

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING

The Common Council of the City of Ashland will meet as the Committee of the Whole on December 3, 2019 immediately following the City Council meeting which begins at 5:30 PM in the Ashland City Hall Council Chambers.

The following items will be considered:

1. Roll Call
2. Council President's Report
3. Administrator's Report
4. Approval of Agenda
5. Committee Updates
6. Discussion Items
 - A. Discussion of Resolution to Ban Use of Coal Tar Sealants in the City of Ashland
 - B. Discussion of Housing Committee Recommendations on City's Role in Addressing Homelessness
7. Adjournment

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SUBJECT: Committee Updates

RECOMMENDATION:

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN: Committee of the Whole

CLEARANCES:

EXHIBITS:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

On November 19th at the Committee of the Whole meeting the council voted unanimously to include committee updates as a standing agenda item on the COW agenda. Below is a list of City committees with Council representation. Updates are also welcome from City staff or members of other committees without Council representation.

The purpose of committee updates is to update the council and city administration on timely and relevant matters under consideration by the committee.

Harbor Commission: Dick Pufall
Plan Commission: Matt MacKenzie
Police and Fire Commission: ?
Library Board: Sarah Jackson
Housing Authority: Liz Franek
Housing Committee: Ana Tochtermann
Parks and Rec Committee: Kevin Haas
Public Works Committee: Jackie Moore
Sustainability Committee: Kate Ullman
Historic Preservation Committee: Liz Franek
Disabled Parking Committee: Waysayah Whitebird
Sourcewater Protection Committee: (Starting in 2020)

SUBJECT: Discussion of Resolution to Ban Use of Coal Tar Sealants in the City of Ashland

RECOMMENDATION:

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN: Councilor Ullman

CLEARANCES: Public Works Committee
Sustainability Committee

EXHIBITS:

1. Sample Resolution/Ordinance to Ban Coal Tar Sealant Products
2. Factsheet - Toxic PAH Pollution from Tar-Based Sealants, 2018
3. Public Health Concerns, April 2018

FINANCIAL IMPACT: None

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

Coal Tar based pavement sealants have been banned by the states of Minnesota, Washington, and over a dozen Wisconsin municipalities. These products contain significant amounts of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are a known human carcinogen, and kill or cause mutations in aquatic organisms. PAHs can contaminate water and sediment through runoff, and dust can be tracked into homes, increasing human exposure.

Testing by the non-profit organization Clean Wisconsin in 2019 indicated the presence of PAHs in our storm water outfalls, likely from Coal Tar sources. Municipalities have recently faced significant costs in disposing of sediment from storm water catchment basins that is contaminated with PAHs because the sediments are considered toxic waste.

In order to protect human health, aquatic ecosystems, and water quality, the Sustainability Committee and the Public Works Committee have recommended adopting an ordinance to ban the sale and use of Coal Tar based sealants in the City of Ashland. The public works director has confirmed that the city does not use these products, the Planning Director has confirmed that the major contractors in the city do not use these products, and preliminary review indicates that the sealants sold locally are primarily the alternative asphalt based alternatives for pavement sealing. It is anticipated that this ordinance will be primarily a protective measure in order to prevent use of these products by outside contractors or individuals bringing the product from out of town.

The attached exhibits provide some additional information about the human health and environmental risks of PAHs, as well as additional references if councilors are interested in learning more.

Ordinance to Ban Coal Tar Sealant Products

Draft for Committee of the Whole Review Dec 3rd, 2019

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

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 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 sealed pavement as small particles by that same traffic and transported into homes and onto nearby soils; and can be carried by stormwater and other runoff 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 sealant 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 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 limits.

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 limits.

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 stormwater and other runoff 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 receive a warning for the first violation, then be subject to a forfeiture of \$250 for a second violation, and \$500 for third 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 receive a warning for the first violation, then be subject to a forfeiture of \$1,000 for a second violation, and \$2,000 for third 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.



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.

SUBJECT: Discussion of Housing Committee Recommendations on City's Role in Addressing Homelessness

RECOMMENDATION:

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN: Planning & Development

CLEARANCES: Housing Committee-- Unanimously recommended at the November 13th, 2019 Housing Committee Meeting

EXHIBITS: 1. Memo to Council from Housing Committee 12-3-2019

FINANCIAL IMPACT: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

Please see the attached memo detailing the recommendation by the Housing Committee regarding the role the City should take in addressing homelessness in Ashland. Members of the Housing Committee will be in attendance at the meeting to provide additional context and answer any questions.



Memo

To: City Council Members

From: Housing Committee

Cc:

Date: 12/03/2019

Re: Recommendations on City's Role to Address Homelessness in Ashland

The Housing Committee has had several discussions over the past months to determine what the City's role can and should be in helping to address homelessness in Ashland. At their November 13th, 2019 meeting, the Housing Committee unanimously voted to provide following recommendation to City Council regarding the role that the City should take in addressing this community issue.

Short Term Goals:

- The City should continue in its role as facilitator for networking and coordination of existing services and stakeholders. The City should plan to host a forum for area providers and stakeholders related to this in 2020.
- The City should help prepare and distribute a resource sheet for businesses (especially those open 24 hours) and other groups who frequently interact with homeless persons.
- Work to educate and partner with private groups who may be interested in opening shelters in their buildings. Information needs by these entities would likely include liability, staffing, and coordination with related services.

Long Term Goals:

- Continue to explore options for increasing affordable housing and rental options in the City.

- Explore creative solutions utilized by other communities to address homelessness and work to identify the optimal housing option(s) for Ashland.

Megan McBride as well as members of the Housing Committee will be in attendance at the meeting to answer any questions and provide additional context.

Summary of November 13th, 2019 Housing Committee Discussion on Homelessness

Needs Identified:

- An immediate need in the City is to identify warming shelters available during the winter time on particularly cold days to ensure that everyone has a safe, warm place to sleep. This would require facilities that can be used for such a purpose, overnight volunteers to supervise and secure the facility the next morning, and ideally partnership to provide some hot food and beverages that can be served.
- Sam Ray from the BRICK said that they already have an emergency resource guide which she will share with Megan McBride to compile a resource overview sheet that can be shared with area businesses and other groups who are regularly asked for this type of information. Megan McBride will compile existing resource guides into a single sheet that the City can then help distribute.
- The types of housing needed to address homelessness and housing insecurity is varied, as are the causes of homelessness and ability of individuals to connect with resources. Short-term solutions for emergency shelter in the winter is the City's current priority, with ongoing discussions and efforts to identify community partners needed to facilitate different types of short- and long-term housing to meet the variety of needs (i.e. emergency shelter, supportive housing with services, transitional housing, etc.).
- Affordable housing, including both rentals and models that assist with wealth-building (e.g. community land trusts), is a major need in the community and should be a goal of the City to help facilitate and attract additional affordable housing.

Existing Community Resources Identified:

- The City hosted a forum in 2016 to bring together community resource providers related to homelessness and housing insecurity to identify existing resources and gaps/opportunities for better coordinated community care. Information collected at this meeting should be updated and inform the discussion for a similar 2020 forum.

- Anthony and Jordan DeGuia, the owners of the Bayview Motel (2419 Lake Shore Dr E), attended the meeting and informed the committee that they currently act as an emergency shelter when they have availability. They have background in medical and mental health work, and are comfortable working with homeless populations and individuals who may have barriers to finding alternative housing. In addition to shelter they also welcome walk-ins and offer free laundry services, use of their showers, and a safe place to park. These services have not been advertised in the past, but since ownership of the building recently changed they would like to become a better known community resource.
- Chris LaGarde, an Ashland resident, expressed her interest in opening a storefront in the City to serve as a warming shelter during the days. This would not include overnight shelter or additional services, but would be a safe, warm place for people to get coffee and sometimes soup and socialize. She has already spoken to the Mayor about these plans and will work with Megan McBride to determine an ideal location and work out zoning and other logistics.
- Jerry Moore, director of 1 Drum Solutions, LLC (formerly Habitat for Humanity) spoke about his interest in starting an intentional community with individual tiny homes, shared community spaces, an emphasis on residents being able to grow their own food, and incorporation of other services and best practices that have been done in other communities. 1 Drum Solutions would also be willing to partner for short-term emergency sheltering during the winter time by helping address liability concerns through their insurance, helping to coordinate volunteers, and possible leveraging their status as a CDFI (Community Development Financing Institution) to assist with funding. He would like to work with the City to identify and bring together community partners interested in supporting this effort to combine existing resources and identify gaps.