



**MOORE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
SPECIAL MEETING
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2021, 2:00 P.M.**

The Moore County Board of Commissioners convened for a special meeting (work session) at 2:00pm, Wednesday, September 1, 2021, in the Grand Hall of the Moore County Senior Enrichment Center, 8040 US Hwy 15/501, Carthage, NC.

Commissioners Present:

Chairman Frank Quis, Vice Chairman Louis Gregory, Jerry Daeke, Catherine Graham, Otis Ritter

Chairman Quis called the meeting to order. County Manager Wayne Vest offered the invocation and Vice Chairman Louis Gregory led the Pledge of Allegiance.

American Rescue Plan Funds

County Manager Wayne Vest provided an overview of topics on the agenda and then introduced Internal Auditor Tami Golden to provide additional information and to introduce guest speakers from the State's Pandemic Recovery Office.

As. Golden provided a review of the American Rescue Plan Act as follows:

The President signed ARPA on March 11, 2021. At the end of March, the County was notified of receipt of \$19.5 million over a two-year period. On June 1, 2021, the Board approved to accept the funds totaling \$19,594,757. Half of the funds were received June 14, 2021 and deposited into a separate bank account at First Bank. The remainder of the funds should be received around June 2022. County staff had attended several online meetings, webinars, etc. regarding eligible uses for the funds, reporting, and other requirements. No funds had been spent to date. In the first two months, the County earned \$870.00 in interest on the funds.

Ms. Golden introduced the two guest speakers from NCPRO, Nate Halubka and Adam Shull. Mr. Halubka and Mr. Shull gave further introduction and background and then provided a presentation regarding the ARP funds, hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix A. Commissioner Gregory inquired during the course of the presentation regarding use of funds for premium pay for testing and vaccines. Mr. Halubka noted that premium pay for COVID response would be for someone in harm's way. Mr. Shull advised that there were some nuances to pay attention to. Commissioner Graham asked if incentives would be allowed for those already vaccinated and Mr. Halubka indicated they were still getting feedback regarding that use. Commissioner Gregory asked about the amount allowed and Mr. Halubka said it would be within the County's discretion within the set parameters. The presentation continued and there was extended discussion regarding Qualified Census Tracts and explanation that they were not affected by the State's tier system. Mr. Halubka and Mr. Shull concluded their presentation and remained available for questions.

Public Works Director Randy Gould presented information regarding potential projects to be addressed with ARP funds.

His presentation is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix B. Mr. Vest noted that Moore County would not be the only entity receiving funds and as other agencies got their plans in place, the County would be competing with them for labor, materials, etc.

Information Technology Director Chris Butts provided a presentation regarding the potential to use ARP funds for broadband services. His presentation is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix C. Discussion followed.

Staff noted they were still awaiting clarification on whether ARP funds could be used for fire stations and EMS bases. If these were determined to be eligible expenses, those needs would also be considered.

Mr. Vest recommended the Board convene for another work session when more information was available and put together a plan that would maximize the return on the dollar.

Chairman Quis asked the commissioners for their thoughts on how to proceed and noted projects could be slowed down by engineering requirements, etc. Mr. Vest shared that the County would be able to get ahead of some of that since there was an engineer on staff and noted with the broadband, having and committee and getting a plan together would be important. Chairman Quis noted there would be multiple established providers so that process would need to get going as soon as possible

Commissioner Graham inquired regarding whether some of the funds could be used toward the construction of the new court facility. Mr. Halubka said they would have to see some details. He said to send an email and they would see if it lined up noting there was some specific guidance on capital.

Commissioner Gregory discussed the importance of broadband and how he wanted to ensure all the schools had necessary internet access. Mr. Halubka discussed that some coronavirus relief funds were used for that type of modernization of schools and that there would be some allowability in that area. Mr. Vest noted that Moore County Schools would receive direct funding and have their own rules and guidelines as well.

Chairman Quis discussed the use of funds to incentivize vaccination and asked what the NCPRO staff were hearing from others to be successful in terms of incentivizing. Mr. Halubka said they had not had the capability to collect best practices.

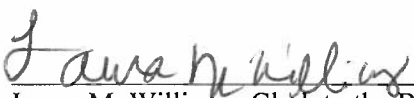
Commissioner Gregory also discussed the importance of internet connectivity in the field, particularly for law enforcement officers and he had additional questions. Mr. Halubka indicated there was some allowability for teleworking, but he did not know about Mr. Gregory's specific questions.

Mr. Halubka encouraged everyone to send their additional questions and follow-ups and they would get responses as best they could.

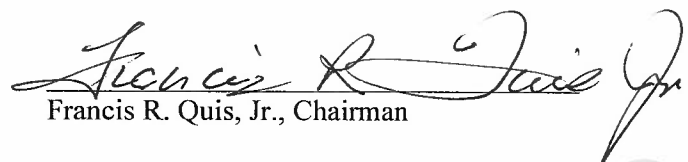
Chairman Quis thanked the NCPRO staff and Moore County staff for their presentations.

Adjournment

There being no further business, Chairman Quis adjourned the September 1, 2021, Special Meeting of the Moore County Board of Commissioners at 4:22pm.


Laura M. Williams, Clerk to the Board




Francis R. Quis, Jr., Chairman

Appendix A
09/01/2021
special meeting



NC Pandemic Recovery Overview

Nate Halubka and Adam Shull

September 1, 2021

Agenda

- Office overview
- Path forward for North Carolina: Relief, Recovery and Resilience
- CARES Act - Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF)
- American Rescue Plan – State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
- Recovery collaboration



Office Overview

- Established under Session Law 2020-4 of House Bill 1043
- Oversee and coordinate all COVID-19 funds administered by the Governor's Office.
- Serve as the point of contact for the State's pandemic economic recovery efforts and develop a plan for NC's recovery.
- Provide technical assistance and ensure coordination of federal funds received by state agencies and local governments.



Path Forward for North Carolina

1. **Relief:** short-term response efforts initiated by government and other entities from March 2020 – December 2020.
 - Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF)
2. **Recovery:** medium-term response efforts initiated by government and other entities that help recover economy to January 2020 baseline.
 - American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) funds.
3. **Resilience:** long-term policy and response efforts initiated by government and other entities to address systemic economic challenges and ensure widely-shared prosperity for all North Carolinians.



First Round of Federal Relief - 2020

March 3 - Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Act

March 18 - Families First Coronavirus Response Act

March 27 - CARES Act (includes Coronavirus Relief Fund)

April 24 - Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act

\$46.2 billion in

Federal Relief



CRF Program Highlights and Challenges

Highlights:

Examples of collaboration:

- Business relief programs
 - ✓RETOOLNC - HUB program
 - ✓Job Retention Grant program
 - ✓Mortgage, Utility and Rent Relief (MURR) Program
- Food relief programs
- Housing program
- Work with 97 counties

Challenges:

- US Treasury reporting requirements
- Resolution of projects with conflicting state law and federal guidance



Federal Relief by County

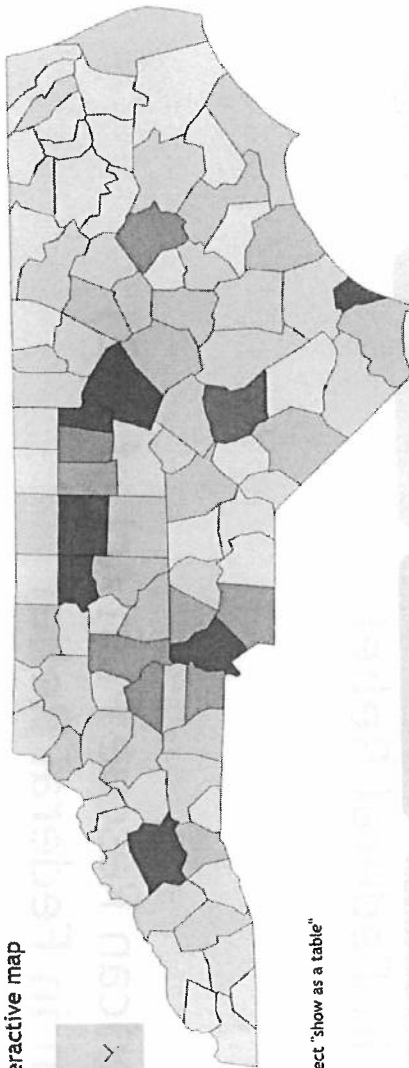
Relief Funds by County

A non-exhaustive, interactive map

Select county (or multiple)

All

Use eraser to reset view



To view the full data:
Right click on the map and select "show as a table"

\$17,045,243,249

Business Aid Total

Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). Note that awards greater than \$150K are estimated based on median award amounts.

Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL), administered by SBA. EIDL A are automatically forgiven advances.

Job Retention Grant (JRG), administered by NC Department of Commerce using CBE.

Small Business Administration (SBA) administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

\$786,819,001

Local Government Total

Includes CBE allocated to counties and municipalities by NC General Assembly, as well as direct allocations from the US Treasury.

\$351,540,625

Payments to Families

Includes Extra Credit Grants.

\$3,610,414,752

Education Total

Public K12 schools includes CBE, Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) I, and Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) I & II.

Higher education includes CBE, GEER I, and Higher Education Emergency Relief Funds (HEERF) I & II.

\$2,711,342,823

Health Provider Total

Includes CBE allocated to hospitals by NC General Assembly, and Provider Relief Funds (PRF) distributed to providers by U.S. HHS. Providers were attributed to their corresponding counties.

Notes: Map represents \$24.1 billion out of over \$50 billion in federal COVID relief funds allocated to NC in 2020 (does not include American Rescue Plan funds). Amounts do not reflect amendments or



Federal Relief - 2021

December 27 - Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021
(includes Emergency Rental Assistance)

- \$4.7 billion in Federal Relief

March 11 - American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

- \$29.8 billion in Federal Relief

American Rescue Plan Act

\$3.3 billion in Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

- 100 counties receive funds directly from US Treasury
- 26 largest cities receive funds directly from US Treasury
- 525 smallest municipalities receive funds through NCPRO
 - Funds are received in 2 tranches
 - Local governments have until 12/31/2024 to obligate funds and until 12/31/2026 to spend funds

\$5.4 billion in State Fiscal Recovery Funds

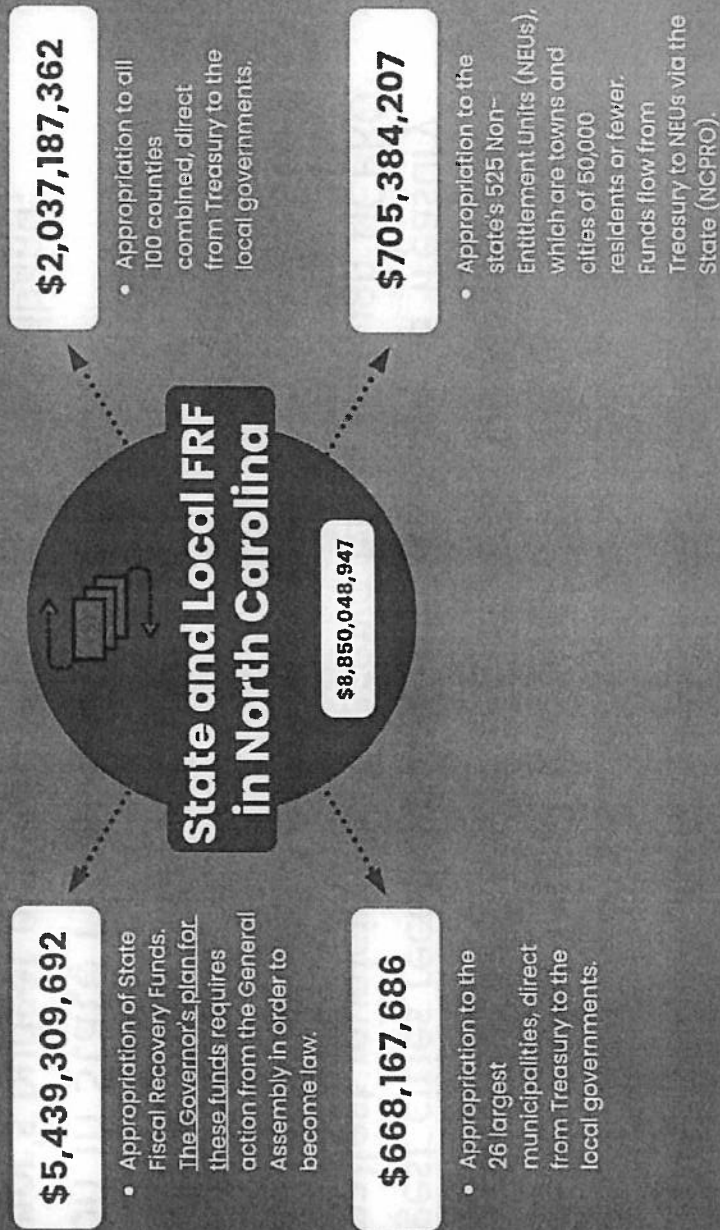
- Governor's budget outlined priorities for broadband, water/sewer/wastewater infrastructure, community development, food and business support
- Budget is being determined by legislature





Funding Totals

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



Source: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds>

ARPA Eligible Uses of Funds



Eligible Uses for Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

COVID Response & Adaptation	Premium Pay	Revenue Loss	Infrastructure Investments
"To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality" Allowable uses under this category include: public health measures; direct economic assistance to small businesses, households, and nonprofits; behavioral health; and supporting disproportionately impacted populations.	"To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers" Allowable uses under this category include premium pay for workers who are performing in-person work and/or work that is directly mitigating the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.	"For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent fiscal year prior to the emergency" Allowable use under this category requires using a specific formula, set by the U.S. Treasury, for calculating revenue loss. Such revenue replacement must be used to provide and support "core government services," including modernization of cybersecurity systems.	"To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure" Allowable uses under this category include: improving drinking water infrastructure, including the replacement of lead service lines; improving wastewater infrastructure; addressing cybersecurity needs to protect water or sewer infrastructure; and expanding broadband Internet access to unserved or underserved households and businesses.



Find more info and future PROs at:
<https://www.nc.gov/recovery/ncpro>

Quotes are from the Interim Final Rule: <https://www.govinfo.gov/contracts/cfr/2021-05-12/cfr/2021-03/281.pdf>.
 See pages 55-61 for more about revenue loss calculations. Page 73 contains guidance about upload speeds required in broadband projects.

ARPA Eligible Uses: deeper dive

This information comes from the Interim Final Rule, FAQs and Compliance and Reporting Guide.

1. Start with the end in mind
 - <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Compliance-and-Reporting-Guidance.pdf>
 - Look at Appendix 1
2. "Broad Latitude of Use in Qualified Census Tracts"
 - <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/qct/screen2.html>
3. Social determinants of health
 - <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>



QCT's and broad latitude

2.11. How does the Interim Final Rule help address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographies?

In recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 virus on health and economic outcomes in low-income and Native American communities, the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that are considered to be in response to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.

Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination for how the pandemic disproportionately impacted the populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Eligible services include:

- Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, including: community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- Building stronger neighborhoods and communities, including: supportive housing and other services for individuals experiencing homelessness, development of affordable housing, and housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity;
- Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, including: early learning services, increasing resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs; and
- Promoting healthy childhood environments, including: child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

Disproportionally impacted. (The poor, seniors, minorities)

Social determinants of health

Housing support

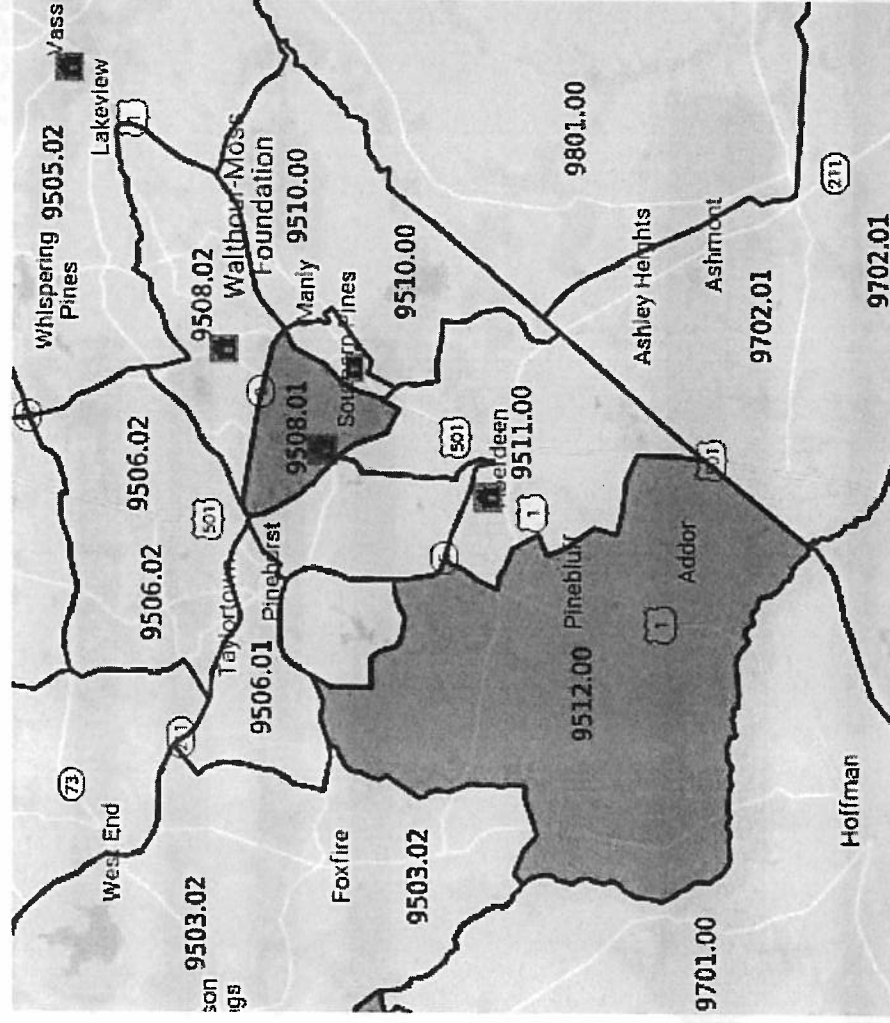
Educational assist., social and mental health

Things like parks/trails, home visits and child welfare

QCTs in Moore County

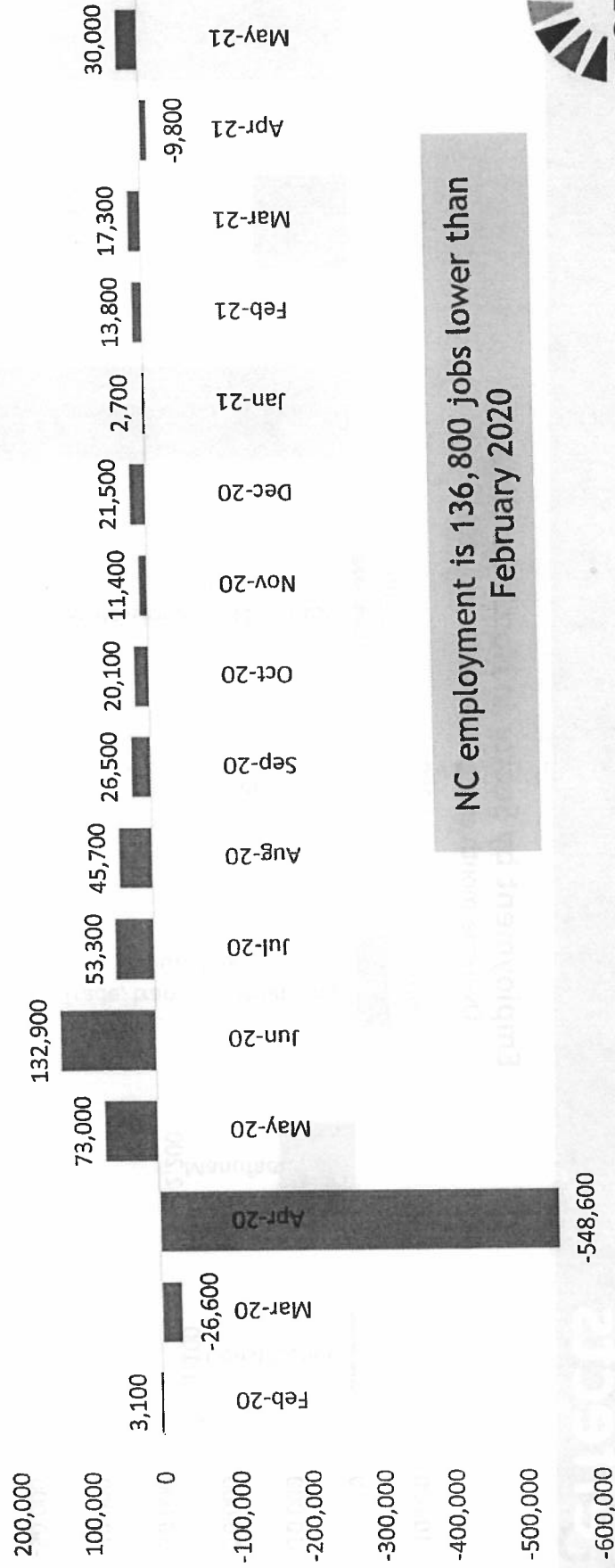
- Census Tracts 9512.00 and 9508.01 are Qualified Census Tracts, according to HUD.
- All eligible uses of LFRF, and uses unique to QCTs, are available within these geographic boundaries and to residents living in these QCTs.
- Remember that QCTs represent a presumption of eligibility - the need is already documented for you.

Source: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/qct/liststateable.html?statefp=37.0&DDAYEAR=2021>



Month-to-month job growth plummeted—then started to rebound

Total Nonfarm Jobs in North Carolina
Over-the-month change (Feb 2020 - May 2021)



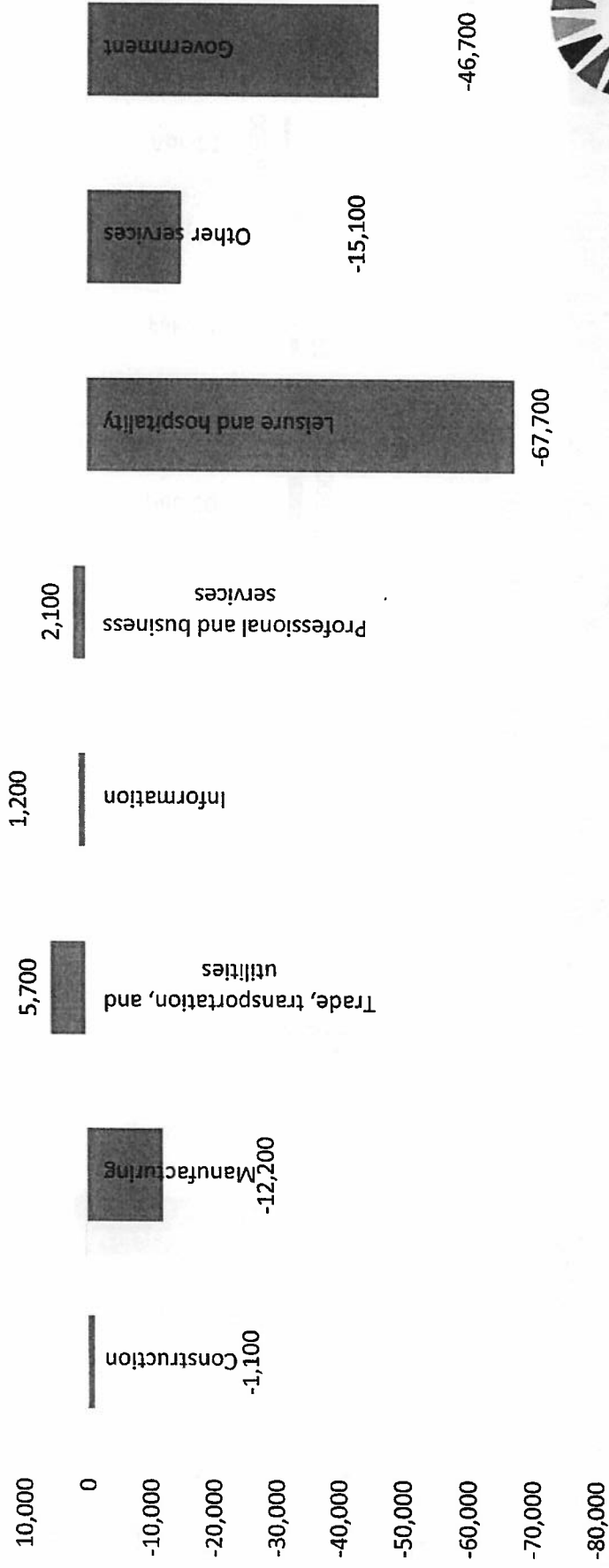
NC employment is 136,800 jobs lower than February 2020



Data source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; NC Department of Commerce (Current Employment Statistics)

Industries experienced uneven employment effects

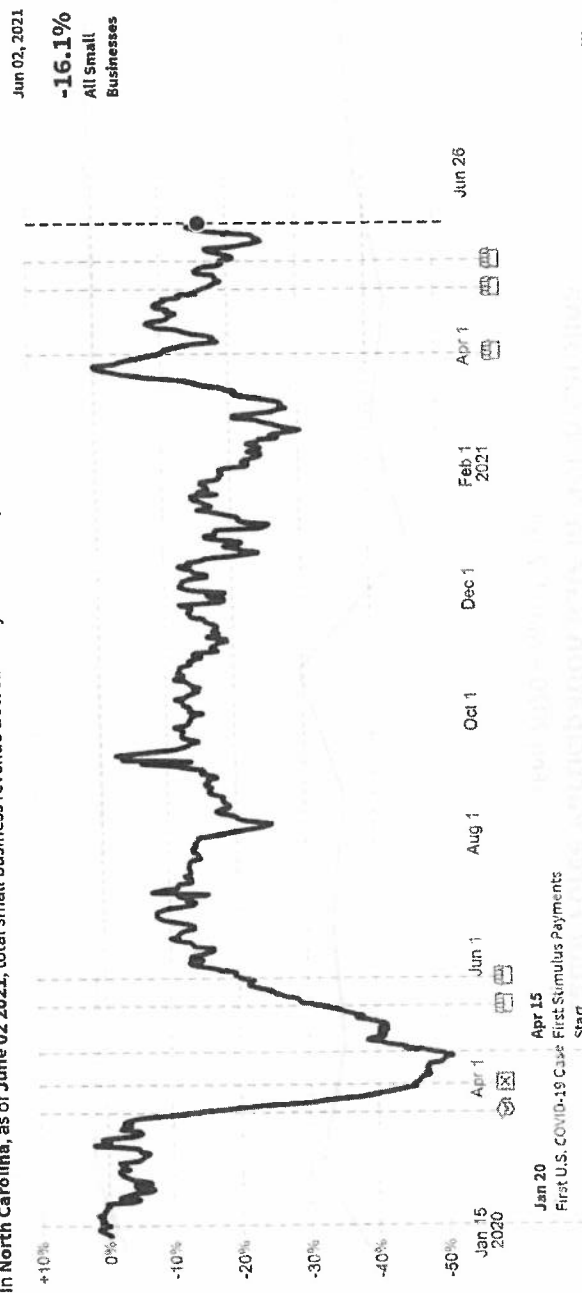
Employment by Sector in North Carolina
Over-the-month change (Feb 2020 - May 2021)



Small businesses continue to struggle

Percent Change in Small Business Revenue*

In North Carolina, as of June 02 2021, total small business revenue decreased by 16.1% compared to January 2020.



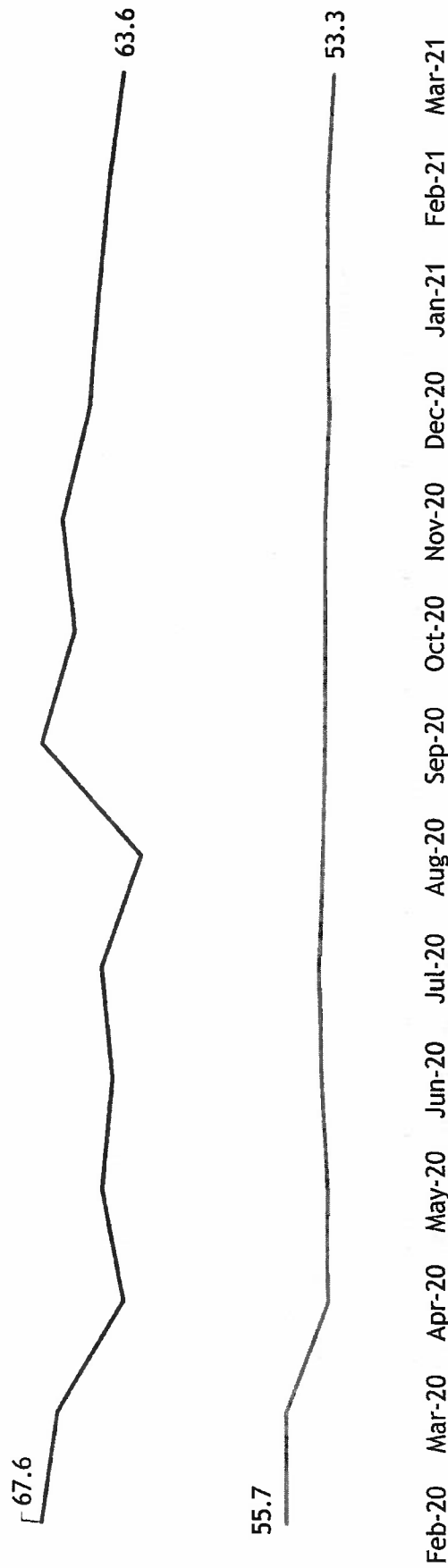
data source: Womply



*Change in net business revenue for small businesses, indexed to January 4-31 2020 and seasonally adjusted. This series is based on data from Womply.
last updated: June 11, 2021 next update expected: June 26, 2021

The Labor Force has Declined

Labor Force Participation Rate in North Carolina
(Feb 2020 – March 2021)



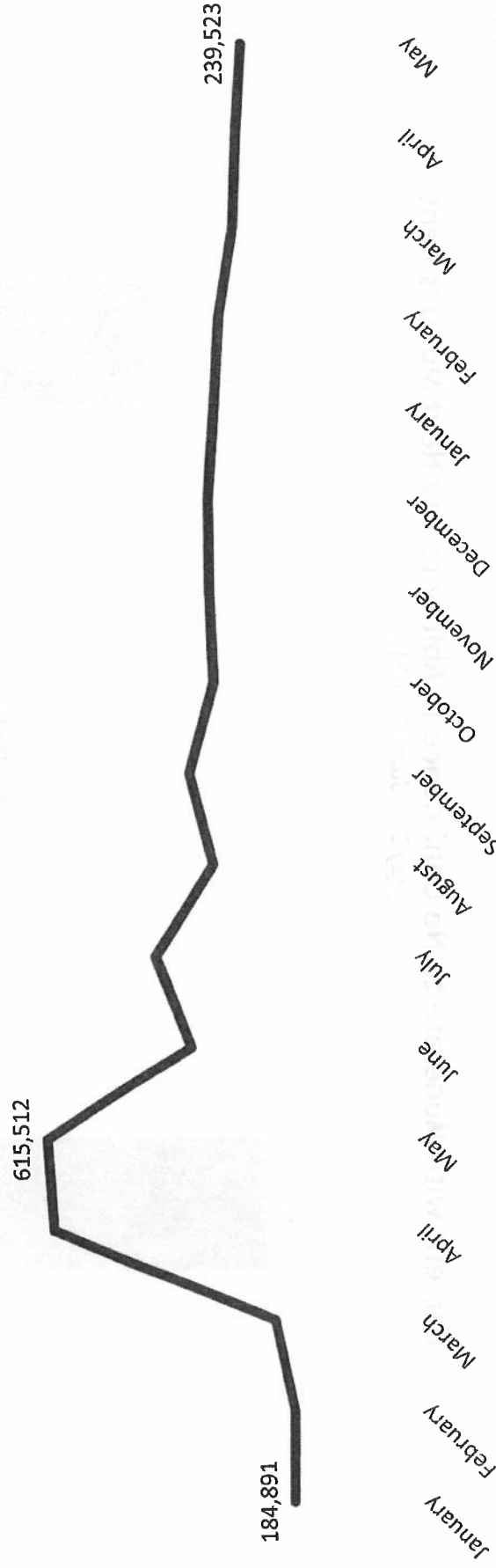
5.9% of men have left the workforce

4.3% of women have left the workforce



Unemployment remains high

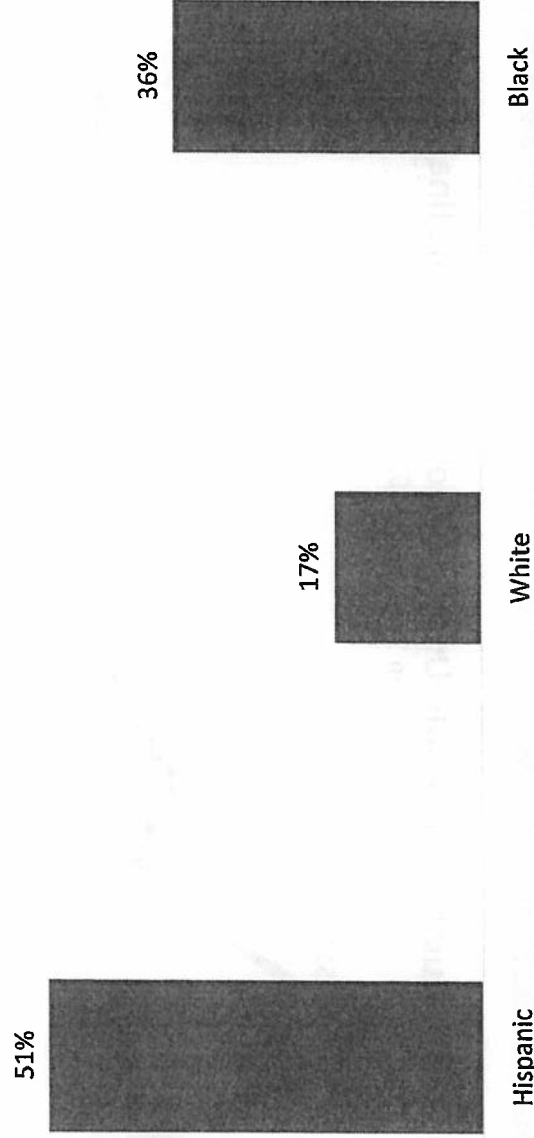
Number of People Unemployed in North Carolina
(Jan 2020 - May 2021)



Data source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; NC Department of Commerce (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)

Housing Instability

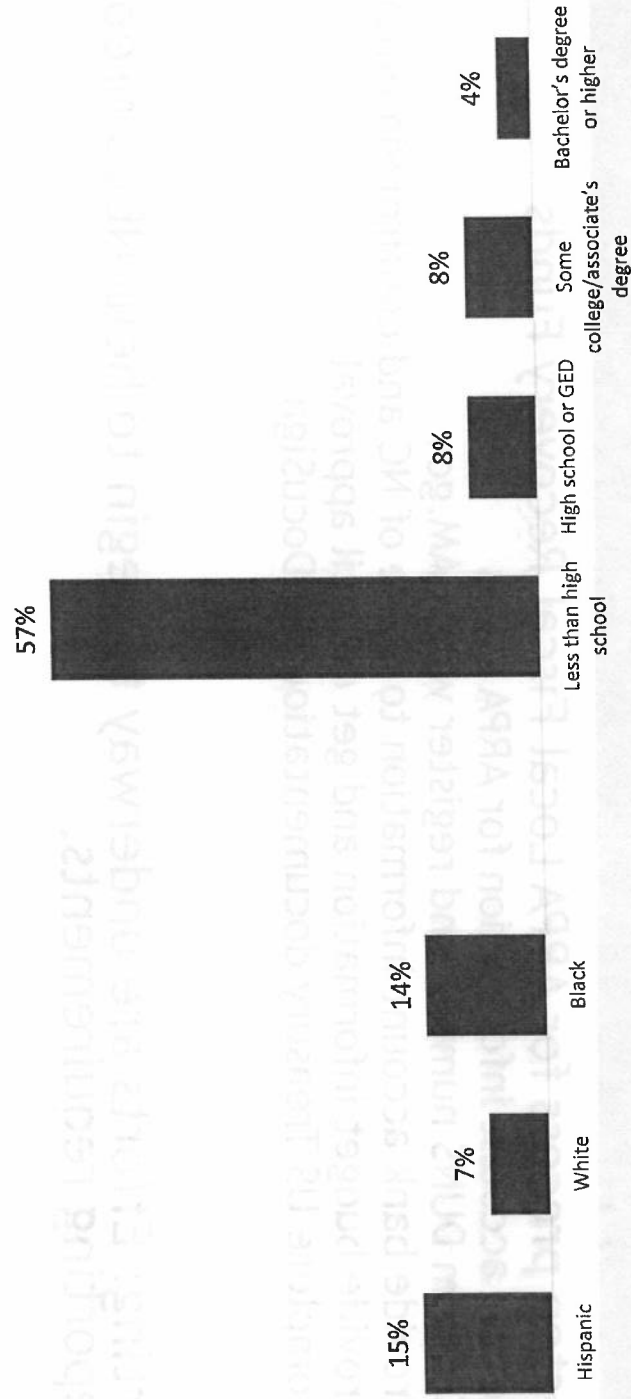
Percent with Moderate to No Confidence in Ability to Pay Next Month's Rent
(May 26 - June 7, 2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, week 31 (May 26 - June 7, 2021)

Food Insecurity

Percent with Food Insecurity in North Carolina
(May 26 - June 7, 2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, week 31 (May 26 - June 7, 2021)

ARPA Progress and Process for Locals

- Multi-step process for ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
 1. Set up account information for ARPA funds
 2. Confirm DUNS number and register with SAM.gov
 3. Provide bank account information to State of NC and confirm via email
 4. Provide budget information and get council approval
 5. Complete US Treasury documentation via DocuSign
- Reporting: Efforts are underway to begin to help NEUs prepare for reporting requirements.
- Recoupment: An entire section of the Interim Final Rule is given to describe the recoupment process if funds are spent in the incorrect area.



Partnership



OFFICE OF GOVERNOR
ROY COOPER



NC DEPARTMENT
of COMMERCE
RURAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT



HOMETOWN
STRONG
COMMUNITY FOCUSED PARTNERSHIPS



NCDIT
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
Broadband Infrastructure Office



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER

Dale R. Folwell, CPA
STATE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA
DALE R. FOLWELL, CPA



NC
RURAL
CENTER



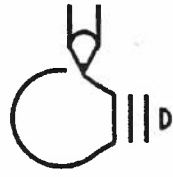
NCLM
NC LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES



SCHOOL OF
GOVERNMENT



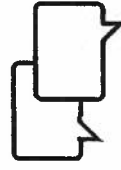
Next Steps



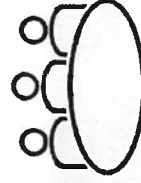
Get ARPA money to local governments in next 30 days



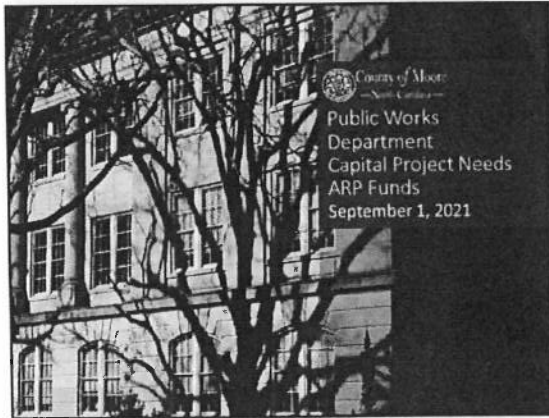
Continue to track data and identify additional data needs



Collaborate with Stakeholder group



Provide technical assistance and planning



1

Capital Project Needs For Moore County Public Works Department

1. Moore County Public Utilities
2. Water Pollution Control Plant

The list of projects was derived using the Enterprise Fund budgets, Capital Improvement Plans and prioritized items identified by Public Works staff.

2

Moore County Public Utilities Projects Needed This Year

Thurlow Booster Pump Station	\$1,173,568
Vass Water line Extensions/Upgrades	\$200,000
Pinehurst Sewer Rehabilitation	\$100,000
Lake Forest Sewer Rehab	\$138,105
Total Cost	\$1,611,673

3

Thurlow Booster Pump Station

- Thurlow BPS is near Vass and pumps water to the EMWD elevated tank from its source in Harnett County
- MCPU Pinehurst and Seven Lakes needs additional capacity to meet future Max Day demands
- Upgrade will allow full usage of 3 MGD from Harnett County
- This project is designed, permitted and ready to go out for bids

Vass Water Line Extensions and Upgrades

- Lines included in this year's budget includes a new water main on Rollins Road, and line replacements on Dogwood Avenue and Maple Street in Vass
- Additional lines need to be upgraded in Vass to replace undersized and old cast iron piping
- In-house design is nearly completed

4

Pinehurst Sewer Rehabilitation

- Manhole relining needs have been identified for more than 20 manholes in Pinehurst from the recent study done on the Pump Station 15-1 drainage basin
- Project bid documents are being developed in-house

Lake Forest Sewer Rehabilitation

- Sewer Lining and Point Repair needed on Burning Tree in Pinehurst
- Design is underway by consultant

5

Moore County Public Utilities Projects Needed by 2025

Lift Station 15-1 Replacement	\$250,000
Lift Station 3-2 Replacement	\$358,000
Lift Station 8-1 Replacement	\$366,000
Lift Station 4-2 Replacement	\$360,000
Linden Road Wells	\$450,000
McCaskill Booster Pump Station Upgrade	\$1,173,568
Waterline Extensions/Replace.	\$200,000
Waterline Extensions/Replace.	\$200,000
Waterline Extensions/Replace.	\$200,000
Sewer Rehabilitation	\$1,000,000
Eastwood Elevated Tank(benefits PH and 7 Lakes most)	\$2,000,000
Total Cost	\$6,557,568

6

Pump Station Upgrades and Replacements

- List Stations 15-1, 3-2, 8-1 and 4-2 in Pinehurst are all antiquated pneumatic ejector pump stations that needs to be replaced
- The design will be done in house

Linden Road Wells

- Two (2) wells have been constructed on Linden Road for future construction
- The well capacities has been determined to be very good at over 100 GPM each
- The preliminary design of these well pumps, houses and interconnecting water mains has been completed and is nearly ready to bid

7

McCaskill Booster Pump Station Upgrade

- The McCaskill Booster Pump Station pumps water from the EMWD elevated tank to the MCPU Pinehurst and Seven Lakes systems
- After the upgrade of the Thurlow Booster Pump Station, the McCaskill BPS will need to be upgraded to deliver additional Harnett County water to the MCPU Pinehurst and Seven Lakes systems

Water Main Replacements and Extensions

- Numerous water mains need to be replaced in the MCPU distribution systems
- The water systems contain a mixture of piping in age, materials and conditions
- Piping over 100 years old, asbestos cement piping, cast iron piping are among the top priorities

8

Sewer Rehabilitation

- Sewer Rehabilitation is performed annually on manholes that are full of tree roots, those in need to be lining, and complete manhole rebuilds
- Field surveys are performed to determine the infiltration and inflow contributing within specific parts of the system, quantify blockage potential, and camera manholes and lines for defects and structural integrity. Cost savings will be realized in reduced treatment costs.

Eastwood Elevated Tank

- The Eastwood Elevated Tank is proposed as part of the future water source project.
- It would receive water from the new Glendon Water Treatment Plant and from the Harnett County water source through the EMWD
- The Pinehurst and Seven Lakes water systems will need additional storage to satisfy the NCDEQ 12-hour water supply requirement within about 15 years.

9

Moore County Public Utilities

Future Projects

Deep River Water Source \$27,500,000

- Needed to meet future Max Day Demands for Pinehurst and Seven Lakes by 2037 based on current projections
- Sales to others of 500,000 gallons would escalate the year to 2032
- The Eastwood Elevated Tank project presented above would receive the water from the new water source
- A Request for Proposals (RFP) is being prepared to solicit the services of a consulting engineering firm to begin the study and funding application for the project. Monies are included in this year's budget to begin the process.

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed This Year

Interceptor Rehabilitation and Repair	\$125,000
Replace Septic Receiving Station	\$220,000
Morganton Road Interceptor Replacement	
-Engineering	\$311,000
Raw Sewage Pump Station Bypass	\$500,000
-Engineering	\$90,000
Influent Meter Vault	<u>\$150,000</u>
Total	\$1,396,000

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed This Year

Interceptor Rehabilitation and Repair

- Just like the MCPU sewer collection system the Interceptor needs rehabilitation
- All manholes were videoed by a consultant this year
- The report produces manholes and pipelines which need rehab and repairs
- It is planned to perform video surveys on all the pipelines this year
- Manhole and pipeline lining and cleaning are needed each year

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed This Year

Septage Receiving Station

- The Septage Receiving Station is needed to protect downstream equipment
- It is not currently functioning due to numerous mechanical issues forcing septage to be received on the drying beds requiring manual removal

Morganton Road Interceptor Replacement- Engineering

- The 24" Interceptor was recently replaced with a 30" Interceptor within the Pinehurst Resort No. 7 (Devil's Gut)
- The next section is 24" and discharges into a 30" line near Morganton Rd
- The Town of Carthage is proposing to discharge a 16" force main into the new 24" pipe further mandating the increase in pipe size
- Requests for Proposals are out now soliciting engineering services

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed This Year

Raw Sewage Bypass Pump

- The Raw Sewage Pumps discharge the raw wastewater up the hill to the plant treatment units
- Recent failures of these pumps have caused the rental and implementation of bypass pumps to supplement and replace failed pumps; Plant operators have worked tirelessly to prevent the overflow of raw sewage into the receiving waters
- Purchase of bypass pumps and installation of permanent piping will allow the orderly bypassing when pump failures occur
- Requests for Proposals are out now soliciting engineering services

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed This Year

Influent Flow Meter

- The influent and effluent flow meters don't agree, and we believe the influent flow meter is mis-reporting
- At 80% of capacity an Engineering Study must be performed
- Requests for Proposals are out now soliciting engineering services

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed by 2025

Interceptor Rehabilitation and Repair	\$250,000
Morganton Rd Interceptor Replacement Construction	\$2,850,000
Clarifier Weir Replacement	\$300,000
Aeration Basins Diffuser Rehabilitation	\$250,000
Sludge Handling Auger Canopy	\$60,000
Sludge Storage Shelter Canopy & Sidewalls	\$500,000
Sand Filter Shelter	\$280,000
Total	\$4,490,000

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed by 2025

Interceptor Rehabilitation and Repair (see above)

Morganton Road Interceptor Construction (see above)

Clarifier Weir Replacement & Coating

- The weirs on the 9 clarifiers are badly deteriorated allowing short circuiting, which could cause permit violations

Aeration Basins Diffuser Rehabilitation

- The air diffusers in the Aeration Basins disperse air bubbles which is used by the bacteria for treatment of the wastewater; unequal air distribution leads to dead spots which can become septic.

- They are corroding badly and need to be rehabilitated

Sludge Handling Auger Canopy

- A canopy is needed to cover the sludge auger at the truck loading location area

17

Water Pollution Control Plant

Projects Needed by 2025

Sludge Storage Shelter Canopy and Sidewalls

- Rain and storm waters enter the sludge storage area and saturate the sludge prior to loading into the disposal trucks
- Sidewalls on the existing shelter, extending the shelter to 3 additional drying beds and measures to stormwater prevention measures will allow the sludge to drain before disposal
- Disposal and hauling costs of dryer sludge would be reduced

Sand Filter Shelters

- 6 Sand Filters perform tertiary treatment at the end of the process
- Photosynthesis of uncovered filters allows for algae and duckweed growth causing filter blinding and excess return flow to the head of the plant
- Covered filters protect the equipment better as well

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Water Pollution Control Plant

Future Projects

Engineering Study Plant Expansion	\$200,000	30-Jun-27
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Capital Project Needs For Moore County Public Works Department

Additional items that may need additional funds include project cost overruns for currently budgeted projects, for example:

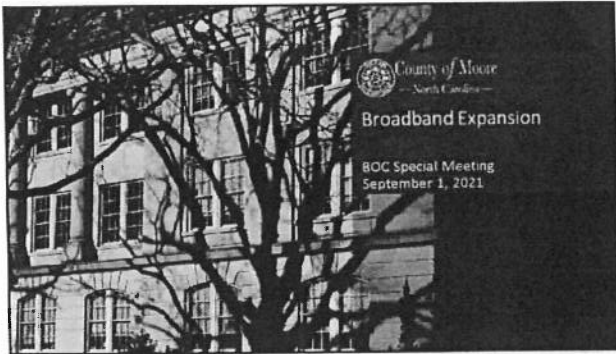
- Vass Phase 2 Sewer
- East Moore Water District Phase 4, Part 2

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Questions?



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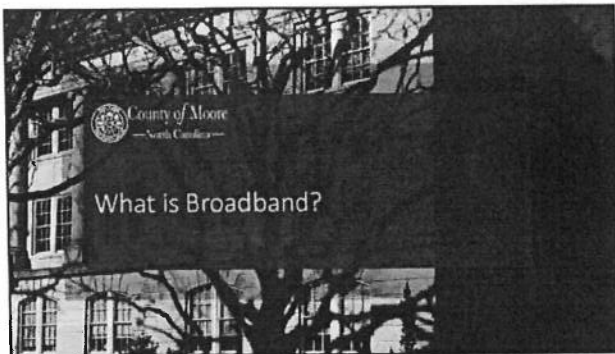
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Broadband Background

- Broadband allows people more affordable and efficient access to basic amenities such as education, health care, public safety and government services by:
 - Affording people opportunities to participate in online learning and distance education
 - Giving entrepreneurs and small- and home-based business owners opportunities to compete with large corporations
 - Increasing the productivity and efficiency of businesses that use the internet for their operations
 - Connecting patients in remote areas to health care services
 - Making government services more readily available to residents
 - Saving companies and organizations money by letting employees telework
 - Allowing friends and families to stay in touch with one another

Source: NC Department of Information Technology Broadband Infrastructure Office

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What is Broadband?



FCC Definition: Internet Speed
25 Mbps Download
3 Mbps Upload

FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler in 2015 increased the definition of broadband from 4 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload

4

Download vs. Upload



Information traveling to your device from the internet. Generally considered more important to most typical households.

Examples: Opening and reading email, browsing websites, looking at social media feed, watching streaming videos.



Information traveling from your device to the internet.

Examples: Sending an email, posting to social media, saving photos to the cloud, broadcasting your video feed.

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Test Your Internet Speed

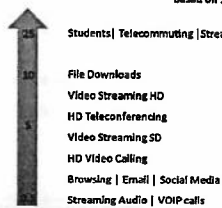
<https://www.speedtest.net/>



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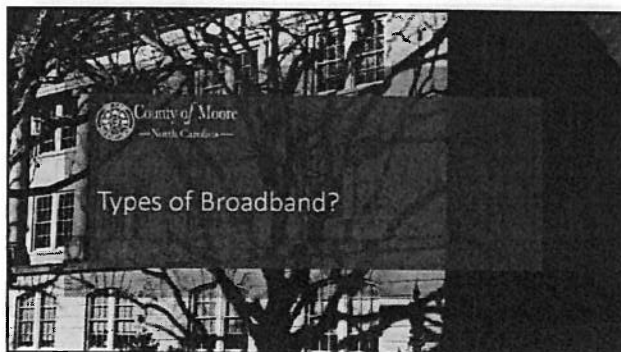
Examples of what you can do with various speeds

Based on 1 Device in the Household



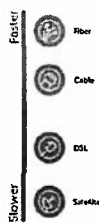
Source: alonnect.com

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Types of Broadband Internet



Fiber internet is the fastest widely available internet technology. It uses fiber optic cables, which are capable of transmitting large amounts of information quickly. While fiber is fast, it isn't available in as many areas as other types of internet. Much of the limitation in its availability stems from the high cost of creating its network infrastructure.

Cable internet uses the same types of cables that transmit cable TV services. It has broadband capability and thus can reach high speeds. It is usually available through current or former cable TV providers in their respective areas. Cable internet speeds are usually similar to DSL speeds, but can be even faster in some areas.

Cellular internet provided by cellular towers where anybody in range can connect using a device. Speeds depend on the distance to a cell tower and the speed of internet they are providing.

Fixed Wireless broadband is high-speed internet access in which connections to service providers use radio signals rather than cables. Communication is established by fixing a wireless antenna to the house to communicate with the radio tower.

DSL uses a connection that looks similar to a phone line, but the wiring inside is different and allows for broadband transmission. This makes DSL much faster than dial-up. Current or former telephone companies that also provide internet service often use this technology, and it is usually available throughout their service areas.

Satellite internet is delivered wirelessly to the receiver. Because it's wireless, it's available almost anywhere in the United States. Comparable to DSL and cable but can often feel slower due to latency.

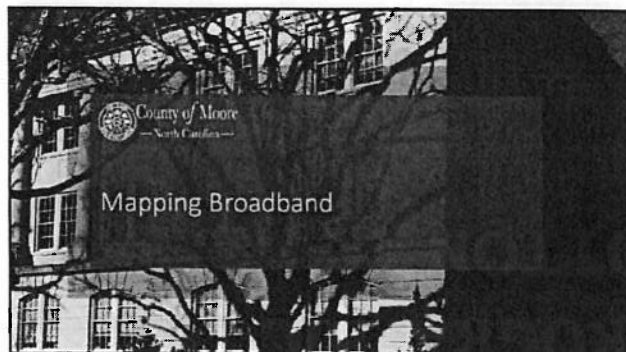
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Types of Internet – Speed & Other Limitations

Technology	Wired or wireless	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Limitation
Fiber	Wired	250 – 1,000 Mbps	250 – 1,000 Mbps	Cable can be easily broken.
Cable	Wired	10 Mbps – 500 Mbps	5 – 50 Mbps	Bandwidth sharing with neighbors.
DSL	Wired	5 – 55 Mbps	1 – 10 Mbps	Speed affected by distance to provider.
Cellular	Wireless	5 – 50 Mbps	2 – 5 Mbps	Often has data limits.
Satellite	Wireless	12 Mbps – 100 Mbps	1 – 3 Mbps	Extremely high latency and weather can affect.
Fixed Wireless	Wireless	25 Mbps – 50 Mbps	25 Mbps – 50 Mbps	Need direct line of sight.
Dial-Up*	Wired	0.056Mbps	0.056Mbps	Uses the phone line.

*Not broadband internet based on FCC definition.

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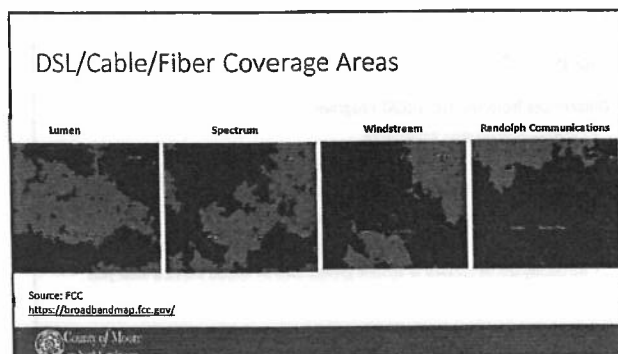
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Internet Service Providers in Moore County

Fiber, Cable, DSL	Cellular	Satellite	Fixed Wireless
Lumen	Verizon	Viasat	Electronics Service Co.
Spectrum	AT&T	HughesNet	RiverStreet Networks
Randolph Telephone	T-Mobile/Sprint	Starlink	
Windstream	US Cellular		
AT&T			

Source: BroadbandNow

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Moore County Broadband Availability

	Moore 2017	Moore 2019	Statewide 2019
25/3 Broadband Access	88.65%	90.50%	95.53%
100/20 Access	77.95%	88.30%	92.50%
Fiber Access	14.01%	18.41%	39.70%
DSL Access Only	12.62%	5.75%	0.69%
No Providers	0.98%	0.003%	0.15%

Source: NC Department of Information Technology Broadband Infrastructure Office

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Broadband Grant Funding

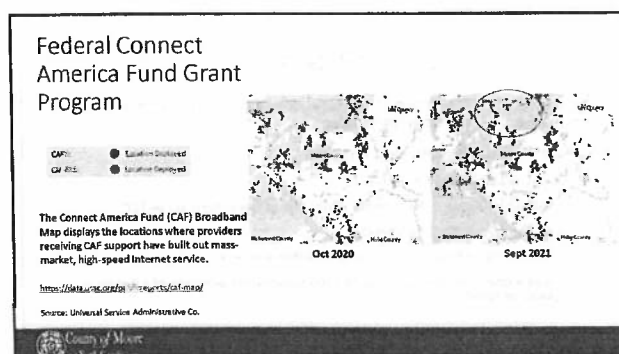
- Grant programs designed to increase broadband availability in rural areas.

Program	Application	Administrator
Connect America Fund	Providers	Federal
Growing Rural Economies with Access to Technology (GREAT)	Providers	State
Completing Access to Broadband (CAB) *	County	State

*In the process of being passed by the NC general assembly

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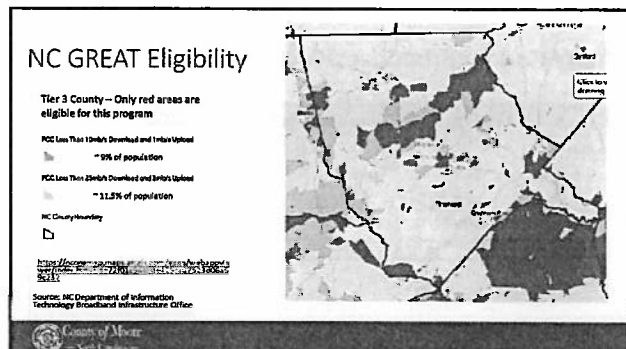
House Bill 947

- Passed the State House unanimously on 5/26/21.
- Described as one of the largest efforts to expand broadband internet in the nation.
- Distributes \$750 million in federal funding to expand high-speed broadband internet access in all 100 counties.
- \$400 million to the newly established CAB program and made available to all 100 counties.
- \$350 million towards the NC GREAT program created in 2018. Currently, the General Assembly allocates \$15 million per year.
- Currently in the State Senate.

<https://www.ncleg.gov/BillLookup/2021/HP47>

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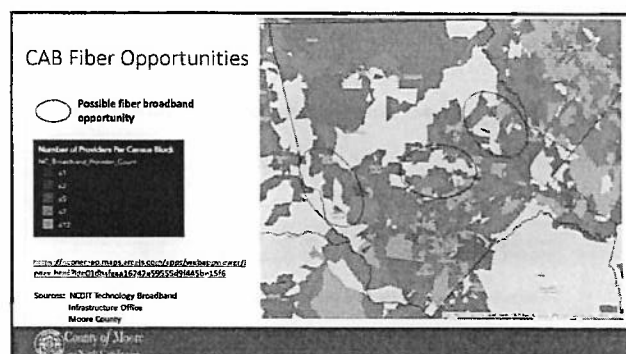


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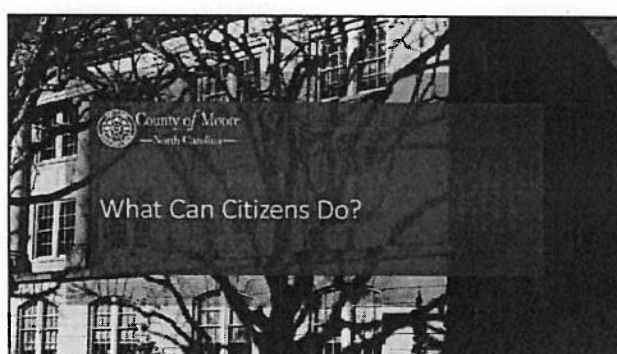
CAB Broadband Program

- Differences from the NC GREAT Program:
 - County-led rather than Provider-led.
 - County will go out to RFP and providers will bid on the proposal.
 - Available to all 100 counties regardless of tier status.
 - 35% county, 35% state, 30% private funding.
 - Counties can use ARP funds or other unallocated funding to cover their portion.
 - No county will be allowed to allocate greater than \$4 million during a fiscal year.

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Affordability – Low Cost Offers in NC

Program	Details	More Information
AT&T Access (AT&T)	\$5-10 per month - Includes modem & Wi-Fi 768 Kbps to 10 Mbps	855.370.5211 Check availability
Spectrum Internet Assist (Charter Spectrum)	\$14.99/month with modem \$3/month for Wi-Fi 30 Mbps, no data cap	844.526.1574 Visit website

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Affordability – Benefit Program

- The inability to afford internet service is one of the most common and pervasive barriers to broadband adoption.
- Emergency Broadband Benefit Program
 - FCC opened enrollment on 5/12/21
 - Household is eligible if the member meets one of five criteria set by FCC:
 - <https://www.fcc.gov/broadbandbenefit>
 - Discount of up to \$50/month towards broadband service.
 - Receive a one-time discount of up to \$100 towards the purchase of a laptop, desktop, or tablet.

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Citizen Involvement?

- Visit the NC Broadband Mapping Site
 - <https://www.ncnemap.gov/pages/broadband>
- Take the NC Broadband Survey
 - Online <https://www.ncbroadband.gov/broadband-nc/north-carolina-broadband-survey>
 - Text "internet" to 919-750-0553
 - Voice Call 919-750-0553
- Complete the Community Action Form
 - Designed to gather information about locations in the state that do not have adequate internet access or internet speeds.
 - <https://www.ncbroadband.gov/broadband-nc/broadband-survey/community-action-form>

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Next Steps?

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Broadband Planning Committee

- Form a planning committee
 - Local Government – Commissioners, County Manager, IT Director
 - Public Safety
 - Libraries
 - Education – SOE member, superintendent, principal in area intend to develop.
 - Healthcare
 - Economic Development
 - Businesses
 - Nonprofits
 - Utilities and broadband providers
 - Private citizens
- Identify a "champion" of your committee, likely someone who can serve as a chairperson or primary contact person for the committee.

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Create a Broadband Plan

- Goals
 - Identify Areas in the county that lack broadband access.
 - Prioritize areas that have a higher potential of serving more residents that are underserved or have a low-cost implementation of serving broadband to an area.
 - Review all types of broadband access.
- Implementation
 - Share our findings with internet service providers to see if there are any opportunities for broadband expansion in their regions.
 - Assist internet service providers in applying for grants.
 - Partner with the state and internet service providers using ARP funds through the CAB program. The plan would be the basis of the RFP.

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Funding the Broadband Plan

- Dedicate funding
 - \$5,000 grant awarded from NC State Institute for Emerging Issues BAND-NC program. Encourage funds to be spent by 11/30/21, but cannot be spent any later than 6/30/22.
 - Additional funding will be needed to create the broadband plan.
 - Recommend the broadband plan be created by a third party that is not a provider. County would go out to bid for proposals.

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