TOWN OF CARRBORO
STORMWATER ADVISORY COMMISSION

AGENDA

April 9th, 2020; 6:30 pm
Remote Meeting

Time	**Item**	**Presenter**
6:30 pm	Administrative Matters: Call to order, approval of March minutes	Chair, all
6:40 pm	Staff update	Staff, all
6:55 pm	Discussion and Review: Toms Creek RainReady Project*	Staff, Chair, all
7:55 pm	Announcements and adjourn	Chair

*Relevant background material can be found at https://www.townofcarrboro.org/1227/Toms-Creek

TOWN OF CARRBORO

STORMWATER ADVISORY COMMISSION – SUMMARY

Meeting on March 10, 2020, 6:30 pm, Town Hall Room 100

Board Members		Guests	Staff
John Cox (vice-chair)	Jeanette O'Connor (chair)	Satya Kallepalli (remote)	Randy Dodd
Robert Dickson (remote)	Michael Paul		
Jacquelyn Gist (Council Liaison) (absent)	Lauren Joca (absent)		

Administrative Matters
The SWAC approved the January minutes (unanimous vote).

Staff Update
Staff provided an update on several current initiatives: status of engineering work for the Public Works stream restoration and Broad Street culvert replacement; FEMA funded home elevations on Lorraine Street; outreach support from a UNC intern; a stream clean up along the Roberson bike path completed in early March. Staff presented a planned schedule of focusing review of the draft RainReady pilot study at the April meeting, with the Council tentatively scheduled to review in May.

February Meeting Discussion

Commission members discussed the February meeting with a presentation and community discussion. The presentation, focusing on an overview of the RainReady concept and the results of a community survey, was provided by the Center for Neighborhood Technology, a nonprofit that the Town has contracted with to perform a pilot study in the watershed and provide recommendations that guide the development of a stormwater residential assistance program. Cox spent time rewatching the video from the meeting, and provided a draft document compiling community comments that were shared at the meeting with suggested responses. Commission members discussed an interest in further reviewing this document and formalizing responses. A placeholder was requested for the April meeting.

Adjourn
The meeting was adjourned at 7:44 pm.

RainReady Carrboro

Carrboro, North Carolina

Pilot Study

PREPARED FOR THE TOWN OF CARRBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED BY CENTER FOR NEIGHBORHOOD TECHNOLOGY

APRIL 2020

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Executive Summary

Carrboro is vulnerable to the pervasive, chronic impacts of urban flooding. Urban flooding occurs when homes, yards, or streets are inundated with water from heavy rains, potentially damaging property and making travel difficult and dangerous (CNT, 2015). It can include impacts ranging from water entering living space or seeping through foundation walls to erosion to undesirable ponding of water. In Carrboro, flooding can generally be attributed to the following primary factors:

- Climate
- Land Use and Development
- Geology
- Stormwater Infrastructure

CNT evaluated Upper Toms Creek, an area of approximately 284 acres, for constraints and opportunities regarding distributed green infrastructure on residential property. According to a previous engineering study (Sungate, 2016), individual large-scale green infrastructure installations do not appear to be feasible. Therefore, the Town may wish to implement distributed green infrastructure across residential properties.

- An estimated one-third of residential land within the study area could be improved with green infrastructure. This could be increased be selecting shade-tolerant green infrastructure.
- Soil types range from moderately well drained to poorly drained. Soil will need to be amended to improve drainage for new green infrastructure treatments.
- Green infrastructure can provide community-wide benefits, including runoff reduction for all residents.
- Green infrastructure improvements will be complementary to other stormwater, watershed, and floodplain management efforts. Specific insurable structures, especially those built in the regulatory floodplain, will require a suite of approaches (e.g., buyout/relocation, elevation, building floodproofing, large/watershed scale engineering projects) to mitigate flood risk.

This report contains specific recommendations to support the development of a residential green infrastructure program for the purpose of stormwater runoff reductions. Recommendations address the following areas:

- Enhanced community outreach and education;
- Development of new community partnerships;
- Financing and funding options;
- Affordability;
- Program eligibility requirements;
- Program metrics and performance indicators; and
- Program development and implementation timeline.

A RainReady future for Carrboro is within reach. While this study was prompted by the problems of urban and overbank flooding, the path ahead will build upon—and strengthen in turn—the community's unique strengths, or assets. By bringing flooding challenges and solution opportunities into the light, creating venues for collaboration, and outlining a clear roadmap for implementation, this study aims to support the community's path towards flood resiliency.

Introduction

Carrboro is vulnerable to the pervasive, chronic impacts of urban flooding. Urban flooding occurs when homes, yards, or streets are inundated with water from heavy rains, potentially damaging property and making travel difficult and dangerous (CNT, 2015). It can include impacts ranging from water entering living space or seeping through foundation walls to erosion to undesirable ponding of water.

In Carrboro, flooding can generally be attributed to the following primary factors:

- Climate
- Land Use and Development
- Geology
- Stormwater Infrastructure

Climate

Flooding is an increasingly pressing issue due to changes in precipitation patterns, characterized by more high-intensity storms.

According to the 2014 National Climate Assessment (i.e., a report compiled by a team of over 300 experts) heavy downpours have been increasing nationally, especially over the last three to five decades (Melilo et al., 2014). North Carolina based researchers have confirmed these findings for North Carolina (Kunkel et al, 2020). These more frequent heavy storms place a heavy burden on the local drainage system, which must manage larger and faster volumes of water than in the past.

Land use and development

Flooding is exacerbated by historical and current patterns of land development.

Historical and ongoing land development in Carrboro contributes to flooding and impacts water quality. These days, rainwater that falls within Carrboro is more likely to hit an impervious surface, such as a street, rooftop, or parking lot, than a permeable surface, like a forest, field, or wetland than in the past. The result is an increase in stormwater runoff, which is rainwater that "runs" from impervious surfaces and must be managed by local drainage systems.

The Piedmont bioregion around Carrboro is known for its natural biodiversity, meaning the variation of different ecosystems, habitats, and species. This made for abundant hunting, fishing, and trading for Indigenous people, as well as early explorers and settlers. Today, however, this biodiversity and local ecosystems are compromised and threatened.

During preindustrial colonial settlement, much of Carrboro's forests were cut for timber and conversion to farmland. The postindustrial extension of a railroad corridor to the University of North Carolina, and subsequent production of railroad ties and opening of a mill, further transformed the local landscape. Starting after World War II, open areas were first gradually and then more rapidly replaced by impervious surfaces to support mostly residential development but also some commercial lands. The Town adopted the Land Use Ordinance in 1980; there have been a series of amendments that have added stormwater and floodplain management requirements over the past four decades that have mitigated more recent development impacts, but a good deal of development (particularly areas closer to downtown) predates these stormwater and floodplain management provisions.

Today, Carrboro's land use and development patterns include the subdivision of land and location of some buildings in lower lying, flood prone areas; buildings with living and accessory space (e.g., split-levels and basements) constructed "below grade" (i.e., underground) or "at grade" (i.e., at ground level); land conversion to impervious and less pervious surfaces; and, as mentioned, development in some areas that preceded federal, state, and local regulation and supporting analyses and standards.

While impervious surfaces, like rooftops and roads, are byproducts of our human need for shelter, transportation, and commerce, they prevent the natural processes of infiltration (water soaking into the ground), interception (water being absorbed in woody vegetation prior to reaching the ground) and evapotranspiration (water evaporating back into the atmosphere through plants and trees). Consequently, rain—instead of being used as a valuable resource— becomes stormwater runoff, a waste product that contributes to local flooding and environmental issues.

Geology

Soils in some areas have limited infiltration capacity.

Limited soil infiltration capacity is due both to local geology and historical land use resulting in loss of topsoil and compaction. Soil types in the Upper Toms Creek study area consist of loams, silt loams, and sandy loams, with slopes between 0 and 12% and a range of soil hydrologic groups from moderately well drained to poorly drained.

Stormwater infrastructure

Undersized and older infrastructure in some areas increases the risk of drainage and flooding problems.

There are several challenges to improving inadequate stormwater infrastructure, including (but not limited to) the high costs for both design and construction as well as legal constraints associated with the work sometimes needed across public and private properties.

The Path Forward

A RainReady future for Carrboro is within reach. While this study was prompted by the problems of urban and overbank flooding, the path ahead will build upon—and strengthen in turn—the community's unique strengths, or assets. In fact, Carrboro possesses the foundational community assets, strengths, and know-how necessary to mitigate flooding and achieve broader community goals.

By bringing flooding challenges and solution opportunities into the light, creating venues for collaboration, and outlining a clear roadmap for implementation, this study aims to support the community's path towards flood resiliency.

We have organized our recommendations in this study into a framework for action across scales and institutions.

- Reorient the community. Many residents experience non-structural flooding (e.g., yard flooding) and would benefit from a range of options that can be pursued by the Town. For buildings located in known severe flooding areas, such as natural floodplains, the Town should continue to support property owners seeking assistance from federal programs.

- Repair or replace, as needed, existing stormwater infrastructure through the Town's operations and capital improvement planning process. In 2017, the Town approved the creation of a

Stormwater Utility, which is supporting ongoing stormwater program needs. Opportunities can be coordinated with stormwater management projects that address federal and state water quality regulatory requirements associated with watershed restoration, protection and restoration of Jordan Lake, and the Town's NPDES Phase II permit.

- Retrofit the landscape. Existing stormwater infrastructure should be enhanced with green infrastructure, by converting underutilized impervious and less pervious surfaces into natural landscapes, installing concentrated and integrated green- grey infrastructure, and restoring natural areas. The popular Farmers Market/ Town Commons has incorporated permeable pavement. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park recently incorporated a constructed wetland and multiple cisterns to support both retention and infiltration. Some Carrboro residents have already invested in nature-based stormwater management solutions on their own property. CNT's survey of Carrboro residents indicated that interest in these solutions continues and would benefit from additional support from the Town.

This report will recommend a series of options for the Town of Carrboro to support the proliferation of distributed green infrastructure throughout the community.

Pilot Study: Upper Toms Creek

CNT evaluated Upper Toms Creek, an area of approximately 284 acres, for constraints and opportunities regarding distributed green infrastructure on residential property.

Figure 1. Upper Toms Creek Study Area

Existing Conditions

Flooding

The Town of Carrboro has experienced significant severe weather events that have included tropical storms, hurricanes, and other intense storms. For example, one of the worst recent storms was an intense non-tropical storm in June 2013 storm that resulted in a calculated rate of 4.4 inches of rain per hour (Sungate Design Group, 2016).

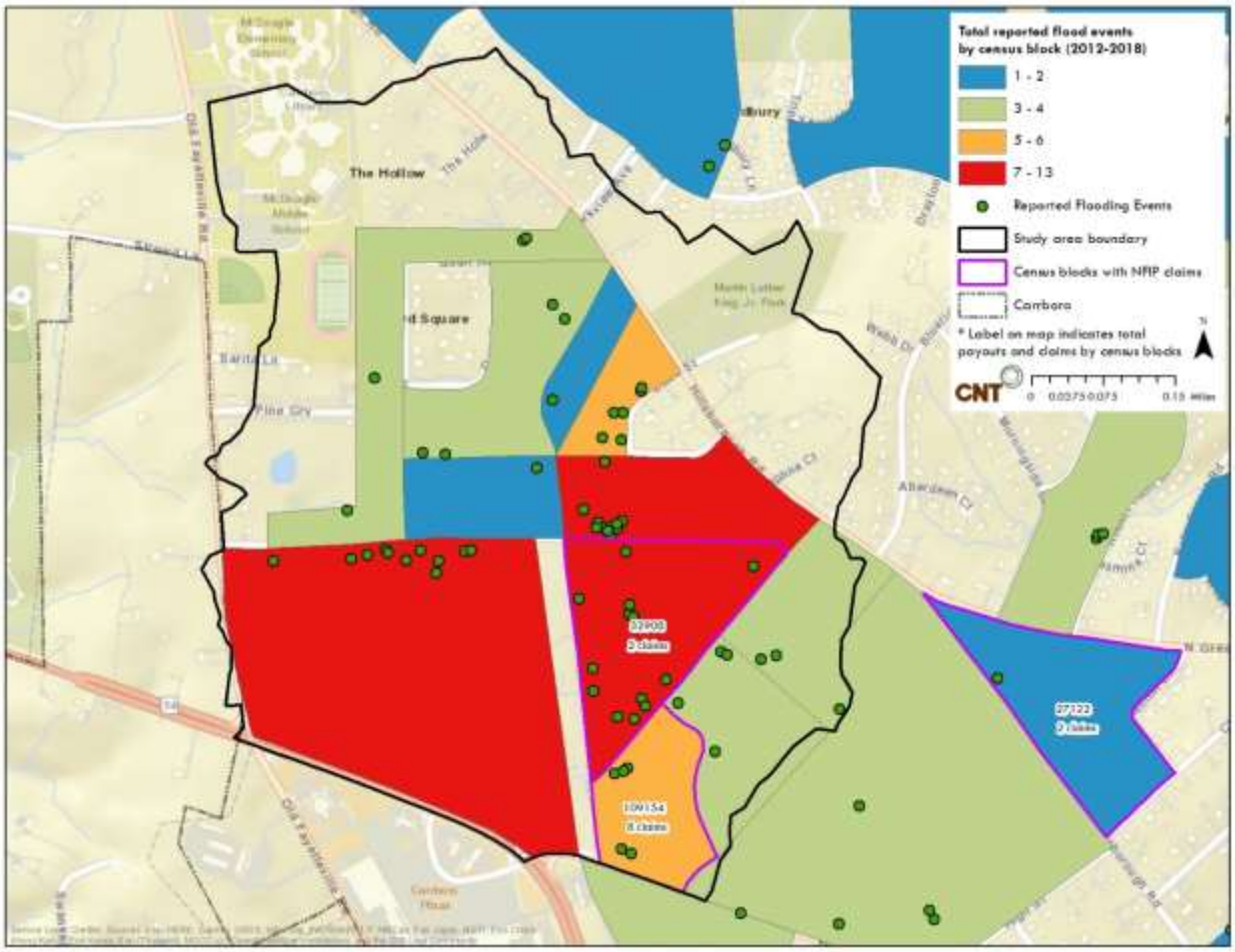
CNT reviewed available flood history claims and resident data for the pilot study area. CNT reviewed National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) claims for the years 2011 to 2016, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster relief claims for the years 2011 to 2016, and the citizen-reported data collected by the Town of Carrboro for the years 2012 to 2018. Note that citizen-reported data does not refer to insurable structures; many of these citizen reports relate to yard flooding. Table 1 summarizes of flood insurance claims, flood disaster payouts, and citizen-reported flooding events. Figure 1 illustrates the location of flooding claims and self-reported events in the study area.

Table 1. Flood Claims, Payouts, and Citizen-Reported Flooding Events in Carrboro, North Carolina

NFIP Claims - 2011 to 2016 (census block level)		
	Study Area	Carrboro
Total Claims	10	12
Total Payouts	$142,062	$169,184
FEMA Disaster Relief - 2011 to 2016 (Zip code level)		
Zip code	27510	27516
Claims - Housing Assistance	9	
Payouts - Housing Assistance	$13,086	
Claims - Other Need Assistance	5	
Payouts - Other Need Assistance	$0	
Claims - Public Assistance	5	
Payouts - Public Assistance	$26,081[1]	
Self-reported flooding events - 2012 to 2018 (census block level)		
	Study Area	Carrboro
Total count	63	110

[1] Carrboro staff report that as of March 2020, $58,932 has been received by Carrboro for Hurricane Florence recovery, and the Town is pursuing additional funds.

Figure 2. Reported Flooding Events in Upper Toms Creek Study Area, 2012 to 2018



CNT also reviewed a summary of the neighborhood site visit surveys conducted by the Town of Carrboro in 2013 and 2016. The following themes were identified in the resident responses.

- "Typical" storm damage could extend into entranceways and crawl spaces. This type of storm damage included yard ponding, impacts to an ancillary structure, home entrance, crawl space, street, driveway, and/or personal property, and mosquitoes.
- Some resident surveys cited the 2013 flood as the worst storm damage they had experienced, and included floodwater entering the dwelling. Flood damage included appliances and equipment, ancillary structure, wall/fence, lower level/basement/crawl space, vegetation, and mosquitoes.
- Flooding causes cited by residents included condition of culverts (not maintained, not cleaned, or inadequate); insufficient detention; residents removing trees; loss of "marsh" (perhaps meaning riparian buffers); and poor grading. Residents also cited larger issues such as increased development and climate change resulting in more intense rain events.
- Residents proposed several corrective measures such as grey infrastructure, natural resource management, land use strategies, and green infrastructure. Grey infrastructure recommendations included re-engineering the culverts, and increased maintenance and cleaning of culverts, sewers,

drainage ditches, and private stormwater grates. Natural resource management solutions included re-engineering and cleaning the stream, and promoting the benefits of trees and discouraging tree removal. Land use recommendations included regulating development, revising the infill ordinance, and stormwater planning for the watershed. Some residents reported implementing runoff reduction measures at their home, including some green infrastructure measures.

Socioeconomics

Within the Town of Carrboro, the median household income is $56,773, and seventeen percent of households are below the federal poverty line. Relative to the town's overall demographics, the study area (pop. 1,304) has fewer people of color, fewer foreign born, and fewer low-income households. The study area has relatively more elderly residents and fewer youth, as compared to the town's total population. Finally, some residents report speaking English "less than very well," indicating a need to evaluate translation services for government services and programs. Table 2 summarizes socioeconomic data for the study area and the Town of Carrboro.

Table 2. Population Data, Carrboro, North Carolina, 2017

	Study Area	**Carrboro**
White	82%	64%
Hispanic or Latino	5%	10%
Asian	6%	9%
Black or African American	3%	13%
Two or More	3%	4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	>1%	>1%
Other	1%	>1%
Households Below Poverty Line	7%	17%
Under 19 years old	17%	22%
65+ years old	17%	8%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Carrboro, North Carolina, 2017

Housing

Most housing in the study area is single-family. While most homes in the study area are owner-occupied, nearly a third are renter-occupied. Accessory structures (sheds and carports) represent about one-quarter of all building structures, and could have significant impact on drainage pathways and impervious surface in the study area. Table 3 summarizes housing data for the study area and the Town of Carrboro.

Table 3. Housing Data, Carrboro, North Carolina, 2017

	Study Area	Carrboro
Owner Occupied Homes	70%	42%
Renter Occupied Homes	30%	58%
Single-Family Housing (SFH)	67.9%	65.8%
Multifamily Housing (MF)	1.8%	8.3%
Shed/Carport	25.4%	15.3%
Garage	2.2%	2.3%
Year Built: Single-Family Housing		
Pre-1940	0%	3%
1940 – 1969	23%	16%
1970 – 1999	55%	51%
2000-2019	11%	23%
No Year	10%	7%
Year Built: Multifamily Housing		
Pre-1940	0%	3%
1940 – 1969	75%	15%
1970 – 1999	25%	19%
2000-2019	0%	5%
No Year	0%	58%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Carrboro, North Carolina, 2017

Grey and Green Infrastructure

Grey infrastructure was evaluated in the "Tom's Creek Flood Study: Preliminary Hydrologic Report" and "Addendum" (Sungate Design Group, 2016). The hydrological model analyzed four alternatives for flood risk reduction for buildings, calibrated to the 2013 storm event (4.4 inches per hour). Relevant findings as they relate to this study include:

- Most structures "experiencing flooding in this study were built in the natural floodplain" (Sungate, 2016). Twenty-one buildings and one detached garage/dwelling were located within the 100-year floodplain of Toms Creek within the study area. Two of these houses were reported to have finished basements, and others are split level homes with some finished area below or at grade.
- Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 proposed upgrading culverts in various configurations. According to the hydrologic model, implementing these alternatives would mitigate flooding upstream but increase flooding impacts downstream.
- Alternative 4 proposed adding additional detention/infiltration at McDougle School or another large open space. There are currently two properties with permitted Stormwater Control Measures (I.e., green infrastructure) in the study area, McDougle School and Lloyd Square. These sites provide stormwater treatment for 22 acres (less than 10% of the total area). According to the model, no individual site with enough available land for needed stormwater treatment could be identified.

Solution: Small-Scale Distributed Green Infrastructure

According to the 2016 study, individual large-scale green infrastructure installations do not appear to be feasible. Therefore, the Town may wish to implement small-scale distributed green infrastructure across residential and/or right-of-way properties. Currently, the study area is approximately twenty percent impervious, and will be twenty-six percent impervious when fully built out.

- An estimated one-third of residential land within the study area could be improved with green infrastructure. This assumes that vegetated green infrastructure will be installed outside of building footprints and tree canopy, though careful plant selection will allow for green infrastructure in low-sunlight areas under tree canopy.
- Soil types in the study area consist of loams, silt loams, and sandy loams, with slopes between 0 and 12% and a range of soil hydrologic groups from moderately well drained to poorly drained. Soil will need to be amended to improve drainage for new green infrastructure treatments.
- Green infrastructure improvements will be complementary to other stormwater, watershed, and floodplain management efforts. Specific insurable structures, especially those built in the regulatory floodplain, will require a suite of approaches (e.g., buyout/relocation, elevation, building floodproofing, large/watershed scale engineering projects) to mitigate flood risk.
- Green infrastructure can provide community-wide benefits, including runoff reduction for all residents. Figure 3 presents the many co-benefits associated with green infrastructure.

Figure 3. Green Infrastructure Practices and Benefits

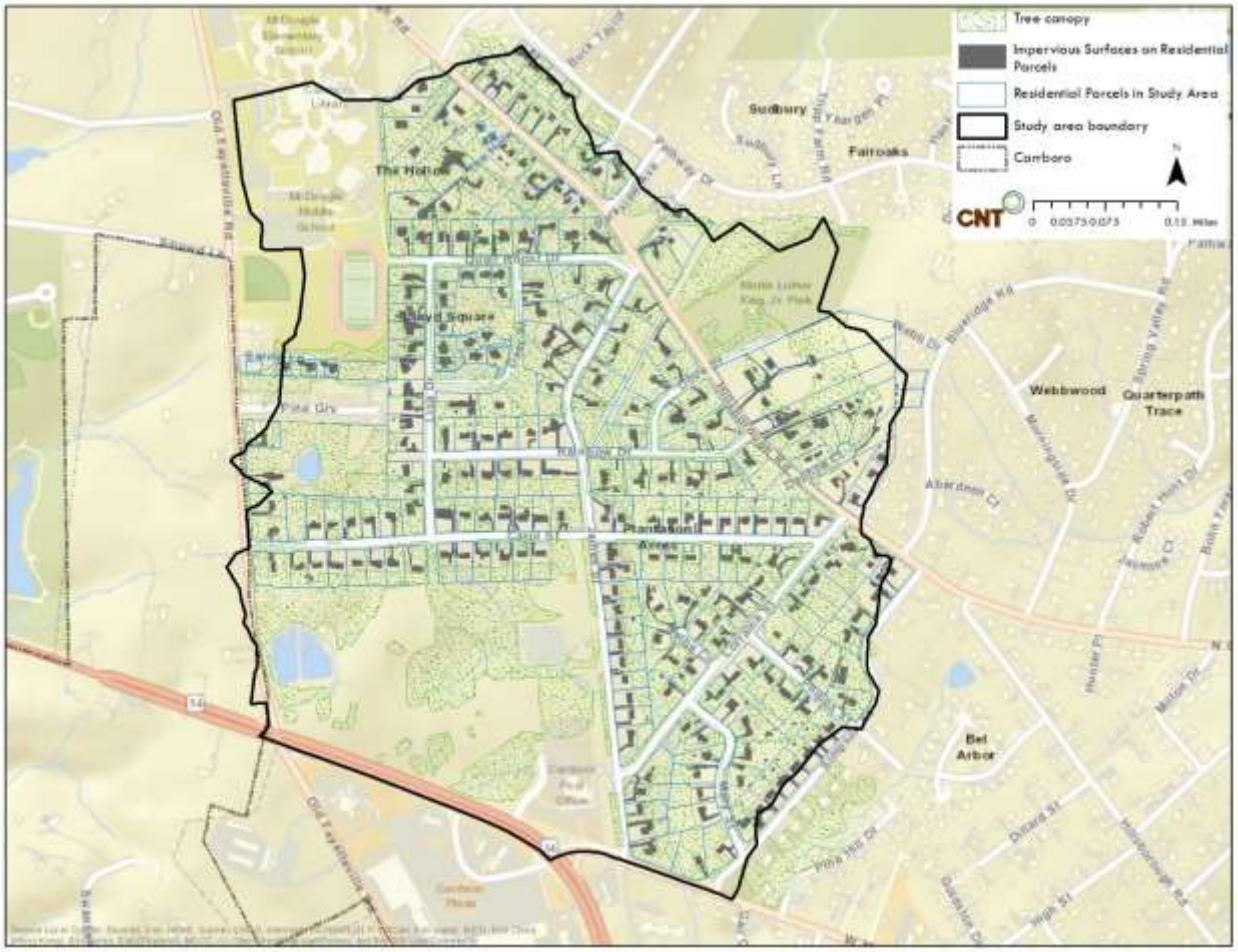
Benefit	Reduces Stormwater Runoff											Improves Community Livability						
	Reduces Water Treatment Needs	Improves Water Quality	Reduces Grey Infrastructure Needs	Reduces Flooding	Increases Available Water Supply	Increases Groundwater Recharge	Reduces Salt Use	Reduces Energy Use	Improves Air Quality	Reduces Atmospheric CO_2	Reduces Urban Heat Island	Improves Aesthetics	Increases Recreational Opportunity	Reduces Noise Pollution	Improves Community Cohesion	Urban Agriculture	Improves Habitat	Cultivates Public Education Opportunities
Practice																		
Green Roofs	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	◒	●	◒	◒	●	●
Tree Planting	●	●	●	●	○	◒	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◒	●	●
Bioretention & Infiltration	●	●	●	●	◒	◒	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	◒	◒	○	●	●
Permeable Pavement	●	●	●	●	○	◒	●	◒	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●
Water Harvesting	●	●	●	●	●	◒	○	◒	◒	◒	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

● Yes ◒ Maybe ○ No

Source: CNT (2010) *The Value of Green Infrastructure*

Figure 4 illustrates areas of opportunity to install vegetated green infrastructure within residential parcels in the study area. The gray areas are impervious surfaces on residential parcels, and include building footprints, driveways and parking lots. Tree canopy is shown in green. Shade-tolerant green infrastructure could be installed under some tree canopy areas.

Figure 4. Opportunity Areas to Install Green Infrastructure in Upper Toms Creek



Policy and Regulations

Overview

The Town of Carrboro joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1976, adopted a land use ordinance (LUO) in 1980, and adopted a drainage policy in 1984. The LUO stormwater and flooding provisions have been revised periodically and regularly since the original adoption. In 2017, the FEMA flood map was revised. In 2017 and 2018, a Stormwater Utility and rate structure, Advisory Commission, and Enterprise Fund were established.

There appears to be broad policy and administrative level support to use Stormwater Utility revenue to fund some type of residential assistance. The Town Council recently approved a rate increase and an additional residential tier, increasing the Utility's revenue by approximately 20%. The increased revenue is slated to support multiple new services and include additional staffing. However, based on conversations with Town staff, one legal consideration is that the Town must ensure that a residential stormwater assistance program does not violate the public purpose doctrine.

Public Purpose Doctrine

In North Carolina, the Public Purpose Doctrine (PPC) "requires that all public funds, no matter what their source, be expended for the benefit of the citizens of a unit generally, and not solely for the benefit of particular persons or interest".[2] The State's Supreme Court has permitted interpretation of the doctrine to be determined on a case by case basis, but they have set forth two guiding principles to support decision-making: the tax-revenue supported activity must be related to the work carried out by the specific unit of government expended the tax revenue, and must benefit the public at large, and not individuals or special interests.[3]

Community Engagement

The Town of Carrboro has conducted flooding-related outreach and education with homeowners and other stakeholders in a variety of ways. In 2013, Town staff visited Plantation Acres/Tom's Creek sites and met with homeowners to better understand the impacts of the flooding event that took place that June. In August 2016, four teams of Town staff visited a total of 28 properties within the study area, and conducted in-depth interviews with homeowners to build a more comprehensive understanding of flooding impacts over time. In June 2019, Town staff held a community meeting to provide a Toms Creek Watershed Update, discussing flooding history, current conditions, and ongoing efforts by the Town to reduce flooding. Since 2013, the Board of Aldermen/Town Council have had many agenda items that have focused on flooding along Toms Creek. The Town maintains a Toms Creek website with information on flooding and resources for the community.

In 2019 and 2020, CNT, in partnership with Town staff, conducted a resident survey and a presentation to Stormwater Advisory Commission and community members.

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[2] https://canons.sog.unc.edu/a-look-at-north-carolina%E2%80%99s-constitutional-public-purpose-requirement/
[3] Ibid.

Resident Survey

A 28-question flooding survey was distributed to residents in the late fall of 2019. The survey was available online and on paper. The goals of the survey were to understand residents' perspective on flooding, runoff reduction and green infrastructure. Questions addressed the following.

- Flooding impacts and concerns,
- Knowledge of flood risks and solutions,
- Attitudes towards green infrastructure,
- Familiarity with home renovation projects,
- Desired type of assistance, and
- Ability to invest in building-scale runoff reduction measures.

The survey was available in English, and the Town website was updated to indicate that other languages could be accommodated upon request. The survey was available to the general public, and targeted communications were made to the upper Tom's Creek community through a newsletter, email blast, social media, and the Town website. In December 2019, Town staff, Stormwater Advisory Commission members, and an elected official canvassed the Toms Creek community with door-to-door visits, to invite residents to complete the survey. Survey responses were collected from late November 2019 through early January 2020. The Town received 82 surveys completed online, and 1 survey completed on paper. A full report of all responses is included as Appendix A.

Flooding impacts

More than half of respondents were at least moderately worried about the impact of flooding on their property. The top three kinds of flooding respondents report they currently experience include persistent yard ponding (65%), overflowing from a creek or water body (42%), or water entering a crawl space, basement, garage or shed (40%). Very few reported currently experiencing water flowing under doors and/or windows or seeping through walls (4% each). Only about 14% of those responding to the question indicated that a normal rain event causes flooding on their property, while 97% said that an intense rain event and 79% said that a hurricane or tropical storm did so.

More than half of respondents (62%) have put money into addressing, repairing, or replacing flood-damaged property since moving into their home. They reported spending an average[4] of about $6,300 ($3,000 median) in total.

Flood mitigation and runoff reduction knowledge

Almost 90% of respondents either acknowledged a gap in their understanding or implied that they still had more to learn about strategies for reducing the risk of flooding on their property. Over 60% of respondents have had flooding problems for at least one year. These could include issues such as water entering their home, crawl space, basement, garage, or shed from a creek or the street, or persistent yard ponding. A cross tabulation analysis suggested that respondents who experience flooding still acknowledge a gap in understanding or a need for help.

[4] Two outlying responses were removed.

Investment in flood mitigation and runoff reduction

About two-thirds of survey respondents reported they would be willing to invest in their homes to reduce the risk of flooding. On average[5] they say they are willing to invest about $4,500 ($2,000 median). CNT notes that the amount that respondents are willing to invest seems to be in line (or exceeds) the amount that respondents have already invested in repairs or otherwise addressing the problem.

Flood mitigation and runoff reduction behaviors and preferences

The survey asked respondents to differentiate between wet and dry floodproofing strategies. Wet floodproofing strategies allows flood waters to enter the enclosed areas of a house, while dry floodproofing prevents the entry of flood waters. The benefit of wet floodproofing is that it can reduce the stresses of flooding on the home during a flood and therefore the likelihood of structural damage[6].

When asked about wet flood-proofing, about half of all respondents indicated that they were not interested in water resistant building materials or elevating or removing building mechanicals, while around 10% had already done so, leaving the remaining respondents unaware of such solutions or open to them if technical and/or financial assistance were provided. This is not surprising, as individuals often prefer to avoid water incursion. As such, more reported having implemented dry flood-proofing solutions, such as sealing cracks in foundation walls, altering entryways, or flood-proofing building mechanicals or being open to doing so with assistance.

Survey respondents reported the following flood mitigation and runoff reduction behaviors:

- More than 13% of respondents reported they already purchase NFIP flood insurance.
- More than two-thirds (72%) of respondents said they have already repaired gutters and downspouts, a basic first step to reduce flooding in the home.
- About 24% of respondents indicated they already have a sump pump and 54% were not interested in pursuing one when asked about plumbing solutions to flooding.
- About 40% of respondents already harvest rainwater using a cistern or rain barrels and 45% have a dry well or French drain.

[5] Four outlying responses were removed.

[6] https://www.fema.gov/pdf/rebuild/mat/sec6.pdf

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Rainwater harvesting (Cistern/Rain barrels) Count Row %	25 39.7%	6 9.5%	5 7.9%	10 15.9%	14 22.2%	3 4.8%	63
Rain garden Count Row %	10 16.4%	3 4.9%	8 13.1%	18 29.5%	13 21.3%	9 14.8%	61
Dry well or French drain Count Row %	29 44.6%	3 4.6%	4 6.2%	12 18.5%	12 18.5%	5 7.7%	65
Disconnecting downspouts from the storm sewer system Count Row %	14 23.3%	0 0.0%	3 5.0%	4 6.7%	18 30.0%	21 35.0%	60

Preferences for a resident assistance program

- About 47% of respondents indicated that they would be interested in a rain garden if they had either technical (13%) or financial (5%) assistance or both (30%).
- About 43% of respondents said they would regrade their property if they had either technical (16%) or financial (6%) assistance or both (21%).

Most respondents reported not being interested in taking more drastic measures to mitigate flooding on their property, such as elevating their building or demolishing a basement or other structure. This is expected. A small number of homeowners (4 properties) have sought assistance from the Town to pursue these types of solutions through federal assistance programs.

Attitudes towards green infrastructure

The final two survey items were intended to help the Town understand if people believe natural solutions are effective. About two-thirds of respondents reported that the natural solutions identified throughout the survey, such as rain gardens and dry wells, are good strategies for managing neighborhood flooding. About half of those simply wanted to understand them better. In general, respondents' perceptions of their neighbors' attitudes align with their own thoughts about natural solutions to runoff reduction.

23. Using natural solutions, such as those previously mentioned, is a good strategy for managing neighborhood flooding.

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes, When can we start	36.4%	24
Yes, but let's understand it more	30.3%	20
I'm not sure	13.6%	9
No, what we have works	7.6%	5
No, it's not a viable solution	12.1%	8
		Totals: 66

Stormwater Advisory Commission Public Meeting

In February 2020, CNT and Town staff offered a presentation at a Stormwater Advisory Commission meeting and discussion with members and the public. Included as Appendix B, the presentation provided a broad overview of urban flooding, natural solutions available to address the problem, and the results of the resident survey. Example solutions drawn from a community driven planning process and a municipal cost sharing program were offered for discussion. A video and transcription of the presentation and facilitated discussion are available at http://www.townofcarrboro.org/1227/Toms-Creek.

In summary, the comments fell within the following themes. A summary of comments followed by responses compiled from communications with the Stormwater Advisory Committee and Town staff.

- Location of flooding
- Factors contributing to flooding
- Solution scale, funding, and assistance

Location of flooding

- Comment: Residents asked if flooding was only a problem in the areas surrounding Toms Creek.
- Response: Flooding is also a concern in other areas in Carrboro; Stormwater Division staff indicate that flooding has been more pervasive and problematic along Toms Creek. Flooding has been an issue to some degree in most cities throughout North Carolina.

- Comment: Residents asked about the relative benefit of placing green infrastructure on homes in different locations, for example: upstream versus down.
- Response: Town Stormwater Division staff note that the main channel, including the upper end of Tom's Creek, is fed by small tributaries, flow through ditches, swales and pipes, and overland flow from higher land that is upslope from the channel. Lot level practices at these upslope properties can slow and reduce the volume of runoff. Town Stormwater Division staff indicate that most

houses and properties are at a high enough elevation to experience only localized ponding from uneven drainage. The homeowner might choose to address that ponding using lot level practices that retain and infiltrate the runoff, but they may also simply regrade to release the water faster. Even at the upper end of the Toms Creek channel, the manner in which runoff is addressed impacts flooding along the channel.

Factors contributing to flooding

- Comment: Residents had specific comments and concerns related to historical development patterns and climate change. One resident noted that Plantation Acres was so named because it was a farm. Farming and development have eroded the natural soil mix, leaving mostly clay at the surface.
- Response: This is a concern for many urban and urbanizing areas across the country. This issue is sometimes addressed at the local government level through local land use and development regulations that limit impermeable surface area and require other stormwater best management practices.

- Comment: Several residents expressed concern based on perceptions that recent developments might further exacerbate the flooding problem.
- Response: Town Stormwater Division staff note that a planned commercial development (the Lloyd property) shows the developer will go beyond the required on-site requirement by insuring that the peak flow rate will be controlled at up to the 100 year storm rather than the 25 year storm, as currently required in the Land Use Ordinance.

- Comment: Several residents commented that the frequency and degree of the flooding they experience has increased in the last 5-10 years.
- Response: These comments are in line with the data and analysis available to describe the impacts of climate change in Carrboro, North Carolina and in many similar regions that show an increase in the frequency and intensity of rain events.

- Comment: Some residents wondered if best management practices, such as retention ponds and culverts, previously installed would not be able to keep pace with the acceleration of rain resulting from climate change.
- Response: These concerns reflect nationwide concerns about the climate resilience of infrastructure and regulations in the face of climate change.

Solution scale, funding, and assistance

The remaining discussion focuses on the residential cost sharing model that CNT has piloted in northeast Illinois, specifically about scale, funding, and assistance, and the potential for Town financial support for green infrastructure in the study area.

- Comment: Several residents expressed concern that green infrastructure solutions, such as rain gardens and bioswales at the scale of most yards in the study area, would not likely reduce overbank flooding in or near the floodplain.

- Comment: Other residents wanted to discuss larger, engineered gray infrastructure solutions, assuming they would be more effective.

- Comment: Some residents were excited about the range of solutions implied in the presentation: ranging from the individual lot level to public rights-of-way and combinations thereof.

- Comment: Some residents were excited about the prospect of financial support, feeling that it aligns with other efforts to promote racial equity and social progress in the community. Resident's proposals included reviewing options for financial support to be provided on a needs basis on a sliding scale. They also proposed providing the ability to make larger investments if homeowners would be willing to make larger contributions.

- Comment: One resident pointed out that the cost of living is rising in Carrboro and so any solutions should be reviewed so that they do not add additional tax burdens to those already struggling to remain in the community.

Program Recommendations

Outreach and Education

The following approach is recommended for future outreach and education. It should be noted that some residents report speaking English "less than very well"; program materials should be translated to allow all residents to participate in the program.

1) Use non-technical language to communicate the multi-faceted nature of flooding in Tom's Creek. Communications should distinguish between distinct audiences experiencing different types of flooding.
    a. Audience A – Residents who experience flooding of their primary residence located in the natural floodplain. This may produce extreme flooding, especially in intense rain events. Communications for this audience should be targeted for federal assistance programs that offer solutions such as elevating homes or relocation.
    b. Audience B – Residents with homes adjacent to the natural floodplain, who are concerned that future flooding could become severe. Appropriately designed green infrastructure, complementing Town stormwater infrastructure investment, has potential to provide benefits, but the size of the project may be cost prohibitive or conflict with homeowner preferences.
    c. Audience C – Residents who are not near a natural floodplain, but may experience yard ponding or other non-structural flooding. Green infrastructure can offer meaningful mitigation benefits, if well designed, constructed and maintained.

2) Create a brief, non-technical communications piece describing all of the Town's previous efforts to address flooding in the Tom's Creek area. Presentations to the Stormwater Advisory Commission and materials compiled on the Town website show that significant work has been done. It would be beneficial to consolidate all these materials and present in an easy to understand format.

3) Emphasize that the ultimate solution will require active participation from homeowners. Regardless of the type of flooding and appropriate solution, homeowners will need to take an active approach to identify and understand why flooding may be happening on their properties. Once they have this understanding, they will be better equipped to identify the appropriate solution. Owners of rental properties may need additional messaging that compares the cost of improvements to the cost of water damage, to help owners understand the benefit to their building portfolio.

4) Identify local champions to support program development and serve as a liaison with residents. Several residents who participated in public meetings and the survey have already pursued green infrastructure solutions and seen meaningful results. Neighbors need to hear their stories.

5) Consider program delivery through an avenue such as has been pursued in other RainReady communities, where a "RainReady Home Assessor" is available to interested residents for an initial one-on-one site visit to assess opportunities for the property, help the homeowner with understanding and identification of options, and provide recommendations for moving forward.

6) Cultivate neighborhood capacity. There are a variety of community groups interested in both the environmental and social aspects of building resilience. In addition to the formal Stormwater Advisory Commission, the Town and neighborhoods could benefit from resident-driven hyperlocal groups to circulate information and build cohesion around different solutions.

Community Partnerships

Cultivating new partnerships with local organizations will be essential to the launch of new stormwater program for residents. Partnership may involve payment for services or simply the mutual exchange of support in one form or another.

Some nearby public schools have installed green infrastructure on their properties and incorporated it into their curriculum. District sustainability coordinators, science teachers, or even environmental clubs may be able to support ongoing maintenance of green infrastructure. Students could be trained and potentially receive community service credit, which may be a requirement for graduation or simply an attractive line on a college resume. McDougle School is potentially good school campus for piloting, given the location at the headwaters of the upper Toms Creek watershed.

Nearby institutions of higher education host environmental science departments, research institutions, and extension projects, some of which may be able to support technical assistance to homeowners. A local community college, which offers a training program for the installation and maintenance of green infrastructure, could be an implementation partner.

Resident-led watershed conservation groups can serve as a peer exchange and leadership development model. Facilitated discussion between existing groups and residents in flooding areas provides a way to build neighborhood capacity to pursue a range of solutions.

There are a variety of local environmental non-profit organizations, several of which have technical expertise to support property assessment or the design or maintenance of green infrastructure. It is likely that expanded services through any of these organizations will require expanded capacity and funding.

It is also worth considering coordination with and prequalification of local companies such as landscape designers and installers to assist with program delivery.

Finally, given the historical context of flooding in specific neighborhoods, it may be beneficial to work with a local center for conflict resolution or mediation. Trained mediators can help surface solutions when ongoing discussions have been difficult for a variety of reasons.

Municipal coordination

If the Town pursues a program supporting green infrastructure on private, residential properties, interdepartmental coordination will be imperative. Rolling out small grant programs, in which municipal funds reimburse homeowners for a portion of a green infrastructure project, there tend to be a few key functions that municipalities play: funding, application review, permit review, and reimbursement.

- Funding: Depending on organizational structure, funding typically comes from the Public Works department, via a water and sewer fund or Stormwater Utility. For Carrboro, since OWASA is a separate water and sewer (only) utility, it may work best for the Town to consider providing some funding from the Stormwater Enterprise Fund, as administered by Stormwater Utility staff.

- Application review: The Town will want to ensure that a program applicant meets the minimum criteria for participation. This usually involves review of one or more databases to confirm that a homeowner does not have any outstanding local ordinance violations and is not delinquent in payment of property taxes and other local fees. It would also include any additional criteria imposed by the municipality, such as verifying that the property is owner-occupied, or that household income is at-or-below any thresholds imposed.

- Permit review: Depending on local ordinances and protocol, the Town may want to conduct some level of permit review before approving the installation of green infrastructure. In general, the goal would be to ensure that the project will benefit the homeowner and impose no adverse impacts on neighbors or the community at large. It should be noted that this process has the potential to limit program benefits for several reasons. Homeowners and landscape designers alike may be intimidated by the technical and legal language of a permit application. Typical projects -involving rain gardens, bioswales, and/or dry wells- can be completed in 1-2 days. So, requiring mid-work inspections (typically to verify design specifications before a trench is filled-in) can cause homeowner costs to increase dramatically if a work crew needs to stop work and wait for an inspector. The Town will also need to review its permitting policies as they pertain to landscaping projects overall: would a rain garden installation require a permit, but for the program?

- Reimbursement: The Town will need to assemble appropriate documentation to verify the homeowner has adhered to all program specifications and then pay the homeowner the appropriate amount.

While two or three of the above roles may reside within the Stormwater Division of the Department of Public Works, at least one will reside within some other department. For example, Police may need to take on the scofflaw review aspect of application review, the Planning Department may take on permit review, and the Finance Department may be responsible for reimbursement. These are not recommendations; the Town will need to determine the most effective and efficient division of labor given its current policies and procedures. However, it will be important that most staff involved have a basic understanding of green infrastructure, its design, purposes, and benefits.

Policy and Regulations

Through discussions with Town staff and as mentioned above, the development of a cost-share program is of interest to the Town.

Program Design Considerations

A practical means of addressing the Public Purpose Doctrine could be to design the program to prove that investments in distributed green stormwater infrastructure across a small number of homes provide a measurable stormwater management benefit to a broader block or neighborhood. The ways and means used to prove the benefit are not necessarily important, so long as the Town is able to unequivocally prove the benefit, in a way that is legally defensible (e.g., a third-party engineering study might be defensible, but a limited set of resident surveys outlining site-scale impacts might not be).

If the program is designed in such a way to avoid violation of the PPD, the question of how the Town will apportion its share of the cost of the project must be addressed. Currently, the Stormwater Utility Fee is collected on the property tax bill, collected by the Orange County Property Tax office. One method might be to provide eligible property owners a credit on the stormwater fee for their property tax bill. Another might be to engage a nonprofit partner to administer the cost-share program and provide participating property owners with the credit in real time, as the projects are completed. According to the Town Attorney, there do not appear to be any legal concerns regarding the mechanism by which property owners would receive payment from the Town.

Limitations

Structural Improvements

According to Town staff, the legal basis, fiscal capacity, and policy direction does not currently exist to allow the Town to spend Stormwater Utility revenue on projects like property acquisition, elevating structures to reduce flood risk, building private floodwalls, or other projects that solely benefit an individual property owner.

Funding of Maintenance

Additionally, the Town cannot support the maintenance of projects on private property. This is the sole responsibility of the property owner. This highlights the potential problem of ensuring that the Town's initial investment in well-engineered stormwater projects is maintained such that it continues to perform to the standard necessary to benefit a broader community. There are a couple of options to avoid infrastructure failures due to poor maintenance. Carrboro could require property owners to submit proof of annual maintenance and an infiltration test, as a part of an application renewal for a utility fee credit (if such a credit program existed – see the next section, *Alternatives,* for more information). The Town could also establish maintenance easements that either allow a municipality to install and maintain stormwater management projects on private property, as in the case of Charlotte, North Carolina and other municipalities, or require that property holders agree to the proper operations, maintenance, and performance evaluation of the project, as in the case of Detroit, Michigan.

- The City of Charlotte's Stormwater Services Department has developed a stormwater easement program, which enables the Department to access private property for the purpose of installing and subsequently repairing stormwater drainage projects on private property.[7] The project types

[7] https://charlottenc.gov/StormWater/Projects/Pages/Easements.aspx

are determined by the Department, and tend toward storm drainage pipes, culverts, and bank stabilization efforts, as opposed to small scale green stormwater infrastructure. However, the model may be amended and applied to different contexts. Learn more about Charlotte's program here.

- The City of Detroit has established a green infrastructure capital partnership program, through which the City's Sewer and Water District funds green infrastructure projects on non-residential private property. Any property owners participating in the green infrastructure capital partnership program must agree to a long-term maintenance easement, which requires that projects be operated and maintained for 20 years post-completion of the project, even in the event of title transfer.[8] The City has the right to enter the property to inspect the integrity and functionality of the project, over the life of the agreement. Though this approach focuses on non-residential private property, it does help ensure the integrity of the green infrastructure over the long run. Learn more about Detroit's model here, and read the easement here.

It is important to note that Charlotte and Detroit are large cities that are operating at a scale and capacity that is much different from what currently exists or will ever exist in Carrboro. The established easements, while not directly addressing the needs in Carrboro, provide a starting point for how a small municipality like Carrboro might structure such an easement with a private property holder, to ensure that green infrastructure investments are properly maintained, and to give governments the authority to spend capital on private property.

Alternatives

A program design option that would avoid triggering the PPD would be to instead implement a Stormwater Utility fee reduction program. The fee reduction would be available to homeowners who implement techniques that reduce imperviousness/runoff on-site (e.g., de-paving, impervious disconnection, permeable pavement installation, and rain gardens or bioswales). Traditionally, the financial incentivize to property owners to implement these types of projects on private property is a percentage reduction in the stormwater fee. In order to the ensure the functionality of the project over the long term, the Town might require an annual proof of maintenance form and an infiltration test before applying the fee reduction in subsequent years.

Financing and Funding

In order to establish a successful stormwater management cost share program, the Town of Carrboro will need a dedicated source of revenue to cover the Town's share of the cost of the projects. If the Town-raised revenue is insufficient to cover the cost of the program, it may need to explore other financing and funding options, such as state revolving loan funds and traditional municipal bonds.

Anticipated Revenue

CNT's current understanding is that the Town's Stormwater Utility, established in 2017[9], would likely be expected to cover the full extent of the Town's contribution for a residential green infrastructure assistance

[8] https://detroitmi.gov/departments/water-and-sewerage-department/stormwater-management-and-drainage-charge/capital-partnership-program

[9] https://www.townofcarrboro.org/1136/Stormwater-Utility

program. In November of 2019, the Town Board agreed to review an increased utility rate structure, that would raise about 20% additional revenue annually.[10] The Board approved the rate increase in January 2020, and the increased revenue could help support a "residential assistance program", among many other services and activities.[11] According to Article III in Chapter 18-10 of the Town, the Stormwater Utility funds may not be used for any purpose other than the stormwater program activities.[12]

Other Financing and Funding Options

If revenue collected via the Stormwater Utility falls short of covering the costs of the residential green infrastructure program, the Town might consider other options to either fund or finance the effort.

Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund

The Clean Water State revolving funds (CWSRF) provides an ongoing source of capital for investments that create a direct financial savings or revenue stream. Once the fund is established, new projects are paid for with funds repaid by borrowers. The CWSRF is a 30-year-old program and has provided nearly 40,000 loans totaling $120 billion for water infrastructure projects.[13] States administer the program under federal parameters, must provide 20% state matching funds to federal dollars, and must provide loans at or below market rate. Funds can also be used to refinance debt, provide loan guarantees, and in some cases give subsidies or grants to projects.[14] North Carolina's CWSRF program offers 0% interest loans for green projects and has developed a Wastewater Reserve program that sets aside a portion of the state's federal allocation for grants and low-interest loans for planning, design, and construction of critical water infrastructure for economically disadvantaged communities. Eligible municipalities may receive up to $3 million for three years of work (presumably covering a multi-year project, involving planning, design, and construction). The state also awards funds to study the potential benefits of merging existing local water infrastructure systems to be more efficient.[15]

Uniquely, in 2013, North Carolina's General Assembly established a program in which a certain amount of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for infrastructure are transferred to the Division of Water Infrastructure to administer, in order to accelerate investments in public water and sewer infrastructure in communities with majority LMI households. The maximum grant through this program is

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[10] https://www.townofcarrboro.org/1144/Rate-Structure-Outreach-Materials

[11] https://www.townofcarrboro.org/DocumentCenter/View/6918/FAQsLinks

[12] https://townofcarrboro.org/DocumentCenter/View/4631/Chapter-18---Stormwater-Management-Utility?bidId=

[13] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)," Accessed May 2017. https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf

[14] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Learn about the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)," Accessed May 2017. https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf

[15] North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, "Merger and Regionalization - Feasibility Grants," Accessed October 2019. https://deq.nc.gov/mergerregionalization-feasibility-grants

$2 million.[16] It's unclear whether this award can be bundled with the Wastewater Reserve program or be used to pay back a traditional SRF loan.

Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA) has made use of the State's revolving loan fund for a variety of water and sewer infrastructure investments, but because they do not manage stormwater, Carrboro has an opportunity to explore whether the Clean Water SRF is a good option to expand the projects and impact that its Stormwater Utility revenue can support.

Municipal Bonds to Support Distributed Infrastructure (invoking GASB 62 rules)

Traditionally, municipal bonds pay for large-scale centralized capital assets (like wastewater treatment plants, water supply distribution systems, etc.), and not distributed infrastructure systems, like permeable pavement, trees, constructed wetlands, or even site-scale bioinfiltration projects. However, recent guidance issued about the Government Accounting Standards Board Rule 62 (GASB 62) makes it easier to use bonds to cover the costs of distributed infrastructure on private property. GASB 62 allows distributed infrastructure projects to be considered a capital asset by utilities, thus allowing public agencies to consider private property programs to be capital investments rather than operational expenses. From a report issued by Earth Economics and WaterNow Alliance: "If distributed infrastructure is … considered as a capital project, then the spending can be bond-financed to recover the costs over 20 or 30 years rather than collecting it all in a single year. In that case, the impact to rates would be minimal, because it is spread over such a long-time span." [17]

Affordability

Some program participants are likely to need financial assistance to incentivize runoff reduction improvements. In addition, some households may not be able to afford the initial payment to the contractor, prior to reimbursement from the Town.

In defining the (un)affordability of a service or good, it must examine more than impact that any one bill/cost might have on household income. Instead, residual income, or income levels remaining after all critical expenses have been accounted for (e.g., energy, water, transportation, and housing) must be the baseline.

Households that earn 40% of the average median income (AMI), $22,629.00 and even those earning 60% AMI ($33,943.80) would be unlikely to be able to pay for a stormwater management improvement investment. Based on available local utility billing information, and the CNT Housing and Transportation Index, housing and transportation costs are by far the biggest expense that Carrboro residents face. At the 40% AMI level, the cost of housing and transportation already exceeds the monthly household income, so

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[16] NC DEQ, "Community Development Block Grant – Infrastructure," Accessed October 2019. https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-infrastructure/i-need-funding/community-development-block-grant-infrastructure

[17] https://static1.squarespace.com/static/561dcdc6e4b039470e9afc00/t/5b846a7988251bb8342ebb22/1535404668641/GoGreen_EarthEconomics_Web.pdf

no amount of subsidization on utility bills will improve affordability. However, Carrboro might still consider affordability options in a future resident green infrastructure assistance program.

- Duke Energy's Helping Home Fund
  Duke's Helping Home Fund provides free assistance to income-qualified customers (at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) to improve residential energy efficiency. The Home Fund completely covers the costs of an energy assessment, health and safety repairs (up to $3k), appliance replacement (refrigerators, washing machines, etc. up to $2k), and heating and cooling systems (up to $800). The assistance is open to owner- and renter-occupied residences, and to apartment dwellings with owner approval.[18]

  The Town might consider setting aside a certain percentage of its residential assistance program funds as grant funds to support the community's neediest households.

- Orange Water and Sewer Authority's (OWASA) Care to Share Program
  OWASA cannot legally reduce rates or provide bill assistance to low-income customers. However, OWASA does endeavor to lower sewer and water bills through a concerted outreach effort to educate their customers on leak detection and conservation techniques. OWASA also administers its Care to Share program, which encourages customers to make donations on their bills to support neighbors in-need pay their water and sewer bills.[19] The funds are collected, administered by the Inter-Faith Council for Social Services, and can be used to reduce monthly bills, but not to fund conservation/leak prevention practices/products.

  The Town might consider investigating the viability of adding a donation option to its Stormwater Utility bill (i.e., property tax bill) to jumpstart a program that could either reduce Stormwater Utility fees or feed a pot of grant funds for low-income individuals interested in the resident green infrastructure assistance program.

- Establishing a Credit Program
  Currently, Carrboro's Stormwater Utility does not have a residential credit program in place. A credit, or reduction of the utility fee following installation of a stormwater management project, could prove an effective incentive to encourage residential property owners throughout the community to install green stormwater infrastructure projects that would improve both on-site and community-wide stormwater management outcomes, if the details can be navigated.

  In 2019, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill's Environmental Finance Center issued a report, "The Stormwater Finance Landscape: Where We've Come from and Where We've Yet to Go", looking at the state of stormwater financing in North Carolina, paying particular attention to the efficacy and creativity of stormwater utilities' ability to cover stormwater management capital expenses.[20] The report noted that 52% of respondents to a webinar poll indicated they planned to pay for stormwater capital improvements using stormwater fees; and 61% of respondents indicated interest in implementing or modifying a fee credit program in the future. To support this interest, more work needs to be done to understand the administrative burden of overseeing a

[18] https://www.duke-energy.com/home/billing/special-assistance
[19] https://www.owasa.org/help-my-neighbor/
[20] The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill's Environmental Finance Center. (2019). "The Stormwater Finance Landscape: Where We've Come from and Where We've Yet to Go"

credit program, and how to best to structure credits to ensure ease of participation and economical outcomes.

Rental housing can present a specific challenge known as the “split incentive,” where improvements to manage stormwater onsite are paid for by one party but the runoff reduction benefits are realized by the other party. A Stormwater Utility credit, issued to the building owner if they commit to installing green infrastructure and hiring a landscaping company to perform maintenance, could help overcome this challenge.

Program Eligibility

Small-scale distributed green infrastructure can meaningfully impact yard and nuisance flooding, and can "buy time" for those concerned about severe flooding in the future. These two types of flooding likely impact the largest number of people in the study area, and the Town overall. In addition, green infrastructure reduces the overall amount of runoff and burden on grey infrastructure, benefiting all residents who rely on the local drainage system. So, the approach has community-wide benefit. The following table provides recommendations for program eligibility.

Eligible Building Types
• Owner-occupied single-family homes • Owner-occupied two-to-four unit homes

Table 1.1.2. Eligible Green Infrastructure Measures
• Impervious surface removal or disconnection • Rain garden • Bioswale • Permeable pavement • Rain barrel(s) or cistern • Dry well • Green roof • Stormwater planter • Other green infrastructure measures, as approved by the program administrator

Eligible Program Applicants
• Town resident • Willing to disconnect downspouts and sump pumps from municipal storm sewer system • No outstanding Town obligations or building code violations • Willing to maintain grant-funded measures according to the term specified by the grant agreement • Willing to participate in short program evaluation surveys

Eligible Costs
• Materials • Labor • Town permit fees, if required

Landscaping Measures Not Eligible for Grant
• Tree removal • New impermeable surfaces • Regrading and drainage improvements not tied to eligible green infrastructure measure

Landscaping Costs Not Eligible for Grant
• Landscape watering and maintenance • Private construction services hired by the homeowner • Costs associated with utility staking • Other construction not specified in the landscape recommendations as pre-approved by the Town

Metrics and performance indicators

Key Objective	Metric
Reduce lot-level site drainage problems	Participant experience survey results Post-rain event survey results
Complement the Town's Stormwater Management Program	Types of green infrastructure installed. Aggregated size of green infrastructure installations. Private investment leveraged.
Raise awareness of nature-based solutions for reducing flood risk	Participant experience survey results.

Timeline and Implementation

Short-term (1 year)

- Include residential green infrastructure/runoff reduction program piloting and coordination in new Stormwater staff person job responsibilities
- Establish regular cross-departmental meetings to coordinate planning and projects, identify shared funding sources, explore workforce development opportunities, and ensure successful program launch. A quarterly meeting schedule is recommended.
- Identify key community public, private, and nonprofit partners, formalize partnerships, and initiate community education and engagement efforts.
- Develop enhanced communication materials.
- Amend Land Use Ordinance to explicitly exempt native landscaping from "nuisance vegetation" code protocols.
- Budget for, design and pilot small-scale residential green infrastructure program. Determine best approach (e.g., by whom, using what available resources, for whom, and with what desired outcomes) for pilot scale program delivery.
- For buildings located in known severe flooding areas, such as natural floodplains, continue to support property owners seeking assistance from federal programs.

Mid-term (2 – 4 year)

- Continue enhanced community education and engagement materials.
- Investigate financing and funding options.
- Use lessons learned from pilot to tune and launch Town-wide residential green infrastructure assistance program.
- Continue larger stormwater program development and integrate other efforts with the residential program.
- Coordinate stormwater management projects that address federal and state water quality regulatory requirements associated with the Town's NPDES Phase II permit.
- For buildings located in known severe flooding areas, such as natural floodplains, continue to support property owners seeking assistance from federal programs.

Long-term (5+ year)

- Evaluate program success, including financing and funding and program sustainability.

Data

Limitations

This report reflects the understanding provided to CNT over the course of several discussions with municipal staff, commission members, and residents. This report is also informed by analysis of publicly available census data, a review of existing reports provided by the Town, and by the results of a resident survey. Beyond these data, the report does not include any additional data collection or analysis performed by CNT. This report does not represent an engineering study, nor includes any modeling or analysis.

Appendices

Appendix A: Resident Survey Report

Appendix B: Presentation to Stormwater Advisory Commission Public Meeting

Appendix C: Acronym List

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

Appendix E: Implementation Resources

Appendix A: Resident Survey Responses

Appendix B: Presentation to Stormwater Advisory Commission Public Meeting

Appendix C: Acronym List

CDBG - Community Development Block Grant

CIP - Capital Improvement Program

CNT - Center for Neighborhood Technology

CRS - Community Rating System

SRF – (Clean Water) State Revolving Fund

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

GI - Green Infrastructure

GSI – Green Stormwater Infrastructure

LID - Low Impact Development

MS4 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly SCS)

O&M - Operations and Maintenance

P3s - Public-Private Partnerships, Public-Public Partnerships

ROW - Right-of-Way

SCM – Stormwater Control Measure

SWCD - Soil and Water Conservation District

USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USEPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

This study includes a number of broad concepts and specific terms. Some regulations and federal agencies use very specific definitions for regulatory purposes. In those cases, we have used the regulatory definition.

Adverse Impacts: Any deleterious impact on water resources or wetlands affecting their beneficial uses including recreation, aesthetics, aquatic habitat, quality, and quantity.

Adaptation: Adjustment in response to actual and expected climate change, and/or effect to reduce harm or take advantage of opportunities.

Aquifer: Geologic formation(s) that is water-bearing. A geological formation or structure that stores and/ or transmits water, such as to wells and springs. Use of the term is usually restricted to those water-bearing formations capable of yielding water in sufficient quantity to constitute a usable supply for people's uses.

Asset: A useful and desirable building, resource, or quality.

Base Flood: The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base is also known as the 100-year frequency flood event.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation of the crest of the base flood in relation to mean sea level.

Basement: That portion of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Bedrock: Solid rock that underlies the soil and fragmented rock.

Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

Building: A walled and roofed structure principally above ground, including manufactured homes, prefabricated buildings, and gas or liquid storage tanks. The term also includes recreational vehicles and travel trailers installed on a site for more than 180 days per year.

Buffer: An area of predominantly deeply rooted native vegetated land adjacent to channels, wetlands, lakes, or ponds for the purpose of stabilizing banks and reducing contaminants, including sediments, in stormwater that f lows to such areas.

Bypass Flows: Stormwater runoff from upstream properties tributary to a property's drainage system, but not under its control.

Catchment: A catchment is an area of land that drains to a particular point. All runoff within a given catchment will flow down to the same outlet.

Channel: Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or artificial depression, ponded area, flowage, slough, ditch, conduit, culvert, gully, ravine, wash, or natural or manmade drainage way that has a definite bed and bank or shoreline, in or into which surface or groundwater f lows, either perennially or intermittently.

Channel Modification: Alteration of a channel by changing the physical dimensions or materials of its bed or banks.

Climate Change: Refers to any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer.

Compensatory Storage: An artificially excavated, hydraulically equivalent volume of storage within the floodplain used to balance the loss of natural flood storage and f low conveyance capacity when artificial fill or structures are placed within the floodplain. The uncompensated loss of natural floodplain storage and conveyance capacity can increase off-site floodwater elevations and flows.

Conflict Resolution: A process to resolve disputes.

Depressional Storage: The volume contained below a closed contour, the upper elevation of which is determined by the invert of a surface gravity outlet.

Design Storm: A rainfall event of specified size and return frequency (e.g., a storm that occurs only once every 2 years) that is used to calculate the runoff volume and peak discharge rate.

Detention Basin: A facility constructed or modified to provide for the temporary storage of stormwater runoff and the controlled release by gravity, through infiltration, or by pump of this runoff at a prescribed rate during and after a flood or storm.

Development: Any man-made change to real estate, including construction, reconstruction, repair, or placement of a building or any addition to a building, installing a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home, or installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days; drilling, mining, installing utilities, construction of roads, bridges, or similar projects; demolition of a structure or redevelopment of a site; clearing of land as an adjunct of construction; construction or erection of levees, walls, fences, dams, or culverts, or channel modification; filling, dredging, grading, excavating, paving, or other non-agricultural alterations of the ground surface; storage of materials; deposit of solid or liquid waste; any other man-made activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface water, including extensive vegetation removal; and substantial improvement of an existing building. Development does not include routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities such as re-roofing or re-surfacing of roads when there is no increase in elevation, or gardening, plowing, and similar agricultural practices that do not involve filling, grading, or construction of levees.

Downspout: Pipe to carry rainwater from a roof to a drain or to ground level.

Drainage Area: The land area above a given point where precipitation will contribute to runoff f low.

Drainage Basin: Land area where precipitation runs off into streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge. Large drainage basins, like the area that drains into the Mississippi River, contain thousands of smaller drainage basins. Also called a "watershed."

Drainage Study: See Stormwater Management Study.

Dry Basin: A detention basin designed to drain completely after temporary storage of stormwater flows and to normally be dry over the majority of its bottom area.

Discharge: Discharge is another term for streamflow; it is the measured volume of water that moves past a point in a stream in a given amount of time. Discharge is usually expressed in cubic feet per second.

Downspout: A vertical pipe that carries rain and snow melt from gutters on the edges of the roof to either the foundation drain and sewer system (if the downspout remains connected) or to the surface of the property (if the downspout has been disconnected).

Easement: Grant or reservation by a landowner for the use of such land by others for a specific purpose or purposes, and which must be included in the conveyance of land affected by such easement.

Ecosystem: Any natural unit or entity including living and non-living parts that interact to produce a stable system through cyclic exchange of materials

Effluent: Discharge or emission of a liquid or gas.

Erosion: The process in which a material is worn away by a stream of liquid (water) or air, often due to the presence of abrasive particles in the stream.

Flood: A general and temporary condition where water partially or completely overflows land that is normally dry. This overflow typically comes from inland or tidal waves or from an unusual and rapid accumulation of water runoff from any source. For purposes of identifying urban flooding areas, flooding also includes yard ponding, basement backups and foundation seepage related to stormwater events, but unrelated to river overflows.

Flood Fringe: The portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): A map prepared by FEMA that depicts the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) within a community. This map includes insurance rate zones and floodplains and may or may not depict floodways.

Flood Map: Maps showing the geographic extent of possible flooding. Maps are informed by hydrologic and hydraulic modelling, and can be produced to show the possible flooding that would arise from rainfall of a given intensity.

Floodplain: Relatively flat and normally dry land typically adjacent to a body of water with ground surface elevations at or below the base flood elevation (BFE: the 100-year frequency flood elevation) that is covered by water during a flood.

Flood-proofing: Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, and structures and their contents.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE): The elevation of the base flood or 100-year frequency floods plus 1 foot of freeboard at any given location in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Flood Risk: A combination of the likelihood of a flood occurring and the consequence of the flood when it does occur.

Flow Path: A route designated by people to direct the flow of rain and snow melt runoff over the land in a controlled manner.

Floodway: See Regulatory Floodway.

Foundation drain: An underground pipe that runs along the bottom of a home's foundation and helps keep the basement free of excess moisture from groundwater.

Freeboard: An increment of height added to the BFE, groundwater table, or 100-year design water surface elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, unknown local conditions, wave action, non-stationary climate, and unpredictable effects such as those caused by ice or debris jams.

Green Infrastructure: Any stormwater management technique or practice that reduces runoff volume through preserving, restoring, utilizing, or enhancing the processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse. Approaches may include green roofs, naturalized detention facilities, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, vegetated buffers, wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/ revegetation, rain barrels, cisterns, and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.

Grey Infrastructure: Man-made constructions often composed of concrete and metals, to carry people or services from one place to another. Examples are sewers, roads, bridges, pipes, etc. While grey infrastructure is highly durable, its construction and maintenance costs are high. Due to safety regulations, all work must be completed by skilled, licensed engineers and/or laborers.

Grey Water: Wastewater from clothes washing machines, showers, bathtubs, hand washing, lavatories and sinks.

Groundwater: Water that is located beneath the ground or pavement surface.

Gutter: Hang from the perimeter of the roof, funneling rain and snow melt off the roof and into downspouts.

Habitat: The physical environment in which a certain organism prefers to live.

Hydrograph: A hydrograph is a graph that shows changes in discharge or river stage over time. The time scale may be in minutes, hours, days, months, years, or decades.

Hydrology: The scientific study of the water of the earth, its occurrence, circulation and distribution, its chemical and physical properties, and its interaction with the environment, including its relationship to living things.

Hydric Soil: A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Hydrologic and Hydraulic Calculations: Engineering analysis which determines expected flood flows and flood elevations based on land characteristics and rainfall events.

Hydrologically Disturbed: An area where the land surface has been cleared, grubbed, compacted, or otherwise modified to alter stormwater runoff, volumes, rates, f low direction, or inundation duration.

Impermeable: See Impervious.

Impervious: Not allowing water to pass through.

Impervious Area: Land cover such as, but not limited to, non-porous asphalt or asphalt sealants, non-porous concrete, roofing materials except rooftops designed to reduce runoff, and gravel surfaces used as roadways or parking lots that prevent infiltration.

Impervious Surfaces: Structures such as roads, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots that are made of compacted material like concreate, asphalt, brick, stone, etc. These surfaces do not allow water to pass through them vs. soil that “absorbs” water and allows it to pass through.

Infiltration: The passage or movement of water in the soil. Flow of water from the land surface into the subsurface.

Integrated Water Management (IWM): A water management approach which considers all components of the water cycle as a whole to maximize social, environmental and economic outcomes. It achieves this through the coordinated management of drainage, flooding, waterways, water supply, and sewerage services.

Inundation: The submergence of land by water. See Flood.

Land Cover: The physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.

Lateral Line: The sewage pipe that transports water used inside a building to the municipal sanitary sewer system in the street.

Mitigation: Measures necessary to minimize the negative effects that stormwater drainage and development activities might have on the public health, safety, and welfare. Examples of mitigation include compensatory storage, soil erosion and sedimentation control, and channel restoration.

Nature-based Solutions (Green Infrastructure): An approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle.

Natural: When used in reference to channels, those formed by the existing surface topography of the earth prior to man-made changes. A natural stream tends to follow a meandering path; its floodplain is not constrained by levees; the area near the bank has not been cleared, mowed, or cultivated; the stream f lows over soil and geologic materials typical of the area with no substantial alteration of the course or cross-section of the stream caused by filling or excavating. A modified channel may regain some natural characteristics over time as the channel meanders and vegetation is re-established. Similarly, a modified channel may be restored to more natural conditions by man through regrading and revegetation.

Non-structural Solutions: Any non-physical measure used to reduce the consequences of flooding. This includes community education programs, training, insurance, and development controls, warning and emergency systems, and emergency response.

Open Channel: A conveyance system with a definable bed and banks carrying the discharge from field tiles, surface drainage, and/or storm sewer system. It does not include grassed swales within farm fields under agricultural production, which are ephemeral.

One Hundred-Year (100-yr) Event: A rainfall, runoff, or flood event having a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Ordinary High-Water Mark: The point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous so as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction, or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

Outfall: The place where a sewer, drain, or stream discharges; the outlet or structure through which reclaimed water or treated effluent is finally discharged to a receiving water body.

Overland Flooding: Flooding that occurs when water flows over the surface of public and private property. It can enter homes and buildings through windows and doors.

Overland Flow Path: A design feature of the major stormwater system which carries flows in excess of the minor stormwater system design capacity in an open channel or swale, or as sheet flow or weir flow over a feature designed to withstand the particular erosive forces involved.

Peak Flow: The maximum flowrate of water at a given point in a channel or conduit.

Permeability: The ability of a material to allow the passage of a liquid, such as water, through rocks. Permeable materials, such as gravel and sand, allow water to move quickly through them, whereas impermeable materials, such as clay, don’t allow water to f low freely.

Permeable: See Pervious.

Pervious: Allowing water to pass through.

Post-development: Refers to conditions that reasonably may be expected or anticipated to exist after completion of the land-disturbing activity on a specific site or tract of land.

Precipitation: Rain, snow, hail, sleet, dew, and frost.

Redevelopment: Any human-induced activity or change to an existing developed property (including, but not limited to, demolition, grading, paving, excavation, dredging, fill, or mining; alteration, subdivision, or change in land use or practice; building; or storage of equipment or materials) undertaken by private or public entities that affects the volume, f low rate, drainage pattern, or composition of the site stormwater runoff on the previously developed land. The term does not include maintenance.

Regulatory Floodplain: Lands subject to inundation by the base flood. Floodplains are identified on enumerated panels and index of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) prepared by FEMA.

Regulatory Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Communities must regulate development in these floodways to ensure that there are no increases in upstream flood elevations. For streams and other watercourses where FEMA has provided Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) but no floodway has been designated, the community must review floodplain development on a case-by-case basis to either ensure that increases in water surface elevations do not occur, or identify the need to adopt a floodway if adequate information is available.

Retention/Detention Facility: A retention facility stores stormwater runoff without a gravity release. A detention facility provides for storage of stormwater runoff and controlled release of this runoff during and after a storm.

Regional Catchment: A catchment, often including several local catchments (or subcatchments), larger than 60 hectares (ha) or greater in size. In some rural areas, due to historical agreements, councils manage flood and drainage infrastructure for areas up to 200 ha. in size.

Runoff: The water or drainage derived from melting snow or rain falling on the land surface, flowing over the surface of the ground, or collected in channels or conduits.

Recurrence Interval: The average number of years between floods of a certain size is the recurrence interval or return period. The actual number of years between floods of any given size varies a lot because of the naturally changing climate.

Reservoir: A pond, lake, or basin, either natural or artificial, for the storage, regulation, and control of water.

Resilience: The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a community to survive, adapt, and grow under stress and shocks.

Risk Assessment: The process used to determine the level of risk at a particular location by quantifying both likelihood and impact of floods. Flood managers use this process to determine management priorities.

Riverine Flooding: Occurs when runoff from storms exceeds the capacity of a river or creek and overflows onto surrounding land.

Runoff: Water from melting snow or rain falling on the land, f lowing over the ground, or collected in channels or conduits.

Sedimentation: (1) The combined processes of soil erosion, entrainment, transport, deposition, and consolidation. (2) Deposition of sediments.

Sewer: A system of underground pipes that collect and deliver wastewater to treatment facilities or streams.

Sewer Grate; Sewer Inlet: Also known as “catch basin,” “inlet,” or “storm sewer inlet.” Opening in the surface of the street that allows stormwater runoff to enter the underground municipal sewer system.

Slope: The ratio of the change in elevation over distance.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): Areas on the FIRMs, as well as urban flooding areas, where floodplain management regulations must be enforced.

Stormwater: Runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation or snow or ice melts.

Stormwater Drainage System: All means, natural or man-made, used to convey stormwater to, through, or from a drainage area to the point of final outlet from a property. The stormwater drainage system includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: conduits and appurtenance features, canals, channels, ditches, streams, culverts, streets, storm sewers, detention basins, swales, and pumping stations.

Stormwater Flooding: Occurs when runoff from storms exceeds the capacity of our drains and pipes and overflows onto surrounding properties. Overland flooding can happen very quickly. Floods that rise very rapidly are often known as ‘flash floods.’ Stormwater flooding is sometimes referred to as ‘overland flooding.’

Stormwater Management: A system of vegetative, structural, non-structural, and educational measures that control the volume, rate, and pollutants of stormwater.

Stormwater Management Permit (SWM Permit): An approval shall be issued by the enforcement officer prior to the approval of a building permit. Issuance of a storm water management permit signifies conformance with provisions of this ordinance.

Stormwater Management Study (SWM Study): Set of drawings or other documents submitted as a prerequisite to obtaining a stormwater management approval, which contains all information and specifications of drainage systems and environmental features proposed after the development of a property.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Study (SWPPP): A site-specific, written document that identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the construction site, describes practices to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site (reduction of pollutants is often achieved by controlling the volume of stormwater runoff), and identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of a construction general permit.

Stormwater Runoff; Runoff: This is rainfall that collects on streets, sidewalks, roofs, and parking lots and runs off impermeable surfaces. It is cleaner than sanitary sewage, but can be contaminated with animal waste, salt and other pollution.

Storm Sewer: A closed conduit for conveying collected stormwater.

Surface Water: Water that is on the Earth’s surface, such as in a stream, river, lake, or reservoir.

Swale: A grassy, shallow ditch-like depression used to direct stormwater f lows.

Televising: This is a method for visually inspecting a sewer line. It helps assess sewer line conditions and can reveal blockages, or other damage.

Tributary: A smaller river or stream that f lows into a larger river or stream. Usually, a number of smaller tributaries merge to form a river

Urban Flooding: Occurs when homes, yards or streets are inundated with water from heavy rains or snow melt, damaging property, and making travel difficult and dangerous. It also results from sewer water backing up through pipes into basements, and from water seeping through foundation walls.

Urban Infill/Consolidation: The development of higher- density residential and commercial properties in existing urbanized areas of the city.

Volume Control Storage: The volume of storage required to detain a specified amount of runoff from the new impervious area of development on the site.

Vulnerability: The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed; its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity.

Wet Basin: (1) A detention basin designed to maintain a permanent pool of water after the temporary storage of stormwater runoff. (2) The top of the water surface in the saturated part of an aquifer.

Water Table: The upper limit of a free water surface in a saturated soil or underlying material.

Watershed: All land drained by, or contributing water to the same stream, lake, stormwater facility, or draining to a point.

Wetland: Areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. Wetlands can be natural or man- made constructions. If man-made, they are often referred to as constructed wetlands.

Program Design

Program:	**Raleigh Rainwater Rewards (NC)**
Administrator	City of Raleigh (Local Government)
Description:	This program provides funding for projects that capture and clean rainwater before it goes into storm drains and local waterways. Residents can receive up to 90 percent reimbursement for a project.
Link:	https://raleighnc.gov/projects/content/PWksStormwater/Articles/StormwaterQualityCostShareProgram.html

Program:	**RainReady Oak Park (IL)**
Administrator	Center for Neighborhood Technology (Non-Profit)
Description:	Since 2017, the Village of Oak Park (Illinois) has partnered with a local nonprofit to offer a program that reduce urban flooding risks using green infrastructure such as residential rain gardens. The program utilized the RainReady Home model, designed by CNT. This approach provides homeowners with independent, integrated home assessments identifying flood risks and solutions, and offers customized landscape designs to reduce onsite drainage issues while reducing stormwater runoff to the municipal sewer system.
Link:	https://www.cnt.org/projects/rainready-oak-park

Program:	**Home Preparedness Assessment Program (Boulder, CO)**
Administrator	APTIM (Private Sector)
Description:	In 2017, The HPA program offered participants a free one-hour in-home consultation in which a professional advisor recommended home improvements that would help residents respond to flood, fire, and drought. Additionally, homeowners could receive a cash rebate that would cover the first $500 of repairs or improvements. The rebates covered mostly non-green infrastructure building improvement solutions. The program was quickly oversubscribed, and used one-time federal funding.
Link:	https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/case-study-boulder-colorado-eys-home-preparedness-assessment-program.html?preview=true

Program:	**Clean Water Hero Program (OR)**
Administrator	Clean Water Services (Water Utility)
Description:	This program provides up to three hours of on-site technical assistance from a stormwater design expert, to help residents create a sustainable stormwater landscape that will reduce polluted runoff from your property and maintain the health of local waterways. County residents can also receive free plants each fall for their property.
Link:	https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/for-residents/community-resources/outside/in-your-yard/

Funding and Financing: Federal Resources

Source:	Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund
Program:	New Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC)
Mechanism:	Tax Credit
Description:	The NMTC Program incentivizes community development and economic growth through the use of tax credits that attract private investment to distressed communities.
Eligible Applicants:	Businesses
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Support Livelihoods and Employment, Capital Projects
Link:	https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/Programs/new-markets-tax-credit/Pages/default.aspx

Source:	Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
Program:	AmeriCorps State and National Grants
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The mission of CNCS is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic participation through service and volunteering. Through AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, the Social Innovation Fund, and the Volunteer Generation Fund, CNCS has helped to engage millions of citizens in meeting community and national challenges through service and volunteer action.
Eligible Applicants:	Educational Institutions, Nonprofits Organizations, Local Governments, States, Tribal Governments
Eligible Activities:	Activities to support livelihoods and employment, Capital Projects; Activities to Ensures Social Stability, Security and Justice; Activities to Empower a Broad Range of Stakeholders
Link:	https://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities/2017/americorps-state-and- national-grants-fy-2017

Source:	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Program:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) from Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The HMGP provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA, HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.
Eligible Applicants:	States, Local Governments, Nonprofit Organizations, Tribal Governments
Link:	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program

Source:	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Program:	Section 205: Small Flood Risk Management Projects
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The Small Flood Risk Management Project program provides local flood risk management by the construction or improvement of flood control works or non-structural measures. The types of studies and/or projects are tailored to be site specific. Typical flood risk management projects may include levees, floodwalls, impoundments, pumping stations, and channel modifications as well as non-structural measures. Non-structural measures reduce flood damages by changing the use of floodplains or by accommodating existing uses to the flood hazard. Examples include flood proofing, relocation of structures, and flood warning and preparedness systems. The Corps of Engineers oversees design, and construction of flood risk management projects in close coordination with the project sponsor.
Eligible Applicants:	Non-Federal Sponsors
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Meet Basic Needs
Link:	http://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Outreach-Customer-Service/Flood-Risk-Management/ Section-205/

Source:	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Program:	Section 206: Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The Corps of Engineers can carry out aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects. Such projects generally include manipulation of the hydrology in and along bodies of water, including wetlands and riparian areas. A project is adopted for construction only after a detailed investigation determines that the project will improve the quality of the environment and is in the best interest of the public.
Eligible Applicants:	Non-Federal Sponsors
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Enhance and Provide Protective Natural & Man-Made Assets
Link:	http://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Outreach-Customer-Service/Ecosystem-Restoration/ Section-206/

Source:	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Program:	Section 219: Environmental Infrastructure Program
Mechanism:	Technical Assistance
Description:	The Environmental Infrastructure Program, also known as Section 219 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), as amended, authorizes the Corps to assist non-federal interests in carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. Such assistance may be in the form of technical, planning, and/or design assistance for water supply and storage, treatment and distribution system, and wastewater treatment systems including treatment plants.
Eligible Applicants:	Non-Federal Sponsors
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Meet Basic Needs
Link:	http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Partnership-

Source:	US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Program:	US Forest Service - Urban and Community Forestry Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The Urban and Community Forestry Program responds to the needs of urban areas by maintaining, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems on more than 70 million acres. Through these efforts, the program encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the nation. The Urban and Community Forestry Program provides technical, financial, research, and educational services to local government, nonprofit organizations, community groups, educational institutions, and tribal governments. The program is delivered through its legislative partners, the state forestry agencies in 59 states and US territories. Three national themes provide a framework for this work: - Conserve working forest landscapes, - Protect forests from harm, and - Enhance benefits associated with trees and forests.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Governments, Nonprofit Organizations, Educational Institutions
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Enhance and Provide Protective Natural & Man-Made Assets
Link:	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf

Link:	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/bedi/

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Capacity Building for Sustainable Communities (in partnership with the EPA)
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The Capacity Building for Sustainable Communities Program will identify intermediary organizations that can provide capacity building support for communities engaged in planning efforts that support community involvement and integrate housing, land use, land cleanup and preparation for reuse, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments. Each grantee will be expected to deliver capacity building support to communities across the United States.

Eligible Applicants:	Nonprofit Organizations, Local Governments, States, Tribal Governments, Businesses
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Promote Leadership and Effective Management
Link:	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/economic_development/capacity-building

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Implementation Grant
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants support the implementation of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans that are expected to achieve the following three core goals: 1. Housing: Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing that is well- managed and responsive to the needs of the surrounding neighborhood. 2. People: Improve educational outcomes and intergenerational mobility for youth. 3. Neighborhood: Create the conditions necessary for public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods to offer the kinds of amenities and assets, including safety, good schools, and commercial activity, that are important to families' choices about their community. To achieve these core goals, communities must develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, or "Transformation Study." The transformation Study can be developed through the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Planning Grant.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Governments, Businesses
Link:	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn/grants

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Planning Grant
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants support the development of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans which focus on directing resources to address three core goals: Housing, People, and Neighborhoods. To achieve these core goals, communities must develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, or Transformation Study. The Transformation Study will become the guiding document for the revitalization of the public and/or assisted housing units while simultaneously directing the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood and positive outcomes for families.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Governments, Businesses, Nonprofit Organizations, Tribal Governments
Link:	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn/grants

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Disaster Recovery Program
Mechanism:	Grants

Description:	HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, parishes, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas.
Eligible Applicants:	States, Local Governments, Tribal Governments
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Meet Basic Needs
Link:	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/disaster-recovery

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Community Investment Cash Advances Programs (CICA)
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The CICA programs of the twelve FHLBs offer funding, including low-cost, long-term funds for member financial institutions to use to provide financing for projects that are targeted to certain economic development activities. These activities include commercial, industrial, manufacturing, social service, infrastructure projects, and public facility projects.
Eligible Applicants:	FHL Bank Members (must have Community Lending Study)
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Foster Economic Prosperity
Link:	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=19564_FederalHomeLoan.pdf

Source:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Program:	Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 provides for a loan guarantee component of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108) provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other physical development projects, including improvements to increase their resilience against natural disasters. The funds can be used by a designated public entity to undertake eligible projects, or, alternatively, can be loaned to a third-party developer to undertake the projects. This flexibility makes it one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments.
Eligible Applicants:	States, Local Governments, Tribal Governments
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Foster Economic Prosperity
Link:	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/section-108-program-eligibility-requirements/#overview

Source:	US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Program:	Office of Water - Urban Waters Small Grants Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	As part of the urban waters movement, the program helps communities, especially underserved communities, connect to their waterways and engage in restoration to improve water quality and revitalize their neighborhoods.
Eligible Applicants:	States, Local Governments, Tribal Governments, Educational Institutions, Nonprofit Organizations
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Empower a Broad Range of Stakeholders
Link:	https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants

Source:	US Forest Service (USFS)
Program:	Community Forest Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Establish community forests that provide continuing and accessible community benefits.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Enhance and Provide Protective Natural & Man-Made Assets
Link:	http://www.fs.fed.us/cooperativeforestry/programs/loa/cfp.shtml

Funding and Financing: State Resources

Source:	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
Program:	Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP)
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP), known nationally as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, provides federal funding for a variety of community-based projects. Communities with populations of 50,000 or less can apply for CDAP-Economic Development grant funding to assist private business in retaining or creating full-time, permanent jobs. Grant funds may also be used for improvements to public infrastructure that directly supports a company in the local community.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Governments (of a population of 50,000 or less)
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Foster Economic Prosperity
Link:	http://www.iira.org/rdrg/community-development-assistance-program-cdap/

Source:	North Carolina Division of Water Resources (DWR)
Program:	Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	The CWSRF program is a federal-state partnership that provides communities a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects, including: - Wastewater treatment, - Stormwater management, - Non-point source pollution control, and - Watershed and estuary management.
Eligible Applicants:	Local Governments, Businesses, Nonprofit Organizations
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Meet Basic Needs; Activities to Enhance and Protect Natural & Man-Made Assets
Link:	https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf

Funding and Financing: Charitable Resources

Source:	Wells Fargo
Program:	Corporate Giving Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Organizations serving Illinois are encouraged to contact their local Wells Fargo to submit a grant proposal.
Eligible Applicants:	Nonprofit Organizations
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Promote Cohesive and Engaged Communities; Activities to support livelihoods and employment; Capital Projects
Link:	https://www.wellsfargo.com/about/corporate-responsibility/community-giving/

Source:	Captain Planet Foundation
Program:	Captain Planet Foundation Grants
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Captain Planet Foundation will accept small grant requests for amounts between $500 – $2,500. Preferential consideration is given to applicants who have secured at least 50% matching or in-kind funding for their projects. Projects with matching funds or in-kind support are given priority because external funding is a good indicator of the potential for long-term sustainability of the activities. Captain Planet Foundation may choose to fund a portion of the project budget that best fits within the foundation guidelines or contact an applicant for further discussion. Grants from the Captain Planet Foundation are intended to: provide hands-on environmental stewardship opportunities for youth; serve as a catalyst to getting environment-based education in schools; inspire youth and communities to participate in community service through environmental stewardship activities.
Eligible Applicants:	Nonprofit Organizations, Educational Institutions with annual budgets of less than $3 million

Eligible Activities:	Activities to Support Livelihoods and Employment; Capital Projects; Activities to Promotes Cohesive and Engaged Communities; Activities to Enhance and Protect Natural & Man-Made Assets
Link:	http://captainplanetfoundation.org/apply-for-grants/

Source:	Union Pacific Foundation
Program:	Community-Based Grant Program
Mechanism:	Grants
Description:	Strong interest in promoting program effectiveness among nonprofits. Majority of grants go to help nonprofit organizations build capacity by helping new or existing programs reach more people or reach them more effectively. Particularly interested in community and civic organizations and health and human services. Will not be the sole funder of an initiative.
Eligible Applicants:	Nonprofit Organizations
Eligible Activities:	Activities to Promote Cohesive and Engaged Communities; Activities to Ensure Public Health Services
Link:	https://www.up.com/aboutup/community/foundation/grants/index.htm

Report for RainReady Carrboro Community Survey

Response Counts

Completion Rate:	**93.2%**	
	Complete	82
	Partial	6
		Totals: 88

1. What is your address?

Address

Apartment number

No data: No responses found for this question.

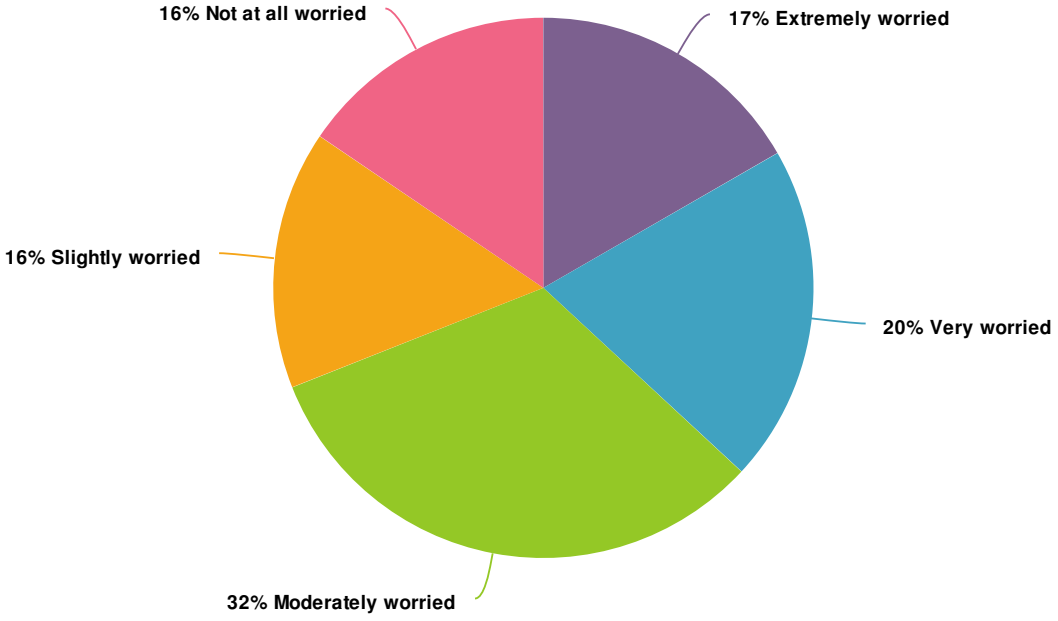
City

State

ZIP code

3 0 1 2

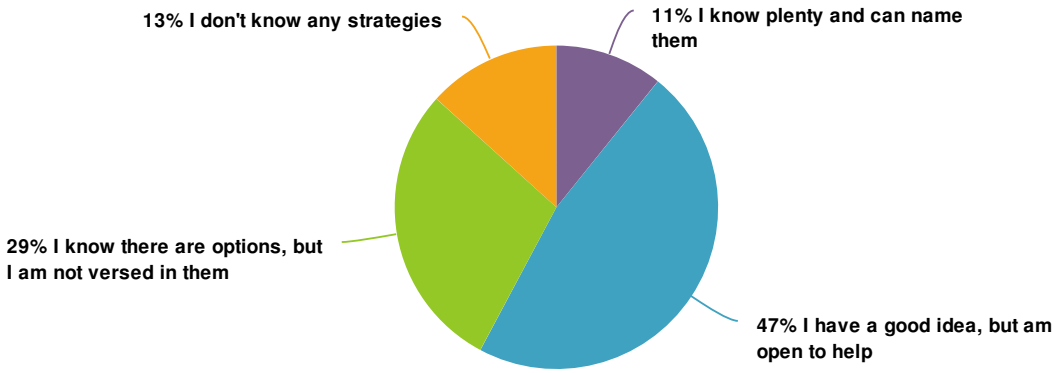
2. How worried are you about the impact of flooding on your property?



Value	Percent	Responses
Extremely worried	16.7%	14
Very worried	20.2%	17
Moderately worried	32.1%	27
Slightly worried	15.5%	13
Not at all worried	15.5%	13

Totals: 84

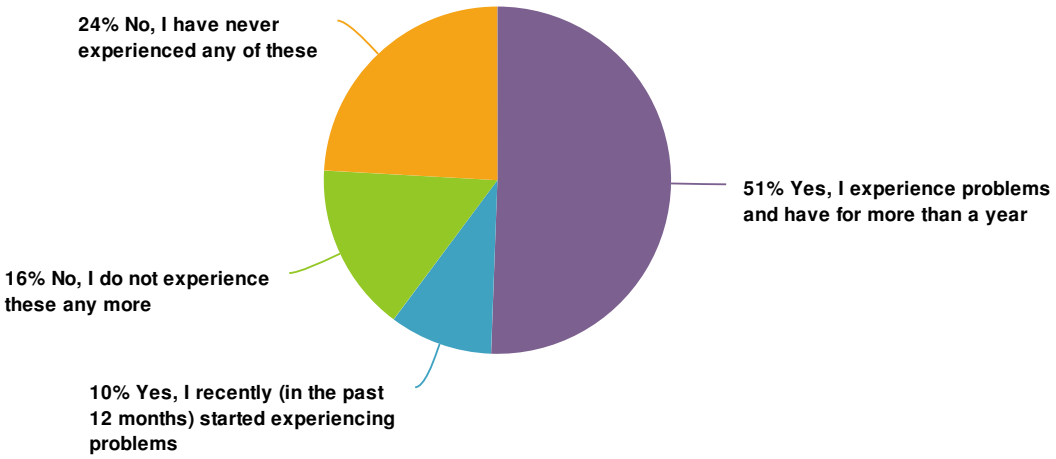
3. How much do you know about strategies for reducing the risk of flooding at your home?



Value	Percent	Responses
I know plenty and can name them	10.8%	9
I have a good idea, but am open to help	47.0%	39
I know there are options, but I am not versed in them	28.9%	24
I don't know any strategies	13.3%	11

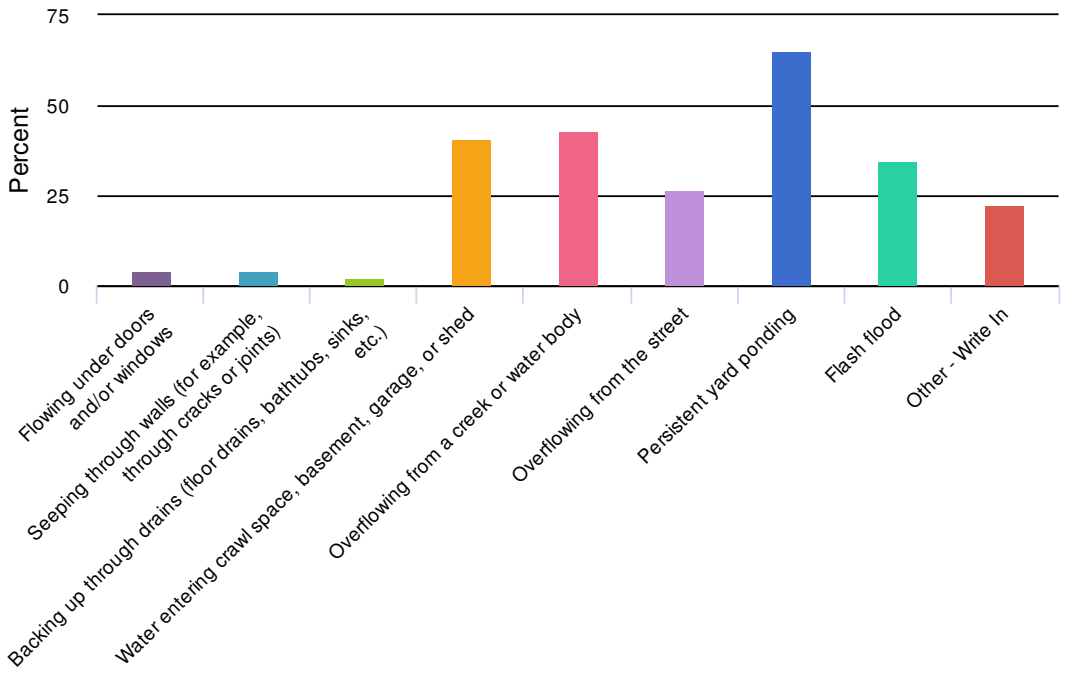
Totals: 83

4. Do you experience flooding on your property? This could include issues such as water entering your home, crawl space, basement, garage, or shed from a creek or the street, sewage backup, or persistent yard ponding.



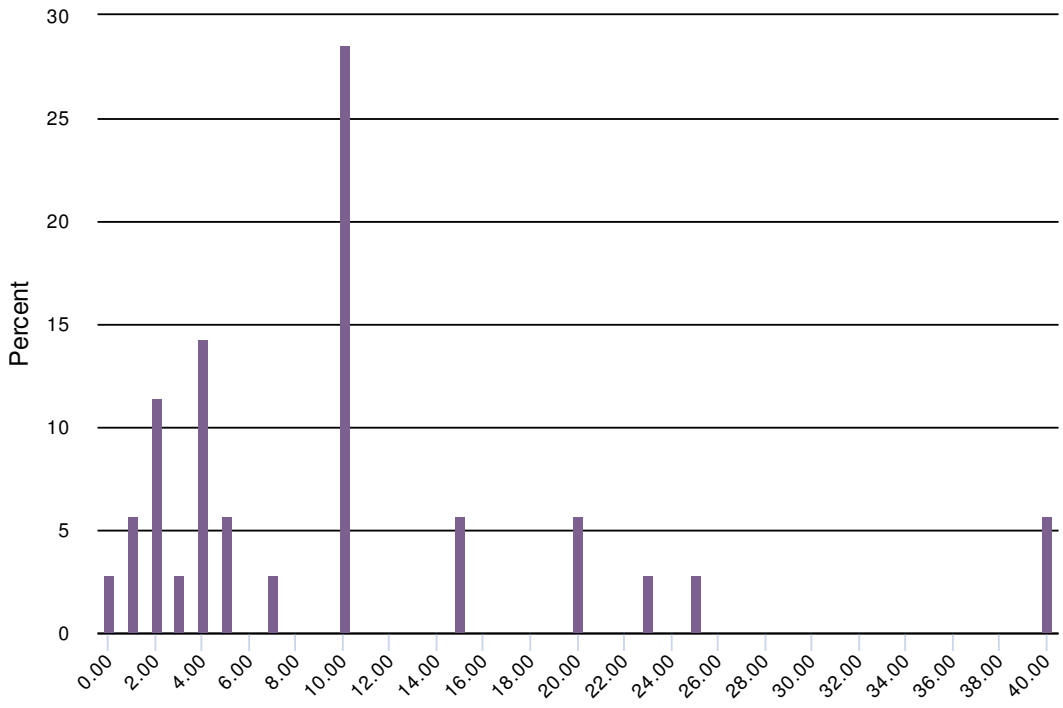
Value	Percent	Responses
Yes, I experience problems and have for more than a year	50.6%	42
Yes, I recently (in the past 12 months) started experiencing problems	9.6%	8
No, I do not experience these any more	15.7%	13
No, I have never experienced any of these	24.1%	20
		Totals: 83

5. What kind of flooding do you currently experience?

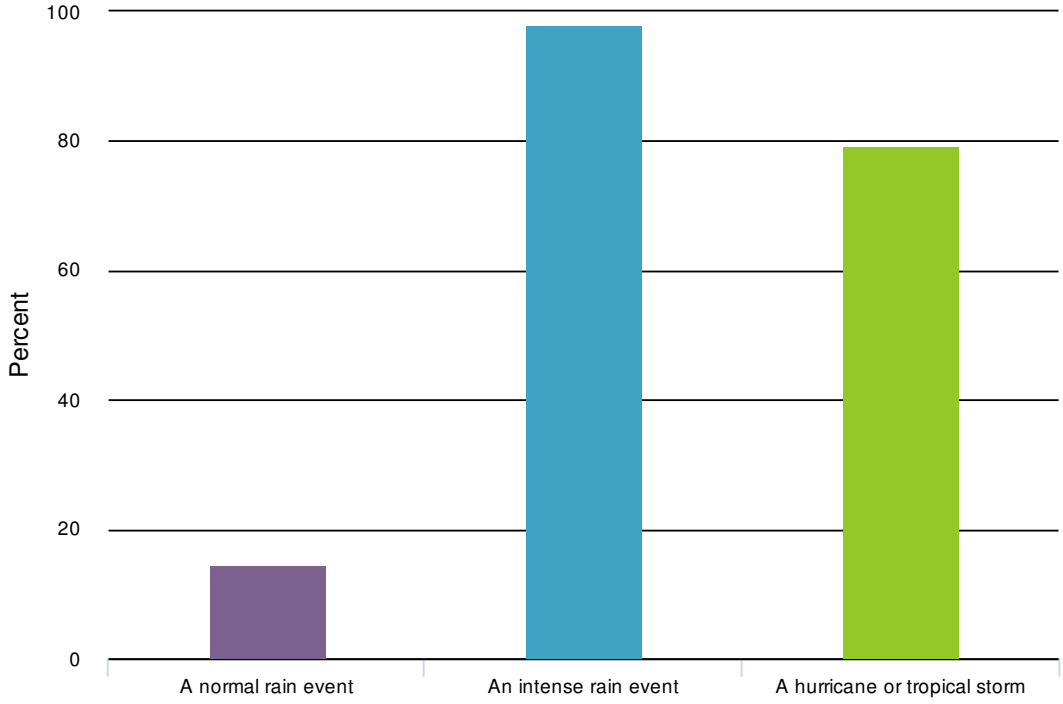


Value	Percent	Responses
Flowing under doors and/or windows	4.1%	2
Seeping through walls (for example, through cracks or joints)	4.1%	2
Backing up through drains (floor drains, bathtubs, sinks, etc.)	2.0%	1
Water entering crawl space, basement, garage, or shed	40.8%	20
Overflowing from a creek or water body	42.9%	21
Overflowing from the street	26.5%	13
Persistent yard ponding	65.3%	32
Flash flood	34.7%	17
Other - Write In	22.4%	11

6. In the past five years, how often has your property flooded?

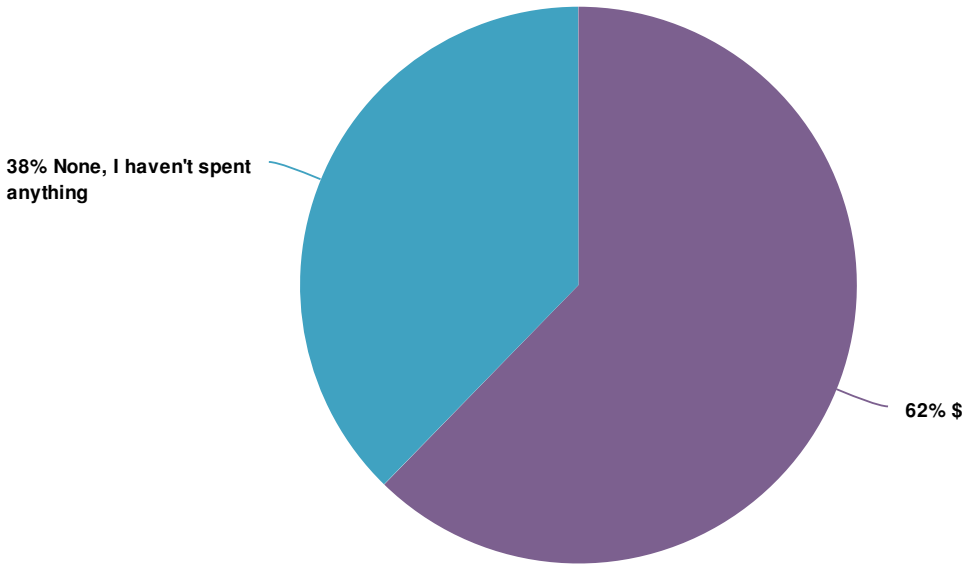


7. What kind of weather causes flooding at your property?



Value		Percent	Responses
A normal rain event		14.6%	7
An intense rain event		97.9%	47
A hurricane or tropical storm		79.2%	38

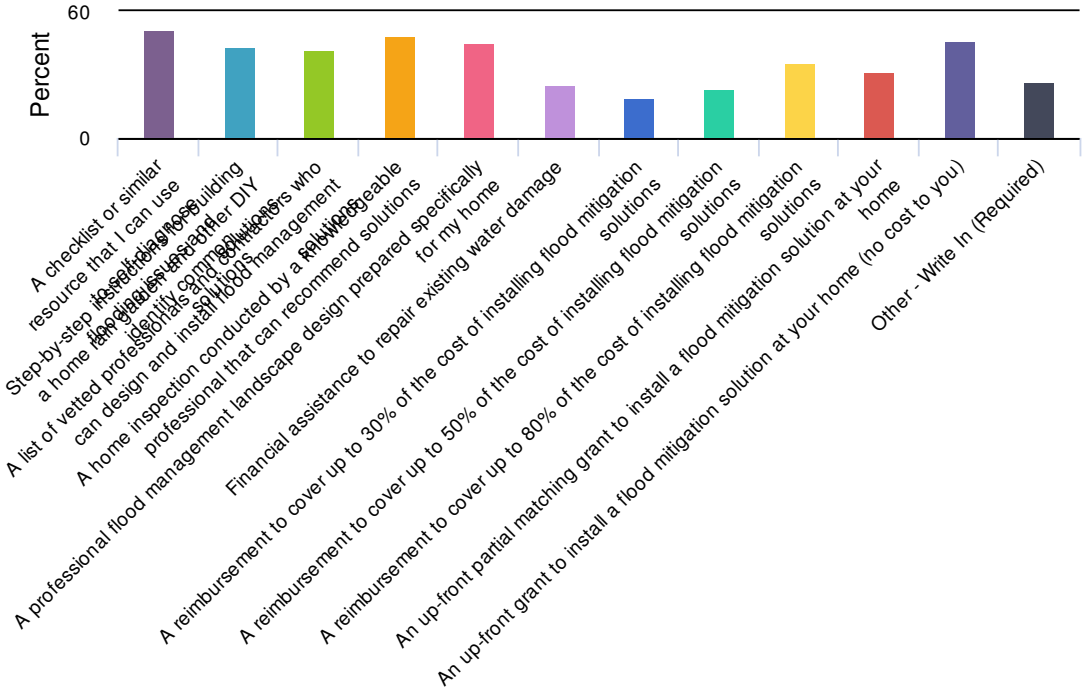
8. How much have you spent on addressing repairing or replacing flood-damaged property, since you have lived at your home?



Value		Percent	Responses
$		62.3%	38
None, I haven't spent anything		37.7%	23

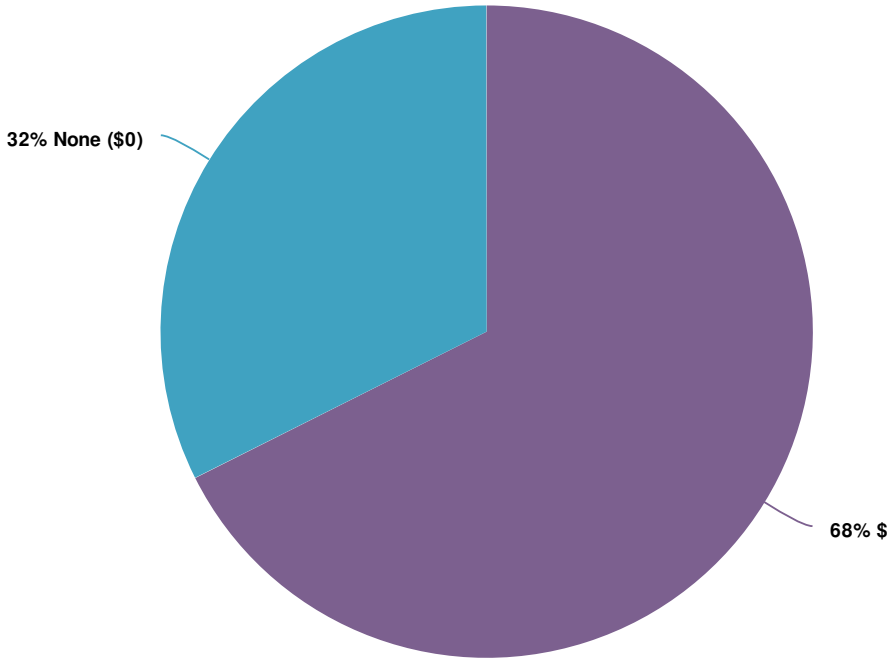
Totals: 61

9. What does flooding assistance look like to you?


60
0
Percent
A checklist or similar resource that I can use
Step-by-step instructions on a home landscape design
A list of vetted professionals and contractors who can design and install flood management solutions
A home inspection conducted by a knowledgeable professional that can recommend solutions for my home
A professional flood management landscape design prepared specifically for my home
Financial assistance to repair existing water damage
A reimbursement to cover up to 30% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions
A reimbursement to cover up to 50% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions
A reimbursement to cover up to 80% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions
An up-front partial matching grant to install a flood mitigation solution at your home
An up-front grant to install a flood mitigation solution at your home (no cost to you)
Other - Write In (Required)

Value	Percent	Responses
A checklist or similar resource that I can use to self-diagnose flooding issues and identify common solutions	51.2%	42
Step-by-step instructions for building a home rain garden and other DIY solutions	43.9%	36
A list of vetted professionals and contractors who can design and install flood management solutions	41.5%	34
A home inspection conducted by a knowledgeable professional that can recommend solutions	48.8%	40
A professional flood management landscape design prepared specifically for my home	45.1%	37
Financial assistance to repair existing water damage	25.6%	21
A reimbursement to cover up to 30% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions	19.5%	16
A reimbursement to cover up to 50% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions	23.2%	19
A reimbursement to cover up to 80% of the cost of installing flood mitigation solutions	35.4%	29
An up-front partial matching grant to install a flood mitigation solution at your home	31.7%	26
An up-front grant to install a flood mitigation solution at your home (no cost to you)	46.3%	38
Other - Write In (Required)	26.8%	22

10. How much would you be willing to invest in your home to reduce the risk of flood damage?



Value		Percent	Responses
$		67.6%	48
None ($0)		32.4%	23

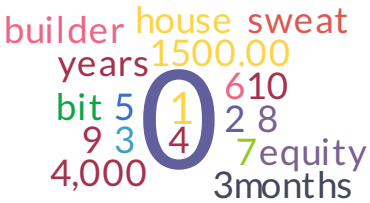
Totals: 71

11. Home maintenance and insurance solutions

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Regrading around my property Count Row %	21 33.3%	4 6.3%	10 15.9%	13 20.6%	14 22.2%	1 1.6%	63
Repairing gutters and downspouts Count Row %	50 72.5%	5 7.2%	3 4.3%	4 5.8%	7 10.1%	0 0.0%	69
Repairing/improving the drainage ditch on my property Count Row %	27 42.9%	6 9.5%	4 6.3%	17 27.0%	9 14.3%	0 0.0%	63
Purchasing NFIP flood insurance Count Row %	8 13.6%	6 10.2%	1 1.7%	6 10.2%	25 42.4%	13 22.0%	59
Totals Total Responses							69

12. In the past year, approximately how much have you spent on home maintenance and insurance solutions?

Re-grading my yard, driveway or walkways



Gutter and downspout repair

Drainage ditch repair/improvement

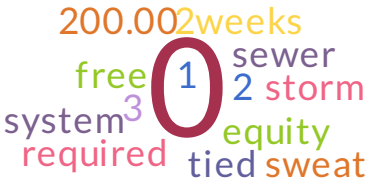
13. Natural solutions

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Rainwater harvesting (Cistern/Rain barrels) Count Row %	25 39.7%	6 9.5%	5 7.9%	10 15.9%	14 22.2%	3 4.8%	63
Rain garden Count Row %	10 16.4%	3 4.9%	8 13.1%	18 29.5%	13 21.3%	9 14.8%	61
Dry well or French drain Count Row %	29 44.6%	3 4.6%	4 6.2%	12 18.5%	12 18.5%	5 7.7%	65
Disconnecting downspouts from the storm sewer system Count Row %	14 23.3%	0 0.0%	3 5.0%	4 6.7%	18 30.0%	21 35.0%	60

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Replacing concrete or asphalt with vegetated area or a porous (permeable) material Count Row %	14 23.3%	2 3.3%	3 5.0%	10 16.7%	27 45.0%	4 6.7%	60
Improving the soil in my yard to better hold and infiltrate water and/or planting more trees and shrubs Count Row %	18 27.7%	7 10.8%	12 18.5%	21 32.3%	5 7.7%	2 3.1%	65
Totals Total Responses							65

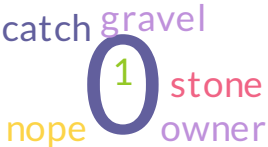
14. Approximately how much have you spent on natural solutions?

Disconnecting downspouts



Rain barrel

Cistern

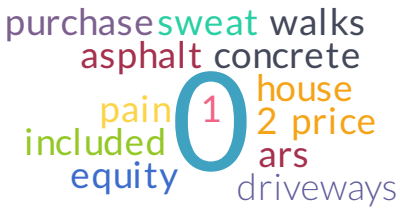


Rain garden

Dry well

French drain

Replacing concrete/asphalt with vegetated areas, or porous material



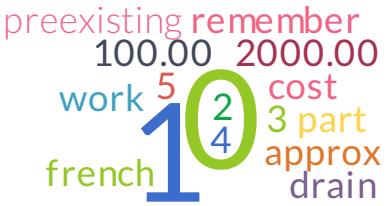
15. Plumbing solutions

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Sewage backflow prevention device (check valve, backwater valve, or overhead sewer) Count Row %	5 7.7%	2 3.1%	3 4.6%	6 9.2%	23 35.4%	26 40.0%	65
Sump pump Count Row %	16 23.9%	0 0.0%	2 3.0%	6 9.0%	36 53.7%	7 10.4%	67
Totals Total Responses							67

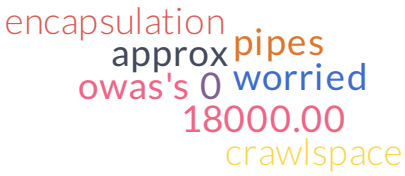
16. Approximately how much have you spent on plumbing solutions to prevent flooding?

Sewage backflow prevention device

Sump pump



Other



17. Dry flood-proofing solutions, to keep water out of your home

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Altering entryway to prevent water from entering under door Count Row %	11 17.7%	3 4.8%	3 4.8%	3 4.8%	36 58.1%	6 9.7%	62
Sealing cracks and openings in foundation and walls Count Row %	18 29.0%	5 8.1%	7 11.3%	7 11.3%	21 33.9%	4 6.5%	62
Flood-proofing building mechanicals Count Row %	10 15.9%	6 9.5%	5 7.9%	10 15.9%	11 17.5%	21 33.3%	63
Totals Total Responses							63

18. Approximately how much have you spent on dry flood-proofing solutions, to keep water out of your home?

Altered entryway to prevent water from entering under door

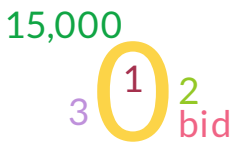
150.00

0 1 2

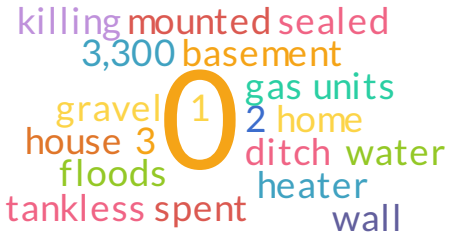
Sealed cracks and openings

0 2 4 1 3

Flood-proofed building mechanicals



Other



19. Wet flood-proofing solutions, to manage water in your home

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Water-resistant building materials (such as mold-resistant dry wall) Count Row %	5 8.2%	6 9.8%	4 6.6%	6 9.8%	31 50.8%	9 14.8%	61
Storm (flood) vents Count Row %	3 4.9%	3 4.9%	4 6.6%	4 6.6%	21 34.4%	26 42.6%	61
Elevating or removing building mechanicals and valuables from flood-prone areas Count Row %	6 10.0%	6 10.0%	6 10.0%	6 10.0%	31 51.7%	5 8.3%	60
Totals Total Responses							61

20. Approximately how much have you spent on wet flood-proofing solutions?

Water-resistant building materials

lots

1^{0} 2

Storm (flood) vents

1^{0}

Elevating or removing building mechanicals and valuables

0
kidding

Other

No data: No responses found for this question.

21. Other solutions to mitigate your property from flooding

	I've done this.	I would do this if I had financial assistance.	I would do this if I had technical assistance.	I would do this if I had both financial & technical assistance.	I'm not interested in this.	I don't know what this is.	Responses
Elevating my building Count Row %	5 7.9%	2 3.2%	1 1.6%	4 6.3%	46 73.0%	5 7.9%	63
Demolishing my basement, garage, shed, or other building Count Row %	3 4.9%	0 0.0%	1 1.6%	2 3.3%	51 83.6%	4 6.6%	61
Totals Total Responses							63

22. Approximately how much have you spent on other solutions to mitigate your property from flooding?

Elevating building

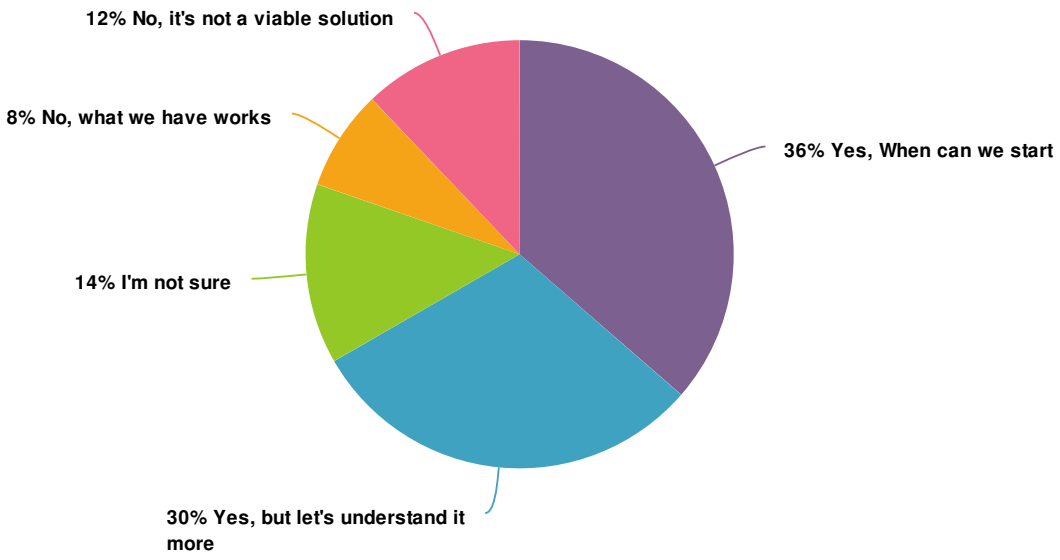
0

Demolishing basement, garage, shed, or other building

500.00

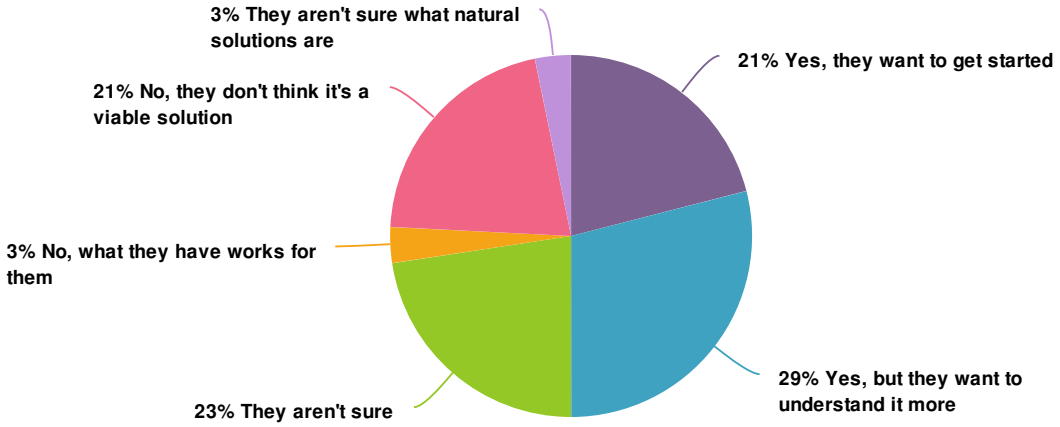
Other

23. Using natural solutions, such as those previously mentioned, is a good strategy for managing neighborhood flooding.



Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, When can we start		36.4%	24
Yes, but let's understand it more		30.3%	20
I'm not sure		13.6%	9
No, what we have works		7.6%	5
No, it's not a viable solution		12.1%	8
			Totals: 66

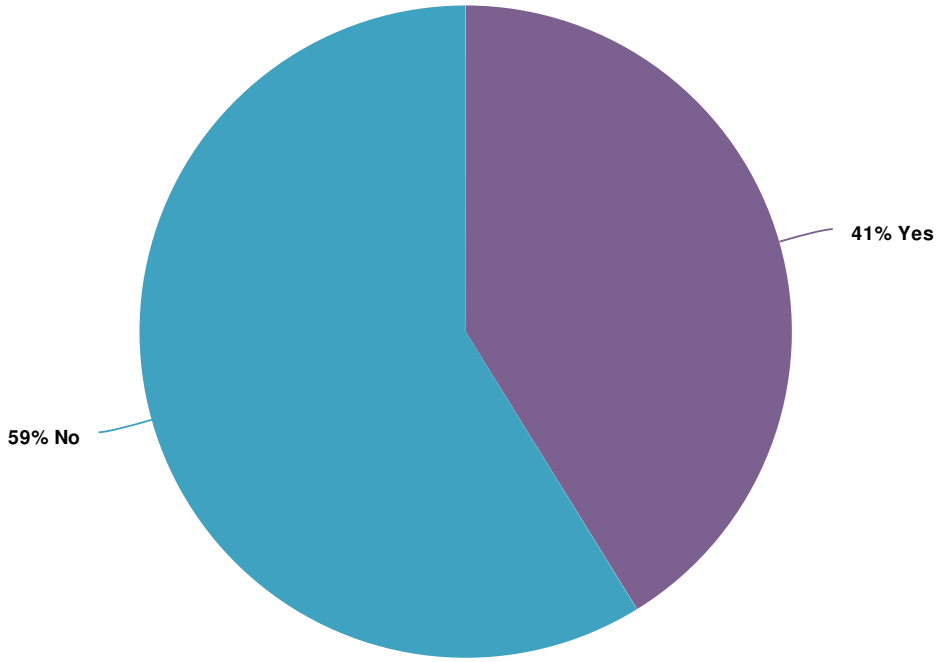
24. My neighbors think using natural solutions, such as those previously mentioned, is a good strategy for managing neighborhood flooding.



Value	Percent	Responses
Yes, they want to get started	21.0%	13
Yes, but they want to understand it more	29.0%	18
They aren't sure	22.6%	14
No, what they have works for them	3.2%	2
No, they don't think it's a viable solution	21.0%	13
They aren't sure what natural solutions are	3.2%	2

Totals: 62

25. Would you like to be contacted for an interview about flooding in your home and community?



Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		41.2%	28
No		58.8%	40

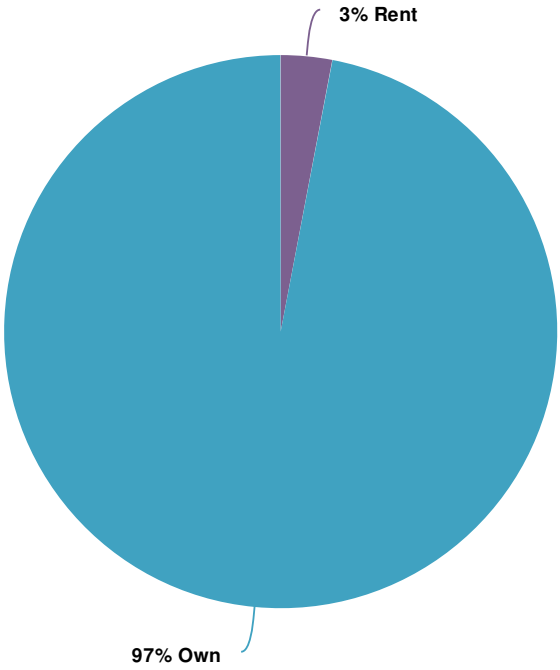
Totals: 68

26. [OLD VERSION] Please provide your contact information.

No data: No responses found for this question.

27. Please provide your contact information. Type "N/A", if you don't want to provide or don't have an answer to the following:

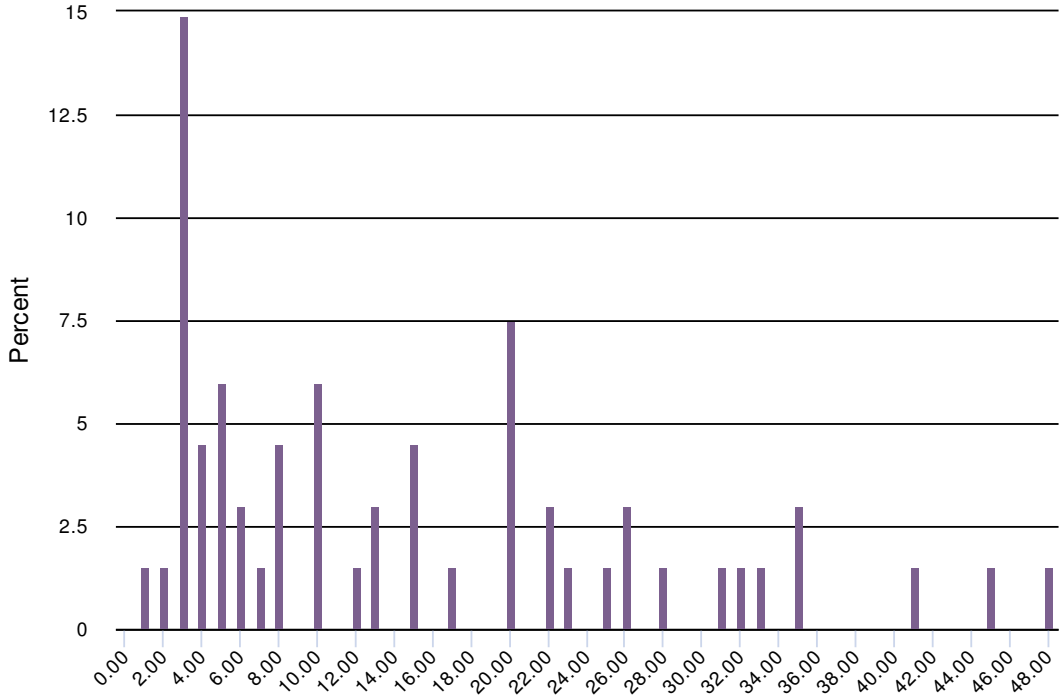
28. Do you rent or own your property?



Value	Percent	Responses
Rent	3.0%	2
Own	97.0%	64

Totals: 66

29. How long have you lived at your property?



TOWN OF CARRBORO

Stormwater Advisory Commission

301 West Main Street, Carrboro, North Carolina 27510

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 2020

Center for Neighborhood Technology Report Review

Motion was made by ___ and seconded by ___that the Stormwater Advisory Commission of the Town of Carrboro…..

VOTE:
AYES: ()
ABSENT/EXCUSED: ()
NOES: ()
ABSTENTIONS: ()

_____
(Chair) (Date)