a) Requested by Madison Food Policy Council
In the proposed revision to introductory language (item #121 on spreadsheet) we suggest revising two words in the first sentence of the second paragraph so it would read as follows: **The strong community preference for infill and redevelopment need ~~should~~ not be taken as a demand for eliminating edge growth**.

Staff response: Staff believes that the current language is adequate.

b) Requested by Anne Walker
(page 30, paragraph 2)
While is it easy to accommodate growth, it is a challenge to grow in a way that successfully builds upon the city's strengths. Without guidance, development can happen in a way that is most convenient and profitable in the short term, with little regard for the long term impacts on the city and its residents. With that in mind, how does the city create great neighborhoods? Where can all the residents with a desire for urban living go when the city's older neighborhoods aren't getting any bigger. Is enough space designated for new and growing businesses in the Generalized Future Land Use Map, especially as the ways commercial space is used rapidly changes? How do all these new residents and employees get from one place to another without overwhelming the city's streets and highways ***and negatively impacting existing neighborhoods*****?**

Staff response: Agree – revise as suggested.

c) Requested by Anne Walker
Land Use and Transportation – Strategy 7 (page 30)
Maintain downtown Madison as a major activity center for the region while improving access and inclusivity.
Strategy #7 highlights the need for systems such as listed below

PEACH Roads. Preserving Environment and Community Heritage
Source: Cobb County DOT, State of Georgia
PEACH Roads Overview, November 23, 2010

Categories (of consideration for PEACH Roads)
- Quality of Life-community, growth, and development, access, noise, safety, pollution, public space
- Leadership-teamwork, stakeholder involvement, infrastructure integration, extend useful life
- Resource Allocation-reuse and recycle, reduce materials taken off site, energy consumption
- Natural world- preserve habitats, wetlands, farmland, manage stormwater
- Climate-greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutants, climate threat, adaptability and heat island effects

More on PEACH roads can be found here:
https://cobbcounty.org/images/documents/dot/projects/peach_roads_handout_april2013.pdf
http://www.georgiaenet.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/5.7-Wilgus.pdf
https://cobbcounty.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=801&Itemid=2921

other Sustainability Rating Systems

- National Level
  Invest-FHWA
  Envision-Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard
  LEED ND-US Green Building Council
- State Level
  Greenroads-Washington DOT, U of Washington and CH2M Hill
  GreenLites-NY State DOT
  I-Last-Illinois DOT
- Local
  PEACH Roads-Cobb County, GA (based on GreenLites)
  STARS-Portland, OR

Staff Response: See response to comment h below.

d) Requested by Anne Walker
Green and Resilient Strategy 5: Improve and preserve urban biodiversity through an interconnected greenway and habitat system.
Action**:** a. Improve Greenways to Support Habitats
Linking parks and open spaces is not only valuable for humans. An interconnected greenway system also allows wildlife to move among habitats. Improving our biodiversity supports wildlife, such as pollinators and birds, in many ways. Greenways should be kept as "natural" as possible. In addition, it is essential that we continue to analyze our greenways and open spaces to determine changes to enhance them. Some of the primary methods for enhancement include bank stabilization, ***phytoremediation, minimizing compaction of soil,*** and reducing invasive species ***using methods that are compatible for wildlife.***

definition of phytoremediation for glossary:
the treatment of pollutants or waste (as in contaminated soil or groundwater) by the use of green plants that remove, degrade, or stabilize the undesirable substances (such as toxic metals)(Source Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Staff response: Staff is OK with the addition of phytoremediation and minimizing compaction of soil – as suggested. Staff agrees with adding the definition of phytoremediation.

Staff does not support adding "using methods that are compatible for wildlife" suggestion to the sentence. Supporting wildlife is already encompassed by the Action title and the Action description.

e) Requested by Anne Walker
b. Integrate Vegetation
Paragraph 2 on page 92: Madison should support integration of vegetation into the built environment. Methods such as terrace plantings, living walls, ***vines,*** green roofs, and urban agriculture should be integrated wherever possible to support biodiversity and increase equitable access to the myriad positive health benefits associated with contact with nature.

Staff response: Agree – revise as suggested.

f) Requested by Anne Walker
For use in [a new] phytoremediation sidebar on page 92:

"Phytoremediation is a slow but lower-cost process—using plants to clean toxic soils, groundwater, surface water and sediment—that can be used during this dormant period. This remedial process has been employed locally (…) and across the country on sites both large and small. In Chicago, former gas station sites were cleaned through phytoremediation for reuse as pocket parks. Phytoremediation is most effective on sites with moderate amounts of pollution but has been used successfully to address a range of contaminants, including those in landfills, wood-treating facilities, military bases, fuel-storage sites, sewage treatment plants and mining sites. According to the US EPA: Phytoremediation can occur even if the chemicals are not taken into the plant by the roots. For example, chemicals can stick or sorb to plant roots. Or they can be changed into less harmful chemicals by bugs or microbes that live near plant roots…Plants grown for phytoremediation also can help keep harmful chemicals from moving from a polluted site to other areas. The plants limit the amount of chemicals that can be carried away by the wind or by rain that soaks into the soil or flows off the site." (Source: Chapter 4 City of Birmingham Natural Resources and Environmental Constraints)

Staff response: Staff does not recommend adding a sidebar on phytoremediation. The Draft Plan includes sidebars to provide background information for high priority recommendations, and phytoremediation, as a specific way of contributing to a holistic cleanup of contaminated properties does not rise to that level. Phytoremediation did not come up through agency and committee review of the Plan.

g) Requested by Anne Walker
Phytoremediation could also be included on page 65 under c. Brownfields:
PHYTOREMEDIATION
In phytoremediation, plants remove a variety of contaminants from brownfield sites, including heavy metals, radionuclides, chlorinated solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, pesticides and others. Plant types must be selected for local conditions and for the types of contaminants to be removed. Plants typically used to remove arsenic, for example are Chinese brake fern, sunflower and highland bent grass. Lead removal uses blue sheep fescue, Indian mustard, wheat and ragweed.* Plants should be harvested, the soil retested and the planting cycle continued until the soil contaminants decline to an appropriate level. Some plants are "hyperaccumulators" and must be disposed of as hazardous waste when harvested. A small bioremediation project was implemented north of the railroad tracks to Morris Avenue between 15th and 16th streets.
** Kaja Kühl, From Brownfields to Greenfields: A Field Guide to Phytoremediation, 2010*,
http://urbanomnibus.net/.
https://www.birminghamal.gov/wp content/uploads/2017/08/CH4_NatResources-EnviroCons.pdf
(Source: Chapter 4 City of Birmingham Natural Resources and Environmental Constraints, sidebar)

Staff response: Staff does not recommend adding this description in this location. The Action is facilitating the reuse of brownfields to provide more sites for a wide variety of employers to operate and grow. The Action is not intended to describe details on how remediation of a site is carried out.

h) Requested by Anne Walker
On page 44 of the Comprehensive Plan Draft, I was hoping to add a Strategy, #10:
"Explore implementation of a Sustainability Rating System to encourage community and environmental

considerations in transportation design and developments. Such a system could include considerations such as: Air pollutants, safety, noise, access, stormwater management, energy consumption, heat island effect, pollution, community and habitat preservation."

Staff response: Staff advises against adding an entirely new Strategy at the end of an extensive process. The initial set of draft Strategies originated from recently adopted City Plans. The Strategies were then refined, vetted, and prioritized through significant community review, committee/commission review, and City staff review. Making such a significant change at the end of the process can undermine previous engagement. Additionally, many of the factors associated with the proposed rating system are addressed by other Strategies and Actions.