and opposing legislation that is harmful
- Provides policy expertise to members in multiple areas, including health and human services, justice and public safety, education, finance, elections, environment and transportation, and to state executive and legislative staff on the effect of decisions on counties
- Serve as liaison between state agencies and counties
- Reports on state government legislative and executive activities through speaking engagements, electronic newsletters, videos and webinars
- Undertakes federal advocacy through the National Association of Counties and NCACC's federal consultant
- Provides free access to networking forums including District Meetings, County Assembly Day and Steering Committee Meetings
- Hosts webinars and provides information designed to equip county managers and others on legislative actions and other hot topics

Education and Conferences

- Offers year-round live and web-based education and training programs for newly elected and veteran county commissioners, to provide them the knowledge and skills needed to lead and govern their counties
- Recognizes commissioners for their commitment to lifelong learning through the Local Elected Leaders Academy and the Advanced Leadership Corps
 - Helps develop future county leaders through the annual NCACC Youth Summit, which teaches county government and leadership skills to students ages 14-18
 - Provides support and funding for the NCACC-ICMA County Management Fellowship Program, which provides a hands-on, yearlong mentoring experience for recent masters-level graduates to promote careers in county management

Member Services

- Administers Debt Setoff Program which returned \$12.8 million to counties in 2015 and \$185 million since inception
- Facilitates EMS Medicaid which returned \$29 million to counties in 2014 and \$258 million returned since 1999
- Offers LGFCU Excellence in Innovation Program which awards up to \$10,000 to county employees for innovative work and serves as a method to share best practices
- Advises county management by providing ongoing outreach and support on developing budgets, troubleshooting county-specific issues, recruiting county managers and assisting with project management



NCACC

2015-16 Membership Benefits

Risk Management

- Offers comprehensive protection – insurance coverage designed by counties for counties; Largest and most continuous provider of North Carolina County Government insurance protection; Managed by Board of Trustees comprised of counties
- Teaches safety programs designed to protect county assets, activities and employees
- Offers reconstruction appraisal service for county-owned buildings and properties
- Has unmatched experience in legal defense for law enforcement and public officials
- Equips county with practical advice through support services such as Human Resources Legal Helpline
- Provides risk managers educational opportunities through scholarships

Research

- Through the NC Center for County Research, collects and publishes survey data from NC counties
- Conducts the annual Budget and Tax Survey by compiling information from all 100 counties on budget actions, including school appropriations
- Compiles the annual NC County Snapshots, a geographical presentation of essential county indicators
- Organizes Quick Response Teams to consult with county staff on issues requiring technical expertise
- Produces annual “Fearless Forecast” and “Fiscal Summary” reports to help county management with budgeting and benchmarking

Legal

- Files amicus briefs with appellate courts on county issues of statewide significance
- Consults with county commissioners, county attorneys and county staff on legal issues impacting counties
- Organizes annual attorneys conference to provide continuing legal education credits pertinent to counties
- Analyzes legal impacts of proposed legislation

You can access this membership benefits summary at www.ncacc.org/membershipbenefits.

Sampson County Fire Inspections

Scope of Services:

The county will conduct all fire prevention inspections based on the state mandated inspection schedule for all new and existing structures, process or events as applicable by the State Fire Code. Conduct plan reviews for construction, issue all required permits, witness acceptance tests of fire protection equipment, respond to complaints, and all other activities necessary for the enforcement of the State Fire Code throughout the county to include the corporate limits and ETJ of the municipalities that contract service with the county.

Timeline of Events:

February 2015- Emergency Services staff met with the Sampson County Board of Commissioners at their workshop session to discuss staffing concerns with fire inspections in Sampson County. The BOC asked us to research the issue and present a proposal for resolving the issue without raising taxes.

March 2015- Emergency Services staff met with the BOC and discussed the possibility of billing the businesses that were inspected. If all municipalities (including the city of Clinton) elected to contract with the county two additional inspectors would be needed. If any or all the municipalities (excluding the city of Clinton) elected to contract with the county one additional inspector would be needed.

April 15, 2015- The County Manager sent a letter to all municipalities informing them of the proposal.

September 8, 2015- The Sampson County Board of Commissioners approved the proposal to defray the cost of providing fire inspection services throughout the county.

September 10, 2015-The County Manager mailed a letter to all municipalities informing them of the county's intent. He asked that they notify the county of their intent by January 31, 2016.

September 24, 2015- Town of Turkey notified the county that they wished to contract with the county for fire inspections.

October 2015- Ronald Bass and Jerry Cashwell met with Roseboro Town officials to discuss the proposal.

November 5, 2015- Ronald Bass met with Mr. Steve Jackson and Chief Lee Wilson of Newton Grove to discuss the proposal.

November 12, 2015- The Town of Garland notified the county that they wished to contract with the county for fire inspections.

December 1, 2015- Ronald Bass and Jerry Cashwell met with the Harrells Town Council to discuss the proposal.

December 3, 2015- The City of Clinton notified the county that they wished to conduct their own fire inspections. The City of Clinton has asked that the county continue to conduct fire investigations and emergency management calls inside their jurisdictions.

December 17, 2015- Ronald Bass and Jerry Cashwell met with the Salemburg Town Council to discuss the proposal.

January 19, 2016- Ronald Bass and Jerry Cashwell met with the Autryville Town Council to discuss the proposal.

February 9, 2016- The Town of Roseboro voted to contract with the county for fire inspections.

February 10, 2016- The following towns indicated they are waiting on the outcome of the upcoming Board of Commissioners budget workshop.

1. Town of Newton Grove
2. Town of Salemburg
3. Town of Harrells
4. Town of Autryville will meet the week of February 15th to make a decision.

How the process would work:

1. The governing board of each municipality would approve a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in addition to the resolutions that were adopted in 2009 and 2010 that addressed the county performing inspection services within the municipal jurisdictions.
2. The county fire inspector would inspect business. Per item I of the municipal resolutions Inspectors from the Fire Marshal's Office shall be considered a municipal employee while exercising the duties of an inspector within the municipality. Likewise all concerns arising from the delivery of the inspections shall be directed to the Fire Marshal's Office or the respective municipal governing body.
3. An invoice with the town's letterhead, including address, contact information and billing amount would be left with the business.
4. The Fire Inspector would submit via email at the end of each day a listing of business inspections that had been conducted that day in their jurisdiction. This report would also be e-mailed to the municipalities on a monthly basis.
5. The municipality would be responsible for collecting the fees and submitting the fees to the County monthly. The fees collected by the municipalities and forwarded to the County should equal to the number of inspections completed.

Key Concerns/Questions:

1. The municipalities do not have the staff for billing.
2. How will they know who to bill?
3. What happens if a business fails to pay for the inspection?
4. Why are the municipalities responsible for their ETJ?
5. Who will be responsible for reviewing plans?
6. Who will be responsible for new construction?
7. Will churches be fee exempt?

8. Will county and municipal owned buildings be fee exempt?

Total businesses to be inspected (including City of Clinton) = 2,272

Sampson County = 772 (362 per year) excluding any municipality

City of Clinton = 960 (411 per year)

Town of Roseboro = 182 (83 per year)

Town of Turkey = 31 (15 per year)

Town of Salemburg = 67 (35 per year)

Town of Newton Grove = 109 (43 per year)

Town of Harrells = 31 (15 per year)

Town of Garland = 98 (39 per year)

Town of Autryville = 22 (9 per year)

Special Considerations:

1. This proposal would require one additional fire inspector, which should be supported by revenues generated by the proposed fees. This employee would also conduct fire investigations.
2. One additional vehicle.
3. One replacement vehicle.
4. Additional equipment (Camera, turnout gear, computer, etc.)

Attachments:

1. Proposed fee schedule.
2. 2009 Sampson County Fire Prevention Ordinance.

911 Center Backup update:

1. A backup plan must be submitted to the state for approval by July 1, 2016, the current backup center is located at Clinton Police Department.
2. The backup plan must be fully operationally by July 17, 2017.
3. The phone system at the current backup must be replaced in order to identify wireless caller location.

4. Seek grants from the 911 board for additional funding to update backup center.
5. Explore the possibility of a regional backup center.

Fire Marshal's Office Inspection Fee Schedule

Building Plan Review

Plan Review (New Construction)	.02 per square foot
(\$25.00 minimum)	
Plan Review (Change of use, Alterations or Repairs)	.01 per square foot
(\$25.00 minimum)	

Inspection Fees

5,000 square foot or less	\$50.00
5,001 – 15,000 square foot	\$75.00
15,001 – 50,000 square foot	\$125.00
50,000 – 100,000 square foot	\$175.00
Greater than 100,000 square foot	\$250.00
Foster Homes & Therapeutic Homes	\$75.00
Group Homes & Assisted Living in a SFD	\$75.00
ABC Permit Inspections	\$150.00
2 nd Compliance Inspection	\$45.00
3 rd Compliance Inspection	\$65.00
4 th Compliance Inspection	\$85.00

Fire Permit Fee Schedule

Code	Type	Fee
Operational		
105.6.2	Amusement Buildings (Not required in fairs)	\$30.00
105.6.4	Carnivals and fairs	\$50.00
105.6.6	Combustible dust operations	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.8	Compressed gases	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.9	Covered mall buildings	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.10	Cryogenic fluids	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.11	Cutting and Welding	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.12	Dry Cleaning Plants	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.13	Exhibits and trade shows	\$50.00
105.6.14	Explosives	\$250.00
105.6.16	Flammable/Combustible liquids	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.19	Fumigation	\$50.00
105.6.20	Hazardous Materials	\$60.00 (annually)
105.6.22	High Piled Storage	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.23	Hot work operations or programs	\$30.00
105.6.24	Industrial Ovens	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.25	Lumber Yards /Woodworking plants	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.28	Magnesium	\$60.00 (annually)
105.6.29	Miscellaneous combustible storage	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.26	Liquid/Gas fueled vehicles assembly	\$50.00
105.6.36	Pyrotechnic/Special effects	\$250.00
105.6.38	Refrigeration equipment	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.39	Repair garages/Motor fuel facilities	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.41	Spraying and dipping	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.42	Storage of scrap tires	\$30.00 (annually)
105.6.43	Temporary membrane structures	\$50.00
105.6.45	Waste handling	\$60.00 (annually)
Code	Type	Fee
Construction		
105.7.1	Automatic Fire Extinguishment System	\$100.00
105.7.2	Battery System	\$50.00
105.7.3	Compressed Gases	\$50.00
105.7.4	Cryogenic Fluids	\$50.00
105.7.5	Fire Alarm & Detection Systems	\$100.00
105.7.6	Fire Pumps & Related Equipment	\$200.00
105.7.7	Flammable & Combustible Liquids	\$50.00 (per tank)
105.7.8	Hazardous Materials	\$100.00(includes spills)
105.7.9	Industrial Ovens	\$50.00
105.7.11	Private Fire Hydrants	\$50.00 (per hydrant)
105.7.12	Spraying & Dipping	\$50.00
105.7.13	Standpipe System	\$50.00
105.7.14	Temporary structures, tents (Occupant loads of 299 or more) (Based on 5 sq. ft. per person)	\$0.00 \$25.00

Adopted 07/22/2013 Sampson County BOC

Civil Citations

1. Definitions;

Major violation; Any violation issued under Chapter 10 of the NC State Fire Code, *Means of Egress*. Violations that create a delay, obstruct, impede, or prevent the use of any exit component or violations that involve exceeding the posted occupant load.

Minor violations; Any violation to the provisions in the fire code not listed in Chapter 10 of the NC State Fire Code, *Means of Egress*.

2. The Sampson County Fire Marshal's office will work to educate the general public on established fire prevention methods and procedures during the inspection process. Inspections that discover violations will be noted on the inspection report and reviewed with the owner or occupant. In most cases code compliance can be achieved during the inspection process. For those situations that require enforcement procedures the citation process may be used to gain compliance. Civil citations may be issued for any of the following;

- A. For all major violations obstruction egress or exceeding the posted occupant load.
- B. For violations that remain uncorrected after exhausting a fourth compliance inspection.
- C. Unattended open burning, open burning resulting in property damage, or illegal burning which results in the response of a county or municipal fire department for extinguishment.
- D. As noted in the civil penalties section of the County Fire Prevention Ordinance

3. Citations shall be numbered and printed in triplicate. The original copy (white) shall be kept on file in the Fire Marshal's Office, The (pink) copy shall be issued to the violator and the (yellow copy) shall be filed with Administrative Assistant in the Emergency Management Office.

<i>Fire Code Violations "First Offense"</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>
<i>Fire Code Violations "Second Offense"</i>	<i>\$250.00</i>
<i>Fire Code Violations "Third Offense"</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>

<i>Locked, Blocked Exits or Exceeding Occupant Load "First Offense"</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
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<i>Locked, Blocked Exits or Exceeding Occupant Load "Second Offense"</i>	<i>\$1,000.00</i>
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Adopted 08/04/2008 Sampson County BOC

**FIRE PREVENTION ORDINANCE
OF
SAMPSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1.0. Title.

This ordinance shall be known and cited as the "Fire Prevention Ordinance of Sampson County, North Carolina."

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.2. Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this chapter is to adopt and incorporate the provisions of the North Carolina Fire Prevention into the Fire Prevention Ordinance of Sampson County and to provide the county with the organization and regulations for enforcement of such ordinance.

(b) The intent of this ordinance is to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized best practices for safeguarding life and property within the jurisdiction of the county from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from hazardous conditions in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises.

(c) This chapter shall not be construed to hold the county responsible for any damage to persons or property by reason of any inspection, re-inspection, failure to inspect or re-inspect, or the issuance or denial of any permit authorized or required by this ordinance.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.3. State fire code incorporated.

(a) The provisions of the *North Carolina Fire Code* as adopted by the North Carolina Building Code Council on March 11, 2008, together with Appendix B, entitled "Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings;" Appendix E, entitled "Hazard Categories;" and Appendix F, entitled Hazard Ranking;" as it may be, from time to amended, is hereby adopted and incorporated in this ordinance by reference, such fire prevention code being a technical code. Copies of this ordinance and the technical code incorporated herein shall be filed with, and made available for public inspection in the office of the clerk to the board and the fire marshal.

(b) Amendments to codes and standards adopted by reference in this ordinance which are adopted and published by the State Building Code Council shall be effective in the county at the time such amendments become a part of the North Carolina Administration and Enforcement Requirements Code and the *North Carolina Fire Code*.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.4. Territorial jurisdiction.

This ordinance shall be applicable to all parts of the county not within a municipality.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.5. Interpretation.

(a) This ordinance shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the county for the preservation and protection of the public health, safety and welfare and for enforcement of the state building code. All the provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed for that purpose.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of the North Carolina General Statutes pertaining to fire prevention; in the event of an ambiguity between this chapter and a provision of the statutes; the latter shall prevail.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.6. Definitions.

(a) As used in this ordinance:

Fire prevention means those services and actions undertaken to eliminate fire hazards and perils, reduce the risk of occurrence of fire, and passively protect property and persons from damage and injury and reduce the extent of the same in the event of fire.

Hazardous material emergency means a sudden and unexpected release of any substance which is defined in state or federal law or regulations as a hazardous material presenting threat to the public health or safety or to the environment or which otherwise, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, presents a direct and immediate threat to public health or safety or to the environment and requires immediate action to abate the threat.

Intentionally caused fire emergency means a fire willfully and maliciously started or caused to be started by a person with the intent to damage the property on or within which the fire occurred or to damage property adjacent thereto.

(b) Other words, phrases and terms used in this ordinance, to the extent possible, shall be given the meaning set forth in the *North Carolina Fire Code*.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 1.7. Effective date.

This ordinance shall be effective upon enactment by the Board of Commissioners.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

ARTICLE II. FIRE PREVENTION

Sec. 2.0. County fire marshal to enforce ordinance.

This ordinance and any fire protection laws in the North Carolina General Statutes shall be enforced within the territorial jurisdiction of this ordinance by the county fire marshal and his authorized representatives or as otherwise provided in this ordinance. The county fire marshal is designated as the fire code official for the county for these purposes. The fire marshal is hereby authorized to establish procedures necessary to enforce this chapter.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1. Duties and responsibilities of the fire marshal.

The fire marshal shall have the following fire prevention duties and responsibilities:

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.1. *Enforcement of fire prevention ordinance.*

(a) The duties and responsibilities of the fire marshal and authorized representatives with regard to administration and enforcement of this chapter shall include receiving applications for permits and issuing or denying permits, assessing and collecting fees, making necessary inspections, issuing or denying certificates of compliance, issuing orders, including stop orders and orders to correct violations, issuing civil penalty citations for violations and collecting such penalties, bringing or causing to be brought civil and criminal judicial actions against actual or threatened violations, keeping adequate records of administrative and enforcement activities, and taking any other actions that may be required to fulfill the intent and purpose of this chapter.

(b) The fire marshal shall make such other inspections as are required by this ordinance consistent with funds and personnel provided to his office.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.2. *Inspections of schools and other facilities.*

(a) The fire marshal shall make periodic inspections of buildings, institutions, facilities and premises required to be inspected by the *North Carolina Fire Code* and G.S. § 115C-525(b), as follows:

(i) One every year: Hazardous, institutional, high rise, assembly and residential, except one and two-family dwellings and only interior common areas of dwelling units of multifamily occupancies.

(ii) One every two years: Industrial and educational, except public schools.

(iii) Once every three years: Assembly occupancies with an occupant load less than 100, business, mercantile, storage, churches and synagogues, and miscellaneous Group U occupancies.

(iv) Twice every year: Public and private schools.

Frequency rates for inspections of occupancies as mandated by the General Statutes shall supersede the above schedule.

(b) The fire marshal shall make the minimum fire prevention inspections of the removal, installation, or retrofitting of underground storage tanks as provided by the *North Carolina Fire Code*.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.3. *Coordination and information gathering.* The fire marshal shall have the further duty and responsibility of establishing a system of communication and coordination with the chiefs of rural volunteer fire departments and other agencies performing fire protection services in the county for the purpose of receiving reports of possible violations of the fire prevention code observed by members of such departments, to include possible violations noted in the course of fighting a fire.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.4. *Record keeping and reporting.* The fire marshal shall compile and maintain a record of all reports of alleged violations and of all fires to which rural volunteer fire departments and other agencies have responded. Such records shall be public records and shall be used to make an annual report covering the fire prevention and fire protection activities conducted in the county. The report shall be submitted with advice and recommendations for improvement of fire prevention and protection to the county

manager. This report may include any such recommendations suggested by the fire chiefs of the volunteer fire departments with regard to improving fire prevention and fire protection activities in the county.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.5. Public information and education.

(a) The fire marshal shall plan and cause a public education program to be executed for the purpose of acquainting the public with the standards and requirements of this ordinance. The fire marshal, in coordination with rural volunteer fire departments and other interested agencies, shall also engage in a public education program with respect to individual fire prevention and safety measures. The fire marshal shall establish a system for receiving complaints of violations of this ordinance from the public.

(b) The volunteer fire departments may and are encouraged to engage in a public fire safety education program related to their fire protection programs.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.1.6. Coordination with inspection department. The fire marshal shall have no responsibility for administration and enforcement of any part of the North Carolina State Building Code other than that set forth above, provided that the fire marshal shall coordinate administration and enforcement of the fire prevention code, including issuance of permits, with the county inspection department in accordance with rules of procedure promulgated jointly by the two departments and approved by the county manager.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 2.2. Permits and fees.

(a) The fire marshal shall establish a procedure for the issuance of such permits as may be required or authorized by this ordinance. Any permitting procedure and the form of any permit shall be approved by the board of commissioners before any permit is issued.

(b) The fire marshal shall charge and collect such fees as the board of county commissioners shall authorize for issuing permits, for inspections, and for other services performed by the office of the fire marshal. The purpose of the fees shall be to defray, wholly or in part, the cost of providing fire prevention services. The specific fees and the amount thereof shall be fixed in a schedule of fire prevention fees approved by the board of commissioners. The fee schedule adopted by the board of commissioners on August 4, 2008, shall continue in place upon adoption of this ordinance until amended by action of the board of commissioners.

(c) The fees shall be due and payable as provided in rules promulgated by the fire marshal. The fire marshal shall pay over and account to the county for fees collected hereunder in accordance with rules promulgated by the county finance director.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

ARTICLE III. ABATEMENT AND COST RECOVERY

Sec. 3.0. Public health nuisances declared.

Every hazardous materials emergency and every intentionally caused fire emergency, as defined herein, which occurs within the territorial jurisdiction of this ordinance is found to be a condition dangerous and detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of the

citizens of the county and to the peace and dignity of the county and therefore are hereby declared public health nuisances within the meaning and intent of sections 153A-121 and 153A-140 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.1. Abatement of public health nuisances.

The county shall effect the abatement of public nuisances found and declared as set forth in section 3.0 hereof in the following manner:

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec 3.1.1. Hazardous materials emergencies. Any authorized rural volunteer fire department, municipal fire department, county emergency response team, or municipal emergency response team responding to a hazardous materials emergency within the territorial jurisdiction of this ordinance in accordance with its obligations under a contract, a mutual aid agreement or interlocal agreement, and having reasonable cause to believe that a hazardous materials emergency exists, shall remove, abate or remedy such emergency to the extent of its authority and capabilities.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.1.2. Intentionally caused fires. Any authorized rural volunteer fire department or municipal department responding to a fire within the territorial jurisdiction of this ordinance in accordance with its obligations under a contract, mutual aid agreement or interlocal agreement, and having reasonable cause to believe that such fire was intentionally caused, shall fight such fire and otherwise remove, abate or remedy such emergency to the extent of its authority and capabilities.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.2. Recovery of abatement expenses.

Expenses incurred in the abatement of hazardous materials emergencies and intentionally caused fire emergencies shall be recovered as follows:

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.2.1. Responsibility. The expense of the abatement of a hazardous materials emergency or an intentionally caused fire shall be charged to and paid by the person owning, storing or transporting the hazardous materials which were released or by the person whose intentional act caused the fire. Expenses shall include the actual labor costs, fringe benefits, administrative overhead, costs of equipment, costs of equipment operation, costs of materials expended, costs of disposal, the cost of any contract labor and materials, and the costs, including attorney's fees, of collecting unpaid expenses.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.2.2. Determination that nuisance existed.

(a) The fire marshal or the official in charge of a county or municipal hazardous materials response team, whose fire department or response team responded to a hazardous materials emergency or an intentionally caused fire emergency within the territorial jurisdiction of this ordinance and removed, abated or remedied such emergency, shall determine the amount of the expenses incurred by the fire department or response team in effecting such abatement and the identity of the person there is

reasonable cause to believe is responsible for payment of such expenses pursuant to subsection 3.3.1.

(b) Following such determinations, the fire official or official in charge of the response team shall issue a demand for payment upon the responsible person, which demand shall set forth the nature of the emergency, the abatement action taken, a detailed accounting of the expenses incurred by the fire department or response team. The demand shall set a time certain, not less than 30 days, and place to make the payment and inform the person believed responsible for payment that if payment is not made within the allotted period, the demand will be referred to the county for collection. The demand shall further inform such person of the right to a hearing on the matter before the fire marshal of the county, provided a request for such hearing is made to the fire marshal within the time allotted for payment on the demand. A copy of the demand shall be sent to the fire marshal.

(c) If payment in full is made on the demand, such payment shall constitute an admission that the person making the payment was responsible for making it. Such payment shall be reported to the fire marshal. If payment is not made within the allotted period, the delinquency shall be reported to the fire marshal for further collection action.

(d) The fire marshal, upon receipt of a report of delinquency or a request for a hearing, shall schedule the hearing required by section 153A-140 of the North Carolina General Statutes, upon not less than ten days' notice to the person to whom the demand for payment was issued and to the person requesting the hearing, if other than the person upon whom demand was made. Notice shall also be given to the fire official in charge of the scene at which the emergency occurred and the official in charge of any emergency response team which acted at such scene.

(e) The fire marshal shall preside at the hearing and shall give all those given notice an opportunity to be heard and provide testimony and evidence relating to the emergency, its abatement and the expenses incurred. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the fire marshal shall make a written determination whether or not a nuisance in fact occurred, whether or not such nuisance was dangerous or prejudicial to the public health, and the amount of the expenses of abatement and issue an order directing or denying payment of the expenses. Upon a determination that the nuisance existed and was dangerous or prejudicial to the public health, the order shall further provide that the expenses of abatement, if not paid, shall be a lien upon the land or premises of the responsible person where the nuisance arose and shall be collected as unpaid taxes pursuant to section 153A-140 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Such written determination and order shall be served on all parties to the hearing.

(f) The determination and order of the fire marshal may be appealed by any party aggrieved thereby to General Court of Justice by a petition for review filed not later than ten days following the date of the determination and order.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.2.3. *Collection of unpaid abatement expenses.* Unpaid abatement expenses shall be collected by a civil action by the county in the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice or, if secured by a lien, by any remedy authorized in the North Carolina Tax Machinery Act for the collection of unpaid taxes.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 3.2.4. Reimbursement of abatement expenses. Abatement expenses incurred by organizations conducting the abatement and collected by the county as set forth above shall be remitted to such organizations upon collection less any costs of collection incurred by the county.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

ARTICLE IV. STORAGE TANKS

Sec. 4.0. Tank installation, removal or retrofitting.

(a) Before any tank or lines for underground or aboveground storage of volatile flammable or combustible liquids or any other hazardous material covered by the provisions of the *North Carolina Fire Code* shall be installed, removed or retrofitted, a permit must be issued and shall be granted only upon written application made to the fire marshal setting forth therein the location, character, size and capacity of the tank or lines, and the purpose for which it is to be used or removed and an agreement that the applicant or user will conform to all the provisions of the *North Carolina Fire Code* and all other regulations then existing, and in case a pump is to be used in connection therewith, the application shall state its location with respect to the tanks and with respect to the property line. The fire marshal office is hereby authorized to issue a stop work order if work is performed before a permit has been issued. The person engaged in installing, removing or retrofitting a tank or line shall cease work immediately.

(b) The fire marshal shall have five working days to determine whether the proposed tank or work on the line complies with the provisions of the *North Carolina Fire Code* and shall issue the permit if he finds there is compliance. The fire marshal shall have the right to inspect the tanks, lines and appliances before and after installation, to determine that the location, installation and operation are in accordance with the *North Carolina Fire Code*. After the tank and lines are placed in the excavation, and fittings and connections have been attached thereto, and before it has been covered or concealed from inspection, the applicant for the permit shall notify the fire marshal and shall wait until the installation of the tank connections, lines and fittings have been approved by the fire marshal before covering them. The fire marshal is hereby authorized to order the unearthing of tanks or lines that have not been inspected pursuant to this section.

(c) Failure to abide by the provisions of this section shall constitute a violation of this ordinance by the owner of the property on which the work was done, the person performing the work and the tenant of the premises.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

ARTICLE V. FIREWORKS

Sec. 5.0. Fireworks.

(a) The county fire marshal is hereby delegated and granted the authority, given to the board of county commissioners by G.S. § 14-413, to issue permits for use of pyrotechnics (fireworks) within the county.

(b) No person shall use pyrotechnics without first completing an application and obtaining a permit from the fire marshal ten days in advance of such use. The names and

addresses of all operators must appear on the application and they must be approved by the fire marshal's office before any display or use of the pyrotechnics.

(c) The fire marshal shall issue the permit upon a determination that the requirements of chapter 33 of the *North Carolina Fire Code* and the insurance requirements of N.C.G.S. 14-413(d) have been met and the appropriate fees for issuance of the permit have been paid.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

ARTICLE VI. FIRE HYDRANTS

Section 6.0. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. VIOLATIONS AND REMEDIES

Sec. 7.0. Violations of fire prevention code.

Any violation of the provisions of the *North Carolina Fire Code* adopted herein is a violation of this ordinance.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 7.1. Violations a misdemeanor.

A violation of this ordinance is punishable as a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender to a fine of \$500.00 for a major violation and \$100.00 for a minor violation and to confinement as the law of North Carolina may, from time to time, provide. A major violation is any violation in or on premises, which, if a fire or explosion occurred, could reasonably cause serious injury or death to occupants of the premises. Any other violation is a minor violation. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense for the purpose of such prosecution.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 7.2. Civil penalties.

(a) A violation of this chapter shall subject the offender to the assessment of a civil penalty in an amount set forth in the schedule of civil penalties to be adopted, from time to time, by the board of commissioners of the county. Penalties assessed shall be recovered by the county in a civil action in the nature of debt if the offender does not pay the civil penalty within 30 days after the offender has been cited for the violation. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense for the purpose of assessing a civil penalty. The civil penalties adopted by the board of commissioners on August 4, 2008, shall continue in place until upon adoption of this ordinance until amended by action of the board of commissioners.

(b) The fire marshal is authorized as a public official to investigate violations of this ordinance and, upon a determination that a violation has occurred, issue civil penalty citations. The fire marshal shall include written procedures for investigating violations, issuing citations, and collecting penalties. Such written procedures must be approved by the board of commissioners before any citation is issued.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 7.3. Other remedies.

This ordinance may be enforced by any other remedy at law or equity which the county is authorized to pursue, to include actions in the General Court of Justice for injunctive relief, other remedies authorized in Chapter 153A, Article 18, Part 3, of the North Carolina General Statutes and remedies authorized in the *North Carolina Fire Code*. The civil penalties, criminal prosecution, and other remedies provided in this chapter are cumulative and not exclusive, and may be independently and separately pursued against the same person for the activity constituting a violation of this chapter. The enforcement of any remedy provided herein shall not prevent the enforcement of any other remedy or remedies in other provisions of this Code or other laws and regulations.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec. 7.4. Authority to enter upon premises.

Sec. 7.4.1. Generally. For the purpose of conducting inspections, responding to complaints and making investigations pursuant to this chapter, the fire marshal and his officers are hereby authorized to enter upon private premises, including any building or other structure subject to this chapter, after obtaining the consent of the owner or occupant. If consent to enter is withheld or denied by the owner or occupant, the fire marshal or his designated representative shall seek an administrative inspection warrant.

(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Sec 7.4.2. Emergency entry. The county fire marshal or his authorized representatives or any fire chief or their authorized representatives of fire departments serving fire protection districts shall have the right to enter any building or premises without permission or warrant in the event of any emergency situation constituting a threat to human life, property or the public safety, for the purpose of eliminating, controlling or abating the dangerous condition or situation.

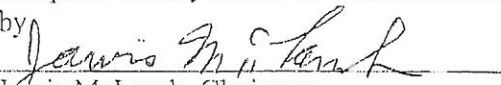
(Ord. adopted 9-8-09)

Adopted upon unanimous vote at the regular meeting held September 8, 2009.




Sampson County Board of Commissioners

by


Jarvis McLamb, Chairman

Attest


Susan Holder, Clerk to the Board



Sampson County Landfill Operations and Sustainability February 16, 2016



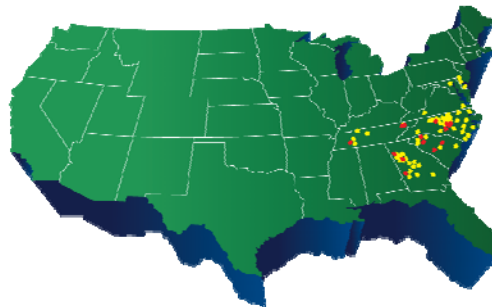
"To grow and prosper through the efficient and responsible utilization of our resources while providing our customers with cost-effective, responsive, and environmentally sound solutions to their solid waste management needs."
- WI Mission Statement

Founded 1970

**Headquartered
Raleigh, NC**

**1067 HD trucks and
over 200 pieces of
Landfill equipment**

+2,200 employees



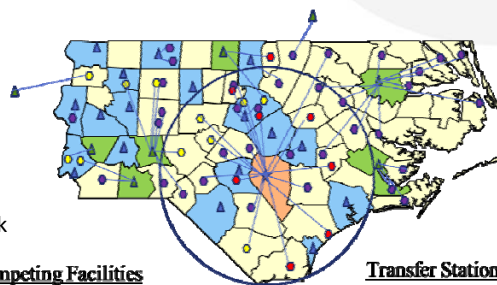


Sampson County Disposal



Sampson County Disposal Statistics

- North Carolina Waste only
- 16 Counties daily
- 5,450 tons per day
- >250 trucks per day
- Operates 5.5 days per week



Competing Facilities

- ★ Sampson County
- ▲ Regional Landfills
- ▲ County Landfills
- 100 Mile Radius

Transfer Stations

- Waste Industries
- Private
- Municipal

As of 1/2016



Landfill Construction & Closure

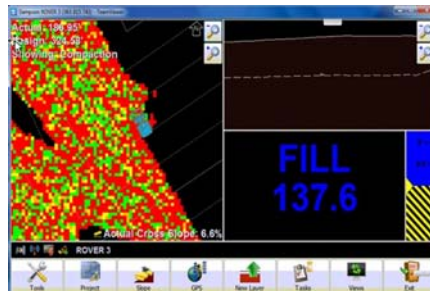


Operations



Workface Operations

Equipment GPS





WASTE INDUSTRIES
welcome to a cleaner world!

Waste Cover



Intermediate Cover



Daily Cover



WASTE INDUSTRIES
welcome to a cleaner world!

Monitoring



Ground Water



Methane Gas



WASTE INDUSTRIES
welcome to a cleaner world!

Landfill Leachate

- Collection
- Storage
- Disposal Methods
 - Recirculation
 - Evaporation
 - WWTP



Storage Tank Farm



WASTE INDUSTRIES
welcome to a cleaner world!

Leachate Evaporation Facility





Evaporator Operations



Operation Began on 8/15/2012.

Daily the facility evaporates 31,000 gallons of leachate per day.

- 3,000 gallons of residual are returned to the landfill face each day from evaporation process.
- To date 31.1M total gallons have been evaporated.



Landfill Gas to Energy

Harvesting methane gas from landfills to provide clean, safe energy for local communities.





2015 Black Creek Annual Statistics

The 6 Engines operated for a combined 46,200 hours and produced >70 million kwh of electricity. The facility operated at 87.2% of its rated output capacity.

This equates to:

- *The average consumption of 5,900 homes.*
- *42,500 barrels of crude oil equivalent.*
- *1.95 million gallons of gasoline equivalent.*



What does this mean for Sampson County?

Last 5 Years Host Fees

10/27/2010	856883	\$	516,328.63	2010 Q3		
1/26/2011	863609	\$	490,771.66	2010 Q4		
5/19/2011	872208	\$	447,204.81	2011 Q1		
7/14/2011	876093	\$	421,962.39	2011 Q2	2011 Total	\$ 1,876,267.49
10/13/2011	883603	\$	542,651.03	2011 Q3		
1/31/2012	892750	\$	455,234.42	2011 Q4		
4/12/2012	898150	\$	389,415.51	2012 Q1		
9/6/2012	910321	\$	396,946.75	2012 Q2	2012 Total	\$ 1,784,247.71
10/18/2012	914628	\$	668,863.18	2012 Q3		
1/24/2013	101717	\$	507,788.80	2012 Q4		
4/18/2013	107522	\$	426,780.06	2013 Q1		
7/18/2013	114225	\$	384,246.63	2013 Q2	2013 Total	\$ 1,987,678.67
10/17/2013	121656	\$	625,368.68	2013 Q3		
1/16/2014	128307	\$	425,117.07	2013 Q4		
4/17/2014	135012	\$	392,883.19	2014 Q1		
7/10/2014	140896	\$	435,494.92	2014 Q2	2014 Total	\$ 1,878,863.86
10/9/2014	147836	\$	606,849.77	2014 Q3		
1/15/2015	156857	\$	447,615.38	2014 Q4		
4/23/2015	165572	\$	436,288.90	2015 Q1		
7/16/2015	173377	\$	487,353.15	2015 Q2	2015 Total	\$ 1,978,107.20
10/15/2015	206177	\$	617,331.35	2015 Q3		
1/21/2016	213699	\$	470,849.94	2015 Q4		



December 28, 2015

Dear Susan,

Please accept this letter as an explanation of special waste including tri-fuel ash accepted at Sampson County Disposal.

Currently Sampson County Landfill receives 287 tons per day of tri-fuel ash from Capital Power Corporation located in Southport, NC. The make up of the material is 60% wood, 30% tire and 10% coal. This volume represents 5.6% of our average daily tonnage. The waste stream has been an approved special waste* and used as alternate daily cover since 2002.

❖ **Special Waste** is defined as: Any waste material which, because of its physical characteristics, process, chemical / biological make up, or that requires special handling procedures, permitting or poses an unusual threat to human health, equipment, property, or the environment.

Tri-fuel ash clearly falls in the special waste designation and requires an annual recertification testing for acceptance.

Attached is the overview from the Waste Industries Special Waste acceptance manual, but here is a brief summary of the process. First, we verify the waste is generated in our approved service area. Then, analytical is submitted and reviewed by a 3rd party engineering firm to insure it meets state and federal waste guidelines. Lastly, it is assigned a unique profile number and each load accepted is required to have a manifest for tracking "when and how much" of the material has been delivered. Profiling also requires us to analyze the waste annually to verify it's non-hazardous status and insure continued compliance with all of the required waste characteristics.

In summary, all waste received at Sampson County Disposal is generated within the border of North Carolina as required by our Sampson County Franchise and meets the waste characterization guidelines as dictated by State and Federal Landfill Regulations.

Respectively submitted,

Bryan

Bryan Wuester
Landfill Manager

Sampson County Disposal

PO Box 640, 7434 Roseboro Highway
910-525-4132

Roseboro, NC 28382

**SPECIAL WASTE TECHNICAL SCREENING
GUIDANCE MANUAL**

PREPARED FOR

**WASTE INDUSTRIES USA, INC
3301 BENSON DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27609**

AUGUST 2, 2013



WASTE INDUSTRIES

*We're part of everyday life...
Make us part of yours.®*

UPDATED BY:



**CATLIN ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS
220 OLD DAIRY ROAD
WILMINGTON, NC 28405**

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance for the technical waste characterization screening process of industrial/commercial waste (also known as *Special Waste*), prior to transportation by or acceptance in a Waste Industries USA, Inc. (WI) Landfill facility. This guidance is intended to illustrate the logic and regulatory framework necessary to complete a technically sound waste characterization. This manual is also intended to provide the documentation necessary to properly profile any waste deemed special waste or that which requires special handling/tracking for disposal at WI landfills.

1.2 APPLICABILITY

This guidance applies to special wastes transported, and/or disposed of at any Waste Industries, USA, or subsidiary facilities, including transfer stations, Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLs), and Construction and Demolition (C&D) facilities. As of the date of this report, the primary WI MSWL facilities for which this manual was prepared to address are:

- Sampson County Disposal, LLC – Roseboro, Sampson County, NC
- Grady Road Landfill - Cedartown, Polk County, GA
- Taylor County Landfill - Mauk, Taylor County, GA
- Waste Services of Decatur – Bath Springs, Decatur County, TN
- Lakeway Landfill – Lowland, Hamblen County, TN
- Lakeway C&D & Industrial Landfill – Morristown, Hamblen County, TN

1.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

As mentioned above, this guidance manual was originally prepared in accordance with a mutually agreed upon scope of service between CES and Waste Industries, to assist Waste Industries personnel and their Technical Designee(s) in the technical aspect of waste characterization and special waste profiling for waste being transported by and disposed of at Waste Industries USA, Inc. CATLIN Engineers and Scientists updated the manual in 2013, including documentation of permitted approval for the acceptance and disposal of special waste and/or asbestos waste.

This guidance manual is not intended to provide a comprehensive or all-inclusive volume on federal, state, local, or permit-specific hazardous waste and solid waste regulations, nor are any warranties given (written, implied or expressed) that adhering to the information in this manual will prevent unauthorized or unacceptable waste from being disposed of in a Waste Industries landfill. This manual has been prepared to address current solid waste industry standards of care regarding special waste screening, as well as current state and federal regulations. Such regulations are subject to frequent change and should be periodically reviewed by users of this document. The ultimate responsibility for characterization and disposal of waste lies on the Generator. In addition, the Waste Industries landfill manager makes the final decision on waste acceptance at his/her facility.

2.0 DEFINITION/IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIAL WASTE

Special waste is defined by the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) as: *“Any waste material which, because of its physical characteristics, process, chemical/biological make up, or that which requires either special handling procedures and permitting, or poses an unusual threat to human health, equipment, property, or the environment.”*

In layman’s terms, if the material is not something that is typically disposed of in an office trash can, it should be considered as a potential special waste.

The following includes some examples of special waste (this list is not all-inclusive):

- ANY process-derived material/waste
- Liquid/semi-liquid sludge and/or paste type material
- Containerized materials (i.e., liquid from tank trucks, barrels, drums, pails, etc.)
- Chemical compounds or petroleum products – new or used
- Fine powders or highly dusty materials
- Demolition waste from industrial facilities
- Asbestos and asbestos-containing materials
- Debris and/or residue from spill cleanup work
- Underground/above ground storage tank remediation material
- Industrial process wastes
- Pollution control wastes
- Ash from fires, furnaces, boilers, or incinerators
- Off specification products (i.e., food, consumer or industrial products)
- Paint and/or paint residue
- Non-regulated PCB-contaminated waste (<50 mg/kg per TSCA regs)
- Other materials deemed as special waste by State or Federal rules and/or regulations, or by the landfill manager due to special handling considerations.

From an environmental, health, and regulatory perspective, the chemical and physical composition of a waste is of particular importance. However, some waste streams that are essentially benign may be considered as a Special Waste due to the “special handling” issue. For instance, one Waste Industries facility receives long lengths of fabric from a textile manufacturing plant. Although no different in chemical makeup than the clothes we wear, the long lengths of fabric can wrap in a dozer’s tracks, requiring a significant effort in removing the fabric from the tracks. For this reason the fabric is profiled for handling purposes.

Another example was a project that involved a large volume of condemned poultry in the middle of summer. Although this material would typically be considered as municipal solid waste (MSW), the poultry was profiled so that it was covered immediately for vector and odor control, as well as to provide a tracking mechanism to verify disposal and the special handling concerns.

3.0 WASTE INDUSTRIES SPECIAL WASTE APPROVAL FLOW (Refer to APPENDIX A)

3.1 INITIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Special Waste approval process at a WI Disposal Facility/Landfill typically starts with a generator (or their representative) contacting a WI facility or sales representative. In many cases the Generator or their representative may call the Technical Designee directly. If this does happen the WI Sales personnel for the particular site should be contacted immediately.

The sales rep or Technical Designee should then require the generator or their authorized representative to complete and sign the following documents (found in APPENDIX A):

- 1) *Waste Industries Special Waste Preliminary Technical Data Worksheet*. In some cases (as with a new customer, or new waste stream), preliminary information should be obtained to make a quick determination on whether or not the material is suitable for transportation or disposal at a WI landfill. Upon request by the WI Rep, or if the Generator contacts the Technical Designee directly, the form should be emailed to the Generator (or their designated rep), and returned to the Technical Designee. The form will include a Request Number. The request number is formatted in the following convention: Branch-Date-Number (i.e. 21-100503-1). *This request number must be referenced when invoicing WI;*
- 2) *Waste Industries Request for Special Waste Approval*. If, based on the information gleaned from the Preliminary Worksheet, the material appears to be suitable for disposal at a WI landfill, this document should be completed by the Technical Designee, and will include a Request Number. The documentation requested from the Generator for the special waste approval should be checked on the form and then forwarded to the WI special waste sales rep;
- 3) *Generator Waste Profile Worksheet*. The Generator and/or their Authorized Representative must complete and sign this document. It should NOT be completed by WI personnel (or their Technical Designee). Technical review of this document should focus on the Waste Stream Information, Composition Breakdown, and Representative Sample Certification;
- 4) *Third-party Signature Authorization*. If someone other than the Generator will be signing Worksheets, manifests, or other documents on behalf of the Generator, this document must be completed and signed by the Generator. Authorized personnel might include the plant manager, staff, and/or the Generator's third-party engineering consulting firm.
- 5) *Tennessee Only*. Note that in Tennessee, the Generator must also complete and submit a TDEC Waste Evaluation Package to both the appropriate TDEC field office and to the receiving landfill.

Note that in some cases the WI representative may just send a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) sheet or analytical data already provided by the client, for a preliminary determination to proceed with the process. This is acceptable, but the technical data should always cause a *Request for Special Waste Approval* to be completed so that the time spent on the review can be accounted for and referenced back to the WI Request Number.

3.2 INITIAL TECHNICAL REVIEW

After the initial documents are gathered by WI personnel and/or Technical Designee the technical review should start with determination of the source and nature of the waste stream. The technical documentation subsequently requested will in large part depend on the nature of the waste.

For example, a benign waste stream such as scrap plastic or rubber may only require Generator Knowledge and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). An industrial waste water treatment plant (WWTP) sludge or soil from a Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) site may require a full Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) scan (see Section 4.0).

The extent of the waste characterization is somewhat subjective, but should always err on the conservative side. In many cases a conversation should be conducted with the Generator, with questions to determine the full physical and chemical nature of the site processes, waste streams, potential contaminants, special handling concerns, etc. Many sophisticated industrial clients will gladly conduct a full TCLP analysis on the waste, while some Generators will argue to have a simple pH test run.

In some cases it may be prudent to conduct a site visit and/or facility inspection during the approval process. This may be warranted for complex industrial sites, large-scale abatement projects, and/or in the event of concern about the waste stream/Generator.

Regardless, the Technical Designee has the responsibility to identify, properly evaluate and review special waste paperwork for disposal approval prior to acceptance of the material. The Technical Designee shall review the information supplied through the evaluation process and make a determination on the acceptability of the waste. Consideration should be made of compatibility with other waste received, the potential impact to personnel, equipment, environment, and compliance with governing laws, rules and regulations, as indicated in Sections 4.0 through 8.0.

3.3 FINAL TECHNICAL REVIEW

Once all of the requested documentation is completed, the Generator or WI representative should forward the package to the Technical Designee for final technical review. The final technical review should include:

- 1) A review of the *Generator Waste Profile Worksheet and Signature Authorization* for accuracy, completeness, and signature of authorized representative. The technical review should focus on the sections including Waste Stream Information, Composition Breakdown, and Representative Sample Certification.

Be thorough in the review – the Worksheet is often times not sufficiently completed. Note that technical approval may be granted without the Billing Customer and Transporter sections fully completed. The Worksheet must be signed by the Generator, or their Authorized Representative indicated on the Signature Authorization Page. Also note that the Signature Authorization page should include anyone that might sign manifests on behalf of the Generator.

- 2) A thorough review of all technical supporting documentation. If reviewing an MSDS, carefully examine the sections including Hazards Identification, Exposure Control, Stability and Reactivity, and Disposal Considerations;
- 3) When reviewing analytical data, make sure that the requested parameters have been completed, detection limits are acceptable, any exceptions noted in the case narrative are reviewed, samples received in protocol and analyzed within holding time, etc. Compare the analytical results to all applicable federal, state, and permit-specific limits (see Sections 4.0 through 7.0);
- 4) In some cases, regulatory agencies may need to be contacted for input regarding a Special Waste acceptability determination. Although North Carolina (NCDENR) and Georgia (EPD) place the onus of waste acceptance on the receiving facility, certain state solid waste personnel are helpful with providing regulatory recommendations. In this event, it is WI policy that the Technical Designee must obtain permission from the landfill manager prior to making the contact. Note that Tennessee (TDEC) requires that Special Waste be approved by TDEC (see Section 10.0);
- 5) If the technical documentation indicates the material to be suitable for disposal at the particular landfill, complete and sign the *Waste Industries Landfill Special Waste Acceptance Decision* (example found in **APPENDIX A**). Be thorough in the “Basis for Approval” section, and note any handling concerns in the “Special Handling Requirements” section.
- 6) Forward all documentation to the WI sales rep and/or landfill manager. The preferred method for delivery of the documents is electronically via email, although a faxed copy will suffice.

3.4 FINAL WI PROCEDURES

After the WI sales representative receives the signed technical approval, the sales rep and ultimately the landfill manager will sign the Special Waste Acceptance Decision. *Note that the landfill manager has the final and ultimate decision on the acceptance of a special waste!* The manager may choose not to accept the waste for financial, health and safety, and/or any other reason.

Once the final signatures are obtained, the waste stream is assigned a profile number. The profile number will be a series of numbers unique to that particular waste stream.

Sampson Community College

County Budget Request FY 2016-2017



**Sampson Community College
County Current Expense Budget Request
FY 2016-2017**

2015-2016 Current Expense Allocation of \$1,384,164

The following information is presented in support of the College's request for current expense funding.

The College continues to defer needed maintenance and repair of buildings. While the College has been able to address a number of issues with previous allocations, many campus facility repairs are apparent and additional ones can be anticipated based upon the age and condition of the buildings. As stated in previous budget requests, the campus now requires significant ongoing maintenance.

The College does not maintain significant fund balances which would allow budget shortfalls to be addressed by appropriating funds already held by the College.

Requests for Increases in Current Expense

Personnel – Salary and Fringe Benefits (\$1,572)

Unfunded increase in retirement from FY 2015-2016:

15.21% to 15.32%

\$338,868 x 0.11% \$ 373

Unfunded increase in medical insurance from FY 2015-2016:

\$5,378 to \$5,487

\$109 x 11 employees \$1,199

Requests for Increases in Current Expenses

Utilities

No increase requested.

Maintenance Contracts (\$3,079)

Includes a projected 3% increase over FY 2015-2016 expenditures of \$121,723 for ongoing maintenance contracts. \$3,652

Summary of Current Expense Requests for 2016-2017

Personnel - Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$1,572
Maintenance Contracts	<u>3,652</u>
Total Requested Increase	\$5,224

FY 2016-17

Current Expense Budget Request

County Budget 2015-2016	\$1,384,164
Total Requested Increase	<u>5,224</u>
Total Current Expense Request for 2016-2017	\$1,389,388

*Salary increases are not included in this budget.
The College requests increases in local salary funding commensurate with annual
increases for county employees under the adopted pay plan.*

Capital Outlay Request

FY 2016-2017

Critical Priority Capital Requests

Warren Student Center Cooling and Boiler	\$ 95,000
ADA Accommodations: OCR Review	250,000
Kitchin Building Roofing	176,918

Sampson Community College
Main Building Age
FY 2016-2017

<u>Building</u>	<u>Year Constructed</u>
Maintenance Building	1974
North Building	1976
East Building	1977
Industrial Building	1982
Kitchin Hall	1987
Warren Student Center	1988
Technology Center	1998
Activities Center	1998
Plant Operations	2000
Occupational Building	2005
Ammonia Refrigeration Building	2010

OCR Review: Required ADA Accommodations

\$250,000

In FY 2015-2016, representatives of the NCCCS System conducted a compliance review of the campus for the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights.

The Compliance Review identified facility, parking, and accessibility issues across the campus that must be addressed.

The Trustees contracted with JKF Architecture to conduct a review of the report and to provide plans for corrective measures to bring the campus into compliance. The results of this architectural study will not be available until late Spring.

\$250,000 is requested to begin to address known issues with bathrooms, parking lots, and main pedestrian walkways.

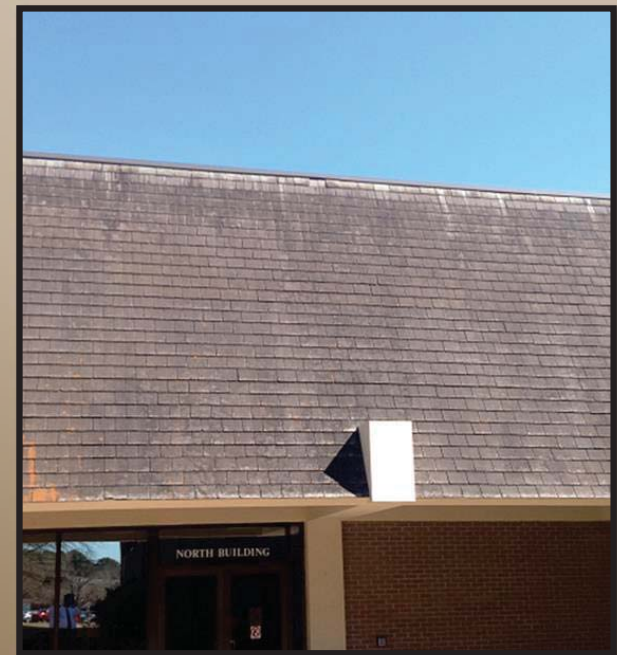


North Building

(1976 - 29,726 sf) \$120,000

Roof: funds were awarded to replace the membrane roof in FY 2015-2016.

Mansard shingles still require replacement. (\$120,000).





Kitchen Hall

(1987- 27,488 sq. ft.) \$230,918

Roof: Membrane roof (2001) requires periodic maintenance.
Roof should be replaced. (\$176,918).

Interior finishes: Library carpet is original to the building and at end-of-life. Replacement should be anticipated (\$40,000).

Building envelope: Should be maintainable with current expense funds.

Doors: Replace three sets of exterior doors. (\$14,000).





Warren Student Center

(1988 - 29,712 sf) \$309,000

Roof: Membrane roof (2001) repairs periodic maintenance; Roof should be repaired in two years. (\$176,918) *(Note: roof cost is for information only and not included in FY 2016-17 budget request.)*

Cooling Tower and boiler: (\$95,000) Tower was approximately the same age of unit in Kitchin Building. Exterior gas boiler is also end of life

HVAC: 5 heat pumps are original and need replacement (\$190,000): see also general control upgrade.

Interior finishes: Lighting replacement is required on the second floor halls (\$10,000).

Doors: Replace three sets of exterior doors (\$14,000).

Vehicles Needed

(\$42,000)

- 1 Van - Dodge Caravan (\$22,000): the College purchased a replacement van to transport truck driving students to the off-campus training site. A second van is needed to provide general transportation for college staff and faculty.
- 1 Truck – (\$20,000) The College uses two trucks (1993 and 2004) to support maintenance and plant operations. Replacement of the 1993 truck is needed immediately.

Original Shop Building

(1974 - 5,400 sf) \$250,000



Original building on the campus.

Constructed as automotive shop.

Used now for general and ECHS classrooms.

BLET activity area.

Exterior panels (roof and wall) should be replaced.

Building should be returned to shop use.

Welding Shop

(1982 - 5,000 sf) \$50,000



Roof: Original metal roof.

HVAC: (\$50,000) Need supplemental cooling for shop area.

Interior finishes: No identified concerns.

Doors: No identified concerns.

Parking and Roadway

(c 1974, 1986, 1987, 2000) - \$500,000



- Surface two gravel lots (\$250,000)
- Resurface selected parking (\$150,000)
- Resurface selected part of road (\$100,000)

Exterior Campus Directional Signs

(\$100,000)

The College continues to request appropriations for exterior directional signs on the campus.

Funds are requested to provide lighted, architectural-grade signs

Note: these were identified as deficient in meeting requirements of the ADA in the Compliance Review.



Building Systems

(\$314,000)

Upgrade Main HVAC Software (\$80,000): Existing building control software is not longer supported by Honeywell. All Jaces (main digital control boxes for each building) require replacement to be supported by manufacturer

Emergency Back-up Power for Data Center (\$34,000): The existing computing center does not have backup beyond that provided by UPSs. The College cannot conduct business enterprise operations or provide academic support for distance learning classes unless the data center is operational.

Campus Addressable Fire and Burglar Upgrade (\$200,000): Currently buildings use varying manufactures of fire alarm panels without centralized campus monitoring using a common dialer. This requires the College to maintain multiple maintenance agreements and to lease a number of B1 telephone lines to meeting code requirements for two dialers per fire panel. A campus-based solution using a single manufacturer with single dial would save several thousand dollars annually in operational costs.

Nursing and Allied Health Building

(\$8,667,432)



North Carolina Connect Bond

Total Bond Allocation per Bond Bill	\$4,774,533	
#1 Priority Project	Nursing and Allied Health Building	
Estimated Project Cost:	\$8,667,432	
Project Type:	New	
Match Info		
Match Required?	Yes	Match ratio is based on the Commerce tier designation for the county in which your main campus is located.
If "Yes", State:Local Match Ratio	\$2	
Overmatch Credit	\$2,634,139	Overmatch credit is based on the county where the project is located.
Project Funding		
Bond funds (match satisfied)	\$4,774,533	Bond funds that may be drawn down either because of overmatch credit or no match required.
Bond funds (match required)	\$0	Additional bond funds available if match identified.
Required local match	\$0	Local funds needed to draw down the additional bond funds.
Additional local funds	\$3,892,899	These funds would go towards overmatch credit balance for future projects.
	\$8,667,432	
"New" local funds needed for project	\$3,892,899	

Summary Capital Outlay

ADA Renovations and Modifications	250,000
North Building	120,000
Kitchin Hall	230,918
Warren Student Center	309,000
Vehicles	42,000
Original Shop Building	250,000
Welding Shop	50,000
Parking and Roadway	500,000
Exterior Campus Signs	100,000
Building Systems	<u>314,000</u>
Total Capital Outlay	\$2,165,918

Top Priorities Included in Amount Above

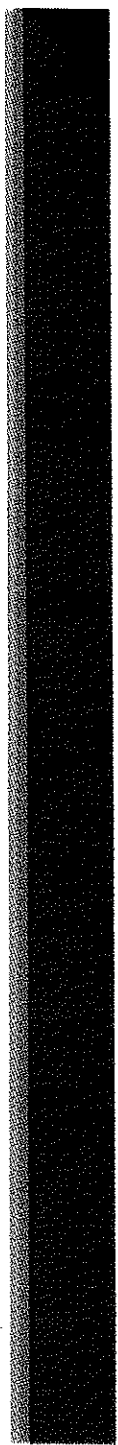
Required ADA Accommodations: OCR Review	\$250,000
Warren Student Center Cooling and Boiler	95,000
Kitchin Building Roofing	176,918
Nursing and Allied Health Building	\$3,892,899



Sampson County Board of Commissioners
February 18, 2016



2016-17 Budget Priorities



2016-17 Budget Priorities



- Provide funding that has a direct impact on our students and teachers
- Provide accurate projections of student enrollment/membership
- Review all contracts within SCS for relevance and possible savings
- Review all expenditures to take full advantage of resources and possible savings

2016-17 Budget Priorities



- Reduce reliance on fund balance to cover salary and benefits
- Monitor Sampson County Schools enrollment
- Review existing non-salary allocations to individual schools
- Review existing staffing allocations across the district



2016-17 Areas of Focus



Areas of Focus



- Increase Literacy Supports to improve literacy for students in all grades
- Recruit and Retain employees to educate all students
- Expand services to address social & emotional needs





2016-17 Budget Mandates/Stressors

Budget Mandates/Stressors



- Loss Of Flexibility of Teacher Assistant Funds
- Uncertainty of Low Wealth Allotment
- Fund Balance has Decreased
- Loss of Federal Funding

Budget Mandates/Stressors



- Bonus Money
- Potential Salary Increase for Employees

Low Wealth Allotments



- 2011-12-\$5,097,000
- 2012-13-\$5,067,000
- 2013-14-\$4,791,000
- 2014-15-\$4,518,000

Low Wealth Allotment



- 2015-16-\$4,597,000

- 2016-17-?

Fund Balance



- 2011-12-\$3,868,000
- 2012-13-\$2,959,000
- 2013-14-\$1,800,000
- 2014-15-\$1,314,780

Budget Strategy



- Give priority to programs & services that directly impact the classroom
- Eliminate underperforming programs
- Increase class sizes
- Manage the loss of positions through attrition

Reductions for 2015-16



- 8 Teaching positions
- 2.5 Clerical positions
- 3 Teacher Assistant positions

Challenges



- Funding Uncertainty
- Facility Improvements
- Hobpton High School Track


Accomplishments



- Student Achievement
- Graduation Rate
- Great Improvements to Security
- All of our schools will soon have 1:1 capability

Clinton City Schools
Sampson County Board of Commissioners Presentation
February 18, 2016

Budget Saving Measures over Past 3 Years:

- Grass cutting contract - \$200,000 savings July 2013 – December 2015 (2 ½ years)
- Driver’s Education contract - \$20,000 savings July 2015 – December 2015 (6 months)
- Blazing Stars (after school program) - \$50,000 savings July 2014 – December 2015 (1 ½ years)
- Technology Services - \$24,000 savings annually
- Increased class size to align with state recommended teacher – student ratio
- Elimination of duplicate instructional programs
- Improved alignment of instructional practices
-  *Items below accomplished without reduction in force (RIF)*
- Reduction of teacher assistant employment – forced by state budget reductions
- Elimination of 5.5 teaching positions - forced by state budget reductions
- Elimination of 5.5 teaching assistant positions - forced by state budget reductions
- Elimination of support staff - forced by state budget reductions

Accomplishments:

- Realignment of resources at district and school level
- Success outside of the classroom (athletics)
- Cameras on school buses
- Reduction in overall budget without reduction in force implementation
- Driver’s Education contract services
- Increase of mobile devices for students and teachers for instructional purposes
- Awarded grants

Graduation Rate

Student Scholarships Awarded

2011-2012	81.9%	2011-2012	\$1,214,000
2012-2013	84.1%	2012-2013	\$1,610,456
2013-2014	84.7%	2013-2104	\$2,892,184
2014-2015	89.5%	2014-2015	\$3,555,246

Program Considerations and Focus Areas for 2016-2017:

AS400 (HR and financial software/data) moved to the Cloud – *projected savings of \$40,000*
Technology Services – *additional savings of \$9,000 annually (combined to previous \$24,000)*

Continue to secure grant funds

Classroom teacher retention

Class size and impact on learning

Compensation for employees

Reducing drop-out rate

Digital footprint of district (instructional and infrastructure)

Continued implementation of facility needs – comprehensive facility study

- Telephone system replacement
- Intercom replacement at Butler Avenue
- Drainage issue(s) at Sampson Middle

Challenges:

- Appropriate salary increase for all employees –state increased ALL teachers with 0-4 years of experience to \$3500/month
- Appropriations Act of 2014
 - Central Support
 - Classroom Materials/ Digital resources
 - Teacher Assistant(s)
 - Transportation
- Lottery Funding (Capital Construction not meeting goal)
- Two (2) NC Virtual Charter School – approved by the State Board of Education at the direction of the NC General Assembly

Change in State and Federal Funding:

	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011-2012	\$16,550,460	\$3,615,475	\$20,165,935
2012-2013	\$16,915,892	\$2,280,426	\$19,196,318
2013-2014	\$16,647,876	\$2,182,234	\$18,830,110
2014-2015	\$17,461,623	\$2,154,549	\$19,616,172

Change in Local Funding:

*** State average in 2014-2015 \$1630/per student

2011-2012	\$830/per student
2012-2013	\$859/per student
2013-2014	\$857/per student
2014-2015	\$880/per student
2015-2016	\$930/per student

Fund Balance Appropriated:

2011-2012	\$569,686
2012-2013	\$597,751
2013-2014	\$1,300,000
2014-2015	\$500,000
2015-2016	\$500,000

Clinton City Schools
Capital Outlay Priorities – Projects
Page 1 of 2

2013-2014

Roof replacement at BAS (*funds outside of capital funds – received from county*) [COMPLETED - JULY 2014]
Roof replacement at LCK (*funds outside of capital funds – received from county*) [COMPLETED – JULY 2014]
Main entrance door security upgrades at all school sites [COMPLETED – OCTOBER 2014]
Bus camera upgrades [COMPLETED – JUNE 2014]
Network storage upgrade [COMPLETED]

2014-2015

Fire alarm system replacement at SMS [COMPLETED – AUGUST 2015]
Girls softball press box at CHS [COMPLETED – FEBRUARY 2015]
Band uniforms at CHS [COMPLETED – JULY 2015]
Activity bus payment [COMPLETED – DECEMBER 2014]

2015-2016

Intercom system replacement at SAS [*scheduled for Spring 2016*]
Intercom system replacement at LCK [*scheduled for Spring 2016*]
Activity bus payment [COMPLETED – DECEMBER 2015]
Chiller replacement at LCK [COMPLETED – OCTOBER 2015]

2016-2017

Intercom system replacement at BAS
Telephone system replacement (district-wide)
Gym lighting study @ SMS **
SAS auditorium renovation study **
Baseball field / driveway drainage at SMS
Activity bus payment
School buses (2) payment

2017-2018

Fire alarm system upgrade at SAS
Intercom system replacement at SMS
Repaving of bus parking lot at BAS
Replacement of multi-purpose room flooring @ LCK
School buses (2) payment

Clinton City Schools
Capital Outlay Priorities – Projects
Page 2 of 2

2018-2019

Replace heating / cooling system in gym at SAS
Replacement of multi-purpose room flooring @ BAS
Outdoor track replacement at CHS
School buses (2) payment

2019-2020

Chiller replacement at BAS
Roof replacement – building #3 at SMS
Roof replacement – building #3 at LCK

2020-2021

Replace makeup air units in auditorium at SAS
Unit ventilator(s) replacement at LCK

2021-2022

Roof replacement – building #1A at LCK

2022-2023

Roof replacement – building #5 at SAS
Replace water source heat pumps at SAS

**** Additional Items:**

Sunset Avenue auditorium renovations during 2016-2017
Sampson Middle gym lighting during 2016-2017

Presented to:
Sampson County
Board of Commissioners

**NCFAST Update,
Cost-Savings & New
FNS Policy**

Sampson County DSS
February 2016

Presentation Format

Part I: NCFAST Update
A few *actual* slides have been taken from our February 2015 BOC Presentation and a **2016 UPDATE** has been included on each.

Part II: Cost-Savings

- Actual and projected savings related to the BOC approved 2015 Medicaid Reinvestment Plan are outlined
- Actual and projected, permanent savings related to recoding Medicaid Transportation staff time and maximized administrative reimbursement are outlined

Part III: New FNS Policy
Able-bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) requirements for Food and Nutrition Services are provided.

Part I

NCFAST UPDATE

Preliminary Statement

- In 2012, the State began implementation of a new automated system called NCFAST.
- It was shared that NCFAST would create efficiencies within DSS operations that would lead to a decrease in staff while improving service-delivery to the public.
- Since 2012, two major programs have been automated – Food & Nutrition Services (FNS) and Medicaid (MA). Other DSS programs will continue to be phased in with Child Care, Low Income Energy Assistance and Crisis Intervention being implemented by July 2015. Within approximately the next two to three years, Child and Adult Services will also be automated.

2016 UPDATE: Work First has been implemented but Child Care, LIEAP, and CIP were not implemented in NCFAST last year. These three are anticipated to be in NCFAST by December 2016.

Preliminary Statement cont'd

- Just two years ago, as of January 1, 2013, there were 15,858 Sampson County citizens receiving Medicaid. As of January 1, 2015, there were 17,520 Sampson County citizens receiving Medicaid. That is about 25% of the current county population and a 10% increase within 2 years.

2016 UPDATE: As of January 2016, there were 17,665 Sampson County citizens receiving Medicaid.

- Real data such as this, coupled with implementation of NCFAS and the Affordable Care Act, is why Sampson County DSS is in need of administrative and technology infrastructure changes.
- Thankfully, additional federal revenue already received for the current budget year and anticipated for next year will cover the *sustainability efforts* being presented for approval.

2016 UPDATE: Additional revenue did cover all sustainability efforts approved last year.

What Has Occurred at Sampson County DSS Since 2012?

- Thousands of FNS records scanned/electronically processed
- Thousands of MA cases scanned/processed electronically
- Consistent FNS and MA caseload backlogs
- Temporary Staff employed (as many as 23 at one time)
- Call Center implemented
- Triage Unit implemented
- Thousands of overtime hours worked by existing staff
- Approximately 20% turnover in MA/FNS staff

2016 UPDATE:

- ✓ FNS backlog cleared 100%, current Medicaid Recertification backlog as of January 2016 was approx. 75% less than January 2015 (about 7,700 cases down to about 1,900)
- ✓ MA/FNS staff turnover greatly reduced. Approx. 8% turnover from January 2015-January 2016
- ✓ Temp Staff needed reduced by about 50%. Current sustained staff count is about 10 per month.
- ✓ Call Center and Triage was dissolved; 100% local reversal of universal operations as of Feb. 1, 2016.
- ✓ Overtime need has *almost* been alleviated. No OT was needed this FY until last month (January) and OT is expected to end no later than next month (March).

In The Future:

- While we anticipate continued NCFAST system corrections will occur in the future, operations will only become more efficient once the State is able to move NCFAST to fully universal operations

2016 UPDATE: NCFAST has improved but, our local opinion is that universal operations are not expected to ever be possible.

- To create "Universal Caseworkers/Case Processing" was the part of the NCFAST equation that deemed it more efficient – *one worker able to work multiple programs serving one family at one visit*
- Until the system will allow this, DSS needs to take advantage of some federal funding relief to make necessary changes to the Agency's administrative and technology infrastructure.

Our Proposal Includes:

Adding Temporary Staff (6)
 Adding Full-time Medicaid Caseworkers (12)
 Adding IT Position (1)
 Adding Medicaid Transportation Position (1)
 Paying Mandatory Overtime
 Purchasing Necessary Office Equipment

2016 UPDATE:

- *Did *not* need to increase temp staff
- *Added the 12 approved Medicaid caseworker positions
- *Added the approved IT position
- *Added the approved Medicaid Transportation position
- *Paid OT last FY
- *Purchased and installed all approved equipment

Part II

Cost Savings

Medicaid Administrative Costs

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
FY 13-14 (July-June – reimb. at 50%)	2,057,587.73	1,028,793.89	1,028,793.84
FY 14-15 (reimb. 6 mos. at 50% and 6 mos. at 75%)	2,581,683.39	1,646,108.13	935,575.26
Est. of annual costs using 2nd qtr. FY 15-16 actual/annualized Oct-Dec.15: 691,563 X 4	2,766,252.00	2,074,689.00	691,563.00

Medicaid Transportation

Increase in Administrative Revenue

- As of December 2015, DSS learned from the State that Medicaid Transportation staff time could be reported for monthly reimbursement at a rate of 50% vs. 27% (as we had been reporting).
- An adjustment of this (as input in our budget template - reflecting all fund sources as of the beginning of this FY) indicates a savings this FY of \$166,733 in County funds.
- DSS has retroactively filed for revenue adjustments back to July 1, 2015 and \$56,000 has already been received. These funds were placed into a capped fund source. Therefore, we can receive around 65-70% reimbursement for each dollar spent. As a result, this \$56,000 could yield another (approx.) \$38,000 for a total of about \$94,000 in additional revenue. This will offset expenditures this FY that would have otherwise resulted in county funding by year end.
- DSS is currently filing for an additional adjustment (for the 8 quarters prior to July 2015). As a result, we anticipate receiving another \$66,718. These funds will not be placed in the same capped fund so they will not yield additional revenue as the \$56,000 indicated above would.
- The ability to code MA Transportation staff time in this new manner is permanent.

Part III

New Food and Nutrition Services Policy

ABAWD POLICY (Able-bodied Adult Without Dependents)

- Effective July 1, 2016, the Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) Program in Sampson County will implement a work requirement for adults who are ages 18 through 49, are able to work, and do not have a child(ren) under age 18 included in their FNS benefits.
- There are approximately 600 or so individuals currently receiving assistance who would be subject to this policy if they are still receiving as of July 1, 2016.
- Unless exempt, affected individuals must work 80 hours per month in some combination of the following:
 - Paid Work (including self-employment); Work program such as Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA); Volunteering with an approved public or nonprofit agency; Employment and Training (E&T) program that includes ABAWD qualifying activities; or good cause for failure to work 80 hours during a certain month (such as due to illness or no transportation).

ABAWD Exemptions:

- Under age 18 or 50 years of age or older;
- Physically or mentally unable to work 20 hours per week (even temporarily);
- Pregnant;
- Part of a FNS benefit household with a child under 18;
- Providing care for an incapacitated person;
- Participating in a substance abuse program;
- Receiving unemployment benefits; or
- In school at least half time (as defined by any recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education).

In Conclusion:

We are pleased to provide this presentation without a need for additional funding related to NCFAST.

Due to your wise business decisions last year related to approval of our Medicaid Reinvestment and Sustainability Plan:

- ✓ Funds appropriated for additional manpower generated additional revenue and lowered related county contribution – ongoing ; and
- ✓ Equipment purchased allowed other equipment to be relocated for Social Work staff use, thereby eliminating the need for additional NCFAST readiness funds for FY 2016-2017!

We are glad to answer any questions you may have... now or later... and we thank you for supporting programs through which Sampson County's most at-risk individuals are being served.

JIMMY THORNTON
SHERIFF
SAMPSON COUNTY



112 FONTANA ST
CLINTON, NC 28328
www.sampsonsheriff.com

February 18, 2016

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Commissioners

From: Sheriff Jimmy Thornton

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Thornton".

RE: Personnel Request – FY16/17 Budget

Over the past twelve years the Sheriff's Office has seen an increase in felony case assignments without much growth in our detective staffing, except for an additional juvenile investigator which is mainly funded by Social Services. I am requesting that the Board consider funding an additional "Detective" for FY16/17. My request is based upon current personnel staffing, case assignment load, and other issues that we have identified.

Personnel Staffing

Currently there are ten detectives assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division. The assignments are as follows:

Position	# of Personnel	Responsibilities
Captain	1	Assigning cases; Reviewing cases; Scheduling; Daily supervision of personnel; Following up with victim's concerns; and Assisting with general investigations.
Lieutenant	1	Processing latent print evidence; Processing crime scenes and collecting evidence; Assisting in the supervision of personnel; and Assisting with general investigations as needed.
Evidence Technician	1	Cataloging and securely storing evidence that is submitted by Sheriff's Office personnel; Transporting evidence to and from the State Crime Lab; and Assist with crime scene processing.
Juvenile/Sex Crime Investigator	2	Conduct investigations involving juvenile victims of abuse/sexual exploitation; Investigations involving juvenile offenders; and Representation on the Multi-Disciplinary Team*; Coordination with the Child Advocacy Center; and Child Medical Examination processing; Representation at the Community Child Protection Team; Representation on the Child Fatality

		Prevention Team; and Representation on the Sampson County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council.
Zone Investigator	4	One investigator is assigned to provide investigative follow-up on all felony cases assigned by zone in the County; Conduct and transcribe interviews; Review evidence; Type and prepare case files; Conduct surveillance; Search and follow up on investigative leads; and Respond to victim questions.
Floating Investigator	1	One investigator is assigned to provide investigative follow-up on all felony cases assigned by need based on pending zone work load; Conduct and transcribe interviews; Review evidence; Type and prepare case files; Conduct surveillance; Search and follow up on investigative leads; and Respond to victim questions.

Case Assignment Load

- The average case load for a zone/roaming investigator is approximately 250 cases per year and 100 cases per year for juvenile investigators. Although each investigator is responsible for their individual case load, cases such as homicides and other major crime scenes require multiple investigators to assist.
- A typical case assigned to an investigator involves many tasks: Reviewing the initial complaint; Making initial contact with the victim and visiting the scene to collect additional evidence; Canvassing the neighborhood for potential witnesses; Developing potential suspects; Following up on leads through contacting pawn shops, running information through various criminal justice data bases; Scheduling and interviewing witnesses/suspects and transcribing the interviews for court purposes; Typing case notes and supplemental reports; Coordinating with judicial officials on court orders, etc., Coordinating Child Medical Examination (CME) and Child Advocacy resources for juvenile cases; Taking out warrants and arresting suspects; Case file preparation and copying for submission to District Attorney; and Court proceedings.
- On average an investigator spends an average of 24 to 36 manpower hours on a typical investigation, however cases such as homicides can tie up multiple investigators for several weeks. Investigators often have to prioritize their cases based upon availability of evidence, witnesses and potential leads in order to focus their attention where they can provide the most benefit.

Issues

- On face value of information presented above you can see where multiple cases and limited resources lead to citizen frustration. The prioritization of cases often

leads to citizen complaints, which in some cases is compounded by evidence processing times at the State Crime Lab.

- The current case load shouldered by investigators leads to high stress levels, which has resulted in turnover in the Criminal Investigations Division. Although the Pay Plan Implementation has been a boost in morale, investigators are still faced with a massive work load, which does not allow them to focus their attention in the best manner. Investigators are also bombarded by phone calls after-hours from victims and suspects, which impacts their family life and leads to additional stressors. Investigators are also their own “secretary”, typing and transcribing hours of interviews, which takes time away from other cases.
- Other factors impacting criminal investigations include the time that investigators are required to attend mandatory certification training, specialized investigative training, and assistance provided to other jurisdictions upon request.

In light of the information provided I would like to request at least one Detective position, which will be an increase in the staffing level of the Sheriff’s Office in FY16/17 and beyond. Although the addition of one detective will not eliminate the issues identified above, it will at least provide some relief as we move forward.

Any assistance that you may be able to afford in this request will be greatly appreciated. I look forward to discussing the matter with you as needed.

Attachment (1)

cc: County Manager
Assistant County Manager
Finance Officer
file

Individual Base Salary
\$35,640.00

Employee Benefits	Sworn	Total	Non-Sworn	Total
FICA	0.062	\$2,209.68	0.062	\$2,209.68
Medicare	0.0145	\$516.78	0.0145	\$516.78
Retirement	0.08	\$2,851.20	0.0491	\$1,749.92
401K	0.05	\$1,782.00	0.0253	\$901.69
Insurance	10,008.00	\$10,008.00	7,608.00	\$7,608.00
Dental	363.12	\$363.12	298.32	\$298.32
Grand Total Benefits		\$17,730.78		\$13,284.40

Sworn Salary & Benefits =	\$53,370.78
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Solar Farms

Clinton-Sampson Planning Department

Planning, Land Use, and Solar Farms

- How does Sampson County currently address this land use?
- Potential land use impacts and how to address these impacts



How does Sampson County currently address solar farms?

- ▶ Solar farms are listed as a Special Use in our Residential Agriculture and Commercial Districts.
- ▶ Setbacks are the same as other uses within these districts.
- ▶ No buffer or fencing requirements.
- ▶ Sampson County Planning Board reviews each application and a site specific plan. Additional conditions may be added to the Special Use Permit when deemed necessary to lessen impact upon adjoining property. (Buffers, increased setbacks, etc.)

Potential Land Use Impacts

- Aesthetics or Visual Impact
- Noise – Low level hum, intermittent. Sounds however are inaudible at set back distances of 50 to 150 feet.
- Stormwater requirements reviewed and approved by NC DENR.
- Glare can be addressed in citing and design.
- Safety is addressed through product standards as well as building and electrical code requirements not land use standards.
- Operation – Use has minimal traffic after construction.
- Property Value impacts should be based on expert testimony. There is minimal data available at this time due to this being a new industry.

Additional Solar Farm Requirements

- ▶ Buffers
- ▶ Additional setbacks from residences and public right-of-way
- ▶ Fencing
- ▶ Height limitations
- ▶ Maximum lot coverage
- ▶ Minimum and maximum size
- ▶ Decommissioning

Solar Farms approved by Special Use Permit since 2012 in Sampson County

Date	Applicant	Address	Acreage
October 15, 2012	Solbridge Energy	S. McCullen Road #04-0758320.08	28.25
October 15, 2012	Solbridge Energy	2450 Governor Moore Rd. #12-0758320.02	14.93
March 18, 2013	Solbridge, LLC	3099 Bells Branch Road #11-1064720.03	43.28
May 19, 2014	Baker Renewable Energy	Chesters Road #08-0555960.04	45
December 15, 2014	Global Wind, LLC	Old Warsaw Road #18-0829945.01	25
March 16, 2015	Sampson Solar	8780 Roseboro Hwy. #08-0897690.02	16.96
March 16, 2015	Pristine Sun Fund 12 LLC (near 873 Spencer Rd.)	Spencer Road #13-0949600.03	20
April 20, 2015	Innovative Solar Systems	Nathan Dudley Road #12-0159876.43	30
August 17, 2015	Birdseye Renewable Energy	Boykin Bridge Road #15-0523920.02	39.63
	Totals: 9		Total Acreage: 263.05

Sampson County Total Land Area in Acres = 604,599 acres
 Sampson County Total Land in Agriculture Use = 321,454 acres
 *Source: Sampson County Economic Development

Questions and comments?

Summary - Solar Panel Waste

*Information
provided in
session from
Roxie Jackson.*

Background

- Solar farms have an expected life of approximately 20 years.
- After these 20 years, the solar farm industry will be generating an increasing amount of solar panel hazardous waste (e.g., cadmium telluride).
- This waste will become a serious problem for future generations.
- **There are no regulations in place at the present time to control and monitor how much solar panel waste is being produced.**
- Most waste treatment information available to date is self-reported.
- The solar panel waste problem is a thorn in the side of the solar farm movement.
- This aspect of the solar industry is **not sustainable or green.**

Panel Size

- A 5 MW solar farm covers approximately 40 acres of land.
- The cumulative weight of the panels for one 5 MW solar farm is about one million pounds. Consider what that means for thousands of solar farms.

Solar Farm Performance

- Solar farms produce power (on average) for about 5 hours per day on a sunny day.
- Solar Farms are inactive 19 hours a day.
- Solar Farms are inactive on overcast days and at night.
- Solar farms operate intermittently. This means that they need utility backup all the time to cover intermittency.
- **Solar farm performance is governed by Mother Nature** (e.g., a cloud passing overhead can cause a power interruption).

Monitoring Solar Panel Waste

- The Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (SVTC), a nonprofit, has tracked the environmental impact of the PV industry in recent years.
- SVTC relies on **self-reported data** from PV manufacturers and solar developers.
- The number of companies willing to share pertinent waste data is declining.
- The more generic companies entering the market today are less interested in their environmental impact (i.e., sustainability is less of a priority).
- Companies (manufacturers and developers) surviving on razor thin margins are not thinking about recycling and disposal issues 20 years down the road. Their focus is on survival and growth.
- There is a **lack of awareness** among the general public and in the solar farm industry on the environmental (waste) implications of solar farms.

Recycling

- It is difficult to find a PV module that does not use at least one rare or precious metal because they all have at least silver, tellurium or indium.
- **Effective, efficient recycling systems are needed** if alternative energy technologies are to be truly “green.” **That is not the case today.**
- Innovative new technologies are needed to recycle solar panels. This is a high risk venture that needs R&D funding.
- Today, there are not enough places to recycle old solar panels, and there aren’t enough defunct solar panels to make recycling economically attractive.

Present State of Affairs

- No formal procedure for the disposal of used solar panels exists today. The only available information is self-reported data (which yields questionable data at best).
- When old panels are replaced by new technology, the old panels often end up in a landfill where they are crushed and the carcinogens then leach into the soil. As with coal ash, the subsequent problems may not appear for years, after the solar developers are no longer around.
- If solar panels have to be removed from a landfill because of contamination, the cost of removing these panels from landfills may exceed the economic benefits of the energy produced by the panels during their lifetime.
- In making presentations to land owners and County Commissioners across the state, NC solar developers hire consulting engineers who claim that crushing and landfilling old solar panels is safe and has been done previously with no ill effects. **Telling lies does not solve the problem.** These claims ignore the hazardous materials in the panels and the efforts by the industry to establish a recycling program to recover the said materials and prevent soil contamination.

Looking to the Future

- The Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (SVTC) argues that **legislating extended producer responsibilities**, such as manufacturer takeback requirements, will be the key to ensuring that these complex and diverse solar PV products can be safely recycled. **Making manufacturers responsible** for the life cycle impacts of their products would give them an incentive to design and produce solar panels in such a way as to make recycling and disposal easier.
- Considering the wide-spread recognition of the problem that defunct solar panels pose, **County Commissioners must proceed with great care** before approving any more solar farms for North Carolina. The time has come for the **PV manufacturers and solar farm developers** to solve this problem now while it is still manageable. **The County Commissioners can do NC a great service by helping to push the solar industry in that direction.**