

City of Ashland- Sustainability Committee Meeting Notice

City Hall Council Chambers (601 Main St W)

Thursday, June 27, 2019

6:00pm

Agenda

- 1) Consent Agenda
- 2) Approval of Minutes
 - a) Approval of minutes from the March 28, 2019 Sustainability Committee meeting
- 3) Citizen Comments
- 4) Projects/Discussions
 - a) Discussion and recommendation to Council regarding a Resolution in support of HR 763, Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019
 - b) Discussion of possible Resolution to ban the sale and use of coal tar in the City of Ashland
 - c) Discussion of programming and partnership opportunities with Ashland Area Farmer's Market
 - d) Discussion of strategic plan development for implementation of 25 by 25 Plan recommendations
- 5) Announcements
 - a) Updates on Great Lakes Commission Green Infrastructure Champions Grant
 - b) Updates on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative Conference
- 6) Adjournment

It is possible that members of and a possible quorum of members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be in attendance at the above stated meeting to gather information or speak about a subject, over which they have decision-making responsibility. Any governmental body at the above stated meeting will take no action other than the governmental body specifically referred to above in this notice.

The City of Ashland does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or provision of services, programs or activities.

NOTE: Upon reasonable notice, the City of Ashland will accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through auxiliary aids or services. For additional information or to request this service, contact Megan McBride at (715) 682-7041.

City of Ashland - Sustainability Committee Meeting Minutes

A meeting of the Ashland Housing Committee was held on **Thursday, March 28, 2019 at 6:00 p.m.** in the **Ashland City Hall Council Chambers (601 Main St W)**

Committee Members Present: Lissa Radke, Jessica Eckhardt, Kaas Baichtal, Kate Ullman, Dale Kupczyk, La Mer Riehle, Valerie Damstra

Committee Members Absent:

Staff Present: Megan McBride, John Butler

Megan McBride opened the meeting at 6:00 p.m.

Agenda

- 1) **Consent Agenda**
- 2) **Approval of Minutes**

Motion to approve the Approval of minutes from the February 28, 2019 Sustainability Committee meeting by Dale Kupczyk. Seconded by Valerie Damstra. Passed unanimously.

- 3) **Citizen Comments**

Kaas Baichtal provided information on the upcoming Nature & Birding festival, especially a few events that would be interesting to committee members.

- 4) **Projects/Discussions**

- a) Updates and discussion with Public Works Director, John Butler, about strategies for addressing Inflow & Infiltration (I & I) issues

John Butler provided background information regarding Ashland's water & sewage pipes and their general aging condition. Ashland's wastewater treatment plant was built in 1991 and has a 4 million gallon treatment capacity per day, and a 8.5 million gallon overflow basin. An average day is about a million gallons a day, so if there is overflow into Lake Superior, it means that the daily input has increased by 12 times. Public works is aware of the I&I issues and has identified specific metering districts that account for 80% of the I&I issues and is working to address them. Smoke testing and camera exploration has been done, and is continuing to be done to discover problem areas and be able to address them. In 2019, public works plans to perform dye testing in district 7, do camera inspection in districts 1 & 3, and do smoke testing in the remainder of the districts. Public works plans to work on applying for grants to cover as much of these projects as possible.

Kaas Baichtal asked for clarification regarding storm sewer catchment basins, and the role of sump pumps in storm surges.

Dale Kupczyk asked if the city had plans to repair pipes when roads are being repaired, in order to save money and be more efficient. He pointed out some problem areas on 6th St W where water doesn't even get into the catchment basins.

Suggestions were made regarding community outreach about the pipe testing and also the possibility of rate increases, in order to explain the need for potential rate increases to the public. A suggestion was made to create a website specifically for the purpose of updating the public on the progress of these testing and repair projects in the City.

b) Discussion on Waterfront Development Plan/Comprehensive Outdoor Rec Plan updates

Megan McBride provided updates regarding the ongoing public input process of updating the WDP/CORP. The City is hosting meetings across town and with specific groups in order to gather input from the public regarding what they would like to see at the waterfront and the city in general. These meetings will be held between now and the end of May.

5) Announcements/Reports/Questions

a) Updates on rain barrel sale (partnership with Ashland County Land & Water Conservation Office)

Megan McBride gave updates regarding the process of applying for grants to help lower the consumer cost for the rain barrels that will be sold to the public. The City is partnering with the County in order to spread out the cost of these barrels and also promote it to the region. The plan is to start off with ordering 100 barrels, with the potential to order more if there is more desire for the barrels in the City. The plan is to have people who order them pick them up at the Bretting Center, with the possibility to have people from the Planning department come help install the barrels where needed. Pickup of the rain barrels will likely be happening towards the end of summer.

6) Adjournment

Motion to adjourn by Jessica Eckhardt. Seconded by Valerie Damstra. Passed unanimously.

Meeting was adjourned at 7:15pm. Minutes done by Lucas Phillips.

Energy Innovation AND Carbon Dividend Act

THE BIPARTISAN CLIMATE SOLUTION

H.R. 763

The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act will drive down America's carbon pollution and bring climate change under control, while unleashing American technology innovation and ingenuity. It's:



Effective

This policy will reduce America's emissions by at least 40% in the first 12 years. It's supported by economists and scientists as simple, comprehensive, and effective.



Good for people

This policy will improve health and save lives by reducing pollution that Americans breathe. Additionally, the carbon dividend puts money directly into people's pockets every month to spend as they see fit, helping low and middle income Americans.



Good for the economy

Will create 2.1 million new jobs, thanks to economic growth in local communities across America.



Bipartisan

Republicans and Democrats are both on board, cosponsoring this bill together. The majority of Americans support Congress taking action on climate change, including more than half of Republicans. Solving climate change is too urgent to get caught up in partisan politics.



Revenue Neutral

The fees collected on carbon emissions will be allocated to all Americans to spend any way they choose. The government will not keep any of the fees collected, so the size of the government will not grow.

Sources for statistics available at: energyinnovationact.org/data-sources

How it Works

- 1 Carbon Fee**
This policy puts a fee on fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. It starts low, and grows over time.
- 2 Carbon Dividend**
The money collected from the carbon fee is allocated in equal shares every month to the American people to spend as they see fit.
- 3 Border Carbon Adjustment**
To protect U.S. manufacturers and jobs, imported goods will pay a border carbon adjustment, and goods exported from the United States will receive a refund under this policy.
- 4 Regulatory Adjustment**
This policy preserves effective current regulations, like auto mileage standards, but pauses the EPA authority to regulate the CO2 and equivalent emissions covered by the fee, for the first 10 years after the policy is enacted. If emission targets are not being met after 10 years, Congress gives clear direction to the EPA to regulate those emissions to meet those targets. The pause does not impact EPA regulations related to water quality, air quality, health or other issues. This policy's price on pollution will lower carbon emissions far more than existing and pending EPA regulations.

See Sponsors List & Learn More

Go to energyinnovationact.org to learn more about the Energy Innovation & Carbon Dividend Act.

Support the Bill

Go to cclusa.org/energy-innovation-act to contact your Congressional Representative

Urging Congress to Support H.R. 763

WHEREAS, increases in global average temperatures, the number and intensity of extreme weather events, sea level rise, and the melting of glacial and Arctic ice, indicate that global climate is changing; and

WHEREAS, the City Of Ashland has experienced multiple extreme weather events, including flooding, which has caused extensive damage to roads, bridges, and other infrastructure – including the Waterfront Trail – as well as damaging residences and businesses; and

WHEREAS, studies by the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts project that if climate change continues unchecked, Ashland will experience increasingly warmer temperatures, especially during the winter months, and increasing amounts of precipitation and extreme rain events; and

WHEREAS, such changes are likely to have substantial adverse impacts on Ashland’s highways, roads, and other critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, such changes may also have adverse impacts on Ashland’s forests and timber industry by decreasing suitable habitat for such commercially important species as paper birch and quaking aspen, increasing the risk of wildfires, and increasing stress from forest pests, diseases, and non-native species; and

WHEREAS, such changes may also have adverse impacts on Ashland’s agriculture by increasing erosion from extreme rain events, hampering access to fields at critical times, and causing alterations in late winter freeze/thaw cycles; and

WHEREAS, such changes may also have adverse impacts on Ashland’s winter tourism economy by decreasing the duration of winter snow cover and rendering winter conditions less predictable; and

WHEREAS, recent reports by the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the US government indicate that to avoid the worst potential impacts of climate change, urgent action is needed to reduce carbon emissions; and

WHEREAS, the City Of Ashland has been a governmental leader in addressing climate change locally by taking numerous steps to increase the energy efficiency of its facilities and increase its use of renewable energy, including becoming an Eco Municipality, a silver designated Sol Smart community, among others; and

WHEREAS, in order to reduce carbon emissions effectively and efficiently, leading economists (including four past chairs of the Federal Reserve Board, 27 Nobel Laureates, and 15 past chairs of the Council of Economic Advisors) recommend a gradually increasing carbon tax on fossil fuels, with the proceeds thereof returned to American households as dividends, and with a border adjustment system to protect the competitiveness of American firms both nationally and internationally; and

WHEREAS, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, introduced in the current congress as H.R. 763, meets all of those criteria and has bipartisan support; and

WHEREAS, competent studies have projected that if such legislation is enacted, it will result in a substantial reduction in carbon emissions as well as increases in GDP and employment; and that the dividends received by most low and moderate-income households will be more than enough to offset price increases due to the carbon fee;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ashland City Council, assembled on **(DATE)**, do hereby urge the United States Congress to pass H.R. 763 without delay; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ashland City Clerk is directed to send copies of this resolution to Governor Tony Evers, Senator Ron Johnson, Senator Tammy Baldwin, Representative Sean Duffy, State Senator Janet Bewley, and State Representative Beth Myers.



DANGEROUS DRIVEWAYS TOXIC PAH POLLUTION FROM TAR-BASED SEALANTS



Tar-based pavement sealants are the primary source of toxic PAH pollution in urban landscapes. Those PAHs are harmful to human health and hurt fish and other aquatic life in our lakes and rivers.

What are pavement sealants?

Pavement sealants, also known as “sealcoats” or “sealers,” are the jet-black coatings homeowners and contractors apply to residential, commercial, and industrial driveways and parking lots. There are two main types of pavement sealants on the market today: tar-based sealants (also called “coal tar-based”), and asphalt-based sealants.

The problem with tar-based pavement sealants

Pavement sealants contain **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons** (PAHs), which are toxic compounds that can **cause cancer and developmental problems in children**. The American Medical Association and other public health groups have urged local and state governments to ban tar-based sealants due to their harmful health effects.

How are people exposed to PAHs from tar-based sealants?

PAHs accumulate in soils, household dust, and carpets when particles of tar-based sealants are blown or tracked into homes, schools, and other buildings. The particles come from those sealants being worn down over time by weather, tire abrasion, and foot traffic. The toxic sealant particles are also washed off by rain and spring meltwater, ending up in our local water bodies.

A recent study found that 77% of PAH pollution in Milwaukee streambeds came from tar-based sealants.

How significant is the health risk?

The coal tar pitch used in tar-based sealants is classified as a **hazardous waste**. Children living in homes where parking lots are coated with tar-based pavement sealants face a **14-fold increase in cancer risk** compared to those living next to unsealed lots, according to researchers at Baylor University and the U.S. Geological Survey. ***A lifetime of exposure can increase cancer risk by 38 times.***

CHILDREN LIVING FROM BIRTH TO
AGE 6 NEAR PARKING LOTS WITH
TAR-BASED SEALANTS HAVE A
**14x HIGHER LIFETIME
CANCER RISK**

Current Tar-Based Sealant Bans:

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Annapolis/Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Austin, Texas
Brown Deer, Wisconsin
Cwlth. of Massachusetts (use restriction)
Dane County, Wisconsin
Dexter, Michigan
Elm Grove, Wisconsin
Franklin, Wisconsin
Glendale, Wisconsin
Greendale, Wisconsin
Greenfield, Wisconsin
Hales Corners, Wisconsin
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Montgomery County, Maryland
North Barrington, Illinois
Port Washington, Wisconsin
Prince George's County, Maryland
San Antonio, Texas
Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Shorewood, Wisconsin
South Barrington, Illinois
State of Minnesota
State of Washington
Suffolk County, New York
Van Buren Township, Michigan
Washington, D.C.
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin
West Allis, Wisconsin
Westwood, Massachusetts
Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin
Winnetka, Illinois
Ypsilanti, Michigan
... plus 30 others (and counting)



“Whether sending their children to a playground or repairing a driveway, Americans are potentially being exposed to harmful carcinogens in coal-tar-based sealcoats.”
– American Medical Assoc.

How to be PAH-safe:

Don't use tar-based pavement sealants

If you feel you must seal your driveway or parking lot, then use asphalt-based sealants, which have 1,000-times lower PAH levels.

Remove your shoes

If you don't have control over your parking lot or driveway, try to keep sealant dust and soil out of your home by taking off shoes before entering.

Look for hidden PAHs

Tar can have a lot of different names, and some other byproducts can have very high levels of PAHs. To be safe, check the “Material Safety Data Sheet” of the product (try searching online) and avoid anything including CAS #'s **64742-90-1, 65996-92-1, 65996-93-2, 65996-89-6, 69013-21-4, or 8007-45-2.**

Speak up

Become an advocate in your community against the use of tar-based pavement sealants. More at cleanwisconsin.org/our-work/pah.

Environmental impacts

PAHs **kill small organisms** living on the bottoms of rivers and streams and can **cause tumors in fish and other large aquatic animals**. This could result in costly impacts on the ecological balance of aquatic environments. Even three months or more after sealants are applied, the tar-sealed pavement runoff can kill fathead minnows and water fleas, two indicator species used to assess chemical toxicity to aquatic life.

Economic Impacts

PAH pollution from tar-based sealants can be a significant burden to taxpayers when municipalities are on the hook for cleaning up stormwater sediment ponds contaminated with PAH-laden sediment. In the Minneapolis metro area, the PAH cleanup from tar-based sealants is estimated to cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

Are there alternatives?

Yes. Asphalt-based pavement sealants have up to 1,000-times lower PAH levels and are no more expensive than tar-based sealants. Alternatives such as acrylic sealants or gravel parking lots and driveways have minimal PAH levels. Studies of an early PAH ban in Austin, Texas, show significant PAH reductions in local waterbodies.

How do tar-based sealants compare to other PAH sources?

Other sources of environmental PAH pollution have significantly lower concentrations than tar-based sealants. Fresh asphalt, for example is about 1.5 parts per million (ppm) PAHs. Smoke from wood fires can range from 2 to 114 ppm, engine exhaust 102-370 ppm, and used motor oil around 440 ppm. **Tar-based sealants are hundreds to thousands of times worse**, at 50,000 – 100,000 ppm.

**WE IN WISCONSIN NEED TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF OTHERS
AND END THE SALE AND USE OF HIGH-PAH SEALANTS TO
PROTECT OUR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT.**

Visit cleanwisconsin.org/our-work/pah for more information.

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PAVEMENT SEALANTS AND PAHS

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS



SCIENCE BRIEFING, APRIL 2018

Background

- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a widespread pollutant that are carcinogenic¹ and have been linked to cognitive development problems.²
- Coal tar is a known human carcinogen³ with half of its weight coming from PAHs.⁴
- Commonly-used pavement sealants are 15-35% coal tar, meaning that they are 7-18% PAHs by weight.⁴

Human Exposure

- House dust in apartments with sealed parking lots was found to contain 25x more PAHs than dust in apartments with unsealed parking lots.⁴
- Living adjacent to sealed parking lots from birth to age 6 is estimated to increase lifetime excess cancer risk estimated by 14x due to ingestion of PAH-contaminated house dust and soil.⁵
- Health Canada found that “the margins of exposures associated with ingestion of house dust by children is considered potentially inadequate to protect these susceptible subpopulations” as part of an evaluation concluding that coal tar poses a danger to human health.⁶

Examples of Health Care Entities Supporting Sealant Bans

- American Medical Association
“RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for national legislation to ban the use of pavement sealcoats that contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons”
- Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin
“PAHs create a significant concern for children’s health and well-being. We believe the ordinance that was recommended by unanimous vote of the Milwaukee County Intergovernmental Cooperation Council is an effective way to control PAH contamination”
- New York City, Chicago, Texas and Maine chapters of Physicians for Social Responsibility
“There is significant evidence provided by peer-reviewed studies from independent sources, universities, and governmental agencies to illustrate that the use of coal tar sealants is detrimental to the environment and to human health.”⁸
- Chicago Department of Public Health
“The Chicago Department of Public Health supports the proposed ordinance to prohibit the sale and use of coal tar sealants. CDPH believes the research warrants the attention of policy makers and it provides a solid evidence base for the proposed ban or other measures to address the adverse health impact of coal tar sealants.”⁹

The Illinois chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Respiratory Health Association all support a current bill to ban high PAH sealants in Illinois.¹⁰

References

- [1] United States Environmental Protection Agency. n.d. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/iris>. Last accessed August 22, 2017.
- [2] See, e.g., Perrera FP, Zhigang L, Whyatt R, Hoepner L, Wang, S, Camann D, Rauh V. 2009. Prenatal Airborne Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Exposure and Child IQ at Age 5 Years. *Pediatrics* 124: 195-202; Edwards SC, Jedrychowski W, Butscher M, Camann D, Kieltyka A, Mroz E, Flak E, Li Z, Wang S, Rauh V, Perera F. 2010. Prenatal exposure to airborne polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and children's intelligence at 5 years of age in a prospective cohort study in Poland. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 118: 1326-1331.
- [3] International Agency for Research on Cancer. 2012. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans Volume 100F: Coal-Tar Pitch. Available at: <https://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/> Last accessed August 22, 2017.
- [4] Mahler BJ, Van Metre PC, Wilson JT, Musgrove M. 2010. Coal-tar-based parking lot sealcoat: an unrecognized source of PAH to settled house dust. *Environmental Science & Technology* 44: 894-900.
- [5] Williams ES, Mahler BJ, Van Metre PC. 2013. Cancer risk from incidental ingestion exposures to PAHs associated with coal-tar-sealed pavement. *Environmental Science & Technology* 47: 1101-1109.
- [6] Environment Canada and Health Canada. 2015. Draft Screening Assessment: Coal tars and their distillates. Available at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/esce-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=E34B0A52-1>. Last accessed August 22, 2017.
- [7] American Medical Association. 2016. Resolution 919 (I-16): Coal-Tar-Based Sealcoat Threat to Human Health and the Environment. Available at: <https://assets.ama-assn.org/sub/meeting/documents/i16-resolution-919.pdf>; For a press release on the resolution's adoption see <https://www.ama-assn.org/ama-urges-legislation-ban-dangerous-coal-tar-sealcoats>. Last accessed August 22, 2017.
- [8] New York City Chapter of the Physicians for Social Responsibility. 2013. Letter to Assemblymember Linda Rosenthal entitled "Re: New York Assembly Bill A630-2013, Prohibition of the Sale and Use of Coal Tar Pavement Products."
- [9] Chicago Department of Public Health. 2013. Written testimony of Dr. Cortland Lohff, Medical Director for Environmental Health, Chicago Department of Public Health. Chicago City Council Committee on Finance, June 7, 2013.
- [10] Sierra Club of Illinois. n.d. Coal tar sealants: risks to health & environment. Available at: <https://illinois.sierraclub.org/sites/illinois.sierraclub.org/files/documents/2017/03/CoalTarSealant%20%281%29.pdf>. Last accessed August 22, 2017.

Ordinance to ban Coal Tar Sealant Products

AN ORDINANCE creating Section [] of the Municipal Code entitled “Coal Tar Sealant Products” regulating the application and sale of coal tar sealant products.

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Ashland finds that the City’s water resources are a natural asset which enhance the environmental, recreational, cultural, and economic resources of the area and contribute to the general health and welfare of the public; and

WHEREAS, the Common Council finds that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are contained in coal tar sealants and other high PAH sealants: volatilize off of sealed pavement and can be inhaled by humans and animals; are broken down by sunlight and abraded by vehicle and foot traffic; can be carried off of sealed pavement as small particles by that same traffic and transported into homes and onto nearby soils; and can be carried by storm water and other run off into the water resources of the City; and

WHEREAS, PAHs are an environmental concern because they are toxic to aquatic life, resulting in a loss of species and a lower number of organisms; and

WHEREAS, PAH compounds have been proven to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic to humans according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer; individuals with lifelong exposure to coal tar sealcoat treated pavements and playgrounds have a 38-fold higher risk of cancer; and the American Medical Association therefore advocates for legislation to ban the use of pavement sealcoats that contain PAHs, or which requires the use of sealcoat products that contain minimal PAH; and

WHEREAS, environmental impacts and human health risks can be minimized, and pavements can be maintained by utilizing alternative products or methods, absent PAHs; and

WHEREAS, the Common Council finds that regulating the amount of contaminants, including PAHs contained in coal tar sealant products and other high PAH sealant products, entering the water resources of the City will improve and protect public health and the water quality of the City and neighboring water resources.

THEREFORE, THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ASHLAND DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section [] of the Municipal Code is hereby created to read as follows:

“Sec. []. – Coal Tar Sealant Products.

(a) *Definitions.* As used hereinbelow, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

1. COAL TAR - is a byproduct of the process used to refine coal. Coal tar contains high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
2. COAL TAR SEALANT PRODUCT - means a pavement sealant product that contains coal tar, coal tar pitch, coal tar pitch volatiles, RT- 12, Refined Tar, or any variation assigned the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers 65996-92-1, 65996-93-2, 65996-89-6, or 8007-45-2 , or related substances.
3. HIGH PAH SEALANT PRODUCT - means any pavement sealant product that contains greater than 0.1% polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by weight, including, but not limited to coal tar sealant products and sealant products containing steam-cracked petroleum residues, steam-cracked asphalt, pyrolysis fuel oil, heavy fuel oil, ethylene

tar, or any variation of those substances assigned the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers 64742-90-1, 69013-21-4, or related substances.

4. PAVEMENT SEALANT PRODUCT - also known as sealcoat, is any substance that is typically applied as a coating on paved surfaces to protect the surfaces from water, oils, and/or damage from ultraviolet light. This may include but is not limited to sealant products that are coal tar based or asphalt based.

5. POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS - also known as PAHs, are a group of organic chemicals that are formed during the incomplete combustion of coal, oil, gas, or other organic substances, are present at high levels in coal tar, and are known to be harmful to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.

(b) Regulation of Application and Sale of Coal Tar and Other High PAH Sealant Products.

1. Except for those exemptions provided for in subsection (c), no person shall apply any coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product within the City.

2. No person shall sell, offer to sell, or display for sale any coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product within the City.

3. Any person who sells pavement sealant products shall prominently display, on the shelf, pallet, rack, display fixture or space where such pavement sealant products are sold, a legible written notice that contains the following language:

"The application of coal tar sealant products or other high PAH sealant products on driveways, parking lots, and all other paved surfaces in the City is prohibited by Section [] of the Municipal Code. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of organic chemicals that are known to cause cancer and are toxic to aquatic life. Coal tar and other high PAH sealant products are a major source of PAHs that can migrate into homes, buildings, and soils, or be carried by storm water and other run off into the water resources of the City."

4. No person shall allow a coal tar sealant product or other high PAH sealant product to be applied upon property that is under that person's ownership or control.

5. No person shall contract with a commercial applicator, residential or commercial developer, or any other person for the application of a coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product to any driveway, parking lot, or other surface within the City.

6. No commercial applicator, residential or commercial developer, or other similar person or entity shall apply, or allow, cause or direct any employee, independent contractor, volunteer or other person to apply, a coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product to any driveway, parking lot or other surface within the City.

(c) Exemptions. The Director of Public Works may exempt a person from the restrictions or prohibitions under subsection (b) if the Director makes either of the following determinations:

1. The person is conducting bona fide research concerning the effects of a coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product on the environment; and the use of the coal tar product or high PAH sealant product is required for said research; and the Director determines that such research will not cause significant contamination of the surrounding environment, including soils and aquatic ecosystems, nor unduly endanger human health.

2. The person does not intend to apply the sealant product within the City's boundaries.

(d) *Penalties.* In addition to other action or relief to which the City may be entitled to prevent or remove a violation, penalties assessed for convictions of violating this ordinance shall be as follows:

1. Any person who violates subsection (b) by applying a coal tar sealant product or high PAH sealant product upon property that is his or her residence shall be subject to a forfeiture of \$250 for a first violation, and \$500 for second and subsequent violations.
2. Any commercial applicator, residential or commercial developer, industrial or commercial property owner or lessee, or any other person, other than a person identified under subsection (d) 1, who violates subsection (b) shall be subject to a forfeiture of \$1,000 for a first violation, and \$2,000 for a second and subsequent violations.
3. Each violation, and each day that a violation occurs or continues, constitutes a separate offense and shall be punishable as such.
4. In addition to the forfeitures provided for herein, persons violating this ordinance shall be required to pay court costs, fees, surcharges, and assessments, and may be required to pay the costs of prosecution; and, in the event of event of nonpayment of any of the foregoing amounts, may be imprisoned in the county jail until said sums are paid, except that the amount owed shall be reduced at the rate of \$25 for each day of imprisonment and the maximum period of imprisonment shall be 90 days.

Section 2. All ordinances or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, and this ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage and publication.

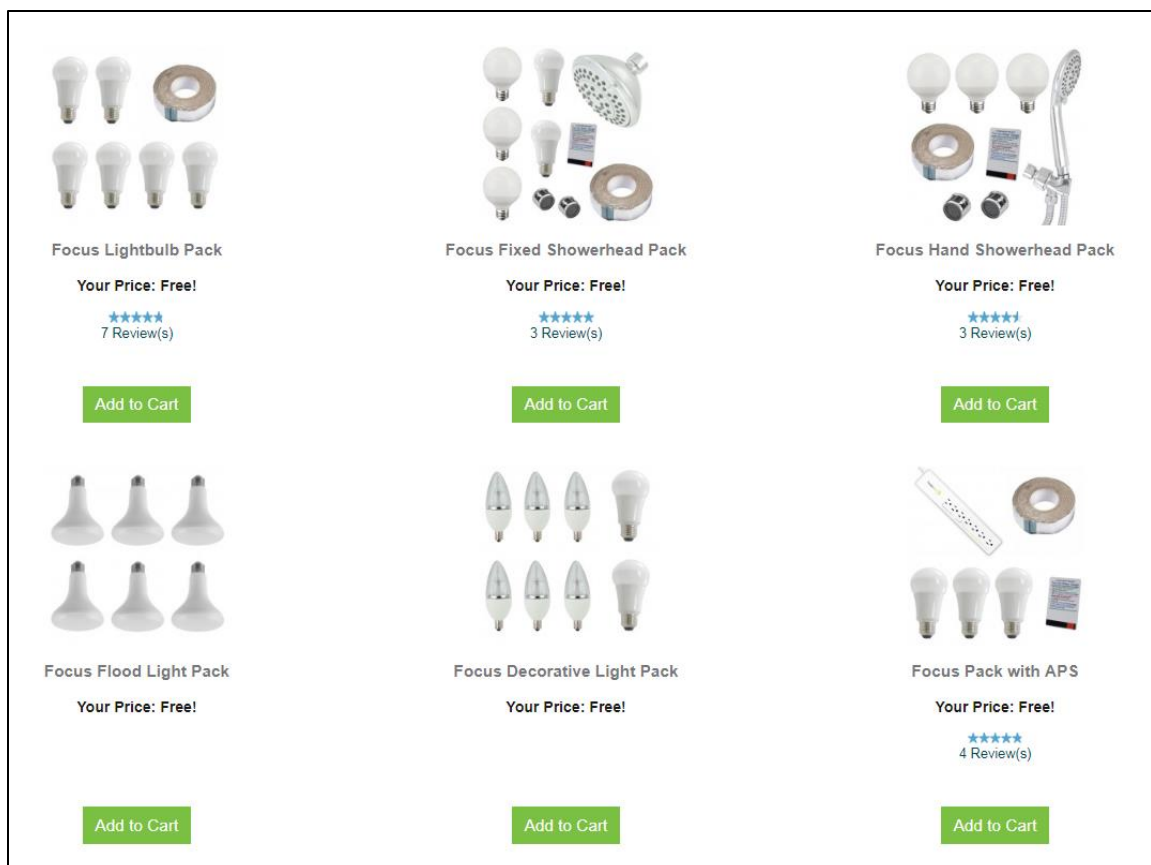
Possible Farmers' Market Programming/Partnerships with Sustainability Committee

- Share a Bag Program - There is a bin with reusable bags where people can drop off extras they have, and people without any can take

https://www.smgov.net/Portals/Farmers_Market/Education/Sustainability.aspx



- Partner with Focus on Energy to give out free LED lightbulbs, pipe insulation wrap, advanced power strips, etc. (<https://www.energyfederation.org/focusonenergy/packs.html>)



Building	Recommendations	Comp Plan Goal	Cost (\$-\$\$\$)	Timeline (S- L)
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Reduce amount of water entering the plant by promoting water conservation by commercial and residential customers			
	Separate the storm water and sewer systems.			
	Educate city residents about flushing nonflushable items, such as disposable wipes, to reduce clogs			
	Investigate whether it is possible to eliminate the need to send backflushed, noncontaminated water from the filtration system into the wastewater treatment plant, and instead send it back into the bay			
	Conduct a feasibility study for the implementation of anaerobic digestion to create combined heat and power (CHP) for the facility. The digested sludge could also be sold as compost or animal bedding to provide revenue for the City.			
Fire Station	Consider installing a heat exchanger to extract and save energy from the vehicle bays.			
	Assess the possibility of including make-up air for the vehicle exhaust system to prevent negative pressure. This system should also include heat exchanging properties (or be incorporated into a larger system).			
	Paint the EPDM roof of the administrative building white to reduce summer heating of the vehicle bay ventilation air. Alternatively, assess the possibility of creating a living roof to assist with cooling.			
	Insulate the aluminum frames of the windows in the administrative building, which currently get quite cold in the winter.			
	Convert existing fluorescent bulbs with LED bulbs as opportunities arise.			
City Hall	Assess the feasibility of insulating exterior walls. This may require significant interior renovation.			
	Replace single-pane windows with insulating windows, prioritizing as resources permit.			
	Consider more efficient (perhaps			

	centralized) air conditioning systems.			
	Investigate large sources of electricity use. Monthly electricity usage has a baseline of nearly 10,000 kWh, plus higher seasonal variations. Consider hiring a company to install real-time energy monitoring devices to track down usage.			
	Add insulation to the roof. The roof appears to be insulated with R-19 fiberglass batts with no vapor barrier. Buildings in this climate benefit from two to three times as much insulation. However, the high levels of air-infiltration from leaky windows may limit the effectiveness of adding ceiling insulation without first correcting the worst of the windows.			
Vaughn Public Library	Consider replacing existing lighting fixtures with LED alternatives where appropriate.			
	Upgrade the HVAC system to provide air conditioning for the second floor, eliminating the need for less-efficient window-mounted units.			
	Replace windows where most needed, such as on the second floor.			
	During interior renovations, add insulation to walls and ceiling and improve windows.			
	Ensure that unnecessary electronics are shut down when not in use (e.g. when closed), including second floor computer room.			
	Ceiling fans to reduce air conditioning needs.			
Bretting Recreation Center	Consider installing dampers on the conditioned air ducts into the office so that office workers can better regulate temperature. Adjust the HVAC system so that space heaters are not used.			
	Evaluate heat loss throughout the center. Consider using thermal imaging to find areas of insufficient insulation (which may include the entire roof/wall system). Insulate as necessary.			
	Assess the operation and efficiency of the existing heat exchangers on the HVAC systems			
	Consider the feasibility of installing high windows or roof-mounted daylighting to			

	allow indirect natural light into the gym and gymnastics room. This could significantly reduce the need for artificial lighting during daylight.			
	Consider installing large ceiling fans in the gym and gymnastics room. These could provide low-energy cooling for the summer and reduced heating requirements in the winter by destratifying warm air near the ceiling.			
Public Works	Continue to reduce lighting costs through replacement of older bulbs with LEDs, particularly in the garages that require extensive lighting.			
	Insulate or replace single-paned windows.			
	Consider upgrading HVAC controls to allow temperature adjustability between office spaces. Some employees report that the air conditioner makes the spaces too cold during the summer.			
	Assess feasibility of improving insulation in the roof and exterior walls.			
	Replace doors separating garages and administrative spaces with better sealing models.			
JFK Airport	Investigate the possibility of installing LED bulbs for the airport runway lights. Research snow/ ice sensors to reduce the need to operate the FAA-required 40-watt heating coils during clear conditions. Consider alternate solutions to keeping runway lights clear without energy intensive heating.			
	Consider improvements to the electric in-floor system, possibly supplementing with a natural gas system to improve occupant comfort and reduce demands on the in-floor system.			
	Consider upgrades to the old and inefficient boiler in the equipment storage hanger.			
	Look into aesthetic methods of better insulating the log cabin construction.			



Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grant Program Request for Proposals

(Deadline for Applications – July 31, 2019)

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1. Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grant Overview

Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grants are intended to increase green infrastructure (GI) implementation capacity in small to mid-sized communities in the Great Lakes Basin by supporting selected communities with grants up to \$15,000 USD. Grants will support community projects that focus on developing strategies to overcome key institutional barriers to implementing GI in communities. The Emerging Champions Mini-Grants are part of a larger program called the [Great Lakes](#)

Green Infrastructure Champions Program¹ being undertaken by the Great Lakes Commission with financial support from the Erb Family Foundation. The goal of the program is to catalyze the adoption of GI practices and policies across the region by providing small to mid-sized municipalities and disadvantaged communities with resources they frequently lack. The mini-grants, in combination with a **Great Lakes Green Infrastructure Champions Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Network**, are the means to achieve this goal.

The **Great Lakes Green Infrastructure Champions Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Network** consists of pioneer champions (mentors) who have successfully implemented GI in their communities and emerging champions (mentees) who are eager and able to remove barriers and build capacity. The mentoring network fosters the transfer of knowledge and experience from existing GI practitioners from a diverse range of backgrounds and locations across the binational Great Lakes basin. Mini-grant recipients will join the network as mentees and be paired with a mentor identified by the Great Lakes Commission and their advisors. Please note that participation in the mentoring network does not guarantee an applicant will receive an award.

2. Geographic Focus

To be eligible to respond to this request for proposals (RFP), the proposed project must be located within the **Great Lakes basin**, inclusive of both the United States and Canada.

3. Eligibility

Toute documentation relative à ce programme de subvention, y compris les propositions, devrait être rédigée en anglais. Cependant, les candidats qui préfèrent communiquer en français sont fortement encouragés à soumettre des propositions. Dans ce cas, si vous avez besoin de traduire vos documents en anglais, veuillez s'il vous plait nous contactez par courriel à l'adresse suivante: gichampions@glc.org

Mini-grants are intended for U.S. or Canadian communities within the Great Lakes basin with fewer than 250,000 people that can demonstrate a commitment to overcoming barriers to GI implementation and are willing to participate in the GI Champions Mentoring Network. Eligible projects must focus on one or more of four key strategies for removing barriers to GI implementation:

- 1) Local code/ordinance review and revision
- 2) GI operations and maintenance training, procedures, and workforce development
- 3) Sustainable funding streams
- 4) Other projects that address barriers to GI implementation

¹ Further details about the GI Champions Program are available at <http://www.glc.org/work/champions> and in Appendix A.

Successful proposals will clearly demonstrate how the project will overcome actual barriers and facilitate GI implementation in the community. Projects where the primary component is direct GI installation (construction of rain gardens, vegetated roofs, bioswales, street trees, etc.) will not be considered for this round of mini-grants. However, proposed projects may have an installation component if it is designed to complement or accelerate one or more of the key strategies listed above. Projects that are required as part of permit obligations or legal judgement are not eligible.² Applicants are restricted to municipal government agencies (i.e. state and provincial government agencies are not eligible), regional authorities, or registered non-profit organizations serving eligible municipalities (i.e. regions with a population less than 250,000).

4. Examples of Potential Projects

Example activities that could be included as part of eligible projects include, but are not limited to:

Focus area 1 – Local code/ordinance review and revisions

- Performing an audit to identify and revise local codes/ordinances to allow for or support GI implementation
 - Example – [Tackling Barriers to Green Infrastructure: An Audit of Local Codes and Ordinances](#) (Wisconsin Sea Grant)
- Developing or reviewing local design standards
- Developing a GI advocacy plan in communities with ordinances restrictive to GI implementation

Focus area 2 – GI operations and maintenance (O&M) training, procedures, and workforce development

- Training municipal staff on GI O&M procedures through workshops or webinars
 - Example – [National Green Infrastructure Certification Program](#)
- Developing a community-focused GI O&M manual or toolkit
 - Example – [Green Stormwater Infrastructure Maintenance Manual](#) (Philadelphia Water)
- Creating a volunteer maintenance program
 - Example – [Green Street Steward Program](#) (City of Portland, OR)
- Establishing partnerships with governments/private entities with expertise in GI engineering and maintenance
- Preparing job descriptions and required training/expertise for GI O&M
- Performing a GI workforce development study
 - Example – [Green Infrastructure Maintenance and Training and Workforce Development opportunities in Northeast Ohio](#) (Green for All)

² MS4 communities in the United States are eligible if the requested project funding does not cover regulated actions.

- Co-hosting trainings with adjacent communities to save on cost and create networking and information sharing opportunities

Focus area 3 – Sustainable funding streams

- Performing a feasibility study for or establishing a stormwater utility
 - Example – [Stormwater Utility Feasibility Study](#) (City of Urbana, IL)
- Designing offset programs including stormwater credit trading programs
 - Example- [Stormwater Retention Credit Trading Program](#) (Washington, D.C.)
- Developing a strategy to foster public-private partnerships for GI funding
- Creating a plan for long-term GI O&M funding

Focus area 4 – Other projects

- Performing a GI feasibility study
 - Example – [Green Infrastructure Feasibility Study](#) (City of Newark, NJ)
- Developing a community-specific decision tool for stormwater BMP selection that includes GI
 - Example – [Decision Tree for Stormwater BMPs](#) (Minnesota Department of Transportation)
- Creating GI education and outreach programs targeted toward developers and municipal staff
- Other ideas for projects that address institutional barriers to GI implementation

5. Funding Priorities

A total of \$60,000 USD is budgeted for the Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grant Program with the Great Lakes Commission awarding multiple mini-grants, none of which will exceed \$15,000 USD. Priority for funding will be based on the applicant's demonstration of political and institutional support for the work proposed (e.g., a resolution by local government, dedicated funding to complement the small grant, documented commitment of key constituents, etc.). Additionally, priority will be given to applicants that clearly demonstrate existing barriers to GI implementation in their community and how the proposed project will help to overcome these barriers. It is also a priority to award at least one of the mini-grants in each eligible nation. Matching funds are not required but bonus points are provided to applicants who can document either financial or in-kind services match (see Appendix C).

6. Eligible Expenses

Eligible expenses include salaries, travel, equipment, supplies, sub-contractor expenses, and other direct and indirect costs. General operating support is not eligible for funding since this program seeks to fund specific capacity-building projects. All expenses must be assigned to a line item on the required budget table included in Appendix B.

7. Project Evaluation Criteria

The proposal evaluation criteria are included in Appendix C. Applicants should refer to these criteria to craft their proposal.

8. How to Apply (& Proposal Requirements)

Proposals should be submitted electronically as a single PDF document to Victoria Pebbles (gichampions@glc.org). The entire document should not exceed 10 pages³ or a file size of 15MB.

Proposal components include:

1. Applicant Name and Contact Information
2. Geographic Area of Project
3. Project Focus Area(s): 1) Local code ordinance review/revision 2) GI operations and maintenance training, procedures and workforce development 3) sustainable funding streams 4) other projects
4. Project Description (including graphs, charts and tables that support the application)
 - a. Problem Statement. The problem statement should directly identify institutional barriers to GI implementation in the community and how this project will address these barriers. It should also speak directly to how the proposed project will benefit from being paired with a mentor or “pioneer champion” and will help catalyze the adoption of GI within the recipient community or municipal region, and beyond.
 - b. Project Activities and Deliverables
 - c. Stakeholder Support
 - d. Performance Capability and Experience
 - e. Performance Indicators
 - f. Project Timeline
 - g. Permits Required⁴
5. Project Budget
 - a. Budget Table (standard Excel-based form, attached as Appendix B)⁵
 - b. Budget Narrative (written justification of project line items included in Budget Table)

³ A page is defined as a standard letter size with 1” margins and no smaller than 12-point font.

⁴ If a green infrastructure installation project is proposed as part of the project, then the applicant should clearly identify any construction permits that would be required and their plan for securing the permits.

⁵ The Excel-based form should be converted to PDF and submitted as part of the 10-page proposal.

9. Mini-Grant Project Timeline

1. April 2, 2019: RFP Release Date
2. July 31, 2019: Proposal Deadline (submit electronically to gichampions@glc.org)
3. Early September 2019: Announcement of Mini-grant Awards
4. November 1, 2019: Project start date; initial payment of grant award (half of total project amount)
5. February 28, 2020: Interim Progress Report
6. August 31, 2020: Final Report
7. September 30, 2020: Final payment of grant award upon successful grant completion

10. Reporting Requirements

The grant recipient is required to submit an Interim Progress Report and a Final Report and to deliver a PowerPoint presentation via webinar to the GI Champions Mentoring Network. Reporting forms and templates will be provided to grant recipients. Reports will be submitted electronically to gichampions@glc.org by February 28, 2020 and August 31, 2020 respectively.

11. Contact Information

All inquiries regarding the Great Lakes Green Infrastructure Champions Program and the Mini-Grant RFP should be directed to:

Victoria Pebbles
Program Director
Great Lakes Commission
1300 Victors Way, Suite 1350
Ann Arbor, MI 48108
734-971-9135, ext. 130
gichampions@glc.org





How the **Green Infrastructure Champions Network** can help you!

What is green infrastructure?

Green infrastructure (GI) is a series of practices that mimic nature to manage stormwater. GI includes nature-based solutions like bioswales, rain gardens, or natural forests and systems that imitate nature like pervious pavement. These practices help restore the natural hydrological regime by allowing rainwater to infiltrate where it lands.

When rain falls on impervious surfaces like streets, sidewalks, parking lots, and buildings, it flows over these surfaces and enters storm sewers. As it flows, the water picks up and carries suspended solids, nutrients, and other contaminants. Traditional stormwater infrastructure is designed to move stormwater through pipes to a treatment plant or a nearby waterway. Stormwater discharges can threaten water quality and rain can overwhelm the system, resulting in flooding. GI can mitigate these concerns by capturing and treating rainfall at its source.

Why should my community care about green infrastructure?

Implementing GI can have many environmental, economic, and health benefits for your community. In addition to improving water quality and reducing flooding, GI can also help improve air quality, reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide, and create habitat.

Additionally, increased green space has been shown to increase property values and recreational opportunities, benefiting both businesses and homeowners. Permeable pavements, green roofs, and other types of GI can also reduce energy costs by reducing the amount of heat reaching and being absorbed by buildings.

Finally, research is increasingly showing that trees, plants and green space can have a positive impact on community health. Studies have linked access and proximity to green space with decreased levels of inner-city crime, higher longevity, and reduced stress.

What is the GI Champions peer-to-peer mentoring network?

The GI Champions peer-to-peer mentoring network connects experienced GI practitioners with individuals that would like to bring GI to their communities. The mentoring network fosters the transfer of knowledge from experienced GI practitioners to a broader network of communities across the binational Great Lakes basin. “Pioneer Champions” that have successfully implemented GI in their community are paired with “Emerging Champions” that are eager to expand GI implementation in their community. Champions meet monthly (by phone or in person) to discuss challenges, answer questions, and provide guidance and feedback. Emerging Champions are eligible to apply for small grants to help catalyze the mentorship network and build GI capacity in their community.

The Champions network is run by the Great Lakes Commission, which has a long history of facilitating collaboration to advance solutions to our region’s economic and ecological issues.

How do I get involved?

Visit www.glc.org/work/champions/network to get involved!

Appendix B – Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grant Program Budget Form

The purpose of this Budget Form is to provide the Great Lakes Commission with complete information about your project's projected expenses. You may use this form or any other format that includes similar specificity. Please make sure to include all costs in the "Total Project Costs", including any Matching Funds ("in-kind" or financial contributions from your operating budget or other sources). Please itemize amounts within categories (for example list equipment, supplies, etc. separately) either on the form or through the required budget narrative. Add categories or lines where necessary. You may delete these instructions when printing the form to save space. This form is available for download as an Excel workbook at <http://www.glc.org/work/champions/mini-grants>.

Project Name		
1. Personnel - Salaries	Hrs	Amount
Position A		
Position B		
Position C		
Subtotal - Salaries	0.0	\$0.00
2. Personnel - Fringe		\$0.00
3. Travel		\$0.00
4. Equipment (office or construction)		\$0.00
Item 1		
Item 2		
5. Supplies and Materials (office or construction)		\$0.00
Item 1		
Item 2		
6. Contracts		\$0.00
Contract Recipient 1		
Contract Recipient 2		
7. Other Costs		\$0.00
Meetings or Workshop Cost		
Postage/Printing/Reproduction		
Other (specify)		
8. Total Direct Costs		\$0.00
9. Indirect Costs		\$0.00
10. Total Requested Funds:		\$0.00
11. Matching Funds (optional)		\$0.00
12. Total Project Costs		\$0.00

Appendix C – Mini-Grant Program Proposal Evaluation Criteria

1. Problem Statement, Project Activities and Deliverables (25 points)
 - a. Does the problem statement clearly articulate the need for the proposed project? Are barriers that the project will address clearly identified? Does the statement explain how the project will address these barriers and build capacity in the community?
 - b. Do the identified barriers create a distinct disadvantage for this community compared to communities with robust GI programs?
 - c. Does the project focus align with the Great Lakes Emerging Champions Mini-Grant Program goals? Does it clearly align with one or more of the focus areas?
 - d. Are the project tasks/activities reasonably conceived to address identified barriers and support the stated deliverables?
2. Stakeholder Support (20 points)
 - a. Is there evidence of broad stakeholder support for the project, such as letters of support⁶ or other correspondence from participating organizations and municipal officials?
 - b. Are the right stakeholders engaged to accomplish the identified activities?
 - c. Is there evidence that the project will respond to the identified GI implementation issues and has the ability to address those issues?
3. Performance Capability & Experience (20 points)
 - a. Does the proposal describe how the project and the recipient community will benefit from being paired with a GI Pioneer Champion as part of a Great Lakes Green Infrastructure Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Network?
 - b. Is there evidence of experience and/or capability to implement the proposed project activities either “in-house”, through engaging the GI Champions Mentoring Network, or through consultants?
 - c. Has the project been designed so that activities supporting the project will have lasting impact after grant funding ends? The funded project work should be completed when the grant term ends but the project should have an impact beyond project completion. Such evidence might include a timeline for phased implementation of a larger green infrastructure planning effort made possible by removal of barriers or estimates of future funding for GI projects that may become available through development of a sustainable funding scheme.

⁶ Letters of support are not required but can be an effective method to demonstrate stakeholder engagement. However, letters of support will count towards 10-page maximum limit so only include succinct and directly applicable letters.

- d. If the project has a GI installation component, is there a description of required, local, state and/or federal permits that may be required? Is there a plan for maintenance of the GI feature?
4. Performance Indicators (20 points)
- a. Has the applicant described how progress and success will be tracked and what indicators⁷ will be used to track progress and success?
 - b. Are the performance indicators (i.e. ways to measure progress) well written and well aligned with the project activities? Will they effectively track progress toward removing identified barriers?
 - c. Is there evidence that data or other relevant information is or will be readily available to support the indicators (e.g., to measure progress/success)? Is the data or information that will be used to assess progress and success already being produced as part of the community's existing efforts or will new information/data need to be collected?
5. Project Timeline (5 points)
- a. Is the project schedule realistic and achievable within the mini-grant program timeline (12 months)?
 - b. Are the products, activities, and deliverables clearly identified and incorporated in the timeline?
6. Budget (10 points)
- a. Are the budget items clearly described in the Budget Narrative?
 - b. Does the budget seem appropriate to implement the proposed project?
7. Financial Match (+5 points)
- a. Is there documented match (either monetary or through in-kind services)? If yes, is the match appropriate to accomplish the proposed project activities?

⁷ The exact indicators presented will vary based on project focus and activities but should endeavor to estimate progress toward removal of barriers to GI implementation, as well as attendant socio-economic benefits from the project. Examples of potential indicators for each focus area are outlined below:

- 1. **Local code/ordinance review and revisions:** Recommended changes for codes/ordinances, political actions taken to address restrictive codes, plan of action for altering existing codes, number of planned projects made possible by code revision
- 2. **GI operations and maintenance training, procedures, and workforce development:** # of employees receiving training, # of workshops held, expanded project life of existing GI installations made possible through training
- 3. **Sustainable funding streams:** % of stormwater funding transferred/converted to a dedicated stormwater budget, plan of action for implementing new programs, economic or social measures that demonstrate feasibility of funding programs (e.g. interest indicated by city officials, willingness expressed by taxpayers to fund a stormwater utility, or demand from developers to participate in a credit trading program)