

2023-2024 RiverRenew Stakeholder Advisory Group

Meeting No. 2

May 18, 2023



Recap from March meeting

- Provided a summary of noise variances with the City of Alexandria
- Tunnel Project Update
- Community Outreach Update

Tonight's presentation

- SAG Feedback
- Proposed FY2024 and FY2025 Rate Adjustment to Support RiverRenew
- Tunnel Project Update
- Community Outreach Update
- Major Takeaways

SAG feedback



Review and **monitor construction/program progress**



Communicate progress to the community by leveraging existing networks



Identify concerns and **receive input** from the public



Provide recommendations regarding mitigation of construction impacts

2023-2024 RiverRenew Stakeholder Advisory Group at-a-glance

2023-2024 SAG Representation and Members:



Morgan Babcock
Eisenhower Partnership
Nominee



Mace Carpenter
Tobacco Quay, Waterfront
Residences, or Rivergate



Liz Birnbaum
Carlyle or Duke St.
Corridor



Mark McNutt
Interest in RiverRenew



Dan Bradfield (SAG Chair)
South Old Town



Michelle Millben
Interest or expertise in
diversity, race, and social
equality



Steven App
Engineering,
Environmental, Financial,
or related Background



Erik Olson
NOTICe Nominee



Yvonne Callahan
OTCA Nominee

Charge:

- Review and monitor construction and program progress
- Communicate progress to the community by leveraging existing networks
- Identify concerns and receive input from the public
- Provide recommendations regarding mitigation of construction impacts

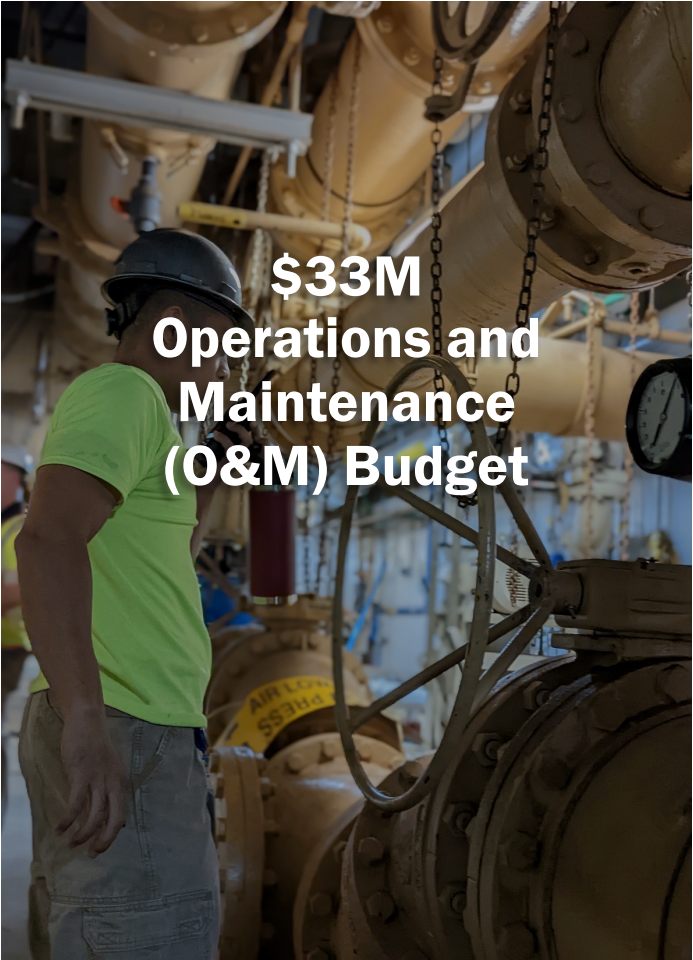
Other Information:

- Term: Feb 2023 – Feb 2024
- Final term

An aerial photograph of a wastewater treatment plant. In the foreground, there are several large rectangular aeration basins with metal walkways and railings. To the left, a large white cylindrical tank is visible. In the background, a construction site is active with a tall yellow crane and other equipment. Beyond the plant, a dense urban area with various buildings and a prominent tower with a spire is visible under a clear sky.

Proposed FY2024 and FY2025 Rate Adjustment to Support RiverRenew

Overview of AlexRenew's FY2024 budget



Operation of utility and routine maintenance to efficiently and effectively achieve our mission

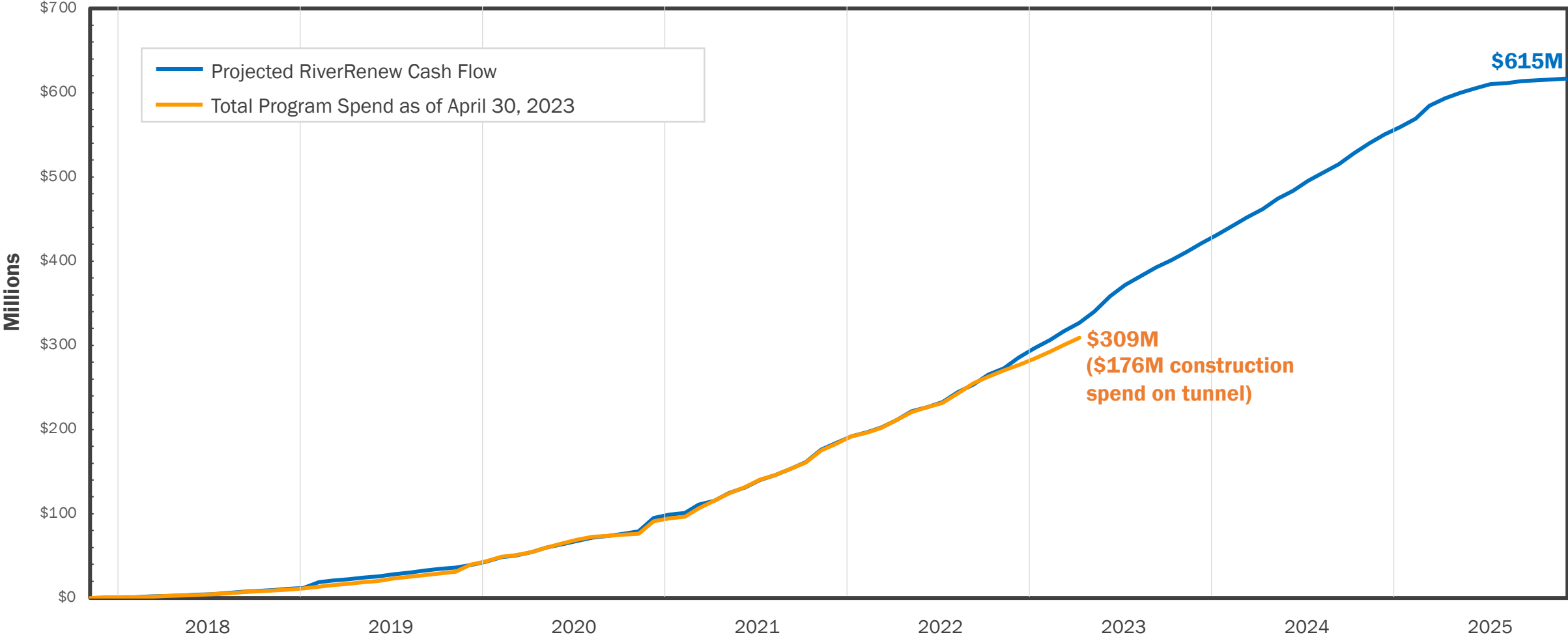


Projects that improve, renew, or replace existing assets for unit processes, facilities, business support, and infrastructure

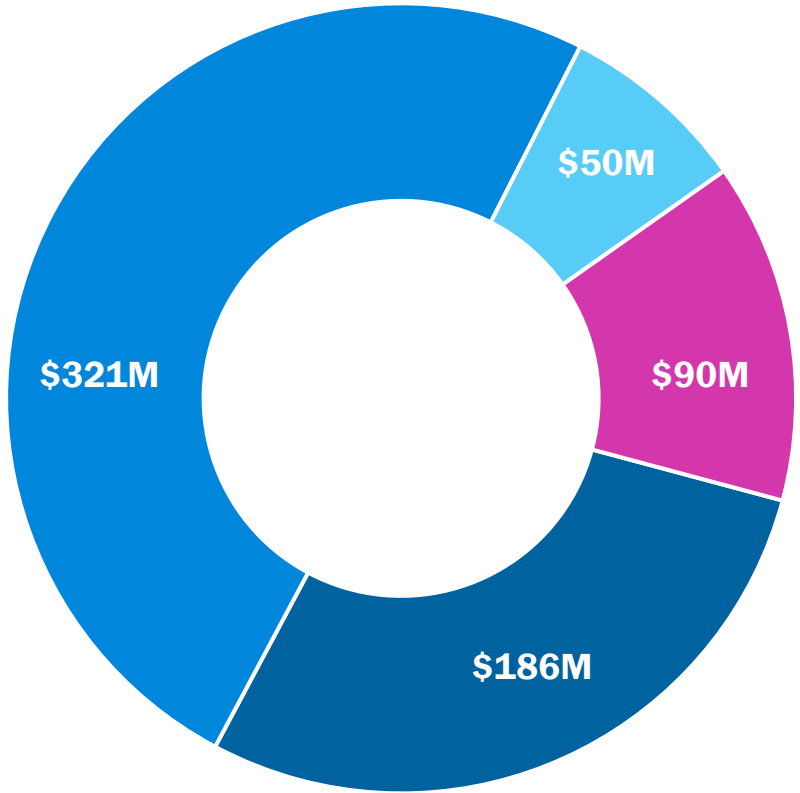


Major non-recurring projects that add to or replace existing unit processes, facilities, business support, and infrastructure

RiverRenew program cash flow

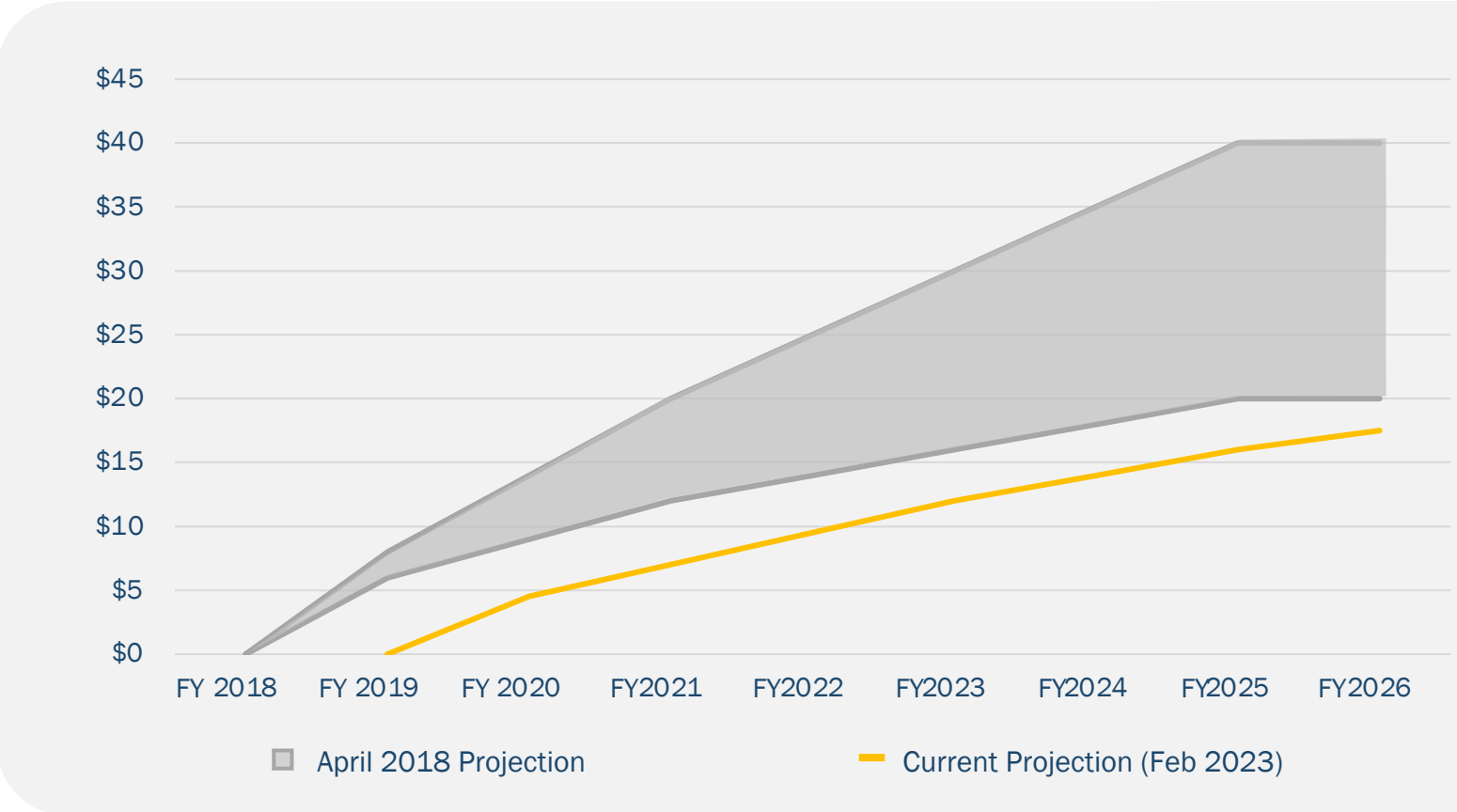


The RiverRenew Tunnel Project is largely funded from clean water loans through EPA and the Commonwealth



- State Grants
- American Rescue Plan Funds
- Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund
- Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act




Incremental Bill Impacts from RiverRenew



AlexRenew is proposing a rate adjustment for the next two fiscal years to support RiverRenew

Adopted Two-Year Rate Adjustment	Fiscal Year	Beginning on:	Maximum Rate Adjustment
	2024	July 1, 2023	5.4% (\$2.71)*
	2025	July 1, 2024	5.1% (\$2.72)*

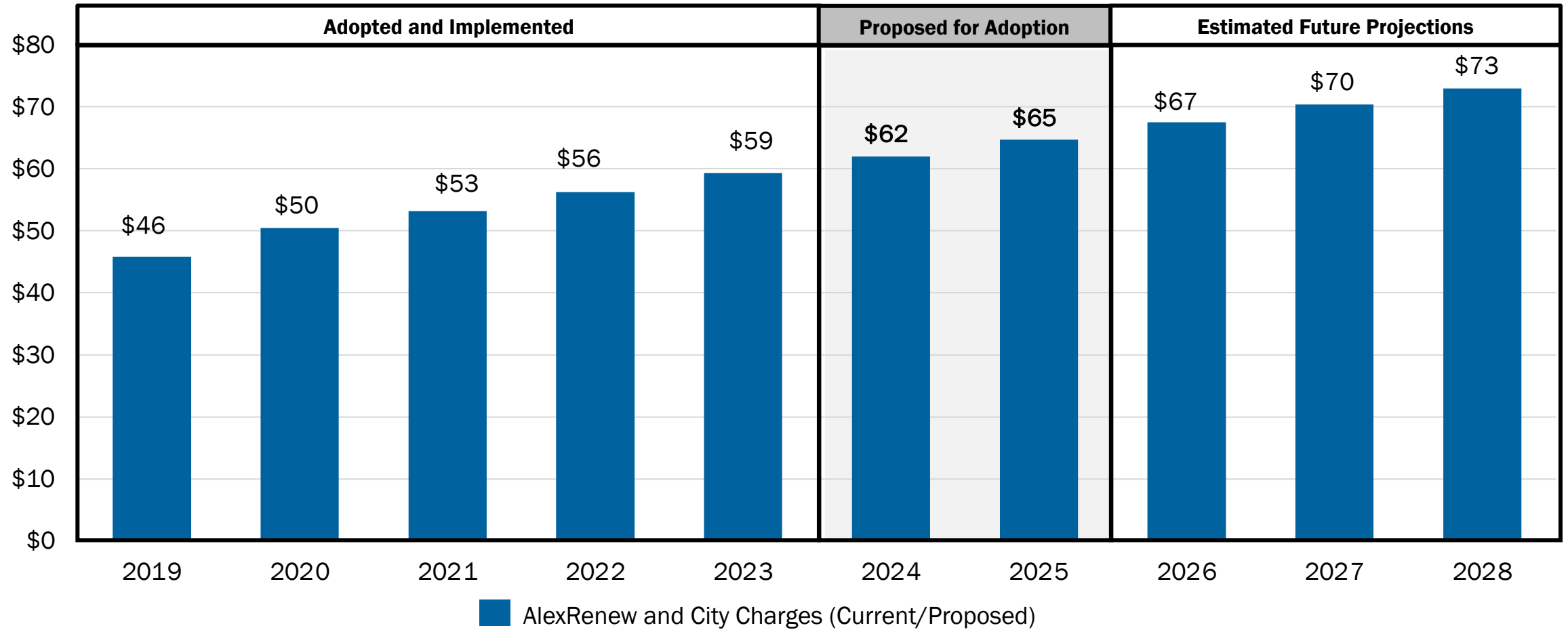
Benefits of a Two Year-Year Rate Adjustment:

-  Promotes revenue predictability and stability
-  Allows for adjustment of rates as conditions evolve
-  Provides certainty for CIP funding (RiverRenew spending peaks)

* Estimated monthly increase for average residential customer using 4,000 gallons/month

FY2024-25 rate recommendation and estimated future projections

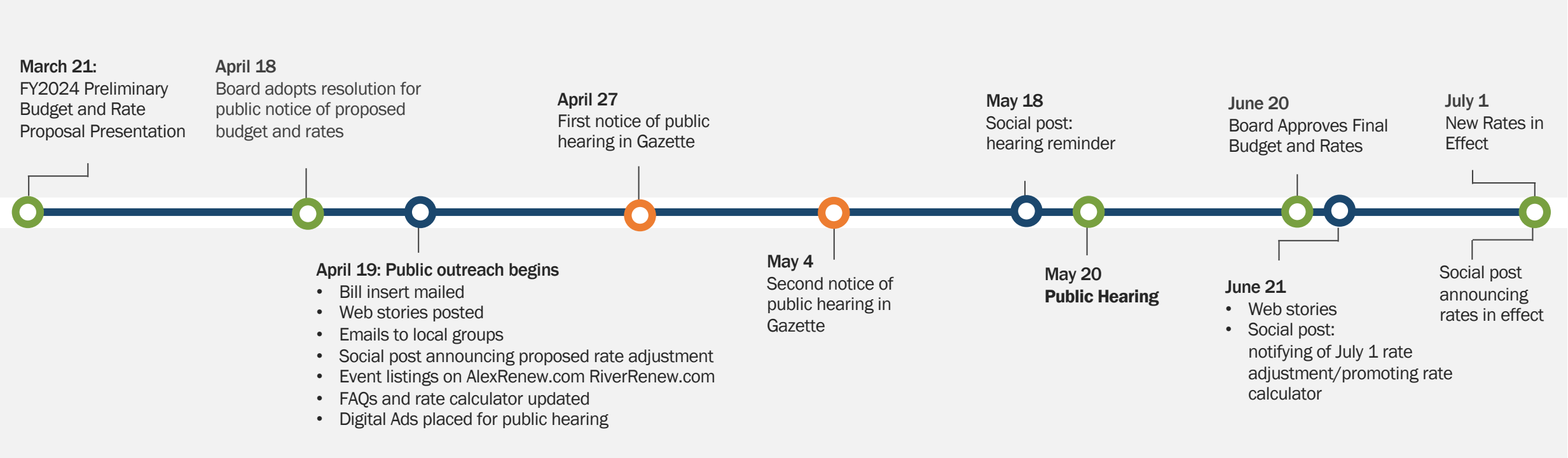
Monthly Wastewater and City Sewer Residential Bill at 4,000 Gallons (1)



¹ Based on 4,000 gallons consumption, including estimated City charge as of January 2023

Community outreach timeline in support of FY2024 budget and rate adjustment

- Budget and Rate Actions/Events
- Community Outreach
- Required Public Notice





Tunnel Project Update

Pumping Shaft base slab concrete pour

In April, stakeholders were notified that the Tunnel Project would not meet the legislative mandate



December 2021

COVID-19 outbreak in TBM factory delayed manufacturing

Four-week delay



January 2022

Concrete shortage for shaft slurry walls due to COVID-19 related impacts to supply chain

Six-week delay



February 2022

Shipment delayed from Germany to the U.S. due to war in Ukraine

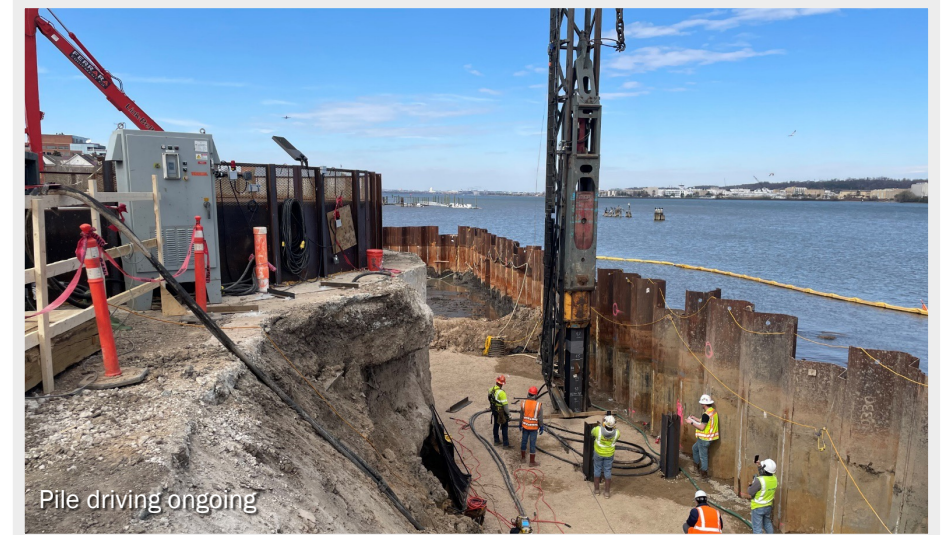
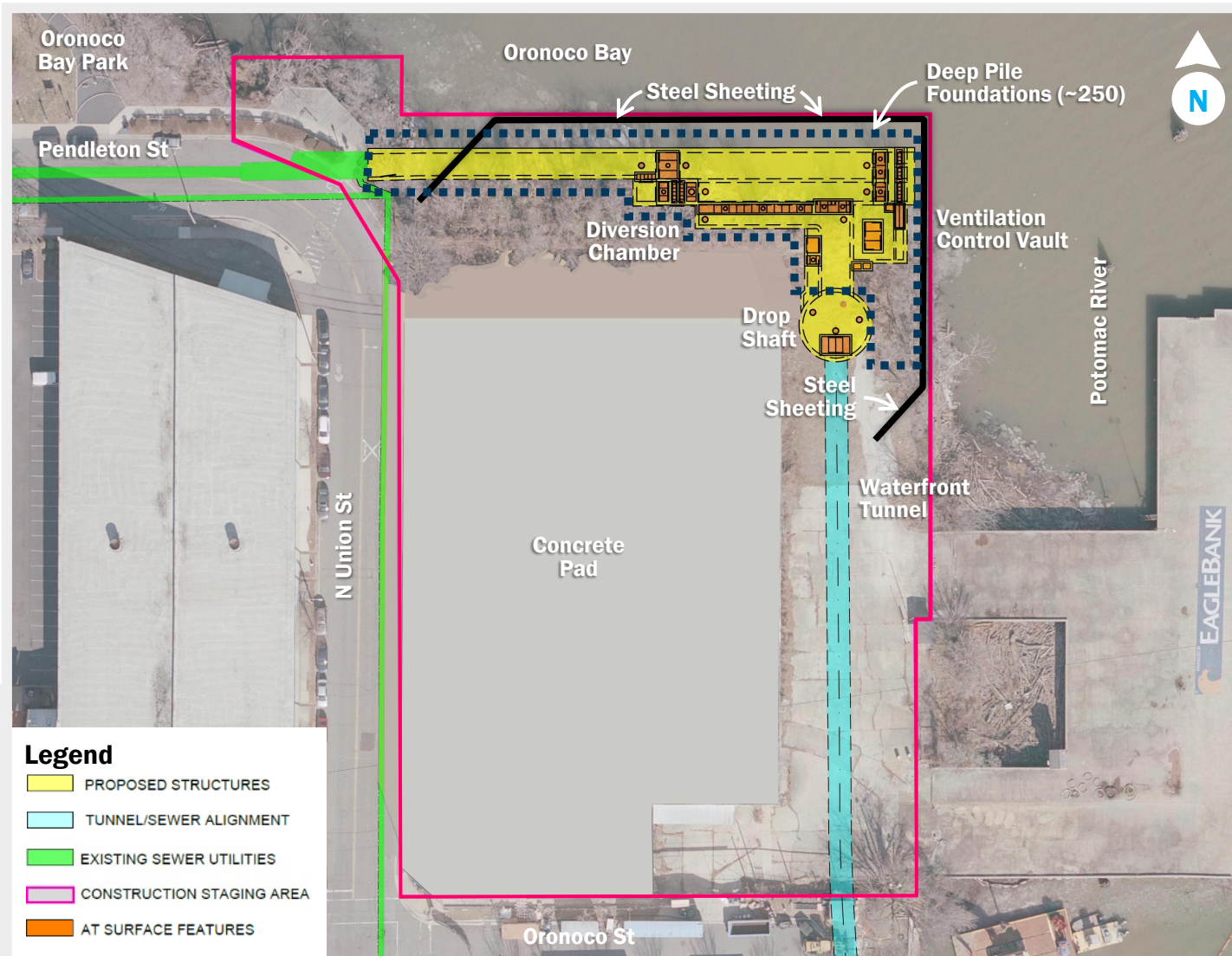
Four-week delay

Summary of RiverRenew Tunnel Project noise variances permitted by the City of Alexandria

Site	Activity	Noise variance	Hauling	Dates
Pendleton Street	Shaft excavation	6 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Mon-Fri)	7 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Mon-Fri)	Mar 2023 – Sep 2023
	TBM removal	24/7	7 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Mon-Fri)	Oct 2023 – Dec 2023
Royal Street	TBM maintenance	24/7	7 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Mon-Fri)	June 2023
AlexRenew	Tunnel construction	24/7	7 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Mon-Fri)	Aug 2022 – Oct 2023



Pendleton Street Site construction update



Construction Progress

■ Actual ▨ Planned As of Apr 30, 2023



Nov 2024 ▲

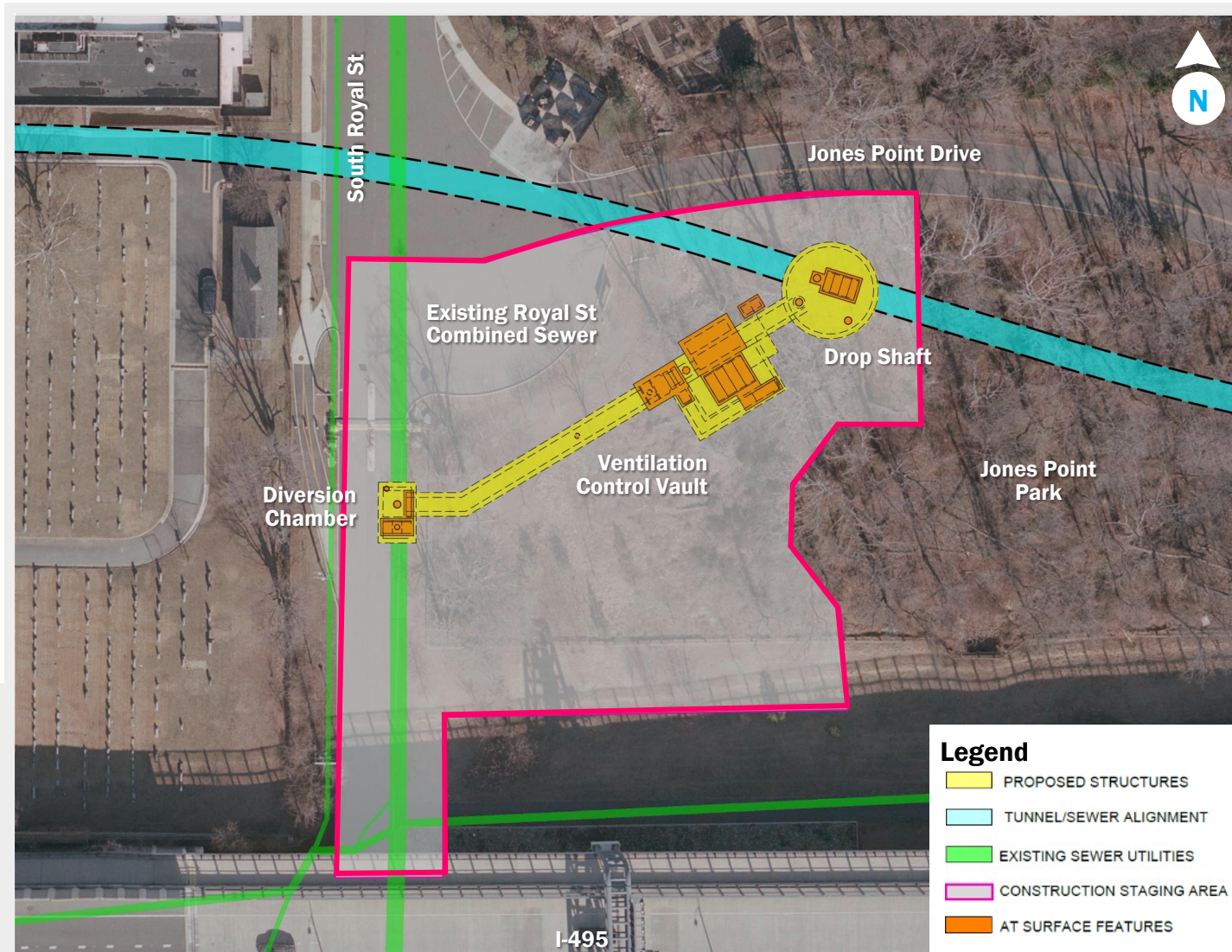
Major Activities

- Shaft excavation completed
- Pile driving ongoing

Pile driving at the Pendleton Street Site is ongoing and anticipated to last through summer



Royal Street Site construction update



Construction Progress

Actual Planned As of Apr 30, 2023

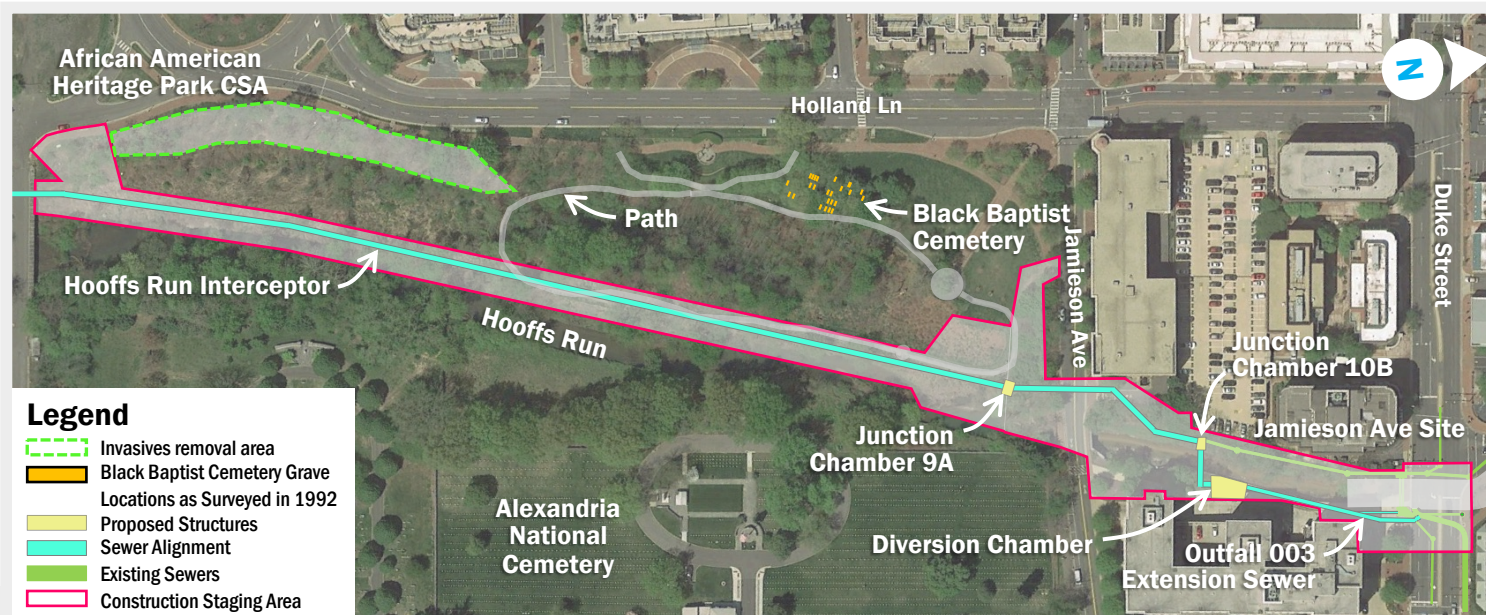


Jul 2024 ▲

Major Activities

- Near surface structure support of excavation complete
- Preparing site and equipment for permanent concrete structure foundations

Hooffs Run Interceptor construction update



Construction Progress

■ Actual ▨ Planned

As of Apr 30, 2023



Major Activities

- Jamieson Ave Site diversion chamber and Outfall 003 extension sewer construction ongoing
- African American Heritage Park Site manhole construction and installation of Hooffs Run Interceptor ongoing



◀ African American Heritage Park Site



◀ Jamieson Avenue Site

Jamieson Ave full road closure is anticipated to start in Fall 2023 and last for three months



Signage and Printed Materials

Electronic Message Board
Flyer



Community Mtgs

Council-Board Workgroup
RiverRenew Stakeholder Advisory Group



Local Businesses and Groups

AVR, Public Storage,
Daycares, Shiloh Baptist Church, BPAC, Gated Community



Digital

RiverRenew.com
Social Media
RiverRenewer

Heads Up!

Road Closure on Jamieson Avenue



To prevent combined sewage from polluting and harming local waterways, RiverRenew crews must upgrade the Hooffs Run Interceptor at our construction sites north of Jamieson Avenue and within African American Heritage Park.

RiverRenew crews must fully close Jamieson Avenue to through pedestrian and vehicular traffic while they work to connect these two areas. This activity is anticipated to start in Fall 2023 and last for three months.

What you can expect:

- 24/7 closure of both the Jamieson Ave roadway and sidewalk (see map below)
- Detour signs re-routing vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic
- Fencing and barriers across Jamieson Ave
- Uninterrupted access to businesses along Jamieson Ave



DETOUR LEGEND

- Vehicle and Pedestrian Detour
- Vehicle and Pedestrian Local Traffic Only
- Road & Sidewalk Closed
- Sidewalk Closed

Thank you for your patience as we build toward healthier waterways for Alexandria.

Questions? Email us at askriverrenew@alexrenew.com or call our construction hotline at 1.800.234.6592



Detours for Bicyclists

Alexandria's cyclists regularly pass through Jamieson Avenue on their routes. To accommodate these travellers, the City of Alexandria has approved the following detours to keep everyone moving while maintaining authorized bike routes.

WEST from S. West Street:

- Travel North on S. West St.
- Turn left on Cameron St.
- Turn left on Daingerfield Rd.
- Turn right on Diagonal Rd.
- Head straight across Duke St.
- Turn right to continue to Jamieson Ave.

EAST from Holland Lane:

- Turn left on Jamieson Ave.
- Travel around John Carlyle Sq.
- Turn right on Dulaney St.
- Head straight across Duke St.
- Bear right on Diagonal Rd.
- Turn right on Daingerfield Rd.
- Turn left on Prince St.
- Turn right on S West Street to continue to Jamieson Ave.



DETOUR LEGEND

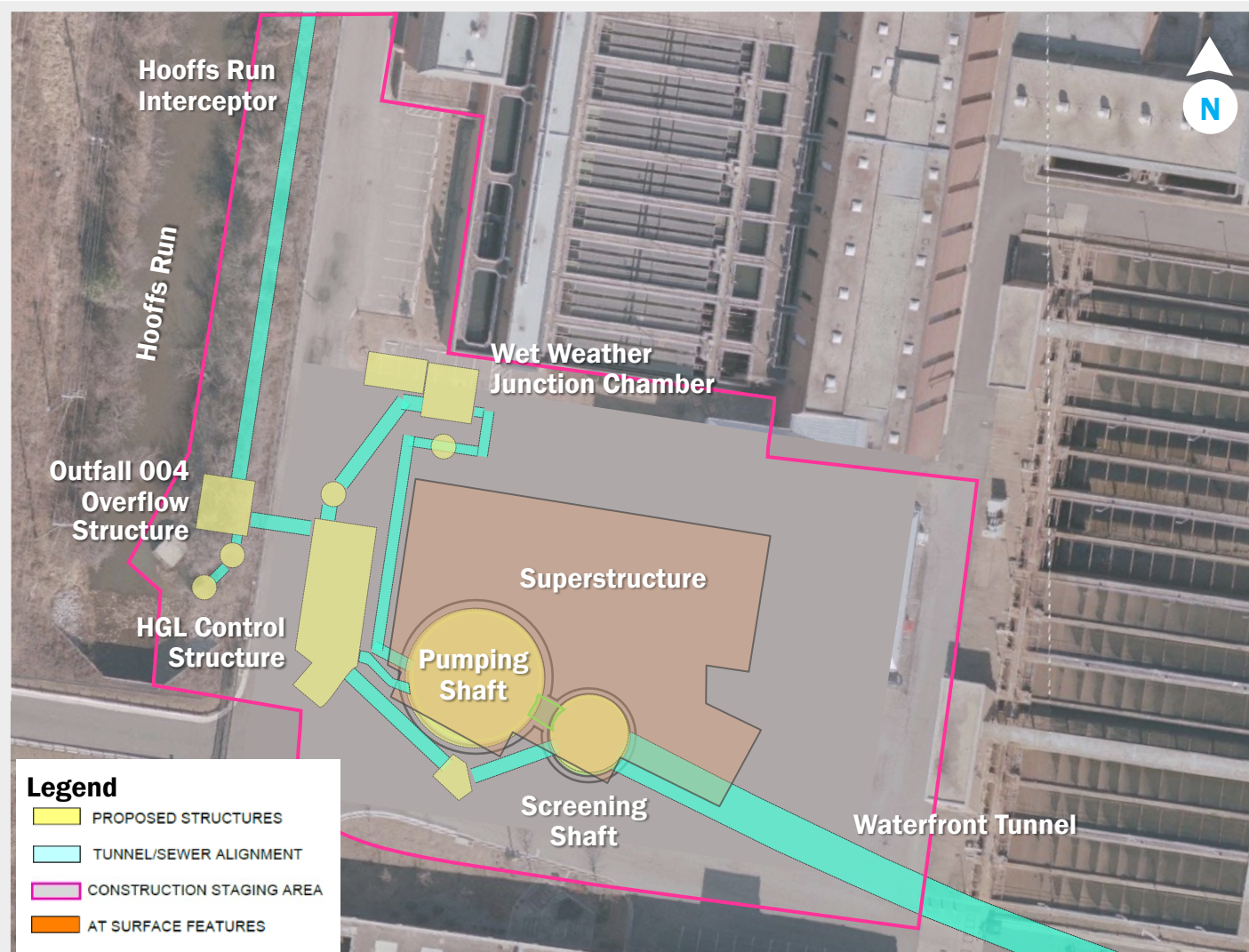
- Westbound Detour
- Eastbound Detour
- One-way Bike Route
- Bi-directional Bike Route

*Bike routes are subject to review and approval by the City of Alexandria.

Questions about these detours? Want to learn more? Scan this code with your phone camera or visit RiverRenew.com/news/program-updates/jamieson




AlexRenew construction update



Construction Progress

■ Actual ▨ Planned

As of Apr 30, 2023



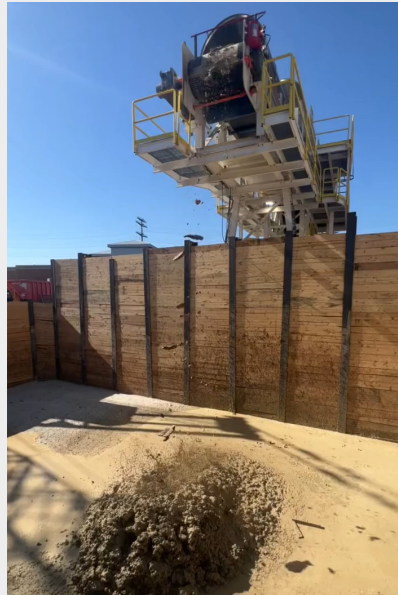
Jul 2025 ▲

Major Activities

- Hooffs Run Interceptor (microtunnel) completed
- Pumping shaft base slab construction completed
- Deep foundation installation ongoing

Waterfront Tunnel update

- 3,200-feet mined
- 704 rings completed (4,224 segments)
- Full production mining underway



Community Outreach Update

Historical signage development timeline for African American Heritage Park

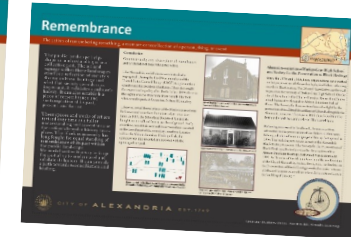
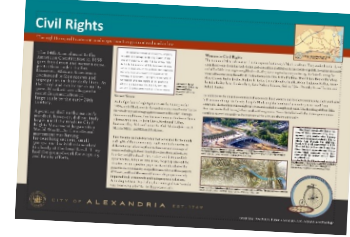
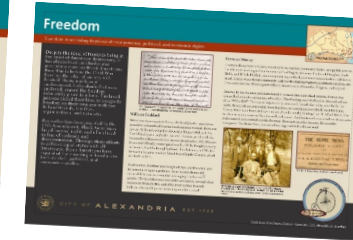
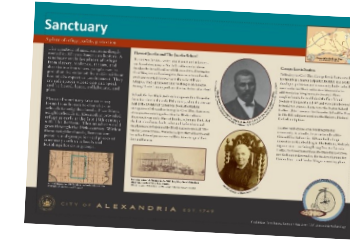


January 2023
Draft Orientation Signage



March 17, 2023
Met with Mr. Myers and Dutton & Associates

March 2023
Rough Draft Signage



May 2023
Present AAHP draft signage to SAG

April 2023
Draft signage for received all AAHP signs

June 2023
Present draft signage to City

Summer 2023
Designs substantially complete

Fall 2023 – Spring 2024
Martin L. King reflection grove development

Spring 2025
Install Signage

Historical signage locations in African American Heritage Park



Historical signage update for African American Heritage Park

Sanctuary

A place of refuge, safety, protection

The creation of sanctuaries is deeply rooted in African American history. A sanctuary includes places of refuge from slavery, violence, racism, and discrimination where people can be proud of the color of their skin without fear of disrespect or punishment. They are safe spaces where one can speak and be heard, learn, collaborate, and plan.

Places of sanctuary take on many forms from homes to churches to schools to neighborhoods. Free Black neighborhoods in Alexandria provided refuge as early as the late 18th century with The Bottoms. This number would grow through the 19th century. Within these neighborhoods, benevolent persons and groups formed places of sanctuary such as schools and buildings for civic groups.



Plan of Alexandria (1855) showing the location of The Bottoms (black) and Georgetown (grey).

Harriet Jacobs and The Jacobs School

Harriet Ann Jacobs – writer, abolitionist, and reformer – was born into slavery in North Carolina and achieved freedom for herself and her children in 1852. During the Civil War, she and her daughter, Louisa, returned to the south and devoted themselves to the relief of Black refugees. They spent some time working in Alexandria. Among Harriet's many goals was the institution of a school.

Schools for free Black students had operated in Alexandria for a short time in the early 19th century, when the city was part of the District of Columbia. Soon after federal occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War, there were attempts at reinstating education for Black students. However, it was under Harriet Jacobs, in January 1864, that the first schoolhouse built and owned by freedmen and freedwomen and operated by Black teachers opened. This was the Jacobs School. With the help of Harriet Jacobs and her school, freed persons were able to take charge of their lives and futures.



Colored school of Alexandria, Va. 1864 taught by Harriet Jacobs & daughters, agents of New York Friends. (Robert Langston, African American Photograph Collection, Emory University)



George Lewis Seaton

Following the Civil War, George Lewis Seaton used his talents as a master carpenter, builder, real estate developer, politician, and community leader to build sanctuaries for Black residents of Alexandria. In addition to building homes in the city's Black neighborhoods, he established the Free School Society of Alexandria in 1867 and was commissioned to build two schools. These were the Seaton School for Boys (later known as the Snowden School for Boys) in The Hill neighborhood and the Hallowell School for Girls in Uptown.

He also built several civic buildings for the community. As a leader, he was a founder of the Colored Odd Fellows in 1869 and built a large expansion on their building in The Bottoms. Multiple organizations – including Rising Star, the Lincoln Lodge, the Good Samaritans, the Daughters of Zion, and Galitan orders such as the Eastern Star and the Golden Star – used this building as a meeting place.



Harriet Jacobs in 1854 (Emory University)



Credit Line: RiverRenew, Dutton + Associates, LLC, Alexandria Archaeology



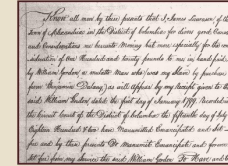
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA EST. 1749

Freedom

The state of not being deprived of your personal, political, and economic rights

Despite the ideal of freedom being at the heart of American democracy, it has always been an elusive and precarious state for Black Americans. Free Blacks before the Civil War lived on the edge of society with limited liberty and fear of enslavement. Individuals that were enslaved, craved the freedom inherently given to others. Enslaved persons risked their lives to escape to freedom on their own and with the help of friends, families, organizations, and networks.

Even after freedom provided by the 13th Amendment, Black Americans faced limited rights and often lived in fear of violence and discrimination. Through their efforts to achieve equal status with all Americans, Black Americans have expanded the meaning of freedom to include civil, political, and economic equality.



William Goddard

With their stance against slavery, the local Quaker population proved to be beneficial to some local enslaved workers. Born into slavery, William Goddard was bound to Shuter's Hill in 1795. The following year, a Quaker, James Lawson, purchased him. Goddard was then able to buy his own freedom for 120£. Though he was not officially emancipated until 1799, he bought property in the early free Black neighborhood, The Bottoms, in 1798. His lot was on the same block as Alfred Street Baptist Church, which was built in 1855.

As a free man, Goddard also bought a larger, garden parcel and he earned a living as a gardener. As he became financially successful, he was instrumental in bringing freedom to 22 people. This included members of his own family, several other workers on Shuter's Hill, and at least one person, Hannah Jackson, who would go on to emancipate others as well.

Freeman Murray

Freeman Henry Morris Murray was an activist, teacher, community leader, and public servant. In addition to working with such eminent Civil Rights activists as Frederick Douglass, Ida B. Wells, and W.E.B. Du Bois, and commenting on the depictions of emancipation and slavery in art, Murray was a strong community leader in the thriving Uptown neighborhood of the city. Less known are his efforts to protect Black Americans in Alexandria, Virginia, and beyond.

Affected by the violence and death faced by so many innocent Black persons, Murray was compelled to create and operate a Post-Civil War Underground Railroad in Alexandria from circa 1800 to 1947. This was to help those in need reach the relative safety provided by the north. To secretly accommodate those fugitives, he redesigned and rebuilt built his home, Murray Manor, on Princess Street and purchased a nearby "Cottage" on N. Alfred Street. The two houses were connected by a dry well and tunnel. Another tunnel connected to a storm water drain tunnel that emptied into the Potomac River and the safety beyond. He used his newspaper, *The Home News*, to conceal messages related to the railroad.



F.M. Murray (right) in 1905 with members of the Niagara Movement: J.B. Clifford, Lafayette M. Horshaw, and W.E.B. Du Bois (Quaker Collection and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst)



The Home News (Alexandria Black History Museum)



Credit Line: RiverRenew, Dutton + Associates, LLC, Alexandria Archaeology



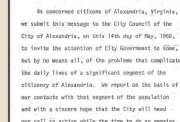
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA EST. 1749

Civil Rights

The right to equal treatment and opportunities guaranteed under law

The 14th Amendment to the American Constitution in 1868 gave freed men and women equal protection under the law. However, African Americans continued to face racism and segregation in their daily lives. As the need and desire for equality grew, Black citizens began to resist discrimination in large-scale by the early 20th century.

A positive shift in the nation's mindset, however, did not truly begin until the modern Civil Rights Movement began after World War II. As the national movement was having far-reaching success, small groups and individuals worked tirelessly at the local level. They laid the groundwork for ongoing and future efforts.



An anonymous citizen of Alexandria, Virginia, we submit this message to the City Council of the City of Alexandria, on this 16th day of May, 1868, to testify the adoption of City Government to 1868, but to no means all, of the position that constitutes the city laws a significant aspect of the citizenry of Alexandria. We report on the basis of our contacts with that segment of the population and with a sincere hope that the City will heed our call to action enter the City to do its business.

Secret Seven

As the fight for civil rights grew across the country in the 1950s, eight Black men in Alexandria came together to "tackle the whole myriad of segregation issues in the city". Though there were eight men, they became known as the Secret Seven – James Anderson, Jr., John Davis, Ferdinand T. Day, Lawrence Day, Nelson Greene, St. Col. Marion Johnson, A. Melvin Miller, and Edward Patterson.

They became an invisible force that advocated for the needs and rights of their community. Each man had expertise in different areas, allowing them to focus on a wide range of issues including but not limited to education, affordable housing, neighborhood safety, voting, and integrated job opportunities. When an issue arose, the group assessed the situation, wrote a position paper on it, and distributed the paper to the community and politicians. One of these papers, 42 Points, outlined the issues that most disproportionately impacted their community and their proposed solutions. According to Gwen Day-Fuller, their main goal was "to make sure there was a voice" for the Black community.

Women in Civil Rights

The women of Alexandria were also champions for the city's Black residents. They worked tirelessly on countless issues from the well-being and education of children to the rights of public housing residents and affordable housing to neighborhood safety to voting to diversity in hiring. Included among the many advocates were Rosa Byrd, Helen Lumpkins Day, Lillie Finkles, Blois Oliver Dayles Hundley, Elsie Charity Taylor Jordan, Eudora N. Layles, Gwen Menefee-Smith, Helen Anderson Miller, Anne Beatrice Bailey Rose, Katrina Ross, Kate Nelson Skinner, Shirley Tyler, Dorothy Evans Tucker, and Ruby J. Tucker.

In addition to the countless number of successes these women had for their community, their work also led to major changes in the city. Largely Black neighborhoods and a cemetery were saved from complete destruction when highways were relocated or simply not built. The flooding of Four Mile Run was controlled through their work with engineers. Never Satisfied with the status-quo, women continue to work towards the betterment of the city and their community.



View northwest of the expansion of I-495 in June 2007 bypassing the Centrobanks and Freeman Cemetery (indicated by the yellow arrow). The cemetery would later be restored and it was dedicated as a memorial in 2014. (courtesy)



Drawing of Four Mile Run with flood control measures of the 1970s. The project was a success. (Alexandria Historical Society, Alexandria, VA, RiverRenew.com)



Credit Line: RiverRenew, Dutton + Associates, LLC, Alexandria Archaeology



CITY OF ALEXANDRIA EST. 1749

Remembrance

The action of remembering something, a memory or recollection of a person, thing, or event

The public landscape helps shape an understanding of our collective past. The art and signage within these landscapes stand as a reflection of society's diverse cultural heritage and what that society considers as important. It validates a culture's history. It can also establish a place of remembrance and contemplation of its past, present, and future.

These spaces and works of art are revised over time as a fuller understanding and acceptance of the nation's broader history takes place. The Black community has long fought for equal standing of remembrance of its past within the public landscape.

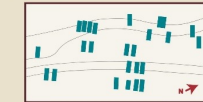
Memorialization is a way to keep the past alive to understand and validate its history. It can provide a path towards reconciliation and healing.

Cemeteries

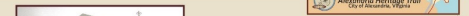
Cemeteries and graveyards are places of remembrance and a reminder of those who came before.

Like Alexandria, burial places were historically segregated. During the Civil War, members of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) fought for their country and the freedom of millions. They also fought for respect and equality after death. In late 1864, those in the region won the right to military burials like their white counterparts at Alexandria National Cemetery.

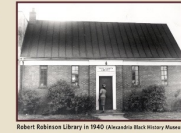
Likewise, not all burial places of the Black deceased may be known and some have been lost only to resurface later. In 1885, the Silver Leaf Society of Alexandria bought an acre of land for use as a burial ground. Sadly, over time, use of this land and its surroundings resulted in the loss of most of the cemetery's markers. Located within the African American Heritage Park, the cemetery was documented and restored with the opening of the park.



Known burials in the Black Baptist Cemetery as documented by Alexandria Archaeology with topography shown (city of alexandria)



Alfred Baptist Church in 1860, after preservation begins (Department of African Heritage)



Robert Robinson Library in 1942 (Alexandria Black History Museum)



Section B, with USCT burials, of the Alexandria National Cemetery in 2011 (city of alexandria)

Alumni Association of Parker-Gray High School and Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage

Since the 1970s and 1980s, these organizations have worked on the preservation of Alexandria's physical fabric reflecting the city's Black history. The Alumni Association was formed to preserve the memory of Parker-Gray High School. On the site of the school is the Charles Honston Recreation Center which houses the Alexandria African American Hall of Fame. The Society for Preservation formed to fight for the protection of the Alfred Street Baptist Church alongside the Alumni Association. This was an 1855 church built in The Bottoms by both free and enslaved Black worshippers.

Following success with the church, the organizations advocated for the preservation of the Robert H. Robinson Library, which had been a segregated library that opened in 1940. The building now serves as part of the Alexandria Black History Museum. The Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage also had a vision for the creation of the African American Heritage Park which was dedicated in 1995. As Director of the African American History Division of the City of Alexandria, Andrew Davis, said, the Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage worked to make "citizens of Alexandria more aware of the role of African Americans in the building of this city."



Credit Line: RiverRenew, Dutton + Associates, LLC, Alexandria Archaeology



CITY OF ALEXANDRIA EST. 1749



Connecting over 100 Alexandrians to a once-in-a-generation project



TUNNEL TOURS

MAY 6 2023



Available time slots for SAG Tunnel Tours on Saturday 6/24

Group	Time	SAG
A	8:00 a.m.	2 spots
B	8:45 a.m.	2 spots
C	9:30 a.m.	2 spots
D	10:15 a.m.	2 spots
E	11:00 a.m.	2 spots



Upcoming community outreach



Sip 'n See Events
Hooffs Run: Tues 11-1
Royal St: Weds 11-1
Pendleton St: Thursdays 11-1

2023-24 Stakeholder Advisory Group Meeting

- Jul 20
- Sep 21

Community Listening Sessions

- Week of Sept 11

Meeting Takeaways

- Pile driving ongoing at Pendleton Street
- Preparing site and equipment for permanent concrete structure foundations at Royal Street
- Jamieson Avenue full closure anticipated Fall 2023
 - Bike, pedestrian, and vehicle detours
- Waterfront Tunnel in full production mode
- Waterfront Tunnel Tours May 6 were widely successful
- Tunnel Project not anticipated to meet the legislative mandate

