Office of the City Manager
City of Greensboro

March 28, 2014

TO: Mayor and Members of Council

FROM: Jim Westmoreland, City Manager JW

SUBJECT: Items for Your Information

UPCOMING MEETINGS

• Apr 1 at 5:30 pm	City Council Meeting
• Apr 8 at 2:00 pm	Council Work Session
• Apr 9 at 8:00 am	Council Work Session
• Apr 9 at 5:00 pm	CRC Enhancement Committee Meeting
• Apr 10 at 12:00 pm	Council Work Session

AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE APRIL 1, 2014 CITY COUNCIL MEETING

- Agenda Item #17, 18, 19 and 20: Proposed New Zoning for the Central Gateway Corridor

Attached is a memorandum from Planning Director Sue Schwartz, regarding the proposed four rezoning requests that cover properties along a portion of High Point Road and Lee Street.

RESTOCK THE SHELVES FOOD DRIVE

Attached is a press release regarding Council asking residents to bring canned goods to the April 1, 2014 City Council meeting.

GREENSBORO TRANSIT AUTHORITY BUDGET

Attached is a memorandum from Transportation Director Adam Fischer, regarding the proposed Greensboro Transit Authority (GTA) budget and fare increase.

DUKE ENERGY CAMBISTAT PILOT PROGRAM

Attached is a memorandum from Assistant City Manager David Parrish, regarding the proposed implementing of a pilot program from Duke Energy, which is designed to increase the time between maintenance trimming cycles for utility companies.

PRELIMINARY RECYCLING SURVEY RESULTS

Attached is a memorandum from Field Operations Director Dale Wyrick, providing the preliminary survey results regarding residents' recycling habits.

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS RECEIVE NATIONAL PERFORMANCE AWARD

Attached is a memorandum from Water Resources Director Steven Drew, regarding the national performance award "Partnership for Safe Water" for both the Mitchell Water Treatment Plant and the Townsend Water Treatment Plant.

CALEA PUBLIC FORUM

Attached is a public notice regarding the Greensboro Police Department's assessment for re-accreditation administered by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, INC. (CALEA), the accreditation program that requires agencies to maintain compliance with state-of-the-art law enforcement standards.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REQUEST REPORT

Attached is the weekly Public Information Request Report for the week of March 28, 2014.

CONTACT CENTER FEEDBACK

Attached is the weekly report generated by our Contact Center for the week of March 17, 2014 through March 23, 2014.

SMALL GROUP MEETINGS

Attached is the Small Group Meeting report for the week of March 28, 2014, between City Staff and [more than two but less than five] Councilmembers.

GRANT REPORT

Attached is an updated list of grants for which the City intends to apply that do not require a match. Under the policy adopted by City Council, grants that do not require a match are not required to receive formal Council action.

JRW/mm
Attachments

Planning Department
City of Greensboro

GREENSBORO

March 28, 2014

TO: Jim Westmoreland, PE, City Manager

FROM: Sue Schwartz, FAICP, Director of Planning

SUBJECT: New Zoning Districts for the Central Gateway Corridor

City Council will hold a public hearing at its April 1, 2014, meeting to consider four rezoning requests that cover properties along a portion of High Point Road and Lee Street. The Zoning Commission made a favorable recommendation for these requests at its meeting in March. The four requests are related to the three new zoning districts that City Council added to the Land Development Ordinance in January:

- Auto Oriented (AO) is requested for the areas around the Coliseum and the I-40 interchange and Convention Center. These areas will continue to be regional attractions and generate large amounts of auto traffic. The Auto Oriented zoning district is designed to have the most flexible development standards and allows for a wide range of uses.

- Neighborhood Support (NS) is requested for the area between Grimsley Street and Immanuel Road, where residential neighborhoods come closest to High Point Road. The standards in this district are designed so that new construction will support and benefit from the new streetscape. This area should attract local customers from adjacent neighborhoods, nearby hotels and the Coliseum.

- University Mixed Use (UMU) is requested for the area stretching from Eugene Street to just east of Aycock Street. This district has a wide range of uses and a pedestrian emphasis as it is adjacent to downtown and the future Union Square development.

The rezoning is a major implementation step of the High Point Road and West Lee Street Corridor Plan, adopted in 2008. The plan covers an area now referred to as the Central Gateway Corridor, stretching from the intersection of West Lee Street and Eugene Street to High Point Road and Veasley Street.

The Central Gateway Corridor Partnership, the citizen committee charged with oversight of plan implementation, developed the new districts with the assistance of City staff. The new districts are designed to encourage redevelopment in the corridor while ensuring new investments meet the intent of the corridor plan. New development that takes place under the new zoning districts

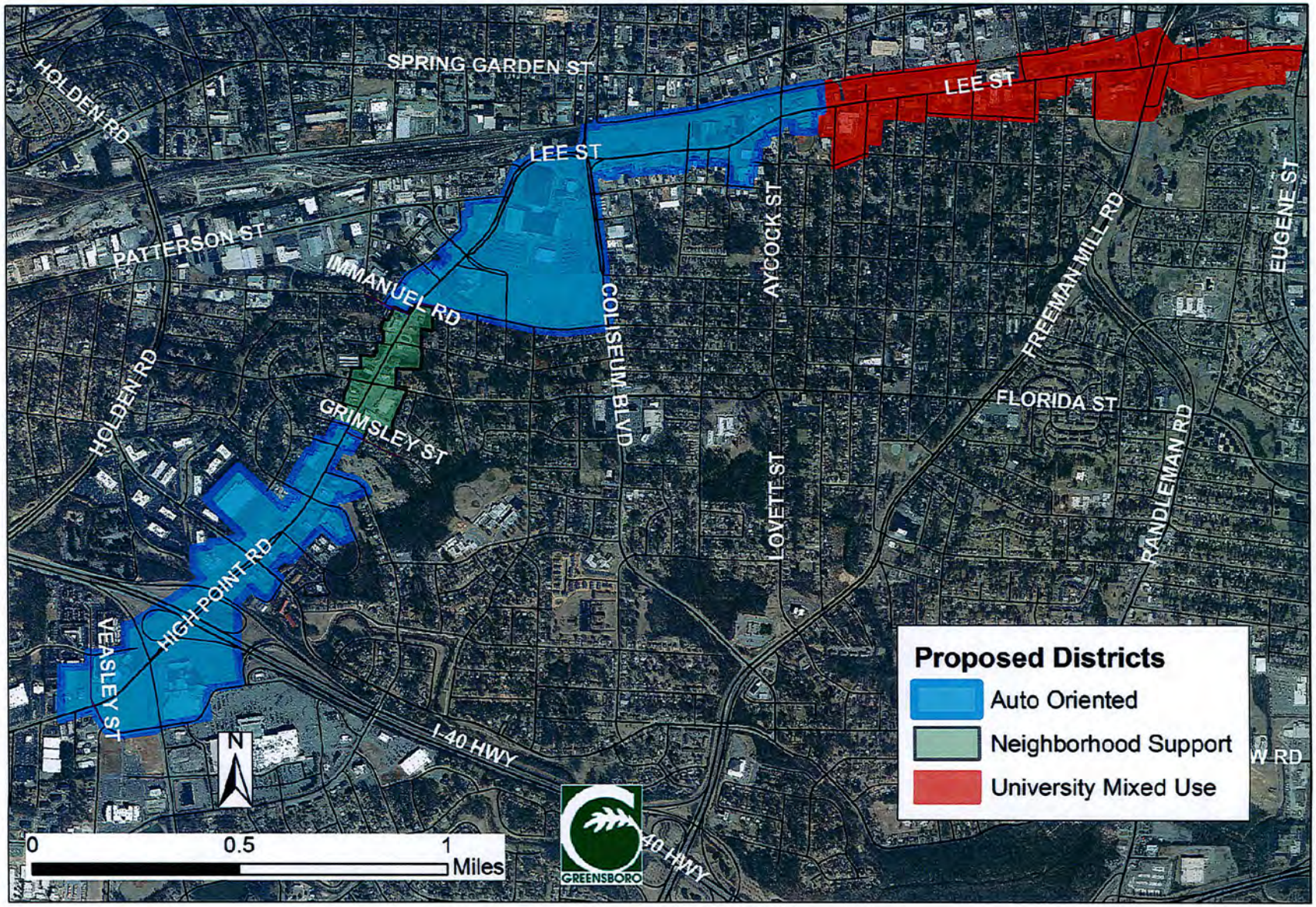
will build on the public's investments in the streetscape improvements that will begin in this spring.

As base zoning districts, the new districts will take the place of current zoning districts along the corridor if the request if approved. Application of the new districts will not preclude a property owner's ability to request a different zoning district in the future through the City's rezoning process. If the zoning request is passed, the zoning districts will be effective immediately.

SS/rc
Attachment: Map of Zoning Districts

cc: David Parrish, Assistant City Manager

Central Gateway Corridor Zoning Requests



GREENSBORO

CITY OF GREENSBORO
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Jake Keys
Phone: 336-373-2105

City asks Residents to Bring Canned Goods to the April 1 City Council Meeting

GREENSBORO, NC (March 28, 2014) – The Greensboro City Council is asking residents to bring canned goods to its Tuesday, April 1 meeting in an effort to help replace food at local food banks that was spoiled due to the loss of power during recent winter storms.

This is part of the city-wide food drive taking place from 5 am to 7 pm, Wednesday, April 2. During the "Restock the Shelves" event, residents are encouraged drop off nonperishable or canned food items at any of the City's 24 fire stations.

The City is collaborating with Greensboro Urban Ministry, which will collect and distribute the food to multiple partner agencies through its food bank, the Volunteer Center of Greensboro and media partners WGHP Fox 8 and Dick Broadcasting. In addition to the public food drive, City of Greensboro employees are participating in an in-house collection effort.

More information about the food drive and a list City fire station locations visit **www.greensboro-nc.gov/fooddrive**.

# # #

The City works with the community to improve the quality of life for residents through inclusion, diversity, and trust. As the seventh largest employer in Greensboro, the City has a professional staff of 2,800 employees who maintain the values of honesty, integrity, stewardship, and respect. The City is governed by a council-manager form of government with a mayor and eight council members. For more information on the City, visit **www.greensboro-nc.gov** or call 336-373-CITY (2489).

Department of Transportation
City of Greensboro

GREENSBORO

March 28, 2014

TO: Jim Westmoreland, PE, City Manager

FROM: Adam Fischer, PE, Director of Transportation

SUBJECT: Public Input Process to Address GTA Budget

BACKGROUND:

To address a $2.5 million budget shortfall attributed to a series of recent reductions in funding (Federal, State, and Local) including reduced Greensboro Transit Authority (GTA) reserve funds, a special GTA Steering Committee was formed to explore service reductions and fare policy changes. (See attached report from the GTA Steering Committee). A series of public meetings has been held within each quadrant of the City including public outreach forums that were held at the Galyon Depot to gather additional data on the most traveled routes, primary trip purposes, and how riders would be impacted by the proposed changes. The GTA Steering Committee met six (6) times since January to discuss public input and the various service and fare changes. Final recommendations on service cuts and fare increases were developed based on public input and the goal to affect as few riders as necessary.

Theme from Riders

Riders on both the Fixed Route and Specialized Community Area Transportation (SCAT) service similarly expressed the importance of transportation in their lives; indicated that GTA or SCAT was their only means of transportation; was on a fixed income; and stressed that any increase in the fare would create a significant hardship. Financial hardships were particularly expressed among the SCAT riders who characteristically lived in a group home, such as Bell House. There was a general consensus among many of the SCAT riders that the fare should go up incrementally by $.10 over the next few years to create less of a hardship among riders on a fixed income. In addition, it was requested that the SCAT monthly pass be made available again at a cost of $45. While most of the respondents understood the need for some type of increase to balance the budget, it was suggested that alternatives, other than an increase in fares, be explored, since transportation is a quality of life issue for the disabled community.

Based on 141 responses to the rider surveys[1], the top five routes that were most frequently used by the respondents were (in order of highest to lowest):

- Route 12 – Randleman Road,
- Route 11 – High Point Road,
- Route 6 – Summit Avenue,
- Route 5 – Gorrell Street, and
- Route 3 - North Elm Street.

Fifty-two of the respondents rode the SCAT Complementary Paratransit Service, and seven riders indicated that they rode the Higher Education Area Transit (HEAT) service. The top two reasons for travel were to employment and medical establishments, followed by trips to and from church and school, respectively. Other destinations included general-purpose trips, i.e. shopping, to the movies, restaurants and for recreational purposes.

When asked how the service reduction and fare changes would affect them, the areas of greatest comment, concern and frustration from fixed route riders were, "the service is inadequate for persons working second shift", and "they would not be able to get to work if the service stops at 6 p.m., and the possibility of them losing their late shift job."

Some riders expressed that reducing the number of evening routes on both the weekdays and Saturdays would cause overcrowding and on-time performance issues. There were a few requests to extend Sunday service to 8 p.m. or longer, and to begin Saturday service earlier to accommodate work schedules.

Conclusion:

Based on the public comments, the final recommendations consist of four items that pertain to service reductions.

1.) Transfer the Career Express service to Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation (PART), which will save GTA approximately $275,000 in operating costs.
2.) Change the schedule for evening service 7:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. The change would save GTA a little over $230,000 in operating costs.
3.) Reduce the number of evening routes on both weekdays and Saturdays from 15 to 10, and increase the number of Sunday routes from seven to ten, which will save GTA over $345,000.
4.) Reduce service from 30 minutes to hourly on Routes 4 and 5, which will save GTA approximately $390,070. These options would provide the least amount of impact on the riders and will reduce the total revenue hours by 19,122 revenue hours, which is equivalent to just over $1.2 million in operating costs.

The recommended fare changes are incremental as follows:

- Effective September , 2014, the base fare will increase by $.25 to $1.75, providing $169,982 additional revenue through June 30, 2015 and $203, 978 the following year.
- Effective July 1, 2016, the base fare will increase another $.25 to $2.00 providing $434,039 in additional revenue.

A public hearing was held Tuesday, March 25, 2014, at 5:30 pm and the GTA Board met immediately after the public hearing. The GTA Steering Committee along with GTA staff presented their findings and recommendations to the GTA Board on Tuesday, March 25, 2014.

The Board adopted a recommendation to reduce services by 19,222 revenue hours, equivalent to $1.2 Million and a series of $.25 fare increases, to $1.75 starting September 1, 2014 and $2.00

starting July 1, 2015. City staff is also going to recommend that $800,000 be allocated to support GTA from available Federal Surface Transportation Direct Attributable (STP-DA) funds.

Also, due to a unionized GTA workforce, GTA is currently soliciting new proposals for the management and operations of transit services. The current contract to manage GTA services is approximately $15 million per year. GTA anticipates receiving proposals, which could lower annual contract costs over the next 3 to 5 years.

AF
Attachments

cc: David Parish, Assistant City Manager
GTA Steering Committee
GTA Board

GTA Service and Fare Policy Changes

Report of the Steering Committee

March 24, 2014

The Greensboro Transit Authority has been the primary public transportation provider for the Greensboro community since 1990. Prior to FY 2013-2014, GTA's revenue sources adequately supported operations. In fact a one-time allocation of Surface Transportation Program – Direct Allocation or STP-DA funds ($1,400,000) supported a shortfall this year and eliminated a budget deficit. Beginning FY 2014-2015 GTA is facing a critical budget shortfall ($2.5 million), and is considering all possible options to close the funding gap.

To ensure an effective and successful community process, a special committee was created by the City Council and the GTA Board. It has been proven that the steering committee structure ensures adequate public involvement from all stakeholders that may be affected.

The membership is as follows:

Co-Chairs: City Council Member-Transit Liaison Sharon Hightower

GTA Board Chair Lawrence Mann

Membership: Mayor/TAC Member Nancy Vaughan

City Council/'TAC Member Jamal Fox

City Council/TAC Member Mary Kay Abuzuaiter

GTA Board Member Robert Jones

GTA Board Member Dianne Flowers

GTA Board Member Claire Stone

RAC Chair Larsina Johnson (STAC)

RAP Member Anthony Barksdale (Fixed Route)

Assistant City Manager David Parrish – Ex-Officio Member

Support Staff

GDOT Director Adam Fischer

Public Transportation Manager Elizabeth James

Senior Operations Planner Bruce Adams

Transit Services Planner George Linney

Paratransit Planner Sharon Smiley

Marketing and Communications Specialist Kevin Elwood

GTA General Manager Burley Wilkins

The purpose of the Steering Committee is to manage and oversee the public participation process, to present the budget facts and obtain public input on the "preferred" or least negative options to address the funding issue. The presence of City Council and Board members provided a positive influence on the meetings held.

The initial meeting with the Steering Committee Co-Chairs was held January 13, 2014. The Kick-Off Meeting with the Steering Committee was held January 30, 2014. The subsequent meeting schedule was as follows:

February 6, 2014

February 14, 2014

March 13, 2014

March 18, 2014

The Steering Committee held a series of public meetings within each quadrant of the City. To augment the public meetings, public outreach forms were made available to riders in order to gather additional data on the most traveled routes, primary trip purposes, and how riders would be impacted by the proposed service and fare policy changes. Additionally, the Steering Committee held two informal gatherings at the Depot, to allow riders that were unable to attend the public meetings to offer their input.

Riders on both the Fixed Route and SCAT services similarly expressed the importance of transportation in their lives; indicated that GTA and SCAT was their only means of transportation; was on a fixed income; and stressed that any increase in the fare would create a significant hardship. While most of the respondents understood the need for some type of increase to balance the budget, it was suggested that alternatives, other than an increase in fares, be explored since transportation is a quality of life issue for the riding public.

When asked how the service reduction and fare changes would affect them, the areas of greatest comment and concern and frustration from fixed route riders were: "the service is inadequate for persons working second shift," they would not be able to get to work if the service stops at 6 PM, and the possibility of them losing their late shift job.

Staff Recommendation – Service and Fare Policy Changes

The option recommended by staff consisted of four changes that pertain to service reductions; 1) Transfer Career Express to PART, 2) discontinue the 6:30 PM trip on all routes and begin operating evening service from 7:00 PM until 11:00 PM, 3) Reduce the number of evening routes on both weekdays and Saturdays from 15 to 10, and increase the number of Sunday routes from 7 to 10, and 4) Provide hourly service on Routes 4 and 5. These changes would provide the least amount of impact on riders and would reduce the total revenue hours by 19,122 revenue hours, which is equivalent to just over $1.2 million reduction in operating costs. It should be noted that the recommended changes represents a 12.88% reduction or 19,122 revenue hours instead of the original option that represented a 17.73% or 26,473 reduction in the current level of service in response to the public comments.

The proposed incremental fare increase is as follows:

1. $.25 or $1.75, effective September 1, 2014

   Year 1 September 2, 2014 – June 30, 2015 $169,982

   Year 2 July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016 $203,978

2. $.25 or $2.00, effective July 1, 2016 $434,039

The proposed fare increase ($1.50 to $1.75for the first year would generate an additional $200,000 in revenues; which leaves about a $600,000 gap.

Efforts would be initiated to seek Surface Transportation Program – Direct Allocation or STD-DA Federal funds from the Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) to close the $600,000 gap.

Other funding options discussed to address the budget deficit include; securing STP-DA funds to cover the entire budget deficit, or lobbying for another Bond Referendum for additional property tax to support transit.

Approval of Recommended Service and Fare Policy Changes

The Steering Committee structure has been an effective process for educating the community about GTA's budget deficit. However, the Committee was unable to agree on a method of addressing the projected $2.5 million deficit for the FY 2015-2016.

Staff is commended for the extensive and effective efforts undertaken to educate the Greensboro community about the critical budget deficit that GTA will face beginning FY 2015-16. It is unfortunate that service and fare policy changes are necessary in light of the successful and effective transit services provided by GTA.

Office of the City Manager
City of Greensboro

GREENSBORO

March 28, 2014

TO: Jim Westmoreland, PE, City Manager

FROM: David Parrish, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Duke Energy, Cambistat Pilot Program

Duke Energy representatives recently proposed implementing a pilot program designed to increase the time between maintenance trimming cycles for utility companies. The program will utilize Cambistat, a tree growth management tool, which slows the growth of trees. This application has been around for several years, but Duke will pilot their use of it in Charlotte, Greensboro, and Durham.

Duke Energy and Rainbow Treecare, the contractor who owns and will apply Cambistat, provided staff a brief presentation on the product and the process they plan to follow. Through the use of Cambistat, as the tree growth slows, the tree redirects its energy to more fibrous root production, formation of defense chemicals, and improved drought resistance. The application will consist of injecting the soil around the base of the tree. The dosing will be specific to the species of the tree. Grass, plants and shrubs located near the base of the tree may also show signs of slow growth. Generally, one Cambistat treatment lasts approximately three years.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), places Cambistat in the safest group of regulated plant-application chemicals. The EPA has strict guidelines for products that are applied to the soil to ensure they will not contaminate the water supply. Cambistat's active ingredient is Paclobutrazol (PBZ), and the attached documents provide more details about Cambistat, including specific advantages and associated test results.

City staff requested that Duke Energy and Rainbow Treecare representatives provide residents an opportunity to learn more about this pilot program at a Duke Energy public briefing. The meeting will be held from 6-8 pm, Thursday, April 17, 2014, at the Lindley Community Recreation Center, located at 2907 Springwood Drive. Residents in neighborhoods that may have this pilot program introduced have already been notified via email by City staff.

Residents will be able to access more information about Rainbow Treecare and this strategy at www.cambistatinfo.com. To properly notify residents that may have this program implemented in their neighborhood, Duke Energy will place door hangers in areas that will be affected. Residents will be offered the opportunity to opt out of the program if they choose. They can simply call the 800 number that will be provided on the door hangers or notify the contractor when they arrive in the area.

For more information about this program or if residents would not like to participate in the pilot program, they can contact the following representatives:

- Duke Energy representative: Jason Combs, Certified Arborist/Utility Specialist
  Phone: 336-312-0256
  Email: Jason.combs@duke-energy.com

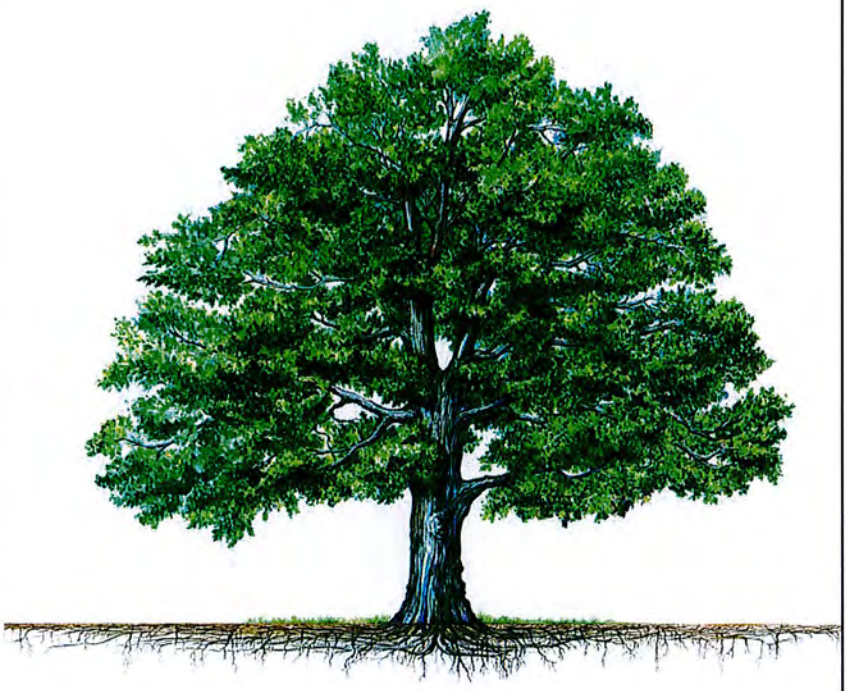
- City of Greensboro representative: Judson Clinton, City Arborist
  Phone: 336-373-2150
  Email: Judson.clinton@greensboro-nc.gov.

Neighborhoods that potentially could participate in the pilot program include:

- Lake Daniel
- Westerwood
- Sunset Hills
- College Place
- Lindley Park
- College Park
- Starmount Forest
- Wedgewood
- Green Valley
- Hamilton Forest
- Westridge
- Highland Park

DP/jc
Encs: Cambistat Science Guide
Reduce Growth
Urban Tree Stress
Cambial Growth – Chaney

cc: Chris Wilson, Interim Assistant City Manager
Sue Schwartz , FAICP, Planning Director
Wade Walcutt, Interim Parks and Recreation Director
Jenny Caviness, Youth and Volunteer Services Division Manager
Judson Clinton, City Arborist
Kathy Cates, City Beautiful Director



The Science

of Cambistat®

Cambistat® is a soil-applied plant growth regulator that reduces tree growth and provides therapy for trees in stressful sites. A single application provides these benefits for multiple years depending on use and location.

Rainbow Treecare
Scientific Advancements

Quality Comes With Knowledge

Cambistat

The active ingredient in Cambistat is a molecule called paclobutrazol, which belongs to a highly active group of growth regulating compounds called triazoles. Cambistat is the newest generation of plant growth regulator that reduces shoot growth by 40-60% and induces secondary responses that are beneficial to tree health. This occurs by inhibition of the formation of gibberellic acid in the isoprenoid pathway in the subapical meristems of the tree (see following pages).

Why reduce branch growth?

A reduction in vegetative growth is advantageous for trees in many situations. Most directly, this technology delays trees from growing into obstructions such as powerlines. Additionally, reducing shoot growth extends longevity for trees on sites with limited resources. The chart below relates tree growth rate to various stress tolerance characteristics. In each case a tree with a slower rate of growth has a better stress tolerance rating.

Slower Growth is Beneficial

Tree Characteristic	Tree Growth Rate	
	Fast Growth	**Slow Growth**
Resource Demand	Higher	Lower
Sensitivity to Resource Availability	Higher	Lower
Energy Allocation	Growth	Storage
Stored Energy Reserves	Lower	Higher
Root/Shoot Ratio	Lower	Higher
Sensitivity to Stress or Damage	Higher	Lower

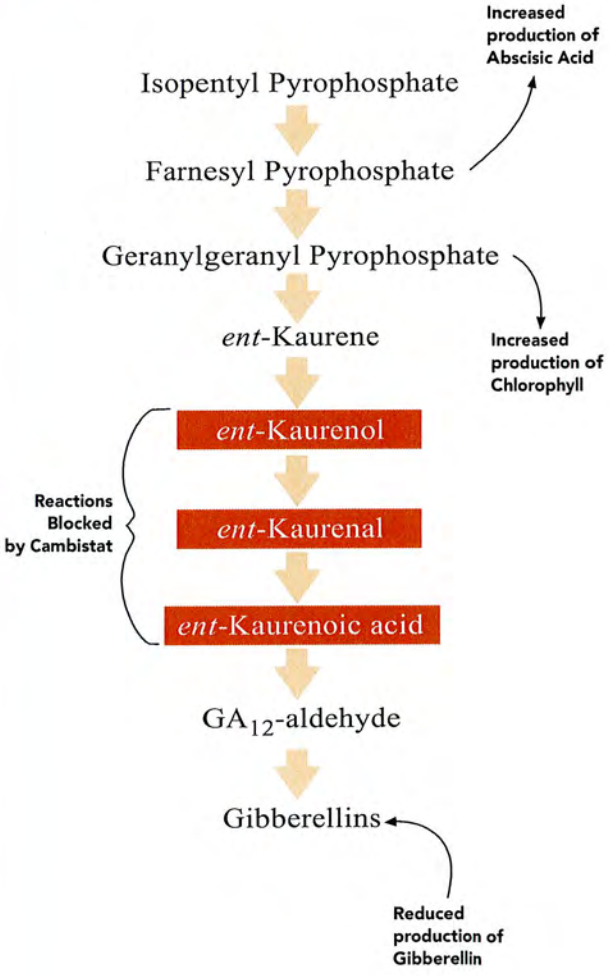
Table credited to: Clive Jones - Institute of Ecosystem Studies - Millbrook NY

How is Cambistat Applied?

Cambistat is applied to the soil at the root collar by basal drench or soil injection. The material is absorbed by the roots and is transported in the xylem to the subapical meristems where it inhibits the formation of gibberellic acid, the plant hormone responsible for cell elongation. Virtually all trees exhibit multi-year shoot growth reduction in response to the treatment.

Isoprenoid Pathway

This flow chart depicts the isoprenoid pathway in trees which is the backbone for the formation of gibberellic acid. When steps of this process are blocked by Cambistat, gibberellic acid production decreases and there is an accumulation of substrate materials that increase production of other compounds like abscisic acid and chlorophyll.



The Science of Growth Control

Gibberellic Acid

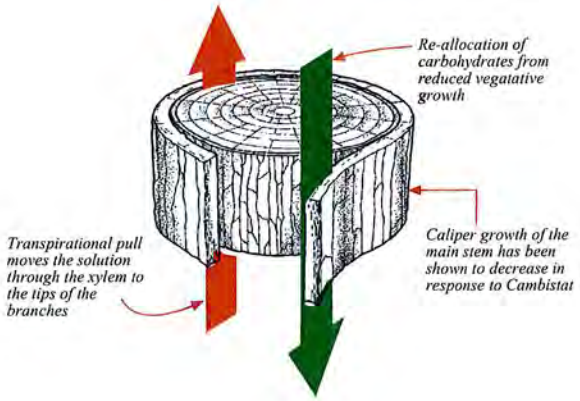
Gibberellic acid is the plant hormone that is responsible for cell elongation, and it is produced through a series of reactions in the isoprenoid pathway.

A lone electron pair on a nitrogen atom at the edge of the paclobutrazol molecule *(Cambistat)* interacts with the central iron atom of the plant enzyme kaurene oxidase. This interaction blocks a key step in the formation of gibberellin. When gibberellin formation is inhibited, the plant responds with a reduction in vegetative growth.

Energy Re-Allocation

Carbohydrates produced by photosynthesis support all metabolic processes of life, and allocation of this limited resource is very important. Energy not spent on vegetative growth is available for other uses such as:

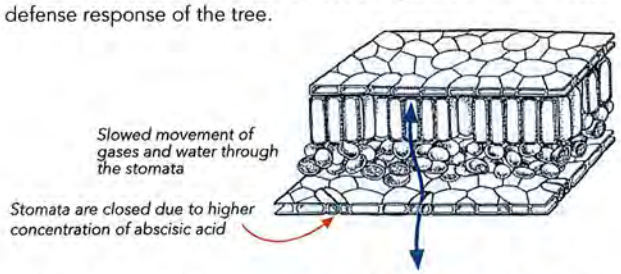
- root system growth
- defense chemical production
- storage for future needs
- fruit and flower development



The Science of Stress Therapy

Abscisic Acid

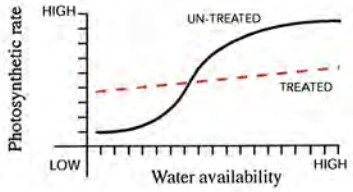
Abscisic acid has a powerful role in helping plants withstand and respond to environmental stresses. Abscisic acid and gibberellic acid are produced from the same starting material, so when Cambistat inhibits gibberellic acid formation more abscisic acid can be produced. Abscisic acid is considered the plant "stress" hormone, and it induces responses that protect the tree. Some of the more notable responses include: stimulation of stomatal closure, promotion of root elongation, and an increase in the defense response of the tree.



Photosynthesis and Water Relations

The additional abscisic acid found in trees treated with Cambistat limits water loss from transpiration by the closure of stomata. This maintains leaf water relations and lowers the risk of scorch and tattering caused by severe leaf dehydration.

The closure of stomata also reduces the amount of CO_2 that enters the leaf, which limits photosynthetic capacity during optimal conditions. When conditions become stressful, the benefit of improved water relations allows photosynthesis and other metabolic functions to proceed in treated plants while untreated plants shut down *(see below)*. This is why Cambistat is useful for trees growing in stressful sites.



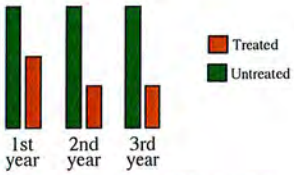
Chlorophyll Production

Chlorophyll molecules have two distinct components: a ring structure with a magnesium atom at the center, and a long side chain called a phytol tail. The phytol tail is formed from a series of reactions that begin with the molecule geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate. When gibberellic acid formation is inhibited, more phytol can be formed and chlorophyll levels can be enhanced, resulting in a darker green leaf.

Reduce Growth

- Species differ in sensitivity to Cambistat, but vegetative growth is generally reduced by 40-60% over a three-year period from one treatment. Growth reduction within the first year of treatment may not be as noticeable as in subsequent years.

40% - 60% Reduction in Growth Over 3 Years



The reduction in growth allows you to extend trim cycles, hold/maintain your pruning work longer, and maintain trees growing in restricted spaces.

This photo, taken fall 2003, illustrates a 50% reduction in shoot growth of red oak after 3 years

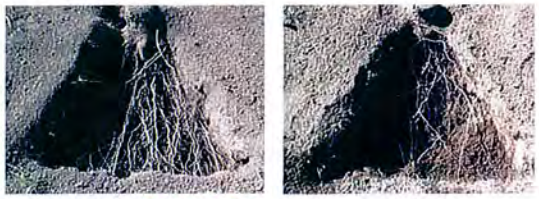
treated untreated

Root System Enhancement

- Research has shown Cambistat increases the fine root density in species like oaks, elms, and lindens. This results from the re-allocation of carbohydrates from the canopy that are not needed for vegetative growth. The majority of tree species, however, have not been directly studied in this regard.

Root system enhancement is a useful tool for trees in mild decline, in construction affected areas, and any situation where there is a need for a larger root system. It may also provide a benefit for chlorotic trees that lack sufficient roots to supply the canopy with the minerals present in the soil.

ponderosa pines

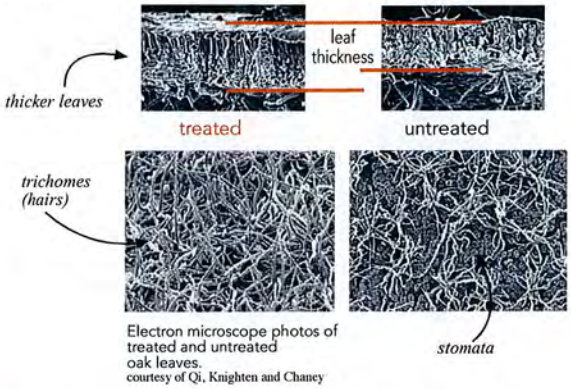


3 years after **treatment** untreated

Rainbow Treecare
Scientific Advancements

Higher Tolerance to Stress and Disease

- Cambistat changes some important physical traits of leaves. Leaves of treated trees are thicker than untreated trees, stomatal guard cells are closed more often, and they have thicker cuticles with more leaf hairs (trichomes).



Electron microscope photos of treated and untreated oak leaves.
courtesy of Qi, Knighten and Chaney

- Drought is a major cause of tree death and decline in the urban landscape. Research shows Cambistat increases drought resistance by helping the tree reduce water losses during dry, hot periods.

Red oak leaves shown at the end of third growing season after treatment.

Declining Trees

- Trees are energy systems that make their own food, and decline begins when a tree uses more energy than it is making. Cambistat reduces vegetative growth, improves the root to crown ratio, and improves the plant's ability to photosynthesize under adverse conditions. In many species it stimulates fibrous root growth that gives the tree greater ability to mine the soil for water and nutrients. Conservative growth strategies will extend the longevity and help shift the tree back into a favorable energetic balance.
Note: The first step in treating tree decline or over-maturity is to determine the cause and take corrective measures.

Information and photos from Watson, G.W. 1996. Tree Root System Enhancement with Paclobutrazol. J. Arboriculture 22:211-217.

Cambistat has a broad range of uses from slowing the growth of a tree planted too close to a house to a component of a comprehensive management program to rehabilitate an injured root system.

Situations for Use

Growth Control

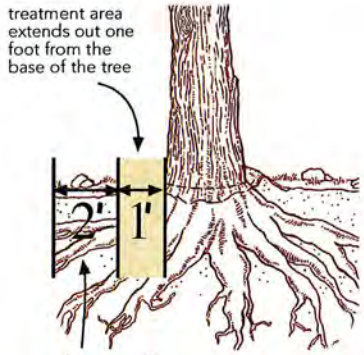
- trees too close to houses
- trees near pools, decks, patios and sidewalks
- trees under powerlines
- blocked scenic views
- high maintenance trees

Health Benefits

- construction injured trees
- declining and older trees
- trees stressed from drought
- trees growing in limited rooting area
- injury caused by disease or insects

Research:
The active ingredient in Cambistat has been widely researched and proven effective by major universities. For research papers go to www.cambistat.com.

How is Cambistat applied?
Cambistat is applied to the soil/trunk interface by digging a small trench or soil injection. The use of nonionic surfactants is optional and can be helpful in soils that will not absorb the Cambistat solution.



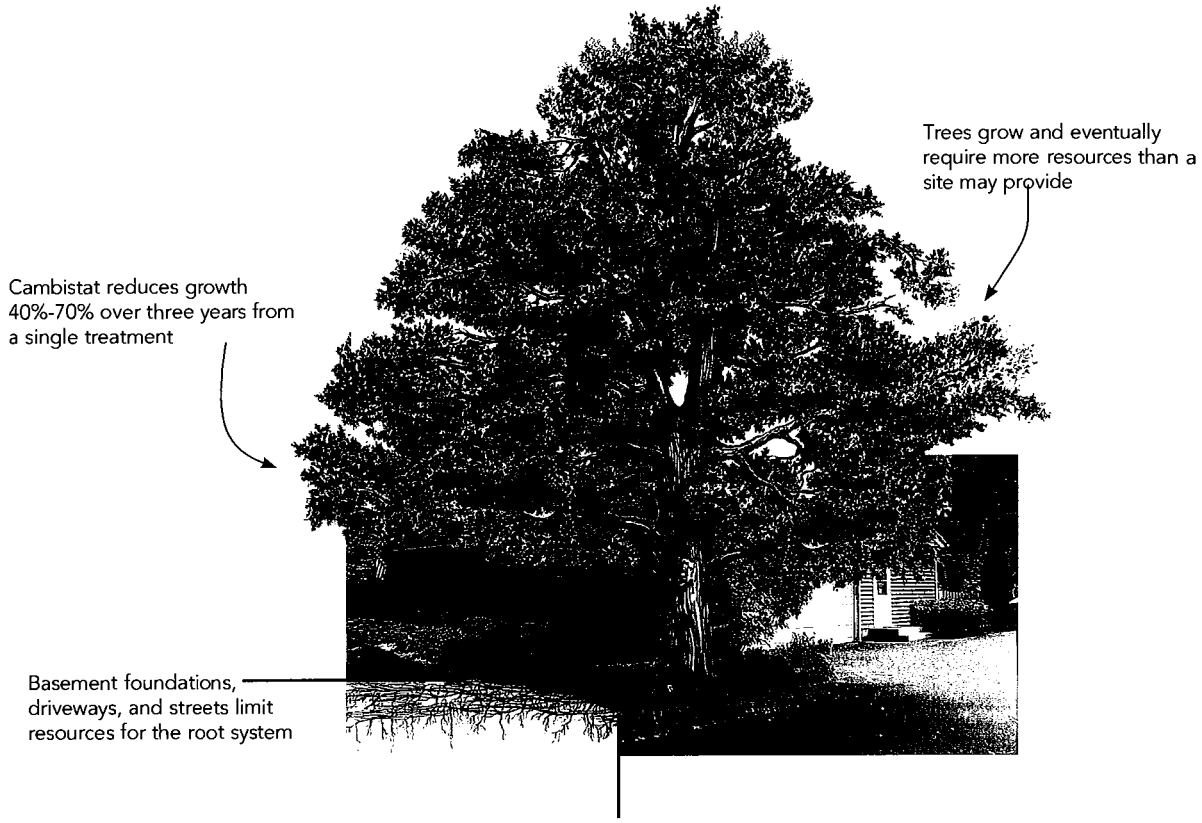
Will it affect my bedding plants or grass?
Grass, plants and shrubs at the base of the tree may show signs of slow or stunted growth. These effects are often subtle and should result in no permanent damage. To ensure no signs of regulation remove all plants 2 feet beyond treatment area.

How long does it last?
You will receive three years of benefits from one treatment of Cambistat. To maintain size you should re-treat every three years. In southern states re-treatment may be needed sooner.

Is Cambistat safe for the environment?
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has very strict guidelines for products that are applied to the soil to ensure they will not contaminate the water supply. Resulting test showed that Cambistat has minimal movement in the soil. The EPA places Cambistat in the safest group of regulated plant-appliction chemicals.

Using Cambistat® to

Reduce Growth



Slowing Growth for a Healthier Tree

Large trees add beauty, character, and value to the landscape, and they are highly desired by many homeowners. While it is appealing to think most trees in the landscape will eventually grow large and provide these benefits, this may not always be in the best interest of your tree and property.

There are two main reasons why:

1. **The size of a mature tree** is often underestimated, and many trees are planted too close to houses, garages, power lines, and other structures. This type of interference may cause damage to the property and require additional maintenance to correct.

2. **Large trees** require more water, minerals, and soil volume for roots than smaller trees, and these resources may not be available in sufficient quantity in smaller urban sites. If these resources are limited tree health will eventually suffer.

What does Cambistat do?

Cambistat is a tree growth regulator that reduces canopy growth by 40-70% over a three year period. Reducing the amount of tree growth can help you:

- Safely maintain the visual appeal of the landscape.
- Reduce the amount of live wood pruning required.
- Prevent premature overcrowding of competing trees.
- Maintain a smaller, more appropriate tree size when there is a restricted root zone.
- Maintain vista views with less frequent pruning.
- Extend the time in between pruning events.
- Minimize intrusion by power companies.

Additional Cambistat Benefits

As a result of growth reduction, some favorable changes occur that enhance the durability of your tree to the stresses associated with living in an urban yard. These include:

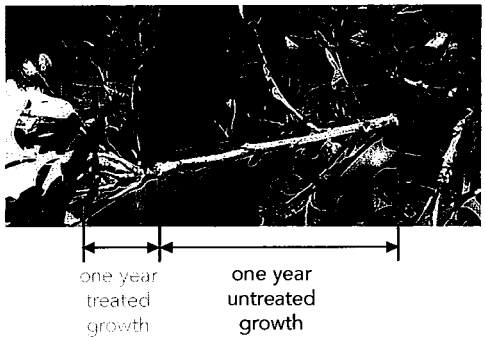
- Stimulate fine root production
- Improve drought and heat resistance
- Higher tolerance to certain diseases

For more detailed information go to www.treecarescience.com

Slower Growing Trees

A common myth about trees is that a faster growing tree is healthier than a slower growing tree. The truth is that slower growing trees will outlive trees that grow faster, especially in situations such as yards where space and resources are limited. The chart below shows some important differences between a tree growing relatively faster or slower.

Cambistat Treated Tree



Slower Growth is Beneficial

Tree Characteristic	Tree Growth Rate Comparison	
	Faster Growth	**Slower Growth**
Resource Demand	Higher	Lower
Sensitivity to Resource Availability	Higher	Lower
Stored Energy Reserves	Lower	Higher
Root : Shoot Ratio	Lower	Higher
Sensitivity to Stress or Damage	More Sensitive	Less Sensitive
Overall Tree Durablity	Less Durable	More Durable

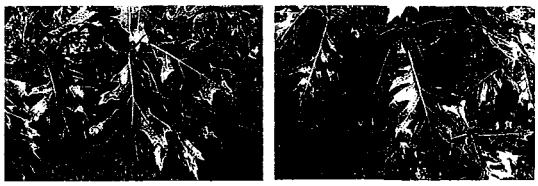
An Integrated Approach

When caring for urban trees it is important to make a thorough evaluation of the site to accurately diagnose all stressing agents and tailor your recommendation to the specific circumstances. These must be dealt with so that your tree can live to its fullest potential. Utilize your arborist for a comprehensive maintenance program.

Benefits of Cambistat for Urban Trees

Cambistat is a soil applied product that is absorbed through the roots. Cambistat gently slows the growth of trees, allowing the tree to redirect some of its energy from canopy growth to defense chemicals, fibrous root production, and other uses. The resulting reallocation of energy makes your tree healthier and more durable.

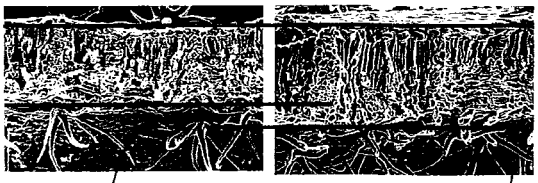
Drought is a major cause of tree death and decline in the urban landscape. Research shows Cambistat increases drought resistance by helping the tree reduce water losses during dry, hot periods.



untreated 3 years after **treatment**

Cambistat changes some important physical traits of leaves. Leaves of treated trees tend to be greener (higher concentrations of chlorophyll) than untreated and have an enhanced protective barrier (thicker leaf surface and denser surface hairs).

untreated **treated**

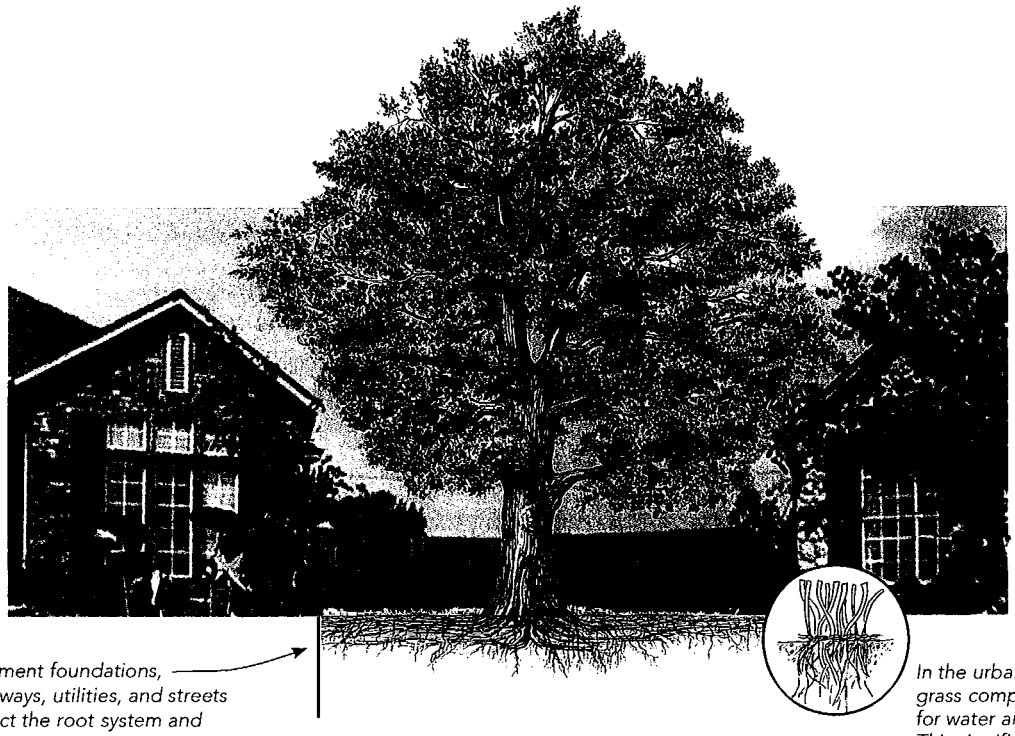


Research has shown Cambistat increases fine root density in trees

untreated 3 years after **treatment**

Using Cambistat® to Help Manage

Urban Tree Stress



Basement foundations, driveways, utilities, and streets restrict the root system and limit available resources.

In the urban environment grass competes with trees for water and minerals. This significantly reduces the capacity of a yard to support a tree.

Why Urban Trees are Stressed

➤ **Less Water is Available –**
Unless regularly irrigated, urban trees generally have less water available than their counterparts in natural settings. Why? Paved surfaces encourage runoff instead of absorption, and these surfaces cause higher soil temperatures and faster evaporation of rainfall.

➤ **Restricted Root Space –**
Building foundations, streets, driveways, and other obstacles limit the expansion of tree roots and significantly reduce the amount of water and minerals available to the tree.

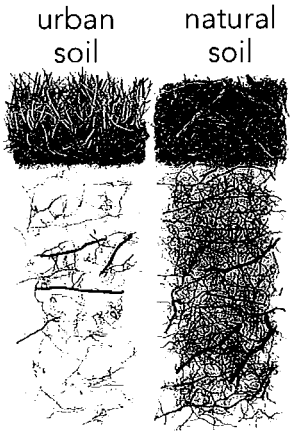


photo: Dr. Gary Watson

➤ **Compacted Soils –**
Urban soils are usually compacted from human activity, and this creates stress for a tree. Soils can become difficult for roots to penetrate, and compacted soils hold much less water and oxygen which are critical for tree health.

➤ **Competition –**
Most yards have a dense layer of turf that surrounds a tree. Turf aggressively competes for minerals and water, which reduces their availability to other plants. Adding several inches of mulch within the dripline of the tree reduces competition with turf, keeps the soil cooler, and holds more moisture.

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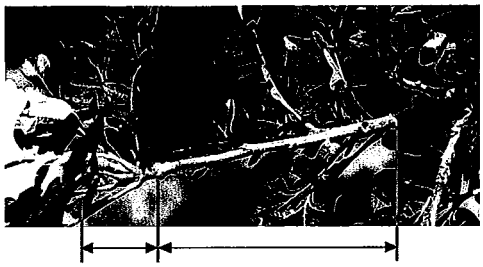

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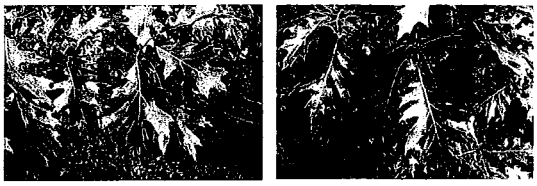

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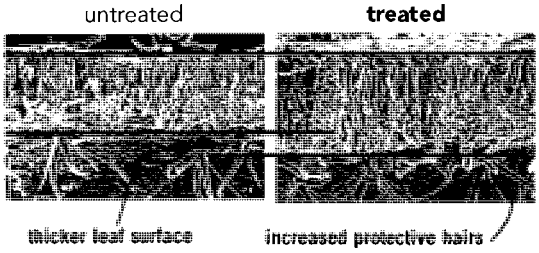

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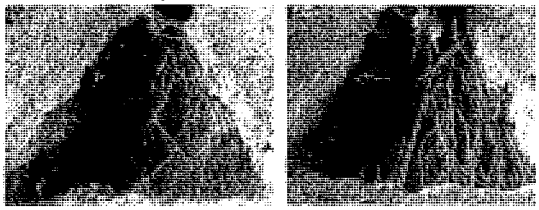

untreated 3 years after **treatment**

RESPONSE OF CAMBIAL GROWTH IN RED AND WHITE OAK TREATED WITH PACLOBUTRAZOL

Shuju Bai and William R. Chaney
Department Forestry and Natural Resources, Purdue University,
West Lafayette, IN 47907

Abstract

Paclobutrazol is used by the electric utility industry to manage trees growing under electric distribution wires. The principal effect of the compound in trees is reduction of branch regrowth following pruning by inhibiting gibberellin biosynthesis and cell elongation in subapical meristems. Effects of paclobutrazol on stress tolerance, flower and fruit production, and root growth also are known, but many other physiological responses of trees to paclobutrazol have not been fully investigated. Consequently, a study was conducted to investigate the effect of paclobutrazol on cambial growth of white oak (*Quercus alba* L.) and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra* L.). Twelve–year-old plantation grown trees located in Martell Experimental Forest at Purdue University in north central Indiana were used. An aqueous suspension of paclobutrazol, formulated as Profile 2SC®, was poured around the base of each treated tree in April 1995 (500 ml), resulting in a dose of 9.6 g a.i./tree. There were 10 replicates of treated and untreated trees. Four growing seasons after treatment, a random sample of the trees was harvested and a trunk cross-section 50 cm above the groundline was removed. The cross-section was sanded and the annual ring width for four growing seasons after treatment was determined microscopically in four radial directions. Cambial growth, as well as annual shoot growth and total tree height, were reduced by treatment of trees with paclobutrazol. Suppression of shoot growth persisted in white oak through the four years of the study, whereas shoot growth in northern red oak was similar to that of the controls after four years.

Introduction

Trimming trees under electric distribution lines to provide clearance around electric wires and to satisfy the demand for uninterrupted and reliable service is necessary and a major cost for electric utilities (Abbott et al., 1991). Because these tree maintenance operations are time consuming, can be hazardous for workers, and are expensive, utility foresters often use tree growth regulators (TRGs) as a tool in line clearance operations. The use of TGRs lengthens the time between trimming cycles, reduces the amount of time at the job site, and lowers the amount of biomass removed (Mann et al., 1995; Redding et al., 1994; Burch et al., 1996).

One of the tree growth regulators formulated as Profile 2SC contains paclobutrazol, which inhibits gibberellin synthesis and consequently cell elongation (Kimball, 1990; Rademacher, 1991; Steffens et al., 1985). Although paclobutrazol is known to suppress shoot growth of several tree species (Davis et al., 1988; Sterrett, 1985) and to improve water relations and resistance to fungal organisms (Chaney et al., 1996), many physiological responses of treated trees to the TGR have not been elucidated.

The objective of this study was to investigate the null hypothesis that treatment of northern red oak (*Quercus rubra* L.) and white oak (*Quercus alba* L.) with the tree growth regulator paclobutrazol will have no effect on cambial growth and diameter increase of tree trunks.

Methods and Materials

The trees used in this study were planted 12 years before in an upland old field site in a Fincastle-Stark loam soil (fine silty, mixed aeric ochraqualfs) at the Purdue University Martell Experimental Forest near West Lafayette, Indiana. The trees were planted as one- and two-year-old seedlings in spring 1983 with 2 x 2 m spacing between trees (Chaney and Byrnes, 1993). Twenty trees of both species were randomly selected from the plantations with the exception that no trees were used in the outer border rows to insure uniform shading of the crowns of test trees. Ten trees of each species were treated with paclobutrazol formulated as Profile 2SC and applied as a soil drench in April, 1995. The average diameter of trees at the time of treatment was approximately 10 cm. The dose rate was 9.6 g paclobutrazol per tree in 500 ml water. Five-hundred ml water was applied to control trees.

At the time of TGR treatment, two circular wounds each 2 cm in diameter were cut into the trunk with a cork borer to expose wood on the north and south sides of the central stem of each tree about 30 cm above the ground level. The wounds were made to a depth that exposed the xylem immediately below the cambium. Two lateral branches also were pruned from each tree. Additional circular wounds were made in the bark on the east and west sides of each tree in spring 1996 and again on the north and south sides of each tree in 1997. These wounds were measured at the end of each growing season to determine the effect of TGR treatment on bark and branch pruning wounds. Some of the wound closure data was presented at the 1998 meeting of the Western Plant Growth Regulator Society in Monterey, California (Bai et al., 1998).

Four treated and four control trees of both red and white oak were randomly selected and cut at the ground line at the end of the 1998 growing season. Total tree height and diameter were measured. The annual shoot growth for the 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 growing seasons was measured on four central shoots in the upper crown and on four lateral shoots in the lower crown of each tree. The amount of annual growth was apparent by locating the terminal bud scale scars.

A cross section of the trunk was removed approximately 50 cm from the base of each tree for observations of annual xylem ring width. Each cross-section was sanded smooth to facilitate microscopic viewing of the annual rings of xylem. Ring widths for the 1994-1998 growing seasons were measured along four radii at approximately right angles for each cross-section. An Acu-Rite III (Jamestown, New York) digital measuring system was used. Wood sections were placed on the table of the manually mobilized scale assembly and viewed through a lens with 10X magnification and crosshairs. The console was set for incremental measurement mode and it gave a digital readout of the distance across each xylem ring with an accuracy of 0.001 mm.

Data were analyzed using analysis of variance and differences between means were determined using Student-Newman-Kuel's test, $p=0.05$.

Results

Annual shoot growth in the upper crown of trees was not affected the first growing season after treatment in either species, but it was markedly reduced in white oak for the next three growing seasons. A significant reduction in annual shoot growth of northern red oak occurred only in the third year after TGR treatment (Table 1). Nevertheless, total tree height at the end of the 1998 growing season was less in both northern red oak and white oak treated with paclobutrazol than in untreated control trees (Figures 1 and 2). A similar pattern of shoot growth reduction also occurred on branches in the lower crowns of trees (Data not shown).

Total tree height measured in 1988 and again in 1991 in an earlier study (Chaney and Byrnes, 1993) showed no differences. Although tree height was not measured when the trees were treated with paclobutrazol in April 1995, it is presumed that the differences in height recorded in 1998 developed during the four growing seasons after TGR treatment.

Table 1. Comparison of annual shoot growth (mm) from 1995 through 1998 in the upper crown of red and white oak untreated and treated in spring 1995 with paclobutrazol.

Treatment	Year			
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
			Red oak	
Control	76.6 d*	44.6 bc	45.3 bc	39.3 abc
Treated	69.6 cd	20.4 ab	9.8 a	12.9 a
			White oak	
Control	39.8 cd	39.3 cd	40.3 cd	34.1 b
Treated	35.4 bc	17.4 a	7.5 a	9.4 a

*Values for a species followed by the same lower case letter are not different at the 0.05 level.

In contrast to annual shoot growth, the width of the xylem increment produced during the first growing season after TGR treatment in April 1995 was significantly reduced in both red and white oak (Table 2). The suppression of cambial activity in treated trees persisted for the four growing seasons of the study.

The accumulated effects of reduced growth during the past four growing seasons resulted in the diameter of paclobutrazol-treated white oak in 1998 being significantly less than that of untreated trees (Figure 3). No differences in trunk diameter of these same trees were found when they were measured in 1988 and 1991 in another study (Figure 3)(Chaney and Byrnes, 1993). Although individual annual xylem increments were reduced by paclobutrazol treatment of the red oaks in 1995, the cumulative effect was not sufficient to significantly affect total trunk diameter of the 16-year-old trees in 1998 (Figure 4).

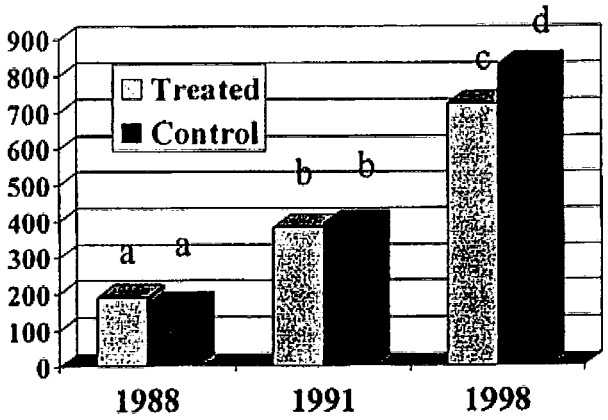

Figure 1. Northern red oak height (cm) related to paclobutrazol treatment in 1995.

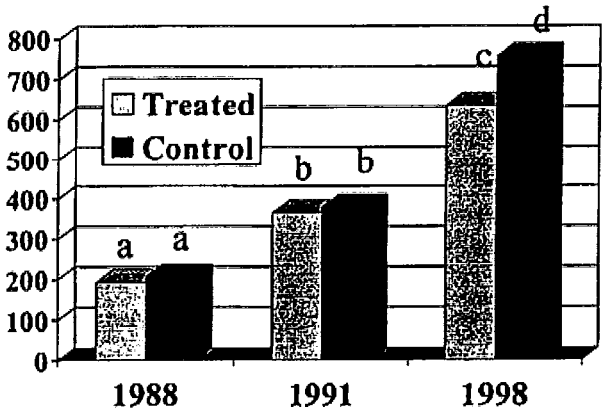

Figure 2. White oak height (cm) related to paclobutrazol treatment in 1995.

Table 2. Comparison of annual ring increment from 1994 to 1998 in red and white oaks untreated and treated with paclobutrazol in spring 1995.

Treatment	Year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
			Red oak		
Control	6.19 a*	4.65 a	4.65 a	4.03 a	5.57 a
Treated	6.24 a	2.68 b	1.78 b	1.37 b	1.81 b
			White oak		
Control	4.95 a	4.43 a	5.06 a	4.50 a	6.11 a
Treated	5.30 a	1.60 b	0.99 b	0.70 b	0.71 b

*Values followed by the same lower case letter are not significantly different at the 0.05 level.

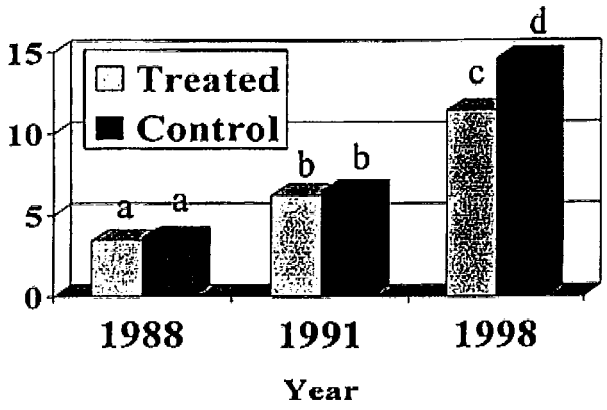

Figure 3. White oak diameter (cm) related to paclobutrazol treatment in 1995.

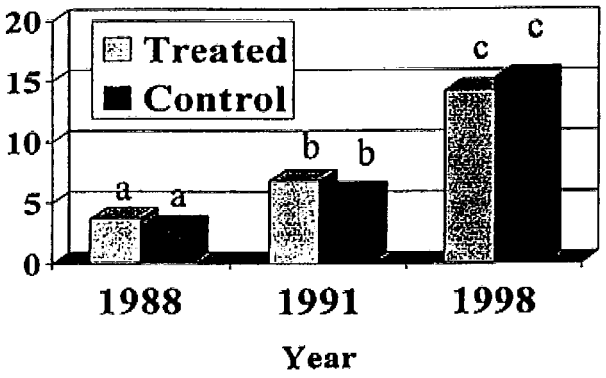

Figure 4. Northern red oak diameter (cm) related to paclobutrazol treatment in 1995.

Total tree heights and diameters determined for 1991 and 1998 were used to compute tree volumes (cm^3). The shape was considered to be a cone and the volume equal to $\pi r^2 h/3$ where r was the radius and h the total tree height (Table 3). Differences in volume between TGR-treated and untreated trees in 1991 and 1998 were determined and the increase expressed as a percent of the 1991 volume. Increase in the volume of wood produced was less in paclobutrazol-treated white oak trees expressed either in cm^3 or as a percent increase (Table 3). In contrast, neither the volume of paclobutrazol-treated and untreated northern red oak in 1998 nor the differences between 1991 and 1998 volumes were statistically significant even through there was an obvious trend due to the differences in annual xylem increments (Table 2).

Table 3. Estimated change in volume (cm^3) of red and white oak between 1991 and 1998 in response to treatment with paclobutrazol in spring 1995.

Treatment	Year		Increase	% Increase
	1991	1998		
		Red oak		
Control	3,469 a*	50,979 b	47,510 c	1,469 %
Treated	4,624 a	38,159 b	33,535 c	825 %
		White oak		
Control	4,202 a	42,237 b	38,035 b	1,005 %
Treated	3,673 a	21,601 c	17,928 c	588 %

*Values for a species followed by the same lower case letter are not different at the 0.05 level.

The increase in trunk volume of paclobutrazol-treated and untreated northern red oak and white oak during the 1991 and 1998 measurement periods were converted to weight using the average specific gravity of the wood. Specific gravity of green wood of white oak and northern red oak ranges from 0.55–0.64 and 0.52–0.61, respectively (Brown et al., 1949). Treatment with paclobutrazol reduced the weight of wood produced by white oak 26.3 pounds per tree and that produced by northern red oak 17.3 pounds per tree.

Discussion

Although the principal focus of research with tree growth regulators has been on growth in height, a few observations have been recorded concerning growth in diameter. Almost all reports with both seedlings and older trees indicate a suppression of cambial growth.

For example, Schnurr et al. (1996) found both paclobutrazol and flurprimidol applied to the foliage of Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) seedlings reduced both height and stem caliper. Flurprimidol applied to the soil of potted four-month-old Douglas-fir (*Psuedotsuga menziesii*) seedlings also reduced diameter growth as well as length of the new shoots (Graham et al., 1994). When two-year-old apple trees were sprayed with 200 and 50 mg/L paclobutrazol in the field, trunk diameter growth was reduced to 72% compared to the controls in the year of treatment. This growth suppression at a reduced rate continued during the next two years resulting in some treatments producing trunk growth as low as 65% of the control (Estabrooks, 1993). In another study, foliar spray with paclobutrazol reduced stem diameter of one-year-old peach seedlings (Liyembani and Taylor, 1989). Flurprimidol effectively suppressed height and diameter growth of red maple (*Acer rubrum*)(9 feet tall and 1 inch diameter) when applied as a subsoil injection. Rates of 1.0 and 2.0 g a.i./inch of diameter suppressed height growth for about three years. Diameter growth decreased with increasing flurprimidol rates, although suppression was not as pronounced as with height growth. In the first growing season after treatment, diameter growth was not affected by flurprimidol application.. Actual diameter growth suppression over a three year period compared to the

untreated control trees was 21, 31, and 45 % for 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 g a.i./diameter inch, respectively (Gilliam et al., 1988).

A similar pattern of suppression of trunk diameter growth also has been shown for older trees. Twelve-year-old, fruit bearing apricot trees grown on both light and heavy soils were basal drenched with paclobutrazol at doses from 0.25 to 1.0 g/tree on light soil and 2 to 6 g/tree on heavy soil. Trees on light soil showed minor growth reduction, whereas all treatments in the heavy soil caused a significant suppression in most growth characteristics. The effect was much more pronounced in subsequent years than in the year of application. Averaged over three years, trees in the heavy soil grew in diameter only 36.5 % as much as the untreated trees (Jacyna and Dodds, 1989).

In contrast, trunk cross-sectional area was increased in four-year-old pear trees in orchards in Spain sprayed in the spring with 1000 or 2000 mg/L paclobutrazol. Trunk cross-sectional area was as much as 16 percent greater in the treated trees with the effect increasing linearly with the concentration applied (Costa et al., 1995).

The preponderance of data, although very limited, show that paclobutrazol and flurprimidol affect cambial activity and reduce cambial growth. In some species however, at some concentrations at least, TGRs may promote cambial growth. More research on this aspect of tree response to TGRs, particularly with those tree species and ages likely to be encountered under electric distribution lines needs to be conducted.

The data presented here for northern red oak and white oak is the first in which individual annual rings of xylem were measured. Although treatment with paclobutrazol reduced the width of the xylem ring for four years after treatment in both red and white oak, the effect on total tree diameter was detected only in white oak. Paclobutrazol reduced annual shoot growth and total tree height in both red and white oak, although red oak was somewhat less sensitive than white oak to the concentration of paclobutrazol applied. From the perspective of a utility forester, the significance of paclobutrazol- caused reduction in cambial growth is the reduction of biomass removed in trimming operations. Suppression of shoot growth in length as well as diameter combine to reduce the biomass that must ultimately be trimmed, chipped, and disposed. Because branch wood is generally about 6% heavier than that of the trunk (Brown et al., 1949), especially in ring porous trees such as the oaks used in this study, the suppression of cambial growth and the reduction in weight of wood is even more important. For example, the white oaks in this study would have produced 27.8 instead of 26.3 pounds less wood per tree if the calculation was based on branch wood rather than trunk wood.

Whether the reduction in cambial growth was a function of a direct effect on meristematic activity and cell development through gibberellin synthesis inhibition or an indirect effect caused by reduced shoot growth with consequent effects on photosynthesis and carbohydrate supply was not determined. Additional studies also are needed to determine if paclobutrazol raduces cambial growth in other species and if there is any effect on cell structure, cell composition, or other micro aspects of xylem anatomy.

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Field Operations Department
City of Greensboro

GREENSBORO

March 28, 2014

TO: David Parrish, Assistant City Manager

FROM: Dale Wyrick, P.E., Director of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Preliminary Recycling Survey Results

During January 2014, Field Operations included surveys in 90,000 water bills and posted the survey online to learn about residents' recycling habits. The twenty-five questions in the survey focused on whether Greensboro residents recycle or not, whether they know which items are recyclable in our program, and how we could help them recycle more.

More than 8,500 (almost 10% of our customers) completed surveys were returned and staff is currently analyzing the data in order to develop more effective outreach and educational efforts to increase recycling.

The following information shows preliminary findings from the surveys:

- Over 96% of respondents report that they "Always" or "Frequently" recycle at home; however significantly fewer people indicate that they recycle at work or when they are away from home.
- Residents don't fully understand what items belong in their recycling bin.
- Residents aren't sure that materials are actually being recycled, or that the program saves the city money.
- The single most significant barrier to recycling was that households were not properly organized for recycling or there was not enough space to store recycling.
- Of our 8,500+ responses, more than 2,500 respondents took the time to write in a comment or suggestion on their survey:
    - The most frequent comment was to request that we return to weekly recycling service.
    - The next most frequent responses were to thank the City and its employees, or to indicate support of the recycling program.
    - Other strong themes were the need for more education, requests for every-other-week calendars, and the desire to expand the recycling program further.

Staff is continuing to organize and assess the responses received and will move forward with developing a new educational campaign once the data analysis is complete on May 1, 2014.

If further is required, please advise.

DW
cc: Chris Marriott, Deputy Director of Field Operations

Water Resources Department
City of Greensboro

March 28, 2014

TO: David Parrish, Assistant City Manager

FROM: Steven D. Drew, Director Water Resources

SUBJECT: Water Treatment Plants Receive National Performance Award

The City of Greensboro Water Resources Department's Water Supply Division received the *Partnership for Safe Water* Director's Award for both the Mitchell Water Treatment Plant and Townsend Water Treatment Plant. The *Partnership for Safe Water* program was developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), American Water Works Association (AWWA), and partner organizations to recognize water suppliers that successfully optimize plant processes and system operations.

Participation in the program is a voluntary commitment that requires water suppliers to take part in a rigorous multi phase self-assessment and a peer review process designed by industry experts. Water treatment plants are evaluated on treatment plant operations, overall performance, identification of performance limiting factors, and the development of action plans to achieve the high level of plant optimization. Greensboro's treatment plants were benchmarked nationally with plants from over 250 utilities that collectively service more than 100 million people and have committed to providing excellent drinking water and service to their customers. This award continues to show the Water Resources Department's continued commitment and dedication to service. Our Water Supply Division staff continues to fully optimize plant operations and provide high quality drinking water in the most efficient manner possible to Greensboro's customers.

Both the Mitchell and Townsend plants will be honored at the annual AWWA conference, which will be held on June 8-12, 2014 in Boston, MA.

SDD/sdd

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Greensboro Police Department is scheduled for an on-site assessment as part of a program to achieve accreditation by verifying it meets professional standards.

Administered by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), the accreditation program requires agencies to maintain compliance with state-of-the-art law enforcement standards in four basic areas: policy and procedures, administration, operations, and support services.

As part of the on-site assessment, agency employees and members of the community are invited to offer comments at a public information session Monday, April 7, 2014, from 6:00-8:00 p.m. The session will be conducted in the City of Greensboro's Council Chambers, located at 300 W. Washington Street in Greensboro.

Agency employees and the public are also invited to offer comments by calling (336) 412-3980 on April 7, 2014, between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Comments will be taken by members of the Assessment Team.

Telephone comments as well as appearances at the public information session are limited to ten minutes and must address the agency's ability to comply with CALEA's standards. Copies of the standards are available on the Greensboro Police Department's website at www.greensboro-nc.gov/CALEA

The local contact is Accreditation Manager, Sgt. Greg Gardner, who can be contacted at (336) 373-2486.

Anyone wishing to submit written comments concerning the Greensboro Police Department's ability to comply with the standards for re-accreditation may send them directly to the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement, Inc. (CALEA), 13575 Heathcote Boulevard, Suite 320, Gainesville, Virginia, 20155 or www.calea.org.

Current Public Records Requests Update March 28, 2014

Date Requested	Requestor	Subject	Status
8/5/2013	Mike Carter	Email Correspondence from 8/1/11 to 8/5/13	Ongoing email search continues. Legal reviewing emails.
12/12/2013	George Hartzman	GPAC: Architecture Contract and Cost	PIRT admin has been in touch with requestor. Staff compiling information.
12/12/2013	Billy Jones	GPAC: Architecture Contract and Cost	PIRT admin has been in touch with requestor. Staff compiling information.
1/13/2014	Terra McKee	GPD Crime Analysis Unit Emails from 1/1/12 to 1/13/14	Legal is reviewing email search.
2/4/2014	Terra McKee	City of Greensboro lawsuits	Legal working on request.
2/14/2014	Paul Clark	Civil Rights Museum Records	Initial email search produced 91,384 hits. Asked requestor for clarification on search. A new search provided 10,667 emails. Staff is reviewing.
2/20/2014	Mallory Horne	Email search	Legal is reviewing email search.
3/5/2014	Jason Huber	Complaint Review Committee info	Initial response sent to requestor on 3/11/2014. Staff is compiling additional information for the requestor.
3/5/2014	George Hartzman	Koury Rain Tax Payments	Legal is reviewing the information.
3/5/2014	Kelly Poe	Trader Joe's Emails	Legal is reviewing email search.
3/6/2014	Eric Robert	City Owned Poles and/or Structures	Staff compiling information. Should have a response for requestor by 3/31/14.
3/13/2014	Roch Smith	Email search from Oct 15, 2013 to Nov 6, 2013	Staff is reviewing email search.
3/14/2014	Earl Jones	Vendor contracts	Follow-up response sent to requestor on 3/256/2014. Awaiting response from requestor.
3/17/2014	George Hartzman	Settlement of claims	The Legal Department is currently reviewing this request.
3/17/2014	George Hartzman	Settlement of claims	The Legal Department is currently reviewing this request.
3/18/2014	Billy Jones	Follow-up RE: Councilman Matheny's emailed redacted closed session notes	Staff compiling information.
3/19/2014	Bill Benjamin	Chantille Place Townhomes	Search in progress.
3/19/2014	Eric Robert	Incentive contract btwn City and Greensboro Parking Group	Staff compiling information.
3/24/2014	Joel Bronstein	Arbor CT Townhomes and 432 Bingham ST	Response sent to requestor on 3/26/2014. Awaiting additional information from requestor.
3/24/2014	Jorge Cornell	Request for all public records RE: Jorge Cornell	Staff compiling information.
3/24/2014	Rob Conrad	Request for info RE: Avaap and Tekterra	Response sent to requestor on 3/26/2014.
3/25/2013	George Hartzman	DGI executive meeting minutes	Search in progress. Checking to see if the City is a custodian of these records.

Date Revised: 3/28/2014

Current Public Records Request Update

GREENSBORO

Date Requested	Requestor	Subject	Status
3/26/2014	Jeff Sykes	Omega Treatment	Staff compiling information.
3/26/2014	Jeff Sykes	Settlement agreement RE: Bostons House of Jazz	Staff compiling information.
3/26/2014	Mark Montgomery	Request for info RE: College Square Apartments	Staff compiling information.
3/26/2014	Mark Montgomery	Fire Code Violations	Initial response sent to requestor on 3/27/2014.
3/27/2014	Jeff Friedman	3311 Kettering Place	Staff compiling information.
3/28/2014	Amanda Lehmert	ED fund for FY 13-14	Staff compiling information.
3/28/2014	Sal Leone	Expansion of Medicaid information	Staff compiling information.

Weekly Totals (3/24/14 - 3/28/14):		
	Number of PIRTS Opened	13
	Number of PIRTS Closed	21
	Average Completion Time	9.48 days
Totals Since January 1, 2014:		
	Number of PIRTS Opened	198
	Number of PIRTS Closed	221
	Average Completion Time	18.23 days

Date Revised: 3/28/2014

Closed Public Information Requests
For the Week of March 28, 2014

Tracking Number	Date Requested	Date Closed	Business Days Open	Requestor	Subject
3257	2/18/2014	3/25/2014	35 days	Tom Bates	1936 North Buffalo Creek
3283	2/27/2014	3/28/2014	29 days	Morgan Hightower	Email Search from Feb 17-21
3285	2/28/2014	3/25/2014	25 days	George Hartzman	Greensboro City Council approved monetary allocations
3299	3/3/2014	3/26/2014	23 days	Billy Jones	Phone records for Councilman Zack Matheny on Feb 4 2014
3302	3/4/2014	3/25/2014	21 days	Ben Holder	Burglar Alarm Calls
3317	3/6/2014	3/26/2014	20 days	Billy Jones	Email and other communications prior to Feb 4 2014 for Councilman Zack Matheny
3318	3/6/2014	3/28/2014	22 days	Roch Smith	Communication regarding release of records
3331	3/11/2014	3/26/2014	15 days	Jiep Nielsen	Finished Sign Permits
3334	3/13/2014	3/27/2014	14 days	Roch Smith	Email search Oct 25, 2013 and Oct 26, 2013
3337	3/13/2014	3/25/2014	12 days	Ben Holder	Communication regarding 1810 Coliseum Blvd
3347	3/14/2014	3/25/2014	11 days	Ben Holder	Request for all warrants executed and served at 1810 Coliseum Blvd and 1901 Hardie St
3350	3/17/2014	3/25/2014	8 days	Amber Stephens	1-3 Stadler PL and Stadleridge DR
3351	3/17/2014	3/27/2014	10 days	Paul Brown	Salary Information Request
3353	3/18/2014	3/27/2014	9 days	Billy Jones	Request for Councilman Zack Matheny's credit card receipt or boarding pass
3355	3/18/2014	3/24/2014	7 days	Terra McKee	Request for HR Employment File Request Police Department
3357	3/18/2014	3/26/2014	9 days	Tigress McDaniel	Inquiry on repairs done to 316 S. Elm ST
3360	3/20/2014	3/24/2014	5 days	Billy Jones	Requesting follow-up info on Wyndham Hotel Feasibility Study
3362	3/21/2014	3/24/2014	4 days	Jason Hubor	Request entered twice. Duplicate closed. Original request still in PIRT system.
3363	3/21/2014	3/25/2014	5 days	Ben Holder	Request warrant for 4504 Crowne Lake Circle
3364	3/24/2014	3/26/2014	3 days	Helen Hayes	Question regarding the City's museums
3379	3/27/2014	3/27/2014	0 days	Anthony Cambell	Land survey Job descriptions and pay ranges

Date Revised: 3/28/2014

Contact Center Weekly Report
Week of 03/17/14 – 03/23/14

Contact Center
4367 calls answered this week

Top 5 calls by area

Water Resources	Field Operations	All others
Balance Inquiry – 609	Trees/not in Street- 186	Police/Watch Operations – 260
IVR/Pay by Phone – 183	Collection Day – 116	Computer Help Desk – 79
New Sign up – 137	HHW/Landfill – 82	Courts – 43
Cutoff Requests – 107	No Service/Garbage – 54	Privilege License -- 38
Cut on/Same Day – 88	Repair Can/Garbage – 52	HR/Employment – 35

Comments

We received a total of **10** comments this week:

Engineering and Inspections – 1 comment:

- Duke Energy employee called to thank our Engineering and Inspections crew for going above and beyond during the recent March ice storm and power outages in Greensboro; making extra time to inspect homes where meters on individual homes had been pulled away and had to be inspected for power to be restored. This is certainly appreciated by Duke Energy and customers for the city as well. Wanted to thank all the crews.

Field Operations – 6 comments:

- Thank you to the bulk crew who came back today for missed mattresses. Customer appreciated this so much. They did not want to leave them on the curb all weekend.

- Caller would like the city to consider extending the free drop off of debris due to bad weather making it difficult for anyone to get out to cleanup.

- Caller states the program for free yard waste drop off at the landfill is crazy and insane for residents that pay to get help to have someone bring in the yard waste. They have to be present in the car or it is a fee to the driver because they do not have proof of residency. Caller states this does not work for elderly or handicapped individuals. This is a waste of tax payer dollars and the City of Greensboro is insane for putting residents through this during such a difficult time. Caller states she had to ride in the truck with the cleanup crew she paid just to get the yard waste disposed of for free. She has a job, a life, and cannot ride with them every single time. They should be able to give the driver a copy of their utility bill and drivers license for the waste to be disposed of properly. She just wanted the city to think about what they are asking residents to do and know how insane and crazy it sounds.

- Caller wanted to commend city workers for good job during storm clean up.

- Customer states crew is not doing a good job with pickup. She said they are being picky. They took the time to cut and bundle waste and they have been sitting there for weeks now.

- Appreciates the courtesy from city in response to replacing his damaged green can. Customer states the city is doing a great job.

Police – 1 comment:

- Thank you so much to the officer who checked on my car after I had to leave it in Greensboro over night. I just started working at Monarch in February and really feel that Greensboro is a great and safe city.

Planning – 1 comment:

- Resident lives off of Westridge Rd and she is glad that the land by W. Friendly and Hobbs Rd will not be rezoned for another shopping center. It is already busy enough with the shops at New Friendly. We do not need anything else over there.

Transportation – 1 comment:

- Customer is concerned about traffic that is now using his road (Raintree Dr) to avoid speed bumps at Frazier Rd. Caller is also concerned about speeding through the area which is a school zone.

Overall

Calls about storm debris collection continued to impact our call volume. Call volume remained busy through the end of the week.

SMALL GROUP MEETINGS
2014

Small Group Meeting Dates & Times	Councilmember Attending	Person Contacted / Department	Subject	Council Notification Date
March 24, 2014	Mayor Nancy Vaughan Mayor Pro Tem Yvonne Johnson Councilmember Zack Matheny	City Manager Jim Westmoreland	Greensboro Partnership	March 28, 2014
March 25, 2014	Mayor Nancy Vaughan Councilmember Sharon Hightower Councilmember Jamal Fox Councilmember Zack Matheny	City Maanger Jim Westmoreland	Lorillard Tabacco Company	March 28,2 014

Date Printed: 3/27/2014

*Small Group Mtg is 2 or more Councilmembers w/ City Staff

City of Greensboro
Grant Applications Submitted

Grantor	Grants Projects / Description of Purpose	Amount Requested	Department Requesting Funding	Council Notification Date	Status
MetLife Foundation Community – Police Partnership Awards	The grant will support programming and drug deterrent initiatives. Funds will be used for the Police Department's Neighborhood Resource Centers; a program that deploy officers in public housing communities as agents of positive change to address drug-related activities and non-crime related quality of life issues.	$15,000	Police Department	28-Mar-14	Approved by Department on March 24, 2014
Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina Foundation	The grant will be used to assist with providing healthy foods to participants involved in the Recreation Center Out-of-School programs. Participants will have access to local foods through the Farmers Market bus.	$5,000	Parks & Recreation Department	28-Mar-14	Approved by Department on March 24, 2014

Date printed: 3/27/2014

This list does not represent grants that require Council's approval.