



City of Madison

City of Madison
Madison, WI 53703
www.cityofmadison.com

Meeting Minutes - Draft SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND ENERGY COMMITTEE

Monday, March 19, 2012

4:30 PM

215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Room 300 (Madison Municipal Building)

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at 4:32 p.m.

Present: 13 -

Satya V. Rhodes-Conway; Sam J. Breidenbach; Lance E. Green; Jill Johnson; Lucas K. Dailey; Richard J. Pearson; Jesse J. Shields; David W. Drummond; Garrick R. Maine; Jeannette E. LeBoyer; Marc B. Kornblatt; Lou W. Host-Jablonski and Richard A. Heinemann

Others present: Karl Van Lith and Jeanne Hoffman.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Dailey moved to approve the minutes - motion was seconded by Shields.
Approval of minutes passed unanimously by the committee.

PUBLIC COMMENT - None

DISCLOSURES AND RECUSALS - None

NEW BUSINESS

[25387](#)

Amending Sec. 33.31 of the Madison General Ordinances to change the name of the Sustainable Design and Energy Committee to the Sustainable Madison Committee, modifying the make-up of the Committee and setting the terms for members and alternates.

Rhodes-Conway - Number of seats on the committee and who is on the committee. Positions are specific and we are having a hard time getting quorum because we could not find people who represent the city and have specific qualifications. Satya proposed same number of people and loosened up the specific skills. Going forward we need to have a broad range of expert, but not so specific – we also need to expand membership from across the city. Changes the name to Sustainable City Committee – because we are broader and ordinance language also more broad – required only one alder but there can be more – one BPW member – various experts or other community representatives. The ordinance has a long list of the types of skills/experts. These are all not required, but are suggestions – also lists different types of community members and cross appointments with COE. We retain the alternative appointments.

Lance - COE currently meets at the same time as SDE.

Satya – SDE would have to decide to move our meeting date.

Lance – How do the alternates work?

Satya – Alternates are full members they only vote when they are needed to make quorum.

Marc – Why not change the number of people on the committee?

Satya – didn't want to change everything and we also need a broad base because this is such a broad topic.

Lou – We need to have more people so that we can have experts from various areas. We need to fix this so we can get quorum and we need to get this fixed.

Satya – moved with one small change – commission on the environment to committee.

Motion carries unanimously.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

[21481](#)

To approve the Madison Sustainability Plan.

Jeanne's suggested changes to Sustainability Plan

Introduction

3rd Paragraph – after 1st sentence add

“The City continues its commitment to sustainability by creating an Executive staff team in fall of 2011 that provides on-going attention to issues regarding quality and sustainability. This Executive staff team provides sponsorship to various quality and sustainability projects the City undertakes.”

Consider starting a new paragraph after this... “In 2009, it became...

Plan Structure and Overview

Consider a more appropriate e.g. for the 4th system condition... such as (e.g. lack of quality daycare, lack of affordable housing, discriminatory practices)

Plan Purpose

Delete “49”

Plan Structure

Second Paragraph - change city to City

Systems Thinking

3) Second sentence “Strategies and Actions were listed in the category most appropriate, but the plan attempts to show the strong linkage and overlap between environment, people and economic well-being by providing a list of related sustainability categories.”

Acknowledgments

Should we add our new SDE members?

Jill Johnson

Paul Skidmore

Chris Laurent
Lance Green
Sam Breidenbach

I also think that when we list the Ad-Hoc members we should not list who is a SDEC member, but instead list their expertise (except alders).

Lou – architect
Marc – teacher
Joseph – developer
Leslie – local food advocate
Richard – attorney
Sherrie – green building expert
Garrick – architect
Paul – developer
Peter – environmental scientist
Michael – renewable energy advocate
Lucas – BPW
David – UW Rep
Cathy – MGE
Sherrie – green building expert

Natural Systems
Consider reordering the goals

Goals

1. Improve air quality
2. Improve groundwater/drinking water quality
3. Improve surface water quality
4. Improve storm water management
5. Increase water conservation
6. Prevent....
7. Restore...
8. Reduce pesticide use

Engineering staff have long complained that goal #4 above is a method to achieve goal #3. I think if we renumber to goals and then at the beginning of the storm water section with:

“Storm water management is one strategy for improving surface water quality and replenishing water to the aquifer. While the Sustainable Committee recognizes this, they felt that because the conveyance and management of storm water in an urban area has such a significant impact on surface quality and recharge that it warrants its own goal.”

Generally speaking I think we should go through the actions and somehow highlight the short term actions or ones that could be worked on right away and completed.

Improve Air Quality

Add a broad goal at the beginning:

“Strive to reduce all air pollutants to protect public health and improve the quality of life in Madison and Dane County”

Then goals regarding Attainment Status should read:

“Maintain federal attainment status for ozone and fine particle pollution (PM2.5) per U.S. EPA clean air standards.”

Edit Goal regarding Lung Association:

“By 2016, Madison will work with surrounding communities to obtain the American Lung Association’s highest grade possible for ozone and fine particulate levels (PM2.5), which means reducing the number of days where ozone or PM2.5 reaches levels the Air Quality Index (AQI) indicate are “Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups” during a three-year period.”

However, the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee that advises U.S. EPA on air quality research and public health has indicated to EPA that based on recent and growing scientific evidence, it does not consider current ozone standard to adequately protect public health. The revision of the standard for ozone was being considered and was supposed to have been acted on in 2012 but the Obama administration decided to block any standard revisions from occurring on this pollutant until 2013 (the next statutorily scheduled standard review date). For PM2.5 this same committee has not provided any guidance on how this standard may be changed in future years.

Consider a goal for ozone to read:

“By 2013 decrease ozone pollutants (NOx, SOx, CO and VOCs) so that the City of Madison can meet a standard of 65 ppb of ozone for the 8-hour ozone standard, and by 2016 decrease ozone pollutants to meet a standard of 60 ppb, which would be more protective of public health than the current federal standard of 75 ppb.”

Our 2008-2010 design value for 8-hour ozone was 62 ppb. Our 2009-2011 design value for 8-hour ozone was 63 ppb.

Goal to decrease number of Clean Air Action Days should be expanded to read:

“By 2020, eliminate the incidences of Clean Air Action Days, and days that reach the Air Quality Index (AQI) designation of “Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups” levels of ozone or fine particle pollution.”

Dane County emissions by sector for PM2.5 lists the largest source 60.4% of PM2.5 coming from “fuel combustion” and 98.4% of that is residential fuel combustion, which according to the DNR is residential wood combustion. We would need a combination of rebates and ordinances.

Consider a goal for PM 2.5 to read:

Reduce PM2.5 pollutants coming from residential wood combustion by 50% by 2030.

Dane County emissions by sector for PM2.5 list the second largest source as dust coming from construction sites and roads. We would need to consider monitoring requirements and ordinances.

Consider a goal for PM2.5 to read:

Reduce PM2.5 pollutants coming from construction activities (road and building) by 25% by 2030.

In a very recent issue of Science – scientists are now saying that to reduce global warming, we can’t forget about ozone and soot – that these pollutants contribute to global warming and they are easier to reduce than CO2.

The reverse is also true. Decreasing GHG emissions will have a positive benefit in also reducing ozone because with increasing GHG emissions, global temperatures are rising. It is estimated that for every degree in temperature rise – ozone will increase by 2.2 ppb which translates into significant health impacts.

Consider adding a decrease GHG goal in this section too:

“As stated in the Carbon and Energy section, based on a 2010 baseline, reduce GHG (CO2 and CH4) by 80% by 2050, which will also reduce ozone and PM 2.5 thereby improving public health.”

The current global standard is 80% emissions of 1990 levels by 2020, Considering this the City of Madison used the 2010 data point and population from 1990 and 2010 to estimate Madison’s emissions in 1990, which would mean a 34% reduction of 2010 baseline to get to 20% reduction of 1990 levels by 2020. The plan calls for an 80% reduction based on 2010 by 2050. The chart below shows that this will require a 2% reduction in our GHG emissions every year for the next 40 years. According to the City’s 2010 emissions for the community electrical generation is 50% of our GHG emissions, mobile sources are approximately 27%, and natural gas is 21%.

Year	1990	2010	2020	2050	Difference	# of Years	% Red.	% Red./yr
Tons/Yr		3,243,039		2,594,431		648,608		
30	20%	0.67%						
Tons/Yr								
Tons/Yr		3,954,293		2,594,431	1,359,862			
10	34%	3.4%						
Tons/Yr								
Tons/Yr		3,954,293		(750,859)	3,203,434			
40	80%	2%						

Third strategy: “25% of 1993 levels...” This is a meaningless goal because there is no way for us to measure what our 1993 levels. Also different pollutants should have different goals. I would delete this goal.

Mobile sources are about 75% of our NOx, about 47% of our VOCs, and about 30% of our GHG emissions.

“Reduce emissions (NOx, VOCs, and CO2) from mobile sources by 10% every 5 years to get to a goal of 40% emissions by 2030.”

Solvents make up 33% of VOCs emission

“Reduce emissions from solvents (VOCs) by 50% by 2030.”

Stationary sources (electrical generation) contributes 50% GHG emissions and 56% SOx.

“Reduce emissions (GHG’s and SOx) from stationary sources by 10% every 5 years to get to a goal of 40% emission by 2030.

EDIT ACTIONS

#1 - Infill development to increase use of alternative modes of

transportation (walking, biking, transit.)

#3 Develop and implement a comprehensive plan...

#5 – “Reduce reliance on coal as major source of electrical power generation (e.g....to increase energy efficiency, use cleaner fuels, and renewably-generated energy.”)

#6 – “Create a county-wide program with incentives and regulation to reduce the use of low efficiency wood burners/wood burning county-wide.

ADD ACTIONS

7) – Develop policies and regulations to reduce dust from private and public construction sites including roadway construction

8) - Encourage lower emissions vehicles throughout the community such as vehicles that use a cleaner fuel, hybrids, and electric vehicles.

9) – Develop policies and regulations to reduce the use of consumer and commercial solvents with VOCs.

Short-term actions are 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9

Strategy: add incentive programs, marketing campaigns

Funding: add rate payers, private sources

Partners: add PSC (Public Service Commission), Private Businesses, Local Non-Profits, Auto Dealers

Improve groundwater

Add Action:

Test city water yearly for pesticides and list levels clearly in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

All the actions are short term goals.

Strategy: add remediation, construction, marketing

Improve surface water

Move “Preserving the lakes.....” to the first paragraph under the goal because it is the broadest strategy. Delete the word development because so much of the phosphorus is coming from agricultural lands.

Break into two goals

Contribute to the goal of reducing pollutants into the Yahara watershed, which is a small part of the Rock River watershed by reducing total suspended solids by 50% by 2020.

Contribute to the goal of reducing phosphorus loads the Rock River watershed by reducing total maximum daily load (TMDL) by 16,000 lbs/year of phosphorus above what the City has already achieved through NR 151.

Delete second strategy/goal and instead have a goal of

Achieve zero beach closings in the City of Madison by 2025.

Delete third goal – already met.

ADD ACTIONS:

*Fund the installation of treatment devices during street reconstruction projects.

Continue practices such as catch basins, rain gardens, screen structures, and

increased weekly street sweeping

Maintain the devices that are installed to ensure they continue to function properly.

*Investigate having the Storm Water utility purchase agricultural lands that have significant phosphorus loading and convert to prairie.

*Work with MMSD and Dane County to develop 'adaptive management' practices through the renewal of NR 217, 216 permits to collaboratively reduce phosphorus by the standards set forth in the Rock River TMDL.

City works with MMSD (Sewer District) to reduce phosphorus from Metrogro

*Increase awareness about the need to reduce phosphorus runoff through education, marketing, and pilot projects.

*short term

Continue to enforce the phosphorus ban and educate the public.

EDIT ACTIONS

Rework #1)

Implement beach clean-up plans for all City beaches so they are removed from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) impaired waters list and we achieve zero beach closures.

Rework #2)

Continue in the same direction as Yahara Capital Lakes Environmental Assessment and Needs (CLEAN) Memorandum of Understanding, and subsequent MOU's, to implement strategies enumerated in the master planning effort, which will help the Clean Lakes Alliance find resources to implement projects.

Rework #4)

Encourage infiltration, where appropriate, through the use of pervious surfaces, the creation of rain gardens, bio-swales and other natural water purification methods.

Rework #5)

Delete NR 151 – it is already met and plus Dane County Chapter 14 and City Ordinance 37 are stronger – than NR 151. Specifically, NR 151 says that for new residential you must infiltrate 90% of your runoff-post construction based on runoff amounts pre-construction, but for new commercial it is only 60%. For Madison and Dane County, the standard is 90% regardless of residential or commercial. For redevelopment NR 151, Chapter 14, 37 are the same – redevelopment must reduce total suspended solids by 40% because it is very hard to infiltrate a substantial amount of runoff in redevelopment areas.

I would say the new language should read

“Continue to implement standards in Dane County Chapter 14 and City of Madison Chapter 37 that require increased infiltration for commercial developments”

Rework #6

add “street and building design...”

Short term 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7

Strategy – add construction, regulation, pollutant trading, adaptive

management, land purchase, pilot projects, marketing, and education
Funding – add private funds
Partners - add Clean Lakes Alliance, community partners, such as watershed groups and non-profits

Water Conservation

Last goal... either list a date by which we hope to accomplish this or change the goal to:

“By 2020 all new buildings will capture storm water discharge onsite to reduce dependence on potable water for irrigation or other water needs”

“Or by 2050 50% of all buildings will be retrofitted so that all building storm water discharge onsite will be captured and used to reduce dependence on potable water for irrigation or other water needs.”

We should have a goal for reducing water consumption for commercial and industrial uses...

EDIT ACTIONS

Rework #5/#6

Action #5 and #6 are the same. State Commerce code provides for guidance on how to use different types of “grey water” from light grey ‘rainwater’ to black water ‘water with waste in it’ the state building code (Commerce) is not an obstacle – Commerce is open to all grey water systems.

#5 should read

“Implement various grey water practices that are allowable through the state building code (Commerce) at city buildings to set an example for the community.

#6

Consider creating a large common water catchment cistern/tank at a City building that would replace deep-well drinking water for watering lawns/gardens, washing cars, cooling tower, etc. and encourage the private sector to do the same.

#7 Consider making this action more general.

“The City should work with MMSD and County on developing strategies to use clean effluent to reduce water consumption (i.e. irrigation), which could also increase recharge of the Yahara watershed.”

There is really nothing in City codes that speaks to this. This is all in Commerce codes, which provide a lot of flexibility in dealing with grey water systems – consider changing this action to:

#8 “Work with Department of Commerce and City Agencies to educate interested parties on grey water strategies allowed under Commerce Codes.”

Short term - 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8

Strategy: Delete code as it is not a code issue - add marketing and plans

Funding: add private dollars – WU rate payers

Partners: add Department of Commerce and MMSD

Related Categories: Public Health

Solid Waste

City-wide, Madison will divert 75% of its waste from landfill sites by the year 2020, through promoting programs for reducing, reusing and recycling of materials, with continued progress towards the goal of Zero Waste by 2050. (per George Dreckmann)

City of Madison will annually achieve 70% recycling of construction, demolition, and remodeling debris on building projects increasing this to 80% by 2020. (per George Dreckmann)

EDIT GOAL

Plan, design, and construct an anaerobic digester by 2015 and manage an anaerobic digester for all organic waste by 2017” (per George Dreckmann)

ADD ACTIONS

Develop and implement strategies that convert more waste to organic material. Develop a marketing plan to increase waste diversion and provide increase funds (private and public) for marketing activities.

#2 - Dane County is NOT going to deal with food waste. I would change the language to:

“Continue to develop a waste pilot project and construction of anaerobic digesters that capture energy from food waste and other organic waste.”

“Continue to support Dane County in the construction of anaerobic digesters for animal waste”

Short Term - #4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11

Strategies: add feasibility studies, pilot programs, marketing, planning, construction, ordinances, resolutions, enforcement,

Funding: add private sources, federal tax credits

Partners: large employers, UW

Restore and Maintain Habitat

Note: parks just released new Parks and Open Space Plan – SDE should review it to see if we should adjust anything in this section.

Goal One: Madison will provide sufficient land for current and future active and passive recreational uses.

The sub-goals talk about present and future population needs for varying park sizes, recreation and open space. They talk about land acquisition and linking acquisitions to recommendations found in the Comprehensive Plan and Neighborhood Plans.

Goal Three: Significant natural and cultural resources are preserved and enhanced.

This goal has the most directly related focus on goals outlined by the Natural Systems and Planning and Design categories of the Sustainability Plan. Lake shore protection, lake water quality, natural open spaces, trails, natural plantings, urban forest and storm water control are all included in sub-goals.

Goal Four: A plan for continuous and unified system of park and open space incorporating all units of government and cooperation from education systems is created and implemented. The plan incorporates inter-agency and inter-governmental plans for parkland, open space, greenway and trail development and connectivity.

Two sub-goals here. One, related to coordinating subdivision review that ensures land with environmental integrity is set aside for conservation and that appropriately suitable land is set aside for parks and recreation. Two, that Parks will "Consult and incorporate interagency plans and needs in the City Comprehensive Plan" speak to the Sustainability Plan being looked at with regard to Parks operations and planning.

Actions

#11 is controversial – this is easier to do in park land instead of public right of way.

Short term - #1, 5, and 8

Strategy: marketing, construction, partnership

Funding: private dollars, TIF

Partners: private landowners

Improve storm water

Engineering staff have long complained that this goal is a method to achieve goal #3. I think if we renumber to goals so that storm water directly follows surface water quality and then at the beginning of the storm water section we have a couple of sentences that read:

"Storm water management is a strategy for improving surface water quality and replenishing water to the aquifer. While the Sustainable Committee recognizes this, they felt that because the conveyance and management of storm water in an urban area has such a tremendous impact on surface quality and recharge that it warrants its own goal."

Delete goal regarding NR 151 – it is already met and plus Dane County Chapter 14 and City Ordinance 37 are stronger – than NR 151. Specifically, NR 151 says that for new residential you must infiltrate 90% of your runoff-post construction based on runoff amounts pre-construction, but for commercial it is only 60%. For Madison and Dane County, the standard is 90% regardless of residential or commercial. For redevelopment NR 151, Chapter 14, 37 are the same – redevelopment must reduce total suspended solids by 40% because it is very hard to infiltrate a substantial amount of runoff in redevelopment areas. The City should not require more on-site infiltration for new development unless the County also increases this percentage – otherwise – development will have more incentive to move out of the city. For redevelopment, as stated above, increasing reduction of TSS by more than 40% will be difficult, but the City should look to pilot strategies which could increase this percentage. It should be noted that there are some areas of the City where increased infiltration is not beneficial because of high water tables and/or contaminated soils.

I would say the new language should read

“Continue to implement standards in Dane County Chapter 14 and City of Madison Chapter 37 that require increased infiltration for new commercial and residential developments.”

REWORD GOAL

In redevelopment areas, where appropriate, manage storm water discharge onsite, to increase infiltration, reduce pollution of surface waters, reduce erosion, and reduce dependence on potable water, with a goal of achieving greater than 40% reduction of total suspended solids.

ADD ACTIONS

Pilot various methods for storing, using, and infiltrating storm water on site at City facilities to achieve higher than 40% reduction of total suspended solids.

Increase the use of tree growth and storm water management systems, such as Silva Cell, in urban areas as a way to store storm water and encourage large tree growth as large trees help control storm water.

Require all development (new and reconstruction) to seed any top soil moved and stored on development site to reduce run-off.

EDIT ACTIONS

#1 Create a plan that promotes sustainable water use by calculating withdrawals from aquifer and runoff of storm water and assessing methods to replenish water table through water reuse, water conservation, and infiltration.

#3 add green roof in the e.g. as this is one of the best ways the community can manage storm water successfully.

#4 – add “where appropriate.” at the end of the action.

#5 – delete. It is redundant.

Rework #6

Develop methods for reducing salt concentration before infiltration of storm water.

#7 and 8 are the same and should be combined.

#7 – increase and support terrace rain gardens and review and revise curb and gutter engineering specifications to provide for a higher number of locations for terrace rain gardens.

#8 (new 8)

- review and revise parking lot requirements to ensure bio-retention (i.e. no gutters, depressions for water storage, space to allow for mature trees.)

#9 Add at end of action, “in a variety of locations both public and private.”

#11 should be changed to:

“Educate the community about State codes regarding grey water reuse which allows for great flexibility but also provides standards that protect public health.”

Strategy Type: add construction, partnerships, pilot projects, marketing, and education

Funding: Private dollars

Reduce Pesticide Use

#1- Rework

Support non toxic pest management.

#2 – Rework

Continue to re-evaluate areas planted to lawn. Review these areas to determine whether they could be planted to hardy ground cover, edible landscape or rain gardens in areas where turf is not necessary.

#3 – Rework

Have Park Staff provide annual training to all city departments and volunteer groups on Integrated Pest Management and organic lawn care on a bi-annual basis including training on best-practices. Recognize staff for job well done.

#4 – Delete

Action doesn't make any sense

The City already has a Pest Management Advisory Committee and an adopted Pesticide Policy for all City use of Pesticides/Herbicides

#5-Rework –

Every 5 years review and update the Policy Regarding Pest Management on City Property with regards to best practices.

#6 – Rework

Set up best management practices and an Integrated Pest Management plans for priority areas that would identify goals based on issues such as number and types of weeds, soil condition, etc. Define appropriate maintenance to maintain the goals and actions needed of goals are not maintained including the use of pesticides/herbicides when needed.

#8-Rework –

Policy Regarding Pest Management on City Property and all annual reports will be posted on the City's web site another with resources and links for the public to better understand proper pesticide/herbicide management.

#9 Moves to Water Quality Section.

#10 Where appropriate, replaces fertilizers from petro-chemicals with natural soil amendments, such as compost, fish meal and composted manure, but recognized that organic fertilizers release into the soil quickly and are more likely to wash away. Inorganics are timed released meaning the plants only absorb the nutrients as needed.

#11 Plant a mix of turf grasses and dwarf white 'Dutch' clover in lawns, as was typically done in the 1950's for clover to provide nitrogen to the soil.

#12. Set mower heights to 3-3.5 inches to shade out weeds and encourage

deep roots for drought tolerance.

#13. Aerate and over-seed lawns in spring and fall to reduce compaction, aid organic matter decomposition, and thicken turf to prevent weeds.

Timeframe: All Short-term

Strategy Type: Policies, Operational practices

Funding: Operating Budget, Grants

Lead Agencies

or Partners: Parks Division, Volunteers

Related Sustainability

Categories: Public Health

Planning and Design

GOALS

- 1) Consider adding at end.... “systems to provide better access for community’s needs”
- 2) Consider defining “holistic”. Vision provides a great definition. “holistic land use that considers access to community members needs, that plans for mixed income and diverse neighborhoods, and provides a high quality of life.”

GOAL 1:

Consider restating and adding:

“Improve transportation planning in current and future planning efforts (neighborhood plans, special area plans, etc.) by setting goals and implementation strategies to reduce VMT and increase alternative forms of transportation.

ACTIONS

- 2) This needs to be stronger than a team.
Develop a quasi city agency that includes planning, engineering and traffic engineering to coordinate transportation planning. Perhaps include metro and MPO too? This quasi city agency would have a shared responsibility to develop transportation plans.
- 3) Hire more transportation planners in Planning – with an emphasize of them working on neighborhood plans by working more directly with TE, Engineering, and Metro to increase the probability of alternative modes through compact design, more narrow residential streets in a grid system, more variety of street type, and nodes of mixed use to support surrounding residential development. Also consider adding planners in Engineering and Traffic Engineering so that they provide a more direct role and responsibility in transportation planning.
- 4) This should be expanded to talk about corridor planning – planning along corridors where increased transit capacity could easily be added – even to the extent of high capacity transit such as Bus Rapid Transit. Corridor planning would drive dense, mixed-used development along the corridor.
- 6) The needed zoning categories already exist through the new zoning code and the City would not rezone property before a redevelopment comes forward – the City could add an overlay district that emphasizes the redevelopment opportunities and the encouragement of increased density. This goes

hand-in-hand with corridor planning. We should also add Mixed Use Districts to this list – not just TOD's. as TOD's are not the only place where higher density and mixed used needs to be encouraged.

http://www.cityofmadison.com/planning/ComprehensivePlan/dplan/v2/chapter2/v2c2_2h.pdf

7) - 8) This should not just be a plan, but an implementation strategy – with maps showing where these facilities will go and when – should be set in a GIS model.

9) I would say plan and implement....in addition we should address the issue of narrow residential streets as right now it is difficult to build new ones unless certain criteria (driveway length, garages) – developers don't bother and we don't get narrow streets. Basically the city needs to clearly articulate the need for narrow residential streets instead of Engineering's, Fire's, and Street's needs for wider streets.

11) I have a problem with this action... I think that we are doing TOO good of a job of doing this already. Creates separation of use...I think we need more streets, they need to be in a grid and we need a higher variety of street type.

12) I think this should be changed to finding gaps in the sidewalk system and prioritizing fixing this.

GOAL 2:
Foster Holistic Land Use

Reduce sprawl growth by 25% by 2015... not sure what does that mean or how the city would measure it.

3) I think for this action we should also emphasize corridor planning – so that redevelopments are happening in areas where they will also help transit.

5) We do not need another planning organization – we need the ones we have to work better. Development does not come from roads but sewer extensions which are granted through urban area expansions through CARPC. The problem with CARPC is that it can only consider water quality issues and not others like transportation.

7) Include requirements for surface lots to drain rain water to parking lot islands that are actually bio-swales. Consider ways to incentivize structured parking.

TRANSPORTATION

GOALS

1. Take out County and add MPO – or just add MPO.
3. Establish a dedicated funding source for alternative transportation
6. Delete transportation as it is more that transportation agencies that need to work together.

The MPO is updating its long range transportation plan right now – in that

update there will be a downplay of commuter rail and the plan will call for a study of high capacity transit – like BRT – which in a way is suggesting that we re-evaluate Transport 2020. The City also hopes to use this high capacity transit study to supplement the City’s transportation plan it is starting right now.

The MPO plan is also going to call for increased transit service throughout the day on corridor routes – again – where development/redevelopment can help drive transit demand throughout the day. Again we see the need for corridor planning.

City could also more aggressively look at modifications to street cross sections – looking for more ways to increase transit and bike options through modifications to street design – complete streets!

GOAL 1

The MPO is updating their long-term transportation plan and the City is conducting a transportation plan too. I discussed some of the MPO plan ideas above. For the City plan, we need a plan that does not have more policies of what we should do but implementation strategies – projects – timelines – and budgets... a map.

Change goal to: The City of Madison needs to improve... with the addition of high capacity transit to outlying communities

7.) Delete action

Change to: new transit plan – corridor planning. (Beyond MPO high capacity plan)

GOAL 2

Remove RTA from goal 2. – call generically high-capacity transit

ACTIONS

Will not be able to go 24/7 – instead we should look for corridors that can have fast, frequent service all day – and into the evening – were development and redevelopment goes!

Not only review numbering system but look to simplify the bus routes!

#4 is done – could change to continue to encourage mobile applications and other technologies to make transit easier for customers.

#7 TDM’s for developments of a certain size... only

#8 Committee already changed.

#9 Think about how we can get TIF for TRANSIT.

#14 – these should be TOD’s with dense development commercial/residential

GOAL 4

The only way to do the action 1 is through surveys

GOAL 5

Copy information from MPO committee

Remove Action #2.

GOAL 6

Goal should include more than just transportation agencies

#6 – add transportation planners to planning unit but also add planners to engineering and TE. Right now planning is really the only agency that plans and while eng, TE and other agencies are ‘involved’ it is really very passive involvement – reviewing the plan – commenting etc. They do not feel like the plans are theirs – there is no shared responsibility.

Take out RTA and instead put MPO or MY office.

Carbon and Energy

Should add CNG vehicles as the county is creating a fueling station using methane from landfill or organic collection system – look to have city/county fleet fueled this way.

Look for incentives not just for public fleets but private. Private Sector – use existing better building competition through EPA and portfolio manager to get private sector to compete for energy savings – Mandate energy information be provided when building is sold. Encourage businesses to participate in Mpower Champions program

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT