

City of High Point

*Municipal Office Building
211 S. Hamilton Street
High Point, NC 27260*



Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, August 4, 2021

9:00 AM

Council Chambers

Prosperity and Livability Committee

Wesley Hudson - Chair

Michael Holmes

Cyril Jefferson

Monica Peters

Jay Wagner, Mayor (Alternate)

Britt Moore, Mayor Pro Tem (Alternate)

**Prosperity and Livability Committee - Council Member Wesley Hudson,
Chair****CALL TO ORDER****PRESENTATION OF ITEMS**[2021-344](#)**Discussion-Local Historic District Designation Process & Possible Funding**

Staff will be discussing a request by the Washington Preservation Society for Washington Street to be designated as a Local Historic District.

[2021-345](#)**Presentation-Stormwater Improvement Projects Policy**

Staff will be giving a presentation on the Stormwater Improvement Projects Policy.

Attachments: [8-3-21 Stormwater Presentation](#)

[2021-349](#)**Presentation-Bulky Item Collection**

Staff will be giving a presentation on the Bulky Item Collection.

Attachments: [8-3-21 Alternate Bulk Collection](#)

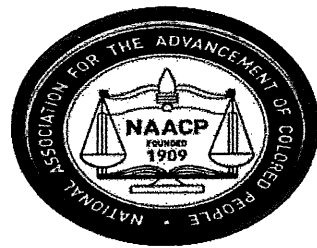
[2021-346](#)**NAACP Request-Commission on Reparations**

James Adams, President, High Point Branch of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), made a presentation to the City Council on May 17, 2021 and asked Council to consider a "Commission on Reparations." At that time, action was taken by the City Council to refer this matter to the Prosperity & Livability Committee for further discussion.

Attachments: [A Call to Action and Resolution for Creation of Reparations Commission.pdf](#)
[NAACP PowerPoint Presentation.pdf](#)

ADJOURNMENT

High Point Branch
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People



Reparations Committee

James P. Mayes, M.A., J.D.
Chair

James Adams, Branch President

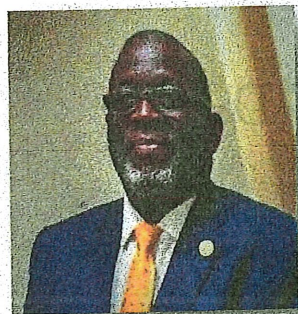
One High Point, One Community

August 2021



James P. Mayes is a retired tenured professor from the Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice at North Carolina A&T State University. While employed there he served as the Interim Chair of the department and the Director of the Criminal Justice Program. Before joining the university Mr. Mayes engaged in the private practice of law, worked as a correctional administrator and worked in research and public policy in Washington, D.C. His professional experience also includes more than twenty-six years of distinguished service with the United States Department of State's educational and

cultural exchange programs. His current research and publication interests include transnational crime, Super-identity and biometrics, prison gerrymandering, evidence-based decision making in security environments and criminal justice education. As a member of the academy he has served as a principle and co-investigator on many research projects. As an attorney he has been lead counsel on both state and federal cases. For example, in the fall of 2011 he was the lead attorney in a federal lawsuit challenging prison gerrymandering in Maryland (*Fletcher v. Lemone*, 831 F. Supp. 2d, 887 (2011)). He has been a member of various professional associations, of recent note he is a member of the American Academy of Forensic Science. He has received many awards and recognitions for his professional work and community service. Mr. Mayes earned his Bachelor's degree at Princeton University (Class of 1974), his Master's degree at Ohio State University and his Doctorate in Jurisprudence from the University of Baltimore's School of Law. He is a member of the Maryland Bar and the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.



James S. Adams Jr. is the current president of the High Point Branch of the NAACP. He is retired from sales and construction. Apart from his role in the NAACP he serves as the Market Manager for the Bountiful Land Food-For-All Farmers Market on Historic Washington Drive in High Point. The goal of the farmers market is to help support the farm-to-market

economy and to change the nutrition habits in our community. Additionally, James Adams serves on the High Point Schools Partnership and the Ready/Ready Guilford Basics programs.

As the President of the High Point Branch of the NAACP, Mr. Adams is dedicated to addressing food, education, housing, employment, and criminal justice issues in the community. These issues are at the core of social justice concerns for African Americans.

Mr. Adams is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended Simon Gratz High School, Temple University and Cheyney State University. His college studies included political science and accounting. Mr. Adams is a proud father and grandfather. Most of his family continues to reside in the Philadelphia metropolitan area.



Elma Joyce Hairston is a national presenter and author known for her thought provoking and highly interactive sessions, which have led to substantial change in the lives of young people, up and coming professionals and future executives. Elma was born in North Carolina, lived in Colorado for over twenty years, completed a twenty-five-year successful career in corporate America and now calls North Carolina home where she is the Founder and Managing Director of Dynamic Images International LLC, providing consultations and core skills training in professional development, career advancement and customer service. Elma also leads the growth of her non-profit

organization, Dynamic Images by the Hairston Group® designed to groom middle and high school girls for corporate careers.

Elma has spent most of her adult life serving her community and providing leadership skills and professional image principles. She has served as president of numerous church, community and political organizations, and served on national boards of directors. Elma currently serves the High Point Schools Partnership, Education Committee Chair, NAACP (High Point Branch), Small Business Development Steering Committee (Biden's funding for small business ecosystem growth), 2018 graduate – Guilford County Citizens Academy (keynote speaker), 2015-2017 Guilford County Health & Human Services Citizen Board (appointed by Commissioner Carlvena Foster), League of Women Voters, Kareers4Kids Board, NAACP Reparations Committee (High Point Branch).

Elma has received numerous awards and recognitions, most recently an Honorary Doctorate in Public Service and a Master of Arts in Integrated Marketing Communication. Her most recent work is *Becoming Dynamic 7 Compelling Strategies for Success*. On sale now at www.dynamicimages4you.com, bookstores, and Amazon.



Bradford M. Lilley is the Senior Pastor of Shekinah Glory Church International. In April 2015 Bradford M Lilley received his Doctorate of Divinity degree from Saint Thomas Christian University.

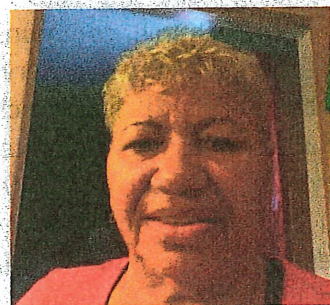
He has and continues to serve his community and fellow man faithfully. Among his many achievements are:

- A mentor for at risk youth.
- Cub Scout Leader (1997-1999)
- Coach AAU Track and Field (2004-2012) as a High Point Elite Throws Coach (shot-put, discus, javelin)
- Founded Straight Streets Ministry (1990-1999)
- Straight Streets Christian Home for Men
- Straight Streets Prison Ministry (covering eleven states and 35 major prisons)
- International Evangelistic Mission -2005 Kampala, Uganda; East Africa
- High Point Peacemakers, Co-Founder and Director

He is a member of the High Point NAACP. He has served on the Executive Board and was Chairman of the Community Coordination Committee. He received the NAACP Community Activist of the Year Award in 2014.

In addition, Bradford Lilley is a charter member of One Hundred Men Praying, a service corps of community volunteers.

He received the Small Businessman of The Year Award in 2007.



L. Dories Patrick is a political activist, a servant leader, and community advocate. Her mantra is “leave this world better than you found it.” Dories has a long history of serving the High Point community. Her current volunteer activities include, among other things, serving with the food pantry to ensure the High Point community has access to much needed food, serving in various capacities with Guilford County Schools, and being an active member of the Union Hill PTA. The guiding motivation for Dories volunteer service, as simply stated by her, is “to ensure her voice is heard

and her wisdom is adhered to.”

Dories previous volunteer service includes volunteering with High Point Parks and Recreation Department for eight years and serving with the Red Cross for an equal number of years. Dories is a former member of the High Point Historic Preservation Society and while serving in that role, she received recognition from the United Way for Project Board Development. In 2019 Dories was recognized as a “Woman of Distinction” by the NAACP for her community service.

Dories serves her church and the High Point Branch of the NAACP. At Redeeming Love Ministries Dories serves on the Mother’s Board. Also, she has been licensed in the ministry as a Missionary Evangelist from the Church of God in Christ International for over 25 years. For the High Point Branch of the NAACP, Dories is the Chair of the Religious Affairs Committee and a member of the Reparations Committee.

Doris earned a Bachelor of Arts in Religious Philosophy from Shaw University and retired after 17 years of service in retail banking at Wachovia, now known as Wells Fargo. She is a mother, a grandmother and great grandmother. Doris has seen many changes affecting the community and believes that High Point is a great city. "Righting the wrongs of the past will place High Point in a position to serve all its citizens well."



Bernita Sims is the Executive Director of Welfare Reform Liaison Project, Inc., Guilford County's Community Action Agency. Her service has allowed her to see first-hand the impact of poverty on citizens in the United States as well as abroad. Her work with community action guides the work that she presently does with WRLP through the Agency's mission to work with

training and employment services for those living in poverty, providing individuals and families with supportive services through this transition, and partnering with other organizations in Guilford County to provide emergency, educational and employment assistance.

Bernita has been civically engaged since 2001 serving in numerous capacities, in elected as well as appointed positions. She served on the High Point City Council for 12 years, and was elected Mayor in 2012.

Bernita is a servant leader who knows that to whom much is given, much is required. She also subscribes to the adage that service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy in this world.

~Harry D. Strunk.

"I thank my Creator for blessing my service."

Committee Members not represented:

Demetrious Gooden

Robert Sims

Dr. Bertand Bonnick, Committee Parliamentarian

James Adams, President
High Point Branch NAACP
(336) 887-2470
hpnaacp@hotmail.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**THE HIGH POINT NAACP CALLS FOR THE CREATION OF A CITY COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE REPARATIONS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN CITIZENS**

High Point, North Carolina: On May 17, 2021 the leadership of the High Point branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) presented a resolution to the High Point City Council seeking the creation of a city commission to investigate reparations for High Point's African American citizens. The resolution stated that the commission would "seek to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in High Point ... and to study and consider a municipal apology and proposal for reparations." Furthermore, the commission would study the impact "subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination had on the African American community in High Point."

Mr. James Adams, the current president of the High Point NAACP, told the High Point City Council that this resolution is a call to action and that with it High Point joins other communities around the nation seeking to redress historic wrongs and disparities. The city of Asheville, North Carolina has passed its own local legislation calling for reparations. Another example of local action for reparations is the city of Evanston, Illinois. In each of these two examples the call for reparations acknowledges the contemporary racial discrimination that has impacted African Americans, their political and economic rights.

The members of the High Point City Council each received copies of the resolution. In response to the request the city council all agreed to refer the resolution to the Prosperity and Livability Committee for consideration. The Prosperity and Livability Committee will hold a hearing on August 4, 2021 to deliberate the NAACP's request. The High Point NAACP expects the city council to make a decision within a reasonable amount of time. Ms. Lee Doris Patrick, a longtime member of the branch and a prime proponent of reparations opined, "this is the time for the city to do the right thing after a long history of detrimental policies and actions, for example, urban renewal." The city council did not give a time frame for its response.

The High Point NAACP has initiated a citywide campaign to raise support for the resolution. For more information on the resolution or to obtain a copy of it call (336) 887-2470. You may contact the High Point NAACP by email at hpnaacp@hotmail.com.

About the High Point NAACP: The NAACP's principal objective is to ensure the political, educational, social and economic equality of minority group citizens of the United States and to eliminate race prejudice. The NAACP seeks to remove all barriers of racial discrimination through the democratic process. It is a 501 (C) (4) organization.

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(v) how, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved African can be calculated.

(vi) what form of compensation should be awarded, through what instrumentalities and who should be eligible for such compensation.

(vii) how, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any other forms of rehabilitation or restitution to African American citizens of High Point is warranted and what the form and scope of those measures should take.

(C) Report To City Council.—The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the City of High Point not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

Section 4. Membership.

(A) Number And Appointment.— (1) The Commission shall be composed of 13 members, who shall be appointed, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Resolution as follows:

(1) two (2) members shall be appointed by the Mayor.

(2) three (3) members shall be appointed by the City Council.

(3) eight (8) members shall be selected from African American civil rights and civic organizations that have historically championed the cause of justice in the City of High Point.

All members of the Commission shall be persons who are especially qualified to serve on the Commission by virtue of their education, training, activism or experience, particularly in the field of African-American studies and reparatory justice.

(B) Terms.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(C) First Meeting.—The Mayor of the City of High Point shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act or within 30 days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(D) Quorum.— Nine (9) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(E) Chair And Vice Chair.—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(F) Expenses.— All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties to the extent authorized.

Section 5. Powers of the Commission.

(A) Hearings And Sessions.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Resolution hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in the City of High Point.

and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission considers appropriate.

(B) Powers Of Subcommittees And Members.—Any subcommittee or member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(C) Obtaining Official Data.—The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the City of High Point Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the City of High Point Government shall cooperate with the Commission with respect to such information and shall furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

Section 6. Administrative Provisions.

(A) Staff.—The High Point City Council may, appoint such personnel as the Commission considers appropriate.

(B) Applicability Of Certain Civil Service Laws.—The staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of the City of High Point's civil service provisions.

(C) Experts And Consultants.—The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants.

(D) Administrative Support Services.—The Commission may enter into agreements for procurement of financial and administrative services necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission. Payment for such services shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission.

(E) Contracts.—The Commission may—

(1) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations ; and

(2) enter into contracts with departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the City of High Point and the State of North Carolina, private firms, institutions, and agencies, for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations.

Section 7. Termination.

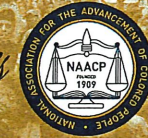
The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report to the Congress under section 3(C).

Section 8. Authorization of Appropriation.

To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$100,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

High Point's



NAACP

hpnaacp.org | @hpnaacp | #110for110

The High Point Branch of the NAACP adopted the enclosed resolution on behalf of our ancestors and our descendants; to address the social, economic and racial disparities which exist in our City. We join other voices that are sounding the alarm across our state and nation, calling for reparations to right the wrongs that plague the black citizens of our community. We ask that you support us in this cause by adding your voice to the chorus sounding the alarm.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Post Office Box: 62 • High Point, NC 27261
336 • 887 • 2470

A RESOLUTION FOR THE CREATION OF A CITY COMMISSION TO EXPLORE COMMUNITY REPARATIONS FOR THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CITIZENS OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

Section 1. Summary.

The City of High Point is positioned for a call to action to join other municipalities around the state and country which have taken on the charge of seeking remedies for the long-suffering of black people. This Resolution, presented on behalf of the African American citizens of High Point, seeks to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in High Point, North Carolina between 1750 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a municipal apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the City on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

Section 2. Findings and Purpose.

(A) Findings —The African American citizens of High Point find that—

(1) approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and colonies that became the United States from 1619 to 1865 and in 1850 the State of North Carolina had 288,548 enslaved persons;

(2) the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Government of the United States and the State of North Carolina from 1789 through 1865;

(3) the slavery that flourished in the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point constituted an immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, citizenship rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of their own labor;

(4) a preponderance of scholarly, legal, community evidentiary documentation and popular culture markers constitute the basis for inquiry into the on-going effects of the institution of slavery and its legacy of persistent systemic structures of discrimination on living African-Americans and society in the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point; and

(5) following the abolition of slavery the governments of the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point, continued to perpetuate, condone and often profit from practices that continued to brutalize and disadvantage African-Americans, including share cropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow, redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate treatment at the hands of the criminal justice system; and

(6) as a result of the historic and continued discrimination, African-Americans in the City of High Point continue to suffer debilitating economic, educational, and health hardships including but not limited to having nearly 1,000,000 black people incarcerated; an unemployment rate

more than twice the current white unemployment rate; and an average of less than 1/16 of the wealth of white families, a disparity which has worsened, not improved over time.

(B) Purpose.—The purpose of this Resolution is to establish a commission to study and develop Reparation proposals for African-Americans as a result of—

(1) the institution of slavery, including both the Trans-Atlantic and the domestic “trade” which existed from 1565 in colonial Florida and from 1619 through 1865 within the other colonies that became the United States, and which included the Federal government, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point, which constitutionally and statutorily supported the institution of slavery;

(2) the de jure and de facto discrimination against freed slaves and their descendants from the end of the Civil War to the present, including economic, political, educational, and social discrimination, in which the City of High Point is complicit;

(3) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the discrimination described in paragraphs (1) and (2) on living African-Americans, especially the African American citizens of High Point;

(4) the manner in which textual and digital instructional resources and technologies are being used to deny the inhumanity of slavery and the crime against humanity of people of African descent in the public schools, colleges and public institutions in the City of High Point;

(5) the direct benefits to societal institutions, public and private, including higher education, corporations, religious and associational in the City of High Point;

(6) and thus, recommend appropriate ways to educate the Citizens of High Point of the Commission's findings;

(7) and thus, recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6); and

(8) submit to the City of High Point the results of such examination, together with such recommendations.

Section 3. The Resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT -

(A) Establishment.—There is established the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African-Americans (hereinafter in this Resolution referred to as the “Commission”).

(B) Duties.—The Commission shall perform the following duties:

(1) identify, compile and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point, which existed from 1750 through 1865. The Commission's documentation and examination shall include but not be limited to the facts related to—

(a) the capture and procurement of Africans for slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point;

(b) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce as it pertains to slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point;

(c) the treatment of African slaves in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families; and

(d) the extensive denial of humanity, sexual abuse and the chattelization of persons in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point;

(2) the role which the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point supported the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants to repatriate to their homeland.

(3) the State of North Carolina laws and those of the City of High Point that discriminated against formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present.

(4) in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point the other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed African slaves and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present, including redlining, educational funding discrepancies, and predatory financial practices.

(5) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) on living African-Americans in the City of High Point.

(6) recommend appropriate ways to educate the Citizens of High Point of the Commission's findings.

(7) recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). In making such recommendations, the Commission shall address among other issues, the following questions:

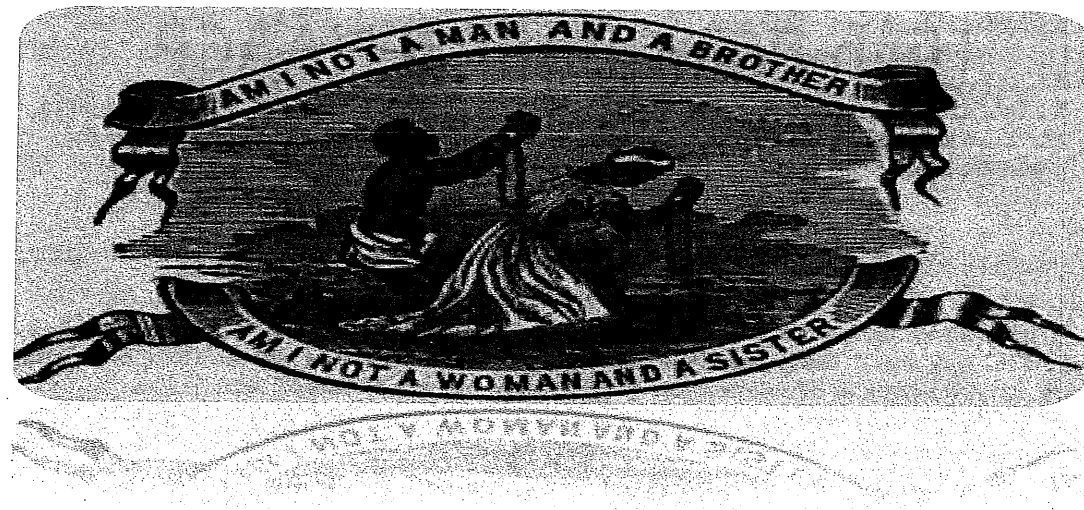
(i) how such recommendations comport with international standards of remedy for wrongs and injuries caused by the State and City, that include full reparations and special measures, as understood by various relevant international protocols, laws, and findings.

(ii) how the City of High Point will offer a formal apology on behalf of the African American citizens for the perpetration of gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants.

(iii) how High Point City ordinances, laws and policies that continue to disproportionately and negatively affect African-Americans as a group, and those that perpetuate the lingering effects, materially and psycho-social, can be eliminated.

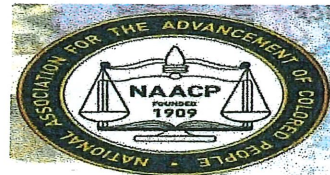
(iv) how the injuries resulting from matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) can be reversed and provide appropriate policies, programs, projects and recommendations for the purpose of reversing the injuries.

A Resolution for the Creation of a City Commission to Explore Community Reparations for the African American Citizens of High Point, North Carolina



Presented before the
Prosperity and Livability Committee
High Point City Council
August 4, 2021

By James P. Mayes, M.A., J.D.
Chair, Reparations Committee
High Point Branch NAACP
James Adams, President



One High Point, One Community

Summary Disposition:

- On May 17, 2021 James Adams, President of the High Point Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), presented a resolution asking the City to approve the creation of a commission to explore reparations for High Points' African American citizens.
- The city council unanimously approved considering the resolution and referred it to its Prosperity and Livability Committee, chaired by council member Wesley Hudson. This committee will deliberate the resolution and make a recommendation the full city council.
- Wesley Hudson scheduled this hearing for August 4th.

What does the Resolution ask for?

- The purpose of the Resolution is, “to study and consider a municipal apology and proposal for *reparations* for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans.” Resolution, Section 1, Summary.
- The purpose of the Resolution, “is to establish a commission to study and develop *Reparation* proposals...[to] identify, compile and synthesize the relevant corpus evidentiary documentation.” Resolution, Sections 2(B) and 3(A)(1).

What is Reparations?

- *Reparations* is a legal remedy at law and equity that seeks to “compensate for the harm of a wrongful act inflicted upon an individual or group of individuals.”
- *Reparations* seeks to restore or repair a person to a sound, healthy or otherwise favorable condition; seeks to make a person “whole”.
- *Reparations* is a well established principle in tort law, contract law, property law and criminal law.

Types of Legal Remedy:

At Law - Damages

- Compensatory Damages
- Consequential Damages (special Damages)
- Punitive Damages
- Incidental Damages
- Nominal Damages
- Liquidated Damages
- Statutory Damages

At Equity

- Injunction
- Accounting for Profits
- Constructive Trust
- Subrogation
- Equitable Lien
- Specific Performance
- Reformation
- Equitable Rescission
- Declaratory Relief

The Right of *Reparations* in International Law:

- The concept of reparations has a long historical record, e.g., dating back to the Punic Wars (Rome and Carthage conflict).
- The principle in international law “affirming the obligation to provide reparation” dates back to the Factory at Chorzlow Case, Permanent Court of International Justice (1927 and 1928). This principle is considered *jus cogens*.

Under International Law *Reparations* consists of five key elements:

- Restitution;
- Compensation
- Rehabilitation;
- Satisfaction (disclosure of the truth);
- Guarantees of non-repetition.

See *International Law Commission's Draft Article on State Responsibility* (2001) and the *Basic Principles on the Right to Reparation for Victims* (2005). See also United Nations Resolution 60/147, *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law* (2005).

Historic examples of International *Reparations:*

- **West Germany** agreed to pay *reparations* to the State of Israel for the Holocaust. By 2012 Germany's total reparations payments approximated \$89 billion.
- **Argentina**, National Commission on the Disappearances of Persons (1984) Paid to families of victims in the form of pensions.
- Canada, land given to First Nations and Inuit, 250,000 square miles (1988).
- The government of the **Republic of South Africa** committed to pay *reparations* to victims of the apartheid regime. The amount recommended varied from \$360 million to \$85 billion. By 2003 only a small portion had been paid.
- **Japan**, \$8.3 million to provide old-age care to Korean "Comfort Women" survivors (2015).

The United States and *Reparations*:

- The principle of *Reparations* is well established in United States' civil and criminal law. The U.S., however, is not a signatory to all the conventions contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations.
- Both common law and statutory law recognize the legal and equitable remedies of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction (declaratory relief) and guarantee of non-repetition (specific performance).

Examples of Reparations in U.S. history:

- Belinda Sutton (AKA Royal or Royall) sued former estate of owner. Awarded pension (1783). See also Henrietta Wood sue for enslavement and won damages (1878).
- General Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 15 for South Carolina and Georgia awarding 40 acres and a army mule (1863). District of Columbia Emancipation Act (1862) authorized payment to loyal slave owners for freeing of slaves.
- First Nations remedies, Pueblo Lands Act 1924, Shoshones (1927), Indian Reorganization Act (1934), Indian Claims Commission (1946), Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act (1950), House Resolution 471 restoring Blue Lake to Taos Pueblo (1970),

Examples of Reparations in U.S. history continued:

- Tuskegee Experiment, victims and heirs awarded damages (1974).
- Civil Liberties Act of 1988, compensation to survivors of Japanese internment camps.
- Rosewood, Florida massacre (1923) survivors awarded damages (1994).
- Forced sterilizations, North Carolina, survivors awarded damages (2014).
- Numerous educational and religious institutions have elected to pay damages for past wrongful conduct with respect to slavery, Jim Crow and discrimination.

Does North Carolina recognize the legal principle of *Reparations*?

- North Carolina recognizes the concept of restitution in its civil and criminal law. In the criminal law *reparative justice*, in some cases, is statutorily mandated. See North Carolina General Statutes § 15A-1340.34 and § 14-43.20.
- Eugenics Compensation Task Force, awarded damages to living victims of forced sterilization (2012). Guilford County sterilized 167 persons between 1946 and 1968; on average 7.6/year.

Why do we need a *Reparations Commission* now?

- CONVERGENCE OF CONTEMPORARY EVENTS;
- PERSISTENCE OF HISTORIC INTRACTABLE CHALLENGES;
- EMERGENCE OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE.

High Point, NC has followed the
historic pattern and practice of the
United States and the State of
North Carolina.

- It was a slave jurisdiction and maintained and enforced the racial caste system.
- It was a Jim Crow jurisdiction and maintained and enforced the racial caste system.

There is a proximate cause relationship between slavery and Jim Crow and the current socio-economic conditions of African-Americans.

- The civil wrongs inflicted on African-Americans reverberated through multiple generations.
- The criminal acts suffered by African-Americans harmed the individual victim(s) and intentionally terrorized entire communities.

Similarly, multiple generations of whites benefited from the maintenance and enforcement of the racial caste system.

The racial caste system redistributed resources, benefits and privileges to create and enable pathways to wealth and socio-economic status.

The Durban Declaration (2001)

“the formal abolition of slavery and colonialism has not addressed the ongoing racially discriminatory structures built by those practices...many contemporary manifestations of racial discrimination must be understood as a continuation of insufficiently remediated historical forms and structures of racial injustice and inequality. Accordingly, United Nations Member States and organs have rightly emphasized that colonialism and the transatlantic slave trade are a cause of numerous contemporary harms and human rights violations. The Durban Declaration identifies both colonialism and transatlantic slavery as evils that remain contemporary sources of racial discrimination and persistent inequality... and also emphasized that the harmful effects of those practices continue into the twenty-first century.”

Conclusion

- The High Point Branch of the NAACP asks this committee to approve and endorse its request for a Reparations Commission and thereby recommend the creation of a commission to the full city council.
- The High Point Branch of the NAACP asks this committee to lead the effort to create a commission by recommending a timetable for city council's approval, a process for the creation of a commission and a date certain for the commencement of the commission's work.

Thank you!

One High Point, One Community

Q & A

ALTERNATE BULK COLLECTION

MEETING TODAY'S DEMANDS



INTRODUCTION

- ROBBY STONE, DEPUTY PUBLIC SERVICES DIRECTOR
- GREG HOLT, SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SUPERINTENDENT
- 17 YEARS OF INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE
- 11 YEARS MANAGING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION
- SWANA CERTIFIED; SOLID WASTE COLLECTIONS SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT (2017)
- EMAIL GREG.HOLT@HIGHPOINTNC.GOV
- TELEPHONE # 336 883-2985

WHAT DO WE COLLECT - WEEKLY

- SOFA'S
- CHAIR'S
- MATTRESSES
- CARPET
- APPLIANCES
- AND MORE
 - THIS COLLECTION IS NOT INTENDED FOR WHOLE HOUSE CLEAN OUT

PROPOSAL

- BI-WEEKLY BULK COLLECTION
 - FUEL COST SAVINGS
 - REDUCE OVERTIME COSTS
 - MORE CONSISTENT BULK COLLECTIONS
 - MAXIMIZING ON SOFTWARE USAGE FOR COLLECTION PURPOSES
 - RELIEF FOR A WEARY STAFF

HOW TO SAVE ON FUEL

- FOUR (4) BULK ROUTES COVER AN ESTIMATED 1,261 MILES PER WEEK
- ALTERNATING COLLECTION WEEKS, THAT NUMBER IS CUT IN HALF.
- BI-WEEKLY COLLECTION ALLOWS BULK OPERATORS VIABLE TIME TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL DUMP SITES THAT ARE OFTEN LEFT TO COLLECT ON NON-SCHEDULED WORKDAYS, THUS REDUCING ADDITIONAL DRIVING STAFFING NEEDS AND FUEL COST.
- THIS WILL REDUCE THE MONTHLY MILES COVERED TO AROUND 2500 MILES AND ALLOW MORE TIME FOR MAINTENANCE WITHOUT CAUSING DELAYS IN COLLECTIONS.

CURRENT OVERTIME COST

	OT	OT
FY	HOURS	COST
17/18	473	\$ 13,855
18/19	677	\$ 21,189
19/20	1,367	\$ 42,832

CONSISTENCY IN COLLECTIONS

- PROVIDE BI-WEEKLY COLLECTIONS ON SCHEDULED RECYCLING DAYS
- ONE WEEK WILL CONSIST OF 5 ROUTES BEING COLLECTED AND THE NEXT WEEK WILL CONSIST OF 4 ROUTES COLLECTED.
- DEBRIS LEFT AT THE CURB EVERY OTHER WEEK AS CUSTOMERS ADAPT TO A REVISED BULK COLLECTION .
- LESS DEBRIS AT THE CURB LEADS TO A MORE AESTHETICALLY PLEASING CITY.

ROUTE EFFICIENCY

- THE USE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY HELPS US IDENTIFY LOCATIONS TO SERVICE
- BY PROVIDING BI-WEEKLY COLLECTIONS OUR DRIVERS CAN GO TO SPECIFIC LOCATIONS THAT HAS BEEN MARKED FOR BULK, WHILE REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF DAILY TRAVEL.
- AS OUR DATA SUPPORTS, OUR TRUCKS ARE SERVICING AROUND 891 LOCATIONS PER WEEK, 223 PER DAY, WHICH IS AROUND 22.3 LOCATIONS PER HOUR.
- FOLLOWING THE LOCATIONS WILL IMPROVE EFFICIENCY, MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF MILES COVERED IN DAY AND REDUCE THE COSTS OF FUEL CONSUMPTION.
- WE ARE CURRENTLY TESTING NEW SOFTWARE TO AID AND ASSIST US WITH THIS TASK.

WHY NOW?

- 18 WEEKS OF OVERTIME BY THE SAME FEW STAFF MEMBERS
- PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOLL ON THE OPERATORS
- EMPLOYEES ARE WEARY WITH ONGOING EXTENDED HOURS ON ROUTES
- BULK TRUCKS ARE ON ROUTES AT LEAST 8 HOURS A DAY
 - THIS DOES NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT
- EMPLOYEES WORKED 1,367 OVERTIME HOURS WITHIN A YEAR = \$42,832.86 (GREATER THAN AN ADDITIONAL SEO III EMPLOYEE SALARY)

SAFETY CONCERNS

- SOLID WASTE IS THE 5TH DEADLIEST PROFESSION IN THE US.
- MANY ACCIDENTS & INCIDENTS INCREASE WITH OVERWORKED STAFF
- FATALITY RATE OF 34 PER 100,000 WORKERS IN THE US, ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
- A TOTAL 37 INDUSTRY RELATED DEATHS WITH THE MOST COMMON BEING WITHIN TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCTION IN WORK FORCE

- THE LOSS OF EQUIPMENT OPERATORS THROUGH ATTRITION, INJURIES AND OTHER VARIABLES HAS LED TO SHUTTING ROUTES DOWN AT TIMES AND KEEPING BULK CONSTANTLY BEHIND
- SINCE LAST MARCH, WE HAVE LOST 8 EQUIPMENT OPERATORS THAT WERE PRIMARY ROUTE DRIVERS
- HOLIDAYS, VACATIONS AND SICKNESSES IMPACT COLLECTIONS
- NEED TO PRESERVE WEARY STAFF

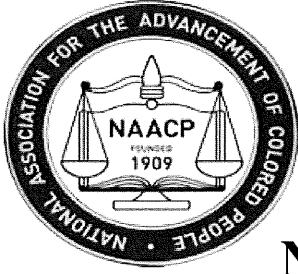
CHANGE IMPLEMENTATION

- SEND MAILERS WITH MONTHLY UTILITY BILLS
- UTILIZE VARIOUS SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS
- SHARE WITHIN OUR EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS
- HIGHLIGHTED ON THE CITY WEBSITE

QUESTIONS



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N.A.A.C.P. HIGH POINT BRANCH

A Call to Action: Commission on the Status of Black High Point

Summary

High Point is positioned for a call to action to join other municipalities around the country who have taken on the charge of the long-suffering of Black people under the cost of building America and this City. Our goal is to show that the redistribution of resources in High Point is good business for High Point, as we grow together as one community. A Commission charged with the responsibility to identify the needs of the Black community to determine disparity that exists will bring to bear how we right the wrongs of the past, leveling the field for Blacks in High Point which pave the way for equity on all fronts.

History

For many years, Black Americans have fought for human rights and our fair share of the economic abundance that the United States has enjoyed off our backs. Having suffered through slavery and the agony of being free, our lineage shares a unique and centuries-long story of plunder by means of exclusion, violence, and theft of our identity, person, and privilege. We are painfully aware that “forty acres and a mule” no longer represents the promise. In the modern context, the true promise lies in not merely providing a promise to us of the same opportunities, access, and participation afforded to whites, but also in the *redistribution of tangible resources* that make up for the *244-year head start* in the building and transference of *generational wealth*.

The African American community has long been disparaged from participation in home ownership opportunities, access to affordable housing, business ownership, career opportunities, educational opportunities, affordable health care and jobs that pay living wages. As we shed light on these concerns and others, we are requesting that the High Point City Council partner with us in creating a new culture in our City by opening the doors of generational wealth to its Black citizens, especially the descendants of American slaves. We want to build a bridge to the next generation for continued home and business ownership for the next generation.

THE NAACP ON BEHALF OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY OF HIGH POINT ADVOCATES:

- For housing solutions that mitigate displacement of our families, the elimination of exclusion from participation in housing ownership opportunities, the ending of segregated communities, creation of housing that is affordable not “affordable housing” and expanded grant opportunities for first time owners.
- For the elimination of food deserts by creating food co-ops, mobile food markets, bus stop farmer’s markets, and employee-owned co-op markets.
- For the promotion and increase in more academically qualified citizens with advanced degrees in our African American community by encouraging on-line degree programs, increased opportunities to obtain GED’s, support of reverse trends in mass incarceration, enforcing employment anti-discrimination laws, boosting public sector employment and instituting equity initiatives as a part of our workforce development strategies.
- For ensuring that all citizens in our community have access to quality healthcare that lowers infant mortality, and the implementation of a comprehensive plan to address chronic illnesses that plague the African American community such as high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, and heart disease, and in particular COVID-19.
- For ensuring that equal opportunity be afforded Black business in at least 34% of all City purchasing, contracting, grants and loans (both in number and dollars) and that the aforementioned be transacted directly with Black businesses where the owner(s) (at least 51%) are descendants of American slaves. If businesses (that would otherwise meet the City's needs) are not eligible to contract with the City for reasons of purchasing power, capacity, insurance, bonding and/or licenses; the City shall supplement the contract with additional resources that will help those businesses to bridge the gap.
- For review of current funding of our police department and allocate/redistribute funding for community-based solutions which ensure that law enforcement is applied without malice and pre-judgment to citizens of High Point.
- For seeking and providing more substantial investment in Black communities in High Point so that our neighborhoods will be safe, decent, economically sound and have equal access to food and nutrition.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

That a “Commission on Reparations”, supported by the City of High Point, and approved by the Black Community, be enjoined to identify reasonable and responsible measures to establish and address a reparation and repair agenda for the Black citizens of High Point.

The Commission will focus on ONE High Point, bringing to bear the necessary resources to redress our ongoing struggle. We envision Black families filling our baseball stadiums and participating in the viability of our downtown. We envision Black businesses occupying offices in Congdon Yards. The Commission will show that full participation of the entire community makes our community stronger and creates ecosystems focused on making High Point a great place to work, live, and raise our families. The Commission will be given a timeline for recommendations to the City and the life of the Commission will end at such time as mutually agreed upon goals are met.

Approved and ratified by the High Point Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, otherwise referred to as the NAACP., this 15th day of May 2021; to be presented to the High Point City Council at its first convening following the adoption of the attached resolution.

A RESOLUTION FOR THE CREATION OF A CITY COMMISSION TO
EXPLORE COMMUNITY REPARATIONS FOR THE AFRICAN AMERICAN
CITIZENS OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

Section 1. Summary.

The City of High Point is positioned for a call to action to join other municipalities around the state and country which have taken on the charge of seeking remedies for the long-suffering of black people. This Resolution, presented on behalf of the African American citizens of High Point, seeks to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in High Point, North Carolina between 1750 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a municipal apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the City on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

Section 2. Findings and Purpose.

(A) Findings—The African American citizens of High Point find that—

(1) approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and colonies that became the United States from 1619 to 1865 and in 1850 the State of North Carolina had 288,548 enslaved persons;

(2) the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Government of the United States and the State of North Carolina from 1789 through 1865;

(3) the slavery that flourished in the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point constituted an immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, African citizenship rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of their own labor;

(4) a preponderance of scholarly, legal, community evidentiary documentation and popular culture markers constitute the basis for inquiry into the on-going effects of the institution of slavery and its legacy of persistent systemic structures of discrimination on living African-Americans and society in the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point; and

(5) following the abolition of slavery, the governments of the United States, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point, continued to perpetuate, condone and often profit from practices that continued to brutalize and disadvantage African Americans, including share cropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow, redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate treatment at the hands of the criminal justice system; and

(6) as a result of the historic and continued discrimination, African Americans in the City of High Point continue to suffer debilitating economic, educational, and health hardships including but not limited to having nearly 1,000,000 black people incarcerated; an unemployment rate more than twice the current white unemployment rate; and an average of less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of the wealth of white families, a disparity which has worsened, not improved over time.

(B) Purpose—The purpose of this Resolution is to establish a commission to study and develop Reparation proposals for African Americans as a result of—

(1) the institution of slavery, including both the Trans-Atlantic and the domestic “trade” which existed from 1565 in colonial Florida and from 1619 through 1865 within the other colonies that became the United States, and which included the Federal government, the State of North Carolina, and the City of High Point, which constitutionally and statutorily supported the institution of slavery;

(2) the de jure and de facto discrimination against freed slaves and their descendants from the end of the Civil War to the present, including economic, political, educational, and social discrimination, in which the City of High Point is complicit;

(3) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the discrimination described in paragraphs (1) and (2) on living African Americans, especially the African American citizens of High Point;

(4) the manner in which textual and digital instructional resources and technologies are being used to deny the inhumanity of slavery and the crime against humanity of people of African descent in the public schools, colleges and public institutions in the City of High Point;

(5) the direct benefits to societal institutions, public and private, including higher education, corporations, religious and associational in the City of High Point;

(6) and thus, recommend appropriate ways to educate the Citizens of High Point of the Commission’s findings;

(7) and thus, recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission’s findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6); and

(8) submit to the City of High Point the results of such examination, together with such recommendations.

Section 3. The Resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT -

(A) Establishment—There is established the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans (hereinafter in this Resolution referred to as the “Commission”).

(B) Duties—The Commission shall perform the following duties:

(1) Identify, compile and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point, which existed from 1750 through 1865. The Commission’s documentation and examination shall include but not be limited to the facts related to—

(a) the capture and procurement of Africans for slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point;

(b) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce as it pertains to slavery in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point.

(c) the treatment of African slaves in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families; and

(d) the extensive denial of humanity, sexual abuse and the chattelization of persons in the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point.

(2) The role which the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point supported the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants to repatriate to their homeland.

(3) The State of North Carolina laws and those of the City of High Point that discriminated against formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present.

(4) In the State of North Carolina and the City of High Point the other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed African slaves and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present, including redlining, educational funding discrepancies, and predatory financial practices.

(5) The lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) on living African Americans in the City of High Point.

(6) Recommend appropriate ways to educate the Citizens of High Point of the Commission's findings.

(7) Recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6). In making such recommendations, the Commission shall address among other issues, the following questions:

(a) How such recommendations comport with international standards of remedy for wrongs and injuries caused by the State and City, that include full reparations and special measures, as understood by various relevant international protocols, laws, and findings.

(b) How the City of High Point will offer a formal apology on behalf of the African American citizens for the perpetration of gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants.

(c) How High Point City ordinances, laws and policies that continue to disproportionately and negatively affect African Americans as a group, and those that perpetuate the lingering effects, materially and psycho-social, can be eliminated.

(d) How the injuries resulting from matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) can be reversed and provide appropriate policies, programs, projects and recommendations for the purpose of reversing the injuries.

(e) How, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved African can be calculated.

(f) What form of compensation should be awarded, through what instrumentalities and who should be eligible for such compensation.

(g) How, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any other forms of rehabilitation or restitution to African American citizens of High Point is warranted and what the form and scope of those measures should take.

(C) Report to City Council—The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the City of High Point not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

Section 4. Membership.

(A) Number and Appointment—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 13 members, who shall be appointed, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Resolution as follows:

(1) Two members shall be appointed by the Mayor.

(2) Three members shall be appointed by the City Council.

(3) Eight members shall be selected from African American civil rights and civic organizations that have historically championed the cause of justice in the City of High Point.

(4) All members of the Commission shall be persons who are especially qualified to serve on the Commission by virtue of their education, training, activism or experience, particularly in the field of African American studies and reparatory justice.

(B) Terms—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(C) First Meeting—The Mayor of the City of High Point shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act or within 30 days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(D) Quorum—Nine (9) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(E) Chair and Vice Chair—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(F) All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties to the extent authorized.

Section 5. Powers of the Commission.

(A) Hearings and Sessions—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Resolution hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in the City of High Point, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission considers appropriate.

(B) Powers of Subcommittees and Members—Any subcommittee or member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(C) Obtaining Official Data—The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the City of High Point Government, available

information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the City of High Point Government shall cooperate with the Commission with respect to such information and shall furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

Section 6. Administrative Provisions.

(A) Staff—The High Point City Council may, appoint such personnel as the Commission considers appropriate.

(B) Applicability of Certain Civil Service Laws—The staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of the City of High Point's civil service provisions.

(C) Experts and Consultants—The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants.

(D) Administrative Support Services—The Commission may enter into agreements for procurement of financial and administrative services necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission. Payment for such services shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission.

(E) Contracts—The Commission may—

(1) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations; and

(2) enter into contracts with departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the City of High Point and the State of North Carolina, private firms, institutions, and agencies, for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations.

Section 7. Termination.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report to the Council under section 3(C).

Section 8. Authorization of Appropriation.

To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$100,000.



Public Services Department Stormwater Division



The Stormwater Program



What do we do?

- BMP device inspections
- Abate illicit discharges
- Maintain stormwater outfalls
- Maintain public stormwater systems
 - *~ 40 projects*
- **Stormwater Improvement Program**
 - *21 projects (6 additional requests received last week)*
- Dam Inspections & Maintenance
- Provide training
- Street sweeping
- Snow & Ice removal
- Leaf Collection



Stormwater Program History

- The Clean Water Act of 1972 created the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
- The Water Quality Act of 1987 expanded the power of the NPDES
 - Municipalities with separate storm sewer systems (MS4's) need permits in order to discharge into receiving waters
- 1990: Phase I, municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more obtain permits
- 1992: The stormwater utility is established in High Point
- 1996: The stormwater division is established in High Point
- 2003: The City of High Point obtains an NPDES Phase II permit



Stormwater Maintenance Policy

The City of High Point maintains stormwater drainage systems that are located in the public right-of-way



Before



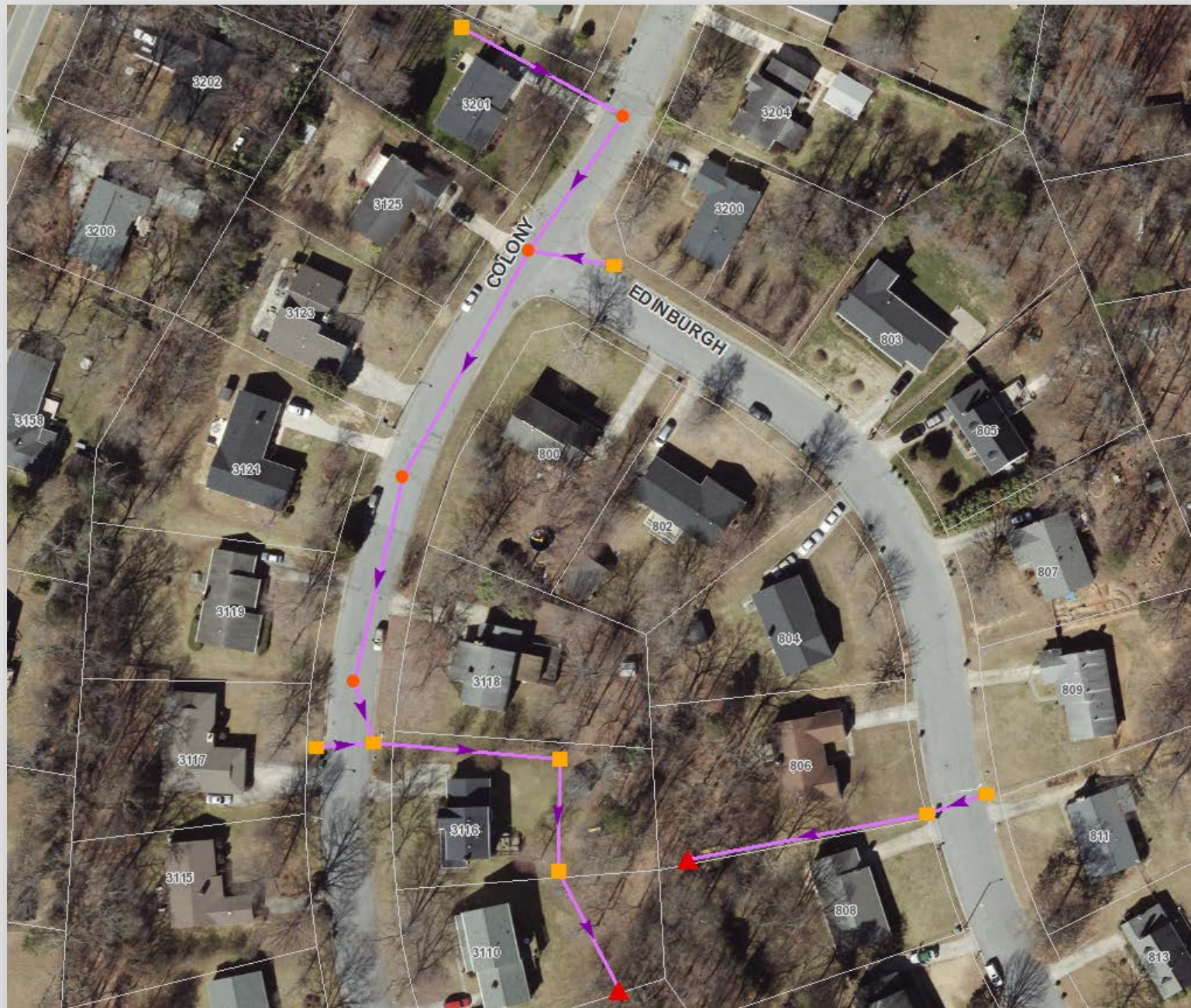
After

The City does not maintain stormwater drainage systems located on private property

However, the City does provide the Stormwater Management Improvement Program to assist private property owners who receive stormwater runoff from City property or City-maintained streets



Stormwater Maintenance and the Right-of-Way



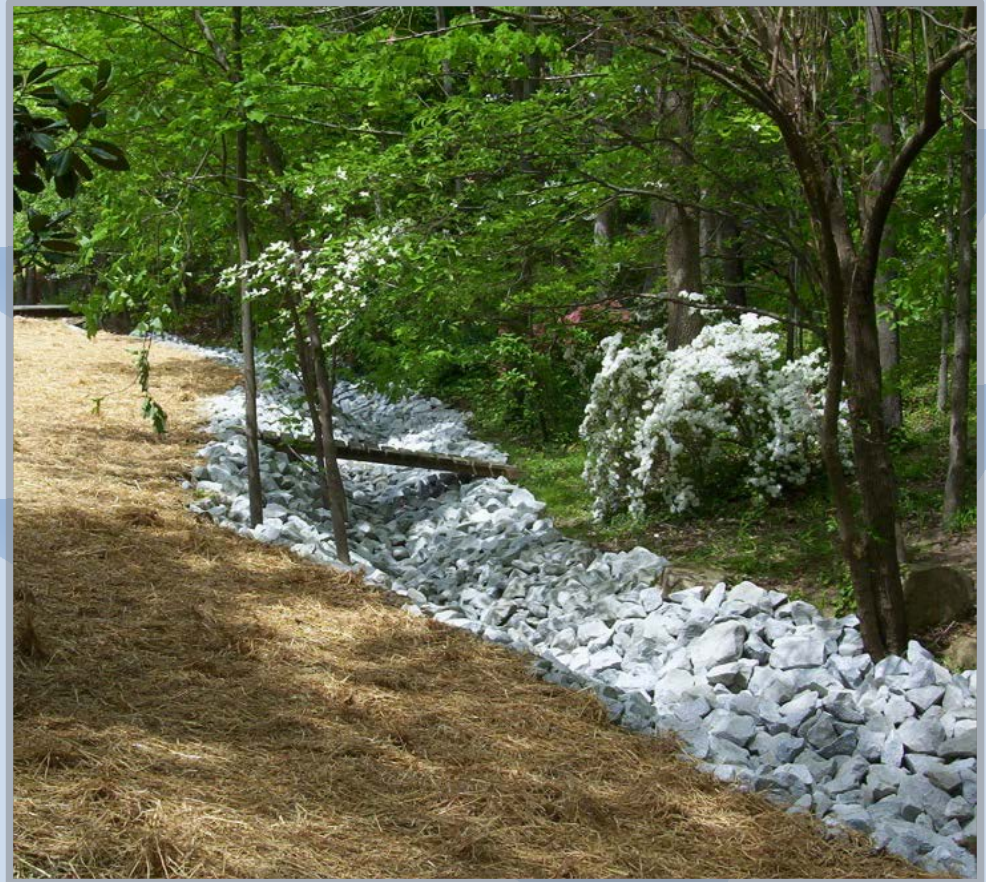


Stormwater Management Improvement Program

The Stormwater Management Improvement Program is available to assist property owners with storm drainage problems

What Work Will the City Perform?

- Clean out debris and obstructions to improve water flow
- Perform bank and slope stabilization
- Install pipe to contain flow





Stormwater Management Improvement Program

The Stormwater Management Improvement Program is available to assist property owners with storm drainage problems

Who Qualifies for the Program?

- All property owners in the City of High Point where:
 - The site receives stormwater from public streets or publicly owned land contributing to the flow of the pipe/channel

This program does not apply to new construction projects or to the maintenance of privately owned water quality devices or pipes greater than 42 inches in diameter.





Stormwater Management Improvement Program

.....

The Stormwater Management Improvement Program is available to assist property owners with storm drainage problems

.....

Who is Financially Responsible?

- The City will provide all engineering and plans for the work, including scope of the work, means of performing it, schedule, and size and type of any materials necessary
- The property owner(s) shall be responsible for paying for all materials necessary for construction
- The property owner is responsible for future maintenance.

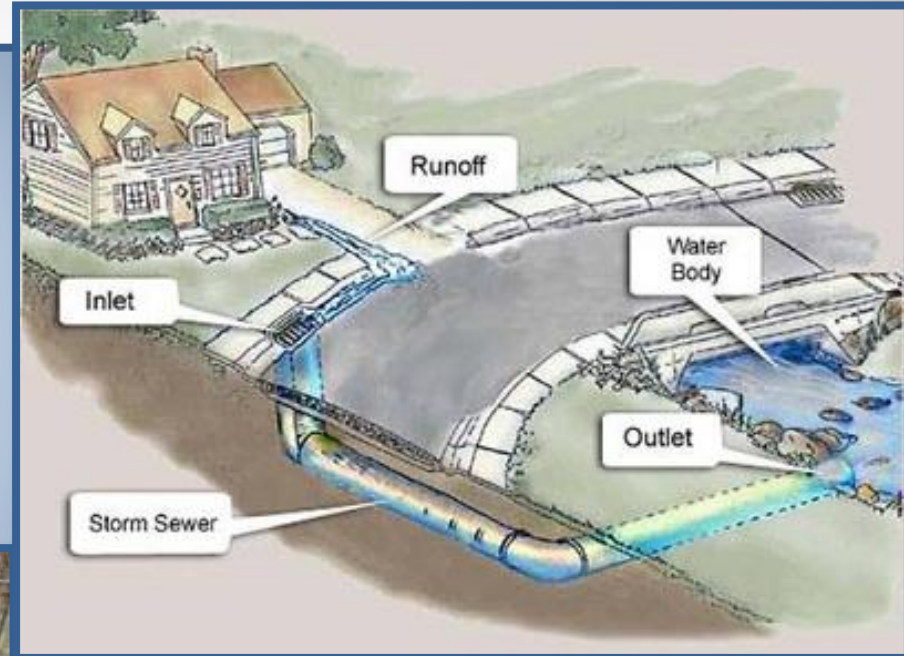


High Point's Stormwater Fee: Residential

The residential billing rate is for 1 ERU which is currently \$4.00.

Customers are billed for stormwater runoff based on the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)

→ An ERU is the average impervious surface area (ISA) found on a single-family residence



- Impervious surfaces are any built-upon areas that impede the natural infiltration of water into the soil (ISA)
- The ISA was calculated for High Point residential properties using aerial photography
 - The ERU for High Point was determined to be **2,588 ft²**

High Point's Stormwater Fee: Commercial



The billing rate for 1 ERU is \$4.00

- All residential units are billed monthly for 1 ERU
- All commercial and industrial properties are charged based on their total ISA:
 - ISA is divided by the ERU of 2,588ft² and multiplied by \$4.00/month

Example:

$$100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 2588 \text{ ft}^2 = 38.64 \text{ ERU}$$

$$38.64 \text{ ERU} \times \$4.00/\text{month} = \$154.56/\text{month for the stormwater utility fee}$$





Stormwater Improvement Program

Cost Comparisons:

Project	City \$	Eng. Est. \$	Difference
1208 Glenwick	\$ 6,140.19	\$ 16,556.40	\$ 10,416.21
3700 Azelea	\$ 5,865.04	\$ 6,459.60	\$ 594.56
4526 Oak Hollow	\$ 17,857.00	\$ 26,913.60	\$ 9,056.60
1434 Futrell	\$ 14,312.07	\$ 15,323.28	\$ 1,011.21



Stormwater Improvement Program

Proposal:

1. Current SIP backlog is ~ 18 months.
2. Customers are angered by the delay.
3. Suspend the Stormwater Improvement Program for an indefinite time
4. Re-write the current SIP program
5. Focus on backlog and stormwater improvement needs within the R/W.



The Stormwater Division

Questions

Thank you for your continued support!