AGENDA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HOUSING/GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

3:00 p.m., Thursday, November 10, 2016

COMMITTEE ROOM

Room 239, City Hall

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Council Member Molly Leight, Chair
Council Member Jeff MacIntosh, Vice Chair
Council Member Denise D. Adams
Council Member Dan Besse

GENERAL AGENDA

G-1. ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTERS A AND B OF THE UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCES TO CREATE THE USES BREWERY OR DISTILLERY AND SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER - (UDO-271) - Proposal of the City-County Planning And Development Services Staff. [Recommended by Planning Board.]

G-2. RESOLUTION CONTAINING THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM’S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE 2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

G-3. REPORT ON PETERS CREEK COMMUNITY INITIATIVE.

G-4. REPORT ON A FEDERAL LOBBYING CONTRACT.

G-5. PRESENTATION REGARDING STAR COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

G-6. REPORT ON ON-STREET HANDICAPPED PARKING IN WINSTON-SALEM.

G-7. ORDINANCE REVISING CHAPTER B OF THE UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCES TO AMEND REGULATIONS FOR ACCESSORY DWELLINGS - UDO-267 - Proposal of the City-County Planning and Development Services Staff [Recommended by Planning Board. Item continued from the August meeting of the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee.]
CONSENT AGENDA

C-1. CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE RESCINDING AN ORDINANCE ORDERING THE DEMOLITION OF A DWELLING:
   a. Winston Salem Presbytery 117 Dellabrook Road (East Ward)

C-2. ORDINANCE ORDERING THE DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF A STRUCTURE PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 10, ARTICLE V, SECTION 10-203(f)(1) OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM: [Repairs less than 50% of value of structure (<50) six months].
   a. Myrtle B. Grant, Heirs 801 Twenty-Fifth Street (North Ward)
   b. Gwendolyn S. Bell 1807 E. Fourth Street (East Ward)
   c. Christopher Antonio Jordan 1901 E. Third Street (East Ward)
   d. Lula H. Harris, Heirs 2835 Rowell Street (East Ward)
   e. Ada M. Page 506 Alexander Street (East Ward)
   f. Edna J. Glenn 224 Terrace Avenue (East Ward)
   g. James Edgar Turner 110 N. Jackson Avenue (East Ward)
   h. Devon W. Jones-Patterson Lyles 670 Glenbrook Drive (East Ward)
   i. Eric Demarko 805 Hutton Street (South Ward)
   j. Raul A and Amanda M. Lio 1406 Diggs Boulevard (East Ward)
   k. Dollie M. Hargrave 2829 Gilmer Avenue (North Ward)

C-3. ORDINANCE ORDERING THE DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF A STRUCTURE PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 10, ARTICLE V, SECTION 10-203(f)(2) OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM: [Repairs more than 50% of value of structure (>50) six months].
   a. Ray and Judy Joyner 810 Rich Avenue (East Ward)
   b. Marie Cole and Nathan Littlejohn, Heirs 1220 N. Jackson Avenue (East Ward)
c. Martha Alvarez Silva 1347 Dunleith Avenue Accessory Building (East Ward)
d. Michel Hernandez 1917 East Third Street (East Ward)
e. Eric Stephen Kirkman 4538 Shattalon Drive Accessory Building (Northwest Ward)
f. Pearl C. Lee 1417 East 22nd Street (Northeast Ward)
g. Rebecca White 2238 School Street (Northeast Ward)

C-4. ORDINANCE ORDERING THE COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM TO REMOVE OR DEMOLISH STRUCTURE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION AND, OTHERWISE, TO EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER 10, ARTICLE V OF THE WINSTON-SALEM CITY CODE: [Repairs more than 65% of value of structure (>65)].

a. James E. Hayden, Sr. 1139 E. Twenty-Fifth Street (Northeast Ward)
b. Lyfe Enterprises, LLC. 745 Barney Avenue (Southeast Ward)
c. William Douglas Babbitt Jr., Heirs 3313 Urban Street (Southeast Ward)
d. Gloria Ortner 4930 Germanton Road (Northeast Ward)

C-5. RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ELIGIBILITY OF PROPERTY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES - Oak Crest Historic District.

C-6. CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS REGARDING LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

a. ORDINANCE DESIGNATING CERTAIN PROPERTY AS A HISTORIC LANDMARK - The O'Hanlon Building, 101-105 West Fourth Street.
b. ORDINANCE DESIGNATING CERTAIN PROPERTY AS A HISTORIC LANDMARK - The Pepper Building, 100-104 West Fourth Street.

C-7. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUILDING INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES ACTION PLAN.

C-8. APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HOUSING/GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE SUMMARY OF MINUTES - September 13, 2016.
ACTION REQUEST FORM

DATE: September 8, 2016
TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: A. Paul Norby, Director of Planning and Development Services

COUNCIL ACTION REQUEST:
Request for Public Hearing on Zoning Text Amendment proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services Staff

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:
Zoning Text Amendment proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services staff to revise Chapters A and B of the *Unified Development Ordinances* to create the uses Brewery or Distillery and Special Events Center (UDO-271).

PLANNING BOARD ACTION:

**MOTION ON PETITION:** APPROVAL
**FOR:** GEORGE BRYAN, TOMMY HICKS, ARNOLD KING, CLARENCE LAMBE, PAUL MULLICAN, BRENDA SMITH, ALLAN YOUNGER
**AGAINST:** MELYNDA DUNIGAN
UDO-271
AN ORDINANCE REVISING
CHAPTER A AND CHAPTER B OF THE UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCES
TO ADD REGULATIONS FOR MICRO-BREWERY OR MICRO-DISTILLERY USE
AND SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER USE

Be it ordained by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Board, that the Unified Development Ordinances is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Chapter A, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter A – Definitions Ordinance
Article II – Definitions

MICRO-BREWERY OR MICRO-DISTILLERY. A facility, no larger than twelve thousand (12,000) square feet of gross floor area, for the brewing of beer or the distilling of alcoholic beverages. Said facility may include a tasting room or taproom, as well as a retail space to sell the beer or liquor to patrons on site.

SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER. A facility that may be rented by individuals or groups for private functions including banquets, fundraisers, weddings, parties and other events. Said facility may be no larger than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet of gross floor area and may include on-site food preparation or catering facilities.

ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY, LARGE. (W) Any facility which has a permitted occupancy of three hundred (300) or more and is established primarily to provide entertainment activity (indoor and/or outdoor) to the general public or to a private membership and not otherwise classified as Restaurant (without drive-through service); Adult Establishment; Stadium, Coliseum, or Exhibition Building; Special Events Center or Club or Lodge. Such entertainment activities shall include dancing, live music performances, amplified music, musical entertainment provided by a disc jockey, karaoke, and any similar entertainment related activities.

Section 2. Chapter B, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article II - Zoning Districts, Official Zoning Maps, and Uses

NOTE: Items to be deleted are indicated with a strikeout; items to be added are indicated with an underscore.
UDO-271 September 2016

- 1 -
2-4 PERMITTED USES

2-4.1 TABLE B.2.6
Table 2.6 displays the principal uses allowed in each zoning district and references uses conditions. Table B.2.6 should be read in conjunction with the definitions of principal uses and other terms in Section A.2. Land, buildings, and structures shall only be used in accordance with the districts shown on the Official Zoning Maps, and subject to all requirements and conditions specified in this Ordinance.
Table B.2.6
PERMITTED USES

| Use Type                                    | Y | R | A | G | R | S4 | 0 | R | S3 | 0 | R | S2 | 0 | R | S1 | 5 | R | S9 | R | S7 | R | SQ | R | M | 8 | R | M | 12 | R | M | 18 | R | M | U | M | H | N | O | LO | C | P | O | G | O | N | B | PB | LB | NS | SB | H | B | G | B | C | B | M | R | B- | S( | W | E | LI | GI | CI | IP | C | M | US | CON | DS |
| RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE                 |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Micro-Brewery or Micro-Distillery (Hi)     |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Special Events Center (Hi)                 | A | A | A | A | A |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Stadium, Coliseum, or Exhibition Bldg (Hi) |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

NOTE: Items to be deleted are indicated with a strikeout; items to be added are indicated with an underscore.
UDO-271 September 2016
G-1. DRAFT
Section 3. Chapter B, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article II - Zoning Districts, Official Zoning Maps, and Uses

2-5 USE CONDITIONS

2-5.51.1 MICRO-BREWERY OR MICRO-DISTILLERY

(A) **Size.** A micro-brewery or micro-distillery shall be no larger than twelve thousand (12,000) square feet of gross floor area.

(B) **Taproom or Tasting Room.** A taproom or tasting room must be included in micro-breweries or micro-distilleries located in the PB, LB, NSB, HB, CB, MRB-S, E and MU-S districts. A taproom or tasting room must account for a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the gross floor area devoted to this use.

2-5.74.1 SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER

(A) **Size.** A special events center shall be no larger than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet of gross floor area.

(B) Special events center uses in the YR, AG, RS-40, RS-30, RS-20, PB, LB, NSB, HB, GB, MRB-S, LI, C and MU-S districts shall be subject to the following requirements:

1) **Access.** A special events center shall have direct vehicular access to a major or minor thoroughfare or collector street as defined in the Transportation Plan. For facilities created by converting existing structures, the maximum distance from a thoroughfare or collector street shall not exceed fifteen hundred (1,500) feet. All measurements shall be made by drawing a straight line from the nearest point of the lot line where the special events center is to be located to the accessed major or minor thoroughfare or collector street.

2) **Setback.** No activity areas associated with this use, including, but not limited to, the special events center structure, outdoor event space or parking shall be located less than forty (40) feet from neighboring residentially zoned property.

3) **Buffer.** All sites containing special events centers shall be buffered from adjacent residentially zoned property by a Type III bufferyard.
2-5.74.2 STADIUM, COLISEUM, OR EXHIBITION BUILDING

(A) Size. A stadium, coliseum or exhibition building shall be larger than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet of gross floor area.

(B) Stadium, coliseum or exhibition building uses in the PB, HB, GB, C and MU-S districts shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) Access. A stadium, coliseum or exhibition building shall have direct vehicular access to a major or minor thoroughfare or collector street as defined in the Transportation Plan. For facilities created by converting existing structures, the maximum distance from a thoroughfare or collector street shall not exceed fifteen hundred (1,500) feet. All measurements shall be made by drawing a straight line from the nearest point of the lot line where the stadium, coliseum or exhibition building is to be located to the accessed major or minor thoroughfare or collector street.

(2) Setback. No activity areas associated with this use, including, but not limited to, the stadium, coliseum or exhibition building structure, outdoor event space or parking shall be located less than forty (40) feet from neighboring residentially zoned property.

(3) Buffer. All sites containing a stadium, coliseum or exhibition building shall be buffered from adjacent residentially zoned property by a Type III buffervard.

Section 4. Chapter B, Article III of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article III – Other Development Standards

3-3 PARKING, STACKING AND LOADING AREAS

3-3.2 OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: Items to be deleted are indicated with a strikeout; items to be added are indicated with an underscore.
UDO-271 September 2016
Section 5. Chapter B, Article VI of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article VI – Administration and Amendments

6-1 ADMINISTRATION

6-1.4 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

(A) Special Use Permits Authorized by the Board of Adjustment

(1) Board of Adjustment Review. ......The Board of Adjustment shall review all request for permits as designated in Table B.2.6 and Section B.2.5.

(2) Planning Board Report. ......Applications for special use permits may be approved by the Board of Adjustment after such board receives a report from the Planning Board and holds a duly advertised public hearing in each case, except that the Planning Board shall not be required to review and report on applications for:

(a) Riding Stables per Table B.2.6;
(b) Kennels Outdoor per Table B.2.6;
(c) Shooting Ranges, Outdoor per Table B.2.6;
(d) Manufactured Homes Class A, Class B and Class C per Table B.2.6;
(e) Expansion or Conversion of a Nonconforming Use per Sections B.5-2.3(B) and B.5-2.4(A);

NOTE: Items to be deleted are indicated with a strikeout; items to be added are indicated with an underscore.

UDO-271 September 2016

- 6 -
(f) Accessory Uses as follows:
   (i) Dwelling, Accessory (Detached) per Section B.2-6.4(C);
   (ii) Separation, Processing, Storage or Wholesale Sale of Materials in LCIDs per Section B.2-5.41(N); or
   (iii) Home Occupations in Rural Areas (GMAs 4 and 5) per Section B.2-6.4(D)(2)(b);

(g) Accessory Structures as follows:
   (i) Exceeding size limits for accessory structures per Section B.3 1.2(E);

(h) Parking reductions for churches per Sections B.2-5.21(D) and B.2-5.22(C);

(i) Veterinary Services per Table B.2.6;

(j) Reserved.

(k) Keeping of horses, mules, donkeys, goats, sheep, or cattle (W) per Section B.3-11.4;

(l) Child Daycare, Large Home;

(m) Transmission Towers per Table B.2.6;

(n) Campground;

(o) Special Events Center.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.
STAFF REPORT

DOCKET #  UDO-271
STAFF:  Walter Farabee

REQUEST

This UDO text amendment is proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services staff to amend Chapters A and B of the Unified Development Ordinances (UDO) to create regulations for the uses “Micro-Brewery or Micro-Distillery” and “Special Events Center”. The text amendment is a follow-up to the report Planning Staff presented to the Planning Board in April, 2016 concerning these uses.

BACKGROUND

Micro-breweries and micro-distilleries are facilities that brew beer or distill alcoholic beverages and that often have other complimentary activities in the same structure such as a taproom or tasting room. The number of these establishments has grown considerably in recent years across the nation and locally in Winston-Salem. Events centers are another type of business that has experienced significant interest recently as individuals desire more unique options to host functions such as banquets, weddings, parties and other events. The proliferation of such uses is a recent trend, and specific land use regulations for these uses have not been established in many municipalities. Our Unified Development Ordinances (UDO) currently lack specific use classifications or regulations for breweries, distilleries and event centers. However, a number of these businesses already exist in our community, and Inspections staff has had to classify these businesses as the closest use in the UDO at the time of permitting.

Currently there are more than half a dozen breweries and distilleries operating in Winston-Salem. Most of these operations have been classified as the principal use “restaurant without drive-through” with the breweries or distilleries being considered accessory uses. One of the breweries is classified as Manufacturing A due to its larger size and location within an industrial park. Several additional breweries are planned to open within the coming year in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

Similarly, many existing event centers have been classified under the “stadium, coliseum or exhibition building” use which was originally intended for larger scale venues such as the LJVM Coliseum. This use is permitted only in more intense commercial, entertainment, industrial and mixed use districts; however, some existing event centers exist in residential or institutional zoning districts as part of churches or clubs/lodges.

Lacking appropriate use classifications and regulations for these new uses is a common problem for many municipalities across North Carolina. When comparing the five largest cities in the state, Durham, Greensboro and Charlotte are the only municipalities with use regulations for micro-breweries, while Durham is the only one with existing micro-distillery regulations. Of the largest municipalities in the state, Greensboro is the only one with a special events facilities use.
ANALYSIS

Planning Staff believes that the creation of new use specifically for these business types is necessary given recent trends. The new use classifications will eliminate the uncertainty for businesses seeking to establish these uses, and allow Inspections staff to properly designate and regulate the uses. Staff recommends the creation of two new UDO uses: “micro-breweries or micro-distilleries” and “special events centers”.

Given the similarities between breweries and distilleries they have been classified together and limited to a maximum gross floor area of twelve thousand square feet to limit the impact of such facilities on adjacent neighborhoods. In addition to these facilities brewing beer and distilling alcoholic beverages, they may also include a tasting room or taproom, as well as a retail space to sell their goods to patrons on site. This use would be permitted by right in business, entertainment, mixed-use and industrial districts. Due to the need to retain street-level activity in business, entertainment and mixed-use districts, micro-breweries or micro-distilleries in these districts must include a taproom or tasting room of at least 10% of the gross floor area of the establishment. Lastly, parking is required at a rate of one parking space per 100 square feet of taproom or tasting room space plus one parking space per 575 square feet of brewing or distilling space.

Special events centers are defined in this amendment as rentable facilities for private functions with a maximum gross floor area of twenty thousand square feet. Such facilities may include on-site preparation or catering facilities and host functions such as banquets, fundraisers, weddings and parties. They are proposed to be permitted by right in business, entertainment, industrial, campus and mixed-use districts. Given the current demand for rural or country-style event venues, this use is also proposed to be allowed in agricultural and large lot residential zoning districts with a Special Use Permit from the Board of Adjustment. Parking would be required at a rate of one parking space per 225 square feet for the use.

Due to the need to protect nearby residential properties from potential negative impacts of this use, additional requirements are proposed for special events centers in business, campus and mixed-use districts. New facilities must have direct vehicular access to a major or minor thoroughfare or collector street. If the special events center is located in a converted existing structure, it must be located no more than 1,500 feet from a thoroughfare or collector street. All activity areas, including the structure, any outdoor event space and parking must be located no closer than 40 feet from neighboring residentially zoned property. Additionally, a Type III bufferyard is also required adjacent to residential zoning. These requirements for access, setbacks and bufferyards are also proposed to be applied to the larger stadium, coliseum or exhibition building use to reflect the similar impacts of these two similar uses.
Breweries, distilleries and event center uses are likely to become even more common in the future and it is important that we are prepared to accurately classify and regulate such uses. These uses have the potential to greatly benefit the local economy but also have the potential to impact established community character if not appropriately located or designed. Staff believes the proposed use regulations, size limitations and other standards will ensure the proper placement of these businesses and the preservation of the character of the community around them.

RECOMMENDATION

APPROVAL
CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
PUBLIC HEARING
MINUTES FOR UDO-271
SEPTEMBER 8, 2016

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR:  None

AGAINST:  None

WORK SESSION

Melynda Dunigan asked if the zoning districts that allow restaurants and bars are the same as the ones that would allow microbreweries, or would there be some difference? Aaron King, stated that restaurants are no longer allowed in General Industrial. Neighborhood Business does allow restaurants, but is not proposed in this text amendment as a district that would allow microbreweries.

George Bryan asked if extending the changes to the current uses make the regulations for stadium, coliseum or exhibition buildings tighter? If so, in what ways, in terms of setbacks and buffers? Kirk Ericson stated the setbacks of 40 feet do exist for these uses and other commercial uses currently against all residential zoning districts. The difference is that this text amendment goes above and beyond that, in that it also includes setback provisions for outdoor areas. A lot of these newer event centers (the coliseum both on the large and small scale) now have things going on outside, like tables, dining and various things happening. This actually provides extra protection beyond what would be applied in both the current larger coliseum use and others uses in the ordinance by requiring that 40 feet setback from all those outdoor activity areas as well. Also, the Type III buffeyard is more intense than what would be required for standard commercial uses. The goal with this was where there is residential adjacent to this use, is to acknowledge the impact this use can have and provide some screening and separation.

Melynda Dunigan expressed her concern that the special event center use is proposed to be allowed in large lot residential districts and she felt that a Board of Adjustment special use permit does not give a serious enough level of consideration for those uses adjacent to other residential zoning.
MOTION: Clarence Lambe moved approval of the UDO Amendment.
SECOND: Paul Mullican
VOTE:
   FOR: George Bryan, Tommy Hicks, Arnold King, Clarence Lambe, Paul Mullican, Brenda Smith, Allan Younger
   AGAINST: Melynda Dunigan
   EXCUSED: None

____________________________
A. Paul Norby, FAICP
Director of Planning and Development Services
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: October 14, 2016

To: The City Manager

From: Angela I. Carmon, City Attorney

Council Action Requested:

Adoption of a Resolution Containing the City of Winston-Salem’s Legislative Program for the 2017 Legislative Session

Summary of Information:

The attached Legislative Priorities Package for 2017, which is recommended for your approval, contains a master resolution with four draft bills and two resolutions, as described below:

(1) An Act Amending G.S. 160A-443 to Allow for Recovery of Costs Associated with Service by Publication. This bill, if enacted, will allow the City to recover the cost of service by publication (about $18,000 annually) of housing complaints and orders required by statute when the identity or whereabouts of the owner are unknown. Many of these instances involve heir property that has been neglected. If the amount owed remains unpaid, this bill will allow the assessment of a lien on the property for said costs, and if unpaid, collection through a process similar to a tax foreclosure proceeding. It is anticipated that this process will place neglected heir property back into the housing market;

(2) An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Time of Elections; Terms. This bill, if enacted, will restore the Winston-Salem election cycle to odd numbered years;

(3) An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Independent or Nonpartisan Candidates. This bill, if enacted, will eliminate obsolete language in the City Charter regarding independent and nonpartisan candidates. Said process is now governed by the Uniform Municipal Election Laws of North Carolina;

Committee Action:

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Remarks:
(4) An Act Amending G.S. 132-1.4A Law Enforcement Agency Recordings. This bill, if enacted, will permit law enforcement recordings to be disclosed to (viewed by) the city manager, citizen police review board and the mayor and city council. This will allow each person and body the opportunity to carry out their respective duties and responsibilities as it relates to the operations of the police department and reviewing citizen complaints against police personnel;

(5) A Resolution that supports raising the age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction to age 18. The North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice (“NCCALJ”), convened by Chief Justice Mark Martin to evaluate the North Carolina Justice System, has prepared a report that demonstrates a reasonable basis for raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18. The attached resolution supports that initiative; and

(6) A Resolution in support of the Equal Rights Amendment (“ERA”) and that calls upon the General Assembly to pass into law a bill to ratify the ERA to the US Constitution as proposed by Congress on March 22, 1972.
RESOLUTION CONTAINING THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE 2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

WHEREAS, the 2017 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly (“General Assembly”) will convene on January 11, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Winston-Salem City Council has identified the need for the enactment of the following Local Acts included in Exhibit A and has approved submission of the same to the Forsyth County Legislative Delegation for introduction, support and ratification by the General Assembly during its 2017 Session:

1. An Act Amending G.S. 160A-443 to Allow for Recovery of Costs Associated with Service by Publication;

2. An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Time of Elections; Terms;

3. An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Independent or Nonpartisan Candidates; and


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and Winston-Salem City Council hereby approves the submission of the bills attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor and Winston-Salem City Council hereby urges pursuant to the resolutions attached as Exhibits B and C, the General Assembly to: (1) raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to age eighteen (18) in a manner consistent with the preliminary report of the North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice (“NCCALJ”); and (2) pass into law a bill to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the US Constitution as proposed by Congress on March 22, 1972.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor and Winston-Salem City Council hereby authorizes city staff to work cooperatively with the North Carolina Metropolitan Mayors’ Coalition and the North Carolina League of Municipalities on their duly adopted advocacy agendas, to the extent that the issues and goals identified therein are consistent with the interests of the City.

This Resolution shall become effective upon adoption.
EXHIBIT A

1. An Act Amending G.S. 160A-443 to Allow for Recovery of Costs Associated with Service by Publication;

2. An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Time of Elections; Terms;

3. An Act Amending the Winston-Salem City Charter Regarding Independent or Nonpartisan Candidates; and

AN ACT AMENDING G.S. 160A-443 TO ALLOW FOR THE RECOVERY OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1: Chapter 160A, Article 19, Section 160A-443 (6) Liens. of the General Statutes is amended to read as follows:

“(6) Liens. –

a. That the amount of the cost of service by publication of complaints and orders, repairs, alterations or improvements, or vacating and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer shall be a lien against the real property upon which the cost was incurred, which lien shall be filed, have the same priority, and be collected as the lien for special assessment provided in Article 10 of this Chapter.

b. If the real property upon which the cost was incurred is located in an incorporated city, then the amount of the cost is also a lien on any other real property of the owner located within the city limits or within one mile thereof except for the owner's primary residence. The additional lien provided in this sub-subdivision is inferior to all prior liens and shall be collected as a money judgment.

c. If the dwelling is removed or demolished by the public officer, he shall sell the materials of the dwelling, and any personal property, fixtures or appurtenances found in or attached to the dwelling, and shall credit the proceeds of the sale against the cost of the removal or demolition and any balance remaining shall be deposited in the superior court by the public officer, shall be secured in a manner directed by the court, and shall be disbursed by the court to the persons found to be entitled thereto by final order or decree of the court. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the city to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement by summary proceedings, or otherwise.”

SECTION 2. This act shall apply to the City of Winston-Salem only. This act shall become effective when it becomes law.
AN ACT AMENDING THE WINSTON-SALEM CITY CHARTER REGARDING TIME OF ELECTION; TERMS

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1: Section 12J of Chapter 232 of the Private Laws of 1927, as amended by Chapter 53, Session Laws of 1965, as amended by the Ordinance of January 6, 2003 adopted under Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes, and as amended by Session Law 2011-141 reads as rewritten:

“Sec. 12J. - Time of election; terms.

(a) In 2013 2019, the primary and election for mayor and council members shall be held on the dates provided in G.S. 163-279(a)(2).

(b)The terms of the mayor and council members of the City of Winston-Salem elected in 2013 2016 expire at the organizational meeting after the 2016 2019 regular municipal election.

(c)Notwithstanding G.S. 163-279, in 2016 2019 and quadrennially thereafter, primaries and elections for mayor and city council shall be held in odd numbered years, at the same time as for county officers as provided in G.S. 163-1.”

SECTION 2: This act shall be applicable to the City of Winston-Salem only and shall become effective when it becomes law.
§ 163-279. Time of municipal primaries and elections.

(a) Primaries and elections for offices filled by election of the people in cities, towns, incorporated villages, and special districts shall be held in 1973 and every two or four years thereafter as provided by municipal charter on the following days:

1. If the election is nonpartisan and decided by simple plurality, the election shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. If the election is partisan, the election shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the first primary shall be held on the second Tuesday after Labor Day, and the second primary, if required, shall be held on the fourth Tuesday before the election.

3. If the election is nonpartisan and the nonpartisan primary method of election is used, the election shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the nonpartisan primary shall be held on the fourth Tuesday before the election.

4. If the election is nonpartisan and the election and runoff election method of election is used, the election shall be held on the fourth Tuesday before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the runoff election, if required, shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-141, s. 1(a), effective July 1, 2011.

(c) Officers of sanitary districts elected in 1970 shall hold office until the first Monday in December, 1973, notwithstanding G.S. 130-126. Beginning in 1973, sanitary district elections shall be held at the times provided in this section or in G.S. 130A-50(b1). (1971, c. 835, s. 1; 1973, c. 1115; 1987, c. 22, s. 2; 2006-192, s. 3; 2011-141, s. 1(a).)
AN ACT AMENDING THE WINSTON-SALEM CITY CHARTER REGARDING INDEPENDENT OR NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1: Paragraph 6 of Section 12A of Chapter 232 of the Private Laws of 1927, as amended by Chapter 13, Session Laws of 1965, as amended by the Ordinance of January 6, 2003 adopted under Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

“Sec. 12A. - Generally.

(6) Independent or nonpartisan candidates; petition; affidavit of candidate; filing of petition; rules and regulations governing petitions. The Forsyth County Board of Elections shall include among the candidates for municipal office, as independent or nonpartisan candidates, the name of any qualified voter who has been requested to be a candidate for office in accordance with the Uniform Municipal Elections Laws of North Carolina by written petitions signed by at least twenty-five (25) per cent of those entitled to vote for a candidate for such office according to the vote cast in the last municipal election for the particular office, when such petition is accompanied by an affidavit from such proposed candidate that he seeks to become an independent or nonpartisan candidate and does not affiliate with any political party; provided, such petition is filed with the secretary of the board of elections on or before 12:00 noon on the third Friday preceding the general municipal election for such office.

The board of elections may prescribe rules and regulations covering the information that shall be set out in the petition to be signed by the voters requesting a person to be a candidate for any such office, such as the giving of the full name of every such voter, the street address of such voter and any other pertinent information required to facilitate the checking of such petition against the registration books."

SECTION 2: This act shall be applicable to the City of Winston-Salem only and shall become effective when it becomes law.
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1: Chapter 132 of the General Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"§ 132-1.4A. Law enforcement agency recordings.

(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Body-worn camera. – An operational video or digital camera or other electronic device, including a microphone or other mechanism for allowing audio capture, affixed to the uniform or person of law enforcement agency personnel and positioned in a way that allows the camera or device to capture interactions the law enforcement agency personnel has with others.

(2) Custodial law enforcement agency. – The law enforcement agency that owns or leases or whose personnel operates the equipment that created the recording at the time the recording was made.

(3) Dashboard camera. – A device or system installed or used in a law enforcement agency vehicle that electronically records images or audio depicting interaction with others by law enforcement agency personnel. This term does not include body-worn cameras.

(4) Disclose or disclosure. – To make a recording available for viewing or listening to by the person requesting disclosure, at a time and location chosen by the custodial law enforcement agency. This term does not include the release of a recording.

(5) Personal representative. – A parent, court-appointed guardian, spouse, or attorney of a person whose image or voice is in the recording. If a person whose image or voice is in the recording is deceased, the term also means the personal representative of the estate of the deceased person; the deceased person's surviving spouse, parent, or adult child; the deceased person's attorney; or the parent or guardian of a surviving minor child of the deceased.

(6) Recording. – A visual, audio, or visual and audio recording captured by a body-worn camera, a dashboard camera, or any other video or audio recording device operated by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency or law enforcement agency personnel when carrying out law enforcement responsibilities. This term does not include any video or audio recordings of interviews regarding agency internal investigations or interviews or interrogations of suspects or witnesses.

(7) Release. – To provide a copy of a recording.
(b) Public Record and Personnel Record Classification. – Recordings are not public records as defined by G.S. 132-1. Recordings are not personnel records as defined in Part 7 of Chapter 126 of the General Statutes, G.S. 160A-168, or G.S. 153A-98.

(c) Disclosure; General. – Recordings in the custody of a law enforcement agency shall be disclosed only as provided by this section. A person requesting disclosure of a recording must make a written request to the head of the custodial law enforcement agency that states the date and approximate time of the activity captured in the recording or otherwise identifies the activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify the recording to which the request refers.

The head of the custodial law enforcement agency may only disclose a recording to the following:

1. A person whose image or voice is in the recording.
2. A personal representative of an adult person whose image or voice is in the recording, if the adult person has consented to the disclosure.
3. A personal representative of a minor or of an adult person under lawful guardianship whose image or voice is in the recording.
4. A personal representative of a deceased person whose image or voice is in the recording.
5. A personal representative of an adult person who is incapacitated and unable to provide consent to disclosure.

When disclosing the recording, the law enforcement agency shall disclose only those portions of the recording that are relevant to the person's request. A person who receives disclosure pursuant to this subsection shall not record or copy the recording.

(d) Disclosure; Factors for Consideration. – Upon receipt of the written request for disclosure, as promptly as possible, the custodial law enforcement agency must either disclose the portion of the recording relevant to the person's request or notify the requestor of the custodial law enforcement agency's decision not to disclose the recording to the requestor.

The custodial law enforcement agency may consider any of the following factors in determining if a recording is disclosed:

1. If the person requesting disclosure of the recording is a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.
2. If the recording contains information that is otherwise confidential or exempt from disclosure or release under State or federal law.
3. If disclosure would reveal information regarding a person that is of a highly sensitive personal nature.
4. If disclosure may harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of a person.
(5) If disclosure would create a serious threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice.

(6) If confidentiality is necessary to protect either an active or inactive internal or criminal investigation or potential internal or criminal investigation.

e) Appeal of Disclosure Denial. – If a law enforcement agency denies disclosure pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, or has failed to provide disclosure more than three business days after the request for disclosure, the person seeking disclosure may apply to the superior court in any county where any portion of the recording was made for a review of the denial of disclosure. The court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording. The court may order the disclosure of the recording only if the court finds that the law enforcement agency abused its discretion in denying the request for disclosure. The court may only order disclosure of those portions of the recording that are relevant to the person's request. A person who receives disclosure pursuant to this subsection shall not record or copy the recording. An order issued pursuant to this subsection may not order the release of the recording. In any proceeding pursuant to this subsection, the following persons shall be notified and those persons, or their designated representative, shall be given an opportunity to be heard at any proceeding: (i) the head of the custodial law enforcement agency, (ii) any law enforcement agency personnel whose image or voice is in the recording and the head of that person's employing law enforcement agency, and (iii) the District Attorney. Actions brought pursuant to this subsection shall be set down for hearing as soon as practicable, and subsequent proceedings in such actions shall be accorded priority by the trial and appellate courts.

e1) Release of Recordings to Certain Persons; Expedited Process. – Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f) of this section, a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, or the custodial law enforcement agency, may petition the superior court in any county where any portion of the recording was made for an order releasing the recording to a person authorized to receive disclosure. There shall be no fee for filing the petition which shall be filed on a form approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts and shall state the date and approximate time of the activity captured in the recording, or otherwise identify the activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify the recording. If the petitioner is a person authorized to receive disclosure, notice and an opportunity to be heard shall be given to the head of the custodial law enforcement agency. Petitions filed pursuant to this subsection shall be set down for hearing as soon as practicable and shall be accorded priority by the court.

The court shall first determine if the person to whom release of the recording is requested is a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. In making this determination, the court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording and may, in its discretion, allow the petitioner to be present to assist in identifying the image or voice in the recording that authorizes disclosure to the person to whom release is requested. If the court determines that the person is not authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, there shall be no right of appeal and the petitioner may file an action for release pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

If the court determines that the person to whom release of the recording is requested is a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the court shall consider the standards set out in subsection (f) of this section and any other standards the court deems relevant in determining whether to order the release of all or a portion of the recording. The court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording. The court shall release only those portions of the recording that
are relevant to the person's request and may place any conditions or restrictions on the release of the recording that the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate.

(f) Release of Recordings; General; Court Order Required. – Recordings in the custody of a law enforcement agency shall only be released pursuant to court order. Any custodial law enforcement agency or any person requesting release of a recording may file an action in the superior court in any county where any portion of the recording was made for an order releasing the recording. The request for release must state the date and approximate time of the activity captured in the recording, or otherwise identify the activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify the recording to which the action refers. The court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording. In determining whether to order the release of all or a portion of the recording, in addition to any other standards the court deems relevant, the court shall consider the applicability of all of the following standards:

1. Release is necessary to advance a compelling public interest.
2. The recording contains information that is otherwise confidential or exempt from disclosure or release under State or federal law.
3. The person requesting release is seeking to obtain evidence to determine legal issues in a current or potential court proceeding.
4. Release would reveal information regarding a person that is of a highly sensitive personal nature.
5. Release may harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of a person.
6. Release would create a serious threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice.
7. Confidentiality is necessary to protect either an active or inactive internal or criminal investigation or potential internal or criminal investigation.
8. There is good cause shown to release all portions of a recording.

The court shall release only those portions of the recording that are relevant to the person's request, and may place any conditions or restrictions on the release of the recording that the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate. In any proceeding pursuant to this subsection, the following persons shall be notified and those persons, or their designated representative, shall be given an opportunity to be heard at any proceeding: (i) the head of the custodial law enforcement agency, (ii) any law enforcement agency personnel whose image or voice is in the recording and the head of that person's employing law enforcement agency, and (iii) the District Attorney. Actions brought pursuant to this subsection shall be set down for hearing as soon as practicable, and subsequent proceedings in such actions shall be accorded priority by the trial and appellate courts.

(g) Release of Recordings; Law Enforcement Purposes. – Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (c), (e1), and (f) of this section, a custodial law enforcement agency shall disclose or release a recording to a district attorney (i) for review of potential criminal charges, (ii) in order to comply with discovery requirements in a criminal prosecution, (iii) for use in criminal proceedings in
district court, or (iv) any other law enforcement purpose, and may disclose or release a recording for any of the following purposes:

(1) For law enforcement training purposes.

(2) Within the custodial law enforcement agency for any administrative, training, or law enforcement purpose, which includes disclosing the recordings to the city manager, city council and any city board or commission designated by the city council to review police matters or complaints against police department employees such as a citizen police review board, provided the city manager and all members of city council or the city board or commission reviewing the recordings have executed, in advance of the disclosure, a confidential statement agreeing to maintain the confidentiality of the recordings. For purposes of disclosure of the recordings and execution of a confidential statement, the phrase “city council” as used herein includes the mayor.

(3) To another law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes.

(h) Retention of Recordings. – Any recording subject to the provisions of this section shall be retained for at least the period of time required by the applicable records retention and disposition schedule developed by the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and Records.

(i) Agency Policy Required. – Each law enforcement agency that uses body-worn cameras or dashboard cameras shall adopt a policy applicable to the use of those cameras.

(j) No civil liability shall arise from compliance with the provisions of this section, provided that the acts or omissions are made in good faith and do not constitute gross negligence, willful or wanton misconduct, or intentional wrongdoing.

(k) Fee for Copies. – A law enforcement agency may charge a fee to offset the cost incurred by it to make a copy of a recording for release. The fee shall not exceed the actual cost of making the copy.

(l) Attorneys’ Fees. – The court may not award attorneys’ fees to any party in any action brought pursuant to this section.

SECTION 2. This act shall apply to the City of Winston-Salem only. This act shall become effective when it becomes law.
Resolution Supporting Raising the age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction to Age 18
RESOLUTION SUPPORTING RAISING THE AGE OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION TO AGE 18

WHEREAS, in 2015 Chief Justice Mark Martin convened an independent multidisciplinary commission called the North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice (“NCCALJ”) to evaluate the North Carolina judicial system; and

WHEREAS, NCCALJ was charged with making findings and recommendations for strengthening the courts within the current administrative framework; and

WHEREAS, NCCALJ has reviewed the current treatment of 16-and 17 year olds (“youthful offenders”) under North Carolina’s criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, NCCALJ found that only one other state in addition to North Carolina that treats youthful offenders as adults and that there is considerable evidence to support raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18; and

WHEREAS, this difference in treatment tends to have a negative impact upon the employability of youthful offenders, amongst other things; and

WHEREAS, NCCALJ in its interim report noted positive experiences of other states that have raised the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Winston-Salem City Council supports raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to age 18 consistent with the interim report of the NCCALJ, attached hereto as Exhibit B1.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Winston-Salem City Council hereby authorizes city staff, consistent with this expression of support for increasing the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to age 18
jurisdiction to 18, to work with the appropriate legislative personnel and state officials in furthering this legislative priority.

This Resolution shall become effective upon adoption.
These interim reports outline the work-to-date of the North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice (NCCALJ). Chief Justice Mark Martin convened the independent, multidisciplinary commission in September of 2015, and charged the members to evaluate the North Carolina judicial system and provide findings and recommendations for strengthening our courts within the existing administrative framework.

Sixty-five voting members and additional non-voting guests were asked to serve, drawn statewide from business, academia, the bar, the non-profit sector, the Legislature, and the Judicial Branch, to ensure a well-rounded evaluation of the judicial system. Each of the members serves on one of five NCCALJ committees studying the areas of civil justice, criminal investigation and adjudication, legal professionalism, public trust and confidence, and technology. Over the past 10 months, these committees have held forty meetings where members heard presentations from more than ninety different national and statewide experts, practitioners, and court officials, resulting in productive and focused dialogue.

The NCCALJ Wants to Hear From You
The NCCALJ recognizes the vital importance of public participation in the process of court system improvement. The interim reports that follow are intended to inform the public of the relevant issues the committees are addressing and to invite input and feedback. Submit comments online at www.nccalj.org/interim-reports or sign up to speak in person at one of the four public hearings scheduled for August 2016. The dates, locations, and sign-up forms for those meetings are also at the commission’s website.

In the fall of 2016, the NCCALJ’s five committees will incorporate the public feedback into final recommendations to be presented to the Chief Justice, the Legislature, and the public in early 2017.

The NCCALJ thanks you for your feedback on how North Carolina courts can best meet institutional needs and 21st century public expectations. We look forward to hearing from you.
The Criminal Investigation & Adjudication Committee ("the Committee") is focusing on four issues: (I) Juvenile Age; (II) Indigent Defense; (III) Pretrial Release; and (IV) Criminal Case Management. This report provides an update on the Committee’s work on these issues. The Committee welcomes input from all interested persons and organizations.

I. **Juvenile Age**

The Committee's work on this issue is summarized in its draft report, attached as Appendix A. Because the Committee has actively engaged all stakeholders in its work on this issue and has strived to address all validated stakeholder concerns, the draft report is presented with the ultimate hoped-for result of unanimous stakeholder support.

II. **Indigent Defense**

As the United States Supreme Court recently declared: “No one doubts the fundamental character of a criminal defendant’s Sixth Amendment right to the Assistance of Counsel.” This right is so critical that the high Court has deemed its wrongful deprivation to constitute “structural” error, affecting the very “framework within which the trial proceeds.” For indigent defendants, this fundamental right to effective assistance of counsel must be provided at state expense. When the system fails to provide this right, it denies indigent defendants justice. That denial can have very real consequences for defendants, including excessive pretrial detention, increased pressure on innocent persons to plead guilty, wrongful convictions, and excessive sentences.

There are, however, other costs associated with the State's failure to provide effective assistance, including costs to victims, families, communities, taxpayers and the criminal justice system as a whole. Costs to the criminal justice system include trial delays and an increased number of appeals and post-conviction challenges, all of which must be funded by North Carolina taxpayers, as are costly retrials when those challenges are successful. As has been noted: “Justice works best when all players within the system are competent and have access to adequate resources. When the system includes well-trained public defenders, cases move faster ... and the system tends to generate and implement innovative programs.” Trial delay is not merely a theoretical danger; it is an actual one. District Attorneys forcefully asserted to the Committee that an erosion of the quality of North Carolina’s indigent defense bar was impairing their ability to deliver justice in the state’s criminal courts.

In comments to the Committee, Justice Rhoda Billings emphasized that wrongful convictions deny justice to victims and put North Carolina’s citizens in danger by allowing the real criminals to remain at large, free to perpetrate crime on others. Additionally, families of wrongfully convicted defendants suffer, not just from the loss of a family member who may be incarcerated, but from the dramatic collateral consequences that follow as a result of any criminal conviction, including barriers to obtaining employment, joining the military, or receiving financial aid to pursue higher education. These collateral consequences impair the person’s ability to support both himself and his family, often necessitating public assistance and thus additional taxpayer support.
In addition to paying for the cost of an inefficient justice system, taxpayers pick up the tab for ineffective assistance in other ways. When inadequate lawyering results in excessive pretrial detentions and sentences and in incarceration for convictions that are later reversed, the costs of such detentions are paid by North Carolina's citizens. Also, the cost of civil suits and large case settlements leave taxpayers with the bill for wrongful convictions.

Finally — and importantly — another cost of failing to provide an effective indigent defense system is a loss of public confidence in the court system's ability to administer justice. Inadequate indigent defense services compromise the integrity of the justice system by calling its fairness into question. Because people in the lowest income groups are most likely to require indigent defense services, failures in the indigent defense system are felt most acutely by these individuals. As Justice Billings noted to the Committee: Americans strongly believe that the amount of money a person has should not affect the amount of justice he or she receives; any perception of fairness vanishes if our citizens believe that a poor person is placed at a significant disadvantage in the justice system. In fact, evidence indicates that a majority of citizens already believe that poor people are at such a disadvantage: A recent survey of North Carolinians shows that 64% of respondents believe that low-income people fare worse than others in our state court system.

Sixteen years ago the North Carolina General Assembly created the state's existing indigent defense system. While stakeholders agree that North Carolina has benefited greatly from the creation of the Office of Indigent Defense Services and the Commission on Indigent Defense Services, the potential that both hold for providing uniform quality, cost-effective representation statewide has yet to be fully achieved.

The Committee is developing recommendations designed to help North Carolina strengthen the protections it offers to indigent people when their liberty is at stake. It is approaching this issue in a two-step process. First, defining the critical characteristics of an effective indigent defense system. And second, making recommendations regarding how to best achieve those characteristics in North Carolina. Recommendations currently under consideration include:

- Establishing single-district and regional public defender offices throughout the state.
- Providing oversight, supervision and support to all counsel providing indigent defense services.
- Implementing uniform indigency standards.
- Implementing uniform qualification and performance standards and workload formulas for all counsel providing indigent services.
- Providing reasonable compensation for all counsel providing indigent defense services.
- Developing a long-term plan for the delivery of indigent defense services in the state.
- Reducing the cost of indigent defense services to make resources available for needed reforms.
III. PRETRIAL RELEASE

The Committee is examining pretrial release for several reasons. One is a concern that North Carolina may be routinely detaining individuals who present little or no pretrial release risk simply because of their inability to pay a money bond. Another concern is that wealthy but very dangerous defendants can simply buy their way out of detention, presenting an unacceptable risk to community safety. Other concerns revolve around the lack of evidence-based practices with respect to pretrial risk assessment and the opportunity for racial or other biases to improperly influence pretrial release decisions.

To begin to address these and other issues, the Committee is undertaking a jail study. Although statewide data exists with respect to jail populations and maximum jail capacities, no statewide data currently exists with respect to North Carolina’s pretrial detainees. The Committee’s study is examining the number of pretrial detainees in local jails, their race, their offense type, the number detained on secured bond, the average secured bond by offense type, and the average days of pretrial detention. Additionally, through the National Center for State Courts, the Commission has retained an expert to prepare a report providing:

- Recommendations regarding how North Carolina can improve the way it measures pretrial risk. The Committee has noted that it is interested in any evidence-based recommendations in this respect. It further noted that it is particularly interested in exploring whether or not North Carolina should use a validated, evidence-based pretrial risk assessment tool that can be implemented by the magistrate, typically the first decision-maker in the pretrial release process. If the evidence suggests that such a tool would be beneficial, the Committee has asked that the report recommend a specific tool and identify the most effective implementation method (e.g. statutory, court rule, etc.). The Committee has further asked that the report identify existing statutes, court rules, local procedures, etc. that will need to be modified or repealed to implement the recommendations regarding assessing pretrial risk.

- Recommendations regarding how North Carolina can improve the way it manages pretrial risk. The Committee specified that although the report need not be limited to these issues, it is particularly interested in:
  - Whether or not North Carolina should adopt a procedure allowing for the preventative detention of defendants for whom pretrial release is inappropriate. If so, what the procedure should look like.
  - A statement of general principles with respect to release of persons other than those preventatively detained and recommendations regarding statutory language to that effect.
  - Whether or not North Carolina should provide clearer guidance to judicial officials to help them match appropriate pretrial conditions to an individualized assessment of pretrial risk. If so, how.
  - An evaluation of pretrial release conditions currently being used in North Carolina and identification of effective pretrial release conditions being used in other jurisdictions that should be considered here (e.g., court date reminders).
Identification of statutes, court rules, local policies, etc., that would need to be adopted, modified or repealed to implement the recommendations.

Additionally, the Committee will receive information from interested stakeholders on the issues under consideration.

IV. CRIMINAL CASE MANAGEMENT

Concerns about case delays and inefficient case processing have caused the Committee to focus on criminal case management. Through the National Center for State Courts, the Commission has retained an expert to meet with stakeholders and prepare a report for the Committee:

- Identifying indicators suggesting that North Carolina should undertake an effort to improve the management of criminal cases through better caseflow management.

- Discussing the potential benefits for addressing criminal caseflow management including cost savings, improvements in public trust and confidence, and improved user perception of and satisfaction with fairness of criminal proceedings.

- Reviewing the fundamental principles of criminal caseflow management and their application to the North Carolina courts.

- Identifying key components of effective criminal caseflow management that could be employed in North Carolina, such as differentiated case management, performance metrics, evaluation, and feedback.

- Setting forth a step-by-step plan to guide a statewide effort to improve criminal case management including major activities, key players, and a plan timeline.
Appendix A

Juvenile Reinvestment

Contents
Executive Summary ................................................................................................................................................................ 1
A Brief Comparison of Juvenile & Criminal Proceedings ............................................................................................... 3
North Carolina Stands Alone Nationwide in its Treatment of Youthful Offenders ...................................... 6
Most North Carolina Youthful Offenders Commit Misdemeanors & Non-Violent Felonies ...................... 6
Raising the Age Will Make North Carolina Safer ........................................................................................................ 7
Raising the Age Will Benefit North Carolina Economically .................................................................................... 9
Raising the Age Has Been Successfully Implemented in Other States ............................................................. 11
Raising the Age Strengthens Families ........................................................................................................................... 12
Raising the Age Is Supported By Science ..................................................................................................................... 12
Raising the Age is Consistent with Supreme Court Decisions Recognizing Juveniles’ Lesser Culpability & Greater Capacity for Rehabilitation ................................................................................................... 13
Raising the Age Removes a Competitive Disadvantage NC Places on its Youth .......................................... 14
Reducing School-Based Referrals Can Mitigate the Costs of Raising the Age ............................................... 14
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Stands Ready to Implement Raise the Age Legislation .................................................................................................................................................... 16
Every North Carolina Study Has Made the Same Recommendation: Raise the Age .................................. 16
Broad Bi-Partisan & Unanimous Stakeholder Support to Raise the Age ........................................................ 16

Executive Summary
North Carolina stands alone in its treatment of 16- and 17-year-olds (“youthful offenders”) like adults for purposes of the criminal justice system. In 1919, North Carolina determined that juvenile court jurisdiction would extend only to those under 16 years old. A substantial body of evidence suggests that both youthful offenders and society benefit when persons under 18 years old are treated in the juvenile justice system rather than the criminal justice system. In response to this evidence, other states have raised the juvenile age. Notwithstanding recommendations from two legislatively-mandated studies of the issue, positive experiences in other states that have raised the age, and two cost-benefit studies showing that raising the age would benefit the state economically, North Carolina has yet to take action on this issue.

After careful review and with historic support of all stakeholders, the Committee recommends that North Carolina raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to include youthful offenders aged 16 and 17.

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1 In 1919, the Juvenile Court Statute was passed, providing statewide juvenile courts with jurisdiction over children under the age of 16. BETTY GENE ALLEY & JOHN THOMAS WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: A HISTORY, 1868-1993, at 4 (NC AOC 1994) [hereinafter NC JUVENILE JUSTICE: A HISTORY]. The intent of this legislation “was to provide a special children’s court based upon a philosophy of treatment and protection that would be removed from the punitive approach of criminal courts.” Id.
2 See infra page __ for a listing of all stakeholders.
17 years old for all crimes except Class A through E felonies and traffic offenses. This recommendation is contingent on:

1. Maintaining the existing procedure in G.S. 7B-2200 to transfer juveniles to adult criminal court, except that Class A-E felony charges against 16- and 17-year olds will be automatically transferred to superior court after a finding of probable cause or by indictment.

2. Amending G.S. 7B-3000(b) to provide that the juvenile court counselor must, upon request, disclose to a sworn North Carolina law enforcement officer information about a juvenile’s record and prior law enforcement consultations with a juvenile court counselor about the juvenile, for the limited purpose of assisting the officer in exercising his or her discretion about how to handle an incident being investigated by the officer which could result in the filing of a complaint.

3. Requiring the Division of Juvenile Justice to (a) track all consultations with law enforcement officers about a juvenile and (b) provide more information to complainants and victims about dismissed, closed, and diverted complaints.

Another recommendation is contingent on:

4. Ensuring that Class A through E felonies charges against 16- and 17-year olds are tried in superior court is critical to the support of these recommendations by the N.C. Conference of District Attorneys.

Traffic offenses are excluded because of the resources involved with transferring the large volume of such crimes to juvenile court. This recommendation parallels those made by others who have examined the issue. See NORTH CAROLINA SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION, REPORT ON STUDY OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS PURSUANT TO SESSION LAW 2006-248, SECTIONS 34.1 AND 34.2 (2007) (excluding traffic offenses from its recommendation to raise the age) [hereinafter 2007 SENTENCING COMMISSION REPORT].

The Committee contemplated a statutory exclusion for Class A-E felonies but adopted this approach primarily for two reasons.

First, it simplifies detention decisions for law enforcement officers. Under this approach when a juvenile is arrested for any crime, there will be no uncertainty with respect to custody: custody always will be with the Division of Juvenile Justice. To help implement this change, the Division of Juvenile Justice has committed to provide transportation to all juveniles from local jails to juvenile facilities (currently law enforcement is responsible for this transportation). Second, this procedure protects juveniles who are prosecuted in adult court but are found not guilty or their charges are reduced or dismissed, perhaps because of an error in charging. See State v. Collins, __ N.C. App. __, __ S.E.2d __ (Feb. 16, 2016) (with respect to three charges, the juvenile improperly was charged as an adult because of a mistake with respect to his age).

This recommendation is necessary to implement recommendation (2) above.

In response to Committee discussions the Division of Juvenile Justice already has revised the Complainant/Victim Letter used for this purpose and presented the revision to the Committee for feedback.
4. Amending G.S. 7B-1704 to provide that the victim has a right to seek review by the prosecutor of a juvenile court counselor’s decision not to approve the filing of a petition.9

5. Improving computer systems to give the prosecutor and the juvenile’s attorney electronic access to an individual’s juvenile delinquency record statewide.10

6. Full funding to implement the recommended changes.11

This last contingency bears special emphasis: The stakeholders are unanimous in the view that full funding must be provided to implement these recommendations and that an unfunded or partially unfunded mandate to raise the age will be detrimental to the court system and community safety.

To ameliorate implementation costs to the juvenile justice system associated with raise the age legislation, the Committee recommends that North Carolina expand state-wide existing programs to reduce school-based referrals to the juvenile justice system.12

Finally the Committee recommends requiring regular juvenile justice training for sworn law enforcement officers and forming a limited term standing committee of juvenile justice stakeholders to review implementation of these recommendations and make additional recommendations if needed.13

A Brief Comparison of Juvenile & Criminal Proceedings

When there is probable cause that a North Carolina youthful offender has committed a crime, that person is charged like any adult. If not released before trial, the youthful offender is detained in the local jail and at risk of being victimized by sexual violence.14 The youthful offender is tried in adult criminal court and if found guilty, is convicted of a crime. Although a minor’s parent or guardian

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9 G.S. 7B-1704 currently provides this right only to the complainant. To implement this recommendation, conforming changes would need to be made to G.S. 7B-1705 (prosecutor’s review of counselor’s determination).

10 G.S. 7B-3000(b) already provides that the prosecutor and the juvenile’s attorney may examine the juvenile’s record and obtain copies of written parts of the juvenile record without a court order. Section 12 of the Rules of Recordkeeping defines that record as the case file (the file folder containing all paper documents) and the electronic data. Currently the electronic data is maintained in the JWise computer system, an electronic index of the juvenile record. Without access to this computer system, prosecutors encounter logistical hurdles to accessing the juvenile record to inform decisions regarding charging, plea negotiations, etc. Allowing prosecutors access to the relevant computer system removes these impediments. The prosecutor’s access to computer system information should be limited to juvenile delinquency information and may not include other protected information contained in that system, such as that pertaining to abuse neglect and dependency or termination of parental rights. Additionally, the JWise system currently allows only for county-by-county searches; it does not allow for a statewide search. Given the mobility of North Carolina’s citizens, there is a need for statewide searches. To allow for meaningful access to a juvenile’s delinquency record, the computer system must be improved to allow for statewide searching.

To ensure parity of access, if the prosecutor is given access to the juvenile record in the relevant computer system, the same access must be given to the juvenile’s attorney. As with prosecutors, 7B-3000 already allows the attorney to have access to the record without a court order; but as with the prosecutor, lack of access to the computer system makes this logistically impossible.

Existing law prohibiting photocopying any part of the juvenile record, G.S. 7B-3000(c), would be maintained and apply to computer system records.

11 Two separate studies have examined the costs of raise the age legislation. See infra pages ___ - ___ (discussing studies).

12 See infra pages ___ - ___ (discussing such programs).

13 The Standing Committee should include, among others: a district court judge; a superior court judge; a prosecutor who handles juvenile matters; a victims’ advocate; and representatives from the law enforcement community, the Division of Juvenile Justice, and the Office of the Juvenile Defender.

14 A report for the John Locke Foundation supporting raising the juvenile age notes: “one national survey of jails found that in one year, minors were the victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual violence 21 percent of the time, even though they only made up less than one percent of jail inmates.” MARK LEVIN & JEANETTE MOLL, JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION, IMPROVING JUVENILE JUSTICE: FINDING MORE EFFECTIVE OPTIONS FOR NORTH CAROLINA’S YOUNG OFFENDERS! S (2013) [hereinafter JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT], http://www.johnlocke.org/acrobat/spotlights/YoungOffendersRevised.pdf.
must be informed when the child is charged or taken into custody, the criminal case proceeds without any additional requirement of notice to the parent or parental involvement. If convicted and sentenced to prison, the youthful offender serves the sentence in an adult prison facility. In prison, youthful offenders are significantly more likely than other inmates to be victimized by physical violence. The criminal proceeding and all records, including the record of arrest and conviction, are available to the public, even if the youthful offender is found not guilty. All collateral consequences that apply to adult defendants apply to youthful offenders. These consequences include, among other things, ineligibility for employment, professional licensure, public education, college financial aid, and public housing.

Fig. 1. Current age of legal jurisdiction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juvenile Court Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Adult Criminal Justice System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 6 - Age 15</td>
<td>Age 16+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By contrast, when a person under 16 years old is believed to have committed acts that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult, a complaint is filed in the juvenile justice system alleging the juvenile to be delinquent. A juvenile court counselor conducts a preliminary review of the complaint to determine, in part, whether it states facts that constitute a delinquent offense; essentially this determination looks at whether the elements of a crime have been alleged. If the juvenile court has no jurisdiction over the matter or if the complaint is frivolous, the juvenile court counselor must refuse to file the complaint as a petition. Once the juvenile court counselor determines that the complaint is legally sufficient, he or she decides whether it should be filed as a petition, diverted, or resolved without further action. This evaluation can involve interviews with the complainant and victim and the juvenile and his or her parents. “Non-divertable” offenses, however, are not subject to this inquiry; the juvenile court counselor must approve as a petition a complaint alleging a non-divertable offense once legal sufficiency is established. Non-divertable offenses include murder, rape, sexual offense, and other serious offenses designated by the statute. For all other offenses, the case may be diverted with the stipulation that the juvenile and his or her family comply with requirements agreed upon in a diversion plan or contract, such as participation in mediation, counseling, or teen court. The diversion plan or contract can be in effect for up to six months, during which time the court counselor conducts periodic reviews to

15 G.S. 15A-505(a).
17 With respect to physical violence, a report for the John Locke Foundation supporting raising the juvenile age notes: “Research has found minors are 50 percent more likely to be physically attacked by a fellow inmate with a weapon of some sort, and twice as likely to be assaulted by staff.” JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 5. As to suicide, that same report notes: “the limited evidence available suggests the risk of suicide may be higher for youths placed in adult prisons.” Id.
18 For a complete catalogue of collateral consequences, see the UNC School of Government’s Collateral Consequences Assessment Tool, a searchable database of the North Carolina collateral consequences of a criminal conviction, available online at http://ccat-sog.unc.edu/.
19 For the procedures for intake, diversion, and juvenile petitions, see G.S. Ch. 7B, Arts. 17 & 18.
20 G.S. 7B-1701.
21 Id.
22 G.S. 7B-1702.
23 Id.
24 G.S. 7B-1701.
25 Id.
26 G.S. 7B-1706.
ensure compliance by the juvenile and the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or custodian. If diversion is unsuccessful, the complaint may be filed as a petition. If successful, the juvenile court counselor may close the case at an appropriate time. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice reports that for calendar years 2008-2011, 21% of complaints were diverted and 18% were closed at intake. 76% of those diverted did not acquire new juvenile complaints within two years. If the counselor approves a complaint as a petition, the case is calendared for juvenile court. If the counselor declines to so approve a complaint, the complainant can request that the prosecutor review that decision. In certain circumstances, such as where the juvenile presents a danger to the community, a district court judge may order that the juvenile be taken into secure custody.

For cases that go to court, the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian is made a party to the proceeding and is required to attend court hearings. If the child is adjudicated delinquent, a dispositional hearing is held after which the judge enters a disposition that provides “appropriate consequences, treatment, training, and rehabilitation to assist the juvenile toward becoming a nonoffending, responsible, and productive member of the community.” Interventions that can be imposed on delinquent youth array on a continuum. Lower level sanctions include things like restitution, community service, and supervised day programs. Intermediate sanctions include things like placement in a residential treatment facility and house arrest. In certain circumstances, the judge’s dispositional order may require the child to be committed into State custody, in which case the child will be held in a youth development center (YDC), housing only those adjudicated as juveniles. Upon commitment to and placement in a YDC, the juvenile undergoes a “screening and assessment of developmental, educational, medical, neurocognitive, mental health, psychosocial and relationship strengths and needs.” This and other information is used to develop an individualized service plan “outlining commitment services, including plans for education, mental health services, medical services and treatment programming as indicated.” A service planning team meets at least monthly to monitor the juvenile’s progress. In contrast to the adult prison setting and because YDCs deal exclusively with juvenile populations, all of their programming is age- and developmentally-appropriate for juveniles. Because of the focus on rehabilitation, and in contrast to a judge’s authority in the criminal system, the juvenile dispositional order can require action by the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian, such as attending parental responsibility classes, or participation in the child’s psychological treatment. Because the juvenile record is confidential and not part of the public record, barriers to employment, education, college financial

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27 Id.
28 Id.
29 Id.
31 Id. at 2.
32 G.S. 7B-1704.
33 G.S. 7B-1903.
34 G.S. 7B-2700.
35 G.S. 7B-2500.
36 Juvenile Justice Disposition Chart and Dispositional Alternatives (Dec. 2015) (a copy of this document was provided by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, Subcommittee on Juvenile Age Meeting Feb. 18, 2016).
37 Id.
38 Id.; see also G.S. 7B-2506(24).
40 Id.
41 Id.
42 G.S. 7B-2701.
43 G.S. 7B-2702.
44 G.S. 7B-3000. In certain circumstances, however, information in juvenile court records later may be revealed to the prosecutor, probation officer, magistrate, law enforcement, and the court. Id.
aid, and other collateral consequences associated with a criminal conviction do not attach to the same extent.

**North Carolina Stands Alone Nationwide in its Treatment of Youthful Offenders**

Forty-one states plus the District of Columbia set the age of criminal responsibility at age 18.\(^{45}\) In these jurisdictions, 16- and 17-year olds are tried in the juvenile justice system, not the adult system. Seven states set the age of criminal responsibility at age 17.\(^{46}\) This leaves North Carolina and one other state — New York — as the only jurisdictions that prosecute both 16- and 17-year olds in adult criminal court.\(^{47}\) New York’s procedure, however, is much more flexible than North Carolina’s in that it has a reverse waiver provision allowing a youthful offender to petition the court to be tried as a juvenile.\(^{48}\) While other states have moved\(^{49}\) — and continue to move\(^{50}\) — to increase juvenile age, North Carolina has not followed suit.

**Most North Carolina Youthful Offenders Commit Misdemeanors & Non-Violent Felonies**

Consistent with data from other states, stable data shows that only a small number of North Carolina’s 16- and 17-year-olds are convicted of violent felonies.\(^{51}\) Of the 5,689 16-and 17-year-olds convicted in 2014,\(^{52}\) only 187 — 3.3% of the total — were convicted of violent felonies (Class A-E).\(^{53}\) The vast majority of these youthful offenders — 80.4% — were convicted of misdemeanors.\(^{54}\) The remaining 16.3% were convicted of non-violent felonies.\(^{55}\)

The fact that such a small percentage of youthful offenders commit violent felonies caused Newt Gingrich to argue, in support of raising the age in New York, that “[i]t is commonsense to design the system around what is appropriate for the majority, while providing exceptions for the most serious cases.”\(^{56}\) Likewise, a report on raising the age prepared by the John Locke Foundation notes, “[w]hile there are a small number of very serious juvenile offenders who should be tried as adults due to the nature of their crimes, in the aggregate, the limited available evidence ... suggests that placing all 16-year-olds in the adult criminal justice system is not the most effective strategy for deterring crime or successfully rehabilitating and protecting these youngsters.”\(^{57}\) Consistent with

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\(^{46}\) Id. (these states include: Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin). Raise the age proposals are under consideration in some of these states See Erik Eckholm, States Move Toward Treating 17-Year-Old-Offenders as Juveniles, Not Adults, NEW YORK TIMES, May 13, 2016, [http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/14/us/states-move-to-treat-17-year-old-offenders-as-juveniles.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/14/us/states-move-to-treat-17-year-old-offenders-as-juveniles.html) (reporting that Louisiana and South Carolina are considering legislation to raise the age to 18); Newt Gingrich & Pat Nolan, Missouri, Raise the Age, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, Apr. 27, 2016, [http://www.stltoday.com/news/opinion/missouri-raise-the-age/article_aded59ad7-12ea-5b4d-8b80-9749f772edcf1.html](http://www.stltoday.com/news/opinion/missouri-raise-the-age/article_aded59ad7-12ea-5b4d-8b80-9749f772edcf1.html) (noting that Missouri legislature is working on raise the age bill); Editorial Board, Louisiana Should Raise the Age to 18 for Prosecution as an Adult, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE (New Orleans), Apr. 27, 2016, [http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2016/04/raise_the_age_juvenile.html](http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2016/04/raise_the_age_juvenile.html) (advocating for pending bill in Louisiana).

\(^{47}\) Jurisdictional Boundaries, supra n. __.

\(^{48}\) Id.

\(^{49}\) Id. (providing a color coded map showing the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in U.S. states from 1997 to 2014).

\(^{50}\) See supra n. __.

\(^{51}\) Convictions by Offense Type and Class for Offenders Age 16 and 17 FY 2004/05 – FY 2013/14 (chart indicating that convictions for Class A-E felonies never exceeded 4% of total convictions for this age group over ten-year period; a copy of this document was provided to the Committee Reporter by Michelle Hall, Executive Director of the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, Mar. 24, 2016).

\(^{52}\) MICHELLE HALL, NORTH CAROLINA SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION, COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN NORTH CAROLINA 6 (Presented to the NCCALJ Criminal Investigation and Adjudication Committee, Dec. 11, 2015) [hereinafter COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE].

\(^{53}\) Id.

\(^{54}\) Id.

\(^{55}\) Id.


\(^{57}\) JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 2.
these arguments, the Committee recommends a policy that is appropriate for the majority of youthful offenders, with two safeguards for ensuring community safety with respect to the minority of youthful offenders who commit violent crimes: (1) requiring that youthful offenders charged with Class A through E felonies be tried in adult criminal court and (2) maintaining the existing procedure that allows other cases to be transferred to adult court when appropriate.58

Raising the Age Will Make North Carolina Safer

As noted in the John Locke Foundation report supporting raising the juvenile age in North Carolina, “Research consistently shows that rehabilitation of juveniles is more effectively obtained in juvenile justice systems and juvenile facilities, as measured by recidivism rates.”59 Recidivism refers to an individual’s relapse into criminal behavior, after having experienced intervention for a previous crime, such as a conviction and prison sentence. Lower rates of recidivism means less crime and safer communities. Both North Carolina and national data suggest that prosecuting youthful offenders as adults results in higher rates of recidivism than when youthful offenders are treated in the juvenile system. Thus, raising the age is likely to result in lower recidivism, less crime, and increased safety.

North Carolina data shows a significant 7.5% decrease in recidivism when teens are adjudicated in the juvenile versus the adult system.61 Experts suggest that youthful offenders have a higher recidivism rate when prosecuted in the adult criminal system because, unlike the juvenile system, the criminal system lacks the ability to implement the most targeted, juvenile-specific, effective interventions for rehabilitation within a framework of parental and community involvement to include mental health, education, and social services participation in the continuum of care.62 North Carolina data also shows that when youthful offenders are prosecuted in the adult system, they recidivate at a rate that is 12.6% higher than the overall population.63 Also, individuals with deeper involvement in the criminal justice system generally recidivate at higher rates than those with less involvement (for example, a sentence of probation versus one of imprisonment).64 Contrary to the conventional rule, in North Carolina youthful offenders who receive probation recidivate at a higher rate than defendants who are released after a prison sentence.65 These last two data points indicate that North Carolina’s treatment of youthful offenders is inconsistent with reducing crime and promoting community safety. Overall, North Carolina data is consistent with data nationwide: recidivism rates are higher when juveniles are prosecuted in adult criminal court.66

58 See supra pages __-__ (specifying these recommendations); see generally JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 2 (arguing: “As long as there are mechanisms in place which permit juvenile offenders whose crimes are individually deemed serious enough to be tried as adults, considerations of public safety and the wellbeing of state wards suggest North Carolina should seriously look at joining nearly all other states in making the juvenile justice system the default destination for 16 year-olds.”).

59 JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 3.


61 COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE, supra note __, at Tables 9 and 11 (showing a two-year recidivism rate for 16-17 year old probationers to be 49.3% and a two-year recidivism rate for 15-year-olds to be 41.8%).


63 COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE, supra note __, at Table 9 (while the overall probation entry population recidivates at a rate of 36.7%, 16- and 17-year-olds recidivate at the much higher rate of 49.3%).

64 NORTH CAROLINA SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION, CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM EVALUATION: OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION OR RELEASED FROM PRISON IN FISCAL YEAR 2010/11, at iii, Figure 2 (2014) (showing that two-year recidivism rate as measured by rearrests was 36.8% for probationers while the rate for persons released from prison was 48.6%).

65 COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE, supra note __, at Table 9 (showing that while recidivism for overall prison releases is 48.6%, recidivism rates for youthful offenders sentenced to probation is 49.3%).

66 As noted by Newt Gingrich when arguing in favor of raise the age legislation in New York:

Research shows that prosecuting youths as adults increases the chances that they will commit more serious crimes. A Columbia University study compared minors arrested in New Jersey (where the age of adulthood is 18) with those in New York. New York teens were more likely to be rearrested than those processed in New Jersey’s juvenile court for
Additionally, evidence shows that youth receive more supervision in the juvenile system than the adult system. Because they typically present in the adult system with low-level offenses, charges against youthful offenders often are dismissed.67 Even when youthful offenders are convicted, because they typically have little or no prior criminal record,68 sentences are often light.69 As Newt Gingrich observed when supporting raise the age legislation in New York, “because most minors are charged with low-level offenses, the adult system often imposes no punishment whatsoever, teaching a dangerous lesson: You won’t be held accountable for breaking the law.”70

Some assert that prosecuting youthful offenders in criminal court has an important deterrent effect. However, as noted in a John Locke Foundation report supporting raising the age in North Carolina, studies show that prosecuting juveniles in adult court does not in fact deter crime.71 That report continues:

The studies all show that, perhaps due to minors’ lack of maturity or less-than-developed frontal cortex, which controls reasoning, legislative efforts to inflict criminal court jurisdiction and punishments upon minors have not deterred crime. Even more than adult offenders, the very problem with juvenile offenders is that too often they do not think carefully before committing their misdeeds, and they rarely, if ever, review the statutory framework to determine the consequences.72

Other researchers agree that adult criminal sanctions do not deter youth crime.73

The Committee’s recommendation has built-in protections to deal with violent juveniles: (1) requiring that youthful offenders charged with Class A through E felonies be tried in adult criminal court74 and (2) maintaining the existing procedure that allows other cases to be transferred to adult court when appropriate.75 Notably, North Carolina’s existing transfer provision has been used for 13, 14, and 15-year-olds for many years, with no empirical evidence suggesting that violent youth are falling through the cracks.76

Gingrich, supra note __; see also JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 3-4 (citing several studies that have compared recidivism rates for juvenile offenders tried in juvenile courts with those for juveniles tried in criminal courts); OLA LISOWSKI & MARC LEVIN, MACIVER INSTITUTE & TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION, 17-YEAR-OLDS IN ADULT COURT: IS THERE A BETTER ALTERNATIVE FOR WISCONSIN’S YOUTH AND TAXPAYERS? 3, 7-9 (2016) (noting that “[i]n Wisconsin, 17-year-olds are three times more likely to return to prison if they originally go through the adult system rather than the juvenile system”; discussing studies in other states, including New York and New Jersey, Florida, and Minnesota) [hereinafter LISOWSKI & LEVIN].

68 COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE, supra note __, at Table 5 (showing that less than 2% of youthful offenders present with a prior record at level III or above).
69 Id. at Table 7 (showing that almost 75% of youthful offenders receive non-active (community) punishment).
70 Gingrich, supra note __.
71 JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 3 (so noting and discussing data from New York, Idaho, and Georgia calling into question the notion that prosecuting juveniles in adult court has a deterrent effect).
72 Id.
73 LISOWSKI & LEVIN, supra note __, at 5 (noting that in 1994, after Georgia passed a law restricting access to juvenile court for certain youth, a study showed no significant change in juvenile arrest rates in the years following the statute’s enactment; noting that after New York passed a similar law in 1978, a study found that arrest rates for most offenses remained constant or increased in the time period of the study).
74 According to the recommendations above, Class A-E felony charges against 16- and 17-year-olds will be automatically transferred to superior court after a finding of probable cause or by indictment. See supra p. ___ (so specifying).
75 See supra p. ___ (so specifying).
76 The John Locke Foundation report concluded: “North Carolina [has] a robust system of transfer for felony juvenile offenders, which ensures that the most serious of juvenile offenders can be tried in adult courts even if the age of juvenile court jurisdiction is raised.” JOHN LOCKE FOUNDATION REPORT, supra note __, at 1.
Finally, studies show when states have implemented raise the age legislation, public safety has improved.\(^{77}\)

**Raising the Age Will Benefit North Carolina Economically**

Two separate studies authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly indicate that raising the juvenile age will produce significant economic benefits for North Carolina:

1. In 2009, the Governor’s Crime Commission Juvenile Age Study submitted to the General Assembly included a cost-benefit analysis of raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18. The analysis, done by ESTIS Group, LLC, found that the age change would result in a net benefit to the state of $7.1 million.\(^{78}\)

2. In 2011, the Youth Accountability Planning Task Force submitted its final report to the General Assembly. The Task Force’s report included a cost-benefit analysis, done by the Vera Institute of Justice, of prosecuting 16 and 17-year-old misdemeanants and low-level felons in juvenile court. That report estimated net benefits of $52.3 million.\(^{79}\)

Much of the estimated cost savings would result from reduced recidivism, which “eliminates future costs associated with youth ‘graduating’ to the adult criminal system, and increased lifetime earnings for youth who will not have the burden of a criminal record.”\(^{80}\) Cost savings from reduced recidivism has been cited in the national discourse on raising the juvenile age. As noted by Newt Gingrich when arguing in favor of raise the age legislation in New York:

> Recidivism is expensive. There are direct losses to victims, the public costs of law enforcement and incarceration and the lost economic contribution of someone not engaged in law-abiding work. When Connecticut raised the age for adult prosecution to 18, crime rates quickly dropped and officials were able to close an adult prison. Researchers calculated the lifetime gain of helping a youth graduate high school and avoid becoming a career criminal or drug user at $2.5 million to $3.4 million *for just one person*. An adult record permanently limits youth prospects; it becomes harder to gain acceptance to a good school, get a job or serve in the military. Juvenile records are sealed and provide more opportunity. It’s only fair to give a young person who has paid his debt to society a fresh start. It is in our best interest that youth go on to contribute to the economy, rather than becoming a drain through serial incarceration or dependence on public assistance.\(^{81}\)

And as noted in a John Locke Foundation report supporting raising the juvenile age, “North Carolina is not merely relying on the projections, but can look to the proven experience of other states.”\(^{82}\) That report continues: “Some 48 other states from Massachusetts to Mississippi have successfully

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\(^{77}\) See, e.g., Richard Mendel, *Justice Policy Institute, Juvenile Justice Reform in Connecticut: How Collaboration and Commitment Have Improved Public Safety and Outcomes for Youth* 29 (2013) (“Available data leave no doubt that public safety has improved as a result of Connecticut’s juvenile justice reforms.”) [hereinafter CONNECTICUT REPORT]; see also infra pages _ _ - _ _ (discussing other states’ experiences with raise the age legislation).


\(^{79}\) Youth Accountability Task Force Report, supra note _ _.


\(^{81}\) Gingrich, supra note _ _.

\(^{82}\) John Locke Foundation Report, supra note _ _, at 7.
raised the age and implemented this policy change effectively and without significant complications. Many states, including Connecticut and Illinois, have found that the transition can be accomplished largely by reallocating funds and resources among the adult and juvenile systems.”

The Committee recognizes that its recommendations will require a significant outlay of taxpayer funds, with benefits achieved long-term. However, there are good reasons to believe that costs will be lower than estimated in the analyses noted above. First, the 2011 Vera Institute cost-benefit analysis estimated costs with FY 2007/08 juvenile arrest data. However, as shown in Figure 2 below, juvenile arrest rates have decreased dramatically from 2008.

Fig. 2. Falling arrest rates for juveniles under age 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Violent Crime</th>
<th>Property Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>13,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>7,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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These declining arrest numbers for all persons under 18 years old suggest that system costs may be lower than those estimated based on FY 2007/08 data.

Additionally, no prior cost analysis on the juvenile age issue has accounted for cost reductions associated with statewide implementation of pilot programs that reduce admissions into the juvenile system, as recommended by the Committee. For these reasons North Carolina may experience actual costs that are less than those that have been predicted. This in fact would be consistent with the experiences of other states that have raised the juvenile age.

Finally, prior examination of fiscal impact may not have sufficiently taken into account current standards linked to the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) that “are likely to raise costs in the adult justice system as county jails and state prisons spend more in areas such as staffing, programming, and facilities.” Thus, “[e]ven the apparent short-term cost advantages of the adult justice system will diminish.” With respect to staffing costs, male 16- and 17-year-old criminal defendants are housed at Foothills Correctional Center; females at North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women. The Division of Juvenile Justice reports that Foothills currently houses 65 juveniles; the Institution for Women houses three. In order to comply with the sight and sound segregation requirements of PREA, every time juveniles are moved within those adult facilities, the facilities must be in lock down, with obvious staffing costs.

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83 Id. (providing detail on the experience in Connecticut and Illinois).
85 A 2013 fiscal note prepared in connection with HB 725 used data from FY 2012/13. Juvenile arrest rates likewise have declined since 2012: In 2012, 1,556 juveniles under 18 were arrested for violent crimes; that number dropped to 1,537 in 2014. NC SBI Crime Report, supra note __. In 2012, 9,539 juveniles under 18 were arrested for property crimes; that number dropped to 7,919 in 2014. Id.
86 See infra pages __. (noting that in Connecticut although juvenile caseloads were expected to grow by 40% they grew only 22% and that Connecticut spent nearly $12 million less in 2010 and 2011 than had been budgeted).
88 Id.
89 Id.
90 See supra n. __.
Raising the Age Has Been Successfully Implemented in Other States

Other states have enacted raise the age legislation, over vigorous objections that doing so would negatively affect public safety, create staggering caseloads and overcrowded detention facilities, and result in unmanageable fiscal costs.91 As it turns out, none of the predicted negative consequences have come to pass. For example, in 2009 Illinois moved 17-year-olds charged with misdemeanors from the adult to the juvenile system.92 Among other things, Illinois reported:

- The juvenile system did not “crash.”
- Public safety did not suffer.
- County juvenile detention centers and state juvenile incarceration facilities were not overrun. In fact, three facilities were closed and the state reported excess capacity statewide.93

The Illinois experience was so positive that in July 2013, that state expanded its raise the age legislation to include all 17-year-olds in the juvenile justice system, including those charged with felonies.94

Connecticut’s experience was similarly positive. In 2007, Connecticut enacted legislation to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 16 to 18, effective 2010 for 16-year-olds and 2012 for 17-year olds.95 After the change, juvenile caseloads grew at a lower-than-expected rate and the state spent nearly $12 million less than budgeted in the two years following the change.96 A report on Connecticut’s experience gives this bottom line for that state’s experience: “Cost savings and improved public safety.”97 As has been noted, 48 other states have increased the juvenile age “without significant complications.”98

While raise the age efforts have proved to be successful, lower the age campaigns have proved unworkable. In 2007, Rhode Island lowered its juvenile age, pulling 17-year-olds out of the juvenile system and requiring that they be prosecuted as adults.99 Proponents asserted that the change would save the state $3.6 million because 17-year-olds would be housed in adult prisons rather than training schools. But the experiment was a failure. As it turned out, youths sentenced to adult prison had to be, for safety reasons, housed in super max custody facilities at the cost of more than $100,000 per year.100 Just months later Rhode Island abandoned course and rescinded the law.101

92 Id. (noting that initial legislation was passed over opponents’ assertions that the law would lead to “unmanageable fiscal costs”). For more background on the raising the age in Illinois, see Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Raising the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction: The Future of 17-Year-Olds in Illinois’ Justice System, IIJC, http://ijjc.illinois.gov/rtaj (last visited Mar. 23, 2016).
93 ILLINOIS REPORT, supra note __, at 6; see also John Locke Press Release, supra note __ (noting that “[a]fter Illinois raised the juvenile jurisdiction age in 2010, both juvenile crime and overall crime dropped so much that the state was able to close three juvenile lockups because they were no longer needed”).
94 Illinois Public Act 098-0061.
95 See CONNECTICUT REPORT, supra note __, at 15-16.
96 Id. at 27 (reporting that juvenile caseloads grew at a rate of 22% versus 40% as projected).
98 John Locke Press Release, supra note __.
101 2009 GOVERNOR’S CRIME COMMISSION REPORT, supra note __, at 13.
Raising the Age Strengthens Families
Suppose that 16-year-old high school junior Bobby is charged with assault, after a fight at school over a girl. Because North Carolina treats Bobby as an adult, his case can proceed to completion with no parental involvement or input. This led Newt Gingrich to assert, when arguing for raise the age legislation in New York:

[L]aws that undermine the family harm society. When a 16- or 17-year-old is arrested [he or she] ... can be interviewed alone and can even agree to plea bargains without parental consent. What parent would not want the chance to intervene, to set better boundaries or simply be a parent? The current law denies them that right.102

While the criminal justice system cuts parents out of the process, the juvenile system requires their participation103 and thus serves to strengthen parents’ influence on their teens.

Raising the Age Is Supported By Science
Although North Carolina treats its youthful offenders as adults, widely accepted science reveals that adolescent brains are not fully developed.104 Among other things, research teaches that:

- Interactions between neurobiological systems in the adolescent brain cause teens to engage in greater risk-taking behavior.105
- Increases in reward- and sensation-seeking behavior precede the maturation of brain systems that govern self-regulation and impulse control.106
- Despite the fact that many adolescents may appear as intelligent as adults, their ability to regulate their behavior is more limited.107
- Teens are more responsive to peer influence than adults.108
- Relative to adults, adolescents have a lesser capacity to weigh long-term consequences;109 as they mature into adults, they become more future oriented, with increases in their consideration of future consequences, concern about the future, and ability to plan ahead.110
- As compared to adults, adolescents are more sensitive to rewards, especially immediate rewards.111

102 Gingrich, supra note __.
103 See supra pages __-__ (noting that parents must participate in proceedings in juvenile court).
104 Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting December 11, 2015; Comments of Deputy Commissioner Lassiter, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015; Laurence Steinberg, Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, 5 ANNU. REV. CLIN. PSYCHOL. 459, 465 (2009) (research shows continued brain maturation through the end of adolescence).
105 Steinberg, supra note __, at 466; Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
106 Steinberg, supra note __, at 466.
107 Id. at 467.
108 Id. at 468; Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015; Comments of Deputy Commissioner Lassiter, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
109 Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
110 Steinberg, supra note __, at 469; Comments of Deputy Commissioner Lassiter, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
111 Steinberg, supra note __, at 469; Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
Adolescents are less able than adults to control impulsive behaviors and choices.112

Adolescents are less responsive to the threat of criminal sanctions.113

This research and related data has significant implications for justice system policy. First, it suggests that adolescents are less culpable than adults.114 If the relative immaturity of a 16-year-old’s brain prevents him from controlling his impulses, he is less culpable than an adult who possesses that capability but acts nevertheless.115 Second, the vast majority of adolescents who commit antisocial acts desist from such activity as they mature into adulthood.116 Rather than creating a lifetime disability for youthful offenders (e.g., public record of arrest and conviction; ineligibility for employment and college financial aid, etc.), sanctions for delinquent youth should take into account the fact that most juvenile offenders “mature out of crime,”117 growing up to be law-abiding citizens. Third, response systems that “attend to the lessons of developmental psychology” are more effective in reducing recidivism among adolescents than the punitive criminal justice model.118 Research shows that active interventions focused on strengthening family support systems and improving abilities in the areas of self-control, academic performance, and job skills are more effective than strictly punitive measures in reducing crime.119 While these type of interventions can be and are implemented in the juvenile system, they are virtually unavailable in the adult criminal justice system. Finally, because adolescents are particularly susceptible to peer influence, outcomes are likely to be better when individuals in a formative stage of development are placed in an environment with an authoritative parent or guardian and prosocial peers rather than with adult criminals.120

Raising the Age is Consistent with Supreme Court Decisions Recognizing Juveniles’ Lesser Culpability & Greater Capacity for Rehabilitation

Raising the juvenile age is consistent with recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court recognizing that juveniles’ unique characteristics require that they be treated differently than adults. First, in *Roper v. Simmons*,121 the Court held that the Eighth Amendment bars imposing capital punishment on juveniles. Next, in *Graham v. Florida*,122 it held that same amendment prohibits a sentence of life without the possibility of parole for juveniles who commit non-homicide offenses. Then, in *Miller v. Alabama*,123 the Court held that mandatory life without parole for those under the age of 18 at the time of their crimes violates the Eighth Amendment. Citing the type of science and social science research discussed in this report,124 the Court recognized that juvenile offenders are less culpable than adults, have a greater capacity than adults for rehabilitation, and are less responsive than adults to the threat of criminal sanctions.125 The Court found persuasive

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112 Steinberg, supra note __, at 470.
113 Id. at 480; Comments of Dr. Cindy Cottle, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
114 Steinberg, supra note __, at 471.
115 Id.
116 Id. at 478.
117 Id.
118 Id. at 478-79.
119 Id. at 479.
120 Id. at 480.
124 See supra pages __ - __.
125 Miller, 567 U.S. at ___, 132 S. Ct. at 2464-65.
research "showing that only a relatively small proportion of adolescents who engage in illegal activity develop entrenched patterns of problem behavior," stating:

[Y]outh is more than a chronological fact. It is a time of immaturity, irresponsibility, impetuousness[,] and recklessness. It is a moment and condition of life when a person may be most susceptible to influence and to psychological damage. And its signature qualities are all transient.

And just this year, in Montgomery v. Louisiana, the Court took the extraordinary step of holding that the Miller rule applied retroactively to cases that became final before it was decided. The Montgomery Court recognized that the "vast majority of juvenile offenders" are not permanently incorrigible, and that only the "rarest" of juveniles can be so categorized. The Court again noted that most juvenile crime "reflect[s] the transient immaturity of youth."

The Court’s reasoning in these cases supports raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction.

**Raising the Age Removes a Competitive Disadvantage NC Places on its Youth**

Suppose two candidates apply for a job. Both have the same credentials. Both got into fights at school when they were 16 years old, triggering involvement with the judicial system. But because one of the candidates, Sam, lives in Tennessee, his juvenile delinquency adjudication is confidential and cannot be discovered by his potential employer. The other candidate, Tom, is from North Carolina. Because of that, his interaction with the justice system resulted in a criminal conviction for affray. Tom’s entire criminal record is discovered by his potential employer. Who is more likely to get the job?

As this scenario illustrates, saddling North Carolina’s youth with arrest and conviction records puts them at a competitive disadvantage as compared to youth from other states. Although some have suggested that expunction can be used to remove teens’ criminal records, there are significant barriers to expunction, such as legal fees. One district court judge reported to the Committee that expunctions for youthful offenders represent only a “tiny fraction” of the total convictions. Additionally, even if expunction is available to remove the official criminal record, it does nothing to delete information about a youthful offender’s arrest or conviction as reported on the internet by news outlets, private companies, and social media.

**Reducing School-Based Referrals Can Mitigate the Costs of Raising the Age**

In North Carolina, school-based complaints account for almost half of the referrals to the juvenile justice system. This phenomenon is asserted to be part of the "school to prison pipeline,” through which children are referred to the court system for classroom misbehavior that a generation ago would have been handled in the schools. Concerns have been raised nationally and in North Carolina that excessive punishment of public school students for routine misbehavior is
counterproductive and out of sync with what science and social science teach about the most
effective corrective action. Some have suggested that such referrals unnecessarily burden the
juvenile justice system with frivolous complaints.

Responding to these concerns, individuals and groups throughout the nation have developed
models to stem the flow of school-based referrals to the court system, instead addressing school
misconduct immediately and effectively when and where it happens. In 2004, Juvenile Court Judge
Steven Teske of Georgia developed one such model, in which school officials, local law enforcement,
and others signed on to a cooperative agreement. The agreement provides, among other things, that
“misdemeanor delinquent acts,” like disrupting school and disorderly conduct do not result in the
filing of a court complaint unless the student commits a third or subsequent similar offense during
the school year, and the principal conducts a review of the student’s behavior plan. Youth first
receive warnings and after a second offense, they are referred to mediation or school conflict
training programs. Elementary students cannot be referred to law enforcement for “misdemeanor
delinquent acts” at all. Teske's program reports an 83% reduction in school referrals to the justice
system. It also reports another significant outcome: a 24% increase in graduation rates. Two
other states that have adopted similar programs — commonly referred to as school-justice
partnerships — have experienced similar results. In fact, Connecticut has enacted a state law
requiring all school systems that use law enforcement officers on campus to create school-justice
partnerships.

North Carolina already has one such program in place. Modeled on Teske’s program, Chief District
Court Judge J.H. Corpening II, has implemented a school-justice partnership program in
Wilmington, North Carolina. Like Teske’s program, the Wilmington program requires that official
responses to school-based disciplinary issues conform to what science and social science teaches is
effective for juveniles. The program was crafted with participation from local law enforcement,
prosecutors, court counselors, the chief public defender, school officials, and community members.
The group developed an approach that deals with school discipline in a consistent and positive way
through a graduated discipline model. The goal is for the schools to take a greater role in
addressing misbehavior when and where it happens, rather than referring minor matters to the
court system, with its delayed response. Officials in North Carolina’s Juvenile Justice system view
the program as a “huge step forward” with respect to reducing school-based referrals. Because
Wilmington’s program is so new, data on its effectiveness is not available. However, based on data
from other jurisdictions, statewide implementation of school-justice partnerships based on the
Georgia model promises to reduce referrals to the juvenile system and thus mitigate costs
associated with raising the juvenile age.

134 See, e.g., TERI DEAL ET AL., NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, SCHOOL PATHWAYS TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROJECT: A
135 Id.
136 Steven Teske, States Should Mandate School-Justice Partnership to End Violence Against Our Children, JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION
137 Id.
138 Id. (early results from Texas showed a 27% drop in referrals; two sites in Connecticut experienced reductions of 59% and 87%
respectively).
139 Id. (reporting that “Connecticut passed Public Law 15-16 to require all school systems using law enforcement on campus to create a
school-justice partnership that limits the role of police in disciplinary matters and requires a graduated response system in lieu of arrests”).
140 Comments of Judge Corpening, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015 (describing Wilmington’s program).
141 Id.
142 Comments of Deputy Commissioner William Lassiter, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Stands Ready to Implement Raise the Age Legislation

Increasing the juvenile age will increase the number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system. Notwithstanding this, the North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice supports this recommendation and stands ready to implement raise the age legislation. Speaking to the Committee, Commissioner Guice indicated that he was very supportive of raising the age and emphasized that North Carolina already has done the studies and developed the data on the issue. Additionally, he noted that other states have led the way and their experience with raise the age legislation suggests that “there is no reason why we can’t address this in North Carolina.” In fact, he urged the Committee, not to “back away from doing what is right” on this issue.

Every North Carolina Study Has Made the Same Recommendation: Raise the Age

In recent history, General Assembly has commissioned two studies of raise the age legislation. Both came to the same conclusion: North Carolina should join the majority of states in the nation and raise the juvenile age. First, in 2007, pursuant to legislation passed by the General Assembly, the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission submitted its Report on Study of Youthful Offenders recommending, in part, that North Carolina increase the age of juvenile jurisdiction to 18. Second, in 2011, pursuant to legislation passed by the General Assembly, the Youth Accountability Task Force submitted its final report to the General Assembly recommending, among other things, moving youthful offenders to the juvenile justice system. Additionally, in December 2012, the Legislative Research Commission submitted its report to the 2013 General Assembly, supporting a raise the age proposal.

Broad Bi-Partisan & Unanimous Stakeholder Support to Raise the Age

Bills to raise the juvenile age have been introduced and supported in North Carolina by lawmakers from both sides of the aisle and raise the age proposals and related efforts to remove non-violent juveniles from the adult criminal justice system have enjoyed bipartisan support around the nation.

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143 Comments of Commissioner W. David Guice, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015; Comments of Deputy Commissioner William Lassiter, Committee Meeting Dec. 11, 2015.
144 2007 SENTENCING COMMISSION REPORT, supra note ___.
145 YOUTH ACCOUNTABILITY TASK FORCE REPORT, supra note ___.
147 See, e.g., HB 399, 2015 Session of the N.C. General Assembly (primary sponsors: Reps. Avila (R), Farmer-Butterfield (D), Jordan (R), and D. Hall (D)), http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=h399&submitButton=Go; HB 725, 2013 Session of the N.C. General Assembly (primary sponsors: Reps. Avila (R), Moffitt (R), Mobley (D), and D. Hall (D)), http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2013&BillID=h725&submitButton=Go; AGE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTEE REPORT, supra note ___ at 12 (supporting S 434 after consideration of identified issues).
148 See, e.g., Gingrich, supra note ___. In 2014, U.S. Senators Rand Paul (R-KY) and Cory Booker (D-NJ) introduced the REDEEM (Record Expungement Designed to Enhance Employment) Act, encouraging states to increase the age of criminal responsibility to 18.
SUPPORT

The recommendations in this report enjoy unanimous support of the following Committee members, Subcommittee on Juvenile Age members, and key stakeholders, including the N.C. Conference of District Attorneys and the law enforcement community:

- Augustus A. Adams, Committee member & member, N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Committee
- Asa Buck III, Committee member, Sheriff Carteret County & Chairman N.C. Sheriffs’ Association Executive Committee
- Randy Byrd, Committee member, & President, N.C. Police Benevolent Association
- James E. Coleman Jr., Professor, Duke University School of Law
- Kearns Davis, Committee member & President-Elect, N.C. Bar Association
- W. David Guice, Commissioner, North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice
- Paul A. Holcombe, Committee member & N.C. District Court Judge
- Darrin D. Jordan, Committee member, lawyer, & Commissioner, N.C. Indigent Defense Commission
- Robert C. Kemp III, Committee member, Public Defender & President, N.C. Defenders’ Association
- William Lassiter, Subcommittee member & Deputy Commissioner for Juvenile Justice
- Sharon S. McLaurin, Committee member, Magistrate & Past-President, N.C. Magistrates’ Association
- R. Andrew Murray Jr., Committee member, District Attorney, & President, N.C. Conference of District Attorneys
- Diann Seigle, Committee member & Executive Director, Carolina Dispute Settlement Services
- Anna Mills Wagoner, Committee member & N.C. Senior Resident Superior Court Judge
- William A. Webb, Commission Co-Chair, Committee Chair & Ret. U.S. Magistrate Judge
- James Woodall, Subcommittee member & District Attorney
- Eric J. Zogry, Subcommittee member & Juvenile Defender, N.C. Office of the Juvenile Defender

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149 LaToya Powell, Assistant Professor, UNC School of Government (SOG) served on the Subcommittee but could not join in these recommendations due to the SOG’s guiding principle of non-advocacy. Michelle Hall, Executive Director, N.C. Sentencing and Policy & Advisory Commission also served on the Subcommittee but is not authorized to support or recommend on behalf of the Sentencing and Policy & Advisory Commission. Jessica Smith, W.R. Kenan Distinguished Professor at the SOG, served as Committee Reporter and prepared this report.
EXHIBIT C

Resolution in Support of the Equal Rights Amendment
RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

WHEREAS, the City of Winston-Salem forthrightly supports equal rights for the citizens of Winston-Salem; and women constitute over 53 percent of the citizenry of Winston-Salem; and

WHEREAS, women play a critical role in families, the workplace, and in society as a whole, contributing to our economy and advancing our nation; and

WHEREAS, women continue to confront a lack of political parity, workplace discrimination, health care inequities, disparate rate of poverty, rape and domestic violence assaults; and

WHEREAS, the US Constitution does not explicitly guarantee that all rights that it protects are held equally by all citizens without regard to sex; and

WHEREAS, the 14th Amendment’s equal protection clause has never been interpreted to guarantee equal rights for women in the same way the Equal Rights Amendment (“ERA”) would, by situating sex as a suspect category invoking strict judicial scrutiny, just as race, national origin and religion do; and

WHEREAS, state laws are not uniform and federal laws are not comprehensive; additionally these laws can be repealed or reduced; and

WHEREAS, the Amendment would help correct systemic sex discrimination; and

WHEREAS, the ERA was passed by Congress in 1972 and ratified by 35 of the 38 states necessary to put it into the Constitution, yet was assumed to have expired in 1982; and

WHEREAS, Congress can alter time limits in the proposing clauses of amendments; and the deadline for ERA appeared only in the preamble and not in the actual legislation; and

WHEREAS, Senator Floyd B. McKissick, Jr. and Representative Carla Cunningham introduced ERA ratification bills in the NC General Assembly in 2015 long session with Senator Mike Woodard co-sponsoring the Senate Bill and Representative Henry M. Michaux co-sponsoring the House Bill; and our legislators will introduce like bills in 2017; and

WHEREAS, US Representatives G.K. Butterfield, David Price and Alma Adams co-sponsored bills in the 114th Congress to pass an ERA and to lift the time limits on the states for ratifying the ERA;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Winston-Salem calls on Congress to pass the ERA bills into law and remove the time limit for ratification of the ERA so that ratification shall be achieved upon the affirmative vote of 38 states, of which 35 have already ratified; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the City of Winston-Salem calls on the North Carolina General Assembly to pass into law a bill to ratify the ERA to the US Constitution as proposed by Congress on March 22, 1972.

This Resolution shall become effective upon adoption.
Please see Finance C-2 for printed material on this item.
Please see Finance G-4 for printed material on this item.
Presentation by Wendell Hardin.
Recently, the City has received a request to designate some parking on streets in downtown for handicapped-placard vehicles, only. Historically, the City has not allowed designation of on-street parking for special groups. This is because the City regularly receives requests to designate on-street parking for disabled drivers, for police officers, for sheriffs, for federal marshals, and for owners of adjacent buildings in the downtown area.

It should be noted that, under the Unified Development Ordinance, there is no parking required for properties in the Central Business District (CBD). It should also be noted that state statutes allow drivers with a handicapped placard to park in any on-street space for an unlimited amount of time. The City practice is not to charge these drivers for parking at a parking meter (a so-called “metered space”), but all drivers are required to pay at pay station parking spots, since pay stations allow anyone to park all day.

Normal parking spaces in parking lots and decks are 9-feet wide for regular spaces and 8-feet wide for compact spaces. Handicapped parking spaces in parking lots and decks are 9-feet wide, and those that are designated for handicapped vans also have a 5-foot space to their left to accommodate a side entrance wheelchair ramp.

On-street parking ranges from 7 to 7 ½ feet in width. On-street parking areas will not typically accommodate handicapped-parking spacing dimensions. This is not a critical problem, as vehicles parked on-street do not have another vehicle parked beside them that restricts the door-opening area. But, there may still be a safety concern due to the length of time a disabled individual may require their door to remain open in order to enter and exit their vehicle.

As a practical matter, the state statute would likely make any on-street, handicapped parking the City designates at metered spaces ineffective in providing turn-over parking for the disabled. This is due to the proximity of downtown residential units, the assigned parking for which (in remote decks) is less convenient than the adjacent on-street parking, the statutory requirement that the possessors of handicapped parking placards be permitted to park any length of time they desire, and the very real possibility that the residents of nearby downtown residential units may consume all the handicapped parking by occupying any spaces so designated for indefinite periods of times. This would, effectively, eliminate the benefit sought—the provision of available parking to disabled visitors to the downtown area. The only practical way to achieve the desired outcome and deal with the issue above, of which I am aware, is to install pay stations in the areas requested for handicapped parking and, then, designate a subset of those pay station spaces as handicapped-parking, only. Possessors of the handicapped parking placards will be permitted to park at such spaces an unlimited length of time, but will be required to pay for the privilege, as other
parkers will be, which will dissuade those who may seek to abuse the handicapped-parking privilege from occupying the designated spots, and will encourage turn-over in those spots which are designated for handicapped parking because of their proximity to various downtown amenities.

The City Council may also wish to consider setting higher on-street parking rates for areas of the downtown where parking demand is higher or where more turn-over is desired to serve the adjacent property needs.
Planning and Development Services staff gave a presentation on UDO-267 (a text amendment to revise accessory dwelling regulations) at the May 10 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee meeting. This amendment is necessary to ensure that our accessory dwelling provisions reflect current case law, community desires, and Legacy 2030 recommendations. The Committee continued its discussions on this item at the August 9 CD/H/GG meeting. Four research requests arose during this meeting which staff were asked to answer prior to the October Committee meeting. Planning and Development Services staff collaborated with the City Attorney’s Office to provide the answers below:

Requests and Answers

- **What single-family residential building design elements are able to be legally regulated through a Neighborhood Conservation Overlay (NCO) District rezoning?**

S.L. 2015-86 became effective in North Carolina on June 19, 2015, and prohibits, with certain exceptions, the regulation of “building design elements.” The law provides a list of what cannot be regulated, including:

1) Exterior building color;
2) Type or style of exterior cladding material;
3) Style or materials of roofs or porches
4) Exterior nonstructural architectural ornamentation;
5) Location or architectural styling of windows and doors, including garage doors;
6) Location of rooms; and
7) Interior layout of rooms.

The law specifically excludes the following items as “building design elements”, allowing for regulation:

1) Height, bulk, orientation on the lot, location of structure on a lot;
2) Use of buffering or screening to minimize visual impacts, to mitigate impacts of light or noise, or to protect the privacy of neighbors; and
3) Regulations governing permitted uses of land or structures.
• Are subdivisions or neighborhoods within a community legally able to either vote-in or vote-out of allowing accessory dwelling units in that area (similar to City Code provisions currently in place for front yard parking in residential areas)?

It is legally permissible to create a vote-in or vote-out mechanism for allowing accessory dwelling units an area. However, the City Attorney’s Office recommends exercising extreme caution if this avenue is chosen, as it could be possible to accumulate signatures of properties and “draw” the boundaries of an area so that the resultant character of a neighborhood or neighborhoods would be split or divided.

Another option would be to allow the “opting out” of said use by virtue of adoption of a Neighborhood Conservation Overlay (NCO) District for a neighborhood wishing to initiate such an overlay which prohibits accessory dwellings. Similarly, parallel zoning districts could be created, for example RS9 and RS9-ADU (Accessory Dwelling Unit), whereby Council through a rezoning could determine if said use is appropriate for a particular parcel of property, or even a neighborhood which applies for that zoning.

• Prepare a graphic showing an example of how a 7,000 square foot residential lot could accommodate a detached accessory dwelling meeting the requirements of UDO-267.

Staff has prepared two graphics to illustrate how a detached accessory dwelling could be accommodated on a 7,000 square foot RS-7 lot. Exhibit A shows the minimum setbacks for an accessory unit proposed in UDO-267 as well as the minimum UDO setbacks for the RS-7 district. Exhibit B shows how an accessory dwelling could be accommodated on an actual RS-7 zoned lot in Winston-Salem.

• Research how many new detached accessory units have been approved in Winston-Salem since staff was directed to stop enforcing the current UDO kinship provisions by the City Attorney.

Based on legal advice from the City Attorney, the Board of Adjustment and staff stopped enforcing the kinship provisions in the current attached dwelling ordinance in May 2013. Since that time 14 new detached accessory dwellings have been approved by the Board of Adjustment. This averages to 4-5 new detached units per year. The attached map (Exhibit C) shows where these units are located.

Staff will be available at the October 2016 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee meeting to assist the Committee in its continued discussion on this item.
Proposed Accessory Dwelling Unit Setbacks for a 7,000 Square Foot Single Family Residential Lot (RS-7 Zoning)

Accessory Unit
350 square feet
25’x14’

Principal Residence
1000 square feet
35’x28.6’

Residential Street
Exhibit C
New Detached Accessory Dwelling Units Approved in Winston-Salem Since May 2013

Dwelling Type
- Red: Standard Dwelling
- Green: Manufactured Home

Plotted: 8/15/2016 Planning and Development Services
Planning and Development Services staff gave a presentation on UDO-267 (a text amendment to revise accessory dwelling provisions) at the May 10 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee meeting. This amendment is necessary to ensure that our accessory dwelling provisions reflect current case law, community desires, and Legacy 2030 recommendations. Following the May 10 meeting, Committee Chair Leight asked that Council be provided a list of key decisions regarding specific provisions of the proposed ordinance, to help focus discussions at the August CD/H/GG meeting. Questions regarding key ordinance provisions are as follows:

**General Questions**

- Allow detached accessory dwellings at all, or prohibit entirely?
- If detached accessory dwellings are allowed, should a Special Use Permit from the Board of Adjustment be required (as in both the existing and proposed draft ordinance)?
- Set a maximum number of people who may live in an accessory unit? (The proposed ordinance prohibits more than two adults from living in a unit.)

**Minimum Lot Size**

- Only allow detached units on lots larger than 9,000 square feet in size, or a different minimum lot size?
- Only allow detached units on lots where the principal residence occupies no more than 30% of the total lot area, as the current proposal suggests?

**Maximum Size of Accessory Units**

- Set the maximum size limit for accessory units at 1,000 square feet as proposed?
- Allow a maximum accessory unit size of 1,500 square feet in Growth Management Area 3 (Suburban Neighborhoods) on lots with at least 40,000 square feet (almost 1 acre) as proposed?
Setback Requirements for Accessory Units

- Set a minimum rear setback for detached accessory units at 50% of the required rear setback for the primary residence, as proposed?
- Require a setback of 20 feet between the principal residence on the lot and an accessory dwelling as proposed?
  (Note: Existing accessory structures with less than the required setbacks must request a variance from the Board of Adjustment, according to the draft ordinance)

Other Requirements

- Set an accessory unit height limit of 24 feet as proposed? (accommodates a unit above a detached garage, for example)
- Only allow variances from certain ordinance requirements to be granted for lots which are more than 9,000 square feet in size, as proposed?
- If variances are allowed, limit variances only to structures existing prior to the adoption of UDO-267, as proposed?

Staff will be available at the August 9, 2016 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee meeting to assist the Committee in its discussion on this item.
At the August 2015 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee (CD/H/GG) meeting, Planning and Development Services staff gave a presentation on a potential amendment to current standards regulating accessory dwelling units in Winston-Salem, prompted by some recent court decisions. Residential accessory dwelling units have been allowed in Winston-Salem since the 1930s, and these structures may be either detached stand-alone buildings, or units attached to the principal residence which exists on a property. A number of accessory units can be found within the older neighborhoods surrounding Downtown Winston-Salem, and they are also found in some of the more outlying areas of the City and County jurisdictions.

The Unified Development Ordinances (UDO) currently permits accessory dwellings, but limits occupancy of these units to relatives, adopted persons, dependents or servants of the property owner. Existing provisions also extend occupancy rights for attached dwelling units to individuals over the age of 55 and handicapped persons. As staff discussed last August, the City Attorney’s Office has expressed concerns regarding the enforceability of the current occupancy provisions in the UDO. Recent North Carolina case law suggests that although municipalities have the authority to regulate the use of property, they do not have the authority to limit the use of land based on the identity or status of the users or owners of the property. The Attorney’s Office has recommended revising our current ordinance provisions to prevent them from being challenged in court.

Planning Staff agrees that removing ordinance language that runs counter to case law is necessary, but recommends adding additional regulations governing building placement and size to ensure accessory units fit within neighborhoods. After researching other municipalities across the state, staff found that the large majority of cities, both large and small, currently allow accessory dwellings in single family neighborhoods. In fact, only 4 of the state’s 30 largest municipalities prohibit accessory residential units. Legacy 2030 also recognizes that accessory dwellings can provide creative housing options to accommodate a growing population within existing municipal limits, and allow for greater opportunities for aging in place and affordable housing.

After gaining input from Council at the August 2015 CD/H/GG meeting, staff held two public meetings to provide interested citizens an opportunity to learn about proposed changes and provide feedback in September 2015. A number of issues were discussed at these meetings including setbacks of accessory units, unit size limitations, design issues, and the impact of the ordinance on the local Tiny House movement. Based on these discussions and our research, staff
prepared an initial draft ordinance proposal which was presented to the City-County Planning Board at its October 2015 work session. This initial staff proposal eliminated kinship provisions and added the following accessory dwelling requirements:

- Parking for the unit must be provided and served by the same driveway as the principal residence, unless the accessory unit is on a corner lot or accesses an alley
- Detached accessory units must be behind the front façade of the principal residence
- Accessory units may only be permitted in association with single-family residential uses
- Detached units have a maximum height of 24 feet
- Accessory dwelling have a maximum area of 1,000 square feet, plus:
  - Attached units may be no more than 30% of the floor area of the principal structure
  - Detached units may be no more than 5% of the total lot area
- Detached units would require a greater setback than for other accessory structures but would allow minimum rear setbacks equal to 50% of the required rear setback for primary structures in the zoning district (for residential districts). Side setbacks for these units would be the same as the required side setbacks for primary structures in the zoning district.
- Detached units in non-residential districts must have minimum rear setbacks of 12.5 feet and side setbacks of 7 feet
- Existing accessory structures with less than these required setbacks must request a variance from the Board of Adjustment

In addition to the proposed requirements detailed above, accessory dwellings would still be approved in the same fashion as they currently are. Attached dwelling units would be permitted by right with the issuance of a zoning permit from staff, while detached dwelling units would continue to require a Special Use Permit from the Board of Adjustment (BOA). To receive a Special Use Permit, an accessory unit must meet all conditions of the ordinance, as well as meet four findings of fact related to the impact of a unit on its neighborhood. The BOA process also requires a public hearing allowing neighbors to voice their concerns about the impact of such structures on their neighborhoods.

Over the next three months, Planning staff answered further Planning Board questions related to the draft ordinance, and briefed the Board again at its January 2016 work session. A Planning Board public hearing was held on a revised draft ordinance on February 11, 2016. In addition to the provisions listed above, the February 2016 ordinance proposed the following requirements:

- One parking space must be provided per bedroom in an accessory unit
- Detached units may only be located on lots at least 9,000 square feet in size
- Detached units are only allowed on lots where the principal residence occupies no more than 30% of the total lot area
- A maximum unit size of 1,500 square feet is allowed in Growth Management Area (GMA) 3 on lots with at least 40,000 square feet
- No maximum unit size exists in GMAs 4 or 5, except that the accessory unit must be smaller than the principal residence on the lot
• Detached units must be set back at least 20 feet from the principal residence on the lot
• No more than two adults are allowed to live in an accessory unit

During discussion at the February Planning Board meeting, some Board members and citizens voiced concerns over the impact of proposed parking requirements on neighborhoods which lacked adequate off-street parking, as well as concerns relating to variances from the proposed standards. The Board continued discussing the ordinance at its February 2016 work session, and staff added the following provisions to the draft ordinance:

• Parking for accessory units must be provided in the form of off-street parking
• Variances may not be granted for lots which are less than 9,000 square feet in size
• Variances may only be granted for structures existing prior to the adoption of UDO-267

The Planning Board continued discussions on the revised ordinance at its March 10, 2016 meeting. After substantial discussion, a motion to approve the ordinance as presented by staff was made, and was denied unanimously, with Planning Board members citing opposing reasons that it was either too lenient or too restrictive. Another motion, which would have completely removed accessory dwelling provisions from the ordinance, failed with a 2-6 vote. A motion to simply remove the legally questionable occupancy provisions from the current ordinance passed on a 6-2 vote. All three ordinance versions considered and voted on by the Planning Board are attached to this memo for Council consideration.

Staff will discuss UDO-267 at the May 10, 2016 Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee. Following the presentation, staff will be available to answer questions.
ACTION REQUEST FORM

DATE:  April 27, 2016
TO:  The Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM:  A. Paul Norby, Director of Planning and Development Services

COUNCIL ACTION REQUEST:

Request for Public Hearing on zoning text amendment proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services staff

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

An ordinance amendment proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services staff to revise Chapter B of the Unified Development Ordinances to amend regulations for Accessory Dwellings (UDO-267).

PLANNING BOARD ACTION:

MOTION ON PETITION:  APPROVAL WITH CHANGES
FOR:  TOMMY HICKS, ARNOLD KING, CLARENCE LAMBE, DARRYL LITTLE, PAUL MULLICAN, BRENDA SMITH
AGAINST:  GEORGE BRYAN, MELYNDA DUNIGAN
SITE PLAN ACTION:  NOT REQUIRED
STAFF REPORT

DOCKET #  UDO-267
STAFF:   Walter Farabee

REQUEST

This UDO text amendment is proposed by City-County Planning and Development Services staff to amend Chapter B of the Unified Development Ordinances (UDO) concerning regulations for accessory dwelling units.

BACKGROUND

Accessory dwelling units are structures that may be detached or attached to a principal structure on the same lot and are sometimes referred to as granny flats, in-law apartments, guest houses, carriage houses or laneway/alley housing. Accessory dwelling provisions have existed in the UDO for many years, and before that, were in the Winston-Salem Zoning Ordinance as early as 1930. Accessory dwellings are commonly allowed in single-family zoning districts in many cities under certain conditions.

Legacy 2030 highlights the importance of accessory dwelling. Allowing for accessory dwellings allows the integration of some of our future housing needs within existing neighborhoods making use of existing infrastructure while retaining the character of residential neighborhoods. Accessory dwellings provide creative housing options that can accommodate the growing population within municipal limits, and can offer a number of additional community benefits: they are likely smaller and more affordable than other housing options in the market, they utilize existing infrastructure, can generate income for the owner of the principal structure, and provide for aging in place for the elderly, sick or those on fixed-incomes.

Presently, the Unified Development Ordinances (UDO) sets forth regulations for accessory dwelling units which limits occupancy of these units to relatives, adopted persons, dependents or servants of the property owner. Existing provisions also extend occupancy rights to individuals over the age of fifty-five (55) and handicapped persons in attached dwellings only.

Based on recent North Carolina case law, the City Attorney’s Office has identified concerns regarding the enforceability of these occupancy provisions of the UDO. While municipalities have the authority to regulate the use of property, case law suggests that they do not have the authority to limit the use of land based on the identity or status of the users of the property. The Attorney’s Office has recommended revising our current ordinance provisions to prevent them from being challenged in court. When looking at other municipalities across the state, the large majority of cities both large and small currently allow accessory dwellings in single family neighborhoods.
**ANALYSIS**

Planning Staff agrees that revising the current accessory dwelling regulations is necessary. Staff is recommending that a number of new restrictions be included in the accessory dwelling regulations to ensure the appropriate placement and design of units and to protect the character of single-family neighborhoods. These revisions to the regulations begin with refining the definition of attached and detached accessory dwellings. Attached accessory units would have to be completely contained within the same conditioned building structure as the principal residence or share at least 15 feet of an external wall with the principal residence. Detached accessory units could not be physically connected or attached to the principal structure and must be no less than 20 feet from the side or rear of the principal residence.

Several proposed ordinance revisions have been included for both attached and detached accessory units:

- Accessory dwellings are only permitted in association with single-family residential uses, and only one accessory unit is allowed per lot.
- The elimination of the kinship provisions, as suggested by recent case law.
- A requirement that no more than two adult individuals may inhabit an accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, to limit the impact of noise, light, traffic and other measures on neighbors.
- Parking for the unit must be provided and served by the same driveway as the principal dwelling in most cases.
- One parking space per accessory unit bedroom shall be provided. Units without a bedroom must have one space provided. Given the size limitations further discussed, the number of spaces will remain low.

The following proposed revision applies only to attached accessory units:

- The accessory dwelling can’t be more than 30% of the heated floor area of the principal building, not to exceed 1,000 square feet.

Given the greater impact that detached accessory units pose to single-family neighborhoods, additional unique restrictions have been proposed for these units, which include:

- Detached accessory dwellings could only be placed on lots with a minimum lot size of 9,000 square feet and which have a principal structure that occupies no more than 30% of the lot area.
- The accessory unit would have to be located behind the front façade of the principal structure. If located on a corner lot then the detached unit must be located behind the building line of both street-facing facades.
- Unit limitations are based on the Growth Management Area (GMA) in which the accessory unit is located in:
  - In GMAs 1, 2 and 3 the detached accessory dwelling could not exceed 5% of the lot area with a maximum size of 1,000 square feet, except that lots in GMA 3 greater than 40,000 square feet in size allow units up to 1,500 square feet.
  - In GMAs 4 and 5, the square footage of the accessory dwelling could not be greater than that of the principal residential structure on site.
• Detached accessory dwellings in single-family residential districts would require a minimum rear setback equal to 50% of the required rear setback for the zoning district. The minimum side setback for the district remains and there must be 20 foot of spacing between the detached unit and the principal residence on the lot.

• Accessory dwellings in non-residential districts would require rear setbacks of at least 12.5 feet and side setbacks of at least 7 feet on one side and 20 feet combined.

• Maximum height would be increased to 24 feet to allow for the high-pitch rooflines found in the design of many homes today.

• A separate driveway for a detached accessory unit could only be created if the unit is located on a corner lot or served by an alley.

Beyond these regulatory changes to the ordinance, accessory dwellings are still proposed to be permitted in the same fashion as they currently are. Attached dwelling units would continue to be permitted by right with the issuance of a zoning permit from staff, while detached dwelling units would continue to require a Special Use Permit from the Board of Adjustment (BOA). The Special Use Permit process requires a public hearing allowing neighbors the opportunity to share their concerns about the impact of such structures on their neighborhoods. To receive approval from the BOA, an accessory unit must meet all conditions and requirements of the ordinance, as well as four findings of fact. This deliberate process reflects the importance of protecting the character of single-family neighborhoods while continuing to allow this limited housing option.

Over the past months, staff has engaged the public in the revision process by giving presentations and holding public input sessions. Based on public input, several additional ordinance provisions were created to reduce the potential for negative impacts from accessory units.

Overall, the proposed regulations for accessory dwelling units balance the need for providing appropriately designed accessory dwellings that will benefit the greater community with preserving neighborhood character. Most of our peer cities in North Carolina already have similar provisions for accessory dwellings. However, the provisions of this proposed ordinance are more restrictive than most peer city ordinances and provide for better design and placement. The City Attorney’s Office has reviewed the proposed amendments and has confirmed that the proposed language is within the bounds of the land use regulation authority granted municipalities by the State. This text amendment should promote new affordable housing options, encourage gentle density, and provide diverse housing options for a growing community while maintaining the character and appearance of single-family neighborhoods.

**RECOMMENDATION**

**APPROVAL**
Walter Farabee presented the staff report. Kirk Ericson addressed concerns expressed in an email received earlier today from Carolyn Highsmith with the Konnoak Hills Community Association.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

**FOR:** None

**AGAINST:**

Bonnie Crouse, 2001 Boone Avenue, Winston-Salem, NC  27103

- My concern is with off-street parking in the Ardmore area. Some homes in Ardmore already have to have parking permits to park and that is in large part due to the pressure put on them by businesses and the medical complex. The potential exists for all of Ardmore to become duplexes which would generate phenomenal parking issues. A lot of homes already have no off street parking, so I request that you consider requiring any home that wants to put in an accessory building to first provide off street parking for the primary residence and then provide additional off street parking for the accessory building.

- One of the charms of Ardmore is the quiet of our backyards. Under this proposal people could build close to our homes on all sides of our yards destroying that atmosphere.

- The setback requirements should be increased. Why should a nonresidential area have more rigorous setback requirements than a residential neighborhood?

- Manufactured homes would be appalling. Please prohibit them or at the least put very tight restrictions on them.

Carol Eickmeyer, 500 Magnolia Street, Winston-Salem, NC  27103

- I appreciate the need for quality gentle density increase in our urban areas.

- However, I share the same concerns about parking and setbacks.

- There needs to be an off-street parking space for each driving age resident of the accessory dwelling. Stacked parking should not be counted since people will park on the street rather than use stacked parking.

- The 50% setback for a new dwelling is inappropriate. Anyone wishing to add a new accessory dwelling should have to go to the Zoning Board of Adjustment to get a variance because they should have to meet the same setback requirement.
• Our ordinance has greater setback requirements for a chicken coop than for accessory dwellings. Having lived next door to a rental unit for over 20 years, sometimes I would rather live next door to chickens than to people.

Eric Bushnell, 2113 Walker Rd, Winston-Salem, NC 27106
• I represent the Winston-Salem Neighborhood Alliance (WSNA).
• These are significant, sweeping changes.
• A number of our members are concerned about the stability of their neighborhoods and unintended consequences.
• This proposal replaces something we felt we understood with something which is rather complicated and which is untested and unproven.
• This version of the proposal only came out a couple of days ago and WSNA members are just beginning to try to understand how these changes would apply to their neighborhoods. Ardmore has followed this more closely for a longer time and studied it more.
• Most of our members are far from ready to endorse this. They aren’t comfortable that it can achieve the benefits it is supposed to achieve and that it can safely prevent unintended consequences.
• Without the previous kinship provision, limiting the number of adults living in accessory dwellings is crucial.
• They are concerned about such unintended consequences as drastic increases in the number of people and cars so I am very pleased to see that there is something to address that in this latest version.
• When accessory dwellings were proposed during the Legacy 2030 preparation the concept was not embraced by everyone. Many neighborhoods were not comfortable with it.
• Combining an increase in accessory dwellings with the aftermath of the owner-occupancy court case makes this more difficult for the neighborhoods to accept, not easier.
• Setbacks are an issue we hear over and over. Preserving those setback requirements is a point of contention for many of our neighborhoods.
• Short-term rentals needs to be addressed somehow. Otherwise this proposal has the potential to bring back some previous problems associated with short-term rentals.
• There is a lot here. It will require neighborhood associations to spend a lot of time to figure out what is here, what the changes are, and how those changes will apply to them.

Sunny Stewart, 106 Gloria Avenue, Winston-Salem, NC 27127
• We share all the concerns which have already been expressed, especially about setbacks and parking because Washington Park, like Ardmore, has issues with in-street parking already.
• We would like to suggest that temporary structures be prohibited and that structures be placed on permanent foundations so that we don’t have tiny homes on wheels.
• My neighbors are concerned about enforceability and how the owners are using it especially when you are dealing with rentals.
• We are even more concerned with the use of units for short-term rentals such as one-night and B&Bs. How will that be enforced? We don’t feel that is addressed currently.
During discussion by the Planning Board, the following points were made:

Melynda Dunigan: Manufactured housing is already in the ordinance. It isn’t new. If someone wants a manufactured home, is it allowed by right? Staff responded that it would require a Board of Adjustment (BOA) Special Use Permit unless it was located in a manufactured home park or if the property is already zoned MH. Both would include consideration of whether it blended in with the neighborhood including whether or not there were any other manufactured homes in the area.

Currently the draft ordinance specifies one parking space per bedroom with one space minimum for an accessory dwelling unit. Off street parking is not a requirement. Chris Murphy explained that if you have road frontage sufficient to park the required number of cars but don’t have off-street parking, a Special Use Permit could still be granted.

In response to comments about the appearance of manufactured homes, Kirk Ericson stated that particularly with some of the 2015 State Enabling Legislation, unless a structure is in a locally designated historic overlay district or a designated historic district, materials and things of that nature cannot be regulated.

Chris Murphy explained that a lot of manufactured homes would a) be too large to meet the required setbacks or b) be too large to meet the size of the secondary dwelling which could be placed on the lot.

Property owners in GMA3, GMA4, and GMA5 could potentially subdivide their lots to facilitate an additional dwelling. However in the more rural areas sewer may not be available and subdividing lots would then require room for septic and repair areas which may prohibit dividing the land. In addition, accessory dwellings in the County are often used for aging relatives and it is easier to have all expenses such as taxes on one bill. Paul Norby reminded the Board that the ordinance is written to accommodate both urban and rural situations which are very different.

George Bryan: Mr. Bushnell, there are so many neighborhoods that haven’t shown up to speak about this. What kind of penetration has occurred to the neighborhoods about a text amendment which will impact their property? Eric Bushnell: We’ve tried to keep our member neighborhoods up to date with what’s happening but the ordinance has been fluid and some changes have only occurred recently. So as I said in my presentation, neighborhoods are only now beginning to be able to figure out what this means to them.

Discussion was held about ways to convey information about upcoming text amendments to potentially impacted parties. Paul Norby noted that text amendments are listed on our web site with the same information about getting more information concerning them as the zoning items. We held two community/stakeholder meetings on this particular text amendment in the fall. If someone will provide staff with a list of contacts we will be glad to send a draft of an amendment out to them. However the faster way is probably by email to those folks who know who each other are as Mr. Bushnell was talking about.
Paul Norby reminded everybody that accessory dwellings are allowed now and have been since 1930. The difference is that State case law has caused cities to look at accessory dwellings differently about who is allowed to live there. Also, allowing accessory dwellings in single family districts is a typical thing even in smaller communities. Each time we’ve discussed accessory dwellings we’ve added more and more restrictions. We are getting close to being the most restrictive community in the State other than prohibiting accessory dwellings altogether.

Adjusting the height restriction for accessory structures from a 17’ maximum to a 24’ maximum is primarily for things like garages which may have apartments above them or have space which is to be used for storage. This is for the RS Districts which have a height limit of 40’. Also, modern buildings have steeper pitched roofs which are reflected in these calculations. So even with this height change from 17’ to 24’, it’s still preserving the relationship with the principal structure being the larger, more impactful.

Melynda Dunigan asked if a lot which was too small to meet the minimum lot size requirement would be eligible for a variance? Due to some vague language in the variance section of the UDO, staff will confer with the City Attorney’s office and have that answer at the work session.

Kirk Ericson noted that when we were looking into this, in the urban area zoning districts lot sizes primarily ranged from 6,000 square feet to 15,000 square feet. RS9 was seen as a standard single family lot, which would probably have enough room to accommodate an accessory structure, meet setback requirements, and not negatively impact neighbors. We also didn’t want to encourage smaller lots in older neighborhoods to add accessory structures feeling that neighbors in those circumstances would be too negatively impacted, so RS9 seemed like a good compromise. Paul Norby: That’s not to say that any lot of 9,000 square feet or more would automatically be okay - it’s still up to the BOA and there could be a compatibility problem.

Arnold King: The plan is to work on this at work session and have what we hope is a finished document at the March 10th meeting.

Neighborhoods can still write comments which we will consider at work session or the next meeting on March 10th. The Board can decide to incorporate some of those, even deciding to continue the amendment at that point if desired.

MOTION: Clarence Lambe moved continuance of the text amendment to March 10, 2016.
SECOND: Brenda Smith
VOTE:
FOR: George Bryan, Melynda Dunigan, Tommy Hicks, Arnold King, Clarence Lambe, Darryl Little, Paul Mullican, Brenda Smith, Allan Younger
AGAINST: None
EXCUSED: None
Kirk Ericson summarized the history of this item.

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR: None

AGAINST: None

WORK SESSION

During discussion by the Planning Board, the following points were made:

George Bryan asked about the process for placing a manufactured home on a lot and whether that would involve a separate hearing or be done at the same time as the approval for the accessory dwelling. Chris Murphy responded that the request would be processed as a Special Use Permit through the Board of Adjustment and not require a separate hearing unless it also required a variance. It would not go on to the Elected Body.

George Bryan asked about off-street parking, notably variances, parking on front lawns and stackability. Staff responded that parking could not be considered for a variance, the site plan would define the parking area and explain what the parking surface material would be, and if there were concerns with issues such as the design of the proposed parking that could certainly be considered as part of the Special Use Permit approval. Staff further noted that the Board of Adjustment is going to consider the site plan holistically and any aspect of the site plan that could cause a problem would have to be worked out before a Special Use Permit would be granted.

Melynda Dunigan asked for clarification about which structures would not be eligible for a variance. Staff explained that any structure, whether it was or was not used as an accessory dwelling at the time of adoption of this ordinance, would be eligible for a variance. Any structure constructed after the adoption of this ordinance would not be eligible for a variance.

Clarence Lambe asked if it is likely that more accessory dwellings would be developed under this proposed ordinance than under the existing ordinance? Kirk Ericson responded that more accessory dwellings could potentially be developed with the removal of the kinship situation currently mentioned in the UDO. However the additional restrictions would result in more thoughtful development.
Chairman King asked how this proposed ordinance compares with those of other communities? Kirk Ericson responded that with all the latest restrictions this is probably the most restrictive ordinance other than those which completely prohibit accessory dwellings altogether. Chairman King then asked if that is where we want to be? Paul Norby answered that from a Planning perspective you want to have the right balance.

Melynda Dunigan expressed concern about allowing accessory dwellings to be as large as 1,500 square feet in lots of 40,000 square feet in GMA 3. Staff explained that this ordinance applies to City and County jurisdictions and needs for both urban and outlying environments must be addressed.

Melynda Dunigan also asked about short-term rentals of accessory dwellings and how those could be controlled. She expressed concern that they could be used in a similar manner to a Bed and Breakfast and shared the opinion that they should go through a separate approval process from accessory dwellings. Chris Murphy reminded the Board that we don’t currently regulate short-term rentals, either in an existing single family house or accessory dwelling or a multifamily condo. Melynda Dunigan stated she would like us to find a mechanism by which we might address the issue. Paul Norby stated that the really tough part is to find an effective way of enforcing any type of short term rental mechanism, since an alleged violation may not be in existence by the time it is reported to zoning enforcement staff and they have the opportunity to investigate it. Melynda Dunigan stated that she finds it very difficult to make a decision on this ordinance with that big gaping hole about whether or not or how we might regulate the short term rentals.

Paul Mullican noted that short-term rentals are not regulated now and passing this ordinance would not change anything.

Melynda Dunigan objected to the comparison being made repeatedly between the existing ordinance that we can’t enforce and what we are proposing now. There is a third possibility which is to not allow accessory dwellings at all. We are not even looking at that option. The existing ordinance is moot. We have to do something else. We have to change it. Clarence Lambe responded that we don’t have to change it.

MOTION: Clarence Lambe moved approval of the text amendment.
SECOND: Paul Mullican

George Bryan: We’re just not close enough at this point to approve this item. We’re just a few modifications away from making this a lot more sellable. It’s got a long ways to go in front of the governing bodies and I think we have some necessity to pursue those elements so that those kinds of issues will be already worked out as it moves to the County Commissioners and to others. I think when we’re talking to neighbors and saying in single family neighborhoods that we’re going to make it fairly clear in a very delineated way so that instead of having a single family dwelling next to you, you will have a two-family dwelling next to you is a radical change in what the expectation is of people who elected to go to a single family neighborhood and make a purchase. On the other hand, I feel that we haven’t engendered as a Board enough discussion from low-income neighborhoods about how this might benefit or not benefit them and I would love to hear that discussion because it may be totally different dynamics than I’ve been hearing from the other neighborhoods.
Melynda Dunigan: We’ve made a lot of positive changes but I think it’s just out of balance, tilted too far against the concerns of neighbors.

Arnold King: If I understand Ms. Dunigan and Mr. Bryan, you’re opposed to this where it is right now. I’m going to agree with you. I’m going to vote against it because I think it goes too far.

VOTE:
   FOR: None
   AGAINST: George Bryan, Melynda Dunigan, Tommy Hicks, Arnold King, Clarence Lambe, Darryl Little, Paul Mullican, Brenda Smith
   EXCUSED: None

MOTION FAILED.

Discussion ensued that simply leaving the current UDO language in place creates a conflict with current case law, which does not allow regulation of accessory dwellings based on who owns, or occupies the property.

MOTION: Clarence Lambe moved to deny the ordinance as proposed but to approve a revised version of the proposed ordinance with the only change being to modify or eliminate the kinship and other relational requirements to come into compliance with current case law (eliminating subsections (B)(1) and (C)(1) from the current ordinance).
   SECOND: Paul Mullican seconded the motion.

Melynda Dunigan: I don’t agree with striking the kinship requirement and leaving it at that. The ordinance obviously needs to be changed, but striking the kinship requirement does not go far enough.

Chairman King noted that the Planning Board could place this on next year’s work program and begin again and get input from the communities which may not have been involved so far so we can still work on this, but for right now this would bring us into compliance with case law.

Clarence Lambe: And that addresses the initial issue. We’ve not come up with a satisfactory accessory dwellings ordinance but we’ve addressed the initial issue.

Staff explained how the proposed motion would relate to the language in staff’s draft ordinance.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION: Melynda Dunigan moved to approve an ordinance amendment with the elimination of Accessory Dwellings altogether (Sections B.2-6.4(B) and (C) to the end).
   SECOND: George Bryan
   VOTE:
      FOR: George Bryan, Melynda Dunigan
      AGAINST: Tommy Hicks, Arnold King, Clarence Lambe, Darryl Little, Paul Mullican, Brenda Smith
      EXCUSED: None
SUBSTITUTE MOTION FAILED.

VOTE ON MAIN MOTION by Clarence Lambe to approve a revised version of the proposed ordinance with the only change being to modify or eliminate the kinship and other relational requirements:

FOR: Tommy Hicks, Arnold King, Clarence Lambe, Darryl Little, Paul Mullican, Brenda Smith
AGAINST: George Bryan, Melynda Dunigan
EXCUSED: None

____________________________
A. Paul Norby, FAICP
Director of Planning and Development Services
An Ordinance Revising
Chapter B of the Unified Development Ordinances
To Amend Regulations for Accessory Dwellings

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, that the Unified Development Ordinances is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Chapter A, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter A - Definitions Ordinance
Article II – Definitions

Adult. An individual who has attained eighteen (18) years of age, or if under the age of eighteen (18), is either married or has been emancipated under applicable state law.

Section 2. Chapter B, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B - Zoning Ordinance
Article II – Zoning Districts, Official Zoning Maps, and Uses

2-6 ACCESSORY USES

2-6.4 USES WHICH MAY ONLY BE ACCESSORY TO PRINCIPAL USES

(B) Dwelling, Accessory (Attached). .....The Zoning Officer shall issue a zoning permit if the following requirements are met:

(1) Occupancy Requirements. .....A zoning permit for an attached accessory dwelling shall be conditioned upon the property owner signing a statement verifying that one of the occupancy requirements is being met. The zoning permit shall automatically terminate when the occupancy requirement is no longer met. No more than two (2) adult individuals shall be allowed to inhabit any attached accessory dwelling.

(a) At Least Fifty-Five (55) or Handicapped. .....The principal or accessory dwelling unit shall be occupied by a person at least fifty-five (55) years of age or handicapped; or, [Reserved]
(b) **Relation.** The principal dwelling unit or the attached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons: [Reserved]

(i) **Relative.** Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning and occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

(ii) **Adopted Person.** A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person’s spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]

(iii) **Other Dependent.** A dependent of the head of the household or of such person’s spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

(iv) **Servant.** A servant employed on the premises and the servant’s family, but only if such servant receives more than one-half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

(2) **Structure.** The principal building shall not be altered in any way so as to appear from a public street to be multiple family housing.

(a) **Prohibited Alterations.** Prohibited alterations include, but are not limited to: multiple entranceways, multiple mailboxes, or multiple nameplates.

(b) **Access.** Wherever feasible and consistent with the State Residential Building Code, access to the accessory dwelling unit shall be by means of existing doors.

(c) **Stairways.** No new stairways to upper floors are permitted on any side of a building which faces a public street.

(d) **Utilities.** Electric and/or gas utilities shall be supplied to both units through a single meter.

(e) **An attached accessory dwelling must be completely contained within the same conditioned building structure as the principal residence on the lot or share an external wall of no less than 15 feet in length with the principal residence.**

(3) **Size of Unit.** An attached accessory dwelling unit shall occupy no more than fifty percent (50%) thirty percent (30%) of the heated floor area of the principal building, but in no case shall the accessory dwelling unit be greater than one thousand (1,000) square feet. The sum of all accessory uses, including home occupations, in a principal residential building shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) thirty percent (30%) of the total floor area of the building.

(4) **Parking.** Parking for the attached accessory dwelling shall be served by the same driveway as the principal dwelling. One off-street parking space per accessory unit bedroom shall be provided. In no case shall less than one off-street parking space be provided per accessory unit. It shall be demonstrated through a scaled site plan how parking will be provided.
(5) **Number of Accessory Dwellings.** .....No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be located on a lot.

(6) **Accessory dwellings are only permitted on the same zoning lot as single-family residential uses.**

(C) **Dwelling, Accessory (Detached).** .....A Special Use Permit shall be issued if the following conditions are met:

1. **Occupancy Requirements.** .....A Special Use Permit for the detached accessory dwelling must be approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with the requirements of Section B.6-1.4. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement verifying that the occupancy requirements of this section are being met. The permit shall automatically terminate with the termination of occupancy by such persons. The principal dwelling unit or the detached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons. — No more than two (2) adult individuals shall be allowed to inhabit any detached accessory dwelling.
   
   (a) **Relative (F).** .....Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of consanguinity to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

   Relative (W). Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

   (b) **Adopted Person.** .....A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person's spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]

   (c) **Other Dependent.** .....A dependent of the head of the household or of such person's spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

   (d) **Servant.** .....A servant employed on the premises and the servant's family, but only if such servant receives more than one-half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

2. **Dimensional Requirements.** .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall occupy no more than five percent (5%) of the lot area and shall not be greater than one thousand (1,000) square feet. However, in GMA 3, accessory dwellings on lots greater than 40,000 square feet may have a maximum size of 1,500 square feet. In GMAs 4 and 5, the square footage of the accessory dwelling shall be no greater than the principal residential structure on the lot. Detached accessory dwellings shall comply with all dimensional requirements applicable to accessory structures in Sections B.3-1.2(F) and (G). Any proposed detached accessory dwelling exceeding the dimensional requirements of this section may be considered through the Special Use District Zoning process.
(3) Building Requirements. .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall comply with all building, plumbing, electrical, and other applicable codes, other than a manufactured housing unit.

(4) Manufactured Home (F). .....A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling; a Class C manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling in those zoning districts where a Class C manufactured home is permitted as a principal use according to Table B.2.6.

Manufactured Home (W). A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling.

(5) Number of Accessory Dwellings. .....No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be permitted on the same lot.

(6) Parking. .....Parking for the detached accessory dwelling shall be served by the same driveway as the principal dwelling. One off-street parking space per accessory unit bedroom shall be provided. In no case shall less than one off-street parking space be provided per accessory unit. It shall be demonstrated how parking will be provided through the site plan submitted for the Special Use Permit process. If the detached accessory dwelling is located on a corner lot or served by an alley, a separate driveway may be provided from the side street or the alley.

(7) Location of Unit. .....The detached accessory dwelling may not be physically connected or attached to the principal residence on the same lot. The detached accessory dwelling shall be located behind the front facade of the principal structure. For corner lots the detached accessory dwelling must be located behind the building line of both street-facing facades. The detached accessory dwelling must be set back no less than 20 feet from the side or rear of the principal residence.

(8) Setbacks. .....An accessory structure must comply with all dimensional requirements applicable to accessory structures in Sections B.3-1.2(F) and (G), except as listed below:

(a) Accessory dwellings may be erected in any single-family residential district with a minimum rear setback equal to fifty percent (50%) of the required rear setback for the district. The minimum side setback for the district remains the same.

(b) Accessory dwellings in non-residential districts shall have rear setbacks of at least twelve and a half (12.5) feet and side setbacks of at least seven (7) feet on one side and twenty (20) feet combined.

(9) Accessory dwellings are only permitted on the same zoning lot as single-family residential uses.

(10) Lot Requirements. .....Accessory dwellings must meet the following conditions:

(a) A minimum lot size of 9,000 square feet exists.

(b) The principal dwelling structure on the lot occupies no more than 30% of the lot area.

(c) In GMA 3, accessory dwellings on lots greater than 40,000 square feet may have a maximum size of 1,500 square feet.
Section 3. Chapter B, Article III of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article III – Other Development Standards

3-1 - DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3-1.2 SUPPLEMENTARY DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following supplementary dimensional requirements shall apply to all buildings and structures not subject to the general dimensional requirements of Section B.3-1.1.

(F) Accessory Structures Permitted in Required Yards

(1) Interior Lots. .....An accessory structure seventeen (17) twenty-four (24) feet or less in height and structurally detached from the principal structure on the zoning lot may be erected on any interior lot in either the required side or rear yards, if no part of said structure is less than seventy-five (75) feet from the front lot line nor less than three (3) feet from a side or rear lot line.

(2) Corner Lot. .....An accessory structure less than seventeen (17) twenty-four (24) feet in height and structurally detached from the principal structure on the zoning lot may be erected on a corner lot, provided that:

   (a) Said structure shall be erected in the required side yard not abutting the street, and no part of said structure is less than seventy-five (75) feet from the front line nor less than three (3) feet from a side or rear lot line; or,

   (b) Said structure shall be erected in the required rear yard and shall not project beyond, or nearer to, the street than the front setback line of the district, as extended, of the adjacent lot whose front yard abuts the corner lot in question.

(3) Height. .....For purposes of this section, the height shall be measured from the average grade of the midpoint of the front wall to the ridge of the roof of the accessory building.

(G) Size Limits for Accessory Structures

(1) Maximum Area. .....The total area of all accessory structures on a lot Accessory structure may not exceed five percent (5%) of the actual size of the zoning lot or the minimum permitted lot size of the zoning district, whichever is larger. However, an accessory structure up to five hundred seventy-six (576) square feet in area shall be permitted in all districts.

(2) Board of Adjustment. .....Requests for structures containing greater area than prescribed in Section B.3-1.2(G)(1) may be considered under the special use permit process through the Board of Adjustment.
(3) Required Yard. .....Accessory structures may not occupy more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the area of the required yard.

(H) Accessory Structures Prohibited in Required Yards .....An accessory structure any part of which is within three (3) feet of the principal building or which is more than seventeen (17) twenty-four (24) feet in height shall comply with all the zoning regulations applicable to the principal building.

(I) Special Yard Requirements for Older Neighborhoods. .....Alternative dimensional requirements are available for neighborhoods which were originally platted or developed prior to March 3, 1948, and where at least fifty percent (50%) of the other lots on the block in question are developed. See Section B.3-8.

Section 4. Chapter B, Article III of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B – Zoning Ordinance
Article III – Other Development Standards

6-1 ADMINISTRATION

To accomplish the purposes of this Ordinance and to insure compliance with these regulations, the following administrative responsibilities are assigned:

6-1.4 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

(B) Variances

(1) Authority. .....No provision of this Ordinance shall be interpreted as conferring upon the Board of Adjustment the authority to approve an application for a variance of the conditions of a permitted use except with respect to the specific waiving of requirements as to:

(a) General Dimension Requirements for Zoning Districts listed in Sections B.2-1.2, B.2-1.3, B.2-1.4 and B.2-1.5 and shall only include minimum zoning lot area and width, minimum setbacks, maximum impervious surface cover, or maximum height;

(b) Floodplain regulations as specified in Section C.2-2.7;

(c) Vehicular use landscaping requirements as specified in Section B.3-4;

(d) Bufferyard requirements as specified in Section B.3-5;

(e) Setback and landscaping requirements of the TO District as specified in Section B.2-1.6(B);

(f) Width of private access easements where such easement is for single family residential uses and where said private access easement was established prior to April 17, 1978;
(g) Off-street parking and loading as specified in Section B.3-3;
(h) Delay of building permits within designated Transportation Plan corridors as specified in Section B.3-7.1;
(i) Residential infill setback requirements as specified in Section B.3-8; (W) and
(j) Conservation Standards for the NCO District as specified in Section B.2-1.6(A); and
(k) Accessory dwelling requirements as specified in Section B.2-6.4, excluding the minimum lot size requirement of Section B.2-6.4(C)(10)(a), and Section B.3-1.2. A variance of these accessory dwelling requirements shall only be granted for structures existing prior to [date of adoption of UDO-267].

Section 5. This ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.
Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, that the Unified Development Ordinances is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Chapter B, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B - Zoning Ordinance
Article II – Zoning Districts, Official Zoning Maps, and Uses

2-6 ACCESSORY USES

2-6.4 USES WHICH MAY ONLY BE ACCESSORY TO PRINCIPAL USES

(B) Dwelling, Accessory (Attached). [Reserved]

(1) Occupancy Requirements. .....A zoning permit for an attached accessory dwelling shall be conditioned upon the property owner signing a statement verifying that one of the occupancy requirements is being met. The zoning permit shall automatically terminate when the occupancy requirement is no longer met. [Reserved]

(a) At Least Fifty-Five (55) or Handicapped. .....The principal or accessory dwelling unit shall be occupied by a person at least fifty-five (55) years of age or handicapped; or; [Reserved]

(b) Relation. .....The principal dwelling unit or the attached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons: [Reserved]

   (i) Relative. .....Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning and occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

   (ii) Adopted Person. .....A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person's spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]
(iii) Other Dependent. A dependent of the head of the household or of such person's spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

(iv) Servant. A servant employed on the premises and the servant's family, but only if such servant receives more than one half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

(2) Structure. The principal building shall not be altered in any way so as to appear from a public street to be multiple family housing. [Reserved]

(a) Prohibited Alterations. Prohibited alterations include, but are not limited to: multiple entranceways, multiple mailboxes, or multiple nameplates. [Reserved]

(b) Access. Wherever feasible and consistent with the State Residential Building Code, access to the accessory dwelling unit shall be by means of existing doors. [Reserved]

(c) Stairways. No new stairways to upper floors are permitted on any side of a building which faces a public street. [Reserved]

(d) Utilities. Electric and/or gas utilities shall be supplied to both units through a single meter. [Reserved]

(3) Size of Unit. An attached accessory dwelling unit shall occupy no more than fifty percent (50%) of the heated floor area of the principal building, but in no case be greater than one thousand (1,000) square feet. The sum of all accessory uses, including home occupations, in a principal residential building shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total floor area of the building. [Reserved]

(4) Parking. Parking for the attached accessory dwelling shall be served by the same driveway as the principal dwelling. [Reserved]

(5) Number of Accessory Dwellings. No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be located on a lot. [Reserved]

(C) Dwelling, Accessory (Detached). [Reserved]

(1) Occupancy Requirements. A Special Use Permit for the detached accessory dwelling must be approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with the requirements of Section B.61.4. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement verifying that the occupancy requirements of this section are being met. The permit shall automatically terminate with the termination of occupancy by such persons. The principal dwelling unit or the detached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons. [Reserved]

(a) Relative (F). Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of consanguinity to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal
dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

Relative (W). Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

(b) Adopted Person. .....A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person's spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]

(c) Other Dependent. .....A dependent of the head of the household or of such person's spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

(d) Servant. .....A servant employed on the premises and the servant's family, but only if such servant receives more than one-half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

(2) Dimensional Requirements. .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall comply with all dimensional requirements applicable to accessory structures in Sections B.3-1.2(F) and (G). [Reserved]

(3) Building Requirements. .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall comply with all building, plumbing, electrical, and other applicable codes, other than a manufactured housing unit. [Reserved]

(4) Manufactured Home (F). .....A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling; a Class C manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling in those zoning districts where a Class C manufactured home is permitted as a principal use according to Table B.2.6. [Reserved]

Manufactured Home (W). A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling. [Reserved]

(5) Number of Accessory Dwellings. .....No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be permitted on the same lot. [Reserved]

Section 2. This ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.
UDO-267

PLANNING BOARD RECOMMENDED PROPOSAL
TO ELIMINATE KINSHIP PROVISIONS

AN ORDINANCE REVISING
CHAPTER B OF THE UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCES
TO AMEND REGULATIONS FOR ACCESSORY DWELLINGS

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, that the Unified Development Ordinances is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Chapter B, Article II of the UDO is amended as follows:

Chapter B - Zoning Ordinance
Article II – Zoning Districts, Official Zoning Maps, and Uses

2-6 ACCESSORY USES

2-6.4 USES WHICH MAY ONLY BE ACCESSORY TO PRINCIPAL USES

(B) Dwelling, Accessory (Attached)......The Zoning Officer shall issue a zoning permit if the following requirements are met:

1) Occupancy Requirements......A zoning permit for an attached accessory dwelling shall be conditioned upon the property owner signing a statement verifying that one of the occupancy requirements is being met. The zoning permit shall automatically terminate when the occupancy requirement is no longer met. [Reserved]

(a) At Least Fifty-Five (55) or Handicapped......The principal or accessory dwelling unit shall be occupied by a person at least fifty-five (55) years of age or handicapped; or, [Reserved]

(b) Relation......The principal dwelling unit or the attached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons: [Reserved]

(i) Relative......Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning and occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

(ii) Adopted Person......A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person's spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]
(iii) **Other Dependent.** A dependent of the head of the household or of such person's spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

(iv) **Servant.** A servant employed on the premises and the servant's family, but only if such servant receives more than one half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

(2) **Structure.** The principal building shall not be altered in any way so as to appear from a public street to be multiple family housing.

(a) **Prohibited Alterations.** Prohibited alterations include, but are not limited to: multiple entranceways, multiple mailboxes, or multiple nameplates.

(b) **Access.** Wherever feasible and consistent with the State Residential Building Code, access to the accessory dwelling unit shall be by means of existing doors.

(c) **Stairways.** No new stairways to upper floors are permitted on any side of a building which faces a public street.

(d) **Utilities.** Electric and/or gas utilities shall be supplied to both units through a single meter.

(3) **Size of Unit.** An attached accessory dwelling unit shall occupy no more than fifty percent (50%) of the heated floor area of the principal building, but in no case be greater than one thousand (1,000) square feet. The sum of all accessory uses, including home occupations, in a principal residential building shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total floor area of the building.

(4) **Parking.** Parking for the attached accessory dwelling shall be served by the same driveway as the principal dwelling.

(5) **Number of Accessory Dwellings.** No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be located on a lot.

(C) **Dwelling, Accessory (Detached).** A Board of Adjustment Special Use Permit shall be issued if the following conditions are met:

(1) **Occupancy Requirements.** A Special Use Permit for the detached accessory dwelling must be approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with the requirements of Section B.6 1.4. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement verifying that the occupancy requirements of this section are being met. The permit shall automatically terminate with the termination of occupancy by such persons. The principal dwelling unit or the detached accessory unit shall be occupied by the following categories of persons. [Reserved]

(a) **Relative (F).** Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of consanguinity to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal
dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

Relative (W). Any relative under the civil law of the first, second, or third degree of kinship to the head of the household owning or occupying the principal dwelling on the lot, or to the spouse (whether living or deceased) of the head of the household; [Reserved]

(b) Adopted Person. .....A son or daughter by legal adoption, or the adoptive parents of the head of the household or such person's spouse, whether spouse is living or deceased; [Reserved]

(c) Other Dependent. .....A dependent of the head of the household or of such person's spouse as defined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue; or, [Reserved]

(d) Servant. .....A servant employed on the premises and the servant's family, but only if such servant receives more than one-half of his/her annual gross income in return for services rendered on the premises. [Reserved]

(2) Dimensional Requirements. .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall comply with all dimensional requirements applicable to accessory structures in Sections B.3-1.2(F) and (G).

(3) Building Requirements. .....Any detached accessory dwelling shall comply with all building, plumbing, electrical, and other applicable codes, other than a manufactured housing unit.

(4) Manufactured Home (F). .....A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling; a Class C manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling in those zoning districts where a Class C manufactured home is permitted as a principal use according to Table B.2.6.

Manufactured Home (W). A Class A or B manufactured home may be used as a detached accessory dwelling.

(5) Number of Accessory Dwellings. .....No more than one accessory dwelling, whether attached or detached, shall be permitted on the same lot.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be effective upon adoption.
### Accessory Dwelling Provisions in the 30 Largest North Carolina Municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Acc. Dwellings Permitted in Single-Family Zoning</th>
<th>Allowed by Right or Another Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right (attached); BOA (detached)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Point</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Special Use Permit, City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Special Use Permit, Planning &amp; Zoning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastonia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
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<td>Rocky Mount</td>
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<td>By Right</td>
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<td>Chapel Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By Right</td>
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<td>Wilson</td>
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<td>Huntersville</td>
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<td>Kannapolis</td>
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<td>Indian Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>
Cross-Section of existing and proposed Accessory Dwelling Unit setbacks for a lot in RS-9 zoning
Comparison of Potential Accessory Dwelling Unit Setbacks for a 9,100 Square Foot Single Family Residential Lot (RS-9 Zoning)
Existing Conditions Example

Lot Size: 10,454 sf
Accessory Unit Size: 435 sf
Lot Coverage of Principal Residence: 20.8%
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 4.2%

Rear Setback: 28'
Side Setback: 5'
Existing Ordinance Example
Lot Size: 10,454 sf
Accessory Unit Size: 522 sf
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 5%
Proposed Ordinance Example

Lot Size: 10,454 sf
Accessory Unit Size: 522 sf allowed, 522 actual
Lot Coverage of Principal Residence: 20.8%
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 5%

- Potential Building
- Rear Setback: 12.5'
- Side Setback: 7'
- 20' Setback
Existing Conditions Example
Lot Size: 16,552 sf
Accessory Unit Size: 435 sf
Lot Coverage of Principal Residence: 18.4%
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 2.6%
Existing Ordinance Example
Lot Size: 16,552 sf
Max Accessory Unit Size: 827 sf
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 5%
Proposed Ordinance Example
Lot Size: 16,552 sf
Max Accessory Unit Size: 827 sf allowed, 500 actual
Lot Coverage of Principal Residence: 18.4%
Lot Coverage of Accessory Unit: 5%

Potential Building Area
20’ Setback
Rear Setback: 12.5’
Side Setback: 7’
Planning and Development Services Staff Responses to Questions Related to Accessory Units

Questions Posed at 10/22/15 Planning Board Work Session

Does the NC Building Code require a minimum amount of square footage per person in a residential unit? The building code does not require this. However, the Winston-Salem City Code requires at least 120 square feet of floor space in habitable rooms to be provided for the first occupant in each housing unit, and at least 100sf of additional space for each additional occupant (excluding children under 1 year of age).

How would housing be treated in conjunction with a nonresidential use in zoning districts that allow both uses (i.e. LO, PB, etc.)? Both uses would be considered principal uses where the uses were in separate structures on the zoning lot. Where these uses existed within the same building, the use would be considered “Combined Use” per the UDO.

Can you limit the number of people who live in an accessory unit to a number smaller than the limits of family in the UDO (i.e. can you allow a maximum of 2 people per accessory dwelling)? The City’s Code of Ordinances already places occupancy limits on units based on the square footage of the units. Absent a rational basis for doing so, picking an arbitrary number as an occupancy limit would be met with a strong legal challenge, especially considering the variety of sizes of accessory dwellings that could potentially exist (up to 1,000 square feet).

Can you require there be only one “family” (maximum of 4 unrelated persons) per zoning lot where an accessory residential unit exists? The Attorney’s Office believes that in theory you could require the two units to be used by a single “family” living together as a single housekeeping unit. This, however, would be very difficult to oversee and enforce (making sure all parties have keys to both units, a free flow of traffic within the units, etc.). Given that the accessory dwelling has its own separate entry, the argument would be made that it is its own separate household and cannot be arbitrarily lumped in with the primary dwelling. In addition, the current definition of family refers to a single dwelling unit, so that would conflict and would require an amendment. As a result of these several issues, the Attorney’s Office would not recommend going this route.

Additionally, one could not limit the total number of unrelated persons to 4 between both the primary and accessory dwelling, even though the 2 units are not operating as a single housekeeping unit. Courts have stricken down zoning definitions of "family" which are so narrowly drawn as to exclude certain family members or families which are not biologically related or are non-traditional.
Is an accessory unit connected by an open-air, non-heated or cooled covered breezeway considered attached or detached? The UDO would actually consider this example an attached unit. Additionally, the UDO considers two totally disconnected structures as attached if they are within 3 feet or less of each other, regardless of the fact that their exteriors do not touch. Structures which are separated by more than 3 feet are considered detached.

If the Planning Board is concerned about certain accessory units being considered attached rather than detached, an option would be to propose a different, more restrictive definition of what constitutes an attached or detached unit for use with accessory dwellings (this would be located within the definitions section of the UDO).

What was the purpose of the registration list for rooming houses put in place a few years ago? Regulations were put in place in 2004 to prohibit the conversion of single-family homes into rooming houses. However, amortization of existing rooming houses was not undertaken at the time due to challenges in determining when rooming houses were established. In 2007, a text amendment was adopted which required all RS- and RSQ-zoned rooming houses which existed prior to adoption of the 2004 amendment to become subject to amortization. Rooming houses which existed prior to 2004 were required to register with the City during calendar year 2008. Those rooming houses were allowed to exist until January 1, 2012 after which time the use was to be discontinued. Units which failed to register by January 1, 2009 were in violation of the ordinance and were subject to zoning enforcement. Rooming houses established after 2004 had to cease immediately (UDO Section B.5-2.9(B)).

Questions from George Bryan on the Proposed Accessory Dwellings Ordinance – 10/26/15

Confirm that this revision will affect Town and Country, Sherwood, Greenbriar and other single family homes. The proposed ordinance, like the current ordinance, will affect single family neighborhoods in all Growth Management Areas, including those listed above. The current and proposed ordinances permit accessory dwellings on the same zoning lot as single-family residential uses (the regulation is based on use, rather than zoning). Therefore, if there is a single family residential use on a lot, it has the potential to be approved for an accessory unit, under both current and proposed regulations.

I am particularly interested in how it will affect an RSQ zoned neighborhood like WE (West End). What is your thought? We have several properties with garage apartments - in fact one is for sale this week. Zoning has been conservative on allowing duplex conversions yet as attached this revision is essentially a duplex. What are your thoughts? WE has a lot of on street parking. In the lots that can be adapted to off street (this could happen through alleys) how do you assure that the main residence has two or more parking places while allowing one for the accessory dwelling? The ordinance will affect RSQ zoned properties containing single family uses, but not those with multiple-family dwellings. Unlike duplex units, where both units are usually the same size and are treated equally, accessory unit provisions establish a principal residence and a significantly smaller accessory unit. Parking for accessory units will be
demonstrated through the site plan required for review by staff (for attached units) or the Board of Adjustment (for detached units).

How many structures are allowed on a lot in the WE. We have a recent example of a main house, garage and now another structure being built. Can three and four structures be built on one lot? The ordinance permits only one accessory dwelling per lot. However, multiple accessory buildings may exist on a zoning lot, as long as the total square footage for all of these buildings is no more than 5% of the total lot area (however, this maximum may be no less than 576 square feet regardless of lot size). Existing accessory structures not meeting the dimensional requirements of the proposed ordinance have the potential to be permitted as legally nonconforming structures through the Board of Adjustment review process. Additionally, since the West End is a historic overlay district, accessory structures in this neighborhood would also need to be reviewed by the Historic Resources Commission (HRC) and receive a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA). In these cases, the HRC would review the design of the accessory dwelling unit prior to its review by the Board of Adjustment.

It seems, per this revision, that someone could develop a property and then be a non-owner occupied property simply rented out. (Be aware that the WE was created the second time out of many split larger houses. The neighborhood is already 45% rental) Can this be limited? The City Attorney’s office believes that we cannot legally limit occupancy of the primary or accessory residential units based on ownership status.

How are you going to keep property owners from getting around the ZBA by simulating "attached"? Please refer to staff’s response to a question asked at the October work session.

How is the "tiny house" inclination going to affect a neighborhood like WE and others? Tiny houses would be allowed in all situations that would allow other accessory dwelling units, as long as such tiny houses met all building code and UDO requirements. All accessory dwellings must be on permanent foundations. They must also be connected to water and sewer and meet all applicable building, plumbing, electrical and other codes. Therefore, mobile tiny homes on a trailer/wheels would not fit these requirements. Our building code and the local minimum housing code require a dwelling to meet specific size and room requirements – to satisfy these requirements, an accessory dwelling would need to be over 200 square feet in size. Also, for West End, any proposed “tiny house” would be subject to a requirement to get a COA from the HRC.

What is referred to under "special yard requirements for older neighborhoods" in Section B 3-8.? This reference is a remnant of a former version of this UDO section and as such will be removed in the draft ordinance heard by the Planning Board in December.

Will storm water be affected by any of this? Should it be, as more property is impervious? No change is proposed to current stormwater regulations as part of this amendment. While there are currently no impervious surface limits for single family districts, the ordinance already limits accessory structures (both residential and non-residential) to occupying no more than 5% of the total lot area of a single family lot – this limit is not proposed for change under this ordinance.
As a result, any additional stormwater impacts generated by an accessory dwelling unit would be minimal.

What types of manufactured homes would be allowed? WE almost had a manufactured garage recently. Manufactured units could be allowed within the City of Winston-Salem or Forsyth County as an accessory unit, as both our current and proposed ordinance do not specify building construction or materials. Depending on the zoning district and the jurisdiction (i.e. City or County) other restrictions may also apply as to what class of manufactured housing is allowed. Manufactured homes require a Special Use Permit from the Board of Adjustment (BOA). If someone in any neighborhood proposed to construct a manufactured home as an accessory detached unit then it would go through the BOA public hearing process. Neighbors would have that opportunity to speak against the proposal if they desired. However, in the West End, such a proposal would be subject to the additional requirement that it go through the COA approval process with the HRC.

Does the "new Stairway" regulation mean anywhere on the front of the accessory building - even if it is located behind a main home or almost behind? This requirement is existing and has been enforced in the past. It means that no new stairways may be on any side of the structure facing the public street. Therefore, a stairway located behind or to the side of the structure would work as long such a stairway was not visible from the street.

The "non-relative" occupancy of accessory structures has been ignored in the WE and other neighborhoods. It needs to be corrected but how to do this without mass allowing accessory structures. Our City Attorney’s Office has raised concern over the enforceability/legality of the kinship occupancy provisions and recommended they be removed based upon recent case law. Some property owners may have already been in violation of this in the past. Staff has revised the ordinance in a manner that allows accessory dwelling units to be used in accordance with current legal standards, but which also included a number of additional dimensional, setback, parking and other requirements intended to reduce the impact of these units on neighborhoods. Detached units must be approved through the Special Use Permit process which provides public notification and a public hearing where affected citizens may state any concerns on the proposed units.

Isn't this Revision a new zoning area rather than the single family zoning that was purchased by owners? The proposed ordinance will not lead to any zoning changes. Accessory residential units are currently allowed in single family neighborhoods under prescribed conditions, and they will continue to be allowed in the same neighborhoods, simply under different conditions.

Can this be done without changing any setbacks? Again owners bought with the expectation of certain setbacks. Different setbacks currently exist in the UDO for principal structures and for accessory structures. Currently, accessory buildings may be 3 feet from any property line. Principal residences may be as close to a side property line as 7 feet and 25 feet from a rear property line in RS-9 zoning. This ordinance attempts to create setbacks for occupied accessory structures that are significantly more restrictive than those of unoccupied accessory structures, but more flexible than those for principal residences. The ordinance proposes detached accessory units have a minimum rear setback equal to half of the required rear setback for the
district. The minimum side setback would remain the same as that of the principal residence on the lot. Attached accessory dwellings would be subject to existing residential setbacks, as they are part of the residence.

If the current allowance and definition of a "family" is 4 unrelated people - how will this control the number of people in the accessory dwelling? A family meeting the UDO definition of "family" will be allowed in the principal dwelling on a lot, and a second "family" meeting this UDO definition will be allowed to occupy the accessory dwelling, subject to square feet/occupant requirements of the City Code as addressed further in another question.

Two of the overlays in our city have been passed because they control the size of the lot in the neighborhood. This Revision seems to negate that if accessory buildings are allowed. As stated, the two Neighborhood Conservation Overlay Districts (NCOs) currently approved in Winston-Salem limited minimum lot size within the neighborhoods. However, those NCOs did not limit the presence of accessory residential units. The standards of the NCO would remain in place and would not be affected by the proposed text amendment. The City Attorney’s Office does believe that a neighborhood could choose to prohibit accessory dwellings as part of a NCO request.
Planning and Development Services Staff Responses to Questions Related to Accessory Dwelling Units

Comments, responses, and additional staff recommendations from the 11.12.15 CCPB Meeting

1. Consider basing parking requirements for accessory dwelling units on the number of bedrooms in the accessory unit. Staff agrees that a parking standard of 1 space per bedroom but no less than 1 space per accessory unit would make sense. The location of the parking space would be determined through the required staff or Board of Adjustment site plan review process.

2. Would it be legal to revise the definition of family to be “an unlimited number of people related by blood or marriage plus 4 unrelated people” and allow this definition to cover all residential units on a lot (It was also proposed to remove the “single housekeeping unit” language in the existing ordinance, which may have consequences in how we regulate other UDO uses). The definition could be revised in such a manner, but would require further policy decisions on how other uses in the UDO are treated going forward (for example, boarding or rooming houses). The City Attorney’s staff would caution against doing such, as equal protection concerns could be triggered upon the imposition of separate family standards. Planning staff would also not recommend this.

3. Consider requiring accessory units to have the same minimum rear and side setbacks as those of the principal residence on the lot. Staff has prepared an illustration comparing current UDO setbacks, proposed draft ordinance setbacks, and setbacks equal to those of the principal residence. It is attached to these responses. Because use of the principal residence setbacks for accessory dwellings would make the backyard less useable, Planning staff would not recommend this additional restriction.

4. Is it possible to prohibit single night rentals of accessory units? The Attorney’s Office believes it would be legally permissible to prohibit single night rentals (short term rentals) in principal as well as accessory single family dwellings. However, such a provision would be very difficult to enforce, and Planning staff would not recommend its addition to the ordinance.

5. What would be the complaint process for problems with accessory units? The process for registering complaints against accessory dwelling units would be the same as the current complaint process for other land uses. If a citizen suspected an accessory dwelling unit was operating illegally, they could contact the Inspections Division. Zoning enforcement staff in Inspections would research the complaint, and if an issue was found, staff would require it to be corrected. Where the proper action was not taken by the property owner, enforcement steps would be followed per the UDO. It is worth pointing out that some issues (such as noise complaints) are not within the purview of Inspections, and would need to be addressed by the police department.
6. Should we restrict what constitutes attached vs. detached further than the existing UDO definition? It would be possible to develop a unique definition of “attached” and “detached” for accessory dwelling units. A possible definition for an attached unit could be “An accessory dwelling unit that is completely contained within the same conditioned building envelope or that shares an external wall of at least X feet in length with the principal residence on the lot”. A potential definition for a detached unit could be “An accessory dwelling unit that is not physically connected or attached to the principal residence on the lot”. It is worth noting that from a building code perspective, if an exterior wall of a principal structure and an accessory structure are within less than 3’ of each other, these walls must be fire-rated, regardless of whether such a relationship is defined as attached or detached in the UDO. Planning staff could support a requirement that an attached accessory unit must be either contained within the existing principal residence or share an exterior wall of no less than 15 feet in length.

7. Is it possible to limit accessory structures to only being allowed in conjunction with principal residences that are at least 5 years old? Conversely, can you limit accessory units to only being used in conjunction with new subdivisions? The Attorney’s Office believes such regulations would not be on solid legal ground. Additionally, Planning and Development Services staff believes such limitations may not be good policy, as situations exist where accessory units would be appropriate in both new and pre-existing subdivisions. For example, the “smart growth” and “new urbanism” movements of more recent times encourage accessory dwellings with alley access as a means of allowing more affordable housing options with little impact on neighborhood character. Planning staff would not recommend a restriction based on the age of principal residence.

In addition to the parking requirement and attached accessory dwelling limitations discussed in questions 1 and 6 above, the Planning staff could support the following additional measures as ways to minimize the impacts of accessory dwellings:

- If a minimum 9,000 square foot lot requirement existed for detached accessory units, many lots in Growth Management Areas (GMAs) 1 and 2 would not be allowed to include these units. Under this requirement, it would eliminate all but the larger lots in several neighborhoods, including Boston Thurmond, Greenway, East Winston, Waughtown, Sunnyside, Washington Park, West Salem, and West End. Other areas, such as Ardmore and Konnoak would have pockets where detached accessory units could not be constructed. Neighborhoods in the northwest part of GMA 2, such as Buena Vista and Country Club Estates, would be largely unaffected by this requirement. A map showing the residential lots that are larger than 9,000 square feet in GMAs 1 and 2 is attached to this memo.
• In addition to a minimum lot size requirement for detached accessory dwellings, a no more than 30% principal residence lot coverage requirement to qualify for a detached accessory dwelling may be a suitable cutoff. Lots where the principal residence occupies more than 30% of the lot may be unsuitable for adding a detached accessory unit, and this would be a way of ensuring lot coverage is not too high. However, in most cases, lots larger than 9,000 square feet would not generally have problems accommodating both a principal residence and an accessory unit plus adequate open space, regardless of the lot coverage of the principal residence.

• A third additional restriction which Planning staff could support would be to provide a 10’ or 20’ separation requirement between a principal residence and a detached accessory unit. This in some cases would make it harder for lots to qualify for accessory unit development, would ensure more open space on a lot, as well as greater separation between buildings on the lot.
Comparison of Potential Accessory Dwelling Unit Setbacks for a 9,100 Square Foot Single Family Residential Lot (RS-9 Zoning)

- Current UDO Accessory Unit Setbacks (3' Side, 3' Rear)
- Proposed Draft Accessory Unit Setbacks (7' Side, Rear Equal to 1/2 Principal Residence Setback)
- Principal Residence Setback

Residential Street
Single-Family Residentially-Zoned Lots
GMAs 1 and 2, Winston-Salem

Lot Size
- Under 9000 Square Feet
- 9000 Square Feet or Larger

Plot Date: 1/5/2016

4,000 0 4,000 Feet

Lot Size

- Under 9000 Square Feet
- 9000 Square Feet or Larger

G-7. DRAFT
## Representative Single Family Lot Size Ranges for Selected Neighborhoods in GMA 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Name</th>
<th>Representative Lot Size Ranges</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardmore</td>
<td>8,000-11,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>16,000-22,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Winston</td>
<td>5,500-8,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenway</td>
<td>7,500-11,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konnoak</td>
<td>7,500-13,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Park</td>
<td>7,000-10,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waughtown</td>
<td>7,500-10,000 SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>West End</td>
<td>6,500-14,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Salem</td>
<td>5,000-9,000 SF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6-1.4 (A) (3) of the UDO (Special Use Permits)

(3) **Required Findings**

The Board of Adjustment shall issue a special use permit only when the Board of Adjustment makes an affirmative finding as follows:

(a) That the use will not materially endanger the public health or safety if located where proposed and developed according to the application and plan as submitted and approved;

(b) That the use meets all required conditions and specifications;

(c) That the use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity; and

(d) That the location and character of the use, if developed according to the application and plan submitted and approved, will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and in general conformity with Legacy.

Except with regard to the conversion of nonconforming uses in Section B.5-2, no provision of this Ordinance shall be interpreted as conferring upon the Board of Adjustment the authority to approve an application for a special use permit for any use unless authorized in Table B.2.6. In approving an application for the issuance of a special use permit, the Board of Adjustment may impose additional reasonable and appropriate conditions and safeguards to protect the public health and safety, and the value of neighboring properties, and the health and safety of neighboring residents. If the Board of Adjustment denies the application for the issuance of a special use permit, it shall enter the reasons for denial in the minutes of the meeting at which the action was taken.
Statement from Melynda Dunigan regarding UDO-267

For years single family neighborhoods have coexisted in a reasonable manner with accessory dwellings, due to an important safeguard: limitations on who is allowed to occupy them. Up until now we have required that the occupants be caregivers, older adults or relatives of the owner of the principal dwelling. Our attorneys have concluded that we must eliminate these protections due to a court decision, so we are faced with the issue of how to reestablish a balance in order to maintain the quality of life in single family neighborhoods. It is clear that simply removing the kinship/caregiver requirement without additional changes will create problems. Our existing regulations are minimal and treat detached accessory units in the same manner as garages or other outbuildings. Without regulations on the number of occupants, the size of the dwellings and their location on lots, and without provision for adequate parking, neighborhoods will be unfairly burdened.

UDO-267 was designed to provide the necessary rules to accommodate the expanded availability of accessory dwellings. The ordinance goes a long way toward meeting these goals, but I believe that it still needs some additional revision, which is why I voted to recommend denial. However, it is unacceptable and unreasonable in my opinion to abandon the attempt at further regulation altogether, as the board has effectively done in its recommendation.

Like speakers at the public hearing, I am concerned about the setbacks allowed for detached accessory dwellings. I am also concerned about the provisions to allow for larger than 1,000 square foot accessory dwellings on larger lots. However, the principal issue that I think needs to be addressed in the text amendment is that of short term rentals. The internet and companies such as AirBnB have made it easy to rent out property on a short term basis, and this is a growing trend across the country. If we have no limits on short term rentals, an accessory dwelling could essentially be turned into a backyard motel. The constant coming and going of a transient clientele is simply not compatible with single family living, and if carried out on a wide scale would significantly change the character of single family neighborhoods.

In the course of our discussions, it has been stated that limits on short term rentals would be too hard to enforce or that the matter should be addressed separately as a policy for all residential property. What would happen, however, if it turns out later that we conclude that it is impractical to regulate short term rentals at all? Eliminating the kinship requirement on accessory dwellings would significantly widen the scope of the short term rental problem, because it would expand the availability of rental units in neighborhoods. Therefore, I believe that we need to know up front as we evaluate how to treat accessory dwellings how short term rentals will be regulated.

Because we are legally prohibited from placing safeguards on accessory dwellings that require the owner or a relative to live in a home with a rented unit, we should carefully evaluate whether accessory dwellings should be allowed at all in single family neighborhoods. If it becomes clear that it is impractical to regulate short term rentals, then I believe it would be better to prohibit accessory dwellings altogether, as some municipalities have done.
Email received Thursday, February 11, 2016, 12:01 p.m.

I want to speak at today's meeting on the matter of accessory buildings. I'm a property owner and resident of Ardmore. Many of out lots are small. My setback concerns are that cutting them in half will put huge sight barriers on all sides of existing homes. Off street parking is another concern I will speak to if given the chance. Some homes in Ardmore have no off street parking and before getting a permit to add an accessory building, they should be required to construct off street parking for the primary residence.

Bonnie Crouse 682-4804
Dear Planning Board Members:

Again, I regret that no one from the Konnoak Hills Community Association will be able to attend today's Public Hearing on UDO 267.

However, I just found out that the Planning Board Staff has identified the Konnoak Hills Neighborhood area as having many properties that would be ineligible for Accessory Dwellings because they would not meet the minimum lot size. Other neighborhoods affected would be West Salem and Washington Park.

The Konnoak Hills Community Association understands the need to protect the integrity of these older neighborhoods but individual properties should not be penalized from using their Accessory Building because of an overly restrictive minimum LOT size--not counting the fact--this data is not currently being correctly entered into the Forsyth County Tax database for all LOTS.

So, how is the Planning Staff obtaining the correct LOT size for the Konnoak Hills Community area? LOTS on many of the streets in Konnoak Hills have "0" listed as their LOT square footage and acreage. Therefore, how can the Planning Staff accurately know if house LOTS in the Konnoak Hills area meet or do not meet the minimum LOT size? If the LOT square footage and acreage are missing, then the only square footage being listed is for the actual buildings on the property. So, how is the Planning Staff accurately determining the size of the properties in the Konnoak Hills area to consider making minimum LOT sizes in the proposed UDO 267 revisions?

As such, the Konnoak Hills Community Association CANNOT SUPPORT this current version of the proposed UDO 267 for Accessory Dwellings until other ideas are considered for this UDO 267 to create a better balance that does not exclude entire neighborhood areas. Plus, the absolute need to have CORRECT and UPDATED DATA on ALL PROPERTIES in the Forsyth Co. Tax Property database in order for all parties to know how the Planning Dept. is obtaining their data about LOT SIZES.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Dear Members of the City-County Planning Board:

The Konnoak Hills Community Association has a few technical concerns and questions regarding the proposed revised UDO-267 Accessory Building Ordinance. We understand that there have been major concerns brought up about the exploitation of the use of Accessory Buildings especially in older, established neighborhoods. And, the Konnoak Hills Community Association does want to see any major loop holes addressed that would permit predator developers from exploiting the use of Accessory Dwellings in established older neighborhoods.

However, some of the size limitations appear to be excluding the use of entire groups of Accessory Buildings, especially in older neighborhoods. So, the Konnoak Hills Community Association wants to know if that's the intent of these new size regulations, because it appears to go against the desire to permit "gentle density" in some older neighborhoods. The Konnoak Hills Community Association is not sure if a true balance has been reached between permitting "gentle density" in older neighborhoods and total elimination of any chance for older neighborhoods to use their Accessory Dwellings.

For example, in many GMA 1 and 2 neighborhoods--these neighborhoods are older and have irregularly-sized Detached Accessory Buildings. The Konnoak Hills neighborhood area has several such Detached Accessory Buildings--such as 2- and 3-car garages that are irregularly-sized--and are GREATER in SIZE than the stated REQUIRED MAXIMUM SIZE of 1000 square feet for Detached Accessory Units in the current UDO 267 revisions.

If the purpose of these revisions is to permit "gentle density" in older neighborhoods, this...
requirement will effectively exclude such Accessory Buildings in many older neighborhoods from being used as an Accessory Dwelling. Is there not a less restrictive approach that would place some size restrictions without totally excluding entire neighborhoods from using their Accessory Buildings?

Would a better solution be to have a higher maximum size limit for houses built before 1950? Or, 1965? Etc.

Or, should older neighborhoods with irregularly-sized Accessory Buildings (say before 1950 or 1965, etc.) be grandfathered in and permitted to have a maximum size greater than 1000 square feet provided that the Accessory Building was built when the original house was originally built?

The Konnoak Hills Community Association is unsure of the best balance for this concern and suggests that all possible solutions be addressed to achieve the best possible balanced solution for all neighborhoods in this UDO revision.

2. REGARDING A DETACHED ACCESSORY BUILDING THAT SHOULD ONLY BE PLACED ON A MINIMUM LOT SIZE of 9000 square feet---the Konnoak Hills Community Association has found a major inconsistency in the Forsyth County GIS Property Tax database for the recording of the land square footage and acreage. That is, it appears that if a house has not been sold in recent years, there is no recording of the land square footage and acreage on the Forsyth Co. TAX PROPERTY CARD.

The Konnoak Hills Community Association decided to look up several properties in the Forsyth County GIS Property Tax database to get a better idea about how large 9000 square feet of land really is. As such, we found that the system has a new online TAX PROPERTY CARD. Then, when several TAX PROPERTY CARDS were looked at for houses on various blocks in the Konnoak Hills Community—we found that the system is NOT SHOWING TOTAL LOT SQUARE FOOTAGE OR ACREAGE for many of these houses. The area on the TAX PROPERTY CARD is as listed as "0" for land square footage and acreage. Then, for other houses in the Konnoak Hills area and nearby neighborhoods the land square footage WAS NOTED on the TAX PROPERTY CARD.

HOW IS THE CITY and COUNTY GOING TO REGULATE the minimum square footage of lots for Accessory Dwellings via UDO 267 if this vital information is not even listed consistently on all of the Forsyth County Tax Records? That is, how can minimum lot sizes be regulated for Accessory Dwellings if this information may not be on the Property Tax Record. And, the Konnoak Hills Community Association does not think that the property owner should have to bear the burden of obtaining this information to satisfy UDO 267 required minimum lot sizes for Accessory Dwellings—when the Forsyth Co. Tax Office should already have this data in their records and properly recorded. As such, this entire issue needs to be addressed in relationship to revising UDO 267.
Thank you for reading these concerns from the Konnoak Hills Community Association regarding revising UDO 267, and we regret that some of our members are unable to attend the Feb. 11th City-County Planning Public Hearing on UDO 267.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn A. Highsmith  
President, Konnoak Hills Community Association, konnoak_hills@outlook.com  
Vice President, New South Community Coalition, newsouthcommunitycoalition@outlook.com  
336-788-9461; carolyn_highsmith@outlook.com
**City Council – Action Request Form**

**Date:** September 28, 2016  
**To:** The City Manager  
**From:** D. Ritchie Brooks

**Council Action Requested:**  
Ordinance rescinding an Ordinance adopted on May 16, 2016, ordering demolition of housing located at 117 Dellabrook Road, Block 3194, Lot 023D, owned by Winston Salem Presbytery.

**Summary of Information:**  
On May 16, 2016, the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem adopted an Ordinance to cause the dwelling located at 117 Dellabrook Road to be demolished. This action was done in error and should never have been taken to City Council for approval.

After the Ordinance was adopted and filed the mistake was discovered and the Ordinance is therefore being rescinded.

The City Council has requested that the Ordinance be rescinded adopted on May 16, 2016, requiring the demolition of the property located at 117 Dellabrook Road, only as it relates to that property thereby allowing the ordinance of record relating to said property to be cancelled (Deed Book 3291, Page(s) 2212).

**Committee Action:**

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**For**  
**Against**  

**Remarks:**  

AN ORDINANCE RESCINDING AN ORDINANCE ADOPTED ON ORDERING THE DEMOLITION OF A DWELLING

WHEREAS, on May 16, 2016, the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem adopted an ordinance requiring Winston Salem Presbytery owner(s) of the property located at 117 Dellabrook Road, Block 3194, Lot 023D, to demolish said dwelling because it was unfit for human habitation and the estimated cost of making the necessary repairs are more than fifty percent (>50%) of the dwelling’s value; and

WHEREAS, City Council has requested that the Ordinance be rescinded based on the action was done in error and should never have been taken to City Council for approval.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, as follows:

Section 1. The provisions of the ordinance D-Ch.10 adopted on May 16, 2016, recorded in Deed Book 3291, at pages 2212 relating to the demolition of the property owned by Winston Salem Presbytery located at 117 Dellabrook Road, Block 3194, Lot 023D, is hereby rescinded thereby releasing said property, and only said property, from the demolition ordinance and permitting such to be canceled of record upon the recording of this ordinance.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption and a copy certified by the Secretary of the City of Winston-Salem, shall be recorded in the Office of the Register of Deed of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and shall be indexed in the name of Winston Salem Presbytery, in the grantor index as provided by law.

INSTRUMENT DRAWN BY

______________________________
CITY ATTORNEY
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: October 26, 2016
To: The City Manager
From: D. Ritchie Brooks, Community and Business Development

Council Action Requested:
The adoption of an Ordinance ordering the Community and Business Development of the City of Winston-Salem to demolish structures unfit for human habitation and, otherwise to effectuate the purpose of Chapter 10, Article V, of the Winston-Salem City Code.

Summary of Information:
The structure units listed below have been condemned under the provision of the Housing Code. All required notices have been served and the time granted for compliance in each case has expired. The owner(s) has not complied with the Order to repair or demolish the structure unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Property Location</th>
<th>Block &amp; Lot(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle B. Grant, Heirs</td>
<td>801 Twenty-Fifth Street</td>
<td>1455 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwendolyn S. Bell</td>
<td>1807 E. Fourth Street</td>
<td>1265 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Antonio Jordan</td>
<td>1901 E. Third Street</td>
<td>1266 053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lula H. Harris, Heirs</td>
<td>2835 Rowell Street</td>
<td>1555 091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada M. Page</td>
<td>506 Alexander Street</td>
<td>0795 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna J. Glenn</td>
<td>224 Terrace Avenue</td>
<td>1275 095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Edgar Turner</td>
<td>110 N. Jackson Avenue</td>
<td>0533 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon W. Jones-Patterson Lyles</td>
<td>670 Glenbrook Drive</td>
<td>1553 067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Demarko</td>
<td>805 Hutton Street</td>
<td>0624 014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raul A &amp; Amanda M. Lio</td>
<td>1406 Diggs Blvd</td>
<td>1416 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollie M. Hargrave</td>
<td>2829 Gilmer Avenue</td>
<td>1179 132A</td>
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Committee Action:

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For

Against

Remarks:
Historic Resources staff has reviewed the following properties that are scheduled to go before the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee on November 10, 2016 for demolition consideration:

- 224 Terrace Avenue
- 745 Barney Avenue
- 506 Alexander Street
- 1347 Dunleith Avenue (accy.)
- 2835 Rowell Street
- 810 Rich Avenue
- 1807 E. 4th Street
- 1220 N. Jackson Avenue
- 801 E. 25th Street
- 4538 Shattalon Drive (accy.)
- 1901 E. 3rd Street
- 110 N. Jackson Avenue
- 670 Glenbrook Drive
- 3313 Urban Street
- 1917 3rd Street
- 1139 25th Street
- 1417 Twenty Second Street
- 2238 School Street Accy
- 805 Hutton Street (West Salem Historic District)
- 1406 Diggs Boulevard
- 2829 Gilmer Avenue
- 4930 Germanton Road

While it appears that most of the properties were built prior to 1966, only one is located within a National Register Historic District, 805 Hutton Street. 805 Hutton Street is located within the West Salem Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

Historic Resources staff has concerns about the loss of structures in the City’s National Register Historic Districts; therefore, I have sent notice to Preservation Forsyth, the local Historic Preservation non-profit organization to advise them of this loss. Their mission is to promote, protect, and advocate for Historic Resources in Forsyth County.
If demolition for this structure is approved, Historic Resources staff would like to request that the Community and Business Development Department have the structure professionally photo-documented, submitting the photos to the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and any architectural elements be salvaged from the house prior to demolition.

None of the buildings are designated a Local Historic Landmark or located within designated local historic districts. Therefore, Historic Resources staff has no other special requests at this time.

cc Ritchie Brooks, Director, Community and Business Development
Preserve Forsyth
WHEREAS, the Community and Business Development Department, after due notice and hearing, determined that the property hereinafter described in Exhibit(s) was unfit for human habitation; and

WHEREAS, either the Mayor and City Council adopted an ordinance or the Housing Conservation Administrator issued a repair or vacate and close order; and

WHEREAS, the repairs necessary to render the structure fit for human habitation would cost less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the structure; and

WHEREAS, the owner of the property herein described in Exhibit(s) vacated and closed said structure and kept it vacated and closed for a period of six months pursuant to said Order; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council hereby finds that:

(1) Six months has passed since the structure was vacated and closed pursuant to the previous order.

(2) The property owner has abandoned the intent and purpose to repair, alter or improve the dwelling in said order to render it fit for human habitation.

(3) The continuation of said structure in its vacated status will be inimical to health, safety, morals and welfare of the City in that the dwelling will continue to deteriorate, will create a fire and safety hazard, will be a threat to children and vagrants, will attract persons intent on criminal activities, will cause or contribute to blight and the deterioration of the property values in the area and will render unavailable property and dwelling which may otherwise have been available to
ease the persistent shortage of decent and affordable housing in this State and City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, as follows:

Section 1. The owner(s) of the property herein described in Exhibit(s) is hereby ordered to repair or demolish and remove said property within ninety days.

Section 2. In the event the owner(s) fails to comply with this order of the Mayor and City Council within the prescribed time period, the Community and Business Development Department of the City of Winston-Salem is hereby ordered and authorized to effectuate the purpose of the Housing Code of the City of Winston-Salem (Chapter 10, Article V of the Code of the City of Winston-Salem) with respect to the property herein described by causing said dwelling be repaired or demolished and removed.

Section 3. The property to which this ordinance applies is known and described as set out in Exhibit(s) attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption, and a copy hereof, certified by the Secretary of the City of Winston-Salem, shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and shall be indexed in the name of the property owner(s) in the grantors index, as provided by law.

INSTRUMENT DRAWN BY:

___________________________
CITY ATTORNEY
CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2011031307
PROPERTY ADDRESS 801 TWENTY-FIFTH ST
TAX BLOCK 1455 LOT(s) 153
WARD NORTH
PROPERTY OWNER(s) MYRTLE B GRANT, HEIRS
LIS PENDENS 15M1740 FILED 11/10/2015

DUE PROCESS
1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued 08/03/2015 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __, and publication x on 08/20/2015. The Hearing was held on 9/2/2015 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes no x.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 10/2/2015 and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery __, and publication x on 11/12/2015. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on 12/12/2015. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on 02/27/2016.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on 08/27/2016.

4. The notification letter was sent 09/13/2016 advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on 11/10/2016. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes no x.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $5,377.00 Fair market value $17,101.00

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
### CODE DEFICIENCIES - EXHIBIT A

**CASE NO:** 2011031307  
**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION OFFICER:**  
OLA BROWN - (336)734-1260

**801 TWENTY-FIFTH ST**

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR DSC00142.JPG

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Page 5
C-2.a. DRAFT

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IMAGE DESCRIPTION

![Image 1]

![Image 2]
Driving directions to 801 W 25th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-4914 on Yahoo Maps, D...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.

100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037

- Head toward N Church St on E 1st St
- Turn right onto N Main St
- Continue on N Liberty St
- Turn left onto N Martin Luther King Jr Dr
- Continue on W 8th St
- Turn right onto N Cherry St
- Continue on N Marshall St
- Continue on University Pkwy
- Turn left onto NW 25th St
- Turn right onto Ocono St

Arrive at Ocono St. Your destination is on the left.

801 W 25th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-4914

801 W 25th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-4914
Driving directions to 801 W 25th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-4914 on Yahoo Maps, D...
9/28/2016

https://maps.yahoo.com/obp/directions/?lat=36.11673022091719&lon=-80.250449180603...

-180-

CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015080102
PROPERTY ADDRESS 1807 E FOURTH ST
TAX BLOCK 1265 LOT(s) 023
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) GWENDOLYN S BELL
LIS PENDENS __15M1466___ FILED __10/12/2015___

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _08/07/2015_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _08/12/2015_. The Hearing was held on _9/8/2015_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no__ x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _9/23/2015_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication ___ on _09/26/2015_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _10/26/2015_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _02/03/2016_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _08/03/2016_.

4. The notification letter was sent __09/13/2016__ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no___ x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $1,989.00 ___________ Fair market value $17,038.00 ___________

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
CASE NO: 2015080102
1807 E FOURTH ST

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
C-2.b. DRAFT
Driving directions to 1807 E 4th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4605 on Yahoo Maps, Dr...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2013010654
PROPERTY ADDRESS 1901 E THIRD ST
TAX BLOCK 1266 LOT(s) 053
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) CHRISTOPHER ANTONIO JORDAN
LIS PENDENS _13M1397___FILED_06/26/2013___

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _04/18/2013_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _04/22/2013_. The Hearing was held on _5/20/2013_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _6/3/2013_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery____, and publication ___ on _06/06/2013_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _07/06/2013_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _09/09/2013_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _03/09/2013___.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair  $3,622.00 ___ Fair market value $13,911.00___

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

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WINSTON SALEM
CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP  
Printed on 9/28/2016 3:57:03 PM  
Page 1
Driving directions to 1903 E 3rd St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4603 on Yahoo Maps, Dr...

Total Distance: 1.5 mi  Total Time: 6 mins

A 100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037

- Head toward S Chestnut St on E 1st St  Go for 305 ft  Hide
- Turn left onto N Chestnut St  Go for 0.3 mi  Hide
- Turn right onto E 4th St  Go for 0.8 mi  Hide
- Turn right onto N Martin Luther King Jr Dr  Go for 262 ft  Hide
- Turn left onto E 3rd St  Go for 0.4 mi  Hide

Arrive at E 3rd St. Your destination is on the left.  Hide

B 1903 E 3rd St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4603

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2013010950

PROPERTY ADDRESS 2835 ROWELL ST
TAX BLOCK 1555 LOT(s) 091
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) LULA H HARRIS, HEIRS
LIS PENDENS _13M1193__ FILED_06/03/2013__

DUE PROCESS

1. The current **Complaint and Notice of Hearing** was issued __03/22/2013__ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication _ on __03/28/2013 __. The Hearing was held on __04/22/2013__, and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_x__.

2. The **Finding and Order** was issued on __5/8/2013__ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication _ on __05/16/2013__ . The Order directed the owner to **vacate and close or repair** the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on __06/16/2013__. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on __08/12/2013__.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on __02/12/2014__.

4. The notification letter was sent __09/13/2016__ advising the owner that the **Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee** of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on __11/10/2016__. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is **less than fifty percent (<50%)** of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair **$1,943.00** ________ Fair market value **$8,378.00** ________

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be **repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.**

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

- Image 1: A house with overgrown vegetation and a cloudy sky.
- Image 2: Another view of the same house, focusing on the front porch.
- Image 3: An angle showing the side of the house with a visible door.

WINSTON SALEM
CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP

Printed on 9/28/2016 4:10:56 PM
C-2.d.  DRAFT

CODE CASE NBR | IMAGE DATE
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2013010950 | 9/28/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION

![Image 1](image1.jpg)

![Image 2](image2.jpg)

![Image 3](image3.jpg)
Driving directions to 2835 Rowell St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-3530 on Yahoo Maps, ... 9/27/2016
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CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2011030302
PROPERTY ADDRESS 506 ALEXANDER ST WINSTON-SALEM
TAX BLOCK 0795 LOT(s) 108
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) ADA M PAGE
LIS PENDENS _11M1644____FILED_05/25/2011___

DUE PROCESS
1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _04/05/2011_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _05/15/2011_. The Hearing was held on _05/05/2011_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _5/12/2011_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery____, and publication ___ on _05/22/2011_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _06/22/2011_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _06/30/2011_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _12/30/2011_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no____.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $2,342.00 Fair market value $9,167.00
Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
## CODE DEFICIENCIES - EXHIBIT A

**CASE NO:** 2011030302

**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION OFFICER:**

**ARNOLD ROGERS - (336)734-1288**

**506 ALEXANDER ST WINSTON-SALEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>VIOLATION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STATUS/ORDINANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>699031</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>699029</td>
<td>REPAIR FOUNDATION</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
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<td>699030</td>
<td>REPAIR FOUNDATION VENTS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(H)(6)(B)</td>
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CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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</table>

IMAGE DESCRIPTION

CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP
Printed on 9/28/2016 3:27:00 PM
Page 1
WINSTON SALEM

-209-
C-2.e.  

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2011030302  9/28/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2011030302  9/28/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2011030302  9/28/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
Driving directions to 506 Alexander St, Winston-Salem, NC 27127-1102 on Yahoo Maps...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2013020209
PROPERTY ADDRESS 224 TERRACE AV
TAX BLOCK 1275 LOT(s) 095
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) EDNA J GLENN
LIS PENDENS _13M1230_______FILED 06/03/2013_

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _04/08/2013_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _04/09/2013_. The Hearing was held on _5/8/2013_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no__ x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _5/28/2013_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication ____ on _05/29/2013_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _06/29/2013_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _06/23/2015_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _12/23/2015_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no____ x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair _$4,847.00___ Fair market value _$9,991.00___

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
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<th>VIOLATION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STATUS/ORDINANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>760617</td>
<td>REPAIR SOFFIT AND/OR FACIA</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>760620</td>
<td>OTHER - REPAIR DAMAGED WINDOW TRIM</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760622</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760618</td>
<td>REPLACE DEFECTIVE SHEATHING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>760619</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760621</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE SCREENS ON WINDOWS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760623</td>
<td>OTHER - REPAIR GABLE VENT</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760624</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE STEPS AT FRONT</td>
<td>MAKE LEVEL UNFIT V-10-197(G)(8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CODE CASE NBR</td>
<td>IMAGE DATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013020209</td>
<td>9/26/2016</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

[Image of a property with grass and a building]

---

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

[Image of a property with a construction site]

---

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

[Image of a property with a building and trees]

---

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

[Image of a property with a construction site]
Driving directions to 224 Terrace Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4620 on Yahoo Maps.

A 100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037

Head toward S Chestnut St on E 1st St
Go for 305 ft
Hide

Turn left onto N Chestnut St
Go for 0.3 mi
Hide

Turn right onto E 4th St
Go for 0.8 mi
Hide

Turn right onto N Martin Luther King Jr Dr
Go for 262 ft
Hide

Turn left onto E 3rd St
Go for 0.4 mi
Hide

Turn right onto Terrace Ave
Go for 0.1 mi
Hide

Arrive at Terrace Ave. Your destination is on the right.

B 224 Terrace Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4620

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2014042091
PROPERTY ADDRESS 110 N JACKSON AV
TAX BLOCK 0533 LOT(s) 211
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) JAMES EDGAR TURNER
LIS PENDENS 14M1481 FILED 08/05/2014

DUE PROCESS
1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued __06/04/2014__ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on __06/05/2014__. The Hearing was held on 7/7/2014 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no___.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 7/9/2014 and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery____, and publication ___ on _07/10/2014_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _08/10/2014_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _08/13/2014_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _02/13/2015_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on __11/10/2016__. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes_____ no___.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $4,903.00 Fair market value $17,590.00

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOL NBR</th>
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<tr>
<td>800204</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE DEFECTIVE SIDING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>800205</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<td>800199</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>800200</td>
<td>OTHER - REPAIR EXT WALL AT BACK PORCH</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
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<tr>
<td>800201</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE FRONT PORCH RAILINGS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
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<td>800203</td>
<td>INSTALL HANDRAIL AT FRONT STEPS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(8)</td>
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</table>

Winston Salem
CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP
Printed on 9/28/2016 4:23:01 PM
Page 2
IMAGE DESCRIPTION

110 N. Jackson Avenue
Driving directions to 110 N Jackson Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4528 on Yahoo Maps...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2012071039
PROPERTY ADDRESS 670 GLENBROOK DR
TAX BLOCK 1553 LOT(s) 067
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) DEVON W JONES-PATTERSON LYLES
LIS PENDENS _12M3347____ FILED_12/31/2012___

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _10/22/2012_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _11/01/2012_. The Hearing was held on 11/21/2012 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no x ____.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _12/3/2012_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication ___ on _12/13/2012_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _01/13/2013_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _03/04/2013_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _09/04/2013_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no x ____.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $1,751.00 ___________ Fair market value $4,132.00 ___________

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
## Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**Case No:** 2012071039  
**Neighborhood Conservation Officer:** Bryan Watters - (336)734-1270  
**670 Glenbrook Dr**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>743497</td>
<td>Repair, replace or remove gutters and downspouts</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743501</td>
<td>Repair soffit and/or facia</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743499</td>
<td>Repair or replace screens on doors</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>743500</td>
<td>Repair or replace screens on windows</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743502</td>
<td>Repair foundation vents</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(H)(6)(B)</td>
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<td>CODE CASE NBR</td>
<td>IMAGE DATE</td>
<td>IMAGE DESCRIPTION</td>
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<td>2012071039</td>
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</table>
DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued 5/27/2016 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on 5/30/2015. The Hearing was held on 6/26/2015 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no_x. 

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 8/27/2015 and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery____, and publication ___ on ___. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on 9/29/2015. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on 10/19/2015.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on 3/19/2016.

4. The notification letter was sent 10/24/2016 advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on 11/10/2016. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $4,113       Fair market value $42,213
Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
CASE NO: 2015041835
805 HUTTON ST

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<tr>
<td>825212</td>
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<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(8)</td>
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<td>825215</td>
<td>MAINTAIN FLOORS, WALLS - FIXTURES IN CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION</td>
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<td>825216</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>825220</td>
<td>HAVE STRUCTURE EXTERMINATED OF INSECTS, RODENTS - OTHER PESTS - ALL INSECTS TO INCLUDE STINK BUGS</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197</td>
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<td>825225</td>
<td>REPAIR DEFECTIVE LIGHT FIXTURES - CAN NOT ACCESS CORD</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
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<td>825227</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR - BATHROOM DOOR CLOSES INTO TOILET</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
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<tr>
<td>825238</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE REAR PORCH FLOOR - LOOSE BOARDS</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
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<td>825240</td>
<td>REPAIR, REPLACE OR REMOVE GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS - GROWTH GROWING OUT OF GUTTERS</td>
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<td>825241</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<td>825242</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE DEFECTIVE SIDING - REAR</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>825246</td>
<td>REPAIR KITCHEN CABINETS - DRAWERS MISSING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(A)(16)</td>
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<td>825213</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE FRONT PORCH RAILINGS - LOOSE; EXPOSED NAILS</td>
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<td>825218</td>
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<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
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</table>
825219 WEATHERSTRIP DOORS - FRONT AND REAR
UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)

825221 REPAIR HOLES IN WALLS AND CEILINGS - CEILING MOLDING HAS SEPARATED; DINING ROOM BY WINDOW; BATHROOM
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)

825223 OTHER - SEC.10-197(B)(2) ALL WINDOWS SHALL BE EASILY OPERABLE
UNFIT V-10-197

825224 PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR - IN EACH BEDROOM AND OUTSIDE LIVING QUARTERS
UNFIT V-10-197(L)(1)

825228 REPAIR DEFECTIVE LIGHT FIXTURES - NO EXHAUST FAN IN BATHROOM
UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)

825230 REPAIR HOLES IN WALLS AND CEILINGS - CRACKS IN WALL AND CEILING THROUGHOUT HOUSE
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)

825232 REPLACE LOOSE WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS - PAINT PEELING IN KITCHEN
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)

825233 OTHER - PROVIDED STOVE NOT OPERABLE; PROVIDED REFRIGERATOR NOT OPERABLE
UNFIT V-10-197

825234 REPAIR SEWER LINE -
UNFIT V-10-197(D)(15)

825236 REPAIR DEFECTIVE LIGHT FIXTURES - BASEMENT
UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)

825237 REPAIR LOCKSETS - BASEMENT DOOR; LOOSE KNOBS THROUGH OUT HOUSE
UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)

825239 REPAIR OR REPLACE REAR PORCH RAILINGS - LOOSE AND EXPOSED NAILS
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(7)

825243 REPAIR OR REPLACE STEPS AT INTERIOR - BOTTOM STEP IN BASEMENT
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(8)

825244 REPAIR CRAWL SPACE DOOR - GAPS/ HOLES IN DOOR
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(1)

825248 REPAIR HOLES IN WALLS AND CEILINGS - BOARD HANGING AT ACCESS TO ATTIC
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)
CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE  
2015041835  10/26/2016  

IMAGE DESCRIPTION  
805 Hutton Street  

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE  
2015041835  10/26/2016  

IMAGE DESCRIPTION  
805 Hutton Street  

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE  
2015041835  10/26/2016  

IMAGE DESCRIPTION  
805 Hutton Street  

WINSTON SALEM  
CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP  

Printed on 10/26/2016 3:39:43 PM  
Page 8
Driving directions to 805 Hutton St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-5713 on Yahoo Maps, Dr...

```
100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037

Head toward N Church St on E 1st St
Turn left onto S Liberty St
Continue on Old Salem Rd
Turn right onto W Academy St
Turn left onto Granville Dr
Turn right onto Montgomery St
Turn slightly left onto Hutton St

Arrive at Hutton St. Your destination is on the left.
```

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015050326

PROPERTY ADDRESS 1406 DIGGS BV
TAX BLOCK 1416 LOT(s) 419
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) RAUL A & AMANDA M LIO
LIS PENDENS _15m1378_ FILED_9/23/15_

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _5/18/2015_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _6/17/2015_. The Hearing was held on 6/17/2015 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _8/19/2015_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication ___ on _8/29/2015_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _9/29/2015_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _11/17/2015_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _4/17/2016_.

4. The notification letter was sent _10/24/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x_.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is less than fifty percent (<50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $4,462 Fair market value $23,776

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>VIOLATION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STATUS/ORDINANCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>826343</td>
<td>OTHER - UNIT NEEDS SECURING</td>
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<tr>
<td>826338</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<td>826341</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE DEFECTIVE SIDING</td>
<td>MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<td>826337</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>826340</td>
<td>REPAIR CRAWL SPACE DOOR</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
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<td>826342</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE SCREENS ON WINDOWS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
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CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
1406 Diggs Blvd

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
1406 Diggs Blvd

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
1406 Diggs Blvd
C-2.j. DRAFT

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2015050326 | 10/26/2016

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
1406 Diggs Blvd
Driving directions to 1406 Diggs Blvd, Winston-Salem, NC 27107-1212 on Yahoo Maps...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(1) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015030811
PROPERTY ADDRESS 2829 GILMER AV
TAX BLOCK 1179 LOT(s) 132A
WARD NORTH
PROPERTY OWNER(s) DOLLIE M HARGRAVE
LIS PENDENS _15m1519__ FILED 10/12/2015

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _5/15/2015_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __, and publication___ on _5/25/2015_. The Hearing was held on _6/15/2015_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_x_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _8/20/2015_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery ____, and publication ____ on _8/24/2015_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _9/24/2015_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _10/5/2015_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _2/24/2015_.

4. The notification letter was sent _10/24/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x_.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is _less than fifty percent (<50%)_ of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair _$4,980_____ Fair market value _$31,181________

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be repaired or demolished and removed within ninety (90) days. This structure can be repaired under In Rem provisions of the Minimum Housing Code with City Council approval.
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<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE DEFECTIVE SIDING - RESTORE FALLEN SHUTTER AT SIDE EXTERIOR WALL</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
<td>V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES - CRACKED</td>
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<td>V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<td>822189</td>
<td>REGLAZE WINDOWS -</td>
<td>UNFIT</td>
<td>V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<td>PROVIDE HEATING FACILITY -</td>
<td>UNFIT</td>
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2829 Gilmer Avenue

2829 Gilmer Avenue

2829 Gilmer Avenue
C-2.k. DRAFT

CODE CASE NBR IMAGE DATE
2015030811 6/27/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
2829 Gilmer Avenue

CODE CASE NBR IMAGE DATE
2015030811 6/27/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
2829 Gilmer Avenue

CODE CASE NBR IMAGE DATE
2015030811 6/27/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
2829 Gilmer Avenue
C-2.k. DRAFT

CODE CASE NBR IMAGE DATE
2015030811 10/26/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
2829 Gilmer Avenue

WINSTON SALEM

CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP
Driving directions to 2829 Gilmer Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-4331 on Yahoo Maps...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: October 26, 2016
To: The City Manager
From: D. Ritchie Brooks, Community and Business Development

Council Action Requested:
The adoption of an Ordinance ordering the Community and Business Development of the City of Winston-Salem to demolish structures unfit for human habitation and, otherwise to effectuate the purpose of Chapter 10, Article V, of the Winston-Salem City Code.

Summary of Information:
The structure units listed below have been condemned under the provision of the Housing Code. All required notices have been served and the time granted for compliance in each case has expired. The owner(s) has not complied with the Order to repair or demolish the structure unit.

STRUCTURE UNITS WITH REPAIRS MORE THAN FIFTY PERCENT OF VALUE OF STRUCTURE (>50%) SIX MONTHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Property Location</th>
<th>Block &amp; Lot(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ray &amp; Judy Joyner</td>
<td>810 Rich Avenue</td>
<td>0456 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Cole &amp; Nathan Littlejohn, Heirs</td>
<td>1220 N. Jackson Avenue</td>
<td>0416 042A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Alvarez Silva</td>
<td>1347 Dunleith Avenue Accy</td>
<td>1396 049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel Hernandez</td>
<td>1917 E. Third Street</td>
<td>1266 049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Stephen Kirkman</td>
<td>4538 Shattalon Dr. Accy</td>
<td>3469 010D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl C. Lee</td>
<td>1417 E. 22nd Street</td>
<td>0427 028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca White</td>
<td>2238 School Street</td>
<td>2202 021</td>
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Committee Action:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Against</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

Remarks:
TO: Tiffany Harris  
FROM: Michelle M. McCullough  
DATE: September 30, 2016  
SUBJECT: Demolitions for October 11, 2016  
Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee Meeting

Historic Resources staff has reviewed the following properties that are scheduled to go before the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee on November 10, 2016 for demolition consideration:

- 224 Terrace Avenue  
- 745 Barney Avenue  
- 506 Alexander Street  
- 1347 Dunleith Avenue (accy.)  
- 2835 Rowell Street  
- 810 Rich Avenue  
- 1807 E. 4th Street  
- 1220 N. Jackson Avenue  
- 801 E. 25th Street  
- 4538 Shattalon Drive (accy.)  
- 1901 E. 3rd Street  
- 110 N. Jackson Avenue  
- 670 Glenbrook Drive  
- 3313 Urban Street  
- 1917 3rd Street  
- 1139 25th Street  
- 1417 Twenty Second Street  
- 2238 School Street Accy  
- 805 Hutton Street (West Salem Historic District)  
- 1406 Diggs Boulevard  
- 2829 Gilmer Avenue  
- 4930 Germanton Road

While it appears that most of the properties were built prior to 1966, only one is located within a National Register Historic District, 805 Hutton Street. 805 Hutton Street is located within the West Salem Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

Historic Resources staff has concerns about the loss of structures in the City’s National Register Historic Districts; therefore, I have sent notice to Preservation Forsyth, the local Historic Preservation non-profit organization to advise them of this loss. Their mission is to promote, protect, and advocate for Historic Resources in Forsyth County.
If demolition for this structure is approved, Historic Resources staff would like to request that the Community and Business Development Department have the structure professionally photo-documented, submitting the photos to the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and any architectural elements be salvaged from the house prior to demolition.

None of the buildings are designated a Local Historic Landmark or located within designated local historic districts. Therefore, Historic Resources staff has no other special requests at this time.

cc Ritchie Brooks, Director, Community and Business Development
Preserve Forsyth
ORDINANCE ORDERING THE DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF A STRUCTURE
PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 10, ARTICLE V, SECTION 10-203((f)(2) OF THE CODE OF
THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM

WHEREAS, the Community and Business Development Department, after due notice
and hearing, determined that the property hereinafter described in Exhibit (s) was unfit for
human habitation; and

WHEREAS, either the Mayor and City Council adopted an ordinance or the Housing
Conservation Administrator issued a repair or vacate and close order; and

WHEREAS, the repairs necessary to render the structure fit for human habitation would
exceed more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the structure; and

WHEREAS, the owner of the property herein described in Exhibit(s) vacated and closed
said structure and kept it vacated and closed for a period of six months pursuant to said Order;
and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council hereby finds that:

(1) Six months has passed since the structure was vacated and closed pursuant to the
previous order.

(2) The property owner has abandoned the intent and purpose to repair, alter or
improve the dwelling in said order to render it fit for human habitation.

(3) The continuation of said structure in its vacated status will be inimical to health,
safety, morals and welfare of the City in that the dwelling will continue to
deteriorate, will create a fire and safety hazard, will be a threat to children and
vagrants, will attract persons intent on criminal activities, will cause or contribute
to blight and the deterioration of the property values in the area and will render
unavailable property and dwelling which may otherwise have been available to

-277-
ease the persistent shortage of decent and affordable housing in this State and City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, as follows:

Section 1. The owner(s) of the property herein described in Exhibit(s) is hereby ordered to demolish and remove said property within ninety days.

Section 2. In the event the owner(s) fails to comply with this order of the Mayor and City Council within the prescribed time period, the Community and Business Development Department of the City of Winston-Salem is hereby ordered and authorized to effectuate the purpose of the Housing Code of the City of Winston-Salem (Chapter 10, Article V of the Code of the City of Winston-Salem) with respect to the property herein described by causing said dwelling be demolished and removed.

Section 3. The property to which this ordinance applies is known and described as set out in Exhibit(s) attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption, and a copy hereof, certified by the Secretary of the City of Winston-Salem, shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and shall be indexed in the name of the property owner(s) in the grantors index, as provided by law.

INSTRUMENT DRAWN BY:

____________________________________

CITY ATTORNEY
CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015070062
PROPERTY ADDRESS  810 RICH AV
TAX BLOCK  0456 LOT(s)  366
WARD  EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s)  RAY JOYNER & JUDY JOYNER
LIS PENDENS  _15M1336____ FILED__09/23/2015____

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _07/07/2015__ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery__, and publication___ on _07/09/2015_. The Hearing was held on _8/6/2015_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes___ no_x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _8/7/2015_ and service was obtained by certified x regular x post x hand delivery___, and publication ___ on _08/10/2015_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _09/10/2015_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _12/16/2015__.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _06/16/2016_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016__ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes____ no_x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair 17,530.00  Fair market value  $12,317.00

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
# Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**Case No:** 2015070062  
**Neighborhood Conservation Officer:** Bryan Watters - (336)734-1270  
**810 Rich Av**

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<td>Replace loose wall and ceiling materials - throughout</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
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<td>830701</td>
<td>Paint walls and ceilings - throughout</td>
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<td>830703</td>
<td>Repair soffit and/or facia - rotten</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<td>830704</td>
<td>Paint or treat exterior wood with protective coating -</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>830695</td>
<td>Replace broken window panes -</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<td>830696</td>
<td>Provide door - back ent.</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
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<td>830697</td>
<td>Repair tub fixtures -</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(D)(10)</td>
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<td>830698</td>
<td>Repair commode -</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(D)(2)</td>
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<td>830699</td>
<td>Repair defective switches and/or outlets to include covers -</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
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<td>830702</td>
<td>Repair defective light fixtures - throughout</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
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<td>IMAGE DESCRIPTION</td>
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CODE CASE NBR       IMAGE DATE
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IMAGE DESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 011.JPG

CODE CASE NBR       IMAGE DATE
2015070062           7/1/2015

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 006.JPG

CODE CASE NBR       IMAGE DATE
2015070062           7/1/2015

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 014.JPG
CODE CASE NBR IMAGE DATE
2015070062 7/1/2015

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 010.JPG

CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP
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Page 3
WINSTON SALEM
-285-
C-3.a. DRAFT
C-3.a. DRAFT

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 008.JPG

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 004.JPG
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 013.JPG

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR 810 RICH 016.JPG
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015070062</td>
<td>9/28/2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

810 Rich Avenue
Driving directions to 810 Rich Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-3426 on Yahoo Maps, Dr... 9/27/2016

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(2) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2012030657
PROPERTY ADDRESS 1220 N JACKSON AV
TAX BLOCK 0416 LOT(s) 042A
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) MARIE COLE NATHAN LITTLEJOHN
LIS PENDENS _15M29____ FILED _01/09/2015____

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _10/13/2014_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery____ publication x on _10/23/2014_. The hearing was held on _11/12/2014_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no_x_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _12/10/2014_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery ___ publication ___ on _01/15/2015_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling with 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _02/15/2015_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _05/26/2015_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _11/26/2015_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no_x___.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair _$7,452.00_ Fair market value _$4,234.00_

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>VIOL NBR</th>
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<tr>
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<td>732407</td>
<td>OTHER - PROVIDE HOT WATER</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
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<td>732408</td>
<td>REPAIR DEFECTIVE LIGHT FIXTURES</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
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<td>732410</td>
<td>REPAIR HOLES IN WALLS AND CEILINGS - BED ROOM AT FRONT</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
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<td>PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR</td>
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<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
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<td>WEATHERSTRIP DOORS</td>
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<td>REPAIR LAVATORY AND/OR FIXTURES - HOLE IN CABINET</td>
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<td>UNFIT HAZARDOUS V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
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CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1220 N. Jackson Avenue

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<tbody>
<tr>
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1220 N. Jackson Avenue

<table>
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<th>IMAGE DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1220 N. Jackson Avenue
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<tr>
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</table>
1220 N. Jackson Avenue

1220 N. Jackson Avenue

1220 N. Jackson Avenue
Driving directions to 1220 N Jackson Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-1736 on Yahoo Maps...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(2) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2011080602
PROPERTY ADDRESS 1347 DUNLEITH AV ACC BLDG
TAX BLOCK 1396 LOT(s) 049
WARD EAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) MARTHA ALVAREZ SILVA
LIS PENDENS _12M124__ FILED _01/17/2012_

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _10/05/2011_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery ___ publication ___ on _10/11/2011_. The hearing was held on _11/4/2011_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no_x_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _12/19/2011_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __ publication ___ on _12/22/2011_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling with 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _01/22/2012_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _02/02/2012_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _08/02/2012_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no____.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $2,342.00 Fair market value $400.00

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
CODE DEFICIENCIES - EXHIBIT A

CASE NO: 2011080602

1347 DUNLEITH AV  ACC BLDG

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>715556</td>
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<tr>
<td>715554</td>
<td>REPLACE DEFECTIVE SHEATHING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<td>715555</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>715557</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
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<td>715558</td>
<td>OTHER - REPLACE WINDOW</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
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<tr>
<td>715559</td>
<td>REPAIR LOCKSETS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
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<td>715560</td>
<td>MAINTAIN FLOORS, WALLS - FIXTURES IN CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(H)(4)</td>
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
Driving directions to 1347 N Dunleith Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-1731 on Yahoo Maps...
DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued on 3/19/2015 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery ___ publication ___ on 3/23/2015. The hearing was held on 4/20/2015 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 5/7/2015 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __ publication ___ on 6/11/2015. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling with 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on 5/11/2015. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on 6/8/2015.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on 1/8/2016.

4. The notification letter was sent 10/24/2016 advising the owner that the Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on 11/10/2016. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes__ no__.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $17,484.08 Fair market value $11,733

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
# CODE DEFICIENCIES - EXHIBIT A

**CASE NO:** 2014041427  
**1917 E THIRD ST**  
**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION OFFICER:**  
BRYAN WATTERS - (336)734-1270

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>799381</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
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<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE SCREENS ON WINDOWS</td>
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<td>REPLACE LOOSE WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS</td>
<td>- THOUGHOUT MINOR V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
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<td>799396</td>
<td>OTHER - REPLACE FLOOR COVERING</td>
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<td>799380</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR - BACK</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
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<td>799382</td>
<td>WEATHERSTRIP DOORS</td>
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<td>REPAIR DEFECTIVE LIGHT FIXTURES</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
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<td>799387</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE WATER HEATER</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(D)(8)</td>
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<td>799388</td>
<td>REPAIR KITCHEN CABINETS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(16)</td>
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<td>799389</td>
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<td>UNFIT V-10-197(E)(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>799393</td>
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<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
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799394 PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR - UNFIT V-10-197(L)(1)
CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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<th>IMAGE DESCRIPTION</th>
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-315-
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1917 E. 3rd Street
Driving directions to 1917 E 3rd St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4603 on Yahoo Maps, Dr...

1917 E 3rd St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4603

Total Distance: 1.54 mi—Total Time: 7 mins

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(2) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2013071283
PROPERTY ADDRESS 4538 SHATTALON DR ACCESSORY
TAX BLOCK 3469 LOT(s) 010D
WARD NORTHWEST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) ERIC STEPHEN KIRKMAN
LIS PENDENS _13M2273___FILED_10/23/2013___

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _08/16/2013_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __ publication ___ on __08/27/2013__. The hearing was held on 9/16/2013 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no x_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 10/2/2013 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __ publication ___ on _10/07/2013_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling with 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _11/07/2013_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _01/08/2014_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _07/08/2014_.

4. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no x___.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $600.00 Fair market value $1,000.00

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
<table>
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<td>777361</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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## CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR 000_0031[5].JPG

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**
### Driving Directions to 4538 Shattalon Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-2002

- **A** 100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037
- **B** 4538 Shattalon Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-2002

**Total Distance:** 8.06 mi — **Total Time:** 21 mins

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>Head toward N Church St on E 1st St</td>
<td>Go for 288 ft</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn right onto N Main St</td>
<td>Go for 0.6 mi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue on N Liberty St</td>
<td>Go for 275 ft</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn left onto N Martin Luther King Jr Dr</td>
<td>Go for 416 ft</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue on W 8th St</td>
<td>Go for 0.1 mi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn right onto N Cherry St</td>
<td>Go for 0.2 mi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue on N Marshall St</td>
<td>Go for 291 ft</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue on University Pkwy</td>
<td>Go for 1.8 mi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep left onto University Pkwy</td>
<td>Go for 0.7 mi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take ramp toward Polo Rd</td>
<td>Go for 0.1 mi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn left onto Polo Rd</td>
<td>Go for 1.1 mi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep right toward Reynolda Rd/NC-67</td>
<td>Go for 0.1 mi</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn right onto Reynolda Rd (NC-67)</td>
<td>Go for 1.6 mi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Driving directions to 4538 Shattalon Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-2002 on Yahoo Map...

- Turn left onto Yadkinville Rd Go for 1.2 mi
- Turn right onto Shattalon Dr Go for 0.2 mi
- Arrive at Shattalon Dr. Your destination is on the left.

4538 Shattalon Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-2002

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _10/12/2015_ and service was obtained by certified mail _regular _ post x hand delivery____ publication _x_ on _10/22/2015_. The hearing was held on _11/11/2015_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no_x_.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _11/17/2015_ and service was obtained by certified mail _regular _ post x hand delivery __ publication __x_ on _3/17/2016_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling with 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _4/17/2016_. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _4/17/2016_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _9/17/2016_.

4. The notification letter was sent _10/21/2016_ advising the owner that the Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no_x__.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is more than fifty percent (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair $16,534 Fair market value $14,730

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be demolished and removed within ninety (90) days.
## Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**CASE NO:** 2014100476  
**1417 E Twenty-Second St**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Repair Door</td>
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<tr>
<td>813858</td>
<td>Repair or Replace Screens on Doors</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813859</td>
<td>Repair, Replace or Remove Gutters and Downspouts</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813861</td>
<td>Repair Soffit and/or Facia</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>813863</td>
<td>Install Crawl Space Door</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>813864</td>
<td>Repair Foundation</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>813865</td>
<td>Repair or Replace Front Porch Floor</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
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<td>813866</td>
<td>Repair or Replace Defective Siding</td>
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</table>
## CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE CASE NBR</th>
<th>IMAGE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014100476</td>
<td>10/25/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1417 E. 22nd Street

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE CASE NBR</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10/25/2016</td>
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</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1417 E. 22nd Street

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1417 E. 22nd Street

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</tbody>
</table>

**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

1417 E. 22nd Street
CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2014100476  10/25/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
1417 E. 22nd Street
1417 E. 22nd Street

1417 E. 22nd Street

1417 E. 22nd Street
Driving directions to 1417 E 22nd St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-5403 on Yahoo Maps, ...

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(f)(2) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2013051008
PROPERTY ADRESS 2238 SCHOOL ST
TAX BLOCK 2202 LOT(s) 021
WARD NORTHEAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) REBECCA WHITE
LIS PENDENS _13m1964__FILED_9/11/2013_

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _5/31/2013_ and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x hand delivery___ publication ___ on _6/3/2013_. The hearing was held on 7/1/2013 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint yes__ no__. 

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 7/11/2013 and service was obtained by certified mail x regular x post x hand delivery __ publication ___ on _7/15/2013_. The Order directed the owner to **vacate and close or repair** the dwelling with **30** days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on **8/15/2013**. The dwelling was found vacated and closed on _8/15/2013_.

3. The dwelling became eligible for demolition under the six (6) month rule on _1/15/2016_.

4. The notification letter was sent 9/20/2016 advising the owner that the **Community and Development/Housing/General Government Committee** of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _10/11/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no ___.

COMMENTS:

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs needed to render this dwelling fit for human habitation is **more than fifty percent** (>50%) of the present value of the dwelling.

Estimated cost to repair **$1,098**
Fair market value ____________

Based on the above information it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be **demolished and removed within ninety (90) days**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOL NBR</th>
<th>VIOLATION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STATUS/ORDINANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>769857</td>
<td>PAINT OR TREAT EXTERIOR WOOD WITH PROTECTIVE COATING</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- MINOR V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769859</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD. SHINGLES--- MINOR V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769846</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR</td>
<td>---ALL DOORS ACCESSORY BLD. LARGER--- UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769847</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769849</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE STEPS AT FRONT</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD. METAL STEPS--- UNFIT V-10-197(G)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769851</td>
<td>PROVIDE SAFE HANDRAILS TO SERVE EXITS</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- UNFIT V-10-197(C)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769855</td>
<td>PROVIDE ADEQUATE SERVICE EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING PANEL</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- UNFIT V-10-197(F)(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769856</td>
<td>REPAIR DEFECTIVE SWITCHES AND/OR OUTLETS TO INCLUDE COVERS</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769860</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REMOVE ACCESSORY BUILDING</td>
<td>---LARGER ACCESSORY BLD.--- UNFIT V-10-197(G)(9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE CASE NBR</th>
<th>IMAGE DATE</th>
<th>IMAGE DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013051008</td>
<td>5/8/2013</td>
<td>2238 School Street Accy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013051008</td>
<td>10/25/2016</td>
<td>2238 School Street Accy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013051008</td>
<td>10/25/2016</td>
<td>2238 School Street Accy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOUR TRIP TO:
2238 School St, Winston Salem, NC 27105

12 MIN  |  6.8 MI

Trip time based on traffic conditions as of 10:38 AM on October 24, 2016. Current Traffic: Moderate

1. Start out going west on E 1st St toward N Church St
   Then 0.00 miles
   0.00 total miles

2. Take the 1st left onto S Church St.
   If you reach N Main St you've gone a little too far.
   Then 0.16 miles
   0.16 total miles

3. Turn right onto Cemetery St.
   If you are on Cemetery St and reach S Main St you've gone a little too far.
   Then 0.03 miles
   0.19 total miles

4. Take the 1st right onto S Main St
   If you reach S Liberty St you've gone a little too far.
   Then 0.05 miles
   0.24 total miles

   If you reach W 1st St you've gone about 0.1 miles too far.
   Then 0.64 miles
   0.88 total miles

   Then 3.28 miles
   4.16 total miles

7. Take the Akron Dr exit. EXIT 112
   Then 0.19 miles
   4.34 total miles

8. Turn right onto Akron Dr.
   If you reach US-52 N you've gone about 0.1 miles too far.
   Then 0.51 miles
   4.85 total miles

If you are on Akron Dr and reach N Liberty St you’ve gone about 0.1 miles too far.

Then 0.57 miles  5.43 total miles

10. Turn slight right onto Old Walkertown Rd.
Old Walkertown Rd is just past Cayuga St.
Suntrust is on the corner.

Then 1.11 miles  6.54 total miles

11. Turn left onto Monte Vista St.
Monte Vista St is 0.1 miles past Merrimac St.
If you reach Davis Rd you’ve gone about 0.2 miles too far.

Then 0.18 miles  6.72 total miles

12. Take the 1st right onto School St.
School St is just past Bristol St.
If you reach the end of Monte Vista St you’ve gone about 0.5 miles too far.

Then 0.04 miles  6.76 total miles

13. 2238 SCHOOL ST is on the left
If you reach Davis Rd you’ve gone about 0.1 miles too far.

Use of directions and maps is subject to our Terms of Use. We don’t guarantee accuracy, route conditions or usability. You assume all risk of use.
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: October 26, 2016

To: The City Manager

From: D. Ritchie Brooks, Community and Business Development

Council Action Requested:
The adoption of an Ordinance ordering the Community and Business Development of the City of Winston-Salem to demolish structures unfit for human habitation and, otherwise to effectuate the purpose of Chapter 10, Article V, of the Winston-Salem City Code.

Summary of Information:
The structure units listed below have been condemned under the provision of the Housing Code. All required notices have been served and the time granted for compliance in each case has expired. The owner(s) has not complied with the Order to repair or demolish the structure unit.

STRUCTURE UNITS WITH REPAIRS EXCEEDING SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT (65%) OF VALUE OF STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Property Location</th>
<th>Block &amp; Lot(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James E. Hayden, Sr.</td>
<td>1139 E. Twenty-Fifth Street</td>
<td>0324 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyfe Enterprises, LLC</td>
<td>745 Barney Avenue</td>
<td>1365 005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Douglas Babbitt Jr., Heirs</td>
<td>3313 Urban Street</td>
<td>1363 038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Ortner</td>
<td>4930 Germanton Road</td>
<td>3435 023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee Action:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks:
Historic Resources staff has reviewed the following properties that are scheduled to go before the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee on November 10, 2016 for demolition consideration:

224 Terrace Avenue  
745 Barney Avenue  
506 Alexander Street  
1347 Dunleith Avenue (accy.)  
2835 Rowell Street  
810 Rich Avenue  
1807 E. 4th Street  
1220 N. Jackson Avenue  
801 E. 25th Street  
4538 Shattalon Drive (accy.)  
1901 E. 3rd Street  
110 N. Jackson Avenue  
670 Glenbrook Drive  
3313 Urban Street  
1917 3rd Street  
1139 25th Street  
1417 Twenty Second Street  
2238 School Street Accy  
805 Hutton Street (West Salem Historic District)  
1406 Diggs Boulevard  
2829 Gilmer Avenue  
4930 Germanton Road

While it appears that most of the properties were built prior to 1966, only one is located within a National Register Historic District, 805 Hutton Street. 805 Hutton Street is located within the West Salem Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

Historic Resources staff has concerns about the loss of structures in the City’s National Register Historic Districts; therefore, I have sent notice to Preservation Forsyth, the local Historic Preservation non-profit organization to advise them of this loss. Their mission is to promote, protect, and advocate for Historic Resources in Forsyth County.
If demolition for this structure is approved, Historic Resources staff would like to request that the Community and Business Development Department have the structure professionally photo-documented, submitting the photos to the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and any architectural elements be salvaged from the house prior to demolition.

None of the buildings are designated a Local Historic Landmark or located within designated local historic districts. Therefore, Historic Resources staff has no other special requests at this time.

cc Ritchie Brooks, Director, Community and Business Development
Preserve Forsyth
ORDINANCE ORDERING THE COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM TO REMOVE OR DEMOLISH STRUCTURE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION AND, OTHERWISE, TO EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER 10, ARTICLE V OF THE WINSTON-SALEM CITY CODE

WHEREAS, the Community and Business Development Department, after due notice and hearing, has determined that the property hereinafter described is unfit for human habitation and that the owner thereof has failed to repair the same so as to bring it into compliance with the Housing Code of the City within the time granted in an order issued by the Department; and

WHEREAS, the necessary repairs, alterations or improvements required to bring the structure up to the Standards required under the Housing Code of the City of Winston-Salem cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the structure, that is, not to exceed sixty five percent (>65%) of the value;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, as follows:

Section 1. The Community and Business Development Department of the City of Winston-Salem is hereby ordered to proceed to effectuate the purpose of the Housing Code of the City of Winston-Salem (Chapter 10, Article V of the Code of the City of Winston-Salem) with respect to the property hereinafter described, which the Community and Business Development Department has heretofore found to be unfit for human habitation. The Housing Conservation Administrator shall cause all structure on said property heretofore found by him to be unfit for human habitation to be removed or demolished, and he is hereby authorized and directed to take such other action and to exercise such other powers with respect to said
property as may be necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the provisions of the Housing Code of the City of Winston-Salem.

Section 2. The property to which this Ordinance applies is known and described as set out in Exhibit attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be effective from and after its adoption, and a copy hereof, certified by the Secretary of the City of Winston-Salem, shall be recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and shall be indexed in the name of the property owner(s) in the grantor index, as provided by law.

INSTRUMENT DRAWN BY

CITY ATTORNEY
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(e) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2014040214

PROPERTY ADDRESS 1139 E TWENTY-FIFTH ST
TAX BLOCK 0324 LOT(s) 016
WARD NORTHEAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) JAMES E. HAYDEN, SR
LIS PENDENS 16m1540 FILED 8/31/2016

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued 7/20/2016 and service was obtained by certified mail X regular X post X hand delivery, and publication on 7/23/2016. The Hearing was held on 8/19/2016 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint. yes no X.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on 8/26/2016 and service was obtained by certified mail X regular X post X hand delivery and publication on 8/29/2016. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on 9/29/2016.

3. The notification letter was sent 10/24/2016 advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on 11/10/2016. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes no X.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to bring this substandard structure into compliance with Housing Code Standards as prescribed in the Housing code exceeds sixty-five percent (65%) of the value.

Estimated cost to repair $17,407 Fair market value $3,297

Based on the above information, it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be removed or demolished.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOL NBR</th>
<th>VIOLATION DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STATUS/ORDINANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>797788</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
<td>COMPLIED V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797789</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR</td>
<td>COMPLIED V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797793</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>COMPLIED V-10-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797794</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>COMPLIED V-10-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860623</td>
<td>THE REPAIR OF THE STRUCTURE WILL EXCEED SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT (65%) OF THE VALUE</td>
<td>DEMO V-97-(B)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797790</td>
<td>REPAIR DOOR</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797791</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE SCREENS ON DOORS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797792</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE SCREENS ON WINDOWS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
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<td>815846</td>
<td>REPLACE BROKEN WINDOW PANES</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815847</td>
<td>REPAIR HOLES IN WALLS AND CEILINGS</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815848</td>
<td>PROVIDE R-19 CEILING INSULATION</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815849</td>
<td>REMOVE AND REPLACE FIRE DAMAGED PORTION OF STRUCTURE</td>
<td>UNFIT V-4-89(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815850</td>
<td>REPAIR OR REPLACE FRONT PORCH CEILING</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815851</td>
<td>PROVIDE DOOR</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860615</td>
<td>Maintain floors clean and sanitary.</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860616</td>
<td>REPAIR FURNACE</td>
<td>UNFIT V-10-197(E)(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
860617 INSTALL OUTLET - Missing 2 duplex outlets in every habitable room.
   UNFIT V-10-197(F)(3)

860618 REPAIR DEFECTIVE SWITCHES AND/OR OUTLETS TO INCLUDE COVERS - 220 outlet in Utility Room loose.
   UNFIT V-10-197(F)(1)

860619 REPAIR OR REPLACE REAR PORCH FLOOR - East side porch floor, southeast corner, rotted and deteriorated.
   UNFIT V-10-197(G)(7)

860620 REPAIR PORCH COLUMNS - East side porch, southeast corner, porch column loose and falling.
   UNFIT V-10-197(G)(7)

860621 MAINTAIN FIXTURES IN CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION - PLUMBING FIXTURES DIRTY AND UNSANITARY.
   UNFIT V-10-197(H)(4)

860622 PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR - ALL BEDROOMS AND HALLWAYS OUTSIDE OF BEDROOMS ON EACH FLOOR.
   UNFIT V-10-197(L)(1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE CASE NBR</th>
<th>IMAGE DATE</th>
<th>IMAGE DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014040214</td>
<td>9/27/2016</td>
<td>1139 E. 25th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014040214</td>
<td>9/27/2016</td>
<td>1139 E. 25th Street</td>
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Driving directions to 1139 NE 25th St, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-5334 on Yahoo Maps, ...

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-359-
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(e) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2016020138
PROPERTY ADDRESS 745 BARNEY AV
TAX BLOCK 1365 LOT(s) 005
WARD SOUTHEAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) LYFE ENTERPRISES, LLC
LIS PENDENS _16M620_________ FILED 04/06/2016

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _02/12/2016__ and service was obtained by certified mail _x__ regular _x__ post _x__ hand delivery_____, and publication_____ on _02/22/2016_. The Hearing was held on 3/14/2016 and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint. yes___ no___.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _3/18/2016________ and service was obtained by certified mail _x__ regular _x__ post _x__ hand delivery _____ and publication _____ on _03/28/2016_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _04/28/2016_.

3. The notification letter was sent _09/13/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no___.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to bring this substandard structure into compliance with Housing Code Standards as prescribed in the Housing code exceeds sixty-five percent (65%) of the value.

Estimated cost to repair $ _16,528.00______ Fair market value $ _6,139.00_____

Based on the above information, it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be removed or demolished.
## Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**Case No:** 2016020138  
**Neighborhood Conservation Officer:**  
**Daryl Green**  
**(336)734-1276**

**745 Barney Av**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Description</th>
<th>Status/Ordinance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The repair of the structure will exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of the value</td>
<td>demo V-97-(B)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide door - back</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(A)(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair or replace screens on windows</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(B)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace broken window panes</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair or replace water heater</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(D)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide workspace in kitchen</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(A)(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair kitchen cabinets</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(A)(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide heating facility</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(E)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair kitchen sink, fixtures and/or drain</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(D)(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide adequate service equipment and lighting panel</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(F)(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair defective light fixtures</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair defective switches and/or outlets to include covers</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(F)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install crawl space door</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair foundation - right side</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(G)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair or replace defective siding</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair holes in walls and ceilings</td>
<td>unfit V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
845586  REPLACE LOOSE WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(G)(4)

845587  REPLACE DEFECTIVE RAFTERS  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(G)(6)

845588  REPAIR OR REPLACE ROOF COVERING  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(G)(6)

845589  REPAIR, REPLACE OR REMOVE GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(G)(6)

845590  REPAIR SOFFIT AND/OR FACIA  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(G)(6)

845591  MAINTAIN FLOORS, WALLS - FIXTURES IN CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(H)(4)

845592  PROVIDE REQUIRED FIRE-RESISTANCE PROTECTION TO PARTY WALLS AND CEILINGS  -  
UNFIT  702.3/SBC

845593  REMOVE AND REPLACE FIRE DAMAGED PORTION OF STRUCTURE  -  
UNFIT  V-4-89(4)

845594  EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FRAMING MUST BE INSPECTED BEFORE COVERING WITH WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS  -  
UNFIT  V-4-91

845595  PROVIDE R-19 CEILING INSULATION  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(I)

845596  PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(L)(1)

845598  COMPLETE DEMOLITION TO CODE  -  
UNFIT

845599  REPAIR LAVATORY AND/OR FIXTURES  -  
UNFIT  V-10-197(D)(10)
## CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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<tr>
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-365-

C-4.b. DRAFT
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR DSC06596.JPG

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR DSC06597.JPG

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

DESCRIPTION FOR DSC06592.JPG
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<tr>
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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

- Photograph of a house with boarded-up windows and a damaged front porch.

- Photograph of the same house, showing the front entrance with a broken door and a broken railing.

WINSTON SALEM
CD-Plus for Windows 98/2000/XP

Printed on 9/28/2016 10:25:51 AM
Page 5
Driving directions to 745 Barney Ave, Winston-Salem, NC 27107-5301 on Yahoo Maps, ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<th>Distance</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037</td>
<td>Turn right onto Cemetery St</td>
<td>Go for 229 ft</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037</td>
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<td>Take ramp onto I-40-BR E</td>
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<td>0.4 mi</td>
<td>10 mins</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037</td>
<td>Take exit 6A toward NC-8 S/Lexington/High Point onto US-52 S/US-311 S (John M Gold Fwy)</td>
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<td>1.4 mi</td>
<td>10 mins</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Take exit 108A toward Waughtown St</td>
<td>Go for 0.2 mi</td>
<td>0.2 mi</td>
<td>10 mins</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>10 mins</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037</td>
<td>Turn right onto Old Lexington Rd</td>
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<td>10 mins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arrive at Barney Ave. Your destination is on the left.

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015120553
PROPERTY ADDRESS 3313 URBAN ST
TAX BLOCK 1363 LOT(s) 038
WARD SOUTHEAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) WILLIAM DOUGLAS BABBITT JR., HEIRS
LIS PENDENS 16M1221 FILED 7/25/2016

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued ___5/4/2016___ and service was obtained by certified mail ___ regular ___ post ___ hand delivery______, and publication ___ on ___5/9/2016___. The Hearing was held on ___6/3/2016___ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint. yes___ no __x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on ___6/28/2016___ and service was obtained by certified mail ___ regular ___ post ___ hand delivery ____ and publication ___ on ___7/1/2016____. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on ___8/1/2016____.

3. The notification letter was sent ___10/24/2016___ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on ___11/10/2016___. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes__ no __x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to bring this substandard structure into compliance with Housing Code Standards as prescribed in the Housing code exceeds sixty-five percent (65%) of the value.

Estimated cost to repair $7,916 Fair market value $1,685

Based on the above information, it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be removed or demolished.
## Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**CASE NO:** 2015120553  
**Neighborhood Conservation Officer:**  
SHAWN HELM - (336)734-1271  
**3313 Urban St**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Number</th>
<th>Violation Description</th>
<th>Status/Ordinance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>843319</td>
<td>The repair of the structure will exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of the value</td>
<td>Demo V-97-(B)(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843310</td>
<td>Repair or replace defective siding - Right Side</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843311</td>
<td>Repair, replace or remove gutters and downspouts</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843314</td>
<td>Paint walls and ceilings</td>
<td>Minor V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843309</td>
<td>Replace broken window panes</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(B)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843312</td>
<td>Repair or replace roof covering</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843313</td>
<td>Repair soffit and/or facia</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843315</td>
<td>Repair holes in walls and ceilings</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843316</td>
<td>Replace loose wall and ceiling materials</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843317</td>
<td>Maintain floors, walls - Fixtures in clean and sanitary condition</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(H)(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843318</td>
<td>Provide operable smoke detector</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(L)(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>843320</td>
<td>Remove and replace fire damaged portion of structure</td>
<td>Unfit V-4-89(4)</td>
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CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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**IMAGE DESCRIPTION**

3313 Urban Street
C-4.c.      DRAFT

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553    12/15/2015

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553    12/15/2015

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553    9/26/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street
CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553       9/26/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553       9/26/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street

CODE CASE NBR  IMAGE DATE
2015120553       9/26/2016

IMAGE DESCRIPTION
3313 Urban Street
Driving directions to 3313 Urban St, Winston-Salem, NC 27107-5349 on Yahoo Maps, D...

- 100 E 1st St, Winston-Salem, NC 27101-4037
- 3313 Urban St, Winston-Salem, NC 27107-5349

Total Distance: 3.9 mi — Total Time: 10 mins

1. Head toward N Church St on E 1st St
2. Turn left onto S Church St
3. Turn right onto Cemetery St
4. Turn right onto S Main St SE
5. Take ramp onto I-40-BR E
7. Take exit 108A toward Waughtown St
8. Turn left onto Waughtown St
9. Turn right onto Old Lexington Rd
10. Turn left onto Barney Ave
11. Turn right onto Urban St

Arrive at Urban St. Your destination is on the left.

When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.
CODE ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO SEC. 10-203(e) OF THE HOUSING CODE

CASE SUMMARY - HOUSING FILE NO. 2015052167
PROPERTY ADDRESS 4930 GERMANTON RD
TAX BLOCK 3435 LOT(s) 023
WARD NORTHEAST
PROPERTY OWNER(s) GLORIA M ORTNER
LIS PENDENS _Being Filed__ FILED___________

DUE PROCESS

1. The current Complaint and Notice of Hearing was issued _6/30/2016_ and service was obtained by certified mail _x_ regular _x_ post _x_ hand delivery ______, and publication ______ on _7/20/2016_. The Hearing was held on _8/1/2016_ and the owner/agent appeared and/or contacted the Community and Business Development Department regarding the complaint. yes____ no_ x__.

2. The Finding and Order was issued on _9/20/2016_ and service was obtained by certified mail _x_ regular _x_ post _x_ hand delivery ______ and publication ______ on _9/23/2016_. The Order directed the owner to vacate and close or repair the dwelling within 30 days from receipt. Time for compliance expired on _10/23/2016_.

3. The notification letter was sent _10/24/2016_ advising the owner that the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee of the City Council would be considering demolition of this dwelling at their meeting on _11/10/2016_. The notice further advised that if they intended to request an extension of time, they should present evidence of their intent to the Community and Business Development Director prior to the Committee meeting. Director was contacted yes___ no_ x__.

COMMENTS (if any)

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The estimated cost to make repairs to bring this substandard structure into compliance with Housing Code Standards as prescribed in the Housing code exceeds sixty-five percent (65%) of the value.

Estimated cost to repair $31,312 Fair market value $27,098

Based on the above information, it is recommended that an Ordinance be adopted to cause this dwelling to be removed or demolished.
## Code Deficiencies - Exhibit A

**Case No:** 2015052167  
**Neighborhood Conservation Officer:** Kelly Speaks  
**(336)734-1273**  
**4930 Germanton Rd**

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<td>Paint walls and ceilings</td>
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<td>828516</td>
<td>Repair or replace roof covering</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>828526</td>
<td>Replace defective rafters</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828527</td>
<td>Repair, replace or remove gutters and downspouts</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<td>828528</td>
<td>Repair roof leak</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(6)</td>
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<td>828529</td>
<td>Repair or replace front porch ceiling</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(7)</td>
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<td>858982</td>
<td>Provide heating facility</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(E)(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>858983</td>
<td>Provide adequate service equipment and lighting panel</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(F)(10)</td>
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<td>858984</td>
<td>Repair defective light fixtures</td>
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<td>Repair defective switches and/or outlets to include covers</td>
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<td>Repair defective flooring</td>
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<td>858988</td>
<td>Replace defective joists</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(2)</td>
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<td>858989</td>
<td>Repair or replace defective siding</td>
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<tr>
<td>858990</td>
<td>Repair holes in walls and ceilings</td>
<td>Unfit V-10-197(G)(4)</td>
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C-4.d. DRAFT

858991 REPLACE LOOSE WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS -
UNFIT V-10-197(G)(4)

858993 PROVIDE R-19 CEILING INSULATION -
UNFIT V-10-197(I)

858994 PROVIDE OPERABLE SMOKE DETECTOR -
UNFIT V-10-197(L)(1)

858995 REMOVE HEAVY UNDERGROWTH -
UNFIT V-10-197

858996 HAVE STRUCTURE EXTERMINATED OF INSECTS, RODENTS - OTHER PESTS -
UNFIT V-10-197
CD-Plus Report - Code Case Images

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<td>4930 Germanton Road</td>
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</table>
4930 Germanton Road

4930 Germanton Road

4930 Germanton Road
IMAGE DESCRIPTION
4930 Germanton Road
100 East 1st Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Get on I-40 BUS E/US-158 E/US-421 S from S Church St

1. Head east on E 1st St toward N Church St
   - 2 min (0.5 mi)
   - 121 ft

2. Turn right at the 1st cross street onto S Church St
   - 0.2 mi
   - 230 ft

3. Turn right onto Cemetery St
   - 0.2 mi
   - 180 ft

4. Turn right at the 1st cross street onto S Main St
   - 112 ft

5. Use the right lane to take the ramp onto I-40 BUS E/US-158 E/US-421 S
   - 0.2 mi

Take US-52 N to NC-8 S/Germanton Rd. Take exit 114 from NC-8 N/US-52 N

   - 0.4 mi

7. Take exit 16E to merge onto NC-8 N/US-311 N/US-52 N toward Mt Airy/Smith Reynolds/Airport
   - Continue to follow NC-8 N/US-52 N
   - 5.8 mi

8. Take exit 114 for Germanton Rg/Nc-8 N
   - 0.1 mi
   - 112 ft

9. Keep right at the fork and merge onto NC-8 S/Germanton Rg
   - 12 s (443 ft)

4930 Germanton Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: September 21, 2016

To: The City Manager

From: Michelle M. McCullough, Historic Resource Officer, Historic Resources Commission

Council Action Requested:

Resolution Regarding the Eligibility of the Following Properties for the National Register of Historic Places: Oak Crest Historic District (The district is centered on Polo Road, which runs east-west. The other district streets are located on either side of Polo Road. North of Polo Road are Friendship Circle, Freds Road, and Idlewilde Drive. South of Polo Road are Crepe Myrtle Circle, Harmon Avenue, Hobart Street, and Rosedale Circle) located in the North and Northwest Wards.

Summary of Information:

The National Register is a federal program administered by the National Park Service and is the nation's official list of historic buildings worthy of preservation. Listing on the Register is predominantly an honor and does not affect the rights of a private property owner. The owner of this property initiated preparation of the nomination amendment and supports having the property listed on the National Register. Unlike Local Historic Landmark designation, there is no local property tax deferral associated with the National Register program. However, National Register listing does allow a property owner to utilize federal and state investment tax credits for qualified rehabilitation work to a property.

Federal and State guidelines for the Certified Local Government Program require that Winston-Salem participate in the process of nominating properties to the National Register. This participation involves the review of nominations by the Historic Resources Commission (HRC) and the City Council. The Commission and the City Council are required to submit comments to the State Historic Preservation Office relaying their findings as to the eligibility of the properties under consideration for listing in the National Register. The HRC and City Council are to comment as to whether they believe a property meets the criteria for National Register listing. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation have been included for information.

Committee Action:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Action</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Against</td>
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</table>

Remarks:
The Oak Crest Historic District meets National Register Criterion C for its local architectural significance, because it possesses a strong collection of middle-income houses and one gasoline station that span five decades and exhibit architectural styles popular in Winston-Salem and North Carolina from the 1920s through the 1960s. The district’s period of significance spans the years from 1925, when the first house was built, to 1968, two years after the general fifty-year requirement. The district meets Criterion Consideration G, because the three houses built in 1967 and 1968 continue a pattern of design characteristics seen in a group of small Ranch-style houses built in the district in 1966. After 1970, house construction in the district diminished significantly, and those houses that were built adopted new approaches to design, making 1968 an appropriate end to the period of significance.

During the 1910s and 1920s, Winston-Salem, experienced phenomenal population growth due to the success of its tobacco and other industries. This growth necessitated the construction of countless houses and, aided by the rise in automobile usage, suburban neighborhoods began to develop in all sections of the city. After the 1917 completion of Reynolda House and the building of a concrete road from the center of town northwestward to their estate and beyond, subdivisions began to take shape in that area of town. At the same time, there was also a need for new middle and working-class neighborhoods in Winston-Salem and, as it developed, Oak Crest addressed that need.

In the midst of this overall residential expansion, prominent entrepreneurial brothers John W., Francis H., and Henry E. Fries in 1923 commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to plat a subdivision on the approximately 150 acres they owned in the country northwest of the Reynolda Estate. They called it Oak-Crest. At first, there were only two streets in the lushly wooded development – the already-present road bisecting the development in an east-west direction that was initially called Oak-Crest Drive (now Polo Road) and Friendship Circle that formed a broad arc north of Oak-Crest Drive. Twenty-seven lots, ranging in size from one acre to just over sixteen, were laid out on either side of Oak-Crest Drive. Promotional literature suggested that Oak-Crest was the place for those who enjoyed the spaciousness of life in the country but also enjoyed having nearby neighbors. According to the advertisements for Oak-Crest, the range in lot sizes catered both to those who simply wanted to build a house on a lot of ample proportions and to those who not only wanted to build a house but also wanted the space to grow their own vegetables and perhaps keep livestock on their property. Over time, lots were subdivided and streets with such idyllic names as Rosedale Circle, Crepe Myrtle Circle, and Idlewilde Drive were added. By 1937, when the Nading Addition added Crepe Myrtle Circle to the southwest quadrant of Oak-Crest, this middle-class suburban development had largely acquired its present configuration with smallish, middle-sized, and expansive lots that allowed for the variety the Fries brothers had envisioned.

The Commission considered the eligibility of the Oak Crest Historic District at its meeting on September 7, 2016. At that meeting, the Commission had a majority vote that the Oak Crest Historic District met the criteria for listing on the National Register.

1 Initially, the name Oak Crest was hyphenated, but for most of its history, it has not been.
RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ELIGIBILITY OF PROPERTY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

BE IT RESOLVED by the Winston-Salem City Council, designated as a Certified Local Government, having reviewed and requested public comment on the National Register Nomination of the:

• Oak Crest Historic District

that it hereby finds that the said properties meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Winston-Salem City Council, therefore, recommends that the above finding regarding the:

• Oak Crest Historic District

be forwarded and submitted to the appropriate state and federal officials for their consideration and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Adopted this the _____ day of ___________ 2016.
The following criteria are designed to guide the states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPLYING THE CRITERIA

The two principal issues to consider in determining eligibility for the National Register are "significance" and "integrity."

A property may have "significance" for association with important events or patterns of history (criterion A); for association with an important historical figure (criterion B); as an important example of period architecture, landscape, or engineering (criterion C); or for the information it is likely to yield (criterion D, applied to archaeological sites and districts, and sometimes applied to certain types of structures). A National Register nomination must demonstrate how a property is significant in at least one of these four areas. For properties nominated under criterion A, frequently cited areas of significance are agriculture, community planning and development, social history, commerce, industry, politics and government, education, recreation and culture, and others. For technical reasons, criterion B (significant person) nominations are rare. Criterion C (architecture) is cited for most, but not all, nominations of historic buildings. Archaeological sites are always nominated under criterion D, but may also have significance under one or more of the other three criteria.

Properties are nominated at either a local, state, or national level of significance depending on the geographical range of the importance of a property and its associations. The level of significance must be justified in the nomination. The majority of properties (about 70%) are listed at the local level of significance. The level of significance has no effect on the protections or benefits of listing.

Besides meeting one or more of the above criteria, a property must also have "integrity" of "location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." This means that the property must retain enough of its historic physical character (or in the case of archaeological sites, intact archaeological features) to represent its historic period and associations adequately.

All properties change over time, and in some cases past alterations can take on historical significance in their own right. The degree to which more recent, incompatible, or non historic alterations are acceptable depends on the type of property, its rarity, and its period and area of significance. Buildings with certain types of alterations are usually turned down by the National
Register Advisory Committee. For example, 19th and early 20th century wood frame buildings that have been brick veneered in the mid 20th century are routinely turned down for loss of historic integrity.

Criteria Exceptions

The criteria exclude birthplaces and graves of historical figures, cemeteries, religious properties, moved buildings, reconstructions, commemorative properties, and properties less than 50 years old, with certain exceptions. The following exceptions are sometimes encountered:

Historic churches that retain sufficient architectural integrity can usually be successfully nominated under criterion C (architecture), sometimes together with criterion A for social or religious history.

Cemeteries may sometimes successfully be nominated under criterion C when they retain important examples of historic stone carving, funerary art, and/or landscaping, and they also may be eligible under criterion A or criterion D. However, both the National Register Advisory Committee and the National Register have turned down nominations of graves when the historical importance of the deceased is the sole basis for the nomination. The National Register was created primarily to recognize and protect historic places and environments that represent how people lived, worked, and built in the historic past. Human burials are recognized and protected under other laws and programs.

Moved buildings may sometimes be successfully nominated under criterion C for architecture when they remain in their historic communities and the new setting adequately replicates the original setting. The point to remember is that the program is called the National Register of Historic Places, not Historic Buildings or Historic Things, because significance is embodied in locations and settings as well as in the structures themselves. Buildings moved great distances, buildings moved into incompatible settings (such as a farmhouse moved into an urban neighborhood or a downtown residence moved to a suburb), and collections of buildings moved from various locations to create a pseudo historic "village" are routinely turned down. In some cases, the relocation of a historic building to a distant or incompatible setting may be the last and only way to save it, and such an undertaking may be worthwhile. However, sponsors of such a project must understand that the property subsequently may not be eligible for the National Register.

If a property is less than 50 years old, it can be nominated only if a strong argument can be made for exceptional significance. For example, Dorton Arena on the State Fairgrounds was completed in 1953. It was successfully nominated to the National Register in 1973 as one of the most important examples of modernism in post WWII American architecture.
Oak Crest Historic District Map
Oak Crest Historic District: Examples of the Architecture
Please see Finance C-10 for printed material on this item.
City Council – Action Request Form

Date: October 26, 2016
To: The City Manager
From: Wanda Allen-Abraha, Human Relations Department Director

Council Action Requested:

Approval of resolution authorizing the implementation of the Building Integrated Communities Action Plan.

Summary of Information:

Building Integrated Communities is an initiative of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill that strengthens civic engagement, linguistic achievement, and economic and educational advancement for immigrants in NC municipalities. This statewide initiative helps North Carolina local governments successfully engage with immigrants and refugee populations to improve public safety, promote economic development, enhance communication, and improve relationships. In 2014, the Winston-Salem Human Relations Department competed for and was awarded this three-year partnership opportunity with UNC-Chapel Hill.

This action plan is proposed by the Stakeholder Committee of Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities (BIC). The actions proposed here aim to leverage existing City government structures, as well as the respective expertise and networks of the involved Stakeholder Committee members, to improve several community-identified issues with respect to fair housing, law enforcement community relations, educational support, LEP/English language education, domestic violence, government communication, health care access, and public transportation. Actions were developed by BIC subcommittees, as specified throughout the plan; planning for public transportation, specifically, incorporated additional resident direction through three supplementary open subcommittee meetings.

Committee Action:

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-407-
RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUILDING INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES ACTION PLAN UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, in March 2014, the Human Relations Department was awarded the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Building Integrated Communities Latino Migration Project Grant; and

WHEREAS, the Human Relations Department formed and convened a Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities stakeholder committee comprised of key organizations that work directly with foreign-born residents of all legal statuses; and

WHEREAS, the Human Relations Department, in partnership with the Building Integrated Communities stakeholder committee and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill staff conducted research and published the results of the Demographics and Perspectives of Foreign-Born Residents Report; and,

WHEREAS, gaps in services and functional lifestyles for foreign-born residents were surveyed, identified, and explored, solution-oriented recommendations were made in the Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities Action Plan was presented to and reviewed by the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Winston-Salem, that the Council hereby authorizes the Human Relations Department to further evaluate any and all responsibilities related to management and implementation of the Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities Action Plan.
Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities (BIC)  
Citywide Action Plan for Foreign-born and Hispanic Community Integration

INTRODUCTION

This action plan is proposed by the Stakeholder Committee of **Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities (BIC)**. Winston-Salem BIC is a three-year collaboration between the City of Winston-Salem, the BIC program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the following members of local organizations and networks that represent and/or serve foreign-born and Hispanic communities:

**Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities (BIC) Stakeholder Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization/Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanda Allen-Abraha, JD</td>
<td>Director, Winston-Salem Human Relations Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liza Baron</td>
<td>Supervising Attorney, Legal Aid of North Carolina, Winston-Salem Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolfo Briceño</td>
<td>Human Relations Specialist/Hispanic Outreach, Winston-Salem Human Relations Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittney Gaspari</td>
<td>Vice President of Community Investment, The Winston-Salem Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravin Gore</td>
<td>Transportation Planner, Winston-Salem Department of Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam Hernandez</td>
<td>Outreach Coordinator, Crosby Scholars; Owner, Hispanic Interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiesha Hinton</td>
<td>M/WBE Coordinator, Winston-Salem Community and Business Development Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay Landry</td>
<td>Program Specialist for Graduation Initiatives/Dropout Prevention, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauline Morris</td>
<td>International Center at Forsyth Technical Community College and Adult ESL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drea Parker</td>
<td>Interfaith Winston/Compassionate Winston-Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie M. Linton, MD, FAAP</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Wake Forest Baptist Health; Advocacy Director, Wake Forest Pediatric Residency Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Francis Rivers Meza</td>
<td>FaithHealthNC Liaison/Chaplain Supervisor, Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy Rodriguez</td>
<td>Director of Childhood Hunger Programs, Second Harvest Food Bank of Northwest NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Sisk</td>
<td>ESL/LEP Program Manager, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Surabhi</td>
<td>Indo-US Cultural Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mari Jo Turner</td>
<td>Executive Director, Hispanic League</td>
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Development of this plan was preceded by a one year, participatory assessment with local foreign-born and Hispanic communities. This assessment incorporated demographic and GIS data, a review of local resources, public discussion groups with more than 200 residents, and more than 200 surveys submitted by local residents from 23 countries of origin. Assessment findings are available to the public online in both English and Spanish at [http://migration.unc.edu/programs/bic/reports-and-resources/](http://migration.unc.edu/programs/bic/reports-and-resources/).
The actions proposed here aim to leverage existing City government structures, as well as the respective expertise and networks of the involved Stakeholder Committee members, to improve several community-identified issues with respect to educational support, English language education, domestic violence, government communication, health care access, driver’s checkpoints, and public transportation. Actions were developed by several dedicated subcommittees as specified throughout the plan; planning for public transportation, specifically, incorporated additional resident direction through three supplementary open subcommittee meetings.
I. COMMUNICATIONS


OVERALL GOALS:
- Increase City capacity to communicate with foreign-born and Hispanic residents.
- Increase representation of foreign-born and Hispanic residents within diverse City/agency staff positions.
- Increase foreign-born and Hispanic residents’ access to civic information and to government/agency services and opportunities.
- Increase the capacity of City and local organizations for serving hearing impaired and differently-abled residents with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).
- Increase community awareness of Fair Housing rights, including the assistance available to foreign-born and LEP residents experiencing domestic violence/intimate partner violence.

Action A: Create the new City employee position of Integrated Communities Liaison

Description: Create the position of Integrated Communities Liaison to provide or assist with outreach to foreign-born populations in Winston Salem and recruit qualified, bilingual job applicants to vacancies within all of the City’s diverse departments. The Integrated Communities Liaison will be a bilingual, Spanish-speaking professional who will establish and lead the City’s outreach efforts through work partnerships with the Human Relations Commission, College Advisory Board, city departments, citizens, community and civic groups/organizations, businesses, and schools. The Liaison will also assist the Human Relations director with ensuring the City’s Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements are met. The Liaison would review the required diversity plans that City departments submit for vacancy postings to ensure that these plans incorporate effective posting venues for Spanish-speaking communities. The Liaison will also lead and coordinate all Human Relations media outreach (including fair housing advertising and dissemination of new, web-based resources for foreign-born and Hispanic residents and services providers), intradepartmental and interdepartmental trainings, as needed. Specific areas of lead responsibility will include representing the City of Winston-Salem at local cultural festivals, the annual PRIDE Festival, reporting for the annual Human Rights Campaign Scorecard, and working with local non-profit organizations to provide fair housing education as it specifically relates to national origin discrimination. The position will also seek grant funding opportunities that complement the outreach initiatives of the department.


Action B: Enhance visibility of existing City incentives for employees who speak Spanish. Enhance recruiting efforts for job applicants with foreign language proficiency.

Description: The City of Winston Salem offers a pay incentive ($1100 annually) to individuals who pass a Spanish language proficiency test. This information will be added to the main webpage content at both www.cityofws.org/departments/human-resources and www.cityofws.org/jobs.

In addition, all City vacancy listings approved by the City’s Department of Human Resources will incorporate the following language:
1. The addition of “foreign language proficiency” as a desired skill for vacancy applicants (e.g. “Foreign-language proficiency in two or more languages a plus”), as well as
2. An informational statement that specifies the Spanish-speaking pay incentive.

Target Dates:
Nov. 1, 2016 Requirement of additional language begins for Human Resources approval of City vacancy listings.

Funding: No cost.

Action C: Expand access to translated website content for City website users.

Description: The website design for www.cityofws.org will be modified as follows:

1. The Spanish translator (“En Español”) button, currently located within one of four menu lists within the website footer, will be moved to the website header.
2. A language translation tool (e.g. Google Translator) will be added to the string of existing icons (e.g. 311 and Facebook) that are currently embedded in the website header, such that site users can choose to view webpage content in as many of the languages spoken by Winston-Salem’s foreign-born and refugee populations as possible.

Target Dates: Complete web design modifications by November, 2016.

Funding: Regular WSHRC/HRD budget allocations.

Action D: Develop a comprehensive directory of interpretation and translation resources.

Description: The Winston-Salem Human Relations Commission/Human Relations Department (WSHRC/HRD) aims to improve the City’s access to interpretation and translation resources, both to better assist its staff in communicating with foreign-born and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents and to enable WSHRC/HRD to better mediate Fair Housing disputes and assist residents experiencing domestic violence/intimate partner violence.

WSHRC/HRD will expand the LEP Officer’s list of certified and uncertified interpreters and translators to be as inclusive as possible of the many languages spoken by local refugee communities (Arabic, Haitian Creole, Karen, and Swahili). WSHRC/HRD will further identify professional translators who can offer pro-bono translation services, as well as collaborate with Legal Aid, Forsyth Tech, and other partners to incorporate the interpretation and translation resources available at local colleges, universities, and legal resources, as necessary. This action is funded via regular WSHRC/HRD and other partner agency existing budget allocations.

Target Dates:
Fall 2016 Identify and compile resources available at local colleges and universities.
Dec. 15, 2016 Identify potential providers of pro-bono translation services.

Finalize directory.
Mar. 2017 Share directory with City and community partners as a part of a web-based resource guide at www.cityofws.org/departments/human-relations (see Action E below).

**Funding:** Regular WSHRC/HRD budget allocations.

**Action E:** Create a web-based guide to local educational, faith, health care, and interpretation and translation resources for foreign-born and Hispanic residents.

**Description:** As referenced in Action D above and in subsequent sections of this Action Plan, the WSHRC/HRD Fair Housing team and BIC Action Planning Subcommittees will compile directories of local educational, faith, health, and interpretation and translation resources that are critical to serving and supporting local foreign-born and Hispanic residents (see above Action D; see below Sections II. Education and III. Health, Actions A and B). WSHRC/HRD will collaborate with the City’s Information Systems Department to consolidate and disseminate these respective directories as one web-based resource guide at www.cityofws.org/departments/human-relations.

WSHRC/HRD staff will add to/update the guide on a quarterly basis through quarterly BIC meetings and/or through use of an online submission form for adding and updating listings. WSHRC/HRD staff will furthermore collaborate with the WS BIC Stakeholder Committee, the City's Marketing and Communications departments, and the other entities as listed below to further market the availability of these resources to target audiences.

- **Compassionate Winston-Salem** – Faith resources
- **Legal Aid of North Carolina** – Winston-Salem Office- Legal resources
- **College Advisory Board** – Educational resources
- **Interfaith Winston-Salem** – Faith resources
- **International Center of Forsyth Tech** – Interpretation and translation resources; conduct a least biannual outreach visits to ESL classes and in conjunction with college events.
- **Youth Advisory Council** – Educational resources

**Target Dates:**
- Dec. 2016 Begin biannual outreach activities at Forsyth Tech.
- Mar. 2017 Begin outreach and marketing via other affiliated networks.

**Action F:** Conduct outreach and trainings with organizations serving low-to-moderate income, hearing impaired, and differently-abled LEP populations.

**Description:** This action aims to enhance the knowledge and familiarity of City and WSHRC/HRD staff and other services providers with hearing impaired and differently-abled populations who are foreign-born and/or have Limited English Proficiency (LEP). WSHRC/HRD staff will conduct quarterly outreach with organizations that work with hearing impaired and/or differently-abled populations. HR Staff will provide trainings on how these organizations can better serve individuals who are foreign-born and enable them to access City resources.

**Target Dates:**
Dec. 2016    Begin outreach activities.

**Funding:** Regular WSHRC/HRD budget allocations.

**Action G: Translate and disseminate Fair Housing and Code Enforcement information.**

In order to increase foreign-born and Hispanic residents’ awareness of their Tenants’ Rights related to Fair Housing and Code Enforcement, WSHRC/HRD will:

- Translate Fair Housing brochures and Code Enforcement materials into Spanish, Mandarin Chinese, and Arabic languages.
- Distribute Fair Housing brochures in buses, schools, libraries, bus stations, and places of worship.
- Work with Community and Business Development Departments to distribute Code Enforcement materials directly to residents in homes.
- Partner with Legal Aid to train residents and/or disseminate fair housing information affecting or relating to immigration status, Medicaid, benefits, domestic violence, expungements, and U Visas.
- Post translated brochures and/or other multi-lingual information on the WSHRC/HRD website.
- Incorporate the above activities into the WSHRC/HRD communications protocols and maintain multi-lingual website information.

**Funding:** Regular budget allocations.

**Target Dates:**

- **July 2016**    Translate Fair Housing brochures.
- **Fall 2016**    Translate Code Enforcement materials.
- **Fall 2016**    Determine quantity and distribution plans for all materials.
- **Dec. 2016**    Complete distribution.
  - Print new brochures when necessary.
  - Update communications manuals and protocols to include new activities.
II. EDUCATION

Action Planning Subcommittee: Pauline Morris (Chair), Lissette Granados, Tiesha Hinton, Kay Landry, David Sisk.

OVERALL GOALS:
- Increase visibility and accessibility of public and other educational resources and opportunities among foreign-born and Hispanic communities.

Action A: Develop a comprehensive directory of educational resources for foreign-born and Hispanic communities.

Description: Information about educational programming will be organized and compiled into a comprehensive directory for inclusion in a web-based resource guide at www.cityofws.org/departments/human-relations (see Section I. Communications, Action E). The subcommittee will also report any identified gaps in interpretation and translation services to stakeholders and may pursue additional dissemination/marketing of the directory via local faith-based institutions, food agencies, media, realtors, etc.

Target Dates:
Dec. 15, 2016 Share initial directory of educational resources with WSHRC/HRD for dissemination at www.cityofws.org/departments/human-relations (see Section I. Communications, Action E).
Summer 2017 Implement any additional dissemination/marketing of the directory.
III. HEALTH


Note: WSHRC/HRD will collaborate with this subcommittee to disseminate educational materials as proposed in Action A below, as well as to create and disseminate the list of family-center medical homes proposed in Action B below. In contrast, the remaining proposed Action C will be implemented by non-governmental entities only and is thus not proposed as a municipal actions.

OVERALL GOALS:
- Improve access to medical care for families of foreign-born residents using the existing resources in our community.
- Improve community education regarding the existing resources in our community, including resources related to mental health, disability, and the related resident rights of foreign-born residents.

Action A: Enhance provider education regarding potential barriers to health care access for foreign-born and Hispanic families as well as opportunities to enhance access.

Description: Develop outreach by sub-committee members to medical providers in the community. Develop and disseminate educational materials that sub-committee members can use to educate both community-based organizations at various entry points into the health care system and health care providers about health and access among foreign-born and Hispanic families, including brochures about the housing rights of foreign-born and Hispanic residents with disabilities.

Target Dates:
- Winter 2016: Develop electronic and hardcopy educational materials for medical providers.
- February 2016: Submit materials for electronic database.
- Spring 2016: Disseminate educational materials and Fair Housing brochures to health care providers and community-based organizations.
- Summer 2016: Obtain additional community input regarding barriers and opportunities to enhance access.

Funding: Dr. Linton receives 10% salary support through a Community Internship from the CTSI Program in Community Engagement, funded through Translational Science Institute grant support (M01 RR007122 from NCRR/NIH), and can include educational initiatives as part of this funding.

Action B: Identify and increase access to practices that provide family-centered medical homes for foreign-born families across Winston-Salem.

Description: In order to increase foreign-born residents’ access to a family-centered medical home, the subcommittee will build upon Forsyth Refugee Health Collaborative algorithm, which links refugees to
medical homes, to include an algorithm (a flow-chart to illustrates process) that depicts methods to increase access for all foreign-born residents.

Target Dates:
May 2016 ✓ Secured involvement of leaders of Forsyth County Refugee Health Collaborative.
August 2016 Develop schematic algorithm to depict points of entry into health care system.
Fall 2016 Conduct outreach to existing and potential medical providers for foreign-born and Hispanic residents.
Winter 2016 Develop schematic algorithm to depict referral points for health care access for foreign-born residents.
February 2016 Share electronic list of practices with WSHRC/HRD for dissemination at www.cityofws.org/departments/human-relations (see Section I. Communications, Action E).
Spring 2016 Disseminate algorithm with educational materials (see above Action A).

Action C: Educate health care providers regarding access compliance, language access opportunities, and patients’ Fair Housing rights.

Description: Assess resources at the health care providers’ offices that currently care for foreign-born and Hispanic residents as well as the interpretation services available to them (i.e. live, video, phone). Provide education regarding options to enhance interpreter access at these practices.

Target Dates:
Fall 2016 Develop educational materials about interpreter availability and services in Winston-Salem and surrounding region.
Winter 2016 Assess interpreter availability at practices identified in Action B.
Spring 2016 Include information about interpreters in educational materials to be disseminated (see Action Item A).
IV. POLICE


OVERALL GOALS:
- Improve Public Perception in Regards to Racial Profiling/Police Harassment.
- Maintain a Reduction in the Number of Driver Checkpoints.
- Recruit and Hire More Bilingual Officers.
- Reduce Neighborhood Crime, Monitor Gang Activity, and Help Residents Feel Safe.

Action A: Engage in Trust Talks and other trust-building measures.

Objective: Build better trust between the police department and the community. Develop more information sharing and form a partnership with community leaders. Inform citizens as to why we react the way we do in certain situations. Create a more open, honest, and transparent relationship with the community.

Description: We will continue to host Trust Talks on a quarterly basis. We will continue to target specific areas of the community for Trust Talks, and we will continue to recruit a diverse group of participants. We will continue to use in car and body worn cameras. We will continue to attend community meetings. Officers will continue to attend yearly Diversity Training.

Target Dates: Ongoing and continuous.

Funding: Police Department Annual Budget.

Action B: Reduce the number of driver’s checkpoints.

Objective: We want to maintain a reduction in the number of RANDOM driver’s checkpoints citywide. In 2015 we only conducted one driver’s checkpoint. Thus far in 2016 we have only conducted two driver’s checkpoints. This will cause a reduction of driver’s checkpoints in the minority communities.

Description: The WSPD revised General Order 2.17 on September 27th, 2012 which states that Lieutenants or above must approve any driver’s checkpoint. This changes how, where, and how often driver’s checkpoints take place. Disciplinary action will be taken against offices that do not follow this policy. We will be able to track driver check points through department statistics. We will provide statistics on drivers check points to the public upon their request. Citizens may contact the Crime Analysis Unit at 336-773-7931 to request these statistics. The NC Governors Highway Safety Program announces statewide driver’s checkpoints such as “Click it or Ticket and “Booze it and Lose It” campaigns.

Target Dates: Ongoing and continuous.

Funding: Annual Police Budget.

Action C: Recruit and hire more bilingual officers.
Objective: We are dedicated to having a diverse police department. We want to hire more bilingual officers and establish better relationships in Hispanic communities.

Details: We are going to continue heavily recruiting Spanish-speaking officers. We will continue to attend recruitment fairs at military and college campuses. We will recruit lateral transfers from other police departments. We will continue to offer pay incentives for Spanish speaking officers, and we will continue to advertise and recruit through Hispanic newspapers and media outlets. We will work with the city’s marketing department to share job announcements with the Winston-Salem Building Integrated Communities’ social media networks of Spanish-speaking and foreign-born residents.

Target dates: Ongoing and continuous.

Funding: Annual Police Budget which has been increased for police recruiting for FY 2016/2017.

**Action D: Reduce neighborhood crime and gang activity in our community.**

Objective: We want to create a safe neighborhood for our residents. We want to see a reduction in both crime and gang activity. We strive to build a trusting and better relationship between the police department and the community.

Description: We are committed to protecting all residents, and we will continue to enforce laws in communities, including in high crime neighborhoods, to ensure public safety. We will provide educational materials (both English and Spanish) at community meetings about crime prevention and other safety tips. We hope to improve community safety while building trust and open dialogue between the police department and the community.

Target Dates: Ongoing and continuous.

Funding: Annual Police Budget.
V. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION


OVERALL GOALS:
- Enhance access to public transportation for foreign-born residents.
- Enhance access to regional transportation.
- Build positive relationships between law enforcement and foreign-born and Hispanic communities with respect to transportation.

Action Item A: **Translate and disseminate information about Public Transportation.**

Objective: Provide information about new City bus routes to foreign-born and Hispanic residents.

Description: The City of Winston-Salem has established new public transportation routes that will be implemented on January 2, 2017. The new routes will provide greater access to more neighborhoods throughout the City, particularly in areas with high concentrations of minority and foreign-born residents. The Winston-Salem Transportation Authority (WSTA) will share information with foreign-born communities served by the bus routes in the following ways:

- Provide information in English and Spanish (e.g. signage, the website, and printed brochures).
- Work with the Marketing Department and UNC Area Studies Centers to create a promotional poster for the new routes that includes the most commonly spoken foreign languages in Forsyth County: Spanish, Mandarin Chinese, French, and Hindi, as well as refugee languages like Karenni, Haitian Creole, and Arabic.
- Share promotional materials and place posters (posters, flyers, brochures) at bus stops in neighborhoods with high concentrations of foreign-born residents as well as at the Human Relations Department’s annual International Village festival and the annual, city-sponsored Fiesta celebration. Provide interpretation in Spanish at public meetings promoting the new bus routes.
- Send bus route information and conduct outreach with non-profit organizations and businesses with strong connections to foreign-born and Hispanic communities.

Target Date: Implement in January 2017.

Funding: Winston-Salem Transit Authority (WSTA)

Action Item B: **Build foreign language capacity within the Winston-Salem Transportation Department.**

Description: Employ staff with multilingual skills and/or Spanish proficiency via:

- Hiring ads and recruiting efforts for bus drivers and call center staff should communicate that WSTA seeks to employ individuals with Spanish and/or other foreign language skills (Chinese,
Vietnamese, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, Haitian Creole). Work with Transdev Company to incorporate this language into hiring ads.

- The City of Winston-Salem offers a pay incentive ($1100 annually) to individuals who pass a Spanish proficiency test; extend this benefit to Transdev employees.
- Advertise prominently on the WSTA webpage that the WSTA Call Center has Spanish-speaking staff (e.g. “Llémanos!”) and include a link to the WSTA call center on the City’s “En Español” page.

**Target Dates**: Implement in Fall 2016 - Spring 2017.

**Funding**: Winston-Salem Transit Authority (WSTA)

**Action Item C: Enhance access to Regional Transportation.**

**Description**: Collaborate with Piedmont Area Regional Transportation (PART) and surrounding area Public Transportation to enhance foreign-born residents’ access to regional transportation options via:

- WSTA has increased regional collaboration with PART to create better connections that provide more flexibility for riders. As part of this collaboration, WSTA will share materials developed for foreign-born residents with PART.
- WSTA bus drivers will share Spanish language PART brochures with riders.

**Target Date**: Implement in January 2017.

**Funding**: Piedmont Area Regional Transportation (PART)

**Action Item D: Build positive relationships between law enforcement and foreign-born and Hispanic communities with respect to transportation.**

**Description**: Collaborate with the W-S Police Department to share information about public transportation as an alternative to driving without an operator’s license via:

- Share WSTA brochures in Spanish and English about new bus routes and PART services with law enforcement agents who can distribute them when appropriate to individuals who are driving without an operator’s license.
- The Department of Transportation (DOT) will work with the W-S Human Relations Department to participate in, and discuss public transportation during, those sessions of the Trust Talks program that specifically target populations who do not speak English and/or for whom English is a second language. Conduct Trust Talks at both the WSTA and PART facilities.

**Target Date**: Implement in March 2017.

**Funding**: Forsyth County and Winston-Salem Law Enforcement Agencies.
SUMMARY OF MINUTES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HOUSING/GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
4:30 p.m., Tuesday, September 13, 2016
COMMITTEE ROOM
Room 239, City Hall

MEMBERS PRESENT:  Council Member Jeff MacIntosh, Vice Chair
Council Member Denise D. Adams
Council Member Dan Besse

MEMBER ABSENT:   Council Member Molly Leight, Chair

OTHERS PRESENT:   Council Member Derwin L. Montgomery
Council Member Robert C. Clark (arrived at 5:32 p.m.)

Vice Chair MacIntosh called the meeting to order and stated that without objection, the Committee would first consider the Consent Agenda. He asked if any items needed to be removed for discussion. Council Member Besse requested to pull Item C-5. Council Member Montgomery requested to pull Item C-6. No other items were removed.

Council Member Adams made a motion to approve the balance of the Consent Agenda. The motion was duly seconded by Council Member Besse and carried unanimously.

CONSENT AGENDA

C-1. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE INSTALLATION OF A DISPLAY RECOGNIZING CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM GOVERNMENT WOMEN LEADERS, AND INSTALLATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF MAYOR ALLEN JOINES.


C-3. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A LAND LEASE AT KIMBERLEY PARK TO GOLER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO DEVELOP A HYDROPHONICS/AQUAPHONICS JOB TRAINING FACILITY.

C-4. PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF 305 FOREST HILL AVENUE (OWNERS LISTED AS DOUGLAS AND JOY WILSON). [Item continued from the August meeting of the Community Development/Housing/General Government Committee.]
C-5. RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE EXPANSION OF THE PIEDMONT TRIAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

Mr. Derwick Paige, Assistant City Manager gave a brief staff report on this item.

Council Member Besse made a motion to approve this item with modified language. Council Member Adams duly seconded this motion and it carried unanimously.

Council Member Montgomery noted Finance Committee had requested to hold this item for further discussion.


Council Member Adams made a motion to hold this item in committee. Council Member Besse duly seconded this motion and it carried unanimously.

GENERAL AGENDA

G-1. PRESENTATION BY JOBS FOR THE FUTURE

Ms. Sara Lamback, 262 Harvard Street, Cambridge, MA, Senior Programs Manager for Jobs for the Future, gave a presentation on this item.

In response to Council Member Besse, Ms. Lamback responded by saying according to their study, the overall poverty rate for City of Winston-Salem is at 24%.

Council Member Besse requested a more accurate data percentage of the poverty levels by race.

Ms. Miriam Sullivan, 15 Ocean Street, Beverly, MA, Jobs for the Future, gave a presentation on this item.

G-2. BUILDING INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES – CITYWIDE ACTION PLAN.

Mrs. Wanda Allen-Abraha, Director of Human Relations, introduced speakers for a report on this item.

Ms. Jessica White, 301 S. Pittsburgh Street, Chapel Hill, NC, and Ms. Hannah Gill, gave a brief presentation on this item.

G-3. REPORT ON COMPASSIONATE CITIES.
Mr. Paige introduced Ms. Drea Parker, Compassionate Cities for a brief update on the program.

G-4. HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Eusebio Velez, 3982 Heather View Lane, Human Relations Commission gave a brief report on this item.

Ms. Joana DeBo, 4052 Leak Creek Court, Winston-Salem, Human Relations Commission gave a brief report on this item.

In response to Vice Chair MacIntosh, Mrs. Abraha indicated Human Relations partnered with the Community & Business Development Department by educating the neighborhood on their rights.

G-5. INFORMATION ON TURN DEMONSTRATION HOMES CONCEPT.

Mr. Evan Raleigh, Deputy Director for Community Business & Development Department gave a staff presentation on this item.

In response to Council Member Adams, Mr. Raleigh stated the earliest timeline for the startup of this program is summer 2017.

Council Member Adams requested Forsyth Tech partner with this organization.

In response to Council Member Montgomery, Mr. Brooks stated this program is designed to select a house in each area to be rehabbed to a higher standard and then used as a model house.

In response to Council Member Montgomery, Mr. Brooks stated the City will own the plans used to construct the houses.

ADJOURNMENT 5:43 p.m.