

Manager's Report

Period Covered March 1, 2022- March 31, 2022

Submitted by: Diane Miller, Manager

1. Financial records attached – YTD
2. Ethics class for elected. Commissioner Overcash scheduled May 26.
3. Prepared documents for TB 4/5. Budget retreat March 10
4. Minutes from Retreat, regular meeting, closed session.
5. Recreation, HWAC, meetings
6. Meetings with residents on building plans (3)
7. Consulted attorney on several issues- closure/ land acquisition
8. Mgr out April 26-28 to school
9. Cleared out small conference room and shipped off 20-21. Minutes to Dept of Cultural Resources for microfilming.
10. Renewed website domain
11. Removed 1 virus.
12. Met through ZOOM with website revision team.
13. RISING COSTS- gas, supplies, freight. Reducing mowing schedule, idling.
14. Good Friday (April 15) is a FLOATER holiday- we will be open with limited staff as SOME staff take the holiday and some do not.
15. Bid was extended for revision. Due April 22.

Administration:

16. Auditor coming for field work April 20
17. CCR Mike from RWA coming to complete our CCR annual requirement
18. Recreation, HWAC , Planning Board Mtgs.
19. Billing- water/sewer/trash/recycling (765 bills)
20. Trash/recycling emptied dumpsters X9*, replaced stock of bins at plant
21. Processed 3 applications for construction, consulted on 2 others designing plans
22. Conducted interview for UNC MPA student.
23. Printed brochures and applications for dog park.
24. Processed 43 A/P payments
25. IT corrected tablet issues.

Police:

26. Inverters installed in vehicles.
27. New body camera ordered and received.
28. Revamped reports.
29. Repaired and deployed Charger back to rotating service.
30. Worked Dog Parade Chowder cookoff, and Dragon burning events.

Public Works:

31. Storm recovery March 12- extra green waste*, overtime

32. Meter reading – March 21-26
33. Filled 1 pothole.
34. New meters installed- 1
35. Processed 79 work orders.
36. Weekly cardboard collection and trash/recycling pullout and return
37. Replaced 5 receptacles trash/recycling
38. All monthly reports filed with State
39. Bypassed softener 1 and started repairs. Softener 2 complete and online.

Project updates: RFP out for Neuse Dr drainage fix- not budgeted. New brackets installed (speed sign) Equipment working in stealth mode. Website update- designers are working on mock-up draft site. Consult with paving contractor to begin measuring and estimating work prioritized. Mr. Dan Allen removed, sealed, and re-placed the artwork on the backs of the benches at the street ends. The sealant should preserve them a bit longer.

3/15/2022

To Diane Miller -
as you already know, a huge tree branch was
blown off my pine tree, during the recent storm
It covered link lane + Gull circle.

Demetrius came on Sat. morning to inspect
the damage - He started the clean-up
which was a tremendous amount! Thomas was
called + came to help. Both men worked
several hours clearing the road.

I want to thank them so much.
They worked hard + did a great job of clearing
the debris. It was a blessing + a great
relief to have that done.
They are wonderful men + hard working!
Sincerely, Lynn O'Neill 1113 link lane



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WELCOME
TO THE

12th Annual Oriental In-Water Boat Show

For the twelfth year, the Oriental Rotary Club will sponsor an annual In-Water Boat Show. The Funds raised from this event are used for scholarships for deserving students, and to aid other charitable organizations within our community.

The Boat Show is one of the major events of the Town of Oriental and provides an economic impact for the businesses in town. The Commissioners of the Town of Oriental would like to pay special tribute to the sponsors of the Boat Show and to all the volunteers and people who visit this event. Without their support, the Boat Show and all the good it accomplishes would not be possible.

NOW, THEREFORE, I Sally Truitt Belangia, Mayor of Oriental, do hereby proclaim April 8-10, 2022, as the Oriental In-Water Boat Show Weekend.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 5th day of April, 2022.

SALLY TRUITT-BELANGIA, MAYOR, TOWN OF ORIENTAL





Eastern Carolina Council

Awards This

Certificate of Completion

to
Allen Price
of
Town of Oriental

Ethics for Local Government Officials

February 9, 2022

Per NC G.S. 160 A-87 The above named individual completed the required two clock hours of ethic training.

David Baxter, Attorney at Law

Sunnell, Sugg, Carmichael, Hicks, & Hart, P.A.



Eastern Carolina Council

Awards This

Certificate of Completion

to
Sally Belangia
of
Town of Oriental

Ethics for Local Government Officials

February 9, 2022

Per NC G.S. 160 A-87 The above named individual completed the required two clock hours of ethic training.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Baxter', written over a horizontal line.

David Baxter, Attorney at Law

Sumrell, Sugg, Carmichael, Hicks, & Hart, P.A.



Eastern Carolina Council

Awards This

Certificate of Completion

to
David White
of
Town of Oriental

Ethics for Local Government Officials

February 9, 2022

Per NC G.S. 160 A-87 The above named individual completed the required two clock hours of ethic training.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Baxter', written over a horizontal line.

David Baxter, Attorney at Law

Sumrell, Sugg, Carmichael, Hicks, & Hart, P.A.



Eastern Carolina Council

Awards This

Certificate of Completion

to

Frank Roe

of

Town of Oriental

Ethics for Local Government Officials

February 9, 2022

Per NC G.S. 160 A-87 The above named individual completed the required two clock hours of ethic training.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Baxter', written over a horizontal line.

David Baxter, Attorney at Law

Sunnell, Sugg, Carmichael, Hicks, & Hart, P.A.



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
 8:30 a.m. (ET) February 10, 2022

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – JANUARY 2022

(NOTE: The PDF version of the CPI news release was re-issued February 10, 2022. Data errors were found in tables in the PDF version of the news release. Data found elsewhere including the text version of the news release are correct as originally published.)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.6 percent in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 7.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in the indexes for food, electricity, and shelter were the largest contributors to the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The food index rose 0.9 percent in January following a 0.5-percent increase in December. The energy index also increased 0.9 percent over the month, with an increase in the electricity index being partially offset by declines in the gasoline index and the natural gas index.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in January, the same increase as in December. This was the seventh time in the last 10 months it has increased at least 0.5 percent. Along with the index for shelter, the indexes for household furnishings and operations, used cars and trucks, medical care, and apparel were among many indexes that increased over the month.

The all items index rose 7.5 percent for the 12 months ending January, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending February 1982. The all items less food and energy index rose 6.0 percent, the largest 12-month change since the period ending August 1982. The energy index rose 27.0 percent over the last year, and the food index increased 7.0 percent.

Chart 1. One-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), seasonally adjusted, Jan. 2021 - Jan. 2022
 Percent change

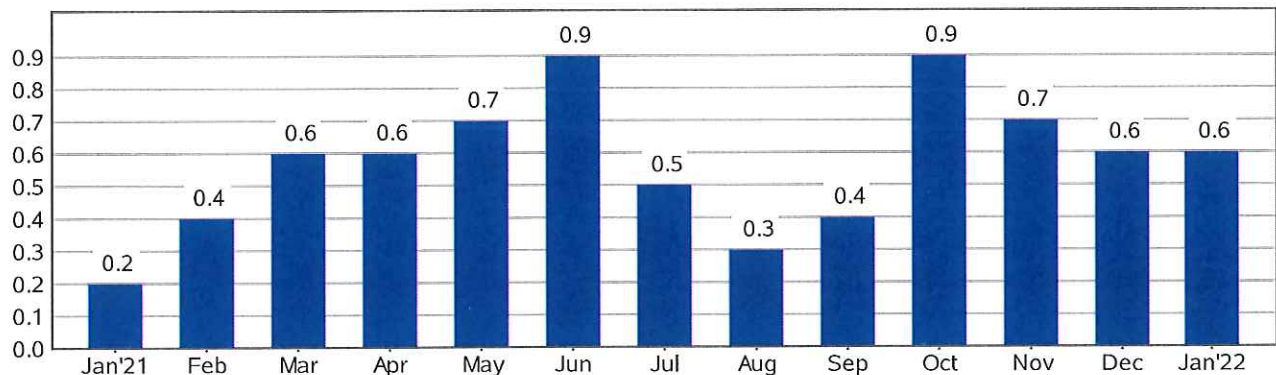


Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, Jan. 2021 - Jan. 2022
Percent change

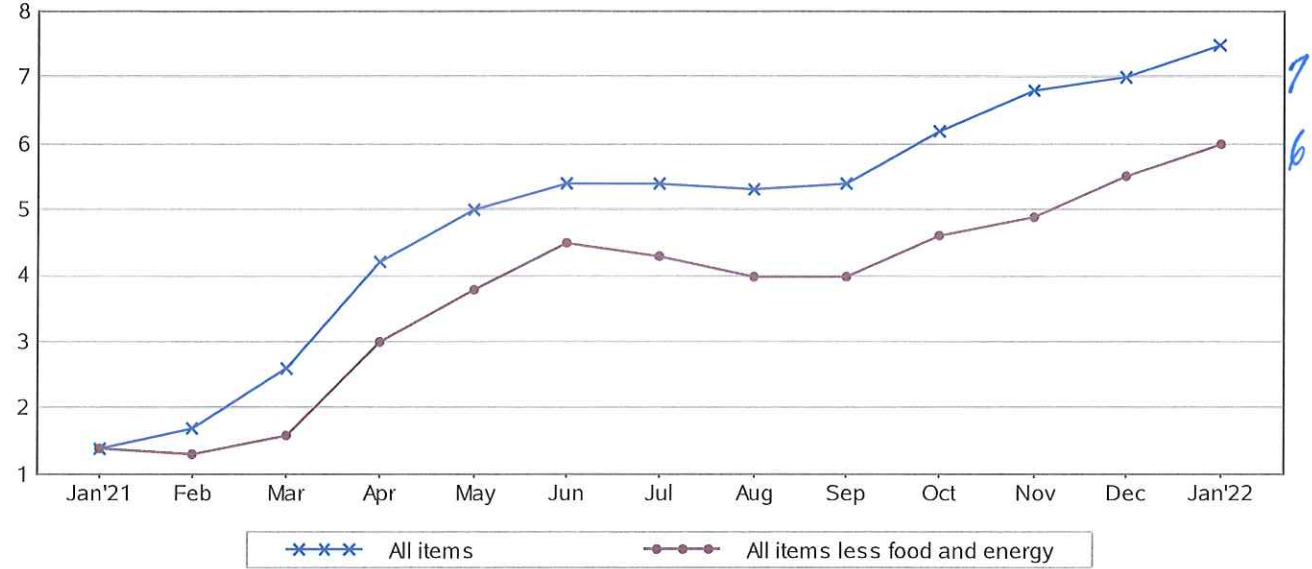


Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2022
	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	
All items.....	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	7.5
Food.....	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	7.0
Food at home.....	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	7.4
Food away from home ¹	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	6.4
Energy.....	1.6	1.9	1.2	3.7	2.4	0.9	0.9	27.0
Energy commodities.....	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.7	4.2	1.3	-0.6	39.9
Gasoline (all types).....	2.5	2.5	1.1	4.6	4.5	1.3	-0.8	40.0
Fuel oil ¹	0.6	-2.1	3.9	12.3	3.5	-2.4	9.5	46.5
Energy services.....	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	2.9	13.6
Electricity.....	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	4.2	10.7
Utility (piped) gas service.....	2.2	1.6	2.9	5.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	23.9
All items less food and energy.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.0
Commodities less food and energy.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	11.7
New vehicles.....	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	12.2
Used cars and trucks.....	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.5	40.5
Apparel.....	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	5.3
Medical care commodities ¹	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.4
Services less energy services.....	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.1
Shelter.....	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.4
Transportation services.....	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	5.6
Medical care services.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Food

The food index increased 0.9 percent in January. The food at home index increased 1.0 percent over the month after rising 0.4 percent in December. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in January. The index for cereals and bakery products increased the most, rising 1.8 percent over the month. The index for other food at home increased 1.6 percent in January, while the index for dairy and related products rose 1.1 percent. The fruits and vegetables index rose 0.9 percent over the month, and the meats, poultry, fish, and eggs index increased 0.3 percent. The only grocery store group index not to increase in January was the index for nonalcoholic beverages, which was unchanged.

The food away from home index rose 0.7 percent in January following an increase of 0.6 percent in December. The index for full service meals and the index for limited service meals both also rose 0.7 percent over the month.

The food at home index rose 7.4 percent over the last 12 months. All of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased over the period. By far the largest increase was that of the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which rose 12.2 percent over the year. The index for dairy and related products increased 3.1 percent, the smallest 12-month increase among the groups.

The index for food away from home rose 6.4 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since January 1982. The index for limited service meals rose 8.0 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for full service meals rose 7.1 percent. The index for food at employee sites and schools, in contrast, declined 46.9 percent over the past 12 months, reflecting widespread free lunch programs.

Energy

The energy index increased 0.9 percent in January. The electricity index rose sharply in January, increasing 4.2 percent. The gasoline index fell 0.8 percent in January after rising rapidly in the autumn of 2021. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.1 percent in January.) The index for natural gas also declined in January, falling 0.5 percent after declining 0.3 percent in December.

The energy index rose 27.0 percent over the past 12 months with all major energy component indexes increasing. The gasoline index rose 40.0 percent over the last year, despite declining in January. The index for natural gas rose 23.9 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for electricity rose 10.7 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in January, the same increase as December. The shelter index increased 0.3 percent in January as the rent index increased 0.5 percent and the owners' equivalent rent index rose 0.4 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations rose 1.3 percent over the month following a 1.1-percent increase in December. The used cars and trucks index rose 1.5 percent in January, a deceleration from the 3.3-percent increase reported in December.

The medical care index rose 0.7 percent in January. The index for hospital services increased 0.5 percent and the index for prescription drugs rose 1.3 percent, while the index for physicians' services declined 0.1 percent. Other indexes that rose in January include recreation (+0.9 percent), apparel (+1.1 percent), personal care (+1.0 percent), airline fares (+2.3 percent), and education (+0.2 percent).

Only a few indexes decreased in January; among those that did were lodging away from home (-3.9 percent) and wireless telephone services (-0.1 percent). The index for new vehicles was unchanged over the month.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 6.0 percent over the past 12 months. Major contributors to this increase include shelter (+4.4 percent) and used cars and trucks (+40.5 percent). However, the increase is broad-based, with virtually all component indexes showing increases over the past 12 months.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 7.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 281.148 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 8.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 276.296 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.9 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 7.1 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the past 10 to 12 months are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2022 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 10, 2022 at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of the CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers. The all urban consumer group represents about 93 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farming families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals. Consumer inflation for all urban consumers is measured by two indexes, namely, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U).

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is based on the expenditures of households included in the CPI-U definition that meet two requirements: more than one-half of the household's income must come from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the household's earners must have been employed for at least 37 weeks during the previous 12 months. The CPI-W population represents about 29 percent of the total U.S. population and is a subset of the CPI-U population.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 75 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 22,000 retail establishments (department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments). All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 75 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visit, telephone call, or web collection by the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are aggregated using weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W, separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 23 selected local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U, data are issued only at the national level. The CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to three subsequent quarterly revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For most of the CPI-U and the CPI-W, the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 7 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 107.000. Alternatively, that relationship can also be expressed as the price of a base period market basket of goods and services rising from \$100 to \$107.

Sampling Error in the CPI

The CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-

month, 2-month, 6-month, and 12-month percent change standard errors annually for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1-month percent change is 0.03 percent for the U.S. all items CPI. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95 percent of these estimates will be within 0.06 percent of the 1-month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the all items CPI-U, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.14 and 0.26 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/variance-estimates/home.htm>.

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from 1 month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The following table shows an example of using index values to calculate percent changes:

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I	112.500	225.000	110.000
Year II	121.500	243.000	128.000
Change in index points	9.000	18.000	18.000
Percent change	$9.0/112.500 \times 100 = 8.0$	$18.0/225.000 \times 100 = 8.0$	$18.0/110.000 \times 100 = 16.4$

Use of Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) produces both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data are computed using seasonal factors derived by the X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment method. These factors are updated each February, and the new factors are used to revise the previous 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. The factors are available at www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/seasonal-adjustment/seasonal-factors-2022.xlsx. For more information on data revision scheduling, please see the Factsheet on Seasonal Adjustment at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/questions-and-answers.htm and the Timeline of Seasonal Adjustment Methodological Changes at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/timeline-seasonal-adjustment-methodology-changes.htm.

For analyzing short-term price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from weather events, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. This allows data users to focus on changes that are not typical for the time of year. The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are also used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation. BLS advises against the use of seasonally adjusted data in escalation agreements because seasonally adjusted series are revised annually.

Intervention Analysis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA) for some CPI series. Sometimes extreme values or sharp movements can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of price change. Intervention analysis seasonal adjustment is a process by which the distortions caused by such unusual events are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. The resulting seasonal factors, which more accurately represent the seasonal pattern, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

For example, this procedure was used for the motor fuel series to offset the effects of the 2009 return to normal pricing after the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. Retaining this outlier data during seasonal factor calculation would distort the computation of the seasonal portion of the time series data for motor fuel, so it was estimated and removed from the data prior to seasonal adjustment. Following that, seasonal factors were calculated based on this "prior adjusted" data. These seasonal factors represent a clearer picture of the seasonal pattern in the data. The last step is for motor fuel seasonal factors to be applied to the unadjusted data.

For the seasonal factors introduced for January 2022, BLS adjusted 70 series using intervention analysis seasonal adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels, electricity, and vehicles.

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Indexes

Seasonally adjusted data, including the U.S. city average all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to 5 years after their original release. Every year, economists in the CPI calculate new seasonal factors for seasonally adjusted series and apply them to the last 5 years of data. Seasonally adjusted indexes beyond the last 5 years of data are considered to be final and not subject to revision. For January 2022, revised seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted indexes for 2017 to 2021 were calculated and published. For series which are directly adjusted using the Census X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment software, the seasonal factors for 2021 will be applied to data for 2022 to produce the seasonally adjusted 2022 indexes. Series which are indirectly seasonally adjusted by summing seasonally adjusted component series have seasonal factors which are derived and are therefore not available in advance.

Determining Seasonal Status

Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. Using these criteria, BLS economists determine whether a series should change its status from "not seasonally adjusted" to "seasonally adjusted", or vice versa. If any of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last 5 years, but the seasonally adjusted indexes before that period will not be changed. For 2022, 36 of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index are not seasonally adjusted.

Contact Information

For additional information about the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi or contact the CPI Information and Analysis Section at 202-691-7000 or cpi_info@bls.gov.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/home.htm or contact the CPI seasonal adjustment section at 202-691-6968 or cpiseas@bls.gov.

Information from this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.