**Town of Swansboro**
**Board of Commissioners**
**May 14, 2024, Regular Meeting Minutes**

In attendance: Mayor John Davis, Mayor Pro Tem William Justice, Commissioner Jeffrey Conaway, Commissioner Pat Turner, Commissioner Joseph Brown, and Commissioner Douglas Eckendorf.

**********

**Call to Order/Opening Prayer/Pledge**
The meeting was called to order at 6:00 pm. Mayor Davis led the Pledge of Allegiance.

**Public Comment**
Citizens were offered an opportunity to address the Board regarding items listed on the agenda. No comments were given.

**Adoption of Agenda and Consent Items**
On a motion by Commissioner Turner, seconded by Commissioner Brown, the agenda and the below consent items were approved unanimously.

- January 23, 2024, Regular Meeting Minutes
- January 23, 2024, Closed Session Minutes
- February 12, 2024, Special Meeting Minutes

**Appointments/Recognitions/Presentations**
*National Public Works Week*
Mayor Davis acknowledged the Swansboro Public Work Department and read a proclamation for National Public Works week which was May 19th – 25th. Public Works Director Bates introduced his team that was in attendance and spoke on all the duties they accomplish.

*Employee Introductions and Administration of Oath*
Police Chief Taylor introduced Officer Michael Stutes. Mayor Davis administered the oath of office.

Town Manager Barlow introduced the new Building Inspector Paul Ingram, and shared the Mr. Ingram joined us from Jones County. Mayor Davis administered the oath of office.

*National Police Week*
Mayor Davis acknowledged the Swansboro Police Department and read a proclamation for National Police week which was May 12th – 19th and Peace Officers Memorial Day which was May 15th. Police Chief Taylor introduced his team that was in attendance.

*Recognition of Lieutenant Phil Molloy*
Police Chief Taylor shared that Lieutenant Phil Malloy retired after 20 years. Having worked for the town either in a full-time capacity or as a reserve, he provided many attributes to the department. Lieutenant Malloy was presented with a plaque in appreciation of his service to the Town of Swansboro Police Department.

Lieutenant Malloy shared that he had worked for 4 or 5 Chiefs during his tenure and was hired by the late Chief Pugliese, and he was honored to be part of the department all these years.

The board took a recess from 6:32 pm to 6:36 pm.

*Onslow County Soil & Water Conservation District Presentation*
Rob Johnson District Supervisor Soil & Water Conservation reviewed details from his presentation on soil & water conservation, attached herein with the power point presentation of the meeting. A few key takeaways included:

- Biggest problem areas are roof run off and parking lot run off
- Home rain gardens and rain barrels are helpful for residents
- Reverse osmosis works best but was an expensive choice
- Grant funding is available for projects
- Average rainfall in Onslow County is 5 inches per year

In response to inquiries from the board Mr. Johnson clarified the following.

- The CCAP grant of approximately $30,000 was a good grant to consider
- Rainwater can be filtered back into the home for use but there was special required equipment

**Business Non-Consent**
*EMS Service Plan Update*
Fire Chief Randall reviewed his PowerPoint presentation attached herein with the power point presentation of the meeting. The presentation included details related to response zones and their records of responses along with average response times.

Chief Randall reviewed that Zones 5 which covered Swansboro and portions of Hubert showed large counts in several sections along Highway 24, Swansboro Loop Road for the Senior assisted living facility, and Sandridge Road. Zone 9 which the county covered and if needed Swansboro would provide mutual aid had large counts in the Highway 24/Piney green area. For Zone 5 the average response time since January 1, 2024, was 11 minutes and for zone 9 for the same period of time the average response time was 9 minutes.

Chief Randall shared that in order to move forward with providing EMS services there would be a process to follow, which in the end would require approval from the Onslow County Board of Commissioners. Additionally, to fulfill the program there would be a need for additional equipment and personnel.

Attorney Rasberry confirmed that municipalities can provide EMS services however to operate the state and county have the regulatory authority.

In response to an inquiry from the board Chief Randall shared that there were not any municipalities that provided EMS services presently.

By consensus the board provided Chief Randal with approval to proceed with developing a plan for Swansboro to provide EMS services, and present the plan at a future meeting.

*Amend Cost-Recovery Mitigation Rate Exemption*

Fire Chief Randall reviewed that at its May 7, 2024, special meeting the Board of Commissioners directed staff to amend Resolution 2024-R6 that was adopted on April 23, 2024, which established a cost-recovery program and provided parameters for billing. The amendment would change the program from not billing county residents to billing county residents that did not reside in the Swansboro City Limits.

On a motion by Commissioner Eckendorf, seconded by Commissioner Turner, Resolution 2024-R7, amending the previously adopted Resolution 2024-R6 was approved unanimously.

The board took a recess from 7:58 pm to 8:05 pm.

*FY 24/25 Draft Budget Discussion/Direction (Revised 5/14/2024)*

Interim Manager Barlow reviewed that after discussions at the May 7, 2024, special meeting, the following was incorporated into the draft FY 24/25 Budget as a "net zero" option. To reduce the budget by a 1 or 2 cent tax reduction would result in removal of COLA raises, Merit raises, and bonuses to first responders and possibly reduction of employee benefits.

**Funded highlights after discussions at the May 7, 2024, BOC meeting included:**

2% COLA
New Personnel $72,630 (Police Lieutenant & Police Officer (Grant Submitted)
NC Orbit Retirement: Increase .75 basis points
NCLM Property & Casualty 17.5% increase
NCLM Workers Comp 10% increase

NCLM Group Health Insurance increased 4%
Capital Outlay $570,000-Funded using Loan Proceeds

**Added:**
2% Merit
Fire-Part-time-$36,000
Bonus for Public Safety Personnel
Required: Travel/Conference/Training

**Major budget requests that were unfunded (to date):**
Recreation Coordinator-FT: $57,534
Recreation Assistant-PT: $10,851
Dock Attendants-PT (2): April 1st – November 23rd) $20,884
Firefighter II-FT: (3) January 2025-June 2025: $105,852
Capital Reserve: $225,000 (Fire), $16,000 (Police), $102,500 Parks & Recreation

The below items for a total of $724,611 would be appropriated from fund balance for items requested by the Board of Commissioners at prior meetings.

1. Sidewalks-$500,000
2. Christmas Lights-$20,000
3. Town Hall Digital Sign-$18,000
4. Pickleball Court-$150,000 (added)
5. New workstations-(24 workstations) compatible with Windows 11-$36,611

By consensus after discussion, it was decided to remove the 2% COLA and increase merit to 4%, increase first responders' bonus to $1,000 for those not on probation and prorate those on probation. Additionally, $20,000 was to be allocated for lights in this fiscal year instead of next year. Interim Manager Barlow shared that a final proposed budget would be provided around the 30th of May, and the public hearing and adoption of the Budget Ordinance would be scheduled for the June 11, 2024, regular meeting.

*Future Agenda Topics*
***Presenter: Alissa Fender – Town Clerk***
Future agenda items were shared for visibility and comments. In addition, an opportunity was provided for the board to introduce items of interest and subsequent direction for placement on future agendas. The following items were addressed:

- Several items listed on the Future Agenda items agenda memo were removed
- Moratorium Discussion/Education was scheduled for the May 28th meeting

**Public Comment**
Linda Thornley Chairperson for the Swansboro Military Affairs Committee shared with the Board about the June 1st Military Appreciation Day at Hammock Beach State Park was in need volunteers to contribute to the success of the event, and any board members that wished to help could do so by volunteering for the dunking booth.

**Manager's Comments**
Interim Manager Barlow reviewed several pictures attached herein with the power point presentation of the meeting. The pictures provided details related to the road conditions in Charleston Park Subdivision and reviewed that all safety issues had been addressed and signs had been ordered. The cost of all items addressed to date was around $18,500.

**Board Comments**
Board members expressed their appreciation to Interim Manager Barlow and Finance Director Johnson for all their hard work with budget preparations.

Mayor Davis shared that planning of a Memorial Day event at the Methodist Church had begun and shared that there may be an opportunity for the Town to work with them on the event.

**Closed Session**
On a motion by Commissioner Eckendorf, seconded by Commissioner Turner the board entered into closed session at 9:13 pm pursuant to NCGS 143-318.11 (a) (5) to establish, or to instruct the public body's staff or negotiating agents concerning the position to be taken by or on behalf of the public body in negotiating the amount of compensation and other material terms of an employment contract or proposed employment contract.

Pursuant to a motion duly made and seconded in closed session the board returned to open session.

**Adjournment**
On a motion by Commissioner Conaway, seconded by Commissioner Turner, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 pm.

# Regular Meeting
May 14, 2024

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1. Please turn cell phones to “off” or “vibrate”.

2. The Board offers the public three opportunities to speak during the meeting:

   A comment period is offered at the beginning and end of the meeting. Please note that a separate opportunity is provided for those items requiring a public hearing.

   Public Hearing(s) – There are no public hearings scheduled for this meeting.

2

# PUBLIC COMMENT

Citizen opportunity to address the Board for items listed on the agenda.

3

# AGENDA AND CONSENT ITEMS

***Action Needed****: Motion to Adopt the Agenda as prepared (or amended) and approval of the Consent Items*

4

# National Public Works Week

**Presenter: Mayor John Davis**

5

# National Police Week

**Presenter: Mayor John Davis**

6

# Recognition of Lieutenant Phil Molloy

**Presenter: Dwayne Taylor – Police Chief**

7

# Employee Introduction and Administration of Oath

**Presenters: Dwayne Taylor – Police Chief & Mayor John Davis**

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# Onslow County Soil & Water Conservation District Presentation

**Presenter: Rob Johnson– Soil & Water Conservation District Supervisor**

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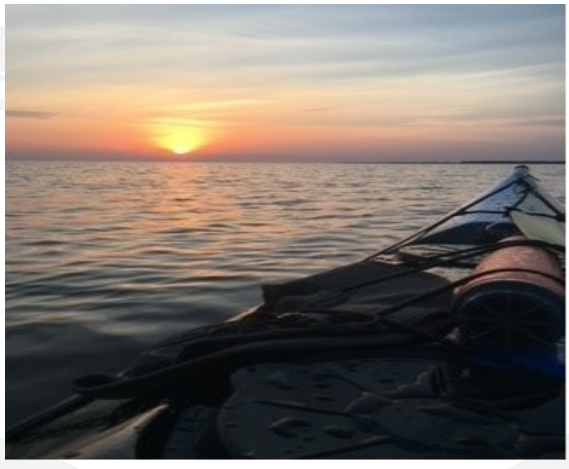

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Mr. TOAD
Robert Johnson
Candidate
Soil &Water Supervisor
Onslow County NC.
609-234-5287
ElectMr.TOAD@gmail.com
Advocate For
Developing Your Water
Independence
Which will support
Individual Rights
Smaller Government
Reduced Tax Burden
Cleaner Water
&
Heathier Environment

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## Soil & Water Conservation District

The Onslow County Multi-Purpose Building is also where Onslow USDA Service Center is located. (FSA, NRCS, and Soil and Water Conservation).

### Mission Statement

The Onslow Soil and Water Conservation District is committed to serve the citizens of Onslow County by preserving, protecting, and enhancing our natural resources.

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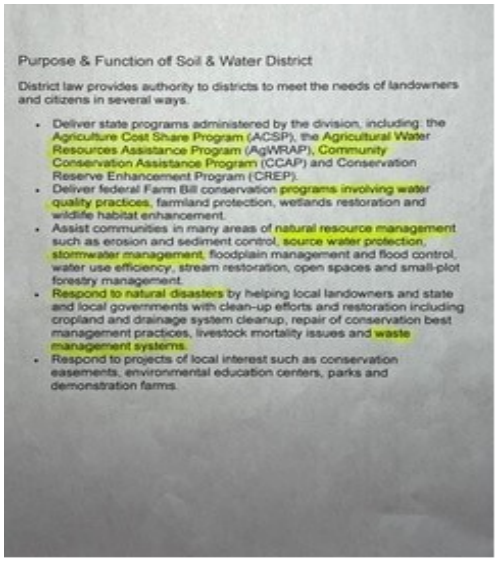
## Purpose & Function of Soil Water District

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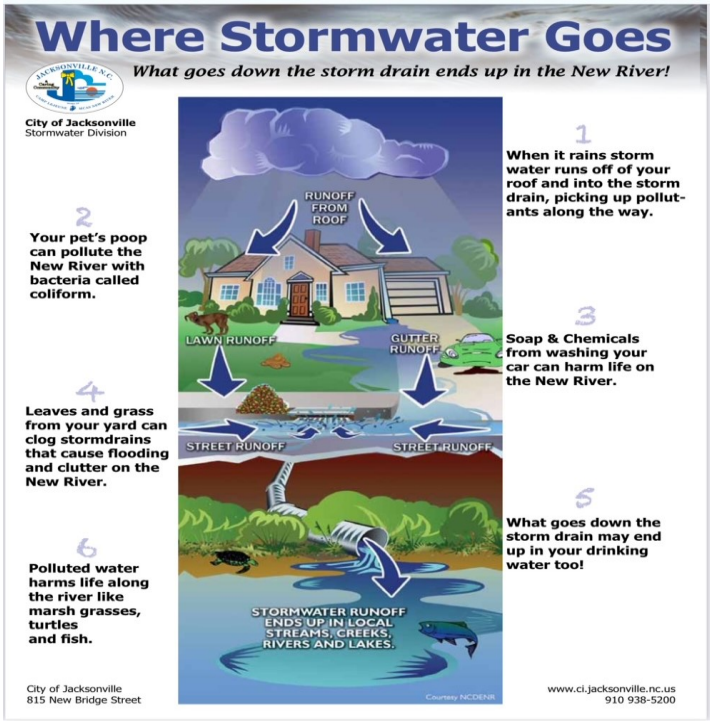


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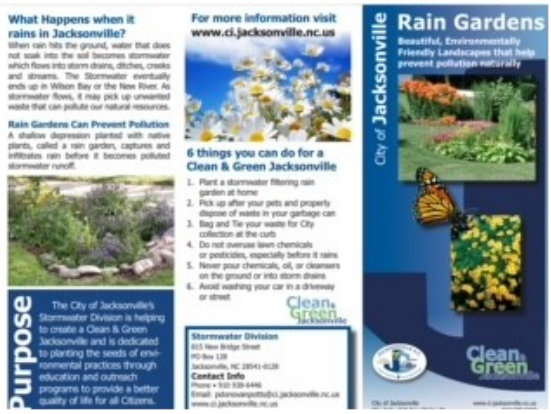
Rain Gardens
Why do we need rain gardens?
The FAQs
How a Rain Garden Works
Rain gardens benefit everyone!
Rain gardens reduce polluted stormwater runoff
Reduce flooding & recharge the groundwater
Enhance the beauty of your yard & community
Provide places for wildlife to live
Planting a Rain Garden
Locate
Design
Build & Plant
Maintain


What Happens when it rains in Jacksonville?
For more information visit www.ci.jacksonville.nc.us
Rain Gardens Can Prevent Pollution
6 things you can do for a Clean & Green Jacksonville
Purpose
The City of Jacksonville's Stormwater Division is helping to create a Clean & Green Jacksonville and is dedicated to planting the seeds of environmental practices through education and outreach programs to provide a better quality of life for all Citizens.
Stormwater Division
Contact Info
City of Jacksonville
Rain Gardens
Beautiful, Environmentally Friendly Landscapes that help prevent pollution naturally
Clean & Green

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Home Rain Garden
Rainfall
Rain Barrel allows use of water when you need it
Locate a min. of 10' Min. from house
Edges 3:1 Slope
8" Deep Basin
Edges 3:1 Slope
Inflow
Min. 2% Slope
© Franklin Soil and Water Conservatio District 2016
Rainwater from downspout
Lawn
Excess water infiltrates and flows to groundwater or stream
Ground Water

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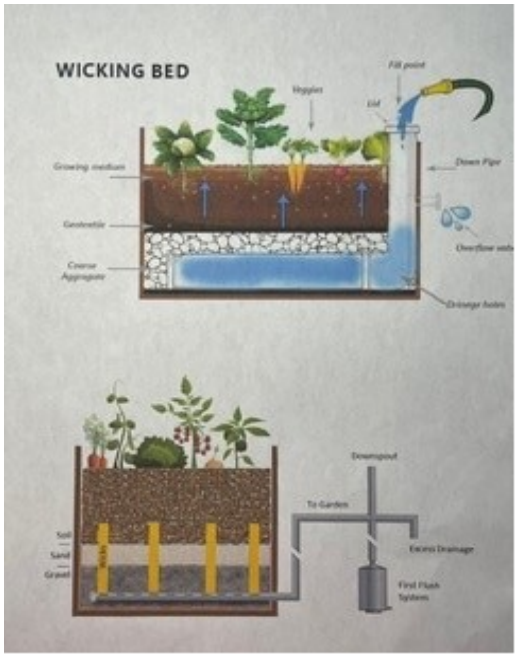
WICKING BED
Fill point
Veggies
Lid
Down Pipe
Growing medium
Geotextile
Coarse Aggregate
Drainage holes
Downpipe
To Garden
Soil
Sand
Gravel
Excess Drainage
First Flush System

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Cooperative Extension Fact Sheet FS1218

Download PDF

# Rain Barrels Part IV: Testing and Applying Harvested Water to Irrigate a Vegetable Garden

*Michele Bakacs, Environmental and Resource Management Agent, Middlesex and Union Counties*
*Michael Haberland, Environmental and Resource Management Agent, Burlington and Camden Counties*
*Steve Yergeau, County Agent II, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ocean and Atlantic Counties*

Summer months are the time of year when having a rain barrel can really be useful. Heavy thunderstorms fill up rain barrels quickly, storing water for hot, dry days when there is no rain in sight. Rain barrel water is usually soft, meaning free of dissolved minerals and slightly acidic which is excellent for nutrient uptake by plants.

One of the most common questions asked about rain barrels is whether water harvested from a rooftop is safe to use on a vegetable/herb garden. Limited studies have been conducted focusing on the safety of roof runoff for vegetable garden irrigation. Gardeners often collect water in a rain barrel with little to no protection from the roof 's "first flush" of runoff. The first flush water is the initial rainwater that drains off an impervious surface, such as a driveway, parking lot, or roof and has been shown to have the highest levels of contaminants. Larger rain water collection systems (cisterns) that collect hundreds or thousands of gallons of water are normally installed with a first flush diverter which reroutes the first few gallons of rainwater away from the storage container. Rain barrels are often not installed with this feature.

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20 PM Tue Jul 28

njaes.rutgers.edu

## Testing Harvested Rainwater

Guidelines on using harvested water often recommend having the water tested by a commercial lab to determine the safety of using the water on an edible garden. The results of this study show that testing harvested water at the necessary frequency needed to draw meaningful conclusions about the water quality is impractical and too expensive for the average homeowner, community, or school garden. Rather, it is recommended that the rain barrel user automatically treat the water, and take appropriate best practices, if it will be used to irrigate a vegetable/herb garden.

However, testing may be necessary to comply with state or federal guidelines. For example, school or community gardens may have to test water sources used for irrigation to show that the produce is safe for student consumption. The National Food Service Management Institute recommends testing non-municipal water sources for a school garden annually (NFSMI, 2011). The following steps should be followed for having the water tested.

- At a minimum, *E. coli* testing should be conducted. Local county health departments may perform this type of service for residents or may have a list of water quality laboratories that test for *E. coli*. The NJDEP lists water quality labs on their website by county at nj.gov/dep/oqa/certlabs.htm. In addition, it may be possible to have the water tested through a local well water testing program. It should be made clear to the laboratory that the water is utilized for irrigation purposes and not for drinking water.
- Most laboratories provide sampling bottles. The water sample should be taken from the rain barrel's faucet or hose and not dipped into the top of the barrel.
- Pathogen samples must be kept in a cooler in ice and returned to the laboratory within six hours of taking the sample.
- Results can be compared to the irrigation standards for *E. coli* listed in Table 1. For individual samples, if *E. coli* values are under 235 counts/100ml then the water would be safe to use for irrigation.

## Conclusions

Based on study results, rain barrel water can be safely utilized to irrigate a vegetable/herb garden. Pathogen treatment should be conducted and best practices utilized when applying the water. Testing rain barrel water is not a practical method for the average homeowner or community/school garden for determining water quality but may be necessary based on state guidelines. Additional information on water quality considerations for harvested rain water can be found in Mangiafico and Obropta (2011).

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Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. publishers

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## Conclusion

Increasing numbers of outbreaks involving environmental contamination of produce have resulted in questions about the attachment and interactions of pathogens on and in plants. This review primarily addresses pathogen uptake through roots because the potential internalization of human enteric pathogens into the vascular tissue from the root could protect the pathogen from any post-harvest processing treatments. From the current studies reviewed here, it is difficult to determine which conditions can promote the internalization of human foodborne pathogens by root uptake into crops because these studies vary extensively in experimental design, results, and produce production systems. This variability in design and results likely better represents the realities and risks of internalization after a contamination event during produce production. Taking into account these variations, several conclusions can be reached: (1) uptake through internalization is a plant–pathogen specific interaction; (2) the plant growth substrate used plays a large role in the uptake of both bacterial and viral pathogens in plants; (3) intact, healthy, non-injured roots seem to discourage the uptake of bacteria cells and viruses into plants; and (4) generally, the presence of internalized pathogens in roots of plants does not directly correlate with internalized pathogens in the edible or foliar tissues of crops. In addition, contaminated soil, for the most part, resulted in little to no observed internalization as compared to contaminated hydroponic solution. For those studies where internalization was observed in soil-grown crops, internalization was sporadic and at low levels. Generally, environmentally stressful plant growth conditions did not promote internalization. While these results vary, the risk of root uptake of pathogens into produce through the roots from contaminated soil is relatively low. Future internalization studies to be conducted with enteric pathogens should include realistic plant growth conditions, along with realistic pathogen contamination levels encountered in production systems.

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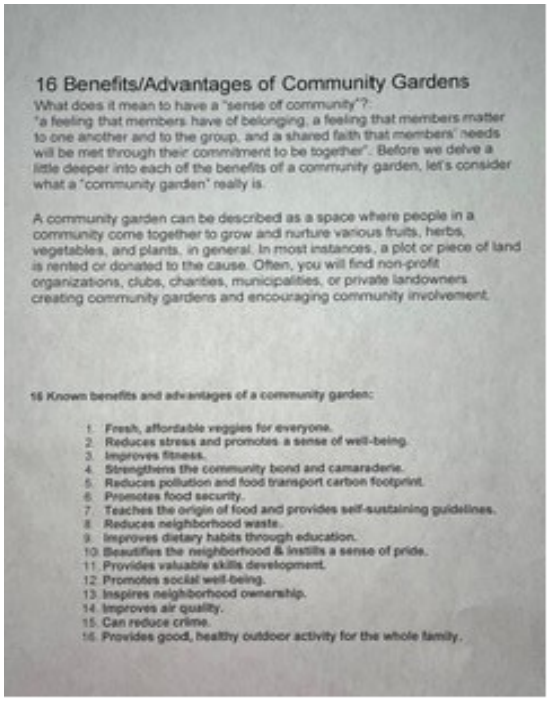

## 16 Benefits/Advantages of Community Gardens

What does it mean to have a "sense of community"?:
"a feeling that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment to be together". Before we delve a little deeper into each of the benefits of a community garden, let's consider what a "community garden" really is.

A community garden can be described as a space where people in a community come together to grow and nurture various fruits, herbs, vegetables, and plants, in general. In most instances, a plot or piece of land is rented or donated to the cause. Often, you will find non-profit organizations, clubs, charities, municipalities, or private landowners creating community gardens and encouraging community involvement.

**16 Known benefits and advantages of a community garden:**

1. Fresh, affordable veggies for everyone.
2. Reduces stress and promotes a sense of well-being.
3. Improves fitness.
4. Strengthens the community bond and camaraderie.
5. Reduces pollution and food transport carbon footprint.
6. Promotes food security.
7. Teaches the origin of food and provides self-sustaining guidelines.
8. Reduces neighborhood waste.
9. Improves dietary habits through education.
10. Beautifies the neighborhood & instills a sense of pride.
11. Provides valuable skills development.
12. Promotes social well-being.
13. Inspires neighborhood ownership.
14. Improves air quality.
15. Can reduce crime.
16. Provides good, healthy outdoor activity for the whole family.

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## Garden Harvest

1500sqft per Fantastic Farm Calculator

| Item | lbs. | $/lb | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans | 720 | 1.50-1.75 | 1,080-1,260 |
| Potato | 536 | 0.80-1.25 | 428- 670 |
| Tomato | 146 | 2.00-5.12 | 292- 747 |
| Eggplant | 52 | 1.5 | 78 |
| Melon | 52 | 3.00 | 156 |
| Squash | 45 | 1.50 | 67 |
| Cucumber | 42 | 3.50 | 147 |
| | | | 2,248- 3,125 |

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**Table 14**
**Total Value of Welfare Benefits**

| Rank | Jurisdiction | TANF ($) | SNAP ($) | Housing ($) | Medicaid ($) | WIC ($) | LIHEAP ($) | TEFAP ($) | Total ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hawaii | 7,632 | 8,027 | 23,700 | 6,776 | 1,269 | 331 | 300 | 49,175 |
| 2 | District of Columbia | 5,136 | 6,081 | 21,775 | 8,136 | 1,073 | 600 | 300 | 43,099 |
| 3 | Massachusetts | 7,416 | 6,247 | 17,200 | 9,920 | 979 | 450 | 300 | 42,513 |
| 4 | Connecticut | 6,804 | 6,312 | 14,245 | 8,175 | 1,213 | 671 | 300 | 38,761 |
| 5 | New Jersey | 5,808 | 6,142 | 17,428 | 8,133 | 1,363 | 348 | 300 | 39,720 |
| 6 | Rhode Island | 6,648 | 6,249 | 12,702 | 11,302 | 1,158 | 273 | 300 | 38,632 |
| 7 | New York | 8,292 | 5,251 | 12,944 | 10,464 | 1,309 | 364 | 300 | 38,904 |
| 8 | Vermont | 7,980 | 4,999 | 13,063 | 9,960 | 1,154 | 200 | 300 | 37,705 |
| 9 | New Hampshire | 7,596 | 4,837 | 13,296 | 10,044 | 825 | 158 | 300 | 37,240 |
| 10 | Maryland | 6,780 | 5,881 | 15,656 | 7,864 | 1,320 | 450 | 300 | 37,671 |
| 11 | California | 8,676 | 4,994 | 14,821 | 4,459 | 1,170 | 868 | 300 | 35,287 |
| 12 | Wyoming | 6,924 | 6,312 | 9,044 | 9,612 | 799 | 128 | 300 | 33,119 |
| 13 | Oregon | 5,652 | 6,312 | 10,701 | 7,432 | 937 | 300 | 300 | 31,674 |
| 14 | Minnesota | 6,384 | 6,247 | 8,207 | 9,000 | 1,041 | 424 | 300 | 31,603 |
| 15 | Nevada | 5,196 | 6,312 | 12,673 | 6,411 | 908 | 363 | 300 | 31,409 |
| 16 | Washington | 6,744 | 5,164 | 11,040 | 6,400 | 999 | 169 | 300 | 30,816 |
| 17 | North Dakota | 5,724 | 6,312 | 8,568 | 8,280 | 1,168 | 335 | 300 | 30,681 |
| 18 | New Mexico | 5,364 | 6,312 | 8,711 | 8,467 | 936 | 345 | 300 | 30,435 |
| 19 | Delaware | 4,056 | 6,312 | 11,969 | 6,884 | 1,001 | 433 | 300 | 30,955 |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 4,836 | 6,164 | 8,947 | 8,100 | 1,104 | 284 | 300 | 29,617 |
| 21 | South Dakota | 6,468 | 5,648 | 7,428 | 8,261 | 1,190 | 153 | 300 | 29,438 |
| 22 | Kansas | 4,836 | 6,312 | 8,247 | 8,309 | 962 | 460 | 300 | 29,396 |
| 23 | Alaska | 11,076 | 7,017 | - | 8,467 | 1,276 | 1,119 | 300 | 29,255 |
| 24 | Montana | 5,664 | 6,312 | 8,331 | 6,876 | 1,030 | 390 | 300 | 29,123 |
| 25 | Michigan | 5,868 | 6,312 | 8,344 | 6,618 | 900 | 458 | 300 | 28,872 |
| 26 | Ohio | 4,920 | 6,312 | 8,132 | 7,837 | 864 | 317 | 300 | 28,733 |
| 27 | North Carolina | 5,064 | 6,312 | 9,383 | 7,452 | 1,063 | 134 | 300 | 29,642 |
| 28 | West Virginia | 6,060 | 6,312 | 8,070 | 7,742 | 1,056 | 167 | 300 | 27,727 |
| 29 | Indiana | 5,436 | 6,312 | 8,827 | 6,334 | 912 | 350 | 300 | 26,891 |
| 30 | Missouri | 5,004 | 6,312 | 8,295 | 7,092 | 935 | 480 | 300 | 26,827 |
| 31 | Oklahoma | 5,004 | 6,312 | 8,061 | 7,242 | 859 | 306 | 300 | 26,784 |
| 32 | Alabama | 5,040 | 6,312 | 8,196 | 6,360 | 1,197 | 1,491 | 300 | 26,636 |
| 33 | Louisiana | 2,880 | 6,312 | 8,556 | 6,776 | 1,247 | 967 | 300 | 26,538 |
| 34 | South Carolina | 3,156 | 6,312 | 8,337 | 7,063 | 1,118 | 250 | 300 | 26,536 |

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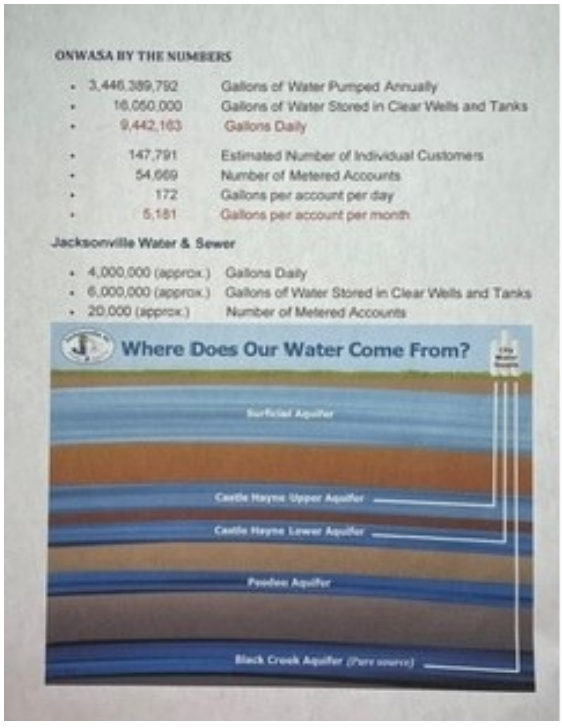


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ONWASA Water System

Our raw water supply comes from three underground aquifer sources: Castle Hayne Aquifer which can supply up to 14.0 million gallons per day (MGD); and, the combined Black Creek and PeeDee aquifers which can supply on average an additional 2.9 MGD. ONWASA utilizes four ground storage tanks that have a total capacity of 12.0 million gallons and 10 elevated tanks with a total capacity of 4.05 million gallons. The raw water from the Castle Hayne aquifer is processed into drinking water at the Hubert Water Treatment Plant and the Dixon Water Treatment Plant; they are able to treat 6 MGD and 4 MGD, respectively. Both plants utilize a pressure filtration and softening system with iron removal, disinfection and corrosion control, and the Dixon plant also has the capability to treat up to 3.0 MGD via reverse osmosis. The raw water from the Black Creek and PeeDee aquifers only requires minimal treatment processing, consisting of disinfection and orthophosphate feed at the well heads, to be suitable for use. The finished drinking water is then pumped to the water storage and distribution system, which has a storage capacity of approximately 16.05 million gallons and 1,225 miles of water lines serving approximately 146,000 people in the ONWASA service area.

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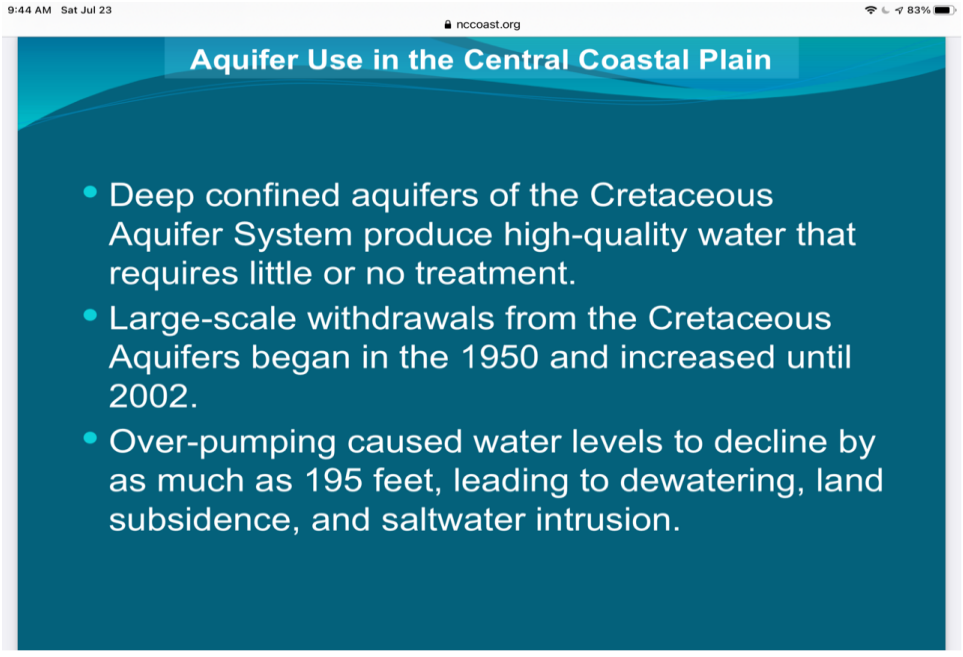


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## Current Groundwater Demand

For purposes of water use reporting, DHEC defines the following groundwater withdrawal categories:

- Aquaculture (AQ)– Water used for raising, farming and/or harvesting of organisms that live in water, such as fish, shrimp and other shellfish and vegetal matter (seaweed),
- Golf course irrigation (GC)- Water applied to maintain golf course turf, including tee boxes, fairways, putting greens, associated practice areas and periphery aesthetic landscaping,
- Industrial process (IN)- Water used for commercial and industrial purposes, including fabrication, processing, washing, in-plant conveyance and cooling,
- Agricultural and aesthetic irrigation (IR)- Water that is used for agricultural and landscaping purposes including turf farming and livestock management.
- Mining process (MI)- Water used in mine operations, including mining, processing, washing and cooling,
- Water supply (WS)- Water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers and conveyed to users or groups of users. Water suppliers provide water for a variety of uses including domestic, commercial, industrial and public water use.



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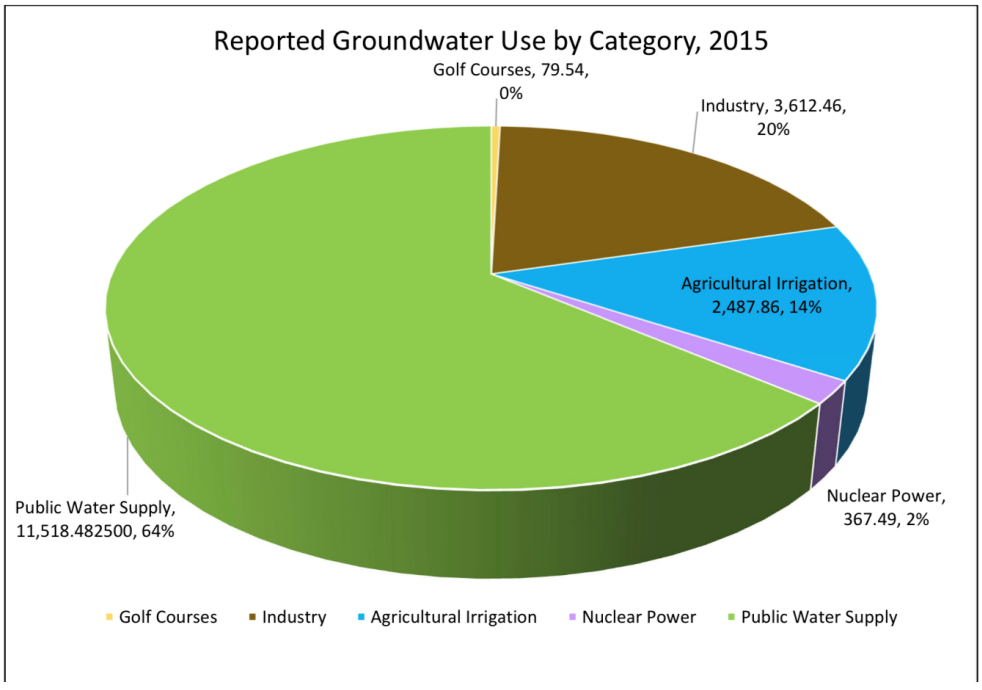
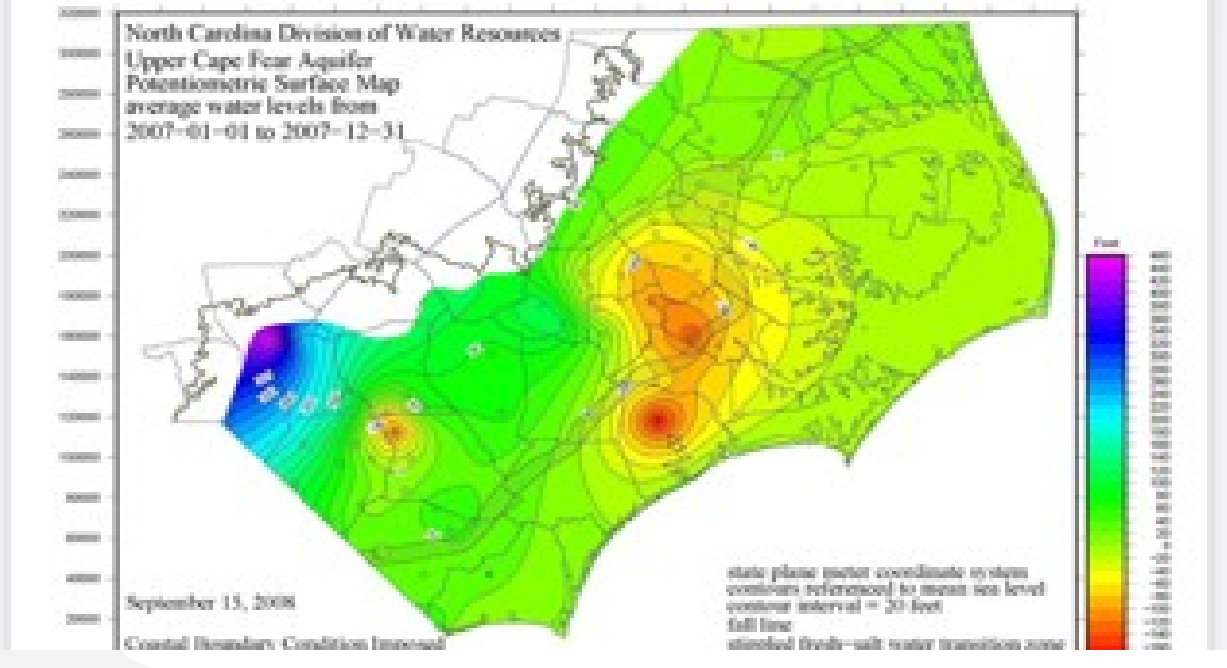
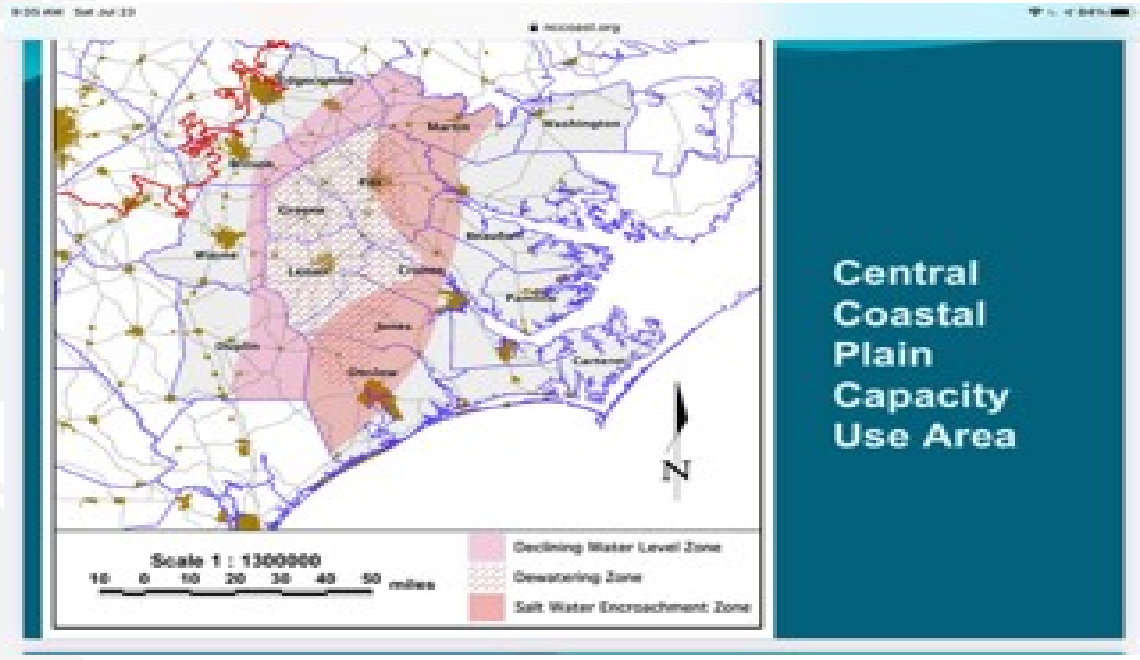

Reported Groundwater Use by Category, 2015
Golf Courses, 79.54, 0%
Industry, 3,612.46, 20%
Agricultural Irrigation, 2,487.86, 14%
Nuclear Power, 367.49, 2%
Public Water Supply, 11,518.482500, 64%
Golf Courses
Industry
Agricultural Irrigation
Nuclear Power
Public Water Supply

31

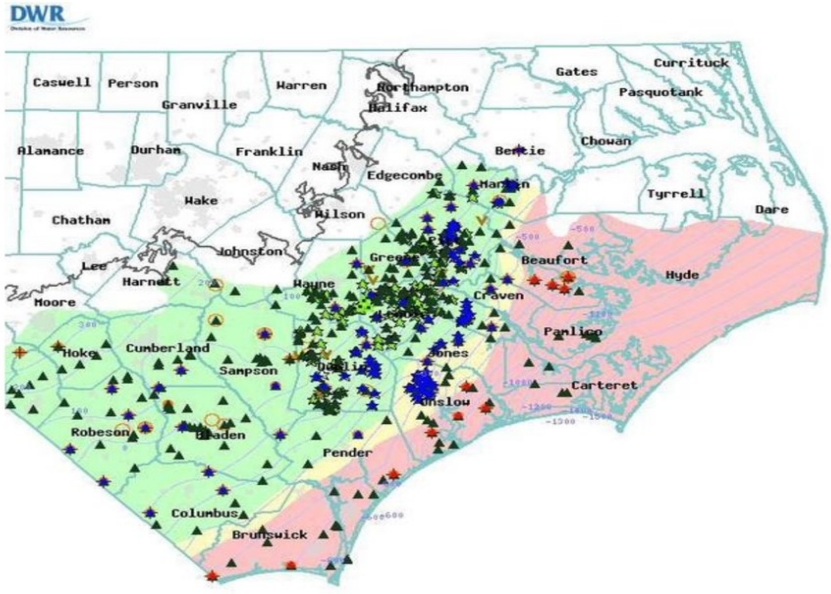

North Carolina Division of Water Resources
Upper Cape Fear Aquifer
Potentiometric Surface Map
average water levels from
2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31
September 13, 2008

32




33

## Black Creek Aquifer




Green: fresh ground water

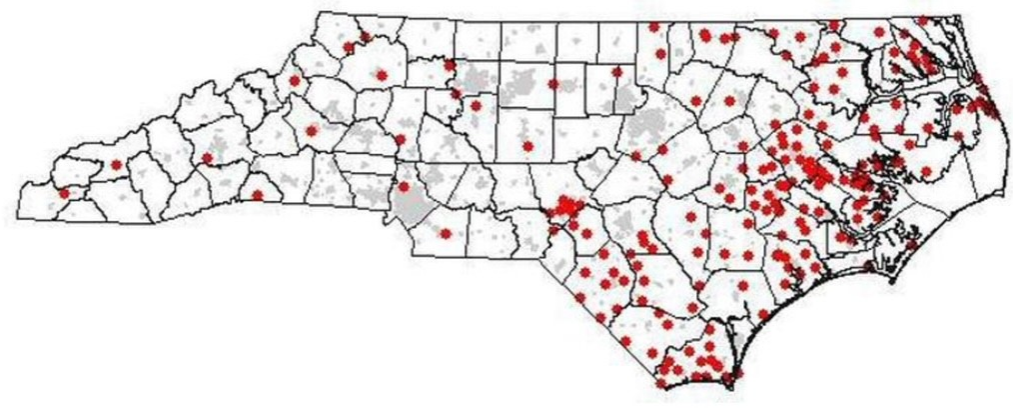
Yellow: transition zone of upper fresh lower salty ground water

Red: salty ground water

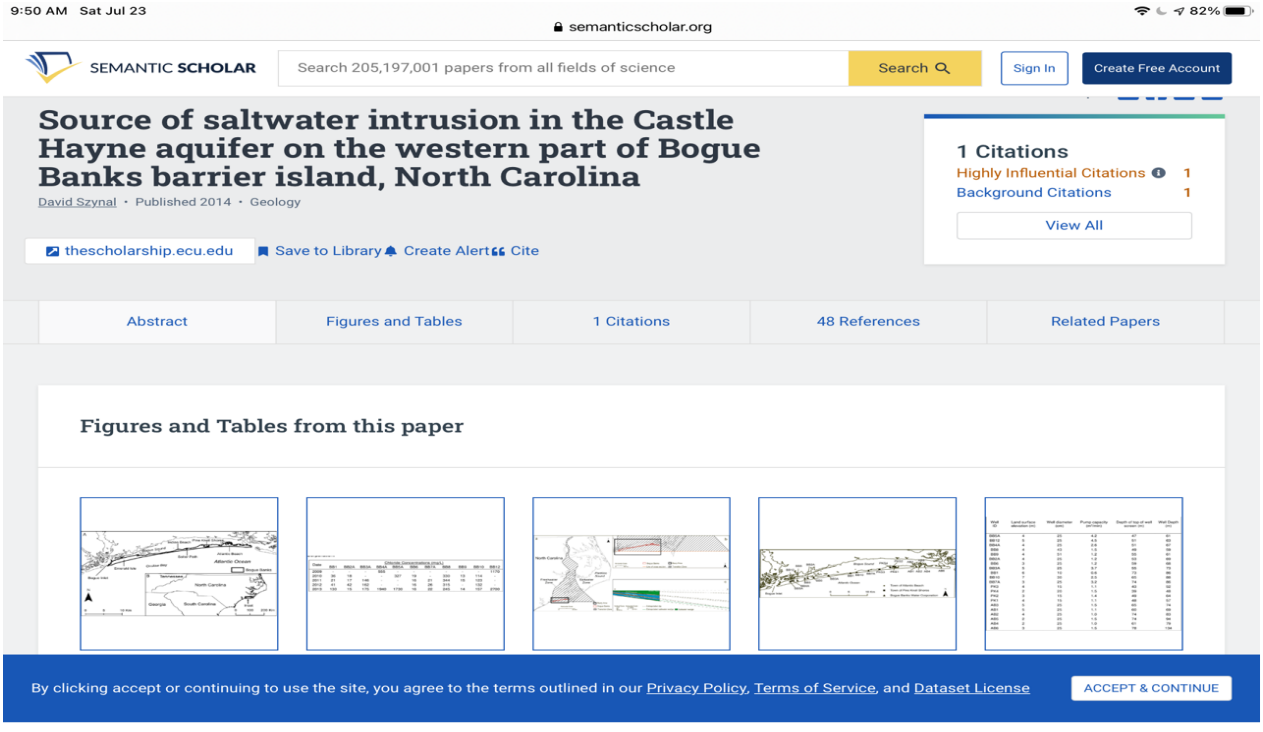
34

## Monitoring Saltwater Intrusion in NC

The Department of Water Resources in North Carolina uses an extensive supply of groundwater monitoring wells to monitor saltwater intrusion. There are around 600 monitoring wells in NC. The majority of the wells are found along the coast due to the fact of saltwater intrusion occurring along the coast. There are multiple wells at each site they installed. This is due to having groundwater wells at different depths to capture a sample from each aquifer. Water levels are collected as well as chloride data for each aquifer. Chloride data is used to determine the amount of saltwater intrusion occurring in each aquifer. The figure below represent all of the groundwater monitoring wells and their location in North Carolina.



35




36

# North Carolina DEQ
# Action Strategy for PFAS

*June 7, 2022*



37

Maysville town officials confirmed **the PFAS chemical found in their well is the same chemical used in firefighter foam**. PFAS chemicals are measured in parts per trillion. There have been chemicals found recently in the Cape Fear River near the Wilmington area. Oct 26, 2021

https://www.witn.com › 2021/10/27 › maysville-water-we...

Maysville water well finally to be improved after 2 years of ...

38


Nearly six months after PFAS was found in Maysville's well water supply, officials are still trying to determine the cause of the contamination and identify a long-term solution to provide safe water to residents. Aqueous film forming foam, which was used in firefighting applications, is most likely the source of contamination.

On July 30th, engineers began collecting soil and water samples from the town's well and digging four test wells near the site.

"The work is completed, they just have everything back at their labs and doing what they need to do to help us determine where it's coming from," said Schumata Brown, Maysville's Town Manager.

The town paid $58,000 for the project. Brown hopes Maysville will get reimbursed once the state's budget is approved.

"The legislature mandated this through the North Carolina Policy Collaboratory so they actually moved some money around to help Maysville. But with the Governor's veto budget, we haven't been able to get our hands on that money."

In June, test results showed PFAS and PFOA contamination in Maysville's well water above the EPA's lifetime Health Advisory Levels. The town immediately switched their roughly 450 customers to Jones County water, which is free of PFAS contaminants.

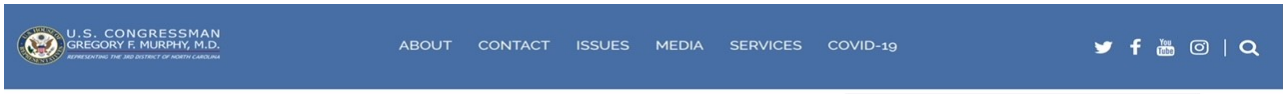
"We're paying them a monthly fee to have their water. So that's also a big strain that we could be using that money to fix this problem," said Brown.

The town is considering several permanent solutions to provide water for residents, including drilling another well, installing a carbon filtration system, or staying on Jones County water.

"To stay on their water, we would have to come up with a better decision for us price-wise," Brown said. "I think filtration is the long-term solution."

Brown estimated a filtration system for the town of Maysville could cost up to $1 million to install. Maysville applied for a $150,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a filtration system but was denied.

39




# USDA Issues $503,000 Grant to Maysville for Water Supply Access

November 3, 2020 | Press Release

**Maysville, N.C.** – On Monday, November 2, 2020, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development announced a $503,000 grant to be given to the town of Maysville. This funding will be used to install a new filtration system on the town's water supply. Maysville's only well is currently contaminated with Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which can lead to adverse human health effects.

Congressman Greg Murphy, M.D. (NC-03) released the following statement in response:

"Clean water is essential for every community. We are so blessed in this country to be able to rely on having drinkable water at our fingertips. I have seen so many other countries in the world that do not have that luxury. This generous grant will restore the sense of comfort that comes from turning on the faucet and knowing it's safe. I'm grateful to the USDA and the Rural Development program for continuing to shine a light on small communities that are often overlooked and underserved," **said Murphy**.

###

MEDIA

Press Releases
In the News
Photos

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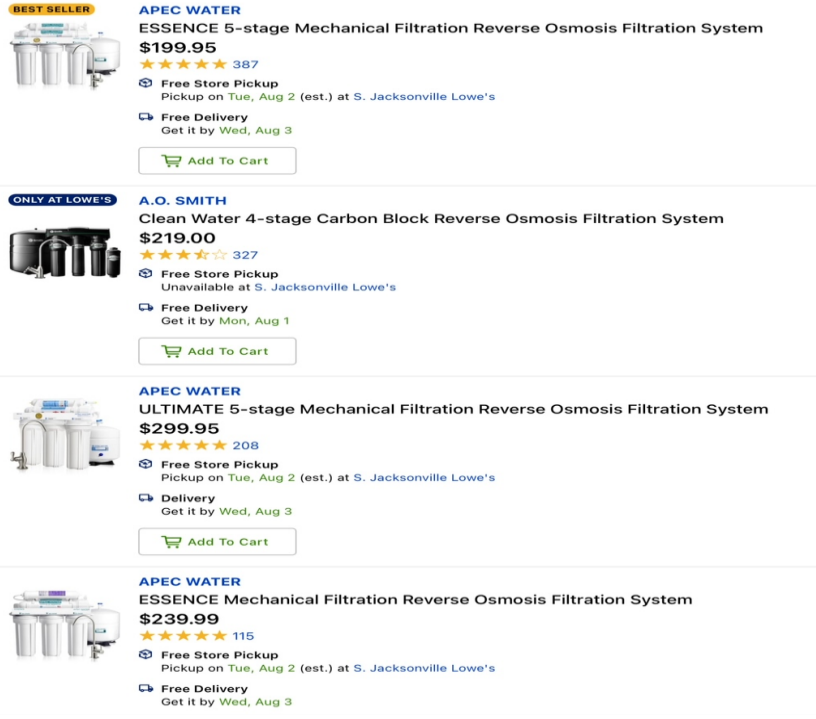
NC HEALTH NEWS

Home | About | Topics | Series | Health Care Half Hour | Contact | Health Job Listing

## Reverse osmosis works best

Stapleton said the study, published Wednesday in Environmental Science & Technology Letters, found that reverse osmosis filters work best. They reduced GenX and other PFAS by 94 percent or more, according to a news release provided to reporters from across the state who attended a panel discussion at Duke University titled "Safeguarding the Water We Drink: Understanding the Science Behind Emerging Threats to N.C.'s Drinking Water."

41




42

## North Carolina Coast

Average amount of rain and snow a year

| Days | Place | Inches | Milli-metres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | Atlantic Beach | 59.0 | 1498 |
| 131 | Beaufort | 55.7 | 1414 |
| 103 | Belhaven | 52.3 | 1328 |
| 125 | Cape Hatteras | 61.2 | 1555 |
| 123 | Cedar Island | 59.5 | 1510 |
| 99 | Edenton | 51.0 | 1295 |
| 121 | Elizabeth City | 51.3 | 1302 |
| 112 | Fayetteville | 47.9 | 1217 |
| 121 | Goldsboro | 52.3 | 1327 |
| 128 | Greenville | 53.4 | 1357 |
| 121 | Hofmann Forest | 60.3 | 1531 |
| 100 | Kinston | 52.9 | 1343 |
| 121 | Lumberton | 50.8 | 1291 |
| 87 | Manteo | 46.6 | 1182 |
| 111 | Morehead City | 61.2 | 1553 |
| 127 | New Bern | 53.0 | 1346 |
| 108 | Ocracoke | 58.3 | 1481 |
| 113 | Roanoke Rapids | 49.5 | 1257 |
| 114 | Rocky Mount | 45.8 | 1164 |
| 102 | Southport | 54.6 | 1388 |
| 122 | Wilmington | 60.2 | 1528 |
| 120 | Wilson | 50.3 | 1278 |

43

NC STATE EXTENSION

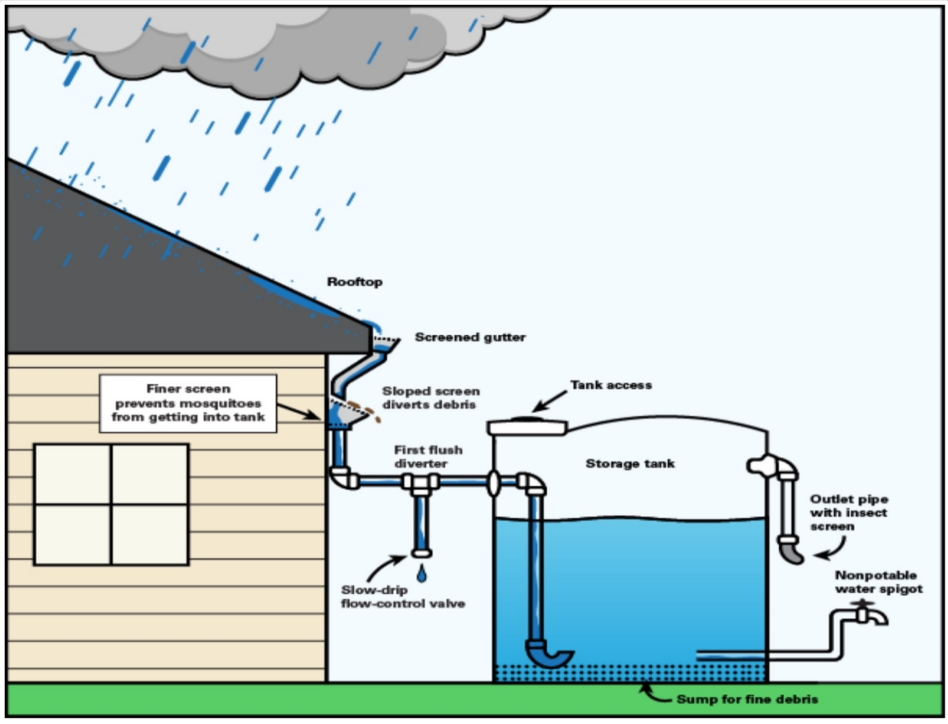
NC State Extension Publications

PUBLICATIONS

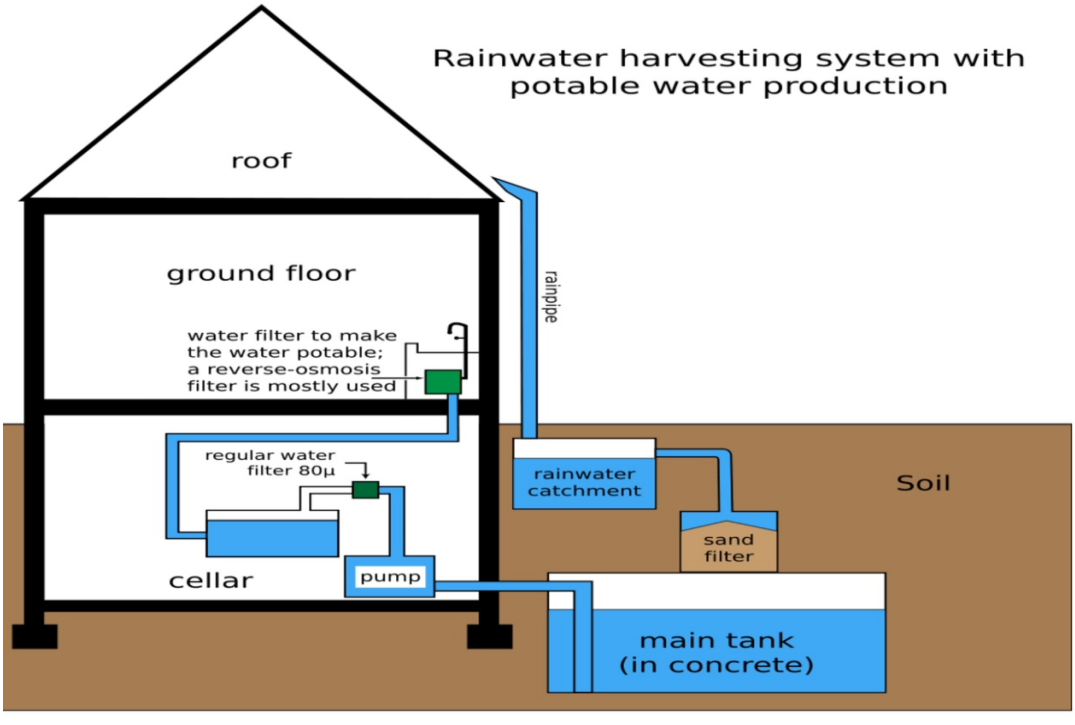
# Rainwater Harvesting: Guidance for Homeowners

Urban Waterways

44


Rooftop
Screened gutter
Finer screen prevents mosquitoes from getting into tank
Sloped screen diverts debris
Tank access
First flush diverter
Storage tank
Outlet pipe with insect screen
Nonpotable water spigot
Slow-drip flow-control valve
Sump for fine debris

45


Rainwater harvesting system with potable water production
roof
ground floor
rainpipe
water filter to make the water potable; a reverse-osmosis filter is mostly used
regular water filter 80µ
rainwater catchment
Soil
sand filter
cellar
pump
main tank (in concrete)

46

## Rainwater Filtration Systems: 3 Types

Through the years, RMS has determined a solid and reliable rainwater filtration system consists of 3 steps – sediment reduction, odor and discoloration reduction, and disinfection. Utilizing these 3-steps in this sequence provides a higher quality of water for daily use. RMS offers residential and light commercial 3-step systems with flow rates up to 22 GPM.

In the world of rainwater filtration systems, there are three types that provide varying levels of purification. Whole-home rainwater filtration is no problem for filters that utilize all three types to provide suitable flow rates to 15gpm (gallons per minute). But if you don't need a rainwater purifier system of that magnitude, there are excellent options to fit your specific needs in these three categories:

- **Sediment:** Sediment rainwater filtration units remove particulates from the water and is typically the first line of filtration post-tank. Sediment filters are crucial when protecting equipment downstream from the tank and required prior to UV lights.
- **Carbon:** Carbon filtration is often used in conjunction with sediment filters and is used to improve clarity, odor, and taste of the water. We recommend placing the carbon filter after the sediment filter and before the UV light for a reliable and efficient rainwater filtration system.
- **Ultraviolet Light:** Disinfection is simple and fast with the power of ultraviolet light systems. RMS offers plug-and-play options for many applications, along with additional features to choose from - making this an excellent option for rainwater purification!

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☆☆☆☆☆ No reviews

## 8GPM Whole Home UV/Filtration Unit with Lamp Timer Controller, 10" Sediment Filter, and 20" Carbon Filter

$882.00

1

Add to cart

Buy with Pay

More payment options

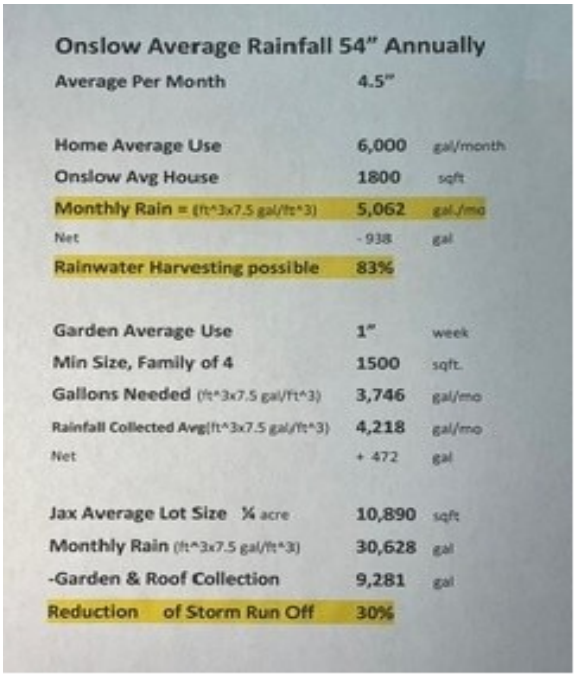
Download Spec Sheet

Description Features Literature

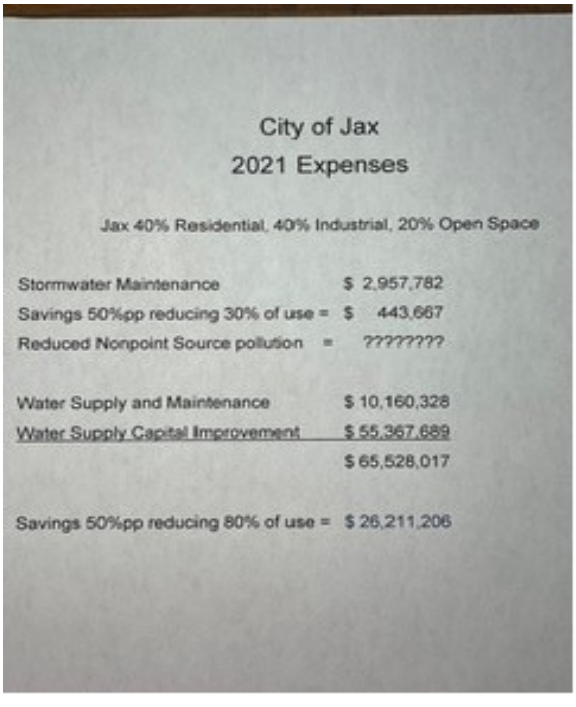
RMS is proud to offer a whole home purification system suitable for flow rates of 8 gpm.

This unit is a modular, plug and play design in a factory ready rack-mount system. Installation has never been easier with an innovative design that allows feedwater to enter from the left or right.
An optional color user interface provides screens displaying diagnostics, status, warnings, phone numbers, and even QR codes for a quick link back to the RMS website.
Order replacement lamps, sleeves, and filters with confidence knowing that all parts are from original manufacturer and are safe, reliable, and long lasting.
This unit offers flexibility of being "factory ready" to accept a UV Intensity Module and other upgrades if desired in the future.

48


Onslow Average Rainfall 54" Annually
Average Per Month 4.5"
Home Average Use 6,000 gal/month
Onslow Avg House 1800 sqft
Monthly Rain = (ft^3x7.5 gal/ft^3) 5,062 gal./mo
Net - 938 gal
Rainwater Harvesting possible 83%
Garden Average Use 1" week
Min Size, Family of 4 1500 sqft.
Gallons Needed (ft^3x7.5 gal/ft^3) 3,746 gal/mo
Rainfall Collected Avg(ft^3x7.5 gal/ft^3) 4,218 gal/mo
Net + 472 gal
Jax Average Lot Size ¼ acre 10,890 sqft
Monthly Rain (ft^3x7.5 gal/ft^3) 30,628 gal
-Garden & Roof Collection 9,281 gal
Reduction of Storm Run Off 30%

49


City of Jax
2021 Expenses
Jax 40% Residential, 40% Industrial, 20% Open Space
Stormwater Maintenance $ 2,957,782
Savings 50%pp reducing 30% of use = $ 443,667
Reduced Nonpoint Source pollution = ????????
Water Supply and Maintenance $ 10,160,328
Water Supply Capital Improvement $ 55,367,689
$ 65,528,017
Savings 50%pp reducing 80% of use = $ 26,211,206

50

CHELOWY SOIL & WATER

Conservation Program Application & Landowner Agreement

OWNER OR OPERATOR: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

SITE ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FARM AND TRACT NUMBER(S): _____

☐ OWN ☐ LEASE

ACREAGE: ± _____

OPERATION TYPE: ☐ CROP ☐ PASTURE ☐ FORESTRY ☐ HAY ☐ OTHER

CURRENT CROP (IF APPLICABLE): _____

NUMBER OF ANIMALS: _____ ANIMAL TYPE: _____

CONSERVATION PRACTICE(S) THAT I AM APPLYING FOR: _____

BMP: _____

By completing this application, I am requesting help from the Onslow Soil & Water Conservation District to solve natural resource issues on my land by incorporating conservation practices that may be presented to me by District staff. I understand that in the course of the District providing technical assistance to me, that District staff will collect certain information concerning my land and agricultural operations from the USDA, Farm Service Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service. Examples of information that may be shared between the District and USDA, NRCS and FSA may include, but is not limited to, farm, tract and field numbers, acreage, executive inventories, crop and livestock data, conservation program contracts, conservation program designs and installation notes, conservation plans, and other similar data. This authorization for the USDA, NRCS and FSA to share data with the District and its representatives will be effective upon signature of this application and continue until revoked by me in writing.

I also understand, that any eligibility to receive cost share program funding made available by the District is subject to program eligibility, conservation practice policies, District ranking procedures, Onslow Soil & Water District Board approval, and NC Division of Soil & Water approval. I recognize that should my application be approved, and a contract generated for financial assistance, I will be subject to installing 1/3 of the conservation practice within the first 12 months of the contract approval date or seek an extension.

It is mutually agreed that this is a voluntary agreement to work together to protect natural resources, and that final decisions regarding use of the land are the responsibility of the landowner or operator. Neither the District, its representatives, nor the owner, or operator will be liable for any damage to the other's property or personal injury resulting from the planning or carrying out of a conservation program, unless caused by negligence or misconduct.

Owner or Operator Signature _____ Date _____

District Chair Signature _____ Date _____

Soil & Water Conservation District
[illegible]
Jacksonville, NC [illegible]
Phone: (910) 347-1359

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# NEW BUSINESS/NON-CONSENT

EMC Service Plan Update

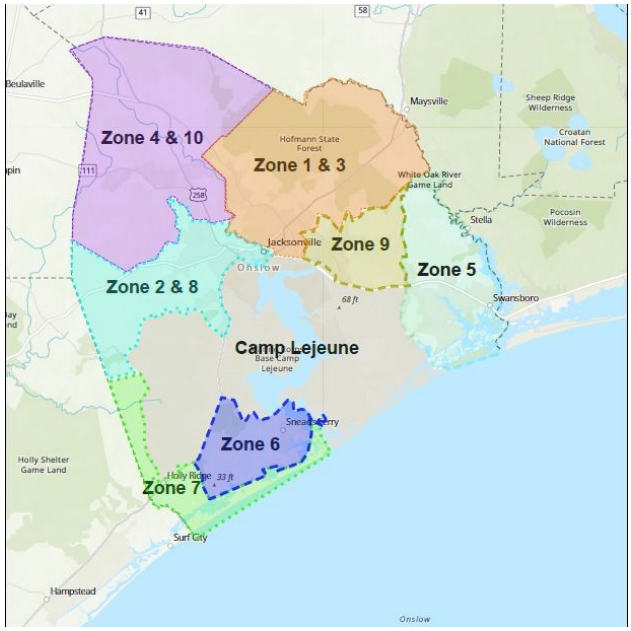
**Presenter: Jacob Randall – Fire Chief**

52

# SWANSBORO FIRE – EMS Plan Update

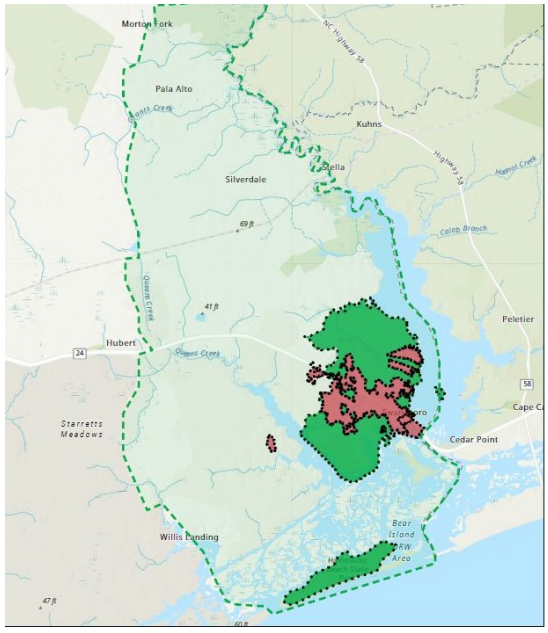
53

## Onslow County – Camp Lejeune EMS System



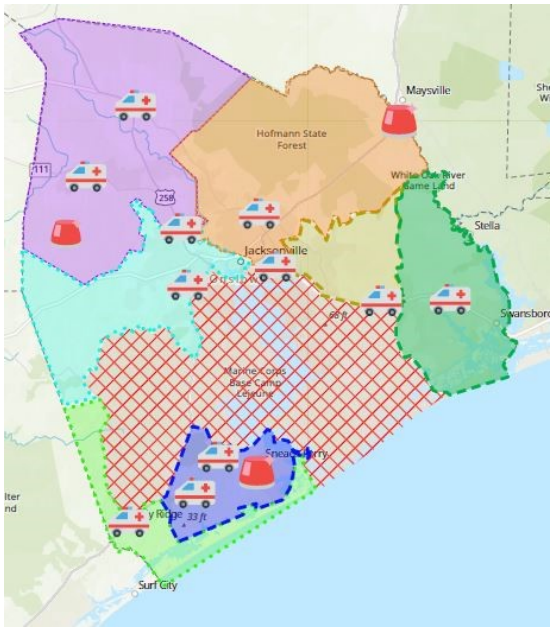

54

# OCEMS Zone 5 & Swansboro Fire



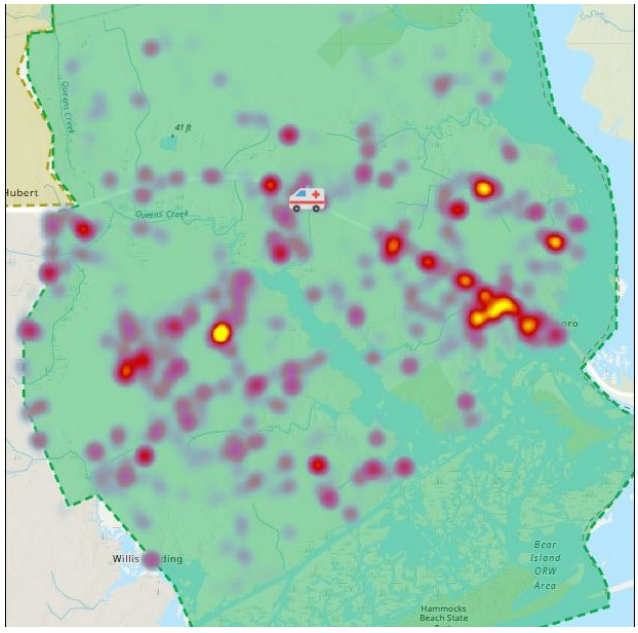

55

# Ambulance & Fire Medic Locations



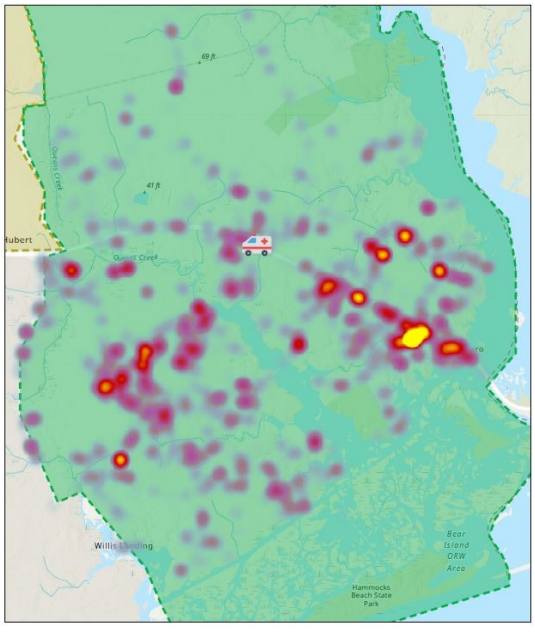

56

# Zone 5 Incidents {2020}



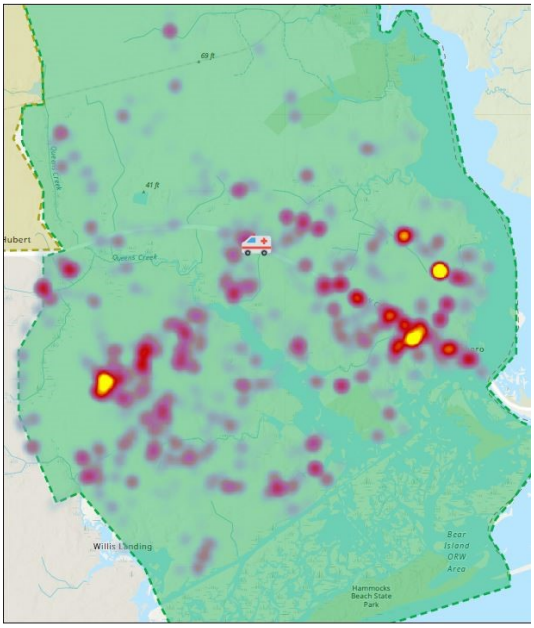

57

# Zone 5 Incidents {2021}



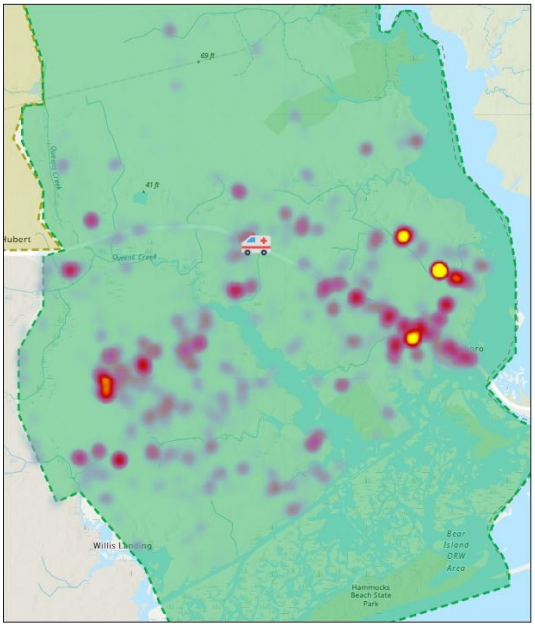

58

# Zone 5 Incidents {2022}



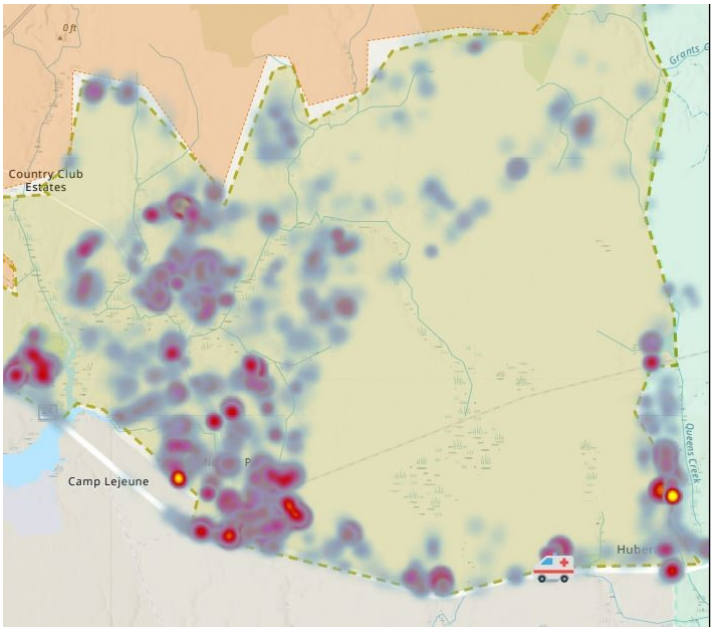

59

# Zone 5 Incidents {2023}



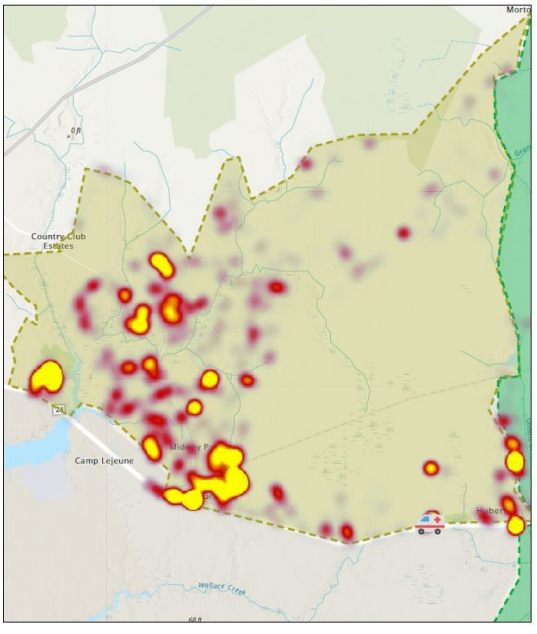

60

# Zone 9 Incidents {2020}



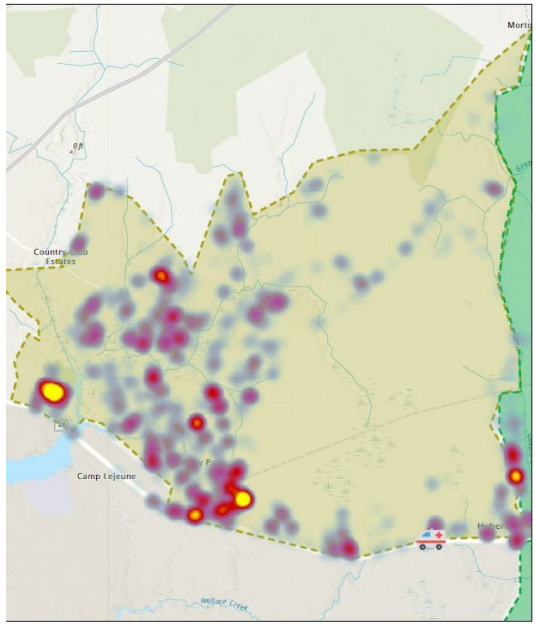

61

# Zone 9 Incidents {2021}



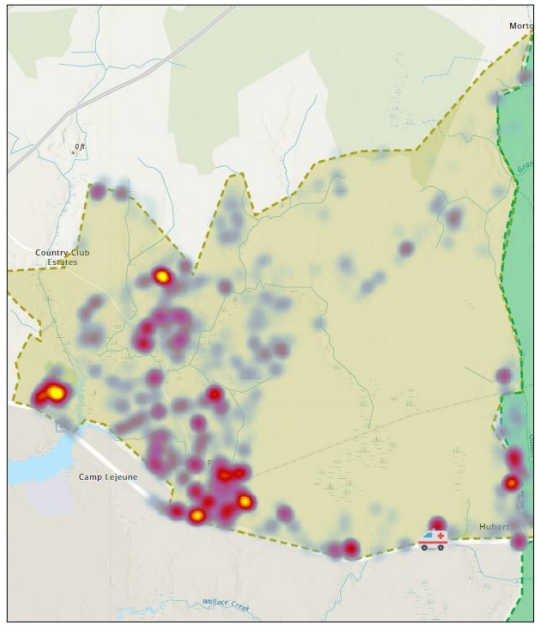

62

# Zone 9 Incidents {2022}



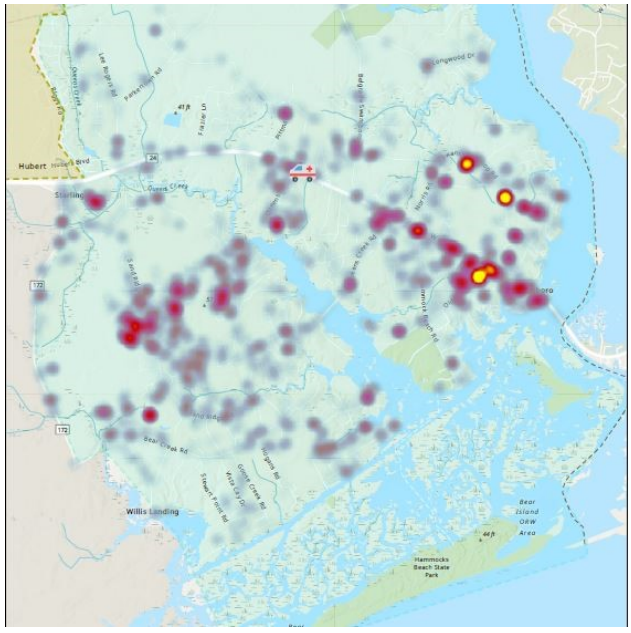

63

# Zone 9 Incidents {2023}



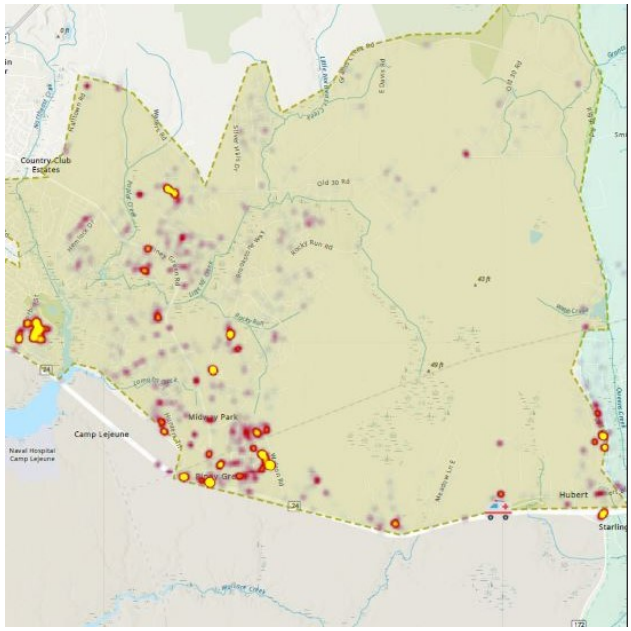

64

# Zone 5 Incidents {2020-2023}



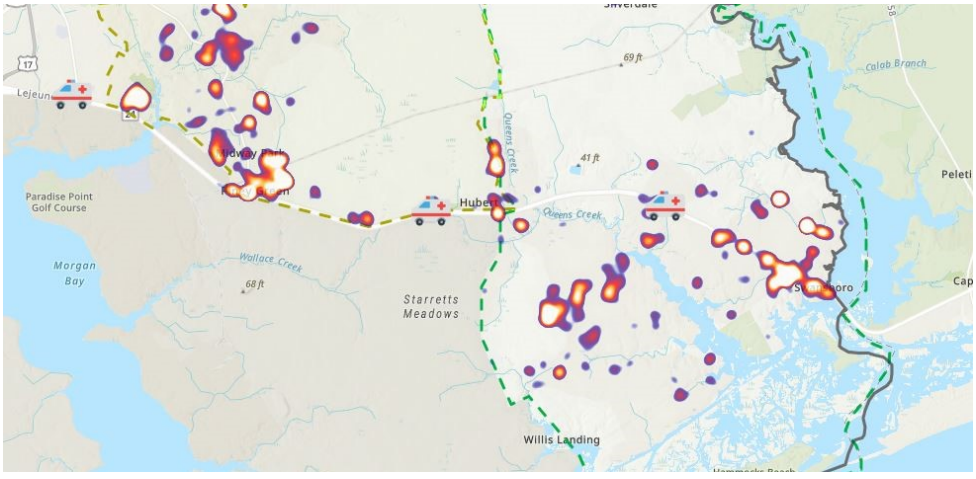

65

# Zone 9 Incidents {2020-2023}

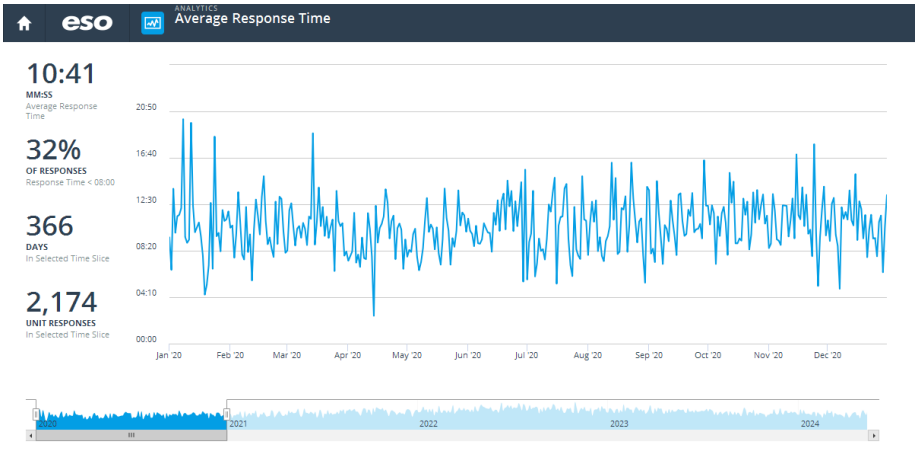



66

# Total Incidents Zone 5 & 9 {2020 – 2023}




67



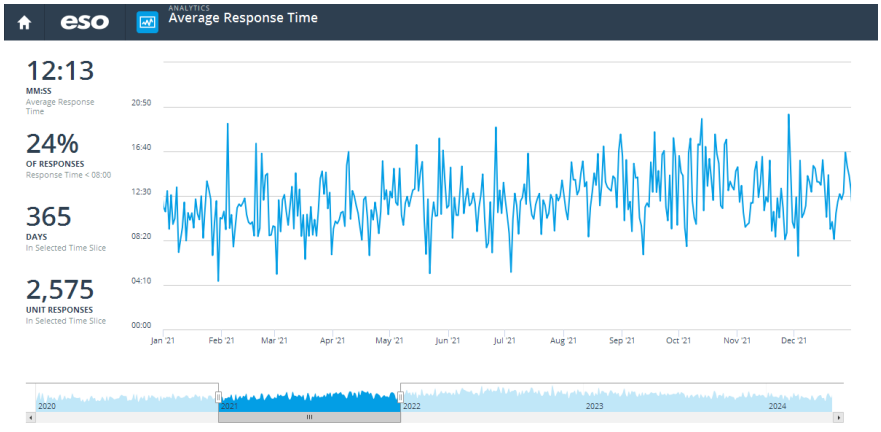

# Zone 5 Average Response Time {2020}

68

# Zone 5 Average Response Time – Breakdown {2020}

| | Jan '20 | Feb '20 | Mar '20 | Apr '20 | May '20 | Jun '20 | Jul '20 | Aug '20 | Sep '20 | Oct '20 | Nov '20 | Dec '20 | Jan '21 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00:00 - 04:59 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 34 | 32 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 16 | | 288 |
| 05:00 - 07:59 | 33 | 24 | 31 | 39 | 34 | 28 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 25 | 31 | 33 | | 403 |
| 08:00 - 08:59 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 12 | | 162 |
| 09:00 - 09:59 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 15 | | 175 |
| 10:00 - 11:59 | 27 | 24 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 28 | 32 | 21 | 33 | 32 | 38 | | 339 |
| 12:00 - 14:59 | 45 | 29 | 31 | 22 | 32 | 48 | 33 | 35 | 44 | 43 | 28 | 39 | | 429 |
| 15:00 - 16:59 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 18 | | 162 |
| 17:00 - 17:59 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 45 |
| 18:00 - 19:59 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 | | 72 |
| 20:00 - 29:59 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | | 90 |
| 30:00 - 59:59 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 9 |
| Total | 179 | 144 | 180 | 159 | 172 | 175 | 187 | 208 | 199 | 201 | 181 | 189 | | 2,174 |

69



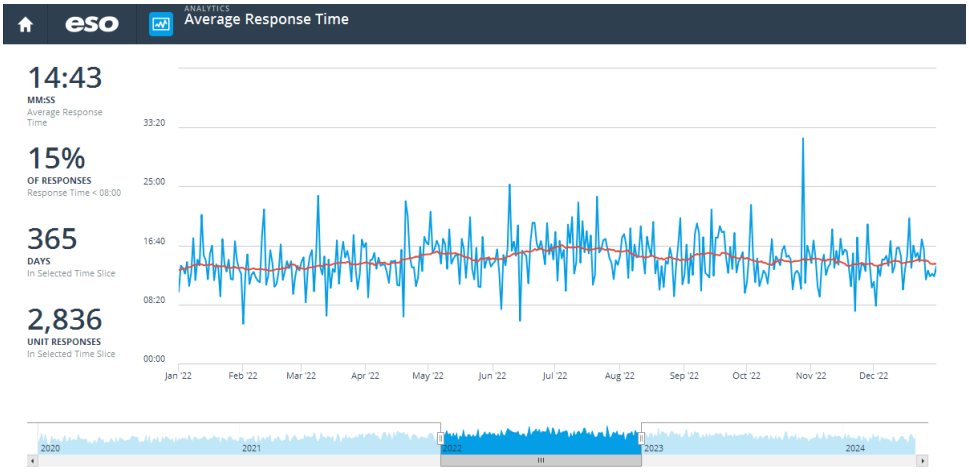

# Zone 5 Average Response Time {2021}

70

# Zone 5 Average Response Time – Breakdown {2021}

| | Jan '21 | Feb '21 | Mar '21 | Apr '21 | May '21 | Jun '21 | Jul '21 | Aug '21 | Sep '21 | Oct '21 | Nov '21 | Dec '21 | Jan '22 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00:00 - 04:59 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 16 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 23 | | 226 |
| 05:00 - 07:59 | 28 | 31 | 42 | 31 | 38 | 31 | 42 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 34 | 28 | | 385 |
| 08:00 - 08:59 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 16 | | 155 |
| 09:00 - 09:59 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | 148 |
| 10:00 - 11:59 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 40 | 44 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 38 | | 389 |
| 12:00 - 14:59 | 39 | 40 | 50 | 47 | 57 | 41 | 45 | 63 | 61 | 45 | 37 | 47 | | 572 |
| 15:00 - 16:59 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 24 | | 249 |
| 17:00 - 17:59 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 10 | | 107 |
| 18:00 - 19:59 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 9 | | 110 |
| 20:00 - 29:59 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 32 | | 216 |
| 30:00 - 59:59 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | 18 |
| Total | 168 | 176 | 206 | 180 | 250 | 212 | 248 | 255 | 227 | 219 | 197 | 237 | | 2,575 |

71



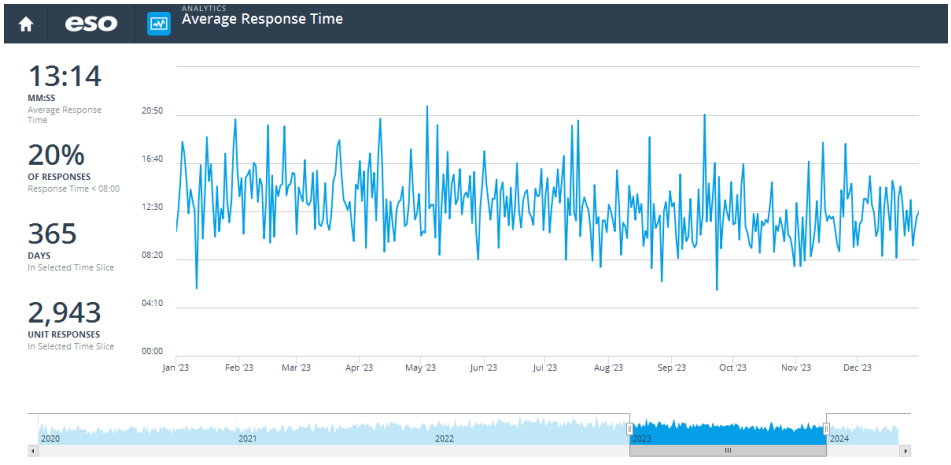

# Zone 5 Average Response Time {2022}

72

# Zone 5 Average Response Time – Breakdown {2022}

| | Jan '22 | Feb '22 | Mar '22 | Apr '22 | May '22 | Jun '22 | Jul '22 | Aug '22 | Sep '22 | Oct '22 | Nov '22 | Dec '22 | Jan '23 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00:00 - 04:59 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 14 | | 175 |
| 05:00 - 07:59 | 32 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 22 | | 255 |
| 08:00 - 08:59 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 17 | 19 | | 118 |
| 09:00 - 09:59 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | | 126 |
| 10:00 - 11:59 | 29 | 44 | 30 | 28 | 32 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 35 | 42 | 32 | 37 | | 380 |
| 12:00 - 14:59 | 61 | 49 | 39 | 56 | 46 | 43 | 53 | 43 | 40 | 51 | 48 | 43 | | 572 |
| 15:00 - 16:59 | 20 | 21 | 34 | 16 | 26 | 29 | 35 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 34 | 29 | | 314 |
| 17:00 - 17:59 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 13 | | 135 |
| 18:00 - 19:59 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 29 | 23 | 18 | 25 | 11 | 19 | | 230 |
| 20:00 - 29:59 | 36 | 23 | 27 | 36 | 40 | 33 | 50 | 33 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 43 | | 433 |
| 30:00 - 59:59 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 5 | | 98 |
| Total | 247 | 231 | 214 | 231 | 235 | 201 | 251 | 221 | 229 | 256 | 260 | 260 | | 2,836 |

73




# Zone 5 Average Response Time {2023}

74

# Zone 5 Average Response Time – Breakdown {2023}

| | Jan '23 | Feb '23 | Mar '23 | Apr '23 | May '23 | Jun '23 | Jul '23 | Aug '23 | Sep '23 | Oct '23 | Nov '23 | Dec '23 | Jan '24 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00:00 - 04:59 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 10 | | 206 |
| 05:00 - 07:59 | 24 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 34 | 30 | 46 | 28 | 38 | | 376 |
| 08:00 - 08:59 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 22 | | 193 |
| 09:00 - 09:59 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 17 | | 212 |
| 10:00 - 11:59 | 31 | 36 | 42 | 34 | 35 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 36 | 31 | 33 | | 430 |
| 12:00 - 14:59 | 53 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 60 | 43 | 49 | 37 | 38 | 46 | 41 | | 550 |
| 15:00 - 16:59 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 25 | | 243 |
| 17:00 - 17:59 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | | 125 |
| 18:00 - 19:59 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | | 182 |
| 20:00 - 29:59 | 35 | 48 | 37 | 45 | 34 | 41 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 19 | 25 | | 373 |
| 30:00 - 59:59 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 53 |
| Total | 254 | 261 | 276 | 283 | 242 | 285 | 233 | 225 | 226 | 218 | 212 | 228 | | 2,943 |

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# Response Time and Call Volume Comparison

| Average Response Time | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024 (January 1 - May 14)** |
| **County** | 9:16 | 10:01 | 10:33 | 10:33 | 10:02 |
| **Zone 5** | 10:41 | 12:13 | 14:43 | 13:14 | 11:28 |
| **Zone 9** | 8:54 | 9:33 | 10:22 | 9:38 | 9:15 |
| **Total Call Volume** | | | | | |
| | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024 (January 1 - May 14)** |
| **County** | 20,388 | 23,650 | 29,552 | 33,658 | 12,458 |
| **Zone 5** | 2,279 | 2,753 | 3,453 | 4,095 | 1,408 |
| **Zone 9** | 1,996 | 2,456 | 3,047 | 3,396 | 1,247 |

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# Options

- Paramedic - Quick Response Vehicle
- Paramedic - Fire Apparatus
- Paramedic Fire Apparatus & EMT Level Transport Unit
- Paramedic Fire Apparatus & Paramedic Transport Unit
- Paramedic Quick Response Vehicle & EMT Transport Unit
- Paramedic Quick Response Vehicle & Paramedic Transport Unit
- Paramedic Transport Unit

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# Next Steps

- ❑EMS System (Pre-Liminary) Approval
- ❑Personnel
  - Part-Time
  - Full-Time
- ❑Equipment
- ❑North Carolina Office of EMS Approval
- ❑EMS System Final Approval

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## Recommended Course of Action

- Continue First Response (EMT) – All Emergency Medical Incidents
- Benchmark for Service Enhancement – November 1, 2024
  - Paramedic Quick Response Vehicle & Fire Apparatus
- Quarterly Review
  - On Scene Times
  - Paramedic Type Incidents
- Benchmark for Transport Service Implementation {If Needed} – July 1, 2025

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# NEW BUSINESS/NON-CONSENT

Amend Cost-Recovery Mitigation Rate Exemption

The Board of Commissioners directed staff to amend Resolution 2024-R6 that was adopted on April 23, 2024, which established a cost-recovery program and provided parameters for billing.

*Recommended Action: Approval of Resolution 2024-R7, amending the previously adopted Resolution 2024-R6.*

**Presenter: Jacob Randall – Fire Chief**

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# NEW BUSINESS/NON-CONSENT

FY 24/25 Draft Budget Discussion/Direction

**Presenters: John Barlow – Interim Town Manager & Sonia Johnson- Finance Director**

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# NEW BUSINESS/NON-CONSENT

Future Agenda Items

Future agenda items are shared for visibility and comment. In addition, an opportunity is provided for the Board to introduce items of interest and subsequent direction for placement on future agendas.

***Action Needed:*** *Discuss and provide any guidance.*

**Presenter: Alissa Fender – Town Clerk**

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# PUBLIC COMMENT

Citizen opportunity to address the Board.

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# MANAGER'S COMMENTS
Interim Town Manager

84

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# BOARD COMMENTS

Mayor John Davis
Mayor Pro William Justice
Commissioner Jeffrey Conaway
Commissioner Douglas Eckendorf
Commissioner Joseph Brown
Commissioner Pat Turner

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# CLOSED SESSION

*Motion to enter closed session pursuant to NCGS 143-318.11 (a) (5) to establish, or to instruct the public body's staff or negotiating agents concerning the position to be taken by or on behalf of the public body in negotiating the amount of compensation and other material terms of an employment contract or proposed employment contract;*

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# ADJOURN

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