

FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND LIAISON COMMITTEE
HILLTOP HOUSE RESTAURANT – 1240 FT. BRAGG ROAD
MARCH 12, 2015 – 11:30 A.M.
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

MEMBERS PRESENT: Commissioner Kenneth Edge, Board of Commissioners' Chairman
(departed at 1:00 p.m.)
Commissioner Marshall Faircloth, Board of Commissioners' Vice
Chairman
Commissioner Jeannette Council

MAYOR/CITY COUNCIL

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mayor Nat Robertson
Mayor Pro Tem Kady-Ann Davy
Jim Arp, Fayetteville City Council

OTHERS PRESENT:

Amy Cannon, County Manager
James Lawson, Deputy County Manager
Melissa Cardinali, Assistant County Manager
Sally Shutt, Government Affairs Officer
Kristoff Bauer, Deputy City Manager
Michael Gibson, Fayetteville Parks and Recreation Director
Victor Sharp, Fayetteville Community Development Director
Adolph Thomas, Fayetteville Community Development
Community Relations Specialist
Rebecca Rogers-Carter, Fayetteville Strategic Performance
Analytic Director
Justin Mitchell, Deputy Garrison Commander
Denise Giles, Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network Director
Dee Taylor, Cumberland County Community Development
Community Services Manager
Paul Taylor, Cumberland County Continuum of Care (CoC) on
Homelessness Treasurer
William H. Robinson, Alliance Behavioral Healthcare Housing
Specialist
Pamela Megill, City Clerk
Candice White, Clerk to the Board
Press

1. CALL TO ORDER

Commissioner Faircloth called the meeting to order at noon and welcomed everyone in attendance.

2. INVOCATION

Commissioner Edge provided the invocation.

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Mayor Robertson moved to approve the agenda.
SECOND: Commissioner Council
VOTE: UNANIMOUS (6-0)

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – JANUARY 8, 2015

MOTION: Council Member Arp moved to approve the January 8, 2015 minutes.
SECOND: Commissioner Edge
VOTE: UNANIMOUS (6-0)

5. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

- A. Presentation of Synthetic Turf Task Force Overview, Findings and Recommendations - Requested by Council Member Jim Arp

Council Member Arp passed around samples of synthetic turf and provided the following presentation. Council Member Arp stated although he conducted considerable research, much of the information in his presentation was from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Why This Initiative and Why Now?

Garner Report revealed a number of areas the community can improve on regarding economic development and quality of life:

- ✓ Parks and Recreation
- ✓ General Image of Community

Benefits of new recreation facilities:

- ✓ Geographical dispersion across county
- ✓ Access for residents within their community
- ✓ Access for school children (Interscholastic Sports, Intramural Sports, PE, Marching Band, ROTC, etc.)
- ✓ Community gathering place

Quality Recreation Facilities:

- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Appearance
- ✓ Durability
- ✓ Functionality
- ✓ Usability
- ✓ Health, Wellness, Quality of Life
- ✓ Affordability

Council Member Arp stated a “recreation transformation” is necessary to improve quality of life, economic development and the image of our community. Council Member Arp also

stated with unity of effort, the City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County and Cumberland County Schools can create an immediate impact. Council Member Arp continued his presentation.

Access to New Recreation Facilities

- ✓ Fair & Equitable Access for all geographical areas of our community
- ✓ Access for school children
- ✓ Access for residents
- ✓ Health and wellness
- ✓ Community gathering place

Council Member Arp stated this concept will create eleven new community parks when it is applied to the following eleven community high schools.

*Pine Forest
*Reid Ross
EE Smith
Terry Sanford
Westover
Seventy First

Douglas Byrd
Jack Britt
*South View
Cape Fear
Grays Creek

*Already have synthetic tracks.

Council Member Arp continued his presentation:

Synthetic Tracks

As an alternative to cinder, clay and asphalt, modern synthetic materials that are environmentally and user friendly have been developed. A surface known as “solid polyurethane” is made by casting polyurethane and rubber granules. It can be used for both indoor and outdoor applications. The porous surface track consists of a base mat composed of black granules and a binder, covered by a porous layer coated in a texture spray. Water easily soaks through this type of surface, creating a softer feel. A sandwich surface combines porous and solid polyurethane surfaces. Made up of a soft base, it is topped off with a hard polyurethane layer.

Synthetic Fields

Are constructed of a synthetic carpet material that mimics natural grass along with crumb rubber infill or sand /crumb rubber infill mixture and subsurface drainage systems.

Synthetic turf fields are made of the following:

- ✓ A subsurface drainage layer composed of crushed stones with plastic tubing for drainage.
- ✓ A top layer composed of plastic mesh with soft, plastic strands that resemble blades of grass.
- ✓ Crumb rubber infill, made from recycled tires, is added as a layer to provide padding and keep the grass upright. Used are sand, cork, Coconut, nut shells, and other organic infill.

How We Benefit:

- ✓ Available field-use time is doubled, benefiting both school and community users
- ✓ Year round usage
- ✓ Provides even running and playing surface
- ✓ Safe and environmentally friendly

- ✓ No mowing and limited watering
- ✓ No fertilizers or pesticides
- ✓ Does not need to be closed to protect re-sod grass
- ✓ Has a significant life cycle with reduced maintenance
- ✓ Athletic events and activities do not get “rained out”

Council Member Arp stated as alternate avenues to grass and dirt tracks, statistics show synthetic solutions are safer, more durable, and cost efficient. Council Member Arp displayed pictures of wear on athletic fields and continued his presentation.

Who Benefits:

- ✓ Public Schools instructional programs
- ✓ Physical education classes.
- ✓ Boys and Girls Interscholastic athletics (Track, Cross Country, Soccer, Football, Lacrosse)
- ✓ Intramural and after school programs
- ✓ Recreation Sports and leagues
- ✓ Community sports organizations
- ✓ ROTC (Drill Meets)
- ✓ Band (Practice and Competition)
- ✓ Cheer Leaders
- ✓ Walkers
- ✓ Joggers

Council Member Arp continued his presentation and stated Fairfax County reported conversion of an existing lighted natural grass field to synthetic turf would increase the usability rate by an additional 62% of playable time.

Quality Facilities – Safety

Recreational tracks and fields are limited in the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County and the quality of existing school facilities is pressured for current and future demand (for school usage, not including recreational usage).

- Turf in the middle of fields gets worn
- Practice fields get severely worn
- Dirt tracks require constant and consistent maintenance to maintain a safe and level surface due to vehicular track and weather.

Quality Facilities – Appearance

- Business and military families look first to safe housing, quality schools, and quality parks and recreation.
- There is extreme and visible wear on fields between the hash lines and along the sidelines where athletes stand.
- Standing water on the track collects in low areas making running and walking unsafe.

Quality Facilities – Durability

- Current tracks and fields cannot withstand high use and wear to support current high school athletic requirements. Usage has to be restricted to protect both from damage.
- To become more competitive in the region in attracting industry and people, we must achieve suitability both as a place to live and a place to grow business.

Quality Facilities – Functionality

- Current facilities limit functionality for emerging sports like lacrosse, field hockey, and intramural and recreational sports (youth and adults) like soccer, ultimate Frisbee and others.
- Evidence supporting sports participation for young people is overwhelming. It has the power to combat everything from racism to low self-image, to the high-school drop-out rate.” (Sue Castle, Executive Producer of PBS Sports: Get in the Game).

Quality Facilities – Usability

- Currently we have dual use facilities where school and parks and recreation operate jointly and benefit from one another. The tennis courts at Terry Sanford are an example.
- In a 2014 study published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, researchers analyzed obesity prevention strategies and their ability to reduce obesity by the year 2032. They found that afterschool physical activity programs would reduce obesity the most, 1.8 percent, among children ages 6 to 12.
- That's twice the impact as a ban on child-directed fast-food advertising.

Recreation, School and Image Transformation

Safety	Usability
Appearance	Health, Wellness, Quality of Life
Durability	Affordability
Functionality	Usability

Impact on our Residents – Physical

- ✓ Walking has the lowest dropout rate of all physical activities. It's the simplest positive change you can make to effectively improve your heart health.
- ✓ Research has shown that the benefits of walking and moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes a day can help you:
 - Reduce the risk of coronary heart disease
 - Improve blood pressure and blood sugar levels
 - Improve blood lipid profile
 - Maintain body weight and lower the risk of obesity
 - Enhance mental well being
 - Reduce the risk of osteoporosis
 - Reduce the risk of breast and colon cancer
 - Reduce the risk of non-insulin dependent (type 2) diabetes

Impact on our Youth

Benefits of Physical Activity

- Regular physical activity benefits youth in many ways, including helping build and maintain healthy bones, muscles, and joints; helping control weight and reduce fat; and preventing or delaying the development of high blood pressure (GAO, 2012).
- Childhood sports participation is a significant predictor of young adults' participation in sports and physical fitness activities. Adolescents who play sports are eight times as likely to be active at age 24 as adolescents who do not play sports (Sports Participation as Predictors of Participation in Sports and Physical Fitness Activities in Young Adulthood, Perkins, 2004).
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Intellectual/Educational Benefits

- Physical activity is associated with improved academic achievement, including grades and standardized test scores. Further, such activity can affect cognitive skills, attitudes and academic behavior, including enhanced concentration, attention, and improved classroom behavior (GAO, 2012).
- High school athletes are more likely than non-athletes to attend college and get degrees; team captains, MVPs achieve in school at even higher rates (US Dept. of Education, 2005).

Low Physical Activity Rates

- Starting at age 9 when children often develop a self-concept of whether or not they are an athlete, physical activity rates begin to drop sharply.
- By age 15, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity declines 75 percent, a higher rate than in Europe (Designed to Move, 2012). At that point, they average only 49 minutes per weekday and 35 minutes per weekend (Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008). Only one in three children is physically active every day (Fitness.gov).
- Among high school students, that figure is 28.7 percent. The prevalence of having been active on a daily basis was higher among male (38.3 percent) than female (18.5 percent) students; higher among white male (40.4 percent), black male (35.2), and Hispanic male (35.6) than white female (19.7), black female (16.9), and Hispanic female (16.9) students (CDC, 2012)

High obesity rates

- Childhood obesity rates have nearly tripled. The percentage of children ages 6-11 who are obese increased from 7 percent in 1980 to 18 percent in 2010; among children ages 12 to 19, that figure grew from 5 percent to 18 percent (Centers for Disease Control). One study found that among 17 developed nations, the U.S. had the highest rates of childhood obesity among those ages 5-19 (National Academy of Sciences, 2013). There are significant racial and ethnic disparities in obesity prevalence, with Hispanics and African Americans experiencing higher rates than whites (CDC, 2010).

Military recruitment

- More than a quarter of all Americans between the ages of 17 to 24 are too fat to serve in the military.
- Many are turned away by recruiters and others never try to join. Of those who attempt to join, roughly 15,000 fail their entrance physicals every year because they are overweight. Obesity rates among children and young adults have increased so dramatically that they threaten the future strength of our military. (Too Fat to Fight, 2010)

Social, Personal, and Career Benefits

- ✓ A number of studies provide support for the premise that physical activity, and sports in particular, can positively affect aspects of personal development among young people, such as self-esteem, goal-setting, and leadership. However, evidence indicates that the quality of coaching is a key factor in maximizing positive effects (GAO, 2012).
- ✓ Compared to non-athlete peers, female high school athletes are less likely to be sexually active, to use drugs, and to suffer from depression (Women's Sports Foundation, 2004). The benefits extend to the workplace. A survey of 400 female corporate executives found 94 percent played a sport and that 61 percent say that has contributed to their career success. (EY Women Athletes Business Network/espn W, 2014)

- ✓ The report found synthetic turf fields to harbor fewer bacterial species and a smaller number of live bacteria than natural turf fields.
- ✓ MRSP has not been proven to be caused by synthetic turf contact. Bacterial skin infections among athletes are due mainly to physical contact and sharing contaminated towels or sports equipment.

Does the heat generated by synthetic turf fields pose a health risk?

- ✓ Similar to asphalt, the crumb rubber in synthetic fields absorb heat from the sun and gets hotter than dirt or natural grass. On hot days, some synthetic fields may be too hot to play on.
- ✓ Connecticut based firm Milone & MacBroom December 2008 report titled “Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields” concluded that at 2 feet above the surface, the average temperature difference between artificial turf and natural grass was 4 degrees Fahrenheit. At 5 feet above the surface, the average temperature difference between the two surfaces was 0.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

Maintenance – Natural Grass Fields

<p>Mowing</p> <p>Fertilization</p> <p>Irrigation</p> <p>Aerification</p> <p>Topdressing</p>	<p>Seeding</p> <p>Pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides)</p> <p>Line Painting</p> <p>Drainage Repair and Maintenance</p>
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Maintenance - Synthetic Tracks & Fields

1. Grooming (Sweeping)
2. Additional Infill Irrigation (limited)
3. Chemical Disinfectants
4. Products to Reduce Static Activity and Odors
5. Erasing and Repainting Temporary Lines
6. Removing Organic Matter Accumulation (Blowing)
7. Drainage Repair and Maintenance

Maintenance of Tracks and Field

- ✓ With the conversion of natural grass fields to synthetic turf, the FCPA found that the total annual operating cost of a synthetic turf field, including maintenance and utility costs, is comparable to a lighted and irrigated natural grass field because of the nature of year-round use.
- ✓ Natural grass field operating costs include a basic turf grass program with seeding, aerating, fertilizer and pesticides applications, soil testing and amendments.
- ✓ Natural grass fields have additional mowing costs compared to sweeping.
- ✓ Natural grass fields require watering, synthetic fields do not.
- ✓ Synthetic turf fields operating costs include regular grooming, debris removal, minor carpet repairs and adding rubber infill to high use areas, and unique reconditioning requirements that include brushing, de-compaction, deep cleaning, repair of inlaid field lines and adding crumb rubber to low or high use areas. The synthetic turf fields are also annually G-max tested by a certified engineer to help ensure their safety.
- ✓ Park Authority synthetic turf fields are maintained to all manufacturers recommendations and recognized industry standards. The natural grass fields are maintained to a budget.

The maintenance standards for the natural grass fields have been adjusted as the available funding remained constant. The adjustments were necessary as staff and utility costs increased and additional lighting and irrigations systems were added without associated increases in operating budgets.

Initial Estimates – Per Site			
	Natural Grass	Synthetic Field	
Base preparation:	\$150,000	\$320,000	
Materials:	\$2.75 per sq. ft. = \$220,000	\$4.75 per sq. ft. = \$380,000	
Maintenance:	\$20,000 x 10 years = \$200,000	\$15,000 x 10 years = \$50,000	
Total:	\$570,000	\$750,000	
Scheduling Possibilities:	25 hours x 25 weeks x 10 years = 6,250 hours	68 hours x 44 weeks x 10 years = 29,920 hours	5 X the Scheduled Usage
Average Cost Per Hour of Use:	\$91.20	\$25.07	
Synthetic Track		\$200,000	
Total Cost per Field		\$950,000	

NOTE: FCPA development cost for full and oversized rectangular turf fields have ranged from approx \$600K to \$900K. Cost variances are attributed to varying sizes, specific site design requirements, and incorporation of projected-related amenities. (Finding 5, Pg 14). **Estimated Average: \$800K** (Pg 24)

NOTE: Study conducted by county staff reported that conversion of an existing lighted natural grass field to synthetic turf would increase capacity by an additional 62 percent of playable time, as a synthetic turf surface can be utilized year round and in inclement weather, both during and immediately following rain or other weather events. (Pg 4)

Quality Facilities - AFFORDABILITY

- ✓ Initially more expensive than natural grass, in the long term the yearly costs of maintaining a natural grass field is more expensive than the price of synthetic tracks and fields.
- ✓ Over a 10 year span the costs associated with watering, re-sodding, fertilizing, mowing, pesticides and time lost due to field resting for a natural grass field is much more expensive than the cost of synthetic field.

Council Member Art named some of the N.C high schools with synthetic fields and stated this concept would provide the following:

- High quality facilities that support schools and parks & recreation
- Economic Development Support
 - Recruitment of business & families (helps school enrollment)
 - Separates us from competitor in the State
 - A safe and secure community
 - Provides desirable place to live, work, and recreate (Quality of Life/Image)

- Geographical dispersion of new parks and recreation opportunities
- Use of existing facilities
- Provides opportunity for revenue generation

Council Member Arp presented the following recommendations:

- ✓ Establish a formal Joint Synthetic Track and Field Task Force similar to Fairfax County, VA to develop recommendations on:
 - Transitioning current high school tracks and fields to new synthetic track and turf fields.
 - The funding of new synthetic turf fields, to include public, private and corporate partnership opportunities.
 - The planned replacement of existing and any new synthetic turf fields.
 - The regular on-going maintenance of existing synthetic turf fields.
- ✓ The task force be comprised of community leaders, City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, and Cumberland County School staff who have a direct connection to current high school fields. The task force be charged with:
 - Proposing recommendations that focus on ensuring fair and equitable access of these proposed parks for all geographic areas of the county
 - Providing a formal report on its findings and recommendations to the Fayetteville City Council, Cumberland County Commissioners, and Cumberland County School Board for their collective review and action NLT November 2015.

Council Member Arp concluded his presentation by stating this \$12 million is a game changer that will transform the community to high quality facilities that support both the schools and parks and recreation activities. Council Member Arp stated this is important for economic development, recruitment of businesses and industries, and separates the community from competitors across the state.

MOTION: Mayor Robertson moved for committee members to ask staff to seek the interest of their boards in forming a taskforce to look at all aspects of synthetic fields to include participation of the schools.

SECOND: Commissioner Edge

VOTE: UNANIMOUS (6-0)

Council Member Arp stated he would share information with the Cumberland County Schools and he would request the input of committee members no later than November 2015 although he would like the decisions earlier so the taskforce can begin work. Mayor Robertson stated things will likely happen in the upcoming budget year, not the current budget year.

B. Presentation of a Homeless Prevention Program by the Continuum of Care - Requested by Mayor Nat Robertson

William H. Robinson, Chair of the Continuum of Care/Housing Specialist Alliance Behavioral Healthcare, introduced Denise Giles, Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network Director, who explained HUD developed the concept of the Continuum of Care (CoC) in 1995 through its annual competition for homelessness assistance grants. Ms. Giles stated the CoC was envisioned as a local network that plans and coordinates

funding for services and housing to assist homeless individuals and families. Ms. Giles also stated The HEARTH Act amendments to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act codified in law the role and functions of the CoC and therefore each community must establish a CoC in compliance with the new CoC Program interim rule. Ms. Giles recognized some of the partners of the CoC network to include local government.

Ms. Giles provided the following report on the CoC Program and funding needed to improve proper data management:

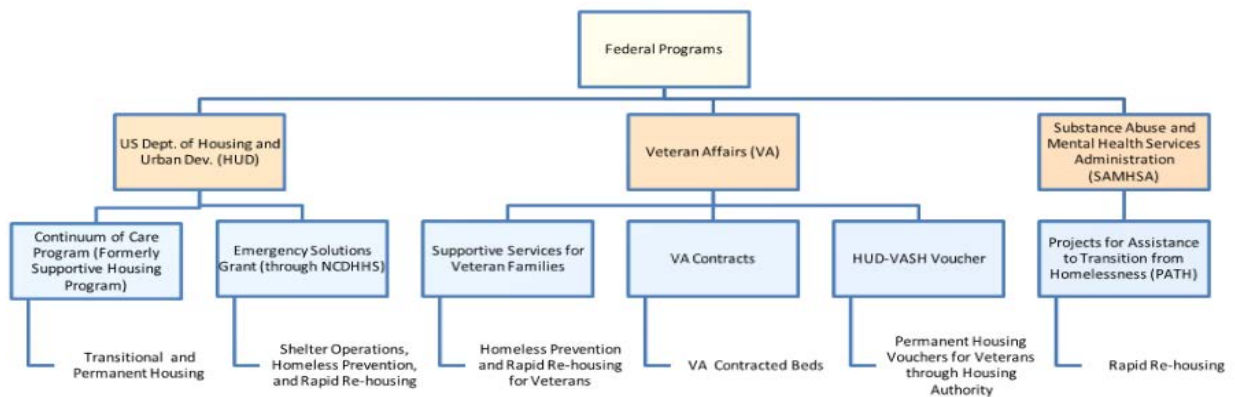
Functions of the CoC

- Develop a long-term strategic plan and manage a year-round planning effort that addresses the:
 - identified needs of homeless persons;
 - availability and accessibility of existing housing and services;
 - identify the needs of the organizations and assist with communication linkage and resource development; and
 - opportunities for linkages with mainstream housing and services resources
- Prepare an application for CoC and ESG competitive grant programs.

Ms. Giles stated these resources are invaluable in providing housing and supportive services for people who are homeless; these funds are made available through a national competition announced each year in HUD’s Notice of Funding Availability.

- Other Activities:
 - Meet monthly for strategic planning
 - Conduct the annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count & prepare Housing Inventory
 - Chart for submission to HUD
 - Participate in utilizing a Homeless Management Information System (database)
 - Research funding resources and perform grant ranking and reviews

Federal Housing Programs in Our Community for Homeless Persons



Ms. Giles noted the federal housing programs above and stated without the CoC, \$700,000 in tax dollars that went to Washington would not come back to the community. Ms. Giles stated on top of those dollars, dollars are leveraged locally by entities providing services. Ms. Giles stated all of the entities below are part of the CoC and homeless management program.

Housing Inventory (Shelter, Transitional, and Permanent)

Program	Grantee/Sponsor (Project Manager)	Project Type	Number of Units (Households)	Targeted Population
CEED - Homeless Assistance	CEED	Homeless Prevention / Rapid Re-Housing (Permanent Housing)	varies	Individuals / families who are homeless or at-risk of being homeless
Family Endeavors – Supportive Services for Veteran Families	Family Endeavors	Homeless Prevention / Rapid Re-Housing (Permanent Housing)	varies	Homeless veterans (individuals / families with children) or veterans who are at-risk of being homeless
Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority Permanent Housing	VA/Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority	HUD-VASH (Permanent Housing)	varies (140 vouchers)	Homeless veterans (individuals and families with children)
Bonanza	TBD	Permanent Housing	7	Homeless, disabled individuals / families with children
Leath Commons	Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network	Permanent Housing	5	Homeless, disabled Families (with children)
Safe Homes for New Beginnings	Cumberland County Community Development	Permanent Housing	5	Homeless individuals with substance abuse disorders
Project For Assistance in Transition from Homelessness	Cumberland County Community Development	Rapid Re-Housing (Permanent Housing)	varies	Homeless individuals / families with children
Care Family Violence Program	Dept of Social Services	Shelter (Operations)	17	Homeless individuals / families with children

Program	Grantee/Sponsor (Project Manager)	Project Type	Number of Units (Households)	Targeted Population
Salvation Army Shelter	Salvation Army	Shelter (Operations)	50 (+11 overflow)	Homeless individuals / families with children
Fayetteville Operation Inasmuch Transformation Housing	Fayetteville Operation Inasmuch	Transformation Housing	30	Homeless individuals and families with children
Myrover-Reese Fellowship Home Supervised Living	Myrover-Reese Fellowship Homes	Transitional Housing	23	Homeless single men and women
Sophia's Haven of Hope Transitional Housing	Sophia's Haven of Hope	Transitional Housing	8	Homeless single men (3 units designated for veterans)
Care Center (for Domestic Violence)	TBD	Transitional Housing (up to 12 months)	10	Homeless families (with children) who are victims of domestic violence
Step-Up Semi-Independent Living Program	Salvation Army	Transitional Housing (up to 12 months)	6	Homeless single men
Ashton Woods	Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network	Transitional Housing (up to 24 months)	20	Homeless families with children
Robin's Meadow	Cumberland County Community Development/Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority	Transitional Housing (Up to 24 months)	12	Homeless families with children

Ms. Giles continued her report:

Structure of the CoC - Lead Agency Role

- Continuum of Care Program (funded by HUD)
Designated by the local CoC (Fayetteville/Cumberland County NC-511) to be the collaborative applicant in submitting the CoC regional application and project applications to HUD on behalf of CoC.
Note: Any agency that is a local unit of government or a nonprofit can serve as the lead agency for the CoC Program.
- Emergency Solutions Grant (funded by HUD through NCDHHS)
Designated by the local CoC (Fayetteville/Cumberland County NC-511) to be the collaborative applicant in submitting the CoC regional application and project applications to State on behalf of CoC.

Serves as the fiscal agent.

Note: Only a government agency can serve as the lead agency for the ESG Program.

*The CoC voted for the Lead Agency role to be held by Cumberland County (through the Community Development Department) for both CoC and ESG programs. The Lead Agency is not the decision-making body for the CoC.

Goals for CoC

- More Housing and Services for Mentally Ill Homeless Population
- Day Resource Center/One-Stop Shop for Homeless Services/Information
- Funding for Emergency Housing or Stabilization Funding
- Funding for Permanent Housing
- Identify Factors for success in Transitional Permanent Housing
- More Housing and Services for Families with Children
- Additional Support Services/Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence & Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Additional Support Services/Housing for Youth Aging out of Foster Care
- Tracking the number of Elderly Homeless People
- Educating the Public and the Homeless Population about Available Services
- Strengthen Systems of Care for Homeless People

Additional CoC Goals

- CoC to complete the 501(c)(3) nonprofit status process to allow CoC to seek additional funding opportunities in the Fayetteville/Cumberland County area.
- Improving the community-wide, coordinated intake/assessment process to better manage the referral process and resources.
- Improve quality data management through the use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to better track clients and service provider outcomes.

Conclusion

Where we need support at this time:

- Federal and State requires CoCs to use an approved HMIS database system to track client data. The CoCs within North Carolina have selected Michigan Coalition Against

Homelessness (MCAH) to serve as the HMIS lead agency to operate and manage the database at the state-wide level. Fayetteville/Cumberland County CoC will be responsible for hiring a system administrator to manage the database at the local level for Fayetteville/Cumberland County. The estimated cost which will include MCAH fees and hiring a system administrator will be approximately \$50K.

Ms. Giles stated all states within the HMIS system have to be able to talk to each other because the data from our community goes up to the state and federal level. Ms. Giles stated this information is important because it is what legislators use to drive their funding decisions. Ms. Giles stated homelessness in the community is increasing, legislators need to be aware of it and it is the HMIS database system that documents it. Ms. Giles spoke to other data the HMIS system collects and how the data will be used to improve and further develop the programs and provide the resources that are needed.

Mayor Robertson asked Ms. Giles what local support for homelessness would look like. Ms. Giles stated support is needed for a system administrator to manage the database at the local level and assist the CoC. Ms. Giles stated support is also needed for the fee attached to the HMIS system. Questions followed.

Dee Taylor, Community Services Manager Cumberland County Community Development, stated a needs and gaps analysis of homelessness in the community was conducted by Karen Dash Consulting, LLC and the needs identified within the community are contained in the Goals for CoC. Ms. Giles stated the HMIS payment is due sometime after April and if resources cannot be found, it will affect eligibility to draw down dollars.

MOTION: Mayor Robertson moved that the Fayetteville-Cumberland Liaison Committee endorse funding of the future programs and take it back before their respective boards for consideration.

SECOND: Commissioner Faircloth

VOTE: UNANIMOUS (6-0)

C. Discussion Regarding Federal Advocacy Point of Contact - Requested by Mayor Pro Tem Davy

Consensus of the committee was to postpone Item 5.C. until the next meeting.

6. OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS

There were no other items of business.

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Candice H. White
Clerk to the Board