Moore County
Board of Commissioners

January 15, 2025 | 10:00 AM
Rick Rhyne Safety Center
302 South McNeill Street
Carthage, NC 28327

MINUTES

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:
Chairman Kurt Cook, Vice-Chairman Nick Picerno, Jim Von Canon, John Ritter, Tom Adams

CALL TO ORDER
Chairman Cook called the meeting to order.

INVOCATION
County Manager Wayne Vest offered the invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
Chairman Cook led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Upon motion made by Commissioner Ritter, seconded by Vice-Chairman Picerno, the Board voted 5-0, to move Agenda Item B after Agenda Item D.

1. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

A. <u>Board of Commissioners - Commissioners' Appointments</u>
Upon motion made by Vice-Chairman Picerno, seconded by Commissioner Ritter, the Board voted 5-0 for Commissioner Von Canon to be the alternate for the Central Pines Regional Council Board of Delegates.

D. <u>Board of Commissioners – Moore County Schools</u>

<u>Hwy. 211 Sewer, Lift Station Option Update</u>
Dr. Tim Locklair, Superintendent of Moore County Schools, gave an update on the Highway 211 Sewer, Lift Station Option. On January 13, 2025, the Moore County School Board voted in favor of endorsing communicating to the county a commitment to allow the placement of the sewer lift station on the property at West End Elementary. West End Elementary has been operating under septic since the 1950s, and this will allow the school to attach to this sewer.

<u>Project Updates/Timelines (System-wide, Early College, Carthage Elementary, Laptop Lease)</u>

Mike Metcalf, Deputy Superintendent of Moore County Schools, updated the Board on the Cooperative Innovative High School (CIHS) below and stated in the attachments to the minutes:

- Cooperative Innovative High School (CIHS) – Moore County Schools will be partnering with Sandhills Community College in this endeavor.
- NC State Budget – A $25 Million appropriation in the North Carolina budget will allow Moore County to begin planning for its first cooperative early college high school with a vocational pathways focus.
- NCDPI Application Timeline was shared with the Fall of 2025 being the target date for the initial planned temporary location CIHS opening.
- Problem – He shared statistics of Moore County students and the need to offer certifications and training for those students who may not choose a four-year college.
- Bottom Line Up Front – Empower students by offering workforce certifications and specialized career training to meet the needs of a growing community.
- Key Features – To serve students who are at risk of dropping out, first-generation college students, and students who may benefit from an accelerated experience.
- Location Announced – The temporary site will be on the Sandhills Community College Campus.
- Next Steps – A Principal has been hired, Ashlee Ciccone. The next steps include course development, operations and infrastructure planning, calendar development, marketing, recruitment, and community awareness.

Commissioner Von Canon inquired about transportation for students who may attend the CIHS. Mr. Metcalf stated Moore County Schools will provide transportation to these students, and they are looking into optional pickup locations, as well as alternative school hours.

Commissioner Adams asked how students would be chosen for the CIHS, and how an eighth-grade student would be placed on the right career path. Mr. Metcalf said their focus for CIHS will be to serve students who are at risk of dropping out, first-generation college students, and students who benefit from an accelerated experience.

Commissioner Von Canon asked if the current school hours could accommodate those students who may have jobs. Mr. Metcalf said this option is currently available for students by working with their counselors on their individualized schedules. Commissioner Von Canon said if more parents and businesses knew this option was available it could benefit the businesses and the students in Moore County.

Vice-Chairman Picerno asked why another school be built if Moore County Schools are working with students that currently work. Mr. Metcalf said their data indicates that 14% of Moore County students were not able to access this option for additional support, and this will provide additional education opportunities for the 14%. Mr. Metcalf stated this school will provide a small cohort model, be placed on a community college campus for a different environment, and provide personalized wrap-around support, college scheduling flexibility, and college entrance flexibility.

Vice Chairman Picerno asked if they would begin the program without a physical building. Mr. Metcalf said the temporary location will be located in Van Dusen

Hall on the campus of Sandhills Community College until construction is complete. Vice-Chairman Picerno asked why is there a need to construct a new building if the space on the Sandhills Community College Campus is suitable. Mr. Metcalf stated they need space to grow and be able to accommodate up to 400 students, the first year the number of students targeted would only be 70.
Vice Chairman Picerno asked how many students were currently enrolled in Moore County Schools. Mr. Metcalf said approximately 5,000.
Vice Chairman Picerno asked how would they determine which students attend CIHS. Mr. Metcalf stated they will have a selection process that uses a rubric to determine which students attend.
Vice-Chairman Picerno inquired on how the number of $25 million was determined. Mr. Metcalf deferred to Mr. D.J. Farmer, Executive Vice President of Sandhills Community College. Mr. Farmer stated the $25 million will cover the building, but additional funds will be needed for additional infrastructure. Vice-Chairman Picerno asked where the additional money would come from. Mr. Farmer said they hope to receive additional funding from the General Assembly, possibly conduct a capital campaign, and have conversations with the county regarding additional funding.
Vice-Chairman Picerno asked if this new school would help with the overcrowding issues in Moore County high schools. Dr. Locklair said it may help with the overcrowding, but would not solve the issue. Dr. Locklair stated his staff is currently looking into updating and possibly expanding the two high schools in Moore County.
Vice-Chairman Picerno said he likes the idea of the CIHS but believes more communication and conversations need to be had between all partners involved.
Commissioner Von Canon said he likes the idea as well. He asked if the CIHS has been advertised to the students and families of Moore County Schools. Dr. Locklair said they are currently working on advertising and marketing the CIHS to their students and families.
Commissioner Von Canon asked if eleventh-graders and twelfth-graders are only allowed to take college courses, why would an eighth-grader be sent to CIHS. Dr. Locklair said it would be an accelerated course of study and allow the student to be in a small cohort model so the student can be successful in being geared toward the community college curriculums.
Commissioner Ritter asked what the 400-student cap for CIHS was based on. Dr. Locklair said it was based on the law.
Commissioner Adams said everyone should be mindful of how state funding could go. Dr. Locklair agreed.
Vice-Chairman Picerno suggested this item be discussed by the Moore County Budget Task Force.
Chairman Cook inquired about their marketing, recruitment, and community awareness. Dr. Locklair stated they are currently working with their business community on all of these items.
Chairman Cook stated he would like to see in-progress reports from Moore County Schools on the CIHS project.

Jenny Purvis, Assistant Superintendent with Moore County Schools, reported on the Master Facility Prioritized List that was approved by Moore County Schools Board of Education on 12/04/23, and background work which included an update on Carthage Elementary.

An extensive conversation between Ms. Purvis, Vice-Chairman Picerno, Commissioner Von Canon, and Commissioner Adams followed.
Commissioner Adams said everyone should be mindful of ways to prevent these new schools from having the same issues. He also asked what would need to be done to add capacity to Pinecrest High School, and what types of additional changes would be needed to meet current safety standards. Ms. Purvis said in 2022 a comprehensive facility assessment was done on all of their facilities. The plan was to join the current structures of Pinecrest High School, making Pinecrest one structure, which was done. Ms. Purvis said they would like to use this assessment moving forward.

Superintendent Locklair reported Moore County Schools will be bringing forth a Resolution to Approve Lease-Purchases of Computers for Moore County Schools during the Board of Commissioners January 21, 2025, meeting. Mr. Metcalf said this resolution states the County agrees to appropriate sufficient funds, for $501,296.34 per year, to the Moore County Board of Education in the fiscal years 2025-26 and 2026-27 to meet contract obligations for 3,850 devices.

Trillium Services
Lashunda Maynor, Assistant Director of Student Support Services of Moore County Schools, reported in August 2024 Moore County Schools (MCS) began working with Trillium Services. MCS has been working with three providers on Trilliums' list, as well as three that were not. Needs information was submitted to Trillium in October 2024 for students in the Moore County School system who may utilize Trillium's services, and Moore County Schools are awaiting Trillium's reply.
Vice-Chairman Picerno expressed his concern for those students who may need help and making sure parents know Trillium's services are available. Ms. Maynor stated at the beginning of each school year families are made aware of the services that are provided in the schools for students that may need assistance with mental health issues. Chairman Cook stated this information should be shared throughout the school year as well. Ms. Maynor said they constantly advertise to their families the services offered in the schools, as well as in group meetings with guardians.
Commissioner Von Canon stated students who need mental health assistance should be helped no matter their status of insurance.
Cecelia Peers, Regional Vice President of Trillium Health Resources, gave a brief overview of Trillium's process.
Commissioner Ritter asked if the $250,000 from the County was coming from the Sandhills Center to Moore County Schools. Ms. Maynor said that was correct and has been utilized. Commissioner Ritter asked if the program that provided clinicians in the schools was open to everyone. Ms. Maynor said it was.
Commissioner Ritter asked why this could not work in Trillium's case. Ms. Peers said Sandhills Center used Medicaid savings to fund those positions, and when Sandhills and Trillium were consolidated there was no Medicaid savings for the next fiscal year. Ms. Peers said the only solution was to contract with the providers, which Trillium is working on now.
Vice-Chairman Picerno asked Ms. Peers if she would assist him in writing a letter regarding the funds being sent back to Moore County Schools.

Superintendent Locklair introduced Dr. Robin Calcutt, Chair of the Moore County Board of Education. Dr. Calcutt thanked the Board of Commissioners for allowing Moore County Schools to speak during this meeting. Dr. Calcutt said Moore County Schools are looking forward to working with the Board of Commissioners on current and future endeavors, and suggested a quarterly meeting be held to provide better communication. Vice-Chairman Picerno suggested a two-board meeting be scheduled soon. **Commissioner Adams moved, seconded by Chairman Cook, the Board voted 5-0 to have ongoing conversations between the Moore County Board of Commissioners and the Moore County Board of Education.** All of the above-mentioned reports are hereby incorporated into these minutes as attachments as Appendix A.

Upon motion made by Chairman Cook, seconded by Commissioner Von Canon, the Board voted 5-0, to approve the Commissioners' Board/Committee/Task Force Assignments as presented which is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix B.

D. <u>Board of Commissioners – Opioid Settlement</u>

County Manager Wayne Vest gave an update on the Opioid Settlement Funds which included the following Opioid Grant Recipients: Samaritan Colony, Adult/Teen Challenge, First Health, and the Boys and Girls Club of the Sandhills. This report is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix C.

Commissioner Adams asked how the Opioid Settlement allocation process worked. Mr. Vest explained the process.

Mark Christopher, Executive Director of Samaritan Colony thanked the Board for allowing him to speak and spoke on the potential partnership with Moore County that may assist with housing and recovery support for those who have been diagnosed with substance abuse disorder. Samaritan Colony offers beds for those entering their program, those who are in the program, and those transitioning back into life and work after completing the program. There has been a potential site identified in which recovery housing support will be placed. A partnership with Moore County would allow Samaritan Colony to add more beds to assist those with substance abuse disorder to help them on the road to recovery. Samaritan Colony has recently signed a lease on a house, with intentions to purchase, where they will immediately place five people. Samaritan Colony would like to partner with Moore County and explore the purchase of this property so they would have the option of building duplexes to house more people.

Commissioner Ritter suggested a meeting with the Moore County Opioid Task Force be scheduled soon to make a plan to move forward with this partnership. County Manager Vest asked the Board for direction for the Opioid Task Force, Review and Recommendation Committee, and staff; and for the Board to be thinking about the next steps.

B. <u>Board of Commissioners – Budget</u>

Mr. Vest gave a brief report including a recap of FY24, current funds balances, FY25 YTD Number, and FY26 Budget Cycle items, which is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes as an attachment as Appendix D.

County Manager Vest reported on the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding and where those funds were used.
Vice-Chairman Picerno asked if ARPA funds could be used to help students in Moore County Schools with mental health needs. Mr. Vest said these funds are to be used by the Board on anything that is authorized.
Commissioner Ritter agreed with Vice-Chairman Picerno on using ARPA funds to assist Moore County students who may have mental health needs.

County Manager Vest shared the FY26 Budget Schedule with the Board and noted it will be on the January 21, 2025, Regular Meeting Agenda to be approved. The FY26 Budget will need to be adopted by June 30, 2025.

County Manager Vest shared that the current tax rate is $.310/$100 valuation and the collection rate through December 2024 was 91.09%. Excluding Article 46 the School Formula is 38.5% of budgeted sales and property tax, and the base-line provision established as prior year. The College Formula is 5.33% of budgeted sales and property tax excluding Article 46, and the benchmark amount is $4,612,262 (established 7/1/2019).

County Manager Vest said some of the items that will be discussed in the FY26 Budget Task Force Meeting will be personnel, fees, and the 10-year Capital Improvement Plan, which is a working document. Mr. Vest said the County is currently going through a bidding process for health insurance.

County Manager Vest shared a list of vacant positions in Moore County Government.

County Manager Vest asked the Board for direction and guidance for the FY26 Budget Cycle.

Chairman Cook said the county is in a good position on the budget and will continue to be mindful of how funds are spent.

Commissioner Von Canon inquired about the status of Medicaid Expansion funds. Staff will check on this.

Vice-Chairman Picerno stated he would like to make sure the Fire Departments have what they need to provide services to the citizens of Moore County.

Commissioner Adams inquired about any planned renovations to the Historic Courthouse. Mr. Vest said there have been discussions regarding cleaning the exterior but have been reluctant because of the type of outer material, although New Atlantic has said they could do this. Mr. Vest said the Historic Courthouse underwent a renovation in the early 2000s in which new windows were installed, the Board meeting room was renovated, a new elevator was installed, and the ramp outside was installed, however, this building will need to be looked at for further renovations in the future. Commissioner Adams stated the seating and HVAC should be looked at to be renovated. Mr. Vest said this will be added to the budget conversations.

E. Public Works - Water/Sewer

Brian Patnode, Public Works Director, gave a Public Works Update which included a water supply update, water project updates, and sewer project updates below, and is hereby attached as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix E.

Water Supply Update

Mr. Patnode reported that water usage has gone up over time and the supply is going down. Moore County does not have a main water source to pull water from and there are three different water basins, which makes supply challenging. Mr. Patnode gave a brief overview of the Modified Deep River – Carbonton Alternative, and Drowning Creek/Southern Pines Alternative for possible additional water supply. In May 2024 the Board decided to choose the Deep River Alternative, which would have been county-owned and controlled. Mr. Patnode reported once this alternative was being looked into, there were several concerns for those downstream, higher capital costs, and 7Q10 low flow concerns. Mr. Patnode reported the Drowning Creek Alternative, however, had no IBT Certificate needed, lower capital costs, and was beneficial to both parties. The current status of the Drowning Creek Alternative is that Southern Pines and County Officials are in discussions regarding the next steps.

Mr. Patnode stated with the Board's approval, staff would like to continue to pursue the Drowning Creek/Southern Pines Alternative option, which would include an interlocal agreement, preliminary engineering report, environmental assessment, Nature Conservancy Study, and a USGS Stream Study.

Commissioner Ritter asked how many years Phase 1 of the design plan would cover. Mr. Patnode said he would guess around 10 years.

Commissioner Adams asked if there had been any studies done on the aquifer in Moore County, and what the amount of water would be that could be used from the aquifer. Mr. Patnode stated there have been many studies through the years looking at the aquifers in Moore County. He said there is a good aquifer in the area but it is hit or miss, depending on the elevation of the land. Mr. Patnode stated groundwater can be looked at in the future to supplement the supply.

Commissioner Von Canon offered comments on several areas in the county where dams may have been torn down. He said he was concerned about those areas and their water supply. He said it could be 10-12 years before the citizens in Northern Moore County could be reached with county water, and there is a big challenge ahead to try and figure it out. Commissioner Von Canon stated there should be at some point conservation efforts explored regarding water use.

Vice-Chairman Picerno inquired as to why the effluent could not be piped right back to the treatment plant. Mr. Adam Kiker, P.E., with LKC Engineering, provided an explanation as to why that was currently not an option, including comfort-level with the concept and the need for a buffer in case there was an issue.

Mr. Patnode reported the Thurlow Booster Pump Station was complete and can now pump up to 2.5 MGD from Harnett County across Moore County.

Mr. Patnode gave a brief report on the two Linden Road Wells projects.

Longfellow Well pumps at 160 GPM, and Bear well pumps at 70 GPM. The well houses and piping will go out for bid in February 2025.

Mr. Patnode reported on the West End Water Line Extensions which extend from Carthage Road to Dowd Road to Holly Grove School Road to Currie Drive. The design is complete and will go out for bid in February 2025.

Mr. Patnode updated the Board on the WPCP Raw Sewage Pumps and Motor Control Center project. This center was completed in November 2024, and the bypass pumps are gone.

Mr. Patnode reported on the Vass Sewer Project. Contract 1 was completed in December 2024, Contract 2 was completed in January 2025, Contract 3 will be completed in February 2025, and Contract 4 will be completed in February 2025 (lift stations).

Mr. Patnode gave an update on the Seven Lakes Sewer project. This project is in design. There is a proposed lift station behind West End Elementary School.

Commissioner Von Canon thanked Mr. Patnode and his staff for a job well done.

F. <u>Planning - Land Use Plan Update</u>

Planning Director Debra Ensminger gave a Land Use Update below which is hereby incorporated into these minutes by attachment as Appendix F. All listening sessions have been completed, information from outside sources was compiled, and the decision was made that a Land Use Plan Steering Committee be created. She shared the list of the 31 members of the steering committee. She updated the Board on the meetings of the Steering Committee and items completed thus far. Ms. Ensminger said the final meeting of the Steering Committee is set for March 11, 2025, and there will be a Call to and Public Hearing of the Board of Commissioners in April 2025.

Ms. Ensminger reported on the potential impacts of Senate Bill 382 (Session Law 2024-57). Currently, churches are required to go through the Quasi-Judicial special use process due to the ordinance. Ms. Ensminger asked if the Board would like to continue this process or pursue a text amendment. If it is permitted by right, a school or church would not have to go through the special use process.

Vice-Chairman Picerno said he does not see the point in having churches or schools go through the Quasi-Judicial hearings for items such as this. He said witnesses are to give factual information, however, the Board cannot determine what is factual and what is not. He would suggest going back to permitted by right. Vice-Chairman Picerno said staff have been instructed to follow these rules, so the board should trust their staff in their decisions.

Commissioner Ritter said since the Land Use Plan is in the process of being updated, and the UDO has been updated, within the next year, hopefully, ordinances that match both of those would be in a better position to have things by right because the situation would be pretty well defined. He feels churches

should be permitted by right.
Ms. Ensminger asked the Board when would they like this to be brought to the Board. Vice-Chairman Picerno stated as soon as they could. Ms. Ensminger said, once it goes through the Planning Board they would bring it to the Board of Commissioners, which would be March 2025.

Ms. Ensminger reported on the Highway Corridor Overlay District.
Vice-Chairman Picerno stated he has had many calls regarding this item and he feels the entire thing should be removed.

Ms. Ensminger reported there has been discussion about the county having its own Sedimentation and Erosion Control and Stormwater position. The Board decided they would like this item to be pursued.

Central Inspections Director Chuck Hill gave a report on Development Permit and Inspections Activities (Major Projects in Process). He stated because of Senate Bill 382, Permit Technicians must be certified. Additionally, currently, there are only two inspectors in the Central Permitting and Inspections Department who are certified. Mr. Hill stated that today is their first-day of administering inspections in Pine Bluff.
Mr. Hill gave a brief report on the 240-unit apartment complex on Hwy. 22. He said since there are only two inspectors who are certified to do all inspections, they will need more staff soon. The other inspectors have limited certifications.
Mr. Hill said reviews for single-family dwellings have a one-day turnaround time currently.
Mr. Hill stated last year at this time they were $261,818 over budgeted revenues. Currently, his department is $146,000 over budgeted revenues for this year, however, three additional staff have been hired since the budget was developed. When their budget is created this year, these numbers should be more realistic.
Mr. Vest said that a $2,500 one-time bonus for each level they achieve is made to those inspectors that receive their certifications.
Commissioner Adams asked what type of feedback they are getting from municipalities on their central permitting idea. Mr. Hill said they are not getting any feedback at this time. Mr. Hill has heard if the ETJs go away, some of these jurisdictions are not going to have the income through the permit process.
Commissioner Von Canon asked how staff go about getting their certification.
Mr. Hill said the certification process goes through the State Fire Marshalls Office. Currently, they are working with Sandhills Community College to explore offering these types of classes there.
Crystal Hodges, Environmental Health Supervisor, thanked the Board for their support and the extra positions in their department.
Mr. Vest asked if their department has any hurdles currently. Ms. Hodges said they have seen an increase in plan reviews for restaurants and pools.
Mr. Vest praised their department for the services provided during the US Open.

Planning Director Debra Ensminger shared the NC School of Government's Blog on Senate Bill 382, which is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix G. Ms. Ensminger said this bill defines downzoning very broadly and has cause a lot of confusion in the planning world.
Commissioner Von Canon stated the General Assembly should be contacted to

inform them of how this bill was affecting Moore County citizens and a resolution be written and sent to the General Assembly. County Attorney Misty Leland stated she would be glad to write a resolution but would need guidance from the Board in doing so.

G. Administration – Veterans Treatment Court Grant Program

Caroline Xiong, Finance Director, gave a brief report on the Veterans Treatment Court Grant Program below and is hereby made a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix H. Moore County submitted a grant application and was awarded $900,000 to the County for the budget period 10/1/24 to 9/30/28. Ms. Xiong went over the grant requirements at this time.

Sean Callan, NCAOC Senior Research and Policy Associate joined the meeting via Teams. He was invited to answer any questions the Board may have. Mr. Callan is the grants contact coordinator for the judicial branch.

Clerk of Court Todd Maness gave an update on the Veterans Treatment Court in Moore County. He thanked the Board for their support of this grant. He said there were 47 groups from across the country that applied for this grant, and Moore County was chosen as the one out of the 47. Mr. Maness stated, previously this grant position would be contracted through the state, however, the state has stopped administering these type contracts. He asked if the county would be willing to create a position or would the county rather this position be a contract position. The Veterans Treatment Board will oversee this position and Moore County will administer the funds. The director position would be responsible for seeking additional grants to continue to fund this position.

Mr. Callan reported why the state is not engaging in contracts with local entities currently. He said this position would be the state's employee, putting them in the state retirement system, they would have state health insurance, and their legal team has to cover the contract with Moore, so the state team would be maintaining this position. Vice-Chairman Picerno asked about administrative fees for this position. Mr. Callan stated the state explored the administrative costs for this position and they decided not to go this route. Mr. Callan said this employee would not have direct access to state information, however, this employee will have other avenues to access information that may be needed through the court system.

Chairman Cook asked if there was a fix to this issue. Mr. Maness stated the County can choose to either make it a county position or make it a contract position. If additional grants are not received to fund this position in the future, the position will expire.

Commissioner Von Canon asked if this employee was a contract position would they have health insurance. Mr. Maness stated the fringe benefits are written into the grant, however, this employee will have to seek health insurance on their own if this position is contracted.

Kristin Gosztonyi with the Clerk of Courts Office stated all of the Veterans Treatment Court cases will go through the Clerk of Courts Office, where this position will have access to the information needed. Software that is needed for

this position has been included in the grant.
Assistant County Manager Dawn Gilbert asked what the credentials were for this position and if it was an administrative position. Ms. Gosztonivi said the initial position was an administrative/director position, and the second position would be an assistant position, and both positions are written into the grant. Ms. Gilbert asked who would apply for additional grants at the end of the initial four years. Mr. Maness said the director position would do this.
Vice-Chairman Picerno said he would like to see this position be placed under Veterans Services. Director of Veterans Services Kelly Green stated she was unsure how to supervise an employee under the court system due to her not knowing exactly what they would be doing.
Mr. Vest suggested having the position as an initial contracted position for the first two years and remain under the Clerk of Court, and then evaluating the possibility of making it a county position.
Commissioner Von Canon asked if any of the Opioid Settlement Funds could be used to assist with this position. Ms. Gosztonyi said she was not sure, but one of the qualifications of a participant in the Veterans Treatment Court is the person must be eligible for VA benefits.
Commissioner Ritter thanked them for writing and submitting the grant and congratulated them on receiving it.
The Board decided to move forward with this grant/position as a contracted position with the possibility of it becoming a county position after a two-year evaluation.

H. <u>Board of Commissioners – Other Task Force Updates</u>

<u>Moore County Economic Development Partnership Updates</u>
Natalie Hawkins, Executive Director of Moore County Economic Development Partnership recognized Kelly Miller, CVB Board Chairman at this time. She thanked Ms. Miller for being in attendance. Ms. Hawkins gave an Economic Update at this time which is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix I. She stated the purpose of economic development was to increase economic prosperity and improve the quality of life for the citizens of Moore County.
Ms. Hawkins reported on the following Economic Report Opportunities and Strategies: Land Use Planning, Industry Cluster Expansion, Workforce Housing, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Support, Workforce Development, Business Park Development, and Infrastructure Investments.
Ms. Hawkins reported recently they were able to secure a one-year option to purchase a 42-acre site in Robbins and obtain a $30,000 grant for due diligence to see if this site is appropriate for their use.
Ms. Hawkins invited the Board to the Moore 100 Meeting on March 4th where Moore County Economic Development Partnership will present Moore County Housing Needs Assessment.
Ms. Hawkins stated the new business leads in Moore County have nearly tripled pre-COVID rates. She thanked the Board for approving and partly funding the Business Development Director, who has been instrumental in assisting with the new leads. They have been able to continue to be responsive with this added position. She stated over the past year, Economic Development conducted 28

business visits and was able to bring in over $135 million in investment, plus over 180 jobs into Moore County.

Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB)
Convention and Visitors Bureau President and CEO Phil Werz gave the CVB Tourism Product Development Fund (TPDF) Guide which is hereby incorporated into these minutes by attachment as Appendix J. The objective of the TPDF is to support the development of tourism-related capital projects in Moore County which will provide additional opportunities to promote tourism, increase visitation, and enhance economic development. The One-Time Project Fund (OTPF) provided a successful template awarding six grants for municipalities and non-profits totaling $821,000. He said once grants are announced annually or biannually by the Tourism Product Development Committee (TPDC), this committee will review and evaluate the proposals. The committee will then recommend projects to be awarded to the full CVB Board of Directors for final determinations, and then the CVB will coordinate with county finance staff for the administration of the grants. The CVB enforces all grant criteria. Mr. Werz explained the TPDF Recommended Criteria. He also gave several potential project visions.

Mr. Werz reported on the Room Occupancy Tax Collections over the past four years and the report is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix K. He said that currently there is a 3% Hotel County Occupancy Tax in Moore County. If this tax were raised to the maximum amount of 6%, the estimated FY26 Budget would be $7,560,000, of which $5.0 million could be used for marketing and $2.5 million for product development. Mr. Werz said they would like to see the hotel occupancy tax be increased. These funds could be used for capital projects.

CVB Chairman Kelly Miller thanked the Board for allowing them time to speak today and for their support over the years. Mr. Miller stated the CVB Board would like to enhance Moore County's tourist industry by adding capital projects in communities.
Vice-Chairman Picerno asked if any projects may be out of the realm to apply for through the CVB. Mr. Miller said no projects are out of the realm as long as they meet the criteria.
Commissioner Von Canon asked who managed the process of collecting the taxes from short-term rentals and how are they captured. Mr. Werz said these funds go straight into the county and the county informs the CVB of that dollar amount. Commissioner Von Canon suggested the CVB projects should reach the entire county, not just focus on a few municipalities.
Mr. Adams asked what the additional funds would allow the CVB to do to promote what they have currently. Mr. Werz said items are becoming more expensive such as print advertising, and the additional funds would help the CVB add to their marketing toolbelt.

Homelessness Fund
County Manager Vest said through the budget process Moore County primarily works with Team Workz, a North Carolina non-profit corporation, to assist Moore County with outreach to those who are homeless in the community. Currently,

the funds that have been allocated through the grant agreement between Moore County and Team Workz are being used to house homeless people in hotels as needed. Mr. Vest reported that Cliff Brown, Founder/Director of Team Workz, expressed that they were currently good with the funds they have been given, however, they are investigating new space for their operation due to possible rent increases. The Southern Pines Housing and Land Trust has been contacted regarding the purchase of the Old Southern Pines Elementary School, however, the only parts of the school that could be accessed were the gym and auditorium which neither of those have actual office space nor HVAC. They do have a building that could be used for administration, but it does not have HVAC. They have plans to bring these buildings up to speed in the future.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Director Gene Boles reported the Moore County Sheriff's Office has recently issued a press release announcing a traffic campaign to combat roadway debris in partnership with the Aberdeen Police Department and the North Carolina Highway Patrol. Over the next two weeks, this initiative aims to address the ongoing issues of unsecured loads on vehicles transporting trash and debris to the landfill along Highway 5 near the Moore County landfill.

Mr. Boles shared the following tables that showed the Site Hauling information through December 2024 and are hereby incorporated as a part of the minutes by attachment as Appendix L.

Mr. Boles shared the Solid Waste Task Force recommended, and the Board of Commissioners approved lowering the Recycling Tipping Fee from $120/ton to $105/ton effective January 1, 20205. The Fee Schedule for the Solid Waste Division is hereby incorporated as a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix M.

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Cook thanked everyone who attended. **There being no further business, upon motion made by Vice-Chairman Picerno, seconded by Commissioner Adams, the Board voted 5-0 to adjourn the January 15, 2025, Special Meeting of the Moore County Board of Commissioners at 5:20 pm.**

Kurt Cook

Kurt Cook, Chairman

COUNTY OF MOORE CORPORATE SEAL NORTH CAROLINA

Jennifer Parks

Jennifer Parks, Clerk to the Board

APPENDIX A

MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS
ENGAGE · INSPIRE · SUCCEED

Moore County Schools Update

Board of Commissioners
January 15, 2025

Cooperative Innovative High School

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Definition: North Carolina's Cooperative Innovative High Schools (CIHS), consisting of early colleges and other innovative high schools, are small public high schools, usually located on the campus of a university or community college, which expand students' opportunities for educational success through high-quality instructional programming (NC Department of Public Instruction, 2023).

The Innovative Education Initiatives Act (SL 2003-277, Senate Bill 656) and the Cooperative Innovative High School Programs statute (§ 115C-238.50-.55) encourage Local Education Agencies (LEA) to partner with their local postsecondary Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) to provide cooperative programs jointly in high schools and colleges/universities that will expand students' opportunities for education success through high quality instructional programming.

NC State Budget

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A $25 million appropriation in the North Carolina budget this year championed by Senator Tom McInnis (R) and Representative Neal Jackson (R) will allow Moore County to begin planning for its first cooperative early college high school with a **vocational pathway focus**.

State Capital and Infrastructure Fund:
Provides a grant to Sandhills Community College for capital improvements or equipment for a new **vocation career path** early college high school ($25,000,000.00)

(NCSBA, 2023)

NCDPI Application Timeline

MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS
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June 15, 2024	Letter of Intent due to NCDPI
June-September 2024	Technical assistance opportunities Application orientation webinar (June 27, 2024) Technical assistance webinar - scheduled individually Curriculum development workshop - scheduled individually NCDPI ongoing support
October 4, 2024	Application due to NCDPI
October 2024-Spring 2025	Application Approval Process • Joint advisory committee (JAC) review - CHIS applications recommended for conditional approval • State Board of Education conditional approval • NCCCS/UNC/Independent Colleges Board conditional approvals • New CIHS programs recommended to the General Assembly for final approval to operate as a CIHS and for approval of supplemental funding
Summer 2025	Final notification of approval, if requesting funding
Fall 2025	Initial Planned CIHS opening

Problem

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- 14% of our students graduate and go directly into the workforce
- The average GPA of these students is 2.3
- Students, enrolled in a comprehensive high school, require a 2.8 GPA to take community college courses
- Many of the future employment needs for our community require additional certifications and training

Problem

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Growing employment needs in our community (Career Cluster Growth Forecasts for Moore County)

How much each career cluster will grow over the next 10 years:

- Law, Public Safety, Corrections, & Safety (+7.2%)
- Transportation, Distribution & Logistics (+7.7%)
- Hospitality & Tourism (+7.7%)
- Architecture & Construction (+8.5%)
- Education & Training (+10.9%)
- Health Science (+14.5%)
- Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (+15.9%)
- Human Services (+17.4%)
- Information Technology (+17.6%)

(JobsEQ, 2024)

BLUF

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Bottom Line Up Front:

Empower students by providing personalized support, real world experiences, and a focus on entrepreneurism, to develop the knowledge and skills necessary to secure workforce certifications and specialized career training to meet the needs of a growing community.

Key Features

MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS
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- Serve students who are at risk of dropping out, first generation college students, and students who would benefit from an accelerated experience (capture the potential)
- School of Choice for students:
  - Provides a small cohort model
  - Placed on a community college campus
  - Provides personalized "wrap-around" support
  - College scheduling flexibility
  - College Entrance Flexibility (2.8 GPA not required for Innovative HS students)
- Meet the regional workforce economic needs

Key Features

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- Stand alone school, cohort model
- Transportation provided
- Honors-level curriculum structured around the Engineering Design Process and Critical Thinking methodologies
- Career Exploration, Work Based Learning, Job Shadowing, Entrepreneurism
- Seminar Courses and a Senior Capstone Project
- Focused Pathways - Architecture/Engineering/Construction, Education, Healthcare, Manufacturing, Information Technology
- Operations & Parent Engagement
- Located in Van Dusen Hall on the Campus of Sandhills Community College until construction is complete.

1066

Location Announced

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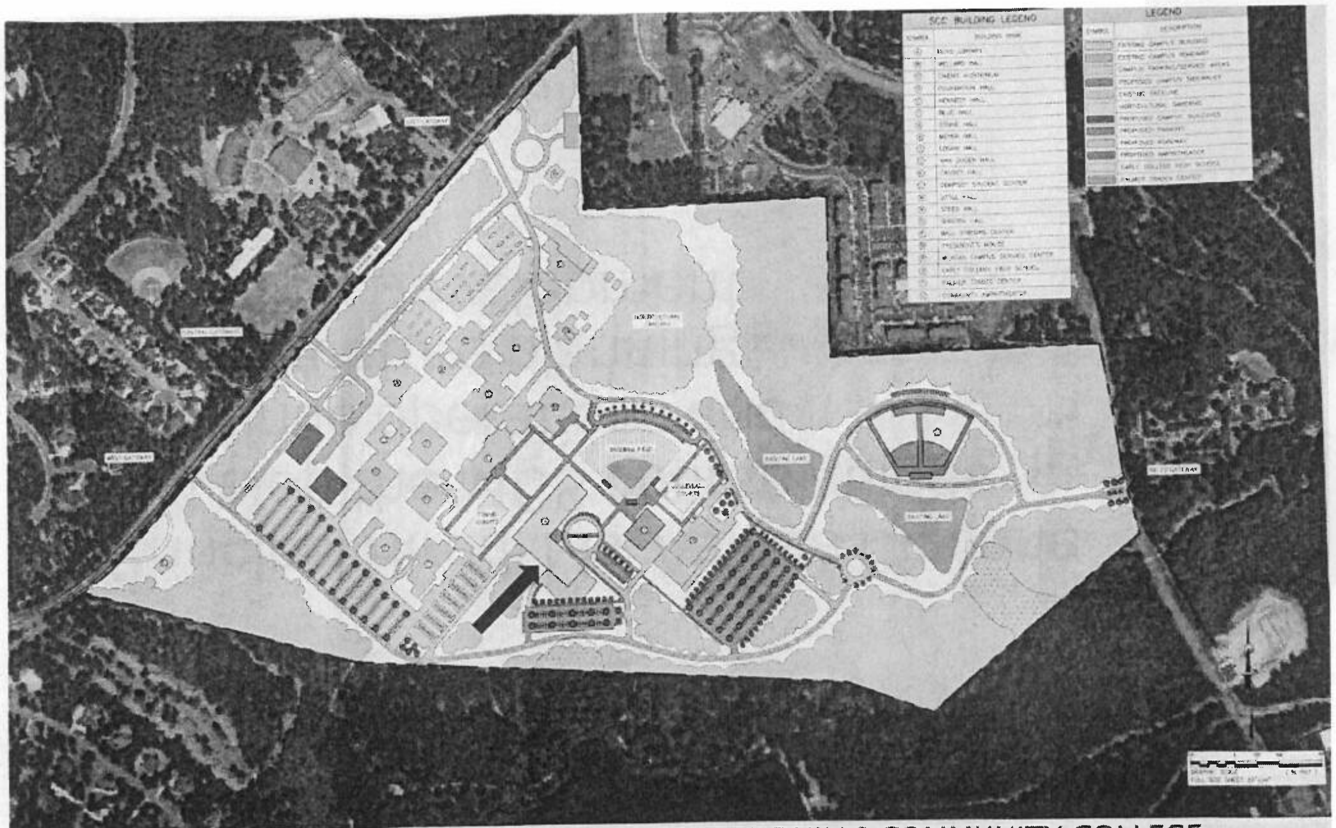

Sandhills Community College Map Pinpoints New School

Matt Lamb || Staff Writer
mlamb@thepilot.com

Next Steps

MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS
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- Principal Hired! Ms. Ashlee Ciccone
- Develop the MCS course guides
- Continue operations and infrastructure planning
- Calendar Development
- Marketing
- Recruitment
- Community awareness

Master Facility Prioritized List

(approved by MCS BOE on December 4, 2023)

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Information from the 2022 comprehensive facility study, safety study and capacity forecasts were utilized in planning

*Keep in mind that 1 and 2 could be happening while 3 is being worked on-multiple tracks at the same time *(multiple tracks)**

1. District-wide Improvements- Update playgrounds to ensure safety and consistent level of equipment across all elementary campuses (IN PROGRESS), replace gymnasium bleachers at all three high schools to ensure safety (COMPLETE), replace auditorium curtains and rigging at all three high schools to meet OSHA standards (COMPLETE)
2. Replacement of Carthage Elementary, expanding to be able to pull 150-200 ~~from Sandhills Farm Life~~ to prevent future forecasted capacity issues- $40 million
3. Increased capacity and modernization of Union Pines and Pinecrest <u>OR</u> modernization of both and construction of a new high school- $290-$320 million
4. Modernization of West End Elementary- $10 million
5. Modernization of Sandhills Farm Life- $11 million
6. Modernization and expansion of Cameron Elementary to align with core capacity- $12 million
7. Construction of a new middle school (area TBD)- $45 million
8. Completion of North Moore High School Modernization- $10 million
9. Expansion of Crain's Creek to align with core capacity- $9-12 MILLION

*Although the list is in priority order based on where we are TODAY, changes in enrollment could bump Crain's Creek up should the Board deem necessary.

Background Work

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2. Replacement of Carthage Elementary, expanding to be able to pull 150-200 from ~~Sandhills Farm Life~~ to prevent future forecasted capacity issues

- In 2022 the Carthage Town Board of Commissioners drafted a resolution expressing their willingness to have the school built on a new site.
- The comprehensive facility assessment, completed in October of 2023, noted major needs and estimated that the needed repairs alone would be around $11 million dollars. That figure would rise to $13.5 million if the gym were included. These repairs would not address safety issues, change any layout or right size any spaces; only repair what is existing.
- In April of 2024, a stakeholder meeting was held at Carthage Elementary with the mayor, Centennial Committee, town manager, town commissioners, county commissioners, parents and staff invited. All indicated the desire for a new school.
- In regards to location, the desire for current or new site was split with one more indicating new site.
- After additional review of the size and location of the current site (only 7.66 acres), the issues of building with students on campus and the potential need to pull 150-200 from other areas, the current recommendation would be to build on a new site.
- In October of 2024, updated out of capacity work was completed for Area 1 by ITRE, through NC State. Based on their work, the new school would need to have capacity for 600 to cover attendance needs for the next ten years.
- On January 13, 2025, the Board of Education voted to endorse holding a Public Hearing to gather feedback and input on the Superintendent's intention to recommend a new school be built for Carthage Elementary, on a new site, with capacity for 600. The public hearing will be held in the boardroom at Moore County Schools Central Services Offices at 5:30pm on February 3, 2025.
- If consensus supports the recommendation of a new school, on a new site, the next step would be to issue an RFP for a realtor who can assist in finding land for the new school.

Moore County Schools Update

MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS
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- Resolution to Approve Lease-Purchases of Computers for Moore County Schools
- Trillium Services
- Options for Communicating Between the Boards Moving Forward

1071

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Building Community Well-Being.

Trillium
HEALTH RESOURCES

Trillium Health Resources

Medicaid and Tailored Plan Launch

ACCREDITED
NCQA
MANAGED BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION
FULL

1072

Trillium Health Resources

Trillium HEALTH RESOURCES
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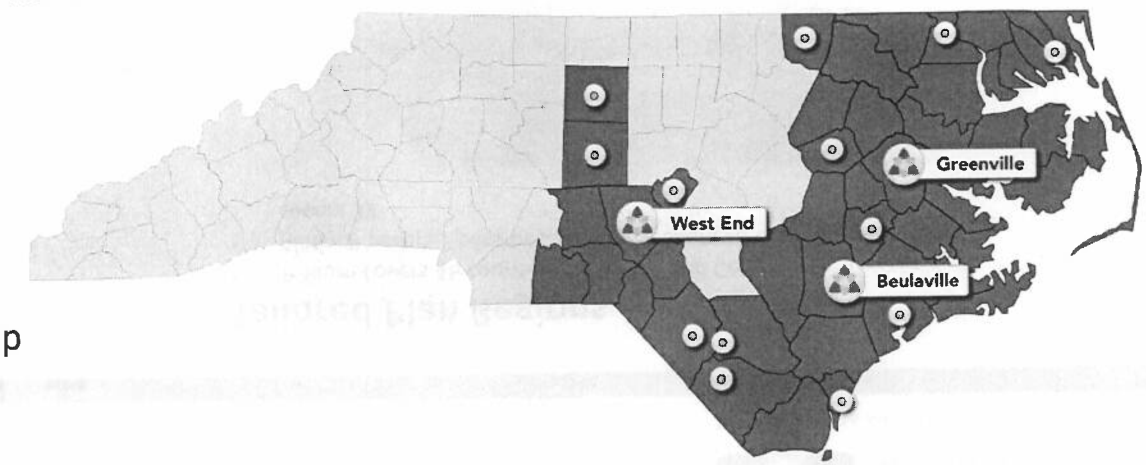
LME	local management entity
MCO	managed care organization

- Trillium Health Resources is an LME/MCO responsible for management of serious mental health, substance use, and intellectual/ developmental disability (or I/DD) services in eastern North Carolina.
- Trillium covers 46 counties in eastern North Carolina
- Member and Recipient Service Line:

  1-877-685-2415
  - Contact Trillium staff, like care managers
  - Find services and providers
  - Send complaints
  - Need information or some other type of help
- Visit our website at TrilliumHealthResources.org



Medicaid In NC

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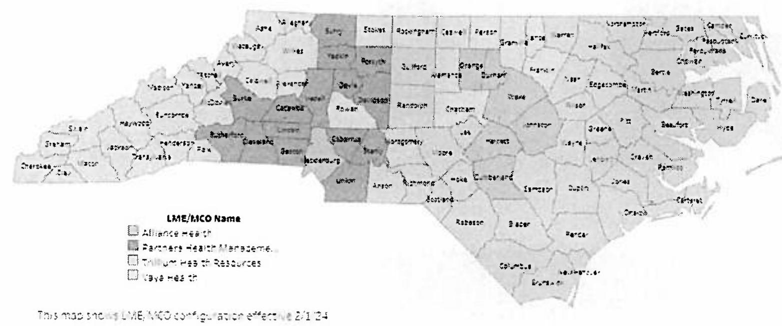
Standard Plan Regions

- WellCare, UnitedHealthcare Community Plan, Healthy Blue and AmeriHealth Caritas are offered statewide.
- Carolina Complete Health is offered in regions 3, 4 and 5.

Tailored Plan Regions

- Trillium covers 46 counties in Eastern and Central NC
- Alliance covers 7 counties, Partners covers 15 counties, and Vaya covers 32



- Standard Plans are commercial health plans that manage physical health and behavioral health benefits and services for those with mild to moderate behavioral health and intellectual/developmental disability needs.
- Tailored Plans are public health plans that manage physical health & behavioral health benefits and services for those with severe behavioral health and intellectual/developmental disability needs
- Medicaid Direct – LME/MCOs manage behavioral health benefits for those who are carved out of SP/TPs, such as Medicare/Medicaid dually enrolled individuals

Behavioral Health Services

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HEALTH RESOURCES
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- **Basic Services (SP & TP)** - outpatient treatment and medication management, substance abuse intensive outpatient and comprehensive outpatient treatment, child first early intervention
- **Enhanced Services (TP Only)** - child/adolescent day treatment, Intensive In-Home, Multi-Systemic Therapy, Assertive Community Treatment, Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Ambulatory Detox
- **Residential Services (TP Only)** - Psychiatric Residential Treatment, Group Homes, Substance Abuse Medically Monitored Residential Treatment, Intermediate Care Facilities

Tailored Plan Launch

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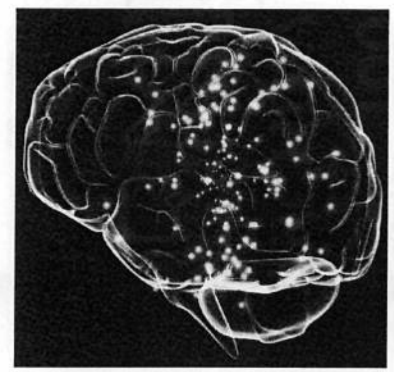
- Tailored Plans Launched July 1, 2024
  - Completed the NC Medicaid Transformation plan
  - Whole Person Care - coverage of both Physical and Behavioral Health/Intellectual and Developmental Disability Care
  - Other Benefits Covered
    - Non-Emergency Medical Transportation
    - Pharmacy
    - Durable Medical Equipment
    - Long Term Services and Supports



Tailored Care Management

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- Whole Person Care Management
- Provided by Health Plan (Trillium), Care Management Agency or Advanced Medical Home+
- Develop Member Centered Plan of Care
- Identify and connect with needed providers, services and social determinants of health resources
- Regularly assess progress of plan & adjust support accordingly
- Care team includes behavioral health and physical health expertise

Tailored Plan Services

Trillium HEALTH RESOURCES
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- Services/Benefits available exclusively through the Tailored Plans include:
  - Innovations waiver services
  - TBI waiver services
  - 1915i services
  - State funded behavioral health services
  - State funded I/DD services
  - State funded Traumatic Brain Injury Services

Tailored Plan Eligibility

Trillium HEALTH RESOURCES
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- Eligibility considers both an individual's diagnosis and use of services including:
  - Use of/need for a service covered exclusively by the Tailored Plan
  - Qualifying diagnosis and admission to a State Psychiatric Hospital or Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment Center (ADATC)
  - 2+ visits to an ED for a psychiatric need, psychiatric inpatient stay, or use of BH crisis services
  - Auto-enrollment determined by DHHS algorithm based on paid claims
  - Other beneficiaries not eligible for auto-enrollment were able to join via open enrollment prior to launch
  - Members encouraged to select Primary Care Physician & auto-assigned if no selection made

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Medicaid Members in Moore

As of July, there were 20,863 Medicaid Recipients in Moore County.

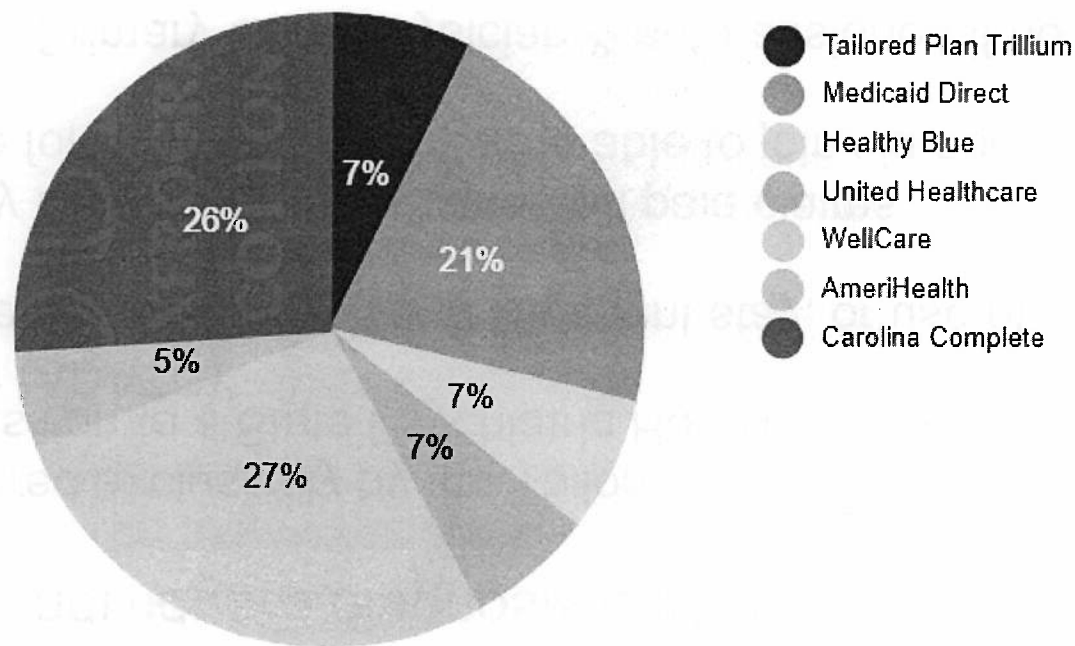
Trillium covers 29% of Medicaid recipients in Moore County

- 5,983Trillium Medicaid Members
- 1,516 Tailored Plan Members
- 4,467 Medicaid Direct Members

Standard Plans cover 71% of Medicaid recipients in Moore County

- 14,880 Standard Plan Members

Moore Medicaid Enrollment Data-July 2024



Initial Findings from Tailored Plan Launch

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- Here are some initial impacts from Trilliums Tailored Plan Launch:
  - Increased call volume - June = 9,426 calls, July17,031 calls
  - Increased claims - June = 265,364, July 284,605*
  - Transportation - some members experiencing disruption to regular transportation schedule
  - Pharmacy - $82 Million in claims through mid-October

- Here are some performance measures related to launch changes:
  - 72.8% calls answered within 30 seconds, 4.15% abandonment rate
  - 100% Medicaid and State claims paid within 30 days
  - The week prior to TP launch, Trillium staff contacted 900 members who received at least weekly trips that had not been scheduled for the following week

1081

Addressing Unmet Health Related Resource Needs

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- Approximately 80% of health is related to non-medical needs:
  - Housing, Transportation, Food Access, Interpersonal Safety, Education/Employment, Social Integration
- Trillium connects members to resources
  - Neighborhood Connections - Trillium team that assists Medicaid recipients in connecting with community resources
  - Trillium Advantage - value added services help with employability, housing and other stabilizing resources
    - GED vouchers, Transportation, Recovery App, One Time Move-In Assistance, care management participation incentive

How Do I get Information

Trillium HEALTH RESOURCES
Transforming Lives. Building Community Well-Being.

Non-English Speakers
If you do not speak English, we will connect you with an interpreter service. This is a free service for you, available on any call. Providers in the Trillium network are required to offer interpreter services as well.

Personas que no hablan inglés
Si usted no habla Inglés, lo conectaremos con un servicio de intérprete. Este es un servicio gratuito para usted, disponible en cualquier llamada. También, a los proveedores de la red de Trillium se les requiere a ofrecer los servicios de intérprete.

Large print materials can be requested by calling 1-866-998-2597.

- **The Member and Recipient Service Line**
  1-877-685-2415 for services, treatment options, or behavioral health crises. Access to this line is M-S 7AM-6PM.
- **Behavioral Health Crisis Line**
  1-888-302-0738 Available 24/7 for those who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis and need to be connected to care immediately
- **The Administrative and Business Line**
  1-866-998-2597 Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Closed on Holidays.
  Can be used for general questions, business matters, to register a complaint/compliment, or to request a printed copy of materials.
- **Trillium Website** **https://www.trilliumhealthresources.org**
  Provider information, member information/handbook, member services, news, events, training opportunities, and provider recruitment can be located on the Trillium website.

APPENDIX B

COMMISSIONERS' BOARD / COMMITTEE / TASK FORCE ASSIGNMENTS:

COOK
- Board of Health
- Fayetteville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization Board *Alternate*
- Parks & Recreation Advisory Board
- Law Enforcement/Veterans Task Force
- Water/Sewer Task Force
- Budget Task Force
- Schools Liaison

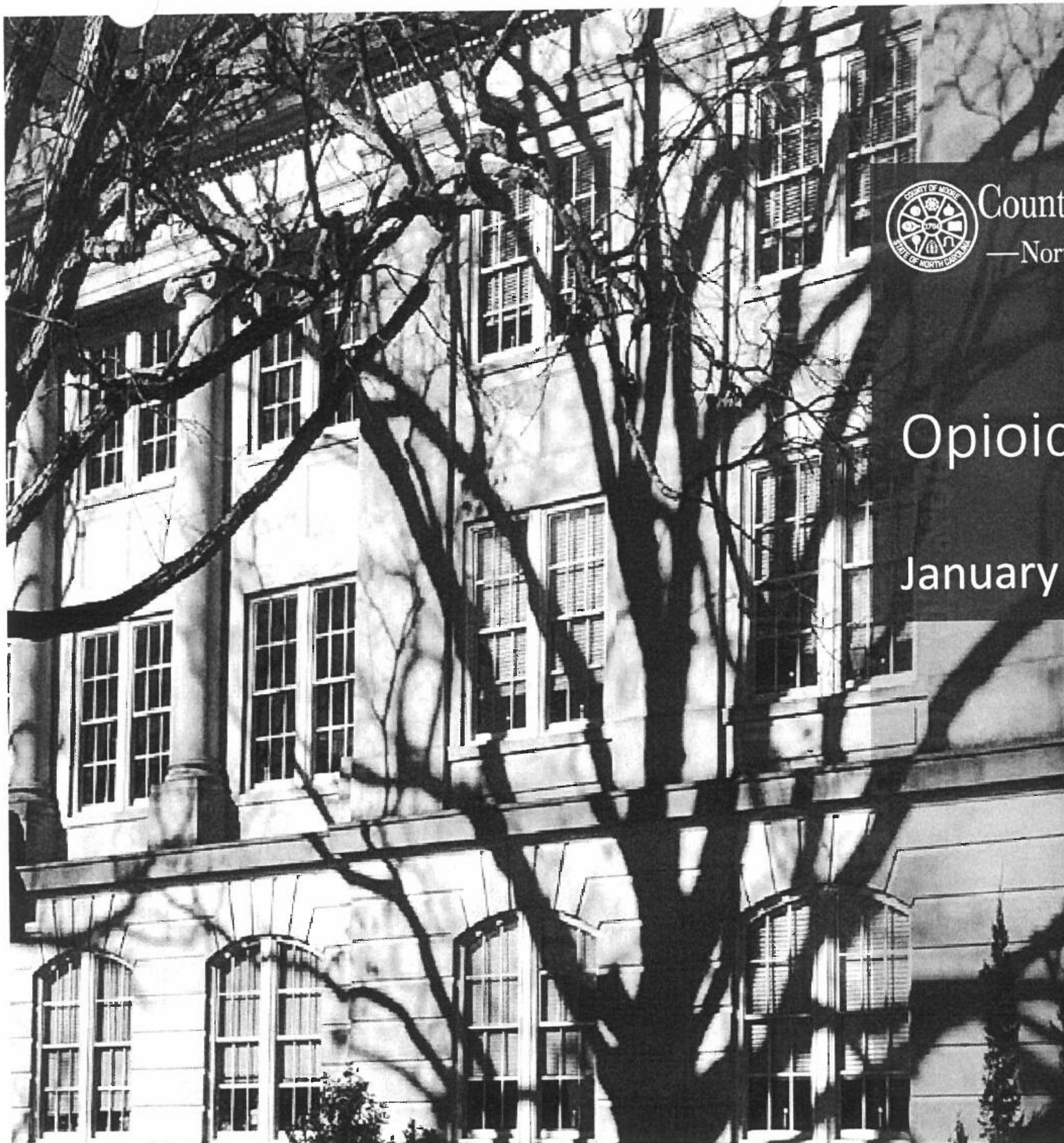
PICERNO
- Budget Task Force
- Homelessness Task Force
- Land Use Plan/UDO Task Force
- Solid Waste Task Force
- Water/Sewer Task Force
- CVB Board

VACANT (QUIS)
- Central Pines Regional Council Board of Delegates
- Digital Inclusion Task Force
- Economic Task Force
- Opioid Task Force
- Sandhills Metropolitan Planning Organization Board
- Transportation Advisory Board

RITTER
- Juvenile Crime Prevention Council
- Land Use Plan/UDO Task Force
- Library Board of Trustees
- Nursing/Adult Care Home Community Advisory Committee Liaison
- Opioid Task Force

VON CANON
- Economic Task Force
- Fayetteville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization Board
- Fire Commission
- Homelessness Task Force
- Law Enforcement/Veterans Task Force
- Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Sandhills Metropolitan Planning Organization Board *Alternate*
- Solid Waste Task Force

APPENDIX C



County of Moore
—North Carolina—

Opioid Task Force

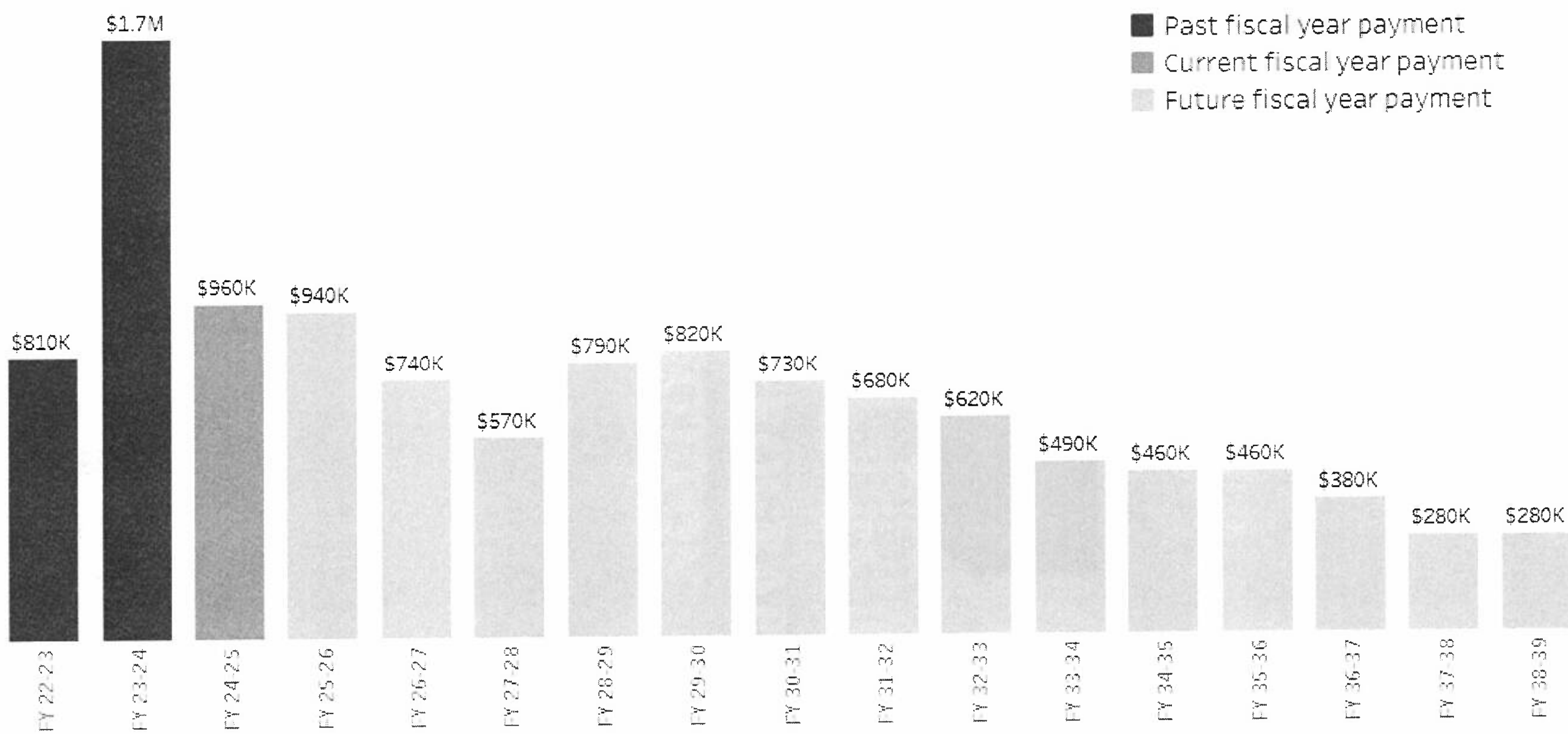
January 15, 2025

Opioid Settlement Funds: Allocation Pathway

- Board of Commissioners
  - Task Force
    - Commissioner John Ritter
    - Commissioner – Tom Adams
  - Review & Recommendations Committee
    - Tony Price
    - Becky Cameron
    - Catherine Graham
    - Anne Kimball
    - Dr. Paul Kuzma
  - Staff

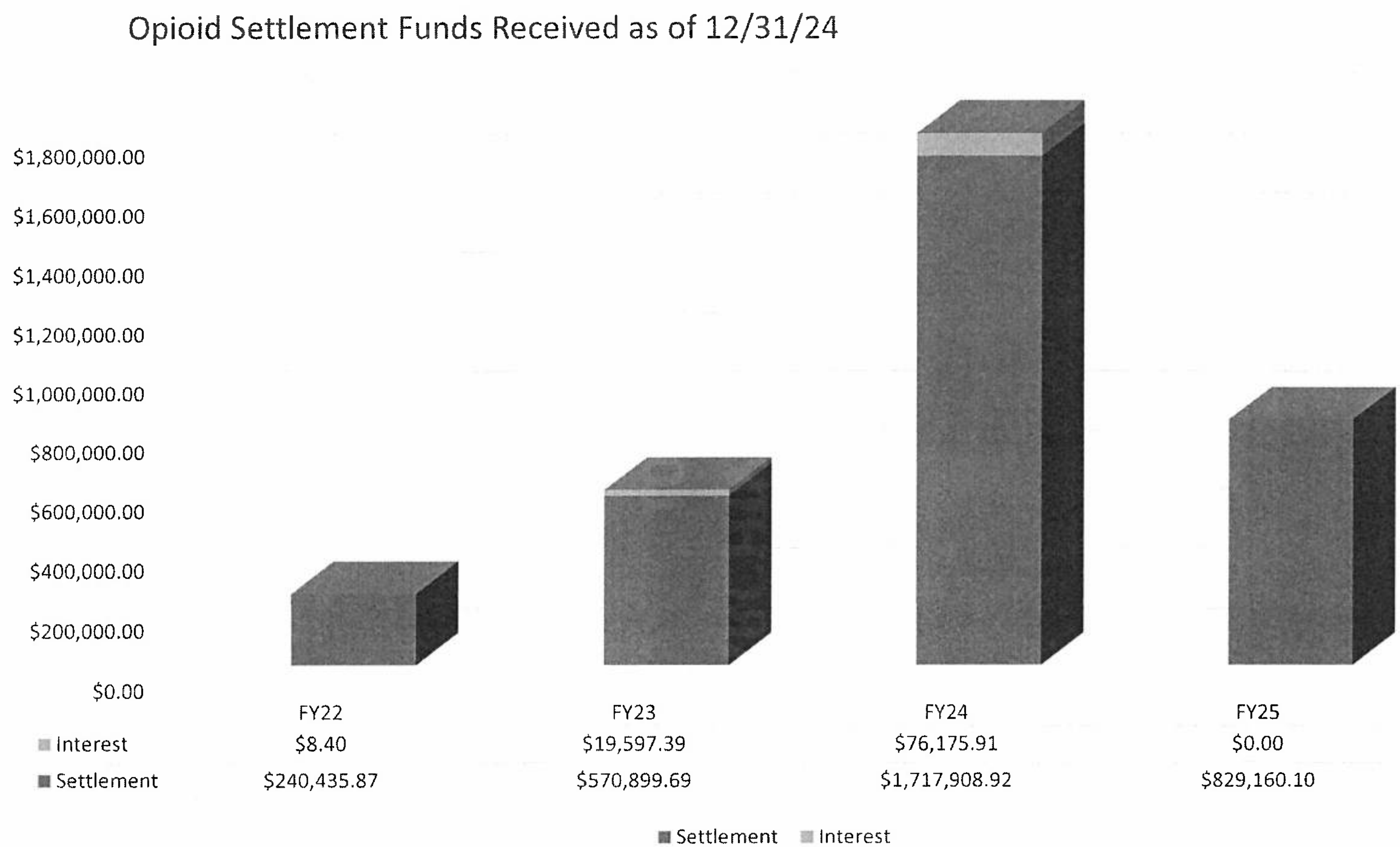
Revised Payment Chart (With Wave 2)

Moore County is receiving **$11,732,999** in opioid settlement funds from 2022 through 2038.



Source: ncopioidsettlement.org/data-dashboards/payment-schedule/

Opioid Settlement Funds Received to Date



	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Interest	$8.40	$19,597.39	$76,175.91	$0.00
Settlement	$240,435.87	$570,899.69	$1,717,908.92	$829,160.10

Received $3,358.404.58 in Settlement Funds and $95,781.70 in Interest as of 12/31/24 - **Total $3,454,186.28**

Board Chose - Option A Strategies

1. Collaborative strategic planning
2. Evidence-based addiction treatment
3. Recovery support services
4. Recovery housing support
5. Employment-related services
6. Early intervention
7. Naloxone distribution
8. Post-overdose response team
9. Syringe Service Program
10. Criminal justice diversion programs
11. Addiction treatment for incarcerated persons
12. Reentry Programs

OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUNDS

PRE-EXPOSURE

ADDICTION

POST TREATMENT/ INTERVENTION

7 Naloxone $51,021

6 Early Intervention $92,447

3 Recovery Support Services $663,095

4 Recovery Support Housing $150,733

Opioid Settlement Allocations & Spending

	*Resolution Amount	Reimbursed Amount	Amount Remaining
Strategy 3 - Recovery Support Services			
Adult & Teen Challenge	$194,985	$145,869	$49,116
First Health	$180,963	$85,041	$95,922
Samaritan Colony	$287,147	$128,961	$158,186
Subtotal Strategy 3	$663,095	$359,871	$303,224
Strategy 4 - Recovery Support Housing			
Adult & Teen Challenge	$60,000	$32,051	$27,949
Samaritan Colony	$90,733	$68,684	$22,049
Subtotal Strategy 4	$150,733	$100,735	$49,998
Strategy 6 - Early Intervention			
**Boys & Girls Club	$57,447	$47,012	$10,435
First Health	$0	$0	$0
Adult & Teen Challenge	$35,000	$0	$35,000
Subtotal Strategy 6	$92,447	$47,012	$45,435
Strategy 7 - Naloxone			
First Health	$51,021	$22,621	$28,400
Subtotal Strategy 7	$51,021	$22,621	$28,400
Total	$957,296	$530,239	$427,057

*Resolution Amount represents open resolutions and expended amount. A total of $1,019,560 authorized by the Board for spending. Some contracts were not fully expended before expiring.

**Boys & Girls Club contract has expired, and no paperwork submitted for new contract.

Cumulative as of 12/31/24

Update on Grant Recipients:

- Samaritan Colony
  - Completed contract for $137,880 in FY24
  - Contract for FY25 is for $240,000
- Adult/Teen Challenge
  - Extended contract from FY24 into FY25 in the amount of $289,985
  - Waiting to receive an audit and their budget documents for potential future funding
- First Health
  - Spent $97,356 of the $134,628 that was awarded in FY24
  - Contract for FY25 in the amount of $134,628
- Boys & Girls Club of the Sandhills
  - Spent $47,011 of $57,447 that was awarded in FY24
  - No funding request received for FY25

Others that have expressed Interest in Opioid Settlement Funds

- Life Springs Dream Center – $273,520 for 7 strategies
- Acadia (Pinehurst Comprehensive Treatment Center) - $150,480 for 3 strategies
- Partners for Children – Smart Start
- Solas Health
- Rise Up Moore
- Changing Destinies Ministries and Place of Grace in Rockingham
- The Place to Heal

Additional Partnership Idea with Samaritan Colony

- Beds for people entering the program
- Beds for people in the program
- Beds for people as they transition back into life and work
- Opportunity to add more beds in Moore County
- Mark Christopher, Executive Director and Maggie Sergio, Development Director have identified a project site for initial assessment
  - This potentially fits into Option A – Strategy 4 Recovery Housing Support
- To continue moving the project forward, County Team needs direction from the Board

Next Steps for Task Force, R&R Committee and Staff

- Direction from the Board on next steps
- Do we want to do another RFP?
- Do we want to look for partners to help us with other strategies?
- Do we want to work with existing partners on current strategies?

1095

Place: County: Moore

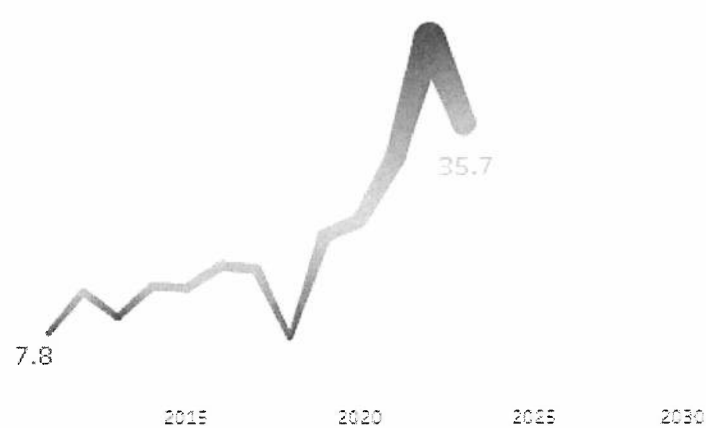
Metric: Death: Overdose Death

The estimated Overdose Death rate in Moore is 35.7 out of 100,000 residents in 2023, representing (projected) 38.00 people who died of an overdose.

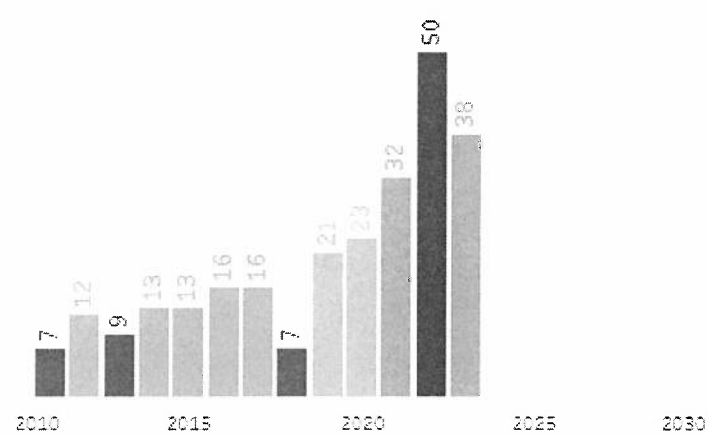
Partial year: n=35 at 11/12 months

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the HIGH rates seen in NC.
Trend (→): This rate is a -25% change over the prior Year.

Moore Overdose Death RATE



Moore Overdose Death COUNT



https://www.dph.ncdhhs.gov/programs/chronic-disease-and-injury/injury-and-violence-prevention-branch/north-carolina-overdose-epidemic-data

1096

Place:

County: Moore

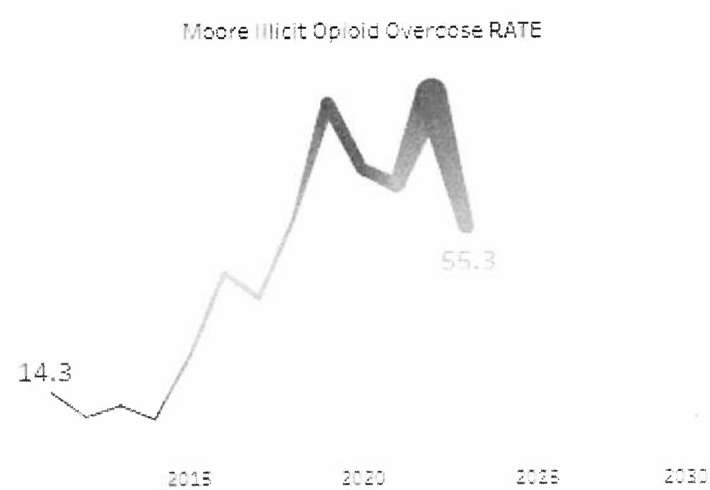
Metric:

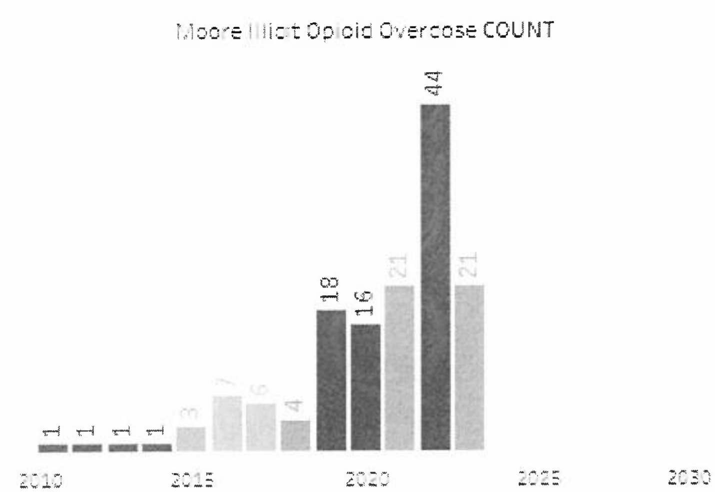
Death: Illicit Opioid Overdose

The estimated Illicit Opioid Overdose rate in Moore is 55.3 percent of overdose deaths in 2023, representing (projected) 21.00 overdose death involving illicit opioids.

Partial year: n=19 at 11/12 months

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the HIGH rates seen in NC.
Trend (→): This rate is a -37% change over the prior Year.





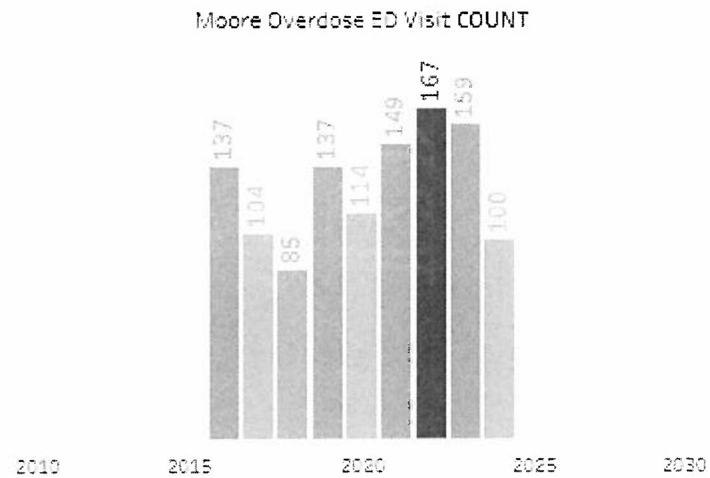
Place: County: Moore

Metric: ED Visits: Overdose ED Visit

The estimated Overdose ED Visit rate in Moore is 93.9 per 100,000 residents in 2024, representing (projected) 100.0 ED visits for an overdose.

Partial year: n=92 at 11/12 months

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the MIDDLE rates seen in NC.
Trend (→): This rate is a -37% change over the prior Year.



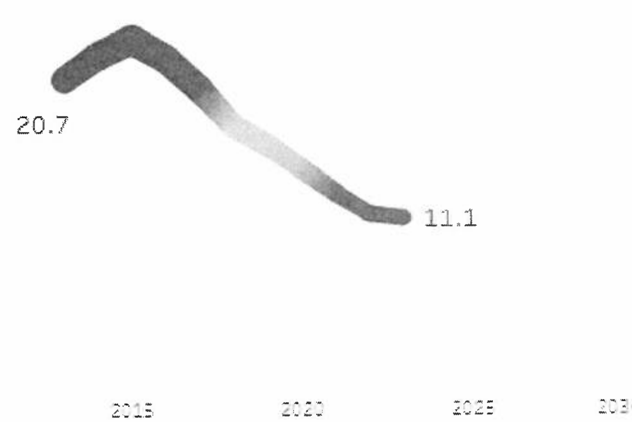
Place:
County: Moore

Metric:
CSRS: Patients Receiving Opioids

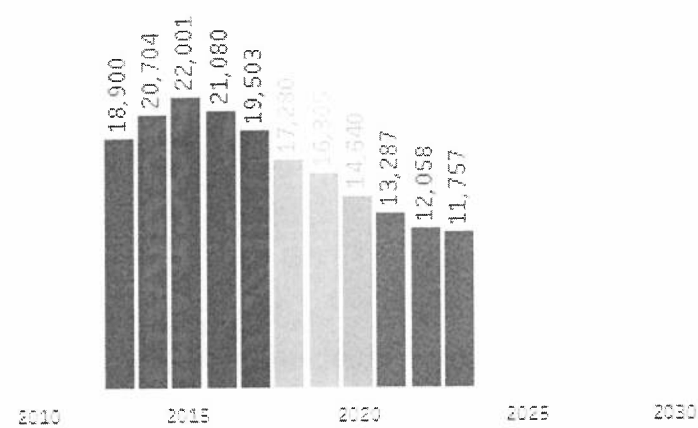
The Patients Receiving Opioids rate in Moore was 11.1 percent of residents in 2023, representing 11,757 people with a dispensed opioid prescription.

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the LOWEST rates seen in NC.
Trend (→): This rate is a -3% change over the prior Year.

Moore Patients Receiving Opioids RATE



Moore Patients Receiving Opioids COUNT



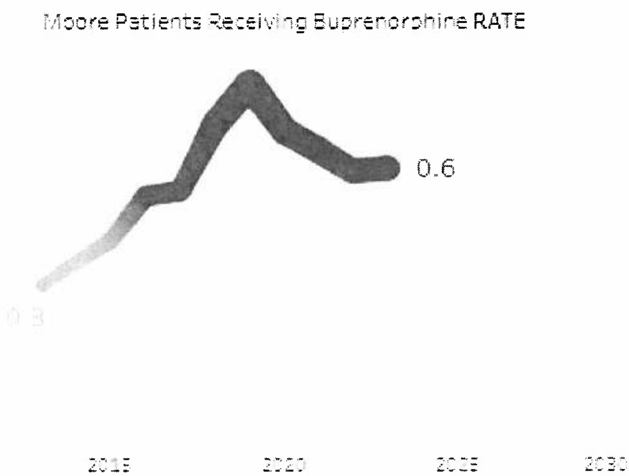
Note: CSRS – Controlled Substance Reporting System

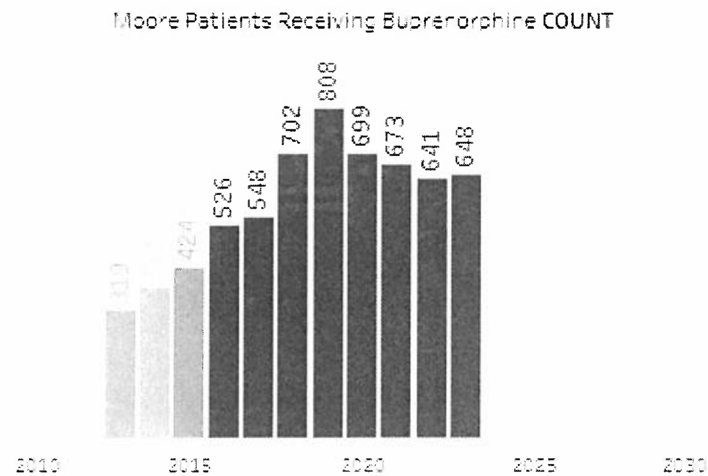
Place:
County: Moore

Metric:
CSRS: Patients Receiving Buprenorphine

The **Patients Receiving Buprenorphine** rate in **Moore** was **0.6** percent of residents in **2023**, representing **648.0** people with a dispensed buprenorphine prescription.

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the **HIGHEST** rates seen in NC.
Trend (→): This rate is a **+1% change** over the prior **Year**.





County of Moore
—North Carolina—

1100

Place:

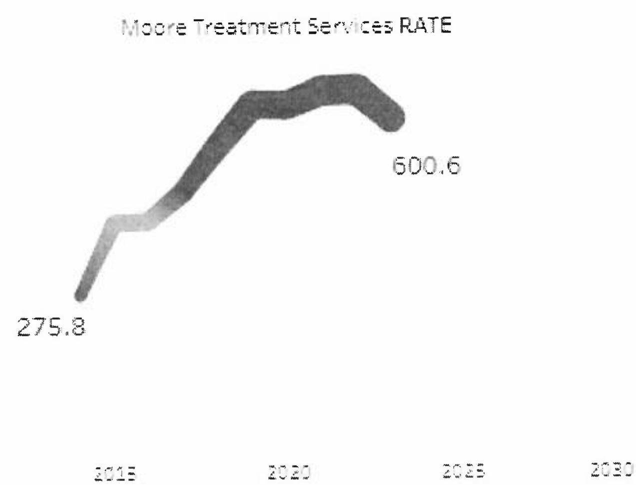
County: Moore

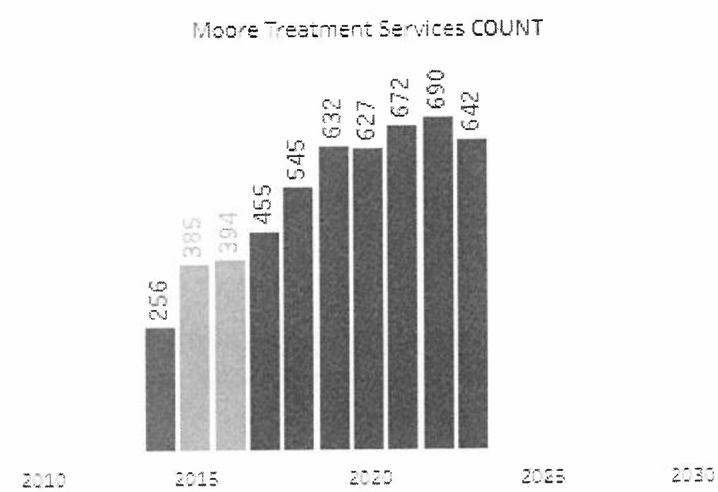
Metric:

DMH. Treatment Services

The **Treatment Services** rate in **Moore** was **600.6** out of 100,000 residents in **2023**, representing **642.0** uninsured people and Medicaid beneficiaries who received treatment for their Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the **HIGHEST** rates seen in **NC**.
Trend (→): This rate is a **-8% change** over the prior **Year**.





1101

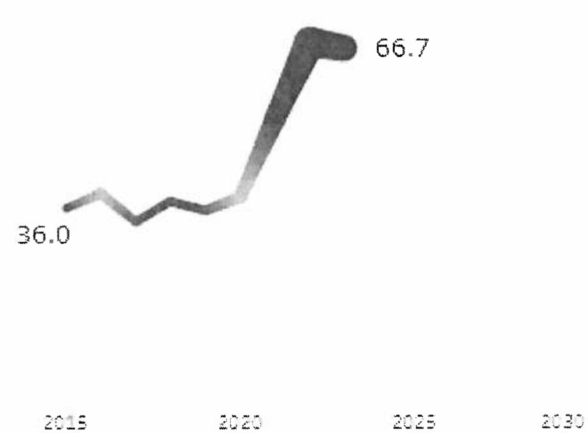
Place: County: Moore

Metric: DSS: Foster Care due to Parental SU

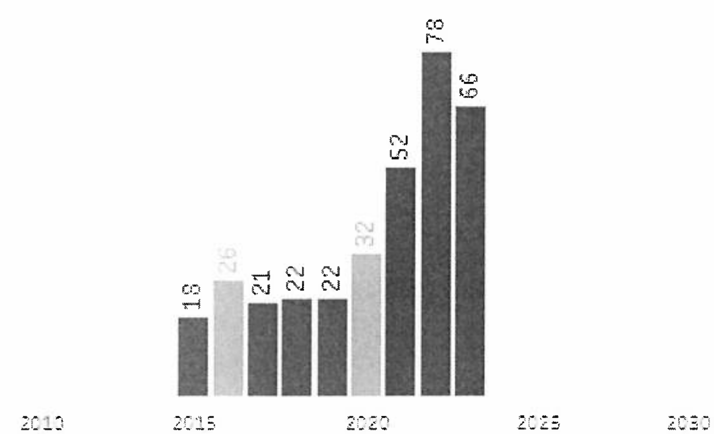
The **Foster Care due to Parental SU** rate in **Moore** was **66.7** percent of children in foster care due to parental substance use in **2023**, representing **66.00** children in foster care due to parental substance use.

Compare (Δ): This rate is among the **HIGHEST** rates seen in **NC**.
Trend (→): This rate is a **-2% change** over the prior **Year**.

Moore Foster Care due to Parental SU **RATE**

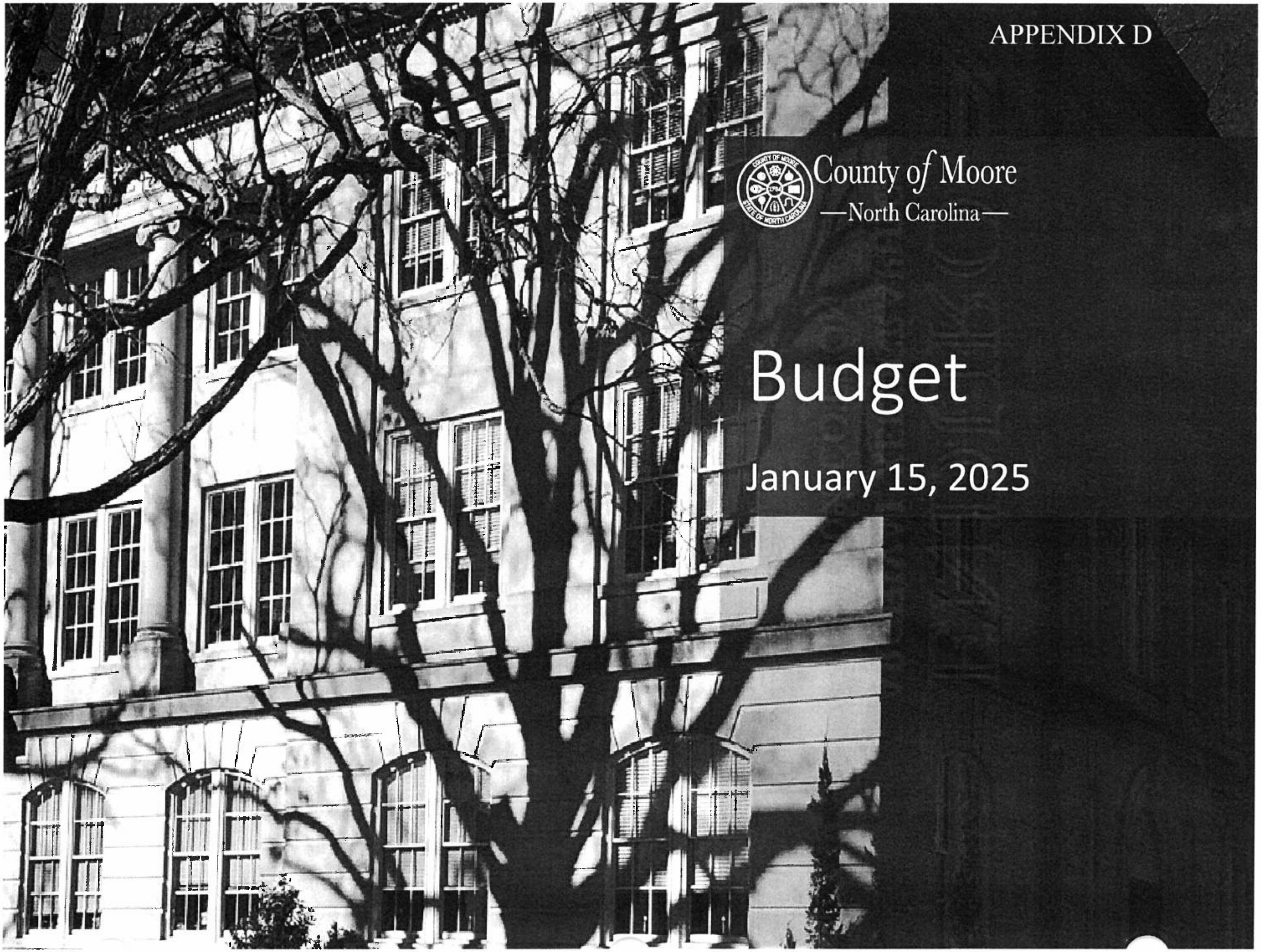


Moore Foster Care due to Parental SU **COUNT**



Resources

- Community Opioid Resources Engine (CORE-NC)
  - ncopioidsettlement.org/
- NC Association of County Commissioners
  - NCACC.org/opioidsettlement
- NC Department of Justice
  - morepowerfulnc.org
- NC Department of Health and Human Services
  - ncdhhs.gov/opioid-and-substance-use-action-plan-data-dashboard


APPENDIX D
County of Moore
—North Carolina—
Budget
January 15, 2025

Points to Cover

Recap of FY24 Results

Current Fund Balances

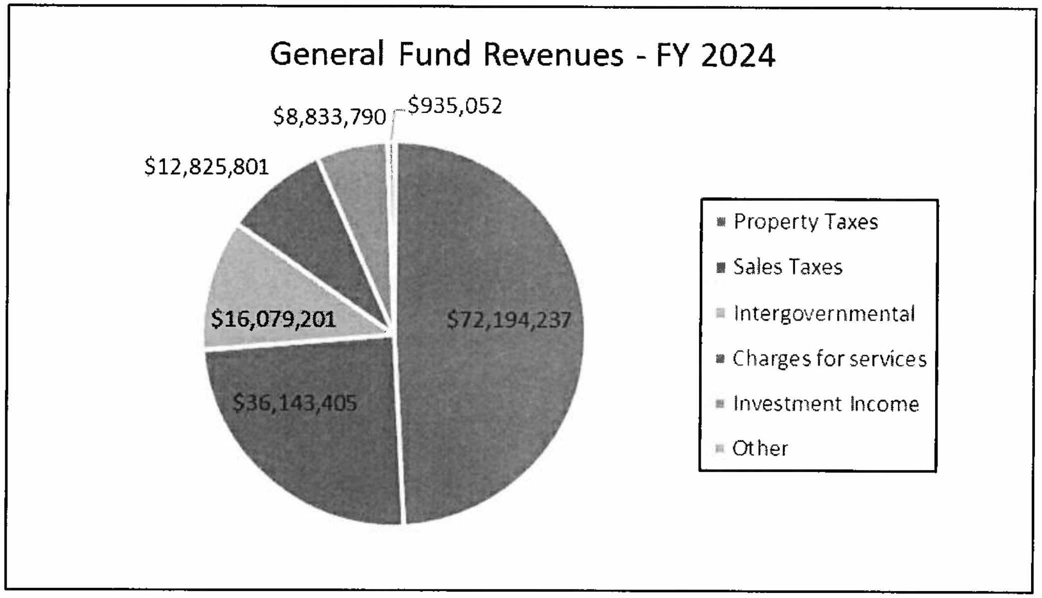
FY25 YTD Numbers

- Sales Tax
- General Fund Revenues vs Budget
- General Fund Expenses vs Budget

FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion

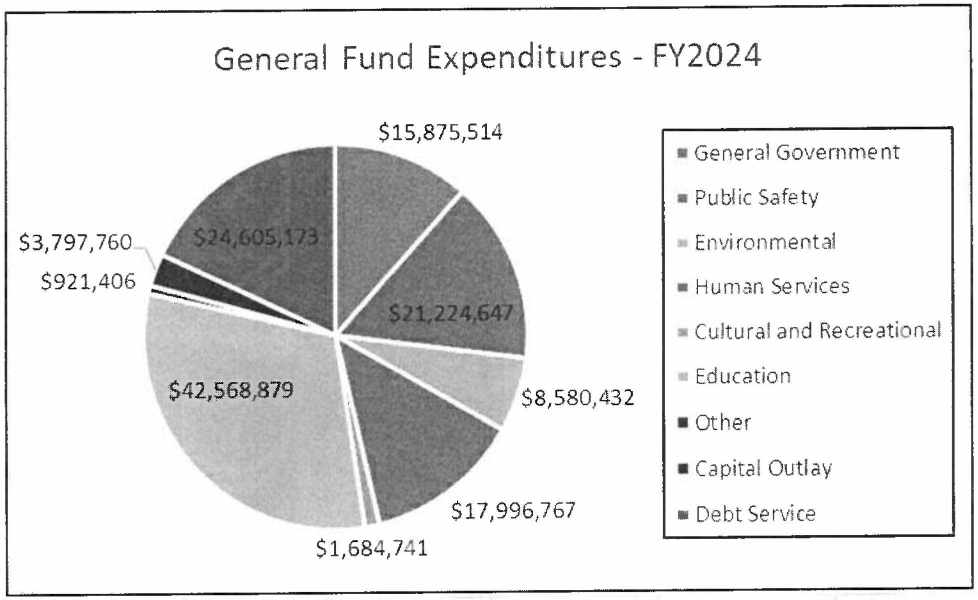
- Rates
- Formulas
- Positions
- Fees
- Capital
- Goals

Financial Trends - General Fund Revenue



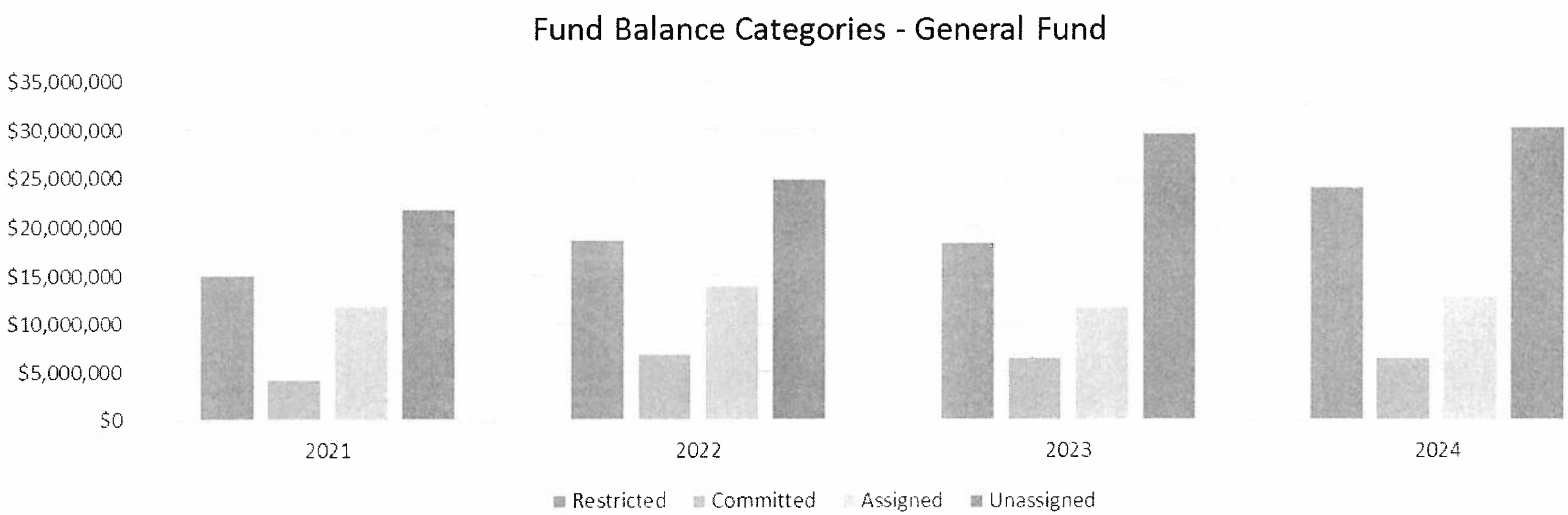
	2024	2023	Diff
Property Taxes	$72,194,237	$73,285,574	-$1,091,337
Sales Taxes	$36,143,405	$33,307,724	$2,835,681
Intergovernmental	$16,079,201	$16,679,347	-$600,146
Charges for services	$12,825,801	$12,081,771	$744,030
Investment Income	$8,833,790	$5,365,794	$3,467,996
Other	$935,052	$1,307,596	-$372,544
Total	$147,011,486	$142,027,806	$4,983,680

Financial Trends - General Fund Expenses



	2024	2023	Diff	%
General Government	$15,875,514	$14,952,100	$923,414	12%
Public Safety	$21,224,647	$19,317,847	$1,906,800	15%
Environmental	$8,580,432	$7,680,611	$899,821	6%
Human Services	$17,996,767	$17,294,219	$702,548	13%
Cultural and Recreational	$1,684,741	$1,523,702	$161,039	1%
Education	$42,568,879	$40,715,653	$1,853,226	31%
Other	$921,406	$1,032,536	-$111,130	1%
Capital Outlay	$3,797,760	$3,535,896	$261,864	3%
Debt Service	$24,605,173	$25,320,661	-$715,488	18%
Total	$137,255,319	$131,373,225	$5,882,094	100%

Composition of Fund Balance



	2021	2022	2023	2024	Difference
Restricted	$15,061,874	$18,659,620	$18,355,270	$24,114,902	$5,759,632
Committed	$4,196,182	$6,746,375	$6,471,837	$6,454,823	-$17,014
Assigned	$11,905,193	$13,854,291	$11,780,007	$12,867,687	$1,087,680
Unassigned	$21,879,803	$24,867,473	$29,643,420	$30,270,322	$626,902
Total Fund Balance	$53,043,052	$64,127,759	$66,250,534	$73,707,734	$7,457,200

Current Fund Balances

Fund Number	Fund Name	Fund Type	June 30, 2024 Total Ending Fund Balance	Unassigned/Unrestricted Fund Balance
100	General	General	$73,707,734	$30,270,322
200	EMS/Ambulance	Special Revenue	$6,356,228	$4,766,466
210	E911 Telephone -PSAP	Special Revenue	$1,134,003	$1,123,755
215	Fire Commission-Operations	Special Revenue	$2,707,829	$2,653,355
216	Fire Commission-Debt	Special Revenue	$0	$0
220	Soil & Water Conservation District	Special Revenue	$98,471	$88,471
230	Transportation	Special Revenue	$416,532	$36,296
260	CVB	Spec Revenue-Component Unit	$3,563,178	$2,831,773
290	Opioid Settlement Funds	Special Revenue	$3,015,585	$1,978,087
600	Water Pollution Control Plant	Enterprise	$22,383,440	$7,882,809
610	Public Utilities	Enterprise	$46,865,111	$18,541,031
620	East Moore Water District	Enterprise	$3,955,165	$3,881,887
640	Airport Authority	Enterprise-Component Unit	$20,190,711	$9,364,568
810	Risk Management	Internal Service	$3,679,623	$3,679,623

Fund Number	Capital Reserve Funds	Fund Type	FY25 Current Balance in Jan 25
250	Governmental Projects	Capital Reserve	$43,323,826
251	Future Debt Service	Capital Reserve	$4,000,000
252	Enterprise, WPCP, PU,EMWD	Capital Reserve	$4,810,777
253	SCC 6% for Debt Service	Capital Reserve	$416,215
254	SCC for Debt Service-DP Study	Capital Reserve	$1,054,789
255	Art 46-MCS Capital Const Projects	Capital Reserve	$67,687
256	MCS Capital for Future Debt	Capital Reserve	$0
257	Solid Waste - Landfill Post Closure	Capital Reserve	$1,200,000
258	Fire Commission-Capital Debt	Capital Reserve	$3,550,523

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

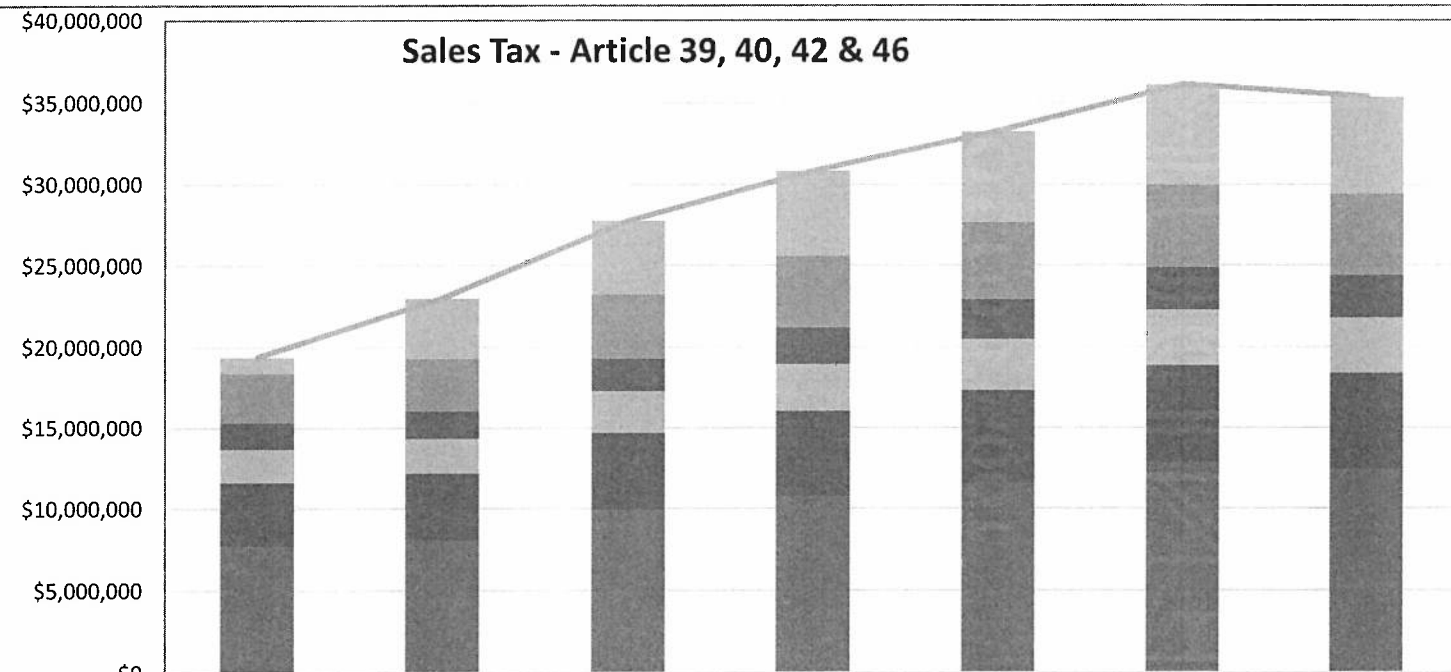
- Awarded $19,594,757 under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- Funding came in two tranches: received the first tranche of $9,797,378.50 in May 2021 and the balance of $9,797,378.50 was received in June 2022.
- Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs beginning on March 3, 2021.
- Funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026.
- Interest earned to date: $762,723.01
- The County has currently approved Grant Project Ordinances for the following projects:
  - $510,000 Broadband Projects: Spent $87,105.12; Remaining balance of $422,894.88
  - $8,705,143 Moore County Public Utilities Projects (MCPU Projects): Transferred $8,672,480.50; Remaining balance of $32,662.50
  - $1,175,000 East Moore Water District Projects (EMWD Projects): Full amount Transferred
  - $10,000,000 Revenue Replacement Standard Allocation (Fund 437): Sheriff vehicles & equipment; EMS ambulances, defibrillators, EMS Pinehurst Renovation, Station X, Narrow band radio replacement, Parks & Recreation project and Habitat for Humanity

Fund 437 Standard Allowance $10M

Department and Description of Purchase	Fund	Original Budget	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	Total Revised Budget
Sheriff Vehicles 17 per FY	100	$3,663,060	$600,000	$660,000	$726,000	$798,600	$878,460		$3,663,060
Sheriff Vehicles $500,000 assigned FY22	100	$0	$334,400	$41,400	$41,400	$41,400	$41,400		$500,000
Sheriff Vehicle Equipment $8,000/vehicle	100	$680,000	$136,000	$136,000	$136,000	$136,000	$136,000		$680,000
EMS Ambulance Purchases 1/24, 2 after	200	$3,051,978	$0	$587,768	$571,725	$600,312	$630,328	$661,845	$3,051,978
EMS Pinehurst Renovation	200	$450,000	$450,000						$450,000
EMS Defib Heart Monitors – 18	200	$602,005						$602,005	$602,005
Station X	215	$450,000	$450,000						$450,000
Narrow Band Radio Replacement Project	431	$1,000,000		$1,081,087					$1,081,087
Other, Audits	100-600-610-620	$102,957	$102,957	$402,869					$505,826
P&R-ADA Playground Equipment Addition	Fund 100/433		$300,000						$300,000
Habitat for Humanity Project - Infrastructure	Fund 100/437		$100,000						$100,000
Totals		$10,000,000	$2,473,357	$2,909,124	$1,475,125	$1,576,312	$1,686,188	$1,263,850	$11,383,956

Spent $3,165,728
Encumbered $1,389,023
Available $6,829,205

Sales Tax Projections (FY25 Projection)



	FY19 Actuals	FY20 Actuals	FY21 Actuals	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Actuals	FY25 Projection
ARTICLE 46	$1,000,568	$3,751,627	$4,531,509	$5,291,341	$5,654,008	$6,167,687	$6,000,000
ARTICLE 42-SCHOOLS	$3,083,012	$3,224,814	$3,909,189	$4,349,606	$4,713,865	$5,125,761	$5,000,000
ARTICLE 40-SCHOOLS	$1,661,452	$1,744,545	$2,032,865	$2,258,346	$2,462,836	$2,570,891	$2,600,000
ARTICLE 42-COUNTY 1/2%	$2,055,341	$2,149,876	$2,606,126	$2,899,738	$3,142,577	$3,417,174	$3,400,000
ARTICLE 40-COUNTY 1/2%	$3,876,721	$4,070,605	$4,743,351	$5,269,474	$5,746,617	$5,998,746	$6,000,000
ARTICLE 39-LOCAL SALES TAX	$7,738,220	$8,093,451	$9,945,563	$10,783,224	$11,587,821	$12,863,145	$12,400,000
Total Article 39, 40, 42, 46	$19,415,314	$23,034,918	$27,768,604	$30,851,729	$33,307,725	$36,143,404	$35,400,000

Sales Tax Comparison – First 4 months

First 4 months (July -Oct)	FY23 4 months	FY24 4 months	FY25 4 months
Gross Sales Tax (Includes Article 46)	11,698,059	12,541,868	13,529,104
Less Refunds	(315,428)	(403,730)	(1,756,283)
Net Sales Tax	11,382,631	12,138,138	11,772,821

YoY Gross Sales Tax Growth		7.2%	7.9%
YoY Net Sales Tax Growth		6.6%	-3.0%

General Fund FY25 Revenues

GF Revenues	FY25 Original Budget	%	FY25 Revised Budget	%	FY25 Actual thru Dec	%
Property Tax	$71,634,734	46.52%	$71,634,734	44.42%	$60,096,265	65.35%
Sales Tax Article 39, 40, 42	$27,825,000	18.07%	$27,825,000	17.26%	$7,045,342	7.66%
Departmental Fees	$15,868,915	10.30%	$15,951,485	9.89%	$8,102,871	8.81%
Grants	$10,627,428	6.90%	$10,862,428	6.74%	$3,535,558	3.84%
Sales Tax Article 46	$5,355,000	3.48%	$5,355,000	3.32%	$1,423,319	1.55%
Medicaid Hold Harmless	$3,623,317	2.35%	$3,623,317	2.25%	$10	0.00%
Interest	$5,500,000	3.57%	$5,500,000	3.41%	$4,012,516	4.36%
Other Taxes	$840,000	0.55%	$840,000	0.52%	$148,886	0.16%
Transfers in App Restricted FB	$5,130,715	3.33%	$12,065,500	7.48%	$0	0.00%
Transfer In	$7,596,916	4.93%	$7,596,916	4.71%	$7,596,916	8.26%
Total Revenues - GF	$154,002,025	100.00%	$161,254,380	100.00%	$91,961,683	100.00%

General Fund FY25 Expenses

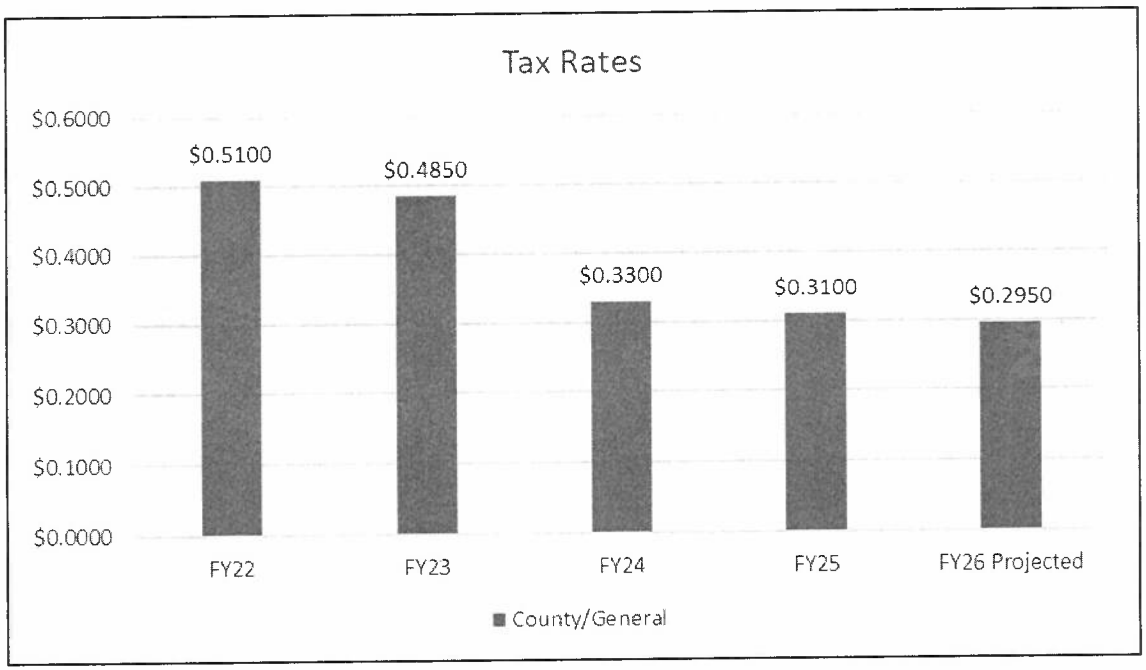
GF Expenditures	FY25 Original Budget	%	FY25 Revised Budget	%	FY25 Actual thru Dec	%
Education (including debt)	$62,306,972	40.5%	$62,346,972	38.7%	$29,991,834	41.7%
Public Safety	$23,434,513	15.2%	$23,573,527	14.6%	$11,208,955	15.6%
General Government	$23,376,083	15.2%	$26,960,497	16.7%	$10,721,370	14.9%
Human Services	$21,368,683	13.9%	$21,625,970	13.4%	$9,252,393	12.9%
Environmental	$11,311,014	7.3%	$11,800,472	7.3%	$4,290,498	6.0%
Debt (P&I Excluding education)	$5,451,055	3.5%	$5,605,860	3.5%	$1,007,697	1.4%
Non-Departmental	$3,768,098	2.4%	$3,274,780	2.0%	$411,529	0.6%
Cultural	$1,846,855	1.2%	$1,859,863	1.2%	$899,310	1.2%
Transfers to Other funds	$1,138,752	0.7%	$4,206,439	2.6%	$4,206,439	5.8%
Total Expenses - GF	$154,002,025	100.0%	$161,254,380	100.0%	$71,990,025	100.0%

FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion – Proposed Dates

- Not later than June 1, 2025 - Board receives the proposed budget G.S. 159-11(b)
- Tuesday, May 20, 2025 - Budget Slide Presentation and Call To Public Hearing
- Tuesday, June 17, 2025 - Budget Public Hearing
- Special Called Meeting same week Thursday, June 19, 2025 - Budget Adoption

FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion – Tax Rates

- Tax Rates
  - Current Tax Rate $.310/$100 valuation
  - Collection rate through December 91.09%



FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion - Formulas

- School Formula
  - 38.5% of budgeted sales and property tax – excludes Article 46
    - Current expense, capital, digital, school nurse, and school resource officers
  - Base line provision established as prior year

- College Formula
  - 5.33% (originally started at 6%) of budgeted sales and property tax – excludes Article 46
  - Benchmark amount $4,612,262 (established 7/1/2019)

FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion – Personnel, Fees, Capital

- Personnel
  - Positions
  - New Positions
  - Pay and Classification
  - Health Insurance
    - Currently going through bidding process
  - On Call Pay
- Fees
  - Departmental Fee Evaluation
- Capital
  - 10-year Capital Improvement Plan(CIP)- working document

Vacant Positions

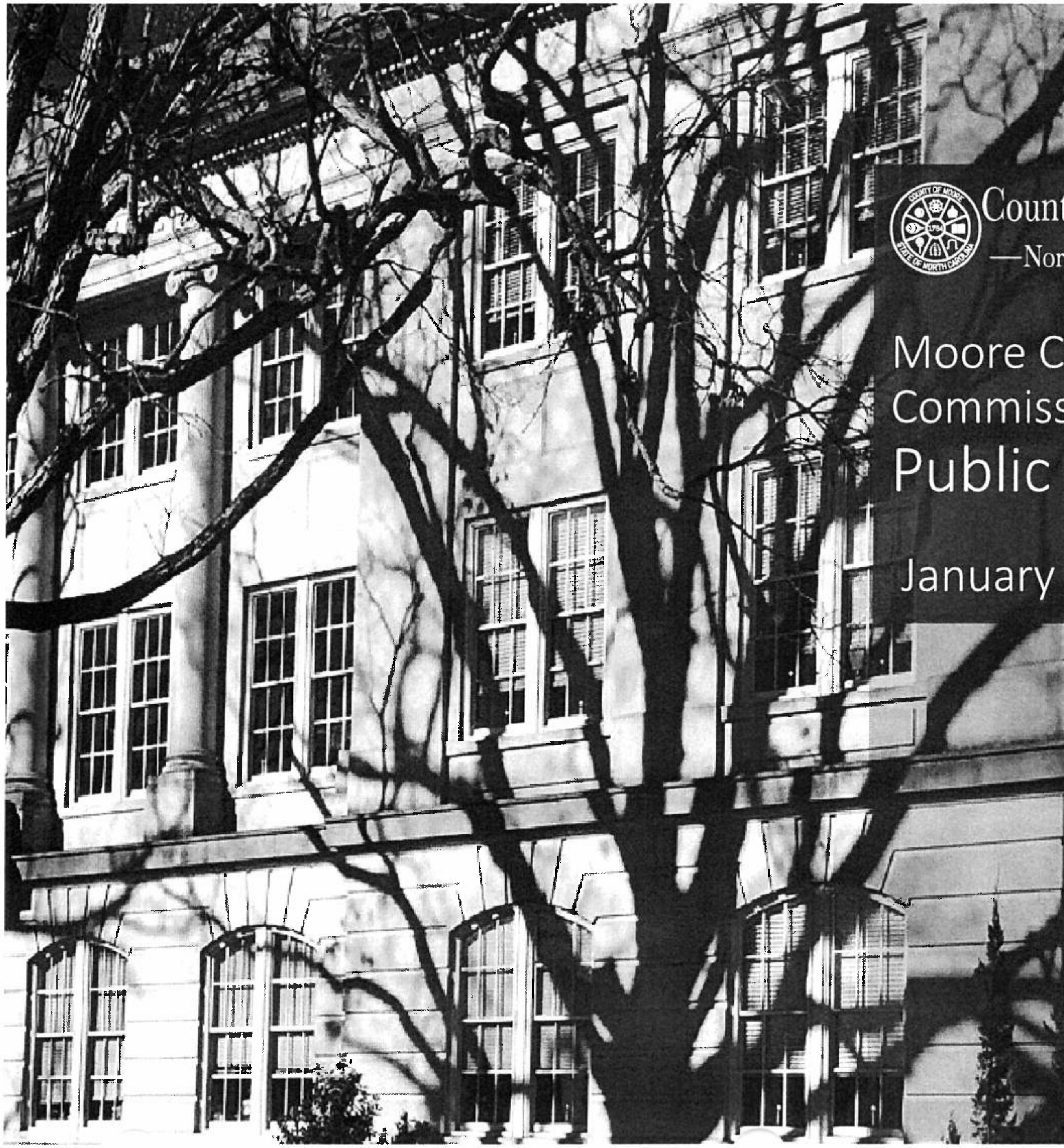
Department	Fund	July	August	September	October	November	December
Administration	100	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Governing Body	100	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Aging	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Central Inspection	100	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Child Support	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
County Attorney	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Financial Services	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Health	100	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	6.0
Human Resources	100	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parks & Recreation	100	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Planning	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Property Management	100	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0
E911/Public Safety	100	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Animal Center	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Detention Center	100	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	1.0
Sheriff	100	9.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Social Services	100	18.5	18.5	14.5	12.5	11.5	12.5
Solid Waste	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tax	100	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Veterans	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Fund 100 Vacant Positions		**63.5**	**54.5**	**46.5**	**37.5**	**33.5**	**37.5**

Other Funds	Fund	July	August	September	October	November	December
Public Safety/EMS	200	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	17.0
Transportation	230	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Works	600	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Water Pollution Control Plant	610	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
Total Other Fund Vacant Positions		**21.0**	**26.0**	**24.0**	**22.0**	**21.0**	**20.0**
Grand Total Vacant Positions		**84.5**	**80.5**	**70.5**	**59.5**	**54.5**	**57.5**

FY26 Budget Cycle Discussion

- Direction and guidance from the Board

APPENDIX E



County *of* Moore
—North Carolina—

Moore County Board of Commissioners
Public Works Update

January 15, 2025

Agenda

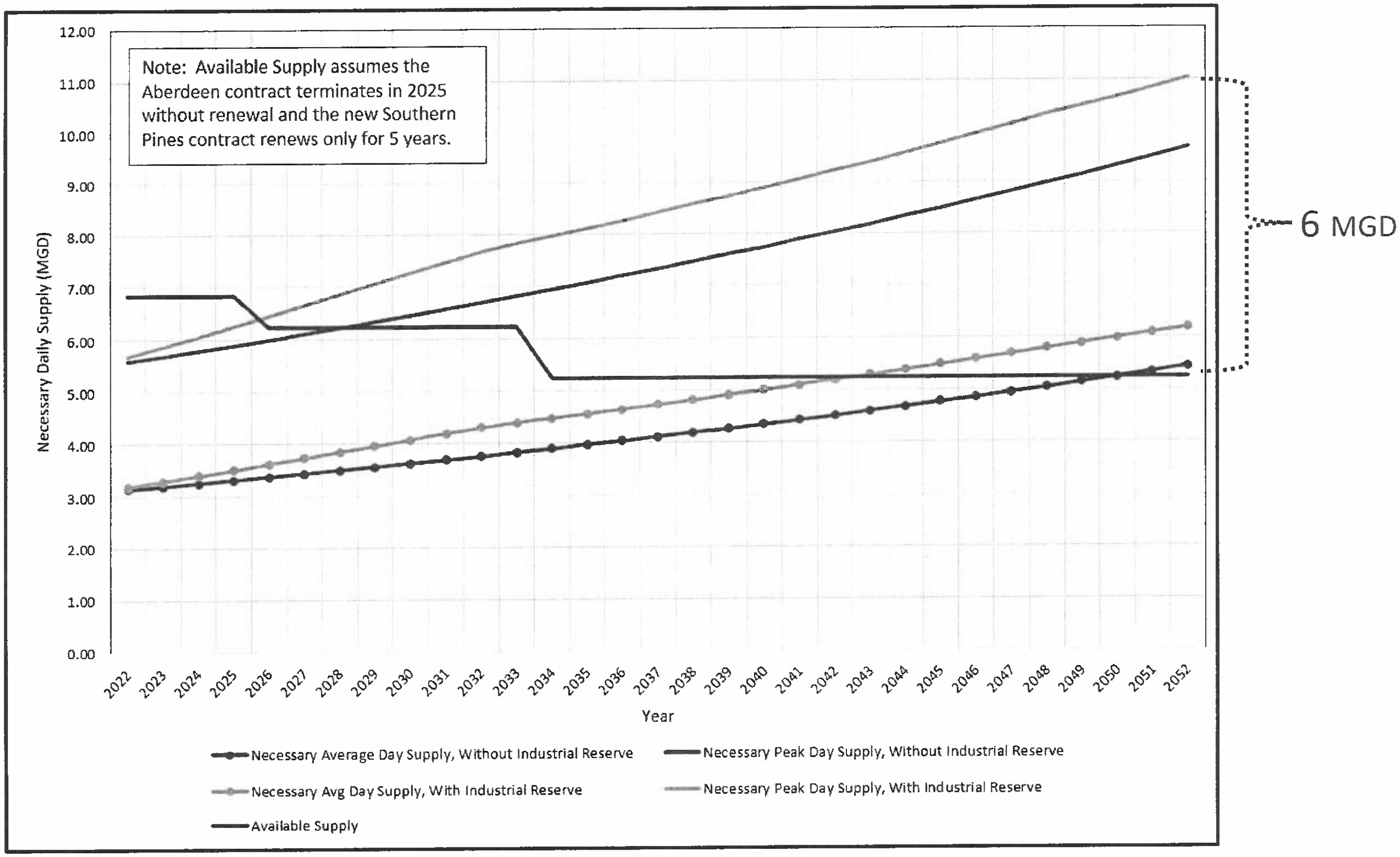
1. Water Supply Update
2. Project Updates – Water
   - Thurlow BPS
   - Linden Rd Wells
   - West End Waterlines
3. Project Updates – Sewer
   - WPCP Raw Sewage PS
   - Vass Sewer Phase II
   - Seven Lakes Sewer

A. Current Water Supply

Source	Supply Volume (MGD)	Expiration Year	Source River Basin
Pinehurst Wells	2.238	N/A	N/A (wells)
Harnett County	3.000	2112	Cape Fear
Town of Southern Pines	1.000	*2028*	Lumber
Town of Aberdeen	0.600	*2025*	N/A (wells)
TOTAL	**6.838**		

1. Water Supply Update

- Projections show Demand Increasing and Supply Decreasing

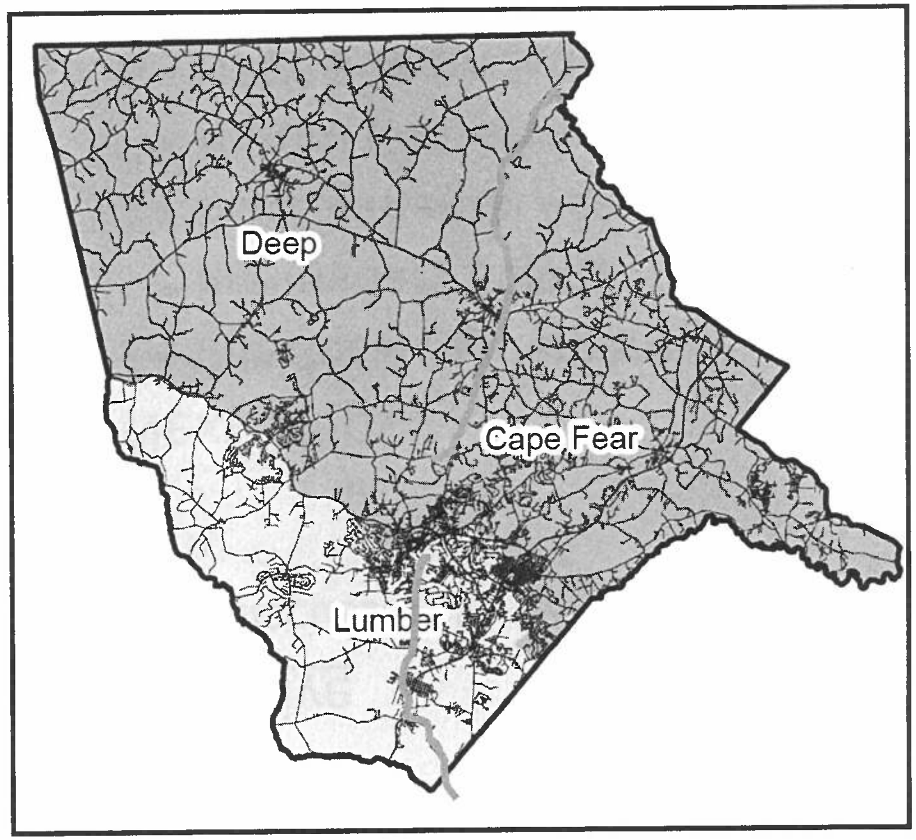


1. Water Supply Update

- Modified Deep River – Carbonton Alternative
  - Phase 1 – 3 MGD ($113M)
  - Raw water intake on Deep River; Upland reservoir and treatment plant near Carthage; Finished water line to Eastwood / Pinehurst; 1.5 MGD Storage Tank
  - Phase 2 – Expand to 6 MGD plant ($84M)
  - Will all need to address IBT from Deep River to Lumber River
- Drowning Creek / Southern Pines Alternative
  - Phase 1 – 3 MGD Expansion ($39M)
  - Raw water intake downstream; Larger service pumps at plant; Additional filters
  - Phase 2 –6 MGD Expansion ($78M)
  - Larger transmission mains needed

1. Water Supply Update

- LKC Engineering Finished Study – Presented to Board on 5.28.24
- Deep River Alternative would be County owned and controlled
  - Interbasin Transfer Regulations
  - Higher Capital Costs
  - 7Q10 Low Flow Concerns



- Drowning Creek Alternative
  - No IBT Certificate Needed
  - Lower Capital Costs
  - Beneficial to Both Parties

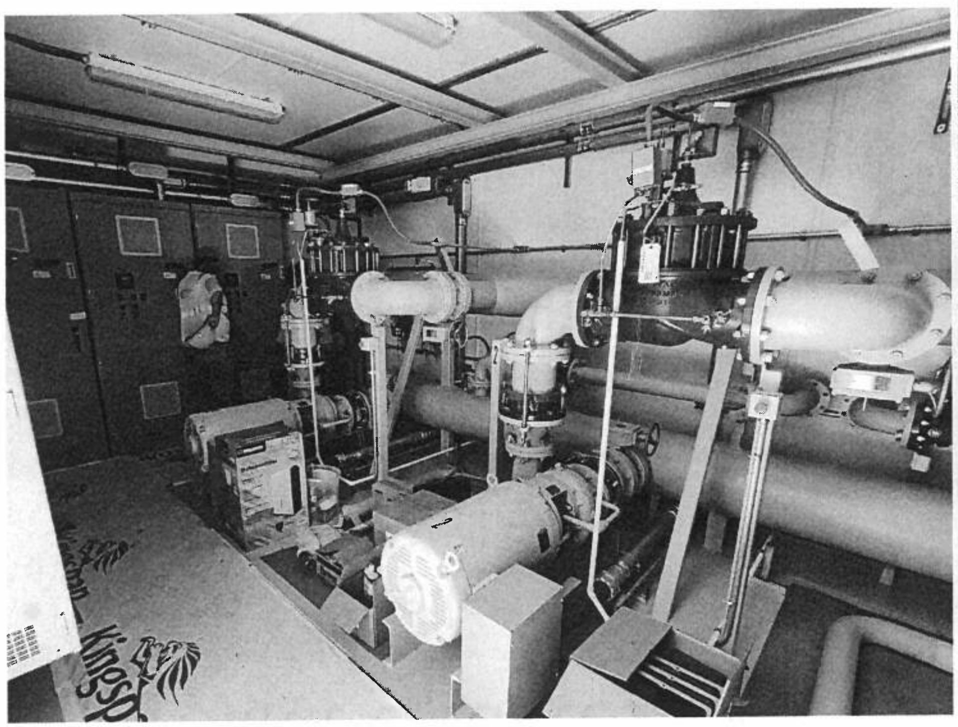
1. Water Supply Update

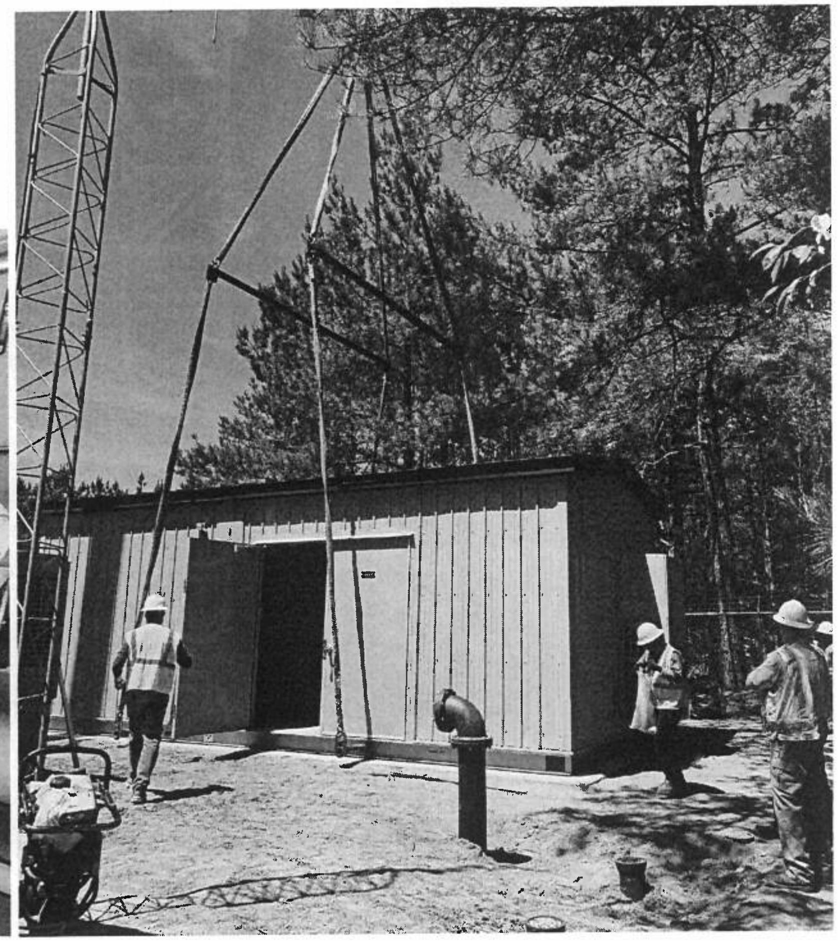
- <u>Current Status of Drowning Creek Alternative</u>
  - Southern Pines and County Officials are in discussions

- Next Steps
  - Interlocal Agreement
  - Preliminary Engineering Report
  - Environmental Assessment
  - Nature Conservancy Study
  - USGS Stream Study

2. Project Updates - Water

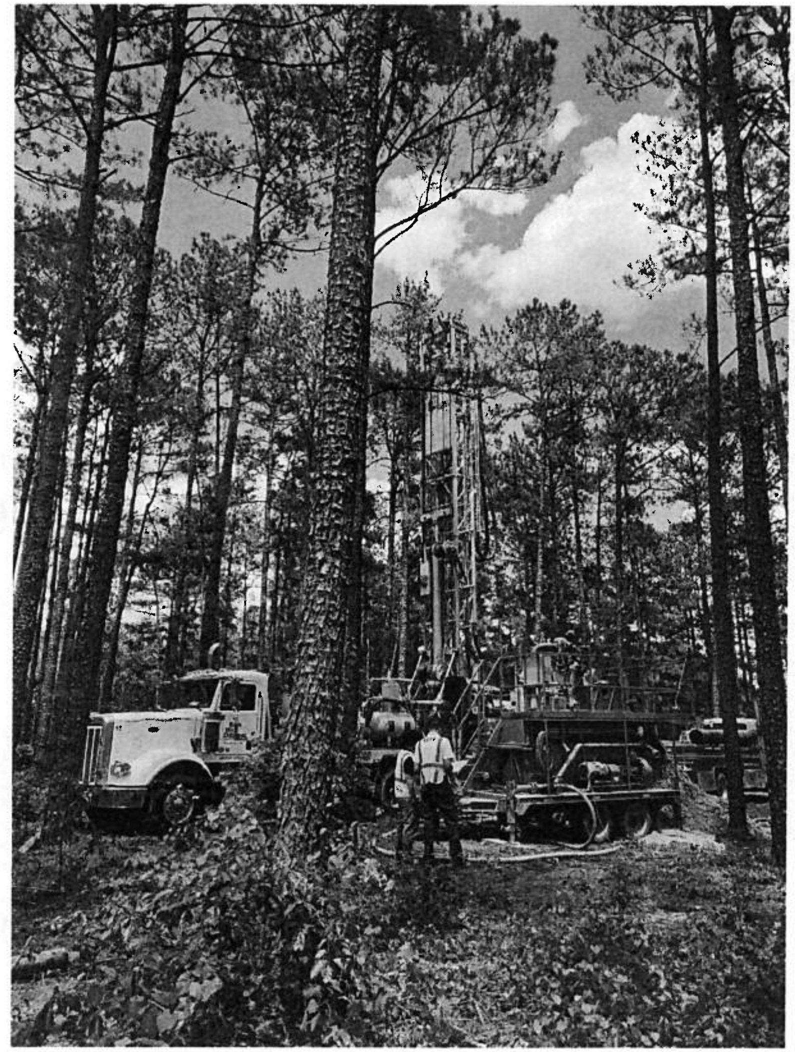
- Thurlow Booster Pump Station – Complete
- Can now pump up to 2.5 MGD from Harnett County across Moore Co.





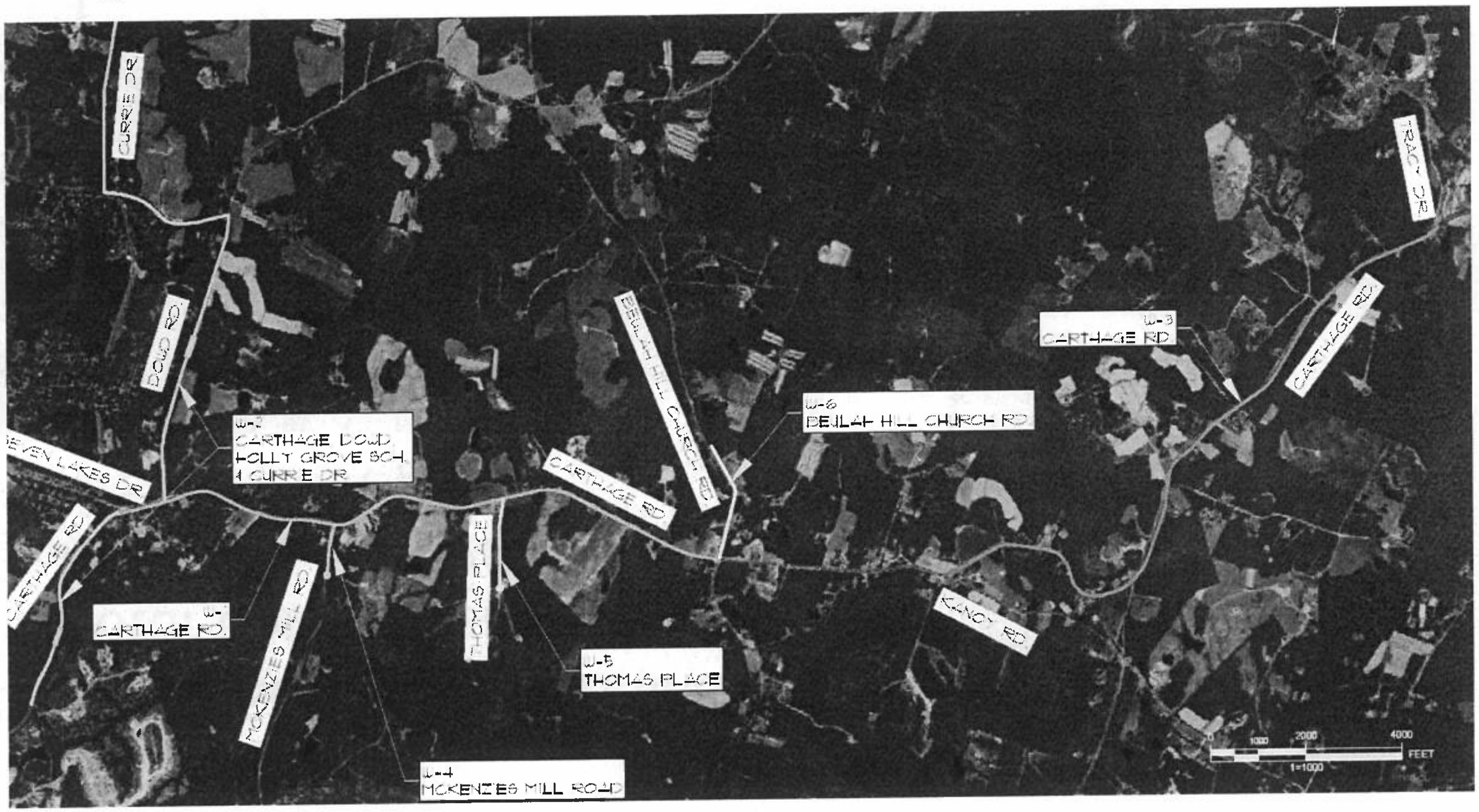
2. Project Updates - Water

- Linden Rd Wells
  - Longfellow Well – 160gpm
  - Baer Well – 70gpm
  - Well Houses and Piping
    Out to Bid in February 2025



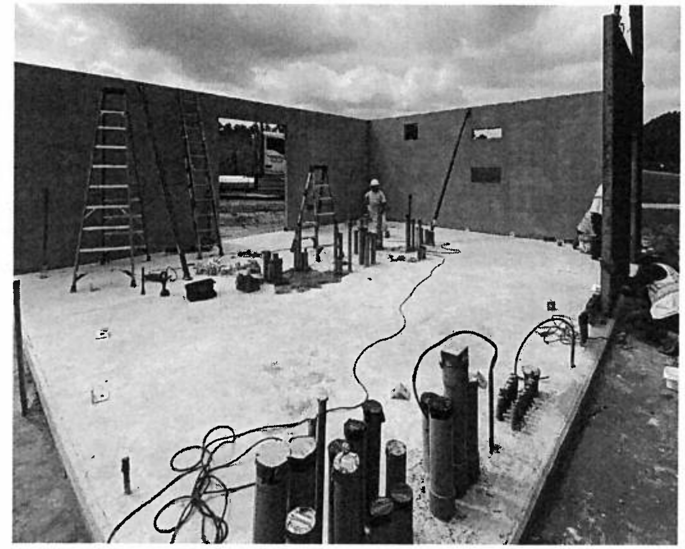
2. Project Updates - Water

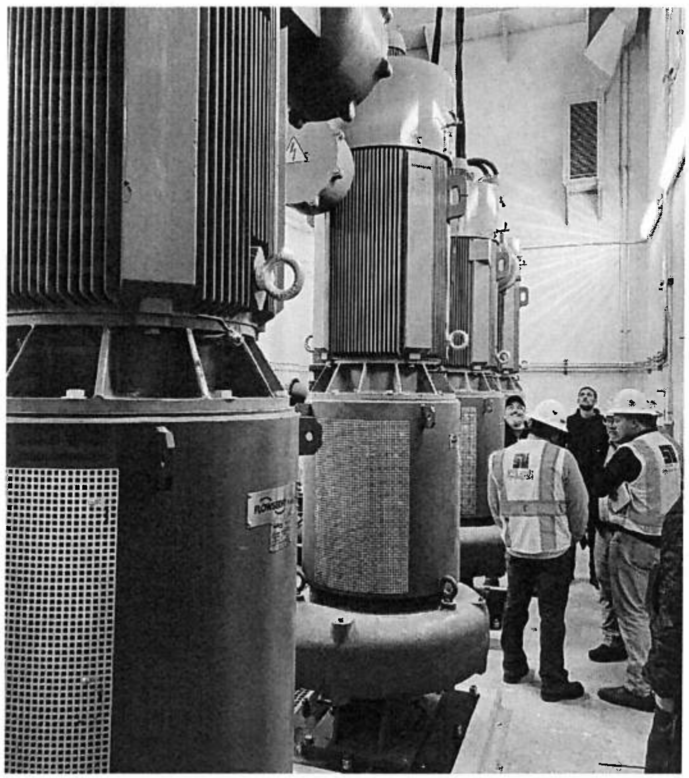
- West End Water Line Extensions
  - Carthage Rd to Dowd Rd to Holly Grove School Rd to Currie Dr
  - Design Complete, Out to Bid in February 2025

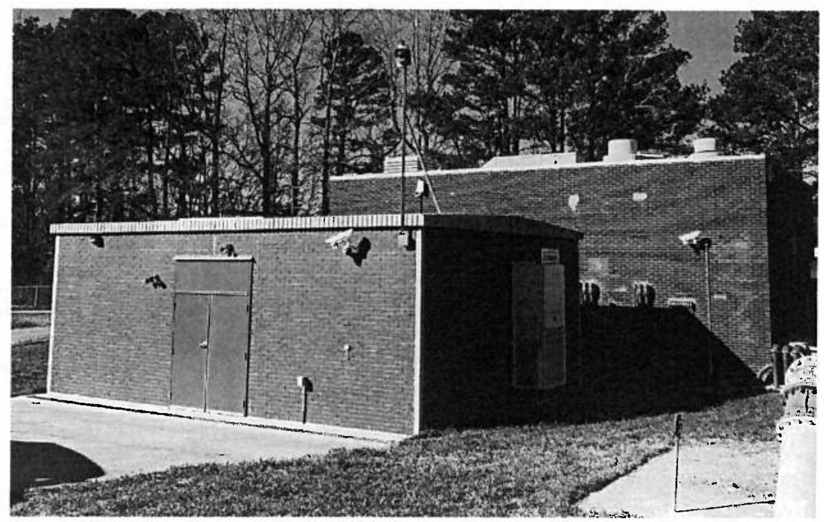


3. Project Updates - Sewer

- WPCP Raw Sewage Pumps and Motor Control Center
  - Complete November 2024
  - Bypass Pumps are gone

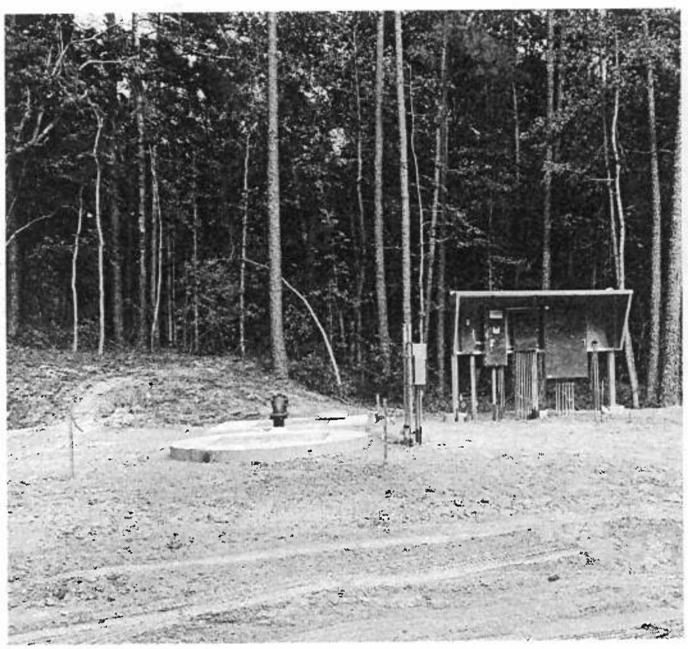






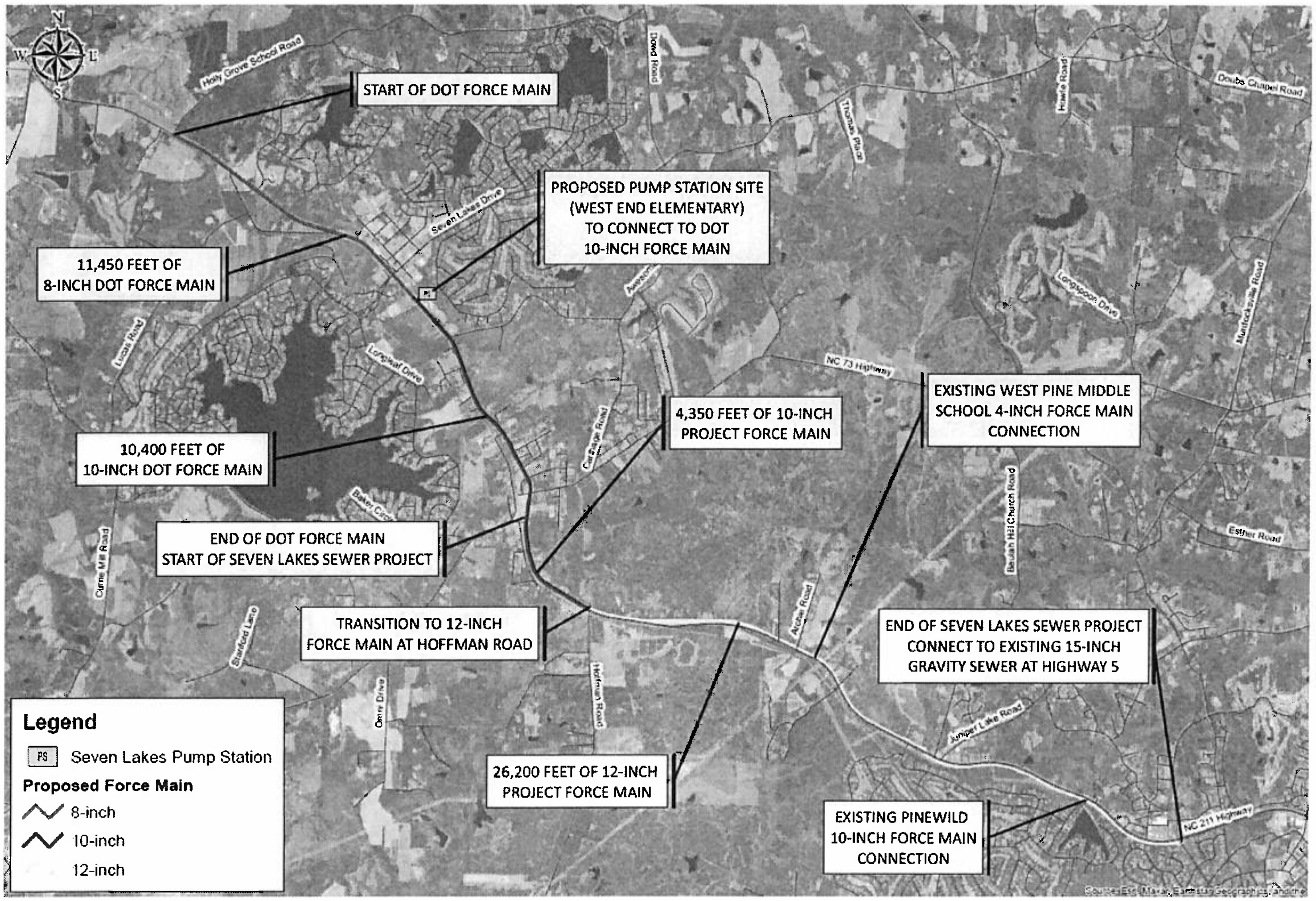
3. Project Updates - Sewer

- Vass Sewer Project
  - Contract 1 – Complete Dec. 2024
  - Contract 2 – Complete Jan. 2025
  - Contract 3 – Complete Feb. 2025
  - Contract 4 – Complete Feb. 2025 (Lift Stations)



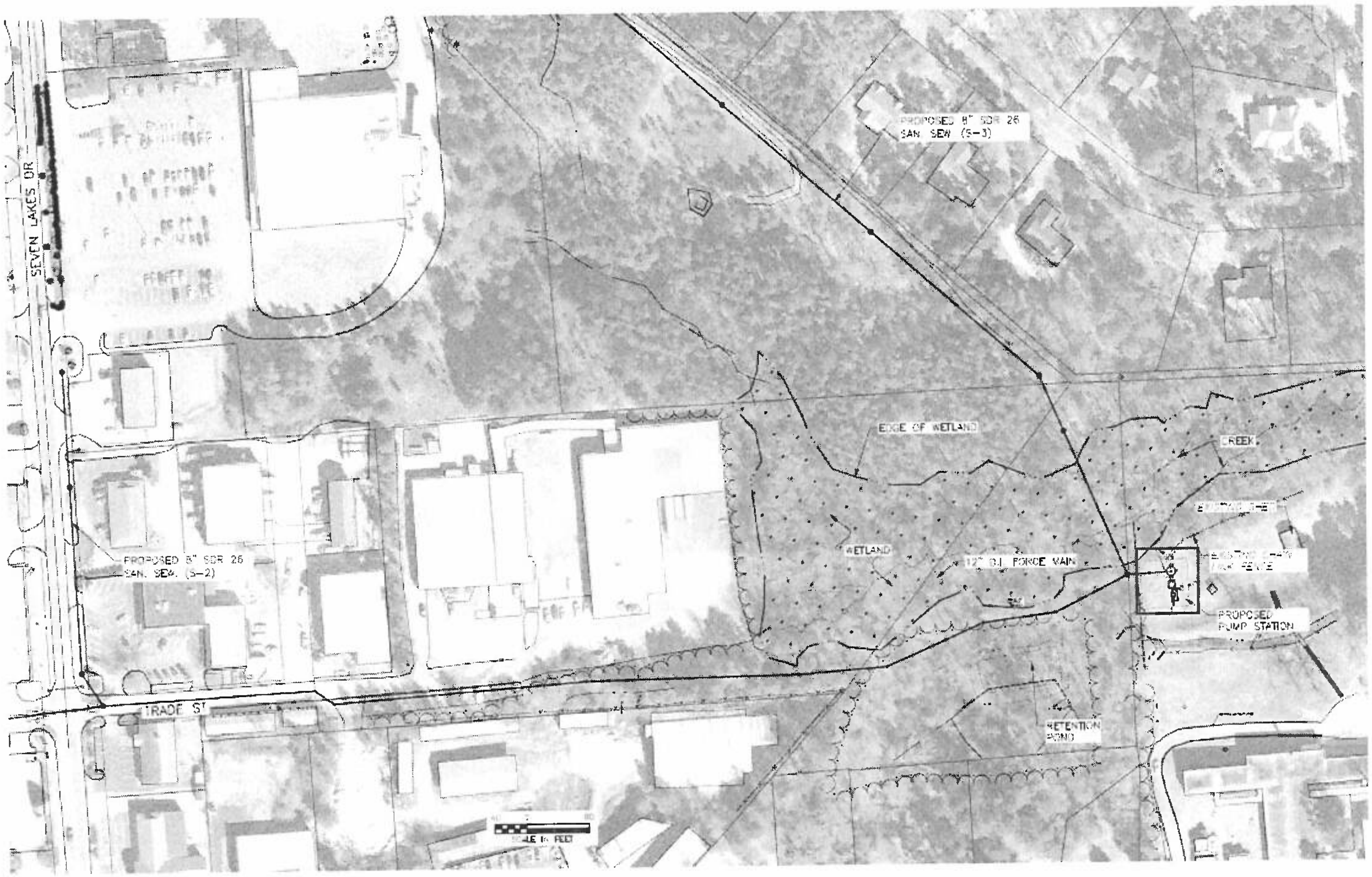
3. Project Updates - Sewer

- Seven Lakes Sewer – In Design



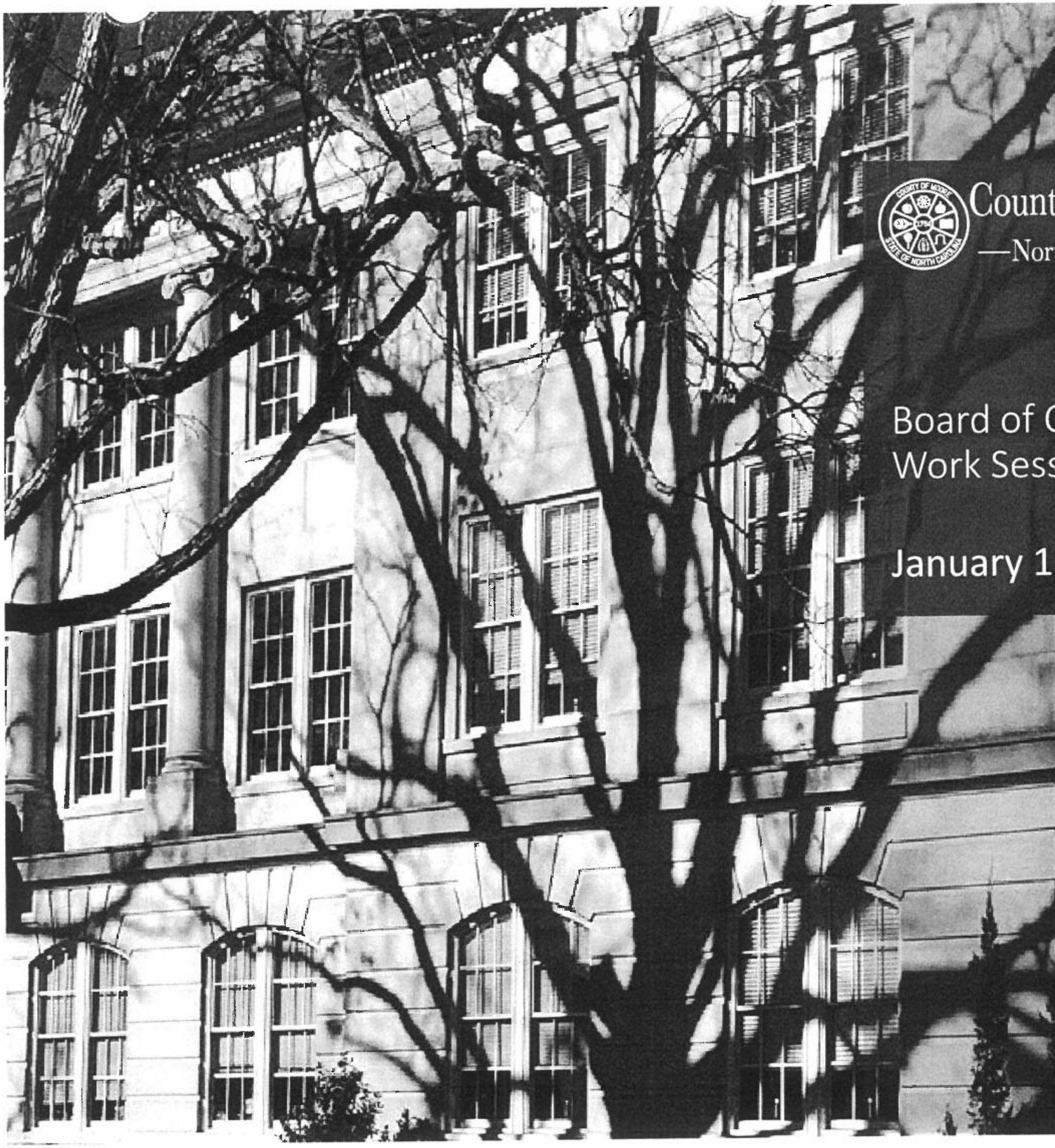
3. Project Updates - Sewer

- Seven Lakes Sewer
  - Proposed Lift Station Behind West End Elem. School



Questions?

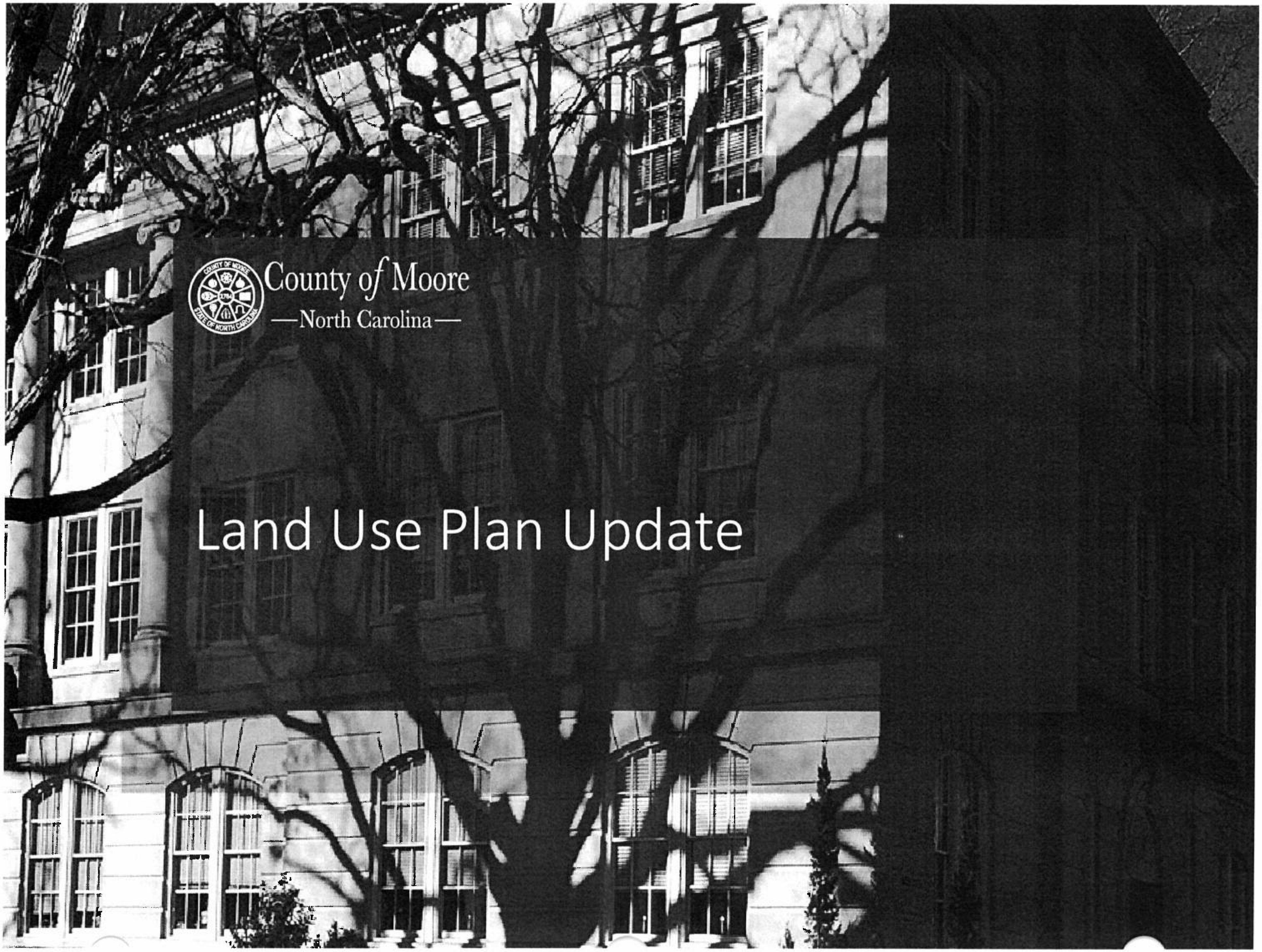
APPENDIX F



County *of* Moore
—North Carolina—

Board of Commissioners Work Session

January 15, 2025


County of Moore
—North Carolina—
Land Use Plan Update

Listening Sessions

- January 18 – Pinecrest High School
- February 13 & 15 - Union Pines High School & North Moore High School

Land Use Plan Steering Committee

- Process Leaders
  - Robert Hayter – Land Planner
  - Larry Best – Land Planner
- Facilitator
  - Bill Zell – Retired Town Manager
- Committee Members
  - Amanda Bullock – Realtor
  - Billy Carter – Farming & Agriculture
  - Rick Cloutier – Airport
  - Rich Crotty – Whispering Pines, Planning Board
  - Elizabeth Futrell – Carthage, Planning Board
  - Gene Garner – Robbins
  - Joe Garrison – Moore County, Planning Board

Steering Committee Continued

- Steering Committee Members
  - Travis Greene – Homebuilders / Developers
  - Natalie Hawkins – Economic Development
  - Dick Higginbotham – Resorts
  - Jeramy Hooper – Pinehurst, Planning Board
  - Tashe Jarusinski – Foxfire
  - Matt Kitchen – Roads
  - Stephen Later – Equestrian
  - Tim Locklair – Public Schools
  - Grisel Long – Cameron
  - Tom LoSapio – Seven Lakes
  - Jeff Marcus – Natural Resources
  - Lee McKinney – Private Schools

Steering Committee Continued

- Steering Committee Members
  - Frank McNeill – Pinebluff
  - Kelly Miller – Tourism
  - Alphonso Mosley (EX-O) – Vass
  - Zachary Oldham – Military
  - Michael Parker – Farming & Agriculture
  - Brian Patnode (EX-O) – Utilities
  - Janet Peele – Aberdeen, Planning Board
  - Matt Prestwood – Health Care Services
  - Frank Quis – Southern Pines
  - Neil Robinette – Homebuilders / Developers
  - Sandy Stewart – College
  - Matt Wimberly – Forestry

Meeting Updates

- July 9, 2024 – Kick off meeting
- August 13, 2024 –
  - GS 160D-501. Plans & GS 113A-110 Land-use plans Discussion
  - Listening Sessions Summaries
  - Primary Objective of Steering Committee
  - Overview of Geology, Soils, Elevations, Watershed Basins, Infrastructure, Planning Jurisdictions (Moore County, Annexations, (voluntary) Rezonings since 2013, New Parcels since 2013) Open Space & Land Use Classifications (Public Parks, Golf Course, Wathour-Moss Foundation, NC Wildlife Resources Gamelands, three Rivers Land Trust Holdings)
  - Mass Space Study by Decade 1931- 2023 (land coverage in Moore County)
  - Homework assignment
    - Read 2013 Land Use Plan and report what items in the plan that remain valuable, should be re-considered, should be revised

Meeting Updates

- September 10, 2024
  - Presentation – Larry Best
  - Tables discussed homework assignment
  - Tables presented their findings
- October 8, 2024
  - Presentations
    - Utilities – Brian Patnode
    - Roads – Matt Kitchen
    - Schools – Tim Locklair
    - College – Sandy Stewart
- November 12, 2024
  - Presentations
    - Military – Zach Oldham
    - Voluntary Ag Districts / Working Lands Protection Plan – Jonathan Russell

Meeting Updates

  - Present Use Value / Forestry – Gary Briggs / Leann Calloway
  - Natural Resources – Jeff Marcus
- Homework Assignment
  - Review the goals of the 2013 Land Use Plan
    - 1.) Is it worthy of moving forward as is?
    - 2.) Is it worthy of moving forward with alteration?
    - 3.) Is it worthy at all?
- December 10, 2024
  - Presentation - Larry Best
    - Provided scenarios of different examples of residential & commercial development densities
      - Polled Steering Committee Members with questions of each scenario through a private voting system with their smart phones
      - Reviewed Poll responses

Meeting Updates

- Homework assignment
  - Add text to the Land Use Plan Goals & Recommendations where they suggested to modify, specifically, what verbiage and modifications
  - Steering Committee requested a list of what recommendations have not been implemented in the 2013 Land Use Plan
- January 14, 2025
  - Discussed possible implications of SB382
  - Tables collectively worked on homework assignment
- February 11, 2025
  - Continue homework assignment
- March 11, 2025
  - Final meeting

Estimated Timeline / Adoption

- March 11 – Steering Committee (Final Group Meeting)
- April – June (draft preparation)
- July, August (Community Meetings)
- September (Draft presented to Planning Board)
- October (Call to & Public Hearing Board of Commissioners)
- January, February(2026) (draft updates to Unified Development Ordinance)
- March (Draft amendments to Planning Board)
- April (Call to & Public Hearing Board of County Commissioners)

Last Year Follow Up Items

- Schools / Churches – Special Use Permit / Permitted by Right
- Major Subdivisions – Special Use Permit / Permitted by Right
- Highway Corridor Overlay District
- Sedimentation & Erosion Control

Permitting & Environmental Health (6 months)

	6 Months FY24 - July - Dec	6 Months FY24 # of Permits	6 Months FY25 - July - Dec	6 Months FY25 # of Permits	FY2024 Full Year Actual	FY2025 Full Year Budget
Permitting	$636,818	5,704	$537,765	3,898	$1,465,815	$807,000
Environmental Health	$222,517	1,181	$199,473	973	$446,032	$508,500

- First year Permitting and Planning departments separated
- Implemented $.30/sq ft for projects, went away from value based
  - Fee reduction
- Anticipate next half of fiscal year to be strong

- [- Miscellaneous]
  - - Public Assistance
  - - Public Guardianship
- Uncategorized

- Blogs By Year
  - 2025
  - 2024
  - 2023
  - 2022
  - 2021
  - 2020
  - 2019
  - 2018
  - 2017
  - 2016
  - 2015
  - 2014
  - 2013
  - 2012
  - 2011
  - 2010
  - 2009
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Home / Land Use & Code Enforcement / Limits on "Down-Zoning"

Limits on "Down-Zoning"

Categories
Land Use & Code Enforcement, Legislative Decisions, Uncategorized

Published: 12/20/24

Author: Adam Lovelady

The North Carolina General Assembly amended state law to greatly restrict local government discretion to amend local zoning ordinances. The statutory provision, amended as part of the Disaster Recovery Act of 2024 – Part III, Session Law 2024-57 (S.B. 382), broadly defines "down-zoning" and provides that local governments cannot adopt a down-zoning without written consent from all impacted owners.

The precise interpretation and breath of impact of this law are not perfectly clear. There are many questions. One thing is clear: the law dramatically alters the authority for local governments to amend local zoning ordinances.

This blog seeks to decipher the meaning and scope of the new limits on down-zoning. The blog outlines the amended statutory language; it investigates the meaning and scope of "down-zoning" as defined by state law; and it identifies some of the ways that local zoning administration may be impacted by the new limits.

Property Rights and Ordinance Changes

State and local law has long addressed this question of fairness that is central to land use regulations: To what extent should new regulations apply to existing development? Vested rights allow a property owner to develop land pursuant to an approved development permit even if the regulations are changed after the permit is issued. The permit choice rule ensures that if a property owner has already applied for a development approval (but not yet received approval) and then the regulations are changed, the property owner can choose for the permit to be reviewed under the old rules or reviewed under the new rules. As for existing development, local ordinance provisions about nonconforming situations generally allow existing land uses and development to continue, even if new regulations would not allow that existing development if it was proposed as new development. All of these rules—vested rights, permit choice, and nonconformity provisions—provide protection for property owners against regulatory changes that might otherwise limit planned and existing development.

Additionally, North Carolina law has limited down-zonings by third parties. The prior version of G.S. 160D-601(d) prevented an individual from requesting to reduce the development rights on their neighbor’s property without consent from the neighbor. The old law, though, maintained local government authority to make decisions about rezoning property and adjusting zoning standards. The local legislative body—the town council or county commission—had authority under prior law to make local legislation decisions to adjust rules according to local needs and priorities.

New legislation goes much further: It prohibits local government-initiated down-zoning and it broadens the definition of down-zoning. Session Law 2024-57 (S.B. 382), Section 3K.1.(a), amends G.S. 160D-601(d) to reads as follows (strike-throughs show text that was cut and underlines show text added):

> (d) Down-Zoning. – No amendment to zoning regulations or a zoning map that down-zones property shall be ~~initiated nor is it enforceable~~ initiated, enacted, or enforced without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning ~~amendment, unless the down-zoning amendment is initiated by the local government.~~ amendment. For purposes of this section, “down-zoning” means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following ways:
>
> 1. By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage.
> 2. By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage.
> 3. By creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district, including a nonconforming use, nonconforming lot, nonconforming structure, nonconforming improvement, or nonconforming site element.

It should be noted that there are media reports that the General Assembly may revisit this topic in a future legislative session. For now, though, it is law.

Applicability

Section 3K.1.(c) of the session law states that the limits on down-zoning are effective upon adoption and apply retroactively to any “down-zoning” adopted after June 14, 2024. Here’s the language:

> “This section is effective when it becomes law [December 11, 2024] and applies to local government ordinances adopted on or after that date and any local government ordinance enacting down-zoning of property during the 180 days prior to the date this section becomes effective [i.e., zoning amendments adopted after June 14, 2024]. Ordinances adopted in violation of this section shall be void and unenforceable.”

This retroactive application means that some previous local government zoning actions—including actions that property owners and developers have relied upon—may be unenforceable without written consent from all affected property owners.

“Down-Zoning” Defined Broadly

In land use law generally, "down-zoning" refers to rezoning a property to a new zoning district that is less intense or less dense than the prior district. Rezoning property from an industrial zoning district to a residential zoning district, for example, is a down-zoning. North Carolina law, however, defines down-zoning much more broadly.

To be clear, two of the three provisions discussed below were already in state law. But, those provisions are much mo impactful now that they apply to local government-initiated amendments, not just third-party requests.

Let's consider each of the three ways in which the state law would consider a zoning amendment to be a down-zoning.

DENSITY

"By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage."

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not reduce the density of development unless the owner consents to it.

Zoning ordinances commonly regulate the density of residential units in each residential zoning district. Plainly a zoning ordinance amendment or rezoning that reduced the residential density would be prohibited under the new law unless the owner consented to the reduction. For example, a local government can no longer rezone a corridor or small area of properties from multifamily zoning to single family zoning without the consent of all the owners within the corridor or area. Beyond that, other regulatory provisions could be implicated. Setbacks, buffers, and open space requirements limit the amount of a lot that can be developed. Does increasing such requirements decrease the development density of the land? Potentially. If so, then changes to such development standards may be limited by the new law.

USES

"By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage."

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not reduce the permitted uses of the land unless the owner consents to it.

The phrasing of this provision suggests two different aspects of a zoning amendment that might trigger the down-zoning limits: *substantively* prohibiting a use that was previously allowed ("reducing the permitted uses") and *numerically* reducing the number of uses allowed ("to fewer uses"). Moreover, this new law applies to text amendments *and* map amendments, so the two different aspects could come up through a text change to a use table or through a rezoning.

A common understanding of down-zoning would suggest that this provision should be interpreted to focus on the substantive uses allowed, but the language is not clear. Under the new law, is a zoning amendment a down-zoning when it prohibits a use that was previously allowed? Or is it a downzoning when the number of permitted uses is less than the number previously allowed (regardless of the substantive uses allowed)?

Here's a simplified scenario to explore the potential implications. Consider a zoning ordinance use table that includes these districts and permitted uses.

R-1, Residential	**NC, Neighborhood Commercial**	**HC, Highway Commercial**
Single-family residential	Retail and restaurant	Gas station
Two-family residential	Multifamily residential	Truck stop
Bed and Breakfast	Religious assembly	Large format retail
Religious assembly	Gas station	
~~Short-term rental~~		
[Three-unit residential]		

1152

[Four-unit residential]

First, consider a text amendment. Suppose a local government is amending the zoning ordinance to strike "short-term rental" from the permitted uses for R-1. Such an action would "reduc[e] the permitted uses," so potentially that could not be "initiated, enacted, or enforced without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment." (Such consent would be nearly impossible across an entire jurisdiction.) Alternatively, suppose the text amendment struck "Short-term rental," but added "Three-unit residential" and "Four-unit residential" as permitted uses. In this case, the text amendment would result in more permitted uses, not less. Under the statutory language, arguably that is not a down-zoning.

Next, consider how this plays out for a rezoning action. Imagine that the town is seeking to encourage commercial development along a highway corridor, so the town seeks to amend the zoning map so properties along the corridor are rezoned from the Neighborhood Commercial zoning district to the Highway Commercial zoning district. Such action would allow for more intense uses (commonly thought of as "up-zoning"), but fewer uses. Additionally, some of the uses permitted under Neighborhood Commercial would no longer be permitted. Substantively and numerically that would be a down-zoning under the law.

The phrasing of this provision raises two more questions worth exploring: What is included in "permitted uses"? And, what is meant by "previous usage"?

The phrase "permitted uses" raises questions. Surely principal land uses listed on the use table as allowed are permitted uses. What about uses allowed with special development standards? What about uses allowed by a special use permit? If a use is moved from "permitted" to "permitted by special use permit" is that a down-zoning? What about temporary uses or accessory uses? Are they permitted uses? It is not clear.

With regard to "previous usage," the statute refers to "fewer uses than were allowed under its *previous usage*." Is *previous usage* referring to how the property was actually used (it's usage)? Or is that referring to the *previous regulation* or *previous district*? It is not clear.

NONCONFORMITIES

"By creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district, including a nonconforming use, nonconforming lot, nonconforming structure, nonconforming improvement, or nonconforming site element."

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not create nonconforming situations in non-residential zoning districts unless the owner consents to it.

A bit of context may be helpful. Most zoning ordinances allow for nonconforming situations to continue. So, when an ordinance is revised in a way that makes a current building, activity, or lot out-of-compliance, the property owner is allowed to continue that situation as a lawful nonconformity. In other words, the ordinance would not allow that building, activity, or lot if the property owner proposed it new, but since the situation was already there before the ordinance changed, the owner is allowed to continue.

There is no general state law requirement for nonconforming provisions, but local zoning ordinances typically include them. Commonly an ordinance will require that a nonconforming use cannot be expanded or intensified, and that if the use is ceased for a period of time (12 months, for example) the owner loses status as a lawful nonconformity and must come into compliance with the new rules.

There are circumstances when a local government requires immediate compliance rather than alllowing a situation to continue as a lawful nonconformity. These typically arise for public health and safety reasons. For example, consider if a town ordinance did not address camping and the owner of a vacant lot near downtown began hosting dozens of individuals sleeping in tents. The town might adopt requirements to address sanitation and crowding, and the ordinance might require property owner compliance right away. In other words, the use would not continue as a lawful nonconformity.

The new legislation against down-zoning clouds the rules for nonconforming provisions and situations. Outside of residential zoning districts, a zoning amendment cannot create any type of nonconformity. That plainly prohibits the common approach of allowing situations to continue as a lawful nonconformity. Interestingly, the law leaves open the possibility of requiring immediate compliance.

As discussed more below under Amending Development Standards, this provision on nonconformities will greatly impact local government updates to an array development standards like parking, setbacks, landscaping, signage, and more.

What about vacant land? In some cases new development standards might apply to vacant land without triggering a “down-zoning.” In order to create a nonconformity, there must be development that becomes nonconforming. For vacant land, though, new rules may not create a nonconformity so it might not amount to a down-zoning under the law.

What about old nonconformities? It appears that nonconformities existing prior to June 14, 2024, will continue unaffected by the new law. Local nonconforming provisions will still apply to those situations.

Implications for Local Zoning

So, what does this broad definition of down-zoning mean for local zoning ordinances? Here are some topics and considerations.

Rezonings Requested by Property Owners

A standard rezoning—where the property owner requests for property to change from one zoning district to another—will be unaffected, generally, by the new law because the property owner will be inclined to consent to the change. A local government will want to obtain written consent to the rezoning, especially if it falls within the broad definition of “down-zoning.” An application for rezoning might be implied consent to the change, but local governments would be wise to obtain clear, written consent to the down-zoning.

Conditional zoning already requires consent from the property owner. Given that the new legislation greatly limits authority for generalized amendments and updates to zoning, local governments may be inclined to shift rezonings toward conditional rezoning to ensure consent and to address standards for development.

Addressing New Uses

North Carolina is home to creative folks. They come up with all kinds of new, entrepreneurial uses for property. Additionally, industries are constantly evolving and seeking new ways to operate. Zoning ordinances cannot address any and all future land uses. They must be amended from time to time. Recent examples are food trucks, solar farms, backyard chicken coops, short-term rentals, crypto-mining operations, and vape shops. As new uses arise, local governments must determine if current ordinance provisions address the use sufficiently or if new regulations are needed.

The rule against down-zoning will complicate the process of addressing new uses. Ordinance amendments addressing new uses commonly restrict uses and add development standards. Such actions likely will be down-zonings.

Amending Development Standards

Zoning ordinances have a wide range of development standards: parking requirements, vegetative buffering, setbacks, height limits, and more. The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process of amending development standards. Amendments to these development standards may amount to a “down-zoning” under the new law if the new development standard limits development density on any property *or* creates a nonconformity on property in non-residential zoning districts.

Going forward, local governments may consider re-characterizing how rules apply so that rules are not creating nonconformities in non-residential districts: in other words, making new ordinance rules only apply to development occurring after the effective date of the ordinance. So, for example, new parking rules do not apply to existing development, but do apply to applications for new development. Such action would not be "creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district." Existing development conforms with the rules applicable at the time of that existing development. And new development must conform with the new rules.

While such an approach may avoid the terminology "nonconformity," it is accomplishing similar ends to typical nonconforming provisions, so it may still run afoul of the new law. Additionally, it may prove difficult for local governments to keep track of which development standards apply to new developments and which apply to old development.

Changes in Jurisdiction

Jurisdictional boundaries change commonly: the general assembly might de-annex property from a town, a town might extend (or relinquish) extraterritorial jurisdiction, or a new survey might correct a county boundary. Regardless of the reason for the change, whenever property changes jurisdiction the local government receiving the property must take action to apply zoning rules to the property. My colleague, Jim Joyce, has written on this topic in the blog, What Happens When Property Changes Jurisdiction? Essentially, the local government must go through a rezoning process to amend the zoning map and apply the zoning regulations to the new property.

The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process of applying zoning after a change in jurisdiction. Without consent from the owner, an action to apply zoning to property that is newly added to the jurisdiction cannot reduce density or reduce uses, and for nonresidential districts, the action cannot create nonconformities. In cases of voluntary annexation, this may be a nonissue (the owner is requesting the new jurisdiction and presumably will provide written consent to the down-zoning), but in many other cases of changed jurisdiction, the owner may oppose the jurisdictional change and/or oppose the new zoning.

New Ordinances and New Maps

Local governments commonly adopt updated or overhauled zoning ordinances and unified development ordinances. Along with that, they commonly adopt wholly new zoning maps to align the zoning map with the new ordinance and districts.

The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process. Given the broad definition of "down-zoning," ordinance updates and adoption of new maps will surely be impacted. Consent from every owner is impractical and unlikely. A local government potentially could allow for parallel zoning regulations (whereby the old rules are still available, but an owner could opt into the new rules), but such a system is unwieldy.

Even short of a comprehensive re-write or map update, any general changes to a zoning ordinance or map will be challenging. Imagine a new highway corridor district or gateway district overlay. Even if only one property was more restricted by the change, the law would require "written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment."

Incorporating Maps by Reference

G.S. 160D-105 authorizes local governments to "incorporate by reference flood insurance rate maps, watershed boundary maps, or other maps officially adopted or promulgated by State and federal agencies." As part of that, a local ordinance may be "automatically amended to remain consistent with changes in the officially promulgated State or federal maps." The limits on down-zoning likely will conflict with such automatic updates since maps with altered boundaries are likely to impose use and density limits as well as create nonconformities.

Compliance with Federal and State requirements

Local governments implement a range of state and federal requirements through zoning and related development regulations. The limit on down-zoning will complicate the process of implementing such requirements.

The National Flood Insurance Program requires that local governments must adopt minimum standards for flood damage prevention in order to participate in the program and for property owners to have access to federal flood insurance. The state Water Supply Watershed Program requires development regulations at the local level to protect drinking water supplies for North Carolina communities. When the standards are revised or the maps are updated, local governments must take action to update local ordinances accordingly. Such action could amount to a down-zoning, and the local government may be caught between the federal or state requirement and adhering to the limits on down-zoning.

What about related development ordinances? What about floodplain regulations?

The language of G.S. 160D-601(d) is focused on zoning (“No amendment to *zoning* regulations or a *zoning* map . . .”). The heading of the subsection (“Down-Zoning”) suggests this is about zoning. And “down-zoning” is defined to be “a zoning ordinance that affects an areas of land . . . .” Other provisions of Article 6 of Chapter 160D also distinguish between zoning and other development regulations. G.S. 160D-604 requires planning board review for *zoning amendments* and allows planning board review for amendments to other *development regulations*. With all of that, it seems that the limitation on “down-zoning” applies only to zoning ordinances, not other development regulations.

There is some statutory language and some practical implications that suggest that the limit may apply more broadly. Section 160D-601 itself is titled “Procedure for adopting, amending, or repealing *development regulations*.” Moreover, subsection (d)(2) refers to permitted land uses “that are specified in a zoning ordinance *or land development regulation.*” So perhaps the limit on down-zoning applies further than the zoning ordinance.

Floodplain regulations are a particularly tricky topic here. Floodplain regulations are authorized separately from zoning (G.S. 143-215.51 through -215.61 and G.S. 160D-923). Floodplain regulations, however, are zoning-like—maps identify different regulatory districts and land uses and development densities are regulated in those districts. Floodplain regulations commonly are incorporated into zoning regulations or are very closely related to the zoning ordinance. A floodplain ordinance that is adopted as part of a zoning ordinance would be subject to the limitations on down-zoning. For a floodplain ordinance that is adopted as stand-alone development regulation, perhaps the down-zoning limitations of G.S. 160D-601(d) do not apply. Even then, the floodplain ordinance is establishing districts and regulating land uses, so it may be viewed as zoning anyway.

Presuming that the limits on down-zoning do apply to floodplain regulations, that could create significant problems for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). As noted above, NFIP regulations require that local governments adopt certain minimum regulations for flood damage prevention and those regulations must align with the federal floodplain mapping. If a local government failed to maintain an adequate ordinance or adopt current maps, residents may lose access to federal flood insurance. For more on floodplain rules, check out these FAQs.

Conclusion

G.S. 160D-601(d), as amended, sets a new, broader definition of “down-zoning” and greatly limits local government authority to amend zoning ordinances and maps without property owner consent. Many questions remain about the precise meaning of the law, the breadth of the implications, and whether the General Assembly may revisit the legislation.

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In the meantime, here is a simple list of questions for evaluating "down-zonings."

Is it a "down-zoning"?

- Is the change an amendment to the zoning text or map?
    - If yes, continue to next question. If no, evaluate if the amendment is effectively a zoning amendment (like in the case of floodplain ordinances).
- Does the text or map amendment reduce development density?
    - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, continue to next question.
- Does the text or map amendment limit a use that was previously permitted and/or reduce the number of uses allowed? (Reminder: There is ambiguity as to whether this is substantive, numeric, or both.)
    - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, continue to next question.
- Does the text or map amendment affect property in a nonresidential zoning district?
    - If yes, continue to next question. If no, it likely is not a "down-zoning."
- For text or map amendments affecting nonresidential zoning districts, does the text or map amendment create a nonconforming situation?
    - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, it likely is not a "down-zoning."

If it is a "down-zoning":

- Can the local government get written consent from all affected property owners?
    - If yes, then the amendment may proceed with proper written consent. If no, then the amendment cannot be initiated, enacted, or enforced.

ates' Canons NC Local Government Law

Limits on "Down-Zoning"

Published: 12/20/24

Author: Adam Lovelady

The North Carolina General Assembly amended state law to greatly restrict local government discretion to amend local zoning ordinances. The statutory provision, amended as part of the Disaster Recovery Act of 2024 – Part III, Session Law 2024-57 (S.B. 382), broadly defines "down-zoning" and provides that local governments cannot adopt a down-zoning without written consent from all impacted owners.

The precise interpretation and breath of impact of this law are not perfectly clear. There are many questions. One thing is clear: the law dramatically alters the authority for local governments to amend local zoning ordinances.

This blog seeks to decipher the meaning and scope of the new limits on down-zoning. The blog outlines the amended statutory language; it investigates the meaning and scope of "down-zoning" as defined by state law; and it identifies some of the ways that local zoning administration may be impacted by the new limits.

Property Rights and Ordinance Changes

te and local law has long addressed this question of fairness that is central to land use regulations: To what extent should new regulations apply to existing development? Vested rights allow a property owner to develop land pursuant to an approved development permit even if the regulations are changed after the permit is issued. The permit choice rule ensures that if a property owner has already applied for a development approval (but not yet received approval) and then

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the regulations are changed, the property owner can choose for the permit to be reviewed under the old rules or reviewed under the new rules. As for existing development, local ordinance provisions about nonconforming situations generally allow existing land uses and development to continue, even if new regulations would not allow that existing development if it was proposed as new development. All of these rules—vested rights, permit choice, and nonconformity provisions—provide protection for property owners against regulatory changes that might otherwise limit planned and existing development.

Additionally, North Carolina law has limited down-zonings by third parties. The prior version of G.S. 160D-601(d) prevented an individual from requesting to reduce the development rights on their neighbor's property without consent from the neighbor. The old law, though, maintained local government authority to make decisions about rezoning property and adjusting zoning standards. The local legislative body—the town council or county commission—had authority under prior law to make local legislation decisions to adjust rules according to local needs and priorities.

New legislation goes much further: It prohibits local government-initiated down-zoning and it broadens the definition of down-zoning. Session Law 2024-57 (S.B. 382), Section 3K.1.(a), amends G.S. 160D-601(d) to reads as follows (strike-throughs show text that was cut and underlines show text added):

> (d) Down-Zoning. – No amendment to zoning regulations or a zoning map that down-zones property shall be ~~initiated nor is it enforceable~~ initiated, enacted, or enforced without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning ~~amendment, unless the down-zoning amendment is initiated by the local government.~~ amendment. For purposes of this section, "down-zoning" means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following ways:
>
> 1. By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage.
> 2. By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage.
> 3. By creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district, including a nonconforming use, nonconforming lot, nonconforming structure, nonconforming improvement, or nonconforming site element.

It should be noted that there are media reports that the General Assembly may revisit this topic in a future legislative session. For now, though, it is law.

Applicability

Section 3K.1.(c) of the session law states that the limits on down-zoning are effective upon adoption and apply retroactively to any "down-zoning" adopted after June 14, 2024. Here's the language:

> "This section is effective when it becomes law [December 11, 2024] and applies to local government ordinances adopted on or after that date and any local government ordinance enacting down-zoning of property during the 180 days prior to the date this section becomes effective [i.e., zoning amendments adopted after June 14, 2024]. Ordinances adopted in violation of this section shall be void and unenforceable."

This retroactive application means that some previous local government zoning actions—including actions that property owners and developers have relied upon—may be unenforceable without written consent from all affected property owners.

"Down-Zoning" Defined Broadly

In land use law generally, "down-zoning" refers to rezoning a property to a new zoning district that is less intense or less dense than the prior district. Rezoning property from an industrial zoning district to a residential zoning district, for example, is a down-zoning. North Carolina law, however, defines down-zoning much more broadly.

To be clear, two of the three provisions discussed below were already in state law. But, those provisions are much more impactful now that they apply to local government-initiated amendments, not just third-party requests.

Let's consider each of the three ways in which the state law would consider a zoning amendment to be a down-zoning.

DENSITY

"By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage."

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not reduce the density of development unless the owner consents to it.

Zoning ordinances commonly regulate the density of residential units in each residential zoning district. Plainly a zoning ordinance amendment or rezoning that reduced the residential density would be prohibited under the new law unless the owner consented to the reduction. For example, a local government can no longer rezone a corridor or small area of properties from multifamily zoning to single family zoning without the consent of all the owners within the corridor or area. Beyond that, other regulatory provisions could be implicated. Setbacks, buffers, and open space requirements limit the amount of a lot that can be developed. Does increasing such requirements decrease the development density of the land? Potentially. If so, then changes to such development standards may be limited by the new law.

USES

"By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage."

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not reduce the permitted uses of the land unless the owner consents to it.

The phrasing of this provision suggests two different aspects of a zoning amendment that might trigger the down-zoning limits: *substantively* prohibiting a use that was previously allowed ("reducing the permitted uses") and *numerically* reducing the number of uses allowed ("to fewer uses"). Moreover, this new law applies to text amendments *and* map amendments, so the two different aspects could come up through a text change to a use table or through a rezoning.

A common understanding of down-zoning would suggest that this provision should be interpreted to focus on the substantive uses allowed, but the language is not clear. Under the new law, is a zoning amendment a down-zoning when it prohibits a use that was previously allowed? Or is it a downzoning when the number of permitted uses is less than the number previously allowed (regardless of the substantive uses allowed)?

Here's a simplified scenario to explore the potential implications. Consider a zoning ordinance use table that includes these districts and permitted uses.

R-1, Residential	NC, Neighborhood Commercial	HC, Highway Commercial
Single-family residential	Retail and restaurant	Gas station
Two-family residential	Multifamily residential	Truck stop
Bed and Breakfast	Religious assembly	Large format retail
Religious assembly	Gas station	
~~Short-term rental~~		
[Three-unit residential]		
[Four-unit residential]		

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First, consider a text amendment. Suppose a local government is amending the zoning ordinance to strike “short-term rental” from the permitted uses for R-1. Such an action would “reduc[e] the permitted uses,” so potentially that could not be “initiated, enacted, or enforced without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment.” (Such consent would be nearly impossible across an entire jurisdiction.) Alternative suppose the text amendment struck “Short-term rental,” but added “Three-unit residential” and “Four-unit residential” as permitted uses. In this case, the text amendment would result in more permitted uses, not less. Under the statutory language, arguably that is not a down-zoning.

Next, consider how this plays out for a rezoning action. Imagine that the town is seeking to encourage commercial development along a highway corridor, so the town seeks to amend the zoning map so properties along the corridor are rezoned from the Neighborhood Commercial zoning district to the Highway Commercial zoning district. Such action would allow for more intense uses (commonly thought of as “up-zoning”), but fewer uses. Additionally, some of the uses permitted under Neighborhood Commercial would no longer be permitted. Substantively and numerically that would be a down-zoning under the law.

The phrasing of this provision raises two more questions worth exploring: What is included in “permitted uses”? And, what is meant by “previous usage”?

The phrase “permitted uses” raises questions. Surely principal land uses listed on the use table as allowed are permitted uses. What about uses allowed with special development standards? What about uses allowed by a special use permit? If a use is moved from “permitted” to “permitted by special use permit” is that a down-zoning? What about temporary uses or accessory uses? Are they permitted uses? It is not clear.

With regard to “previous usage,” the statute refers to “fewer uses than were allowed under its *previous usage*.” Is *previous usage* referring to how the property was actually used (it’s usage)? Or is that referring to the *previous regulation* or *previous district*? It is not clear.

NONCONFORMITIES

“By creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district, including a nonconforming use, nonconforming lot, nonconforming structure, nonconforming improvement, or nonconforming site element.”

Under the new law, an amendment to the zoning text or map may not create nonconforming situations in non-residential zoning districts unless the owner consents to it.

A bit of context may be helpful. Most zoning ordinances allow for nonconforming situations to continue. So, when an ordinance is revised in a way that makes a current building, activity, or lot out-of-compliance, the property owner is allowed to continue that situation as a lawful nonconformity. In other words, the ordinance would not allow that building, activity, or lot if the property owner proposed it new, but since the situation was already there before the ordinance changed, the owner is allowed to continue.

There is no general state law requirement for nonconforming provisions, but local zoning ordinances typically include them. Commonly an ordinance will require that a nonconforming use cannot be expanded or intensified, and that if the use is ceased for a period of time (12 months, for example) the owner loses status as a lawful nonconformity and must come into compliance with the new rules.

There are circumstances when a local government requires immediate compliance rather than alllowing a situation to continue as a lawful nonconformity. These typically arise for public health and safety reasons. For example, consider if a town ordinance did not address camping and the owner of a vacant lot near downtown began hosting dozens of individuals sleeping in tents. The town might adopt requirements to address sanitation and crowding, and the ordinanc might require property owner compliance right away. In other words, the use would not continue as a lawful nonconformity.

The new legislation against down-zoning clouds the rules for nonconforming provisions and situations. Outside of residential zoning districts, a zoning amendment cannot create any type of nonconformity. That plainly prohibits the common approach of allowing situations to continue as a lawful nonconformity. Interestingly, the law leaves open the possibility of requiring immediate compliance.

As discussed more below under Amending Development Standards, this provision on nonconformities will greatly impact local government updates to an array development standards like parking, setbacks, landscaping, signage, and more.

What about vacant land? In some cases new development standards might apply to vacant land without triggering a "down-zoning." In order to create a nonconformity, there must be development that becomes nonconforming. For vacant land, though, new rules may not create a nonconformity so it might not amount to a down-zoning under the law.

What about old nonconformities? It appears that nonconformities existing prior to June 14, 2024, will continue unaffected by the new law. Local nonconforming provisions will still apply to those situations.

Implications for Local Zoning

So, what does this broad definition of down-zoning mean for local zoning ordinances? Here are some topics and considerations.

Rezonings Requested by Property Owners

A standard rezoning—where the property owner requests for property to change from one zoning district to another—will be unaffected, generally, by the new law because the property owner will be inclined to consent to the change. A local government will want to obtain written consent to the rezoning, especially if it falls within the broad definition of "down-zoning." An application for rezoning might be implied consent to the change, but local governments would be wise to obtain clear, written consent to the down-zoning.

Conditional zoning already requires consent from the property owner. Given that the new legislation greatly limits authority for generalized amendments and updates to zoning, local governments may be inclined to shift rezonings toward conditional rezoning to ensure consent and to address standards for development.

Addressing New Uses

North Carolina is home to creative folks. They come up with all kinds of new, entrepreneurial uses for property. Additionally, industries are constantly evolving and seeking new ways to operate. Zoning ordinances cannot address any and all future land uses. They must be amended from time to time. Recent examples are food trucks, solar farms, backyard chicken coops, short-term rentals, crypto-mining operations, and vape shops. As new uses arise, local governments must determine if current ordinance provisions address the use sufficiently or if new regulations are needed.

The rule against down-zoning will complicate the process of addressing new uses. Ordinance amendments addressing new uses commonly restrict uses and add development standards. Such actions likely will be down-zonings.

Amending Development Standards

Zoning ordinances have a wide range of development standards: parking requirements, vegetative buffering, setbacks, height limits, and more. The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process of amending development standards. Amendments to these development standards may amount to a "down-zoning" under the new law if the new development standard limits development density on any property *or* creates a nonconformity on property in non-residential zoning districts.

Going forward, local governments may consider re-characterizing how rules apply so that rules are not creating nonconformities in non-residential districts: in other words, making new ordinance rules only apply to development occurring after the effective date of the ordinance. So, for example, new parking rules do not apply to existing development, but do apply to applications for new development. Such action would not be "creating any type of nonconformity on land not in a residential zoning district." Existing development conforms with the rules applicable at the time of that existing development. And new development must conform with the new rules.

While such an approach may avoid the terminology "nonconformity," it is accomplishing similar ends to typical nonconforming provisions, so it may still run afoul of the new law. Additionally, it may prove difficult for local governments to keep track of which development standards apply to new developments and which apply to old development.

Changes in Jurisdiction

Jurisdictional boundaries change commonly: the general assembly might de-annex property from a town, a town might extend (or relinquish) extraterritorial jurisdiction, or a new survey might correct a county boundary. Regardless of the reason for the change, whenever property changes jurisdiction the local government receiving the property must take action to apply zoning rules to the property. My colleague, Jim Joyce, has written on this topic in the blog, What Happens When Property Changes Jurisdiction? Essentially, the local government must go through a rezoning process to amend the zoning map and apply the zoning regulations to the new property.

The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process of applying zoning after a change in jurisdiction. Without consent from the owner, an action to apply zoning to property that is newly added to the jurisdiction cannot reduce density or reduce uses, and for nonresidential districts, the action cannot create nonconformities. In cases of voluntary annexation, this may be a nonissue (the owner is requesting the new jurisdiction and presumably will provide written consent to the down-zoning), but in many other cases of changed jurisdiction, the owner may oppose the jurisdictional change and/or oppose the new zoning.

New Ordinances and New Maps

Local governments commonly adopt updated or overhauled zoning ordinances and unified development ordinances. Along with that, they commonly adopt wholly new zoning maps to align the zoning map with the new ordinance and districts.

The limits on down-zoning will complicate the process. Given the broad definition of "down-zoning," ordinance updates and adoption of new maps will surely be impacted. Consent from every owner is impractical and unlikely. A local government potentially could allow for parallel zoning regulations (whereby the old rules are still available, but an owner could opt into the new rules), but such a system is unwieldy.

Even short of a comprehensive re-write or map update, any general changes to a zoning ordinance or map will be challenging. Imagine a new highway corridor district or gateway district overlay. Even if only one property was more restricted by the change, the law would require "written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment."

Incorporating Maps by Reference

G.S. 160D-105 authorizes local governments to "incorporate by reference flood insurance rate maps, watershed boundary maps, or other maps officially adopted or promulgated by State and federal agencies." As part of that, a local ordinance may be "automatically amended to remain consistent with changes in the officially promulgated State or federal maps." The limits on down-zoning likely will conflict with such automatic updates since maps with altered boundaries are likely to impose use and density limits as well as create nonconformities.

Compliance with Federal and State requirements

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Local governments implement a range of state and federal requirements through zoning and related development regulations. The limit on down-zoning will complicate the process of implementing such requirements.

e National Flood Insurance Program requires that local governments must adopt minimum standards for flood .mage prevention in order to participate in the program and for property owners to have access to federal flood insurance. The state Water Supply Watershed Program requires development regulations at the local level to protect drinking water supplies for North Carolina communities. When the standards are revised or the maps are updated, local governments must take action to update local ordinances accordingly. Such action could amount to a down-zoning, and the local government may be caught between the federal or state requirement and adhering to the limits on down-zoning.

What about related development ordinances? What about floodplain regulations?

The language of G.S. 160D-601(d) is focused on zoning ("No amendment to *zoning* regulations or a *zoning* map . . ."). The heading of the subsection ("Down-Zoning") suggests this is about zoning. And "down-zoning" is defined to be "a zoning ordinance that affects an areas of land . . . ." Other provisions of Article 6 of Chapter 160D also distinguish between zoning and other development regulations. G.S. 160D-604 requires planning board review for *zoning amendments* and allows planning board review for amendments to other *development regulations*. With all of that, it seems that the limitation on "down-zoning" applies only to zoning ordinances, not other development regulations.

There is some statutory language and some practical implications that suggest that the limit may apply more broadly. Section 160D-601 itself is titled "Procedure for adopting, amending, or repealing *development regulations*." Moreover, subsection (d)(2) refers to permitted land uses "that are specified in a zoning ordinance *or land development regulation*." So perhaps the limit on down-zoning applies further than the zoning ordinance.

.oodplain regulations are a particularly tricky topic here. Floodplain regulations are authorized separately from zoning (G.S. 143-215.51 through -215.61 and G.S. 160D-923). Floodplain regulations, however, are zoning-like—maps identify different regulatory districts and land uses and development densities are regulated in those districts. Floodplain regulations commonly are incorporated into zoning regulations or are very closely related to the zoning ordinance. A floodplain ordinance that is adopted as part of a zoning ordinance would be subject to the limitations on down-zoning. For a floodplain ordinance that is adopted as stand-alone development regulation, perhaps the down-zoning limitations of G.S. 160D-601(d) do not apply. Even then, the floodplain ordinance is establishing districts and regulating land uses, so it may be viewed as zoning anyway.

Presuming that the limits on down-zoning do apply to floodplain regulations, that could create significant problems for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). As noted above, NFIP regulations require that local governments adopt certain minimum regulations for flood damage prevention and those regulations must align with the federal floodplain mapping. If a local government failed to maintain an adequate ordinance or adopt current maps, residents may lose access to federal flood insurance. For more on floodplain rules, check out these FAQs.

Conclusion

G.S. 160D-601(d), as amended, sets a new, broader definition of "down-zoning" and greatly limits local government authority to amend zoning ordinances and maps without property owner consent. Many questions remain about the precise meaning of the law, the breadth of the implications, and whether the General Assembly may revisit the legislation.

the meantime, here is a simple list of questions for evaluating "down-zonings."

Is it a "down-zoning"?

1163

- Is the change an amendment to the zoning text or map?
  - If yes, continue to next question. If no, evaluate if the amendment is effectively a zoning amendment (like in the case of floodplain ordinances).
- Does the text or map amendment reduce development density?
  - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, continue to next question.
- Does the text or map amendment limit a use that was previously permitted and/or reduce the number of uses allowed? (Reminder: There is ambiguity as to whether this is substantive, numeric, or both.)
  - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, continue to next question.
- Does the text or map amendment affect property in a nonresidential zoning district?
  - If yes, continue to next question. If no, it likely is not a "down-zoning."
- For text or map amendments affecting nonresidential zoning districts, does the text or map amendment create a nonconforming situation?
  - If yes, it's a "down-zoning" (jump down to next section). If no, it likely is not a "down-zoning."

If it is a "down-zoning":

- Can the local government get written consent from all affected property owners?
  - If yes, then the amendment may proceed with proper written consent. If no, then the amendment cannot be initiated, enacted, or enforced.

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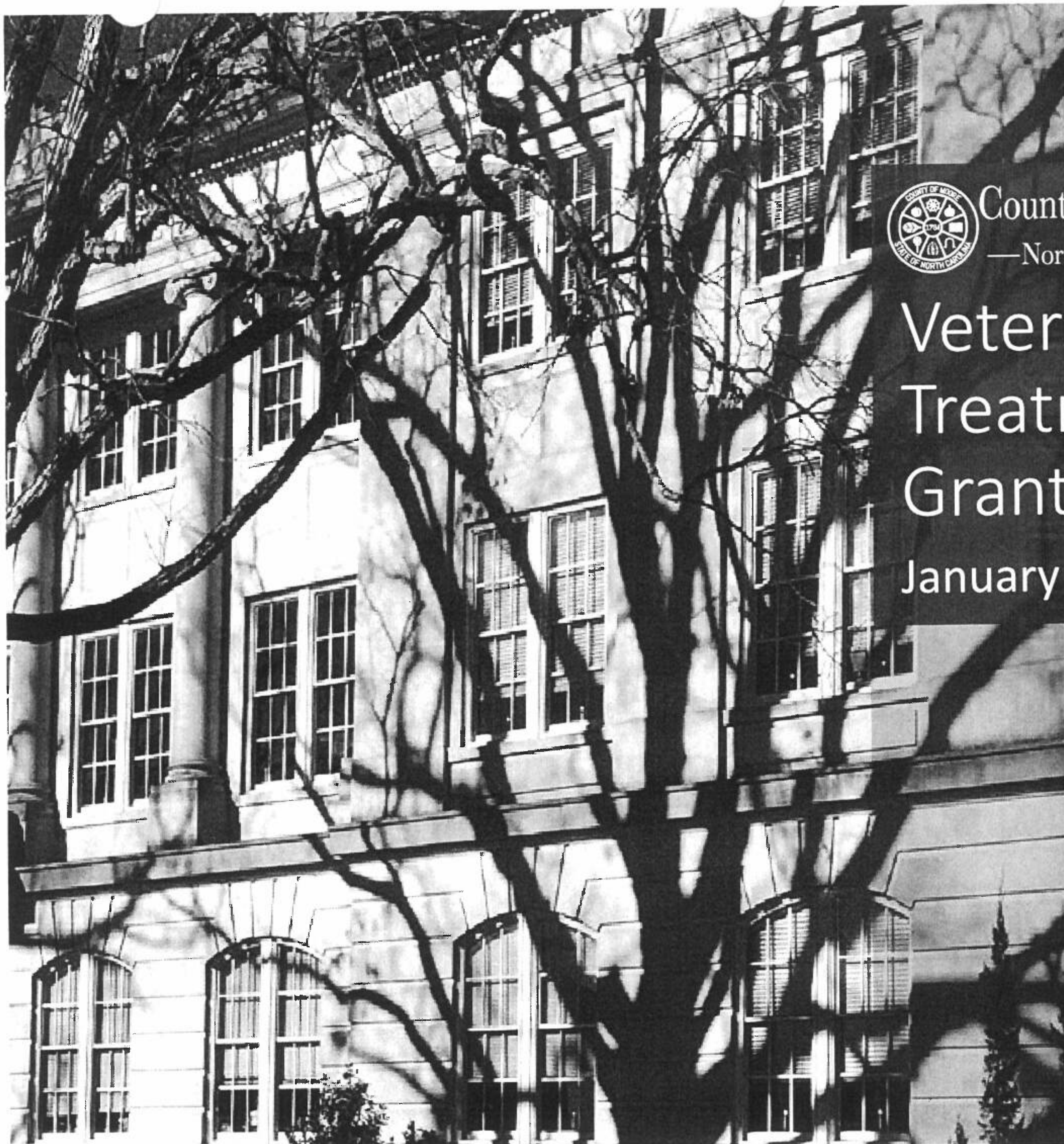
APPENDIX H



County *of* Moore
—North Carolina—

Veterans Treatment Court Grant Program

January 15, 2025

Background Information

- Mr. Todd Maness, Clerk of Court and Mr. Cherokee Moats with the Independence Fund presented to the Board on June 6th, 2024 a request for authorization to apply for a grant from the Bureau of Justice to implement a veterans treatment court in Moore County. The application was submitted by June 27th, 2024, and it was submitted by the County.

- On September 27th 2024, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) awarded $900,000 to the County for the budget period of 10/1/24 to 9/30/28.

Project Description

Moore County, North Carolina proposes to establish a Veterans Treatment Court, focusing on early identification and support services. The purpose of this project is to develop and implement a program for veterans in the criminal justice system, facilitating their referral to pre- and post-adjudication court programs, and enhancing recovery support services. The project aims to increase access to treatment and recovery services for substance use disorder (SUD), posttraumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or military sexual trauma.

Current Project Budget Summary

Budget Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Personnel	$ 154,000	$ 154,000	$ 154,000	$ 154,000	$ 616,000
Fringe benefits	$ 49,280	$ 49,280	$ 49,280	$ 49,280	$ 197,120
Travel	$ 9,495	$ 12,180	$ 12,900	$ -	$ 34,575
Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Supplies	$ 10,695	$ 6,500	$ 6,500	$ 6,500	$ 30,195
Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
SubAwards	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Procurement Contracts	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other Costs	$ 6,870	$ 6,870	$ 6,870	$ 1,500	$ 22,110
Total Direct Costs	*$ 230,340*	*$ 228,830*	*$ 229,550*	*$ 211,280*	*$ 900,000*
Indirect Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Project Costs	**$ 230,340**	**$ 228,830**	**$ 229,550**	**$ 211,280**	**$ 900,000**

Grant Requirements

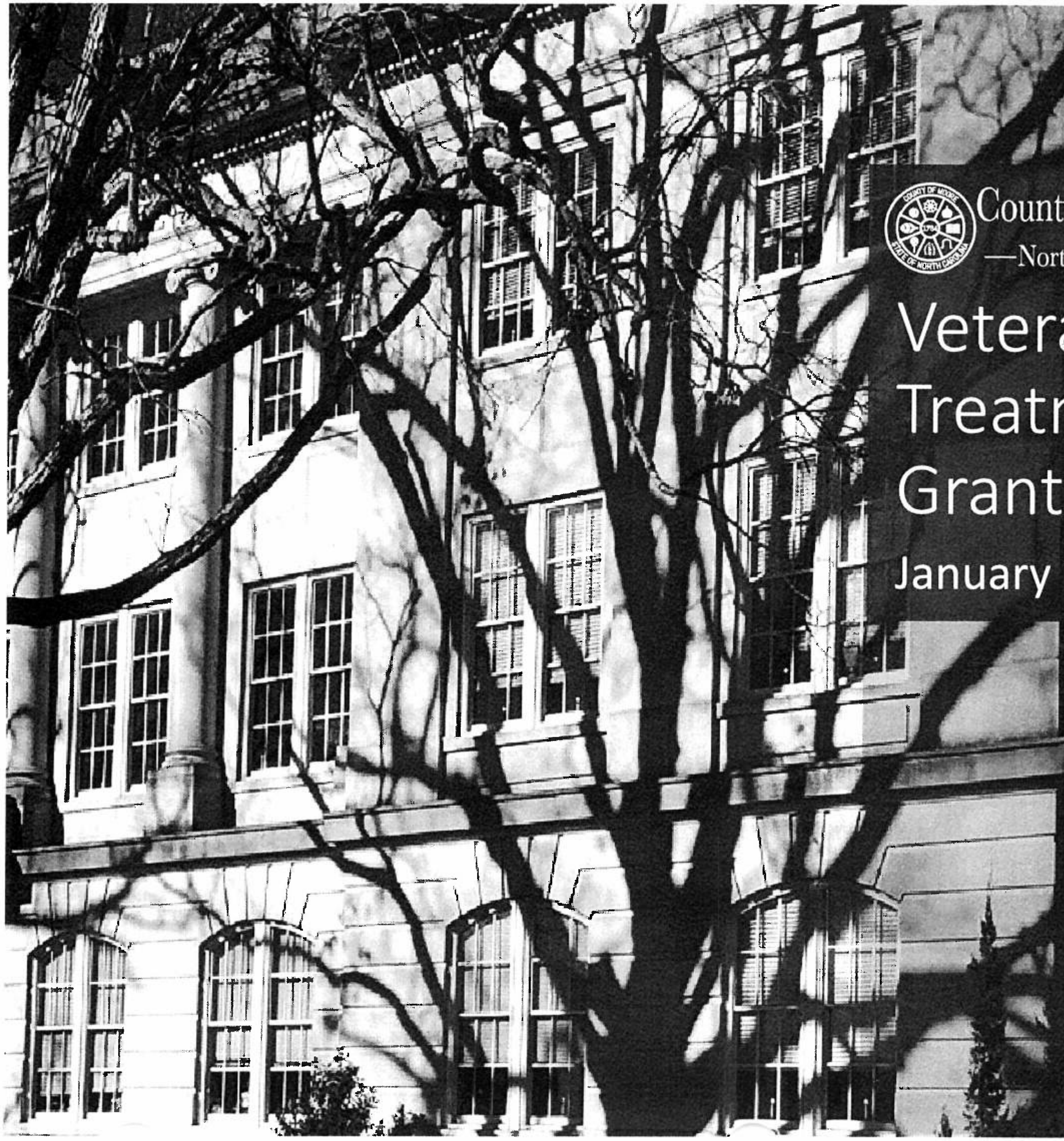
- Required Grants Financial Management Training (GFMT) for the Grant Award Administrator (GAA) and Financial Manager (FM)
- Financial Reporting – quarterly (FFRs)
- Semiannual performance reporting
- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) if applicable – if we are issuing subawards in the amount of $30,000 or more.
- Part 200 Uniform Requirements: Cost Principles, Audit Requirements, Procurement Standards

Project Update

- Clerk of Court: Todd Maness and Kristin Gosztonyi (Head Bookkeeper)
- Sean Callan, NCAOC Senior Research and Policy Associate

Recommendation?

- Private contractor?
- County staff?



County of Moore
—North Carolina—

Veterans Treatment Court Grant Program

January 15, 2025

Project Update

- VTC Board Created
- Authored the grant and awarded $900,000
- Eligibility Criteria Defined
- Key Roles Secured
- Quarterly Performance Report Approved
- Step-by-Step Implementation Plan Created

Critical Partnerships

- Key MOUs signed
  - VTC Board Members
  - Local Hospital
  - Local VA representatives
  - Moore County Probation

- Stakeholder Engagement

Program Design Highlights

- Equitable, Early, & Accurate Identification of Veterans
- 5-Phase Program Structure
- Graduation Ceremonies
- Focus on rehabilitation and reintegration for veteran participants

Launch Date in Sight

- July 1, 2025
- Initial enrollment goal: 4 - 7 participants

Next Steps

- Hiring a VTC Director to drive program implementation
- Identifying and purchasing a case management system
- Coordinating training for all stakeholders
- Finalizing operational policies and participant referral processes

Closing Remarks

Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to make a difference.

APPENDIX I

Moore County Economic Development Partnership

Economic Task Force Update to
Moore Co. Board of Commissioners
January 15, 2025

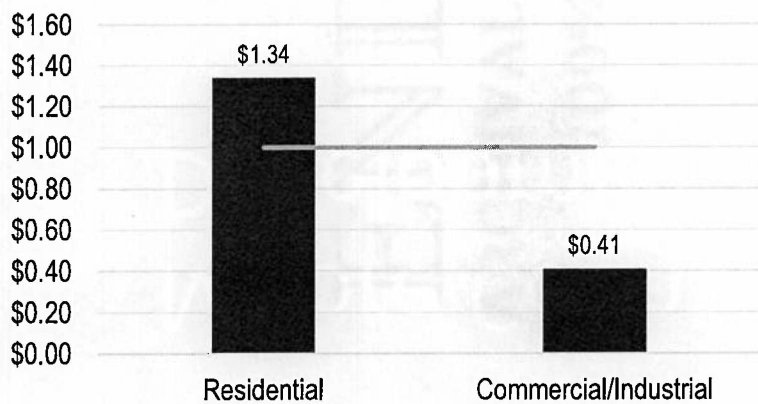
MOORE COUNTY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP

Purpose - To increase economic prosperity & improve the quality of life for Moore Co. citizens

MOORE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

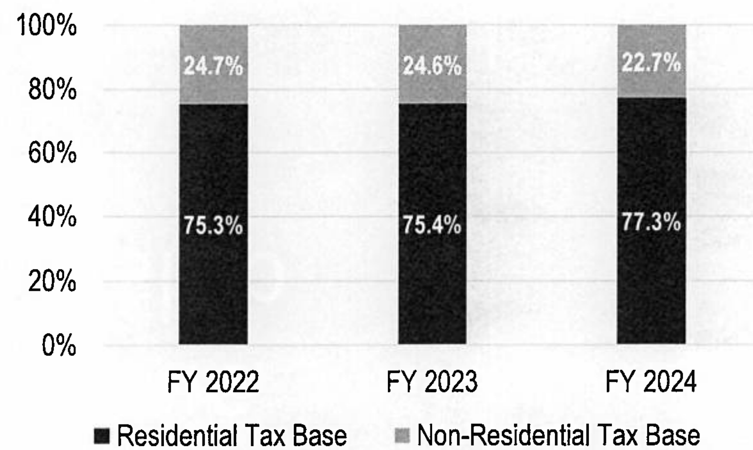
Cost to Service Development

For every $1.00 in revenue, it costs Moore Co. $1.34 to serve residential and $0.41 to serve commercial/industrial development (2019 Moore Co. Cost of Services Study)

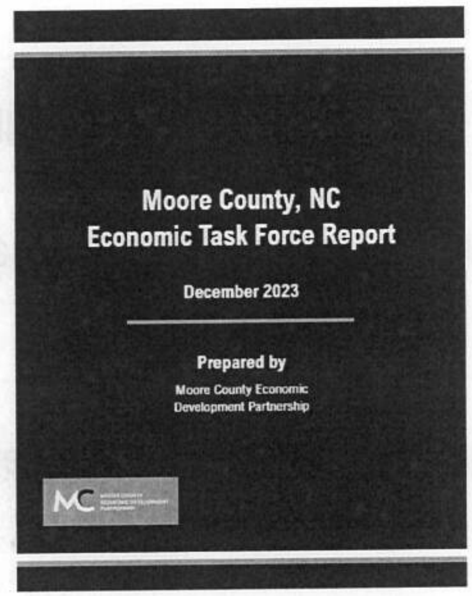


Tax Base

A common standard for a healthy tax base is 60% residential / 40% commercial



Economic Task Force Report Opportunities/Strategies



Land Use Planning & Infrastructure Investments

Moore Co. Land Use Plan

Actively participated on the Moore County Land Use Steering Committee

Town Planning

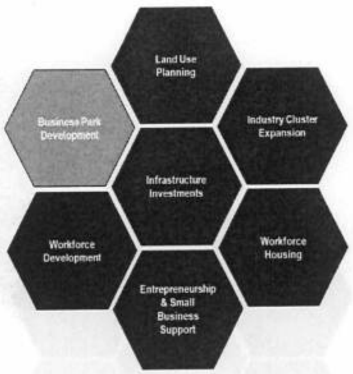
Presented information for the Town of Cameron's land use plan update

Provided input on Carthage UDO rewrite

Provided input on Vass industrial zoning ordinance update

Responsibility for these strategies fall primarily to Moore Co. local governments

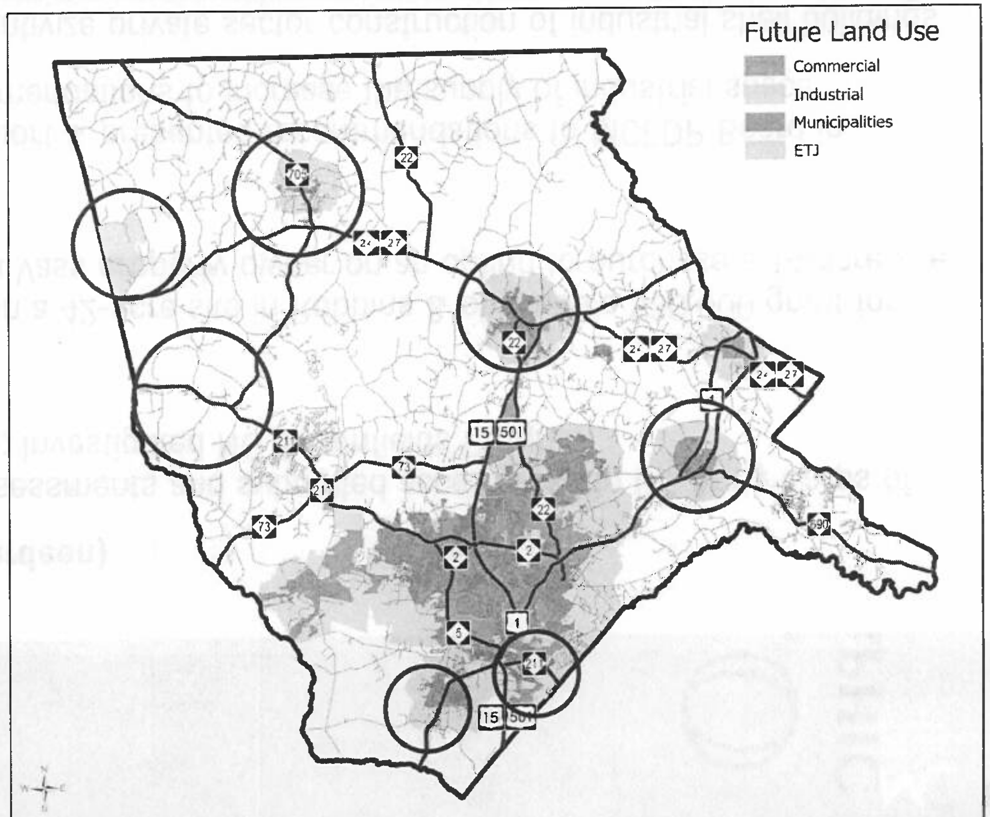
Business Park Development



Develop existing Iron Horse Industrial Park & Southern Pines Corporate Park

Create new business parks

- Carthage
- Robbins
- Vass



Source: Moore County Geographical Information Systems (GIS), 2023

Business Park Development

Iron Horse Industrial Park (Aberdeen)

Completed environmental assessments and submitted access road to US Army Corps of Engineers for wetland review; Investigated NC Brownfields Program

Other Sites

Acquired a one-year option on a 42-acre site in Robbins & obtained a $30,000 grant for due diligence; Working with a Vass property owner on an option to purchase a 14-acre site

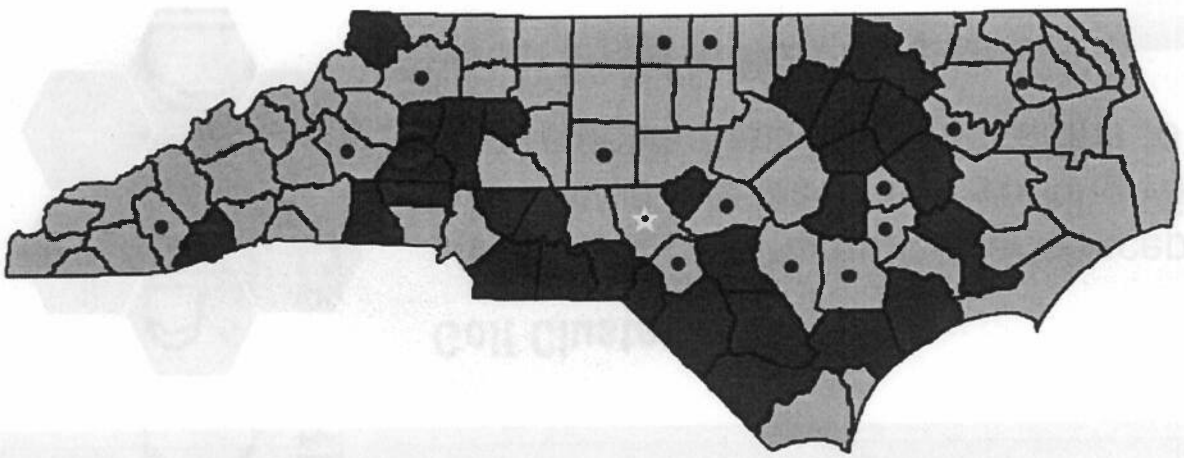
Shell Buildings

Prepared a Shell Building Report & presented recommendations to MCEDP Board in August with three key recommendations to increase the supply of industrial space

1. Adopt policies to incentivize private sector construction of industrial shell buildings
2. Secure public control of and develop business park sites
3. Implement a public shell building program for 25,000 +/- SF expandable buildings

Business Park Development

Shell Building Survey



Yes: Counties have a shell building program(s) in place (29)

No: Counties do not have a shell building program in place (56)

Considering: Counties that do not have a shell building program but are researching and/or developing a shell building program (15)

Industry Cluster Expansion

Golf Cluster

Attended golf manufacturer's reception during the 2024 U.S. Open; Received two leads and working with one company on their interest to relocate their R&D operations to Moore County

Ran an ad in PGA Magazine

Entrepreneurship & Small Business Support

MC
MOORE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

Entrepreneurial Summit

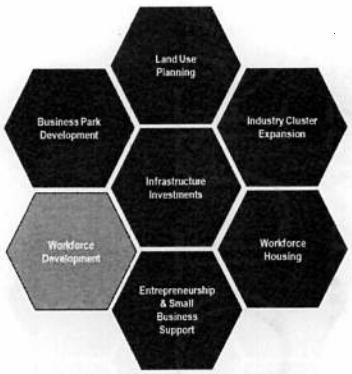
Held 2024 Entrepreneurial Summit in Nov. with +/- 150 attendees

Small Business Support

Assisted more than a dozen entrepreneurs & small business owners looking to start or expand a business in Moore Co.

certified entrepreneurial community

Workforce Development



Meetings

Held Manufacturers Roundtable in April & National Manufacturing Day Breakfast in October

Resource Sharing/Collaboration

Provided info to employers on workforce development grants, apprenticeships, & internship programs through MCS, SCC, and NCSU

Provided input to MCS/SCC on Innovative High School

Participated in Chamber Workforce Development Group

Workforce Grants

Helped Reliance packaging obtain $$82,800 worth of customized training incentives

Workforce Housing

Housing Needs Assessment

Supported Carolina Core Housing Needs Assessment with $5,000 contribution; Will present Moore County Housing Needs Assessment at March 4th Moore 100 Meeting

Programs

Investigated UNC SOG Our State, Our Home Program and National League of Cities/American Planning Association Housing Supply Accelerator Program

Moore Co. Land Use Plan Strategies

Offered multiple affordable housing strategy suggestions for Moore County Land Use Plan update

Business Recruitment/Expansion

Business Leads

Nearly triple pre-COVID rates

Business Visits

Conducted 28 visits last year

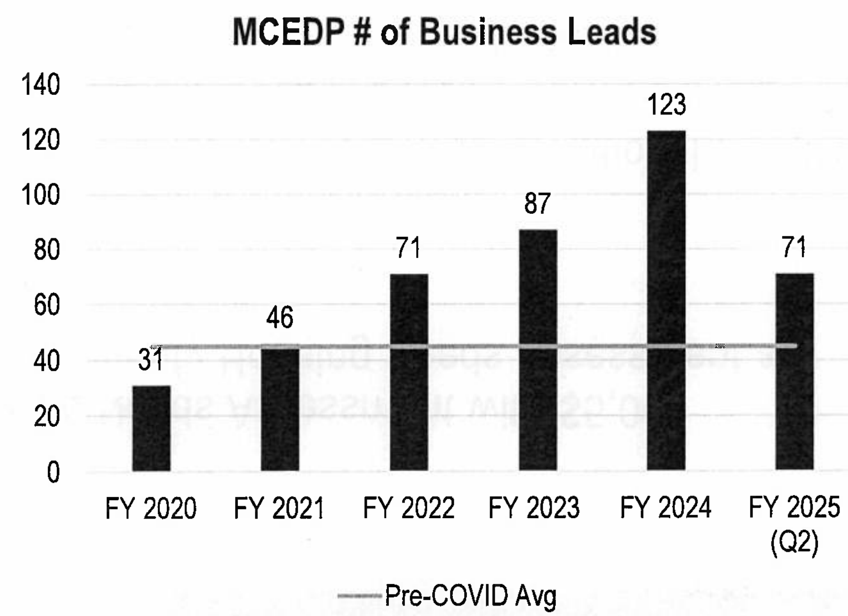
Project Wins

Helped seven (7) companies locate or expand in Moore County

+/- $135 million investment; +/- 180 jobs

Key wins included:

- Autoport
- Reliance Packaging expansion
- Amazon



Natalie D. Hawkins, PMP
President

Moore County Economic Development Partnership

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MOORE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

CVB Tourism Product Development Fund Guide

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

Objective

The objective of the Tourism Product Development Fund (TPDF) is to support the development of tourism-related capital projects in Moore County which will provide additional opportunities to promote tourism, increase visitation and enhance economic development.

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

How Does the CVB Do This?

- The One-Time Project Fund (OTPF) provided a very successful template awarding six (6) grants for municipalities and non-profits totaling $821,000
  - Town of Cameron ($54,000)
  - Weymouth Center for the Arts & Humanities ($57,00)
  - SCC/Bogeys Field Lights ($75,000)
  - Town of So. Pines – Whitehall Tract ($125,000)
  - Friends of the Skateparks ($200,000)
  - Aberdeen Ransdell Sportsplex ($250,000)

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

How Does the CVB Do This?
Next Steps After Increase

PINEHURST
SOUTHERN PINES
ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

- Form 7-9 person Tourism Product Development Committee (TPDC)
    - Combination of current CVB board members and community leaders with an appreciation for tourism-related opportunities
- Annually or biannually announce the TPDC grant program with all qualifying criteria provided for municipalities and non-profit organizations
- Committee to review and evaluate submitted capital project proposals based on announced criteria taking into consideration that cycle's available funding
- Committee will recommend projects to be awarded to the full CVB Board of Directors for final determinations
- Full CVB Board of Directors will determine final awards and grants announced
- CVB to coordinate with county finance staff for administration of grants. CVB to enforce all grant criteria (like One-Time Project Fund)

Tourism Product Development Fund

Recommended Criteria

Tourism Product Development Fund (TPDF) Recommended Criteria

- Must be a tourism-related expenditure
- Invest in large capital projects
- Project funding to be a minimum of a 50/50 match
- Studies, research or maintenance projects not considered
- Goals:
  - Increase visitors to Moore County
  - Enhance experience for visitors and enhance residents quality of life
  - Collaborate with municipalities and non-profits

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA Convention & Visitors Bureau

Tourism Product Development Fund (TPDF) Funding for Grant Cycle

- Per our legislation (House Bill 504): "The Authority (MCTDA) shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to promote travel and tourism in Moore County and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures."
- Example of 2/3 and 1/3 split:

2025-26FY	Est. Budget	Marketing	Product Dev.
6%	$7,560,000	$5.0 million	$2.5 million

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA Convention & Visitors Bureau

Tourism Product Development Fund (TPDF) Potential Project Vision

- Amphitheater – SCC
- N.C. Literary Hall of Fame – Weymouth Center
- New/Renovated Tufts Archives
- ACWR Rails to Trails Route
- Zip Lines Experience in Bear Creek
- Minor League Ballpark
- Enhanced ADA-certified trails
- Centralized Agricultural Center
- Improved U.S. Open Experiences to impact local businesses

PINEHURST SOUTHERN PINES ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

Thank you

Phil Werz, President & CEO

910.992.4505

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www.homeofgolf.com

PINEHURST
SOUTHERN PINES
ABERDEEN AREA
Convention & Visitors Bureau

APPENDIX K

County of Moore
—North Carolina—

Room Occupancy Collections

January 15, 2025

Room Occupancy Tax Collections – Last Four Years

	2020 – 2021	2021 – 2022	2022 – 2023	2023 – 2024	2024 – 2025 As of 11/30/24
Gross Totals	**$2,193,737.11**	**$3,052,635.76**	**$3,233,475.05**	**$3,933,201.22**	**$1,709,295.85**
Less Fees	**$31,937.37**	**$40,526.36**	**$42,334.75**	**$49,332.01**	**$27,092.93**
Net Totals	**$2,161,799.74**	**$3,012,109.40**	**$3,191,140.30**	**$3,883,869.21**	**$1,682,202.92**

December Totals				
	MSW	Glass	Metal	Hauls Per Site
Aberdeen	347.79	17.27	24.95	96
Cameron	251.55	0.00	16.87	52
Carthage	315.42	14.19	29.76	69
Eagle Springs	80.47	0.00	5.48	19
Midway	88.79	4.72	3.14	21
Robbins	160.39	0.00	9.48	41
West End	223.33	14.45	10.43	41
Combined Total	1467.74	50.63	100.11	339

Materials Hauled	Total Loads	Percentages
MSW	276	76.45%
White Goods	55	15.24%
Glass	8	2.22%
Mixed Recyclables	22	6.09%
Combined Total	361	100.00%

Fee Schedule

Solid Waste Division - Page 1 of 2

Fee Schedule - Item	FY 2024/2025 Fee Amount
Construction & Demolition Materials; Land Clearing; Inert Debris (Includes $2.00 NC Excise Tax)	**$67.35/ton - Minimum Charge $5.00**
Leaf and Limb / Yard Waste Materials	**$40.00/ton - Minimum Charge $5.00**
Household Trash (MSW)	**$61.90/ton**
Recycling Tipping Fee	**~~$120/ton~~ $105/ton Effective 1/1/2025**
Weigh Ticket (Truck wt. Only) certified	**$10.00 /per certified weight**
In the unlikely event of scale malfunctions or loss of electrical power rendering the scale inoperable, the following rates will apply:	
MSW	$11.70 per cubic yard
Recycling	$17.55 per cubic yard
Construction Materials (Drywall, wood, etc.)	$13.70/per cubic yard
Demolition Materials ("clean" concrete, asphalt)	$26.30 per cubic yard
Mixed Yard Waste Materials	$4.80 per cubic yard
Mobile Home Disposal:	
Single Wide	$500.00 / each
Double Wide	$700.00 / each
Container Storage Fee: (Landfill Property)	
Equipment Rental Fee for Storage Containers	$500.00/annually
0 - 30 Size Roll-off Containers	$300.00/ month storage fee
Tires	
County Residents (Individuals) can drop off as many as 5 tires a day. Landfill accepts tires from County Businesses ONLY with a scrap tire certification (as required by G.S. 130A-309.58(f)).	Free
Fees	
Un-Tarped Loads	**$50.00 per Occurrence**
Fees are hereby waived for all General Fund departments for Solid Waste/Landfill Fees debris	

Fee Schedule

Solid Waste Division - Page 2 of 2

Fee Schedule - Item	FY 2024/2025 Fee Amount
Equipment Rental: (Required by FEMA)	
953-B Caterpillar Loader	$105.00 per hour
615 Scraper Pan	$185.00 per hour
Motor Grader	$90.00 per hour
Backhoe	$45.00 per hour
Roll-off Truck (w/box)	$60.00 per hour
Notes:	
* **Moore County equipment shall only be rented in extreme emergencies and only with the approval of the County Manager**	
* A one-hour minimum shall apply to each use	
* Rates do not include an operator. Operator time, if applicable will be billed at $22.00 per hour with the same one (1) hour minimum requirement	
* All equipment must remain on site at the Moore County Landfill	
* The Moore County Solid Waste Director has the right to refuse rental or use of the equipment depending upon County's current demand for same, qualifications of operator and/or job conditions	
* Person renting equipment shall be liable for all damages and repairs to equipment	