

CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE

Standing Committee on Sustainability and Transportation
Councilor Andrew Zarro, District 4, Chair
Councilor Roberto Rodriguez, At-Large
Councilor Victoria Pelletier, District 2

Agenda
March 23, 2022
5:00 PM

Please click the link below to join the meeting:

<https://portlandmaine-gov.zoom.us/j/88680298039?pwd=dDExUzlXSzY5dml2TW1xR3JLUEZ2dz09>
Passcode: 347627

Or Telephone:
US: +1 929 205 6099
Webinar ID: 886 8029 8039
Passcode: 347627

1. Review and approve minutes from March 9
Speaker: Councilor Zarro 5 Minutes No Public Comment
 - a. March 9 Minutes
2. Sustainability Program Updates
Presentation: Troy Moon 10 minutes No Public Comment Taken
 - a. March 23 Updates
3. Presentation and Discussion
 - a. Presentation by the Center for Climate Integrity
No Public Comment
30 minutes
 - b. Pesticide Management Advisory Committee Annual Report
Karen Snyder, Chair
15 minutes
No Public Comment
 - c. Food Truck Management Plan for the Eastern Promenade
Alex Marshall and Ethan Hipple
45 minutes
Public Comment Will Be Taken
 - d. Food Composting Update
Presentation: Troy Moon, Sustainability Director
15 minutes
No Public Comment

4. Other Business

CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE
Committee on Sustainability and Transportation
Councilor Andrew Zarro (D4), Chair
Councilor Victoria Pelletier (D2)
Councilor Roberto Rodriguez (At-Large)

Draft Minutes March 9, 2022

Members Present: Councilor Zarro, Councilor Pelletier

Staff Present: Troy Moon, Christine Grimando, Bill Needelman, Erin Ferrell, Nell Donaldson, Bruce Hyman, Jen Ladd

Meeting called to order.

January Minutes

Councilor Pelletier moves to approve the January meeting minutes. Councilor Zarro seconds the motion. January minutes passed unanimously, 2-0.

Sustainability Update

Presented by Troy Moon

Officially launched the Electrify Everything! Campaign to be a one-stop resource for residents to switch to electric appliances and go solar. ReVision Energy has partnered with us to provide discounts to Electrify Everything! participants as well as scholarships for low-income households. We are almost at the one year anniversary of compost drop sites. The Sustainability Office is requesting feedback from residents who have used the drop sites. EVgo is installing multiple chargers around Portland. Workshops were held to educate about the new energy stretch code. February Coffee and Climate covered the topic of energy efficient housing with guest speaker Jesse Thompson from Kaplan and Thompson. The Swedish Counsel General visited Portland and the Office hosted her in a tour around Portland, highlighting major climate action initiatives in the city. Rewiring America will be joining us for the March edition of Coffee and Climate to talk about beneficial electrification.

Committee Comment on Sustainability Update

Councilor Pelletier asked about the outreach strategy for Electrify Everything! and the composting program. Will Electrify Everything! materials be available in multiple languages? *We plan to work with the Office of Economic Opportunity to make sure there are translated options of key materials.*

Councilor Zarro asks how someone can sign up for Electrify Everything!? *Residents can go to the Electrify webpage where there is a form they can fill out and tell us what specific appliances they are interested in. The office plans to do direct outreach with Opportunity Alliance and Portland Housing to find out who to reach out to. We are training the Portland Climate Action Team who have volunteered to talk with interested residents.*

Councilor Pelletier asks if people can go to City Hall to pick up a hard copy? *That is a great suggestion. We will print out that form for people who come into City Hall.*

Councilor Zarro asks how renters can be involved. *Renters can participate in community solar and certain weatherization opportunities. This is an evolving program that we hope to bring in more renters as well.*

Councilor Pelletier asks if the office has partnered with any schools to get information to their parents? *We have not yet but that is a great opportunity.*

Councilor Zarro asks if the Electrify Everything! discounts are in addition to Efficiency Maine rebates? *Yes, ReVision Energy will help residents identify all available rebates and help residents apply for those rebates.*

Harbor Dredging Project Updates

Presented by Bill Needelman

All harbors dredge eventually and the piers, wharfs, marinas and ramps of Portland Harbor have not been dredged in decades. Dredging maintains a safe and functional water depth supporting commercial and recreational vessel access. Access allows loading and unloading, berthing (boat parking,) vessel service and repair, marine construction, and the transport of goods and people. Vessel access within the subject project is also the economic lifeline and transportation link between the islands of Casco Bay and mainland services (representing over 1.3 million passenger trips on Casco Bay Lines alone.) The subject project proposes to restore and expand vessel access, while improving the marine ecology by removing and responsibly disposing of contaminants.

The Portland Harbor Dredge and CAD project is a tangible example of this collaborative platform described in OCF. With its goal of stabilizing both the infrastructure and financial future of both cities' waterfronts, the project will be foundational to future resiliency planning on both sides of the Fore River.

In addition to creating a more resilient waterfront, dredging in Portland Harbor will address a legacy of pesticide use, industrial waste, and historically uncontrolled urban runoff. The remnants of past decades of past practices are held in marine sediments alongside of working waterfront infrastructure, creating a barrier to their responsible removal and disposal. The subject project is fully permitted to create a new disposal facility – the Confined Aquatic Disposal (CAD) cell – to address disposal needs.

Councilor Comment on Harbor Dredging Project Updates

Councilor Zarro asks that since this is the third time going up for the grant funding for this project, – How are the private partners contributing to this project to guarantee that we are successful? *Every private business is responsible for their own permitting. They will be responsible for moving their materials. They do have to pay a per cubic yard fee.*

Do you have projections on how much waterfront will be affected over time if the project is not completed? *The areas near Commercial St are most affected but we do not have enough data to know to what extent.*

Portland Rapid Transit Study

Presented by Chris Chop and Kristina Egan of GPCOG

GPCOG is a regional planning organization and houses the Federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization that coordinates transportation planning and investment decisions with the state, municipalities and public transportation partners. Rapid transit is a form of public transportation on a fixed route that includes features that improve the speed, capacity, reliability, and quality of the service. Examples include buses, streetcar, and commuter rail. Features of rapid transit include elevated platforms, enhanced stations, off-board fare collection, traffic signal priority, prominent brand/identity, dedicated lanes.

From 2010-2020, Gorham, Westbrook, and Portland were some of the state's fastest growing communities. Challenges from the increased growth include increased traffic congestion and travel delays, increased emissions, housing challenges, infrastructure strains, municipal expenses. Rapid transit would provide reliable transportation choices, attract new riders, reduce traffic and emissions, help recover from the pandemic, encourage development near transit, protect conservation areas and farmland.

Rapid transit corridors identified in Transit Tomorrow include: Gorham-Westbrook-Portland; Biddeford-Saco-Portland; Brunswick-Portland; North Windham-Portland-South Portland. The Gorham-Westbrook-Portland Corridor would help address people and jobs and equity concerns and connect USM, Rock Row, and Maine Medical Center.

Scope of work would include environmental inventory, alternative analysis, and funding applications. Funding for rapid transit comes from federal discretionary grant programs. RAISE is an example of the federal grant program.

Public Comment on Portland Rapid Transit Study

Bill Weber is excited about the project. Bill's group, PCAT, is very focused on emissions reductions and getting people out of their cars and in alternative transit. Bill asks if the study looked at ghg emissions reductions? Alternatives analysis should look at what would happen if nothing is done.

Councilor Comment on Portland Rapid Transit Study

Councilor Pelletier asks if community transportation leaders were included in stakeholder engagement. *The Community Transportation Leaders program gives people an opportunity to bring additional voices to the table and connect them with different transportation groups in our region. The new cohort is working on other transportation projects and it would be helpful to have them connect on rapid transit and work with the consultant when they come on board. Another great benefit of the rapid transit project is that it will compete with the car. Do we have traffic and population numbers for 2021 and 2022? We do not have that information but there is a lot of big data out there that measures traffic movements. In Boston, we see peak commuting periods have shifted since the pandemic.*

Councilor Zarro notes that the region has grown and asks about how this project intersects with the Gorham Connector project? *They are both big regional transportation investments. The Maine Turnpike intends to use toll revenue to build a limited access roadway between Gorham and the area near the Maine Mall. Rapid transit looks to connect neighborhoods and lessen the number of cars on the road. The Connector approach would be to move vehicles from one*

location to another. The Turnpike Authority is one of the stakeholders for the rapid transit study. The two paths seem to be in conflict with each other. What would the environmental inventory and alternative analysis be for the Connector? *GPCOG is involved with many projects in the region to look towards the future and create sustainable prosperity. We do not know the answers to many of the questions about impacts of the Gorham Connector. The timelines are different. There is more exploration that needs to be done.* Councilor Zarro notes it will be worth it to explore these concerns and questions. The committee can craft a resolve for the council. We would want to know the environmental and equity impacts of the rapid transit and Gorham Connector.

Committee Recommendation of Council Support of the Portland Rapid Transit Study

Councilor Pelletier motions to recommend the council support moving forward with the Portland Rapid Transit Study and additionally request more data and additional information on impacts. Council Zarro seconds. Recommendation passes unanimously.

Review Complete Streets Policy

Presented by Nell Donaldson, Bruce Hyman

Complete Streets Policy was passed unanimously by the council in 2012. The goal of the policy was to reduce chronic disease by allowing more opportunities for people to move around Portland. The policy considers all users of any age and all abilities. Complete streets looks at how equitable access to public streets/transportation is.

Woodfords Corner is a good example of this policy in action. This project aimed to make the pedestrian experience safer by reducing pedestrian exposure to traffic which in turn also reduced traffic congestion. Deering Center roundabout opened in 2021. This project increased accessibility across multiple streets as well as reducing traffic congestion. The project expanded green space and made a safer environment for cyclists. Park Ave road diet with separated bike lanes provided a safer environment for cyclists and pedestrians. A reduction in crashes is a result of this project.

Current projects that implement this policy include: Morrill's Corner Smart Corridor, Stevens Ave Paving, East Coast Greenway Bikeway, Forest ave/Smart Corridor, Woodfords Corner EPS, Somerset St/Bayside Trail Extension, Washington Ave Streetscape, Elm St Paving, Forest Ave Smart Corridor PDR, West Commercial St Pathway, Libbytown Safety and Accessibility Project.

A decade after adoption, it is clear that the city's complete streets policy, in conjunction with other city initiatives, has had a profound effect on Portland's transportation network. The city has upgraded ramps and sidewalks, installed crosswalks, expanded the multi-use pathway network, and striped new bike lanes across our neighborhoods. Successes of these projects include: interdepartmental collaboration, multimodal advances, leveraging of funding. Challenges of implementing this policy include timing and adequate funding, competing design goals, and transformation takes time.

Councilor Comment on Review Complete Streets Policy

Councilor Zarro asks about prioritization of the projects when it comes to applying federal funding. *There is not enough funding and these projects involve large investments. One strategy is realizing there will be large amounts of federal funding and having projects ready to go when that funding becomes available. The conversations are happening on a local and regional level. Another strategy is leveraging money from other projects to get other projects completed. Paving projects are good opportunities to improve bike lanes. This helps to save money on the bike lane projects.* Partnership between the state and the municipality seems to have some friction. How can we leverage the partnership with the state to implement more complete streets projects? *There have been conversations to identify how state and city projects can help achieve state and city climate goals. The state also has a complete streets policy and an aggressive climate action plan. There is a way to balance the competing goals and the conversation is evolving in a positive direction. Jen Ladd adds that they will continue advocating for these important projects.*

Councilor Pelletier moves to adjourn.



CITY OF PORTLAND

Sustainability Office

Troy Moon

Sustainability Director

Sustainability Updates

March 23, 2022

Energy:

Electrify Everything! Is off to a great start. So far over 30 people have completed our sign up form. We met with the Office of Economic Opportunity to discuss outreach to non English speaking community members. We will be working together to translate materials, connect with participants in the Natural Helpers program, and to engage the OEO social media platforms. We have also had an applicant for the LMI solar scholarship program offered by ReVision Energy.

Troy participated in a workshop held by the Maine DEP regarding updating rules governing maintenance of the fuel storage facilities in South Portland. One Climate Future identified hazardous waste discharges from these facilities during storm surges as a major climate vulnerability. During the rulemaking process we will strongly advocate that the updated rules in Chapter 600 require the operators to take steps to secure these facilities from future storm damage.

Waste Reduction

We continue to promote our Composting Civil Space campaign. We have a questionnaire open for residents to offer feedback about the drop off program and we have a virtual community meeting on March 22.

Education and Outreach:

Since the March 9 Sustainability and Transportation Committee meeting we have held several events:

March 11 – we hosted a Coffee and Climate event focused on beneficial electrification. Our guest speaker was Joel Rosenberg of [Rewiring America](#) - a national organization focused on helping people electrify their homes. A recording of the event is on the [One Climate Future webpage](#). It was a great discussion attended by more than 40 people.

March 15 – we co hosted a webinar about home electrification and Electrify Everything! with our partners at ReVision Energy. More than twenty people attended.

March 17 – Troy Moon made a presentation to the cities across the country that are participating in the Rocky Mountain Institute's Electrification Cohort about the Electrify Everything! program.

Climate and Coffee events are community conversations that happen on the 2nd Friday of the month at 9 AM. We record sessions with guest speakers and post them on www.oneclimatefuture.org, along with other information about our work. You can also follow us on social media. Instagram [@sustainableportlandme](#) / Twitter [@SustainPortME](#) / FB [@SustainablePortlandME](#)

CCI's mission is to empower communities and elected officials with the knowledge and tools they need to **hold polluters accountable** for their contributions to the climate crisis.

What is climate change **costing** your community?

The Washington Post

Climate change may be fueling increase in major Northeast snowstorms

**SCIENTIFIC
AMERICAN®**

Climate Change Added \$8 Billion to Hurricane Sandy's Damage

New research shows how much warming is costing society by exacerbating disasters

 COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL
Climate, Earth, and Society

Why the U.S. Northeast Coast Is a Global Warming Hot Spot

Heat Linked to Rising Ocean Temperatures, Altered Wind Patterns



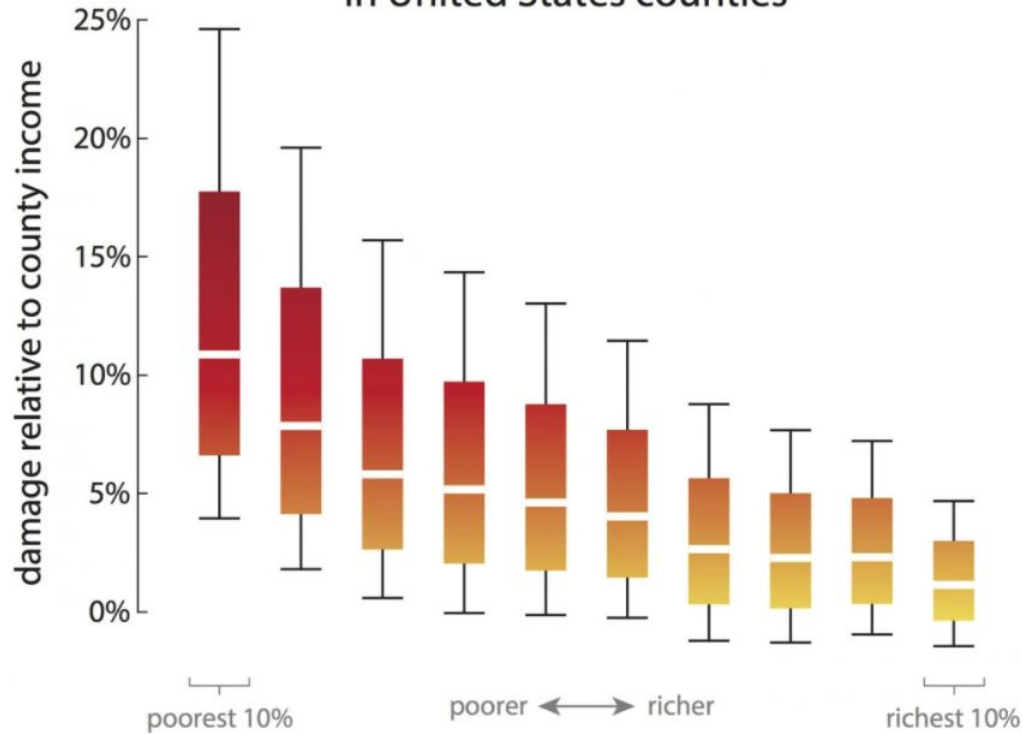
A new study predicts a huge increase in catastrophic hurricanes for the northeastern U.S.

Inside Climate News

Fading Winters, Hotter Summers Make the Northeast America's Fastest Warming Region



Projected economic damage from climate change in United States counties



US counties in order of current income per person

Hsiang, Kopp, Jina, Rising, et al. (2017)

To summarize:



Climate change is expensive

To summarize:



Climate change is expensive



Taxpayers are paying the price

To summarize:



Climate change is expensive



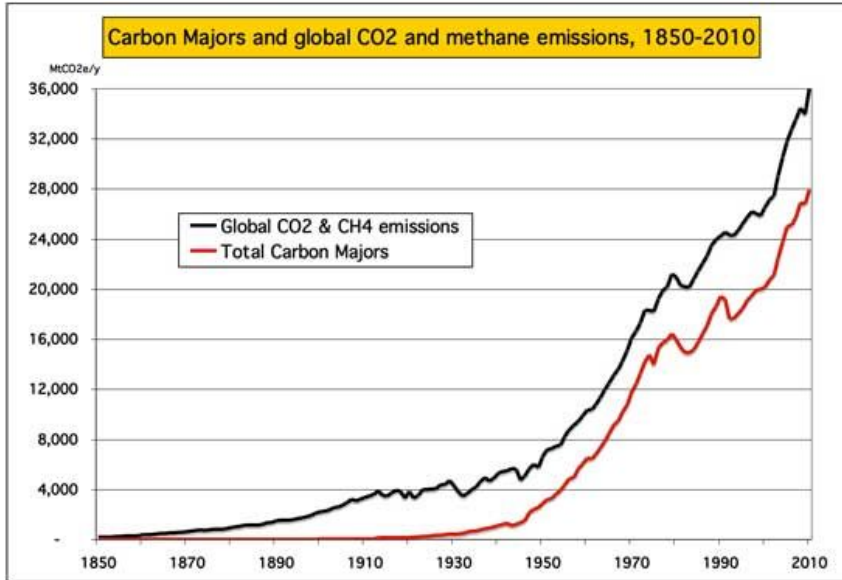
Taxpayers are paying the price



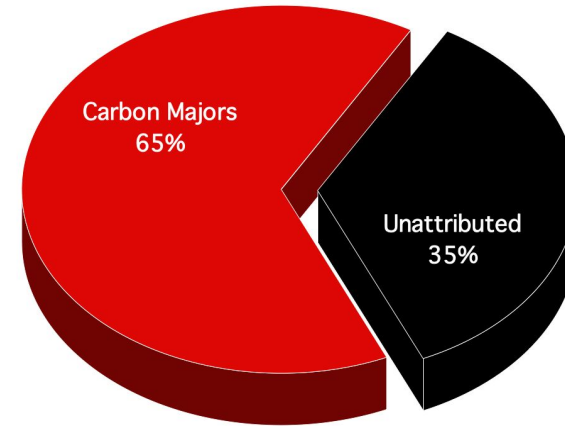
We are not all equally impacted

But climate change didn't
happen on its own...

Climate change didn't happen on its own



**Carbon Majors & Unattributed, percent of global emissions
1751-2013**



We are not all equally to blame



VUGRAPH 18

SUMMARY

- I. CO₂ RELEASE MOST LIKELY SOURCE OF INADVERTENT CLIMATE MODIFICATION.
- II. PREVAILING OPINION ATTRIBUTES CO₂ INCREASE TO FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION.
- III. DOUBLING CO₂ COULD INCREASE AVERAGE GLOBAL TEMPERATURE 1°C TO 3°C BY 2050 A.D. (10°C PREDICTED AT POLES).
- IV. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON MOST ASPECTS OF GREENHOUSE EFFECT
- V. 5-10 YR. TIME WINDOW TO GET NECESSARY INFORMATION
- VI. MAJOR RESEARCH EFFORT BEING CONSIDERED BY DOE

Exxon

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

For Authorized Company Use Only

Petroleum Department

Engineering

79PE 554

October 16, 1979

EXXON RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

CONTROLLING THE CO₂ CONCENTRATION IN THE ATMOSPHERE

The CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere has increased since the beginning of the world industrialization. It is now 15% greater than it was in 1850 and the rate of CO₂ release from anthropogenic sources appears to be doubling every 15 years. The most widely held theory is that:

- The increase is due to fossil fuel combustion
- Increasing CO₂ concentration will cause a warming of the earth's surface
- The present trend of fossil fuel consumption will cause dramatic environmental effects before the year 2050.

The state-of-the-art in climate modeling allows only gross global zoning while some of the expected results from temperature increases of the magnitude indicated are quite dramatic. For example, areas that were deserts 4,000 to 8,000 years ago in the Altithermal period (when the global average temperature was some 2°C higher than present), may in due time return to deserts. Conversely, some areas which are deserts now were formerly agricultural regions. It is postulated that part of the Sahara Desert in Africa was quite wet 2,000 to 8,000 years ago. The American Midwest, on the other hand, was much drier, and it is projected that the Midwest would again become drier should there be a temperature increase of the magnitude postulated for a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ (see Figure 7).

In addition to the effects of climate on global agriculture, there are some potentially catastrophic events that must be considered. For example, if the Antarctic ice sheet which is anchored on land should melt, then this

EC-11-5/A9

Exxon 1982

could cause a rise in sea level on the order of 5 meters. Such a rise would cause flooding on much of the U.S. East Coast, including the State of Florida and Washington, D.C. The melting rate of polar ice is being studied by a

Shell 1982

6. Changing air temperature

- Local temperature change may necessitate local adaptation of the buildings in which people live and work, technologies for heating or cooling, energy sources for heating and cooling, new food preparation technologies, new cultivation techniques, etc. All such adaptations are costly and some would drastically change the way people live and work.

United States Patent [19]

Hudson et al.

[11] 3,831,385

[45] Aug. 27, 1974

[54] ARCTIC OFFSHORE PLATFORM

[75] Inventors: **Thomas A. Hudson**, Balboa Island;
Gordon E. Strickland, Jr., Yorba
Linda, both of Calif.

[73] Assignee: **Chevron Research Company**, San
Francisco, Calif.

[22] Filed: **June 26, 1972**

[21] Appl. No.: **266,084**

[52] U.S. Cl. **61/46.5, 61/1, 114/40,**
165/47

[51] Int. Cl. **E02b 15/02, F24j 1/00**

[58] Field of Search 61/46, 46.5; 114/40, 41,
114/42, 5 D; 165/47; 166/5; 9/8 P

[56] References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

993,440	5/1911	Duplessis	114/41
3,632,172	1/1972	Robinson et al.	114/42 X
3,749,162	7/1973	Anders	166/5
3,759,046	9/1973	Anders	61/46.5

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

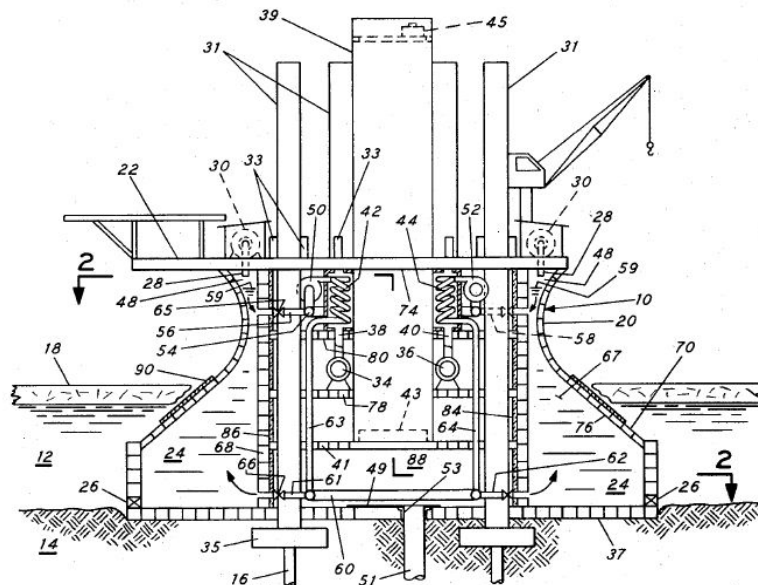
The Oil and Gas Journal of Sept. 14, 1970 pages
60-61.

Primary Examiner—Jacob Shapiro
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Ralph L. Freeland, Jr.;
Charles J. Gibeau

[57] ABS

A method and apparatus marine structure erected comes frozen through nat structure has a wall of heating its perimetrical surface ice will freeze onto or in Enclosed chambers are b in heat transmitting rela and heat is applied to the tain the outer wall at a te point of the natural ice o it. In a preferred embod formed with a heated wa inwardly in the area of ic like surface upon which with reduced friction as it Thus an edge of the sh from adhering to the stru its normal position on t moves against the struct bent and fractured, redu on the structure.

15 Claims, 4



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3,749,162	7/1973	Anders	166/5
3,759,046	9/1973	Anders	61/46.5

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Oil and Gas Journal of Sept. 14, 1970 pages 60-61.

Primary Examiner—J. Attorney, Agent, or F Charles J. Gibeau

[57]

A method and apparatus for erecting a marine structure erected in a frozen environment. The structure has a wall of ice which is formed by freezing its perimetrical surface. Enclosed chambers are formed in the ice by heat transmitting means and heat is applied to maintain the outer wall at a point of the natural ice. In a preferred embodiment, the structure is formed with a heated inwardly in the area of the ice like surface upon which the structure is formed with reduced friction. Thus an edge of the structure is formed from adhering to the ice in its normal position of movement against the structure bent and fractured, releasing the structure.

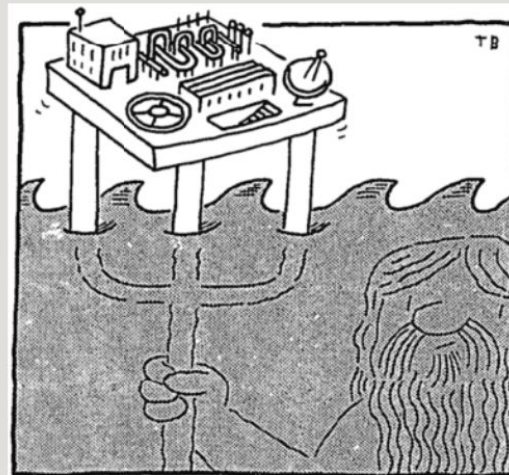
Greenhouse Effect: Shell Anticipates A Sea Change

Whether global warming will raise the level of the world's oceans is still being debated, but engineers who build natural-gas production platforms at Shell Oil do not want to take chances. In what is considered the first major project that takes account of the changes the greenhouse effect is expected to bring, the engineers are designing a huge platform that anticipates rising water in the North Sea.

Norske Shell, the company's Norwegian subsidiary, had been planning to build in the Troll gas field a 1.5-million-metric-ton structure that would stand in more than 300 meters of water, or about 1,000 feet, and rise 30 meters above the surface, or about 100 feet.

But if those are the dimensions of the structure when it is put in place in 1995, how much will be above the water in 2065, at the end of its life? Engineers are not sure. The global warming of the greenhouse effect, which is caused by carbon dioxide from combustion trapping the sun's heat in the atmosphere, is expected to raise the sea level in two ways: Warmer temperatures mean less water tied up in the ice caps, and therefore more in the oceans; also, warmer water occupies more space than cool water.

So the engineers are considering raising the platform from the standard 30 meters — the height now thought necessary to stay above the waves that



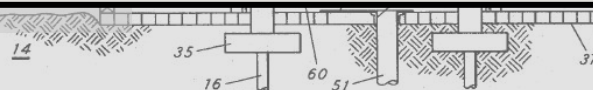
Tom Bloom

come in a once-a-century storm — to 31 or 32 meters.

A one-meter increase would cost an additional \$16 million, said Einar Knudsen, a spokesman for the company in Stavanger, Norway, and a two-meter rise roughly double that. The higher number is about 1 percent of the platform's projected cost.

Shell's problem with its gas platform is tougher than the engineering questions involved in building oil platforms, of which the North Sea has many. The oil platforms are typically expected to be in use for only 30 or 35 years. But according to Mr. Knudsen, "We have such huge gas reserves; we can see this production going on for up to 70 years."

15 Claims, 4



- 0 EXXON SCIENTISTS ARE INTERACTING WITH KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS' ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM, IPECA, OECD, DOE, AND U.S. EPA.
- 0 EXXON IS PROVIDING LEADERSHIP THROUGH API IN DEVELOPING THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY POSITION.

EXXON POSITION

- 0 EMPHASIZE THE UNCERTAINTY IN SCIENTIFIC CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE POTENTIAL ENHANCED GREENHOUSE EFFECT.
- 0 URGE A BALANCED SCIENTIFIC APPROACH.

Lies they tell our children

"I don't have a future."

With tears streaming down her face, a 13-year-old girl made this bleak assessment to her father. To back up her pessimism, she had brought home from school a mimeographed sheet listing the horrors that awaited her generation in the next 25 years: Worldwide famine, overpopulation, air pollution so bad that everyone would wear a gas mask, befouled rivers and streams that would mandate cleansing tablets in drinking water... a greenhouse effect that would melt the polar ice caps and devastate U.S. coastal cities... a cancer epidemic brought on by damage to the ozone layer.

Moved by the girl's misery, her father, Herbert I. London of the Hudson Institute and New York University, wrote a book, *Why Are They Lying to Our Children?* The book documents how some of the myths of the 1960s and 1970s—and some much older than that—are being perpetuated and taught as gospel truth in some of our schools. And the book raises a question in our minds: Will the next generation have any better understanding of science and technology—both their merits and their problems—than our own?

Professor London's book is not a plea for unbridled technology. But it is a plea for balance. And school textbooks, he believes, are notoriously unbalanced. In dealing with environmental questions, for example, no textbook the professor could find made any mention of the following facts:

- Total automobile emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxide

in the U.S. are less than half what they were from 1957 to 1967.

- The amount of unhealthy sulfur dioxide in the air has been steadily declining since 1970.

- The bacteria level in the Hudson River declined by more than 30 percent between 1963 and 1980.

Textbooks, Professor London finds, mythologize nature as eternally benign until disturbed by man. It's a rare schoolbook that talks about volcanoes belching radiation into the air, floods that overwhelm river towns, and tornadoes that lift people into oblivion. Moreover, textbooks hardly mention the promise of a bright future already on the horizon—when average life expectancy may approach 90 years, when products derived from recombinant DNA research will eliminate most viral diseases, when we will enjoy greater leisure, and materials—especially plastics—will be better, stronger, and safer.

Professor London's conclusion—with which we heartily agree—is that we should help our children think for themselves and reach balanced conclusions. Let's look at their textbooks, not to censor them but to raise questions. Let's give them different points of view and help discuss them. That way we can educate a new generation of citizens who aren't scared by science, and who won't be swayed by old mythologies.

Our youngsters do have a future. We, and the schools, should help them look forward to it with hope, even as they prepare to deal with its problems.

Apocalypse no

For the first half of 1992, America was inundated by the media with dire predictions of global warming catastrophes, all of which seemed to be aimed at heating up the rhetoric from the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro last June.

Unfortunately, the media hype proclaiming that the sky was falling did not properly portray the consensus of the scientific community. After the Earth Summit, there was a noticeable lack of evidence of the sky actually falling and subsequent cooler than normal temperatures across the country cooled the warming hysteria as well.

Everybody, of course, remembers the Earth Summit and the tons of paper used up in reporting on it—paper now buried in landfills around the world. But few people ever heard of a major document issued at the same time and called the "Hedelberg Appeal." The reason? It just didn't make "news."

Perhaps that is because the Appeal urged Summit attendees to avoid making important environmental decisions based on "pseudoscientific arguments or false and non-relevant data."

The Hedelberg Appeal was issued initially by some 264 scientists from around the world, including 52 Nobel Prize winners. Today, the Appeal carries the signatures of more than 2,300 scientists—65 of them Nobel Prize winners—from 79 countries. If nothing else, its message is illustrative of what's wrong with so much of the global warming rhetoric. The lack of solid scientific data.

Scientists can agree on certain facts pertaining to global warming. First, the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon; it accounts for the moderate temperature that makes our planet habitable. Second, the concentration of greenhouse gases (mainly carbon dioxide) has increased and there has been a slight increase in global temperatures over the past century. Finally, if present trends continue, carbon dioxide levels will double over the next 50 to 100 years.

Controversy arises when trying to link past changes in temperatures to increased concen-

trations of greenhouse gases. And it arises again when climate prediction models are used to conclude Earth's temperature will climb drastically in the next century and—based on such models—to propose policy decisions that could drastically affect the economy.

According to Arizona State University climatologist Dr. Robert C. Baling in his book, *The Heated Debate* (San Francisco: Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy, 1992), until knowledge of the interplay between oceans and the atmosphere improves, "model predictions must be treated with considerable caution." Moreover, models don't simulate the complexity of clouds, nor do they deal adequately with sea ice, snow or changes in intensity of the sun's energy.

And they don't stand up to reality testing. Comparing actual temperatures over the last 100 years against model calculations, the models predicted temperature increases higher than those that actually occurred. Moreover, most of the earth's temperature increase over the last century occurred before 1940. Yet, the real build-up in man-made CO₂ didn't occur until after 1940. Temperatures actually fell between 1940 and 1970.

Sifting through such data, Dr. Baling has concluded, "there is a large amount of empirical evidence suggesting that the apocalyptic vision is in error and that the highly touted greenhouse disaster is most improbable."

Other scientists have an even more interesting viewpoint. Notes atmospheric physicist S. Fred Singer, president of the Washington, D.C.-based Science & Environmental Policy Project, "the net impact [of a modest warming] may well be beneficial."

All of which would seem to suggest that the jury's still out on whether drastic steps to curb CO₂ emissions are needed. It would seem that the phenomenon—and its impact on the economy—are important enough to warrant considerably more research before proposing actions we may later regret.

Perhaps the sky isn't falling, after all.

Mobil

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Mobil



Global Climate Science Communications

Action Plan

Project Goal

A majority of the American public, including industry leadership, recognizes that significant uncertainties exist in climate science, and therefore raises questions among those (e.g., Congress) who chart the future U.S. course on global climate change.

Progress will be measured toward the goal. A measurement of the public's perspective on climate science will be taken before the plan is launched, and the same measurement will be taken at one or more as-yet-to-be-determined intervals as the plan is implemented.

Victory Will Be Achieved When

- Average citizens "understand" (recognize) uncertainties in climate science; recognition of uncertainties becomes part of the "conventional wisdom"
- Media "understands" (recognizes) uncertainties in climate science.
- Media coverage reflects balance on climate science and recognition of the validity of viewpoints that challenge the current "conventional wisdom"
- Industry senior leadership understands uncertainties in climate science, making them stronger ambassadors to those who shape climate policy
- Those promoting the Kyoto treaty on the basis of extant science appear to be out of touch with reality.



“Did we aggressively fight against some of the science? Yes. Did we join some of these shadow groups to work against some of the early efforts. Yes that’s true ... We were looking out for our investments.”

-Senior ExxonMobil Lobbyist Keith McCoy, 2021



Reuters @Reuters · Oct 28, 2021



After repeatedly being asked by Representative **Carolyn Maloney** to 'no longer spend any money either directly or indirectly to oppose efforts to reduce emissions and address climate change,' Big Oil executives refused to take the pledge reut.rs/3pMHFKg



So who should pay?



They knew



They knew



They lied



They knew

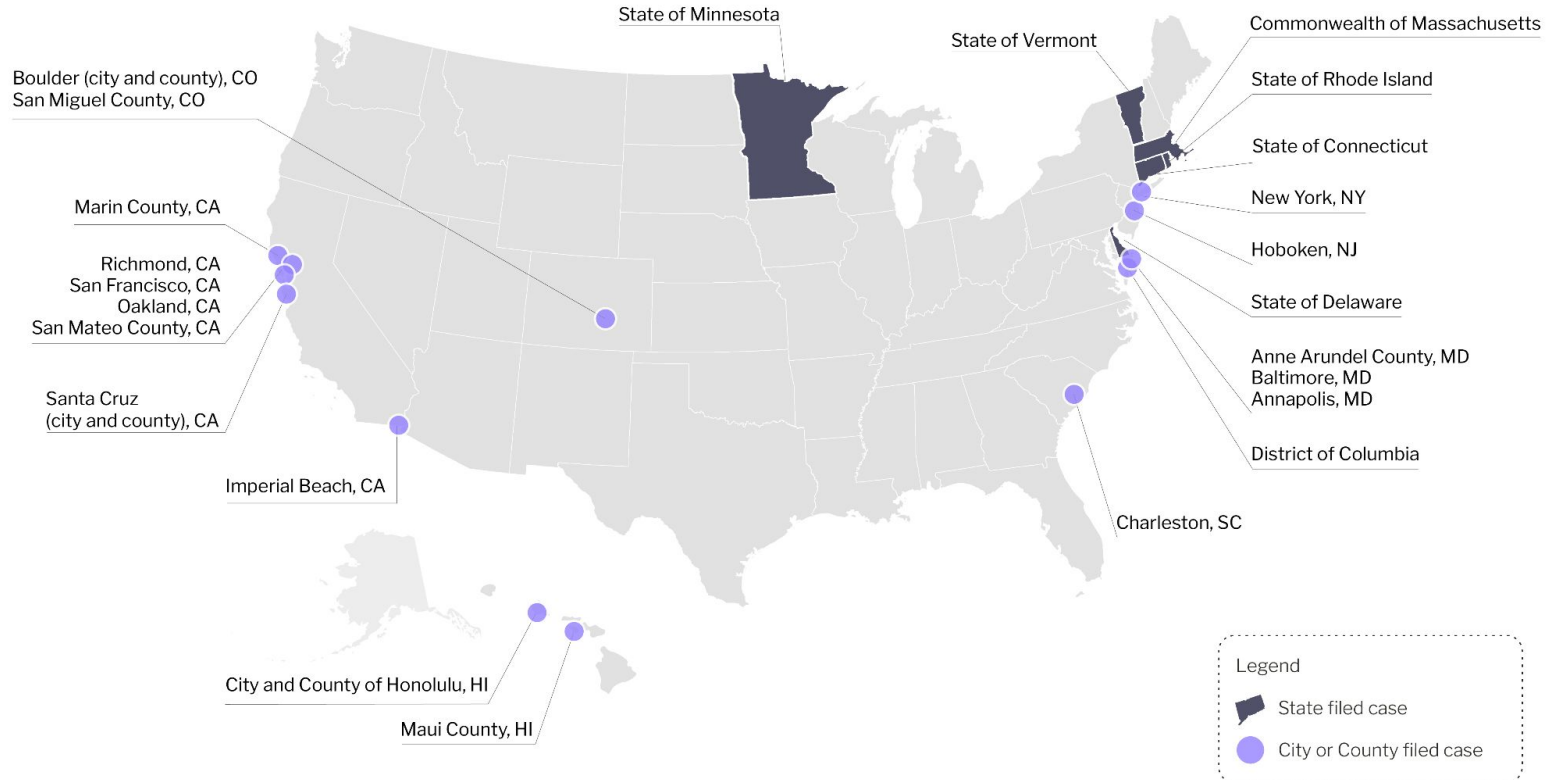


They lied



They should be held accountable

Cases Underway to Make Climate Polluters Pay



Good plaintiffs

Good plaintiffs (Government entities)

Good plaintiffs (Government entities)
+ Hard evidence

Good plaintiffs (Government entities)
+ Hard evidence (Internal industry docs)

- Good plaintiffs (Government entities)
- + Hard evidence (Internal industry docs)
 - + Scientific backing

- Good plaintiffs (Government entities)
- + Hard evidence (Internal industry docs)
 - + Scientific backing (Emissions attribution)

Good plaintiffs (Government entities)
+ Hard evidence (Internal industry docs)
+ Scientific backing (Emissions attribution)
= **Successful** litigation

ALL communities
– *regardless of size or wealth*–
can seek justice for the harms
perpetrated against them by Big
Oil.

What does it all mean?

City of Portland, ME
Pesticide Management Advisory Committee
Annual Report to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee
March 23, 2022

The City of Portland's Pesticide Ordinance requires the Pesticide Management Advisory Committee to provide a report to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee every year before March 31 in order to inform the City Council about the actions of the committee and to provide recommendations to the pesticide ordinance to enhance its environmental and public health benefits. This is the third annual report.

PMAC 2021

- Jesse O'Brien, Chair (*January to October 2021*)
- Avery Yale Kamila, Waiver Committee
- Carol Laboissonnier
- Priscilla Skerry
- Karen Snyder (*November 2021 to Present*)
- Troy Moon, City Staff

Executive Summary

- During the past year, Portland Parks & recreation reported success in transitioning high-use Fox Field to organic management and in treating the browntail moth infestation using an aerial spray of an organic listed pesticide.
- The PMAC received 44 applicator reports for 2021, which is 8 more than it received in 2020. A review of 2020 applicator reports conducted in 2021 discovered two violations.
- The PMAC heard one waiver request in 2021 from Cushing Island, but the application was incomplete and no ruling was made.
- There were six pesticide complaints registered on SeeClickFix in 2021, the majority for signage violations.
- With this report, the PMAC makes three recommendations to the City Council: reorganize the PMAC as a LMAC; expand the ordinance to include fertilizers; and continue organic land care educational efforts in conjunction with South Portland and other communities.

Portland Parks & Recreation Organic Land Care Highlights

During 2021, the Parks & Recreation Department reported success in transitioning high-use Fox Field to organic management and in treating the browntail moth infestation in Deering Oaks using an aerial spray of an organic listed pesticide and an injection of a synthetic pesticide.

Fox Field

- The department maintains 39 athletic fields, and in 2020 was awarded a \$10,000 grant from Stonyfield Organic, Hannaford Supermarkets and Beyond Pesticides to improve Kennedy Park's high-use Fox Field athletic turf field using organic techniques. This work continued in 2021.

- Throughout the full 2020 season and during the summer of 2021, the department rested Fox Field from athletic use and instituted an intensive program of aeration and over-seeding coupled with applications of organic fertilizer and soil amendments, including granular humate, sulfate of potash and calcitic lime. The field was top dressed with sand and loam.
- Going forward, the department intends to renovate all of its high-use fields using similar techniques, which will cost roughly \$5,000 to \$10,000 per field per year. The department estimates that each field will need these amendments for three to five years to get the soil and the turf grass to optimal health and then will require fewer amendments after that. The department does not have the level of staffing that would be needed to renovate all the high-use fields in a single year.

Browntail Moth

- In the spring of 2021, the department continued its work to reduce the presence of browntail moth caterpillars in Deering Oaks Park. The department's forestry crew used its bucket truck to manually clip and remove overwintering moth webs. However, many of the heritage oaks are taller than the bucket truck is able to reach.
- The city's pesticide ordinance provides an exemption for treatment of invasive insects, and in May the department hired a pesticide applicator to inject the synthetic pesticide TREE-age, active ingredient emamectin benzoate, into 72 oak trees near the pond, playground, ballfields and along the park's perimeter. One of the injected trees is the heritage pin oak known as the Candelabra Tree, which is the state's largest known pin oak. The tree lost 90 percent of its foliage to the browntail moth caterpillars in early 2021.
- Even with the exemption for invasive insects, the department chose to treat infested oak trees in the center of park with an aerial spray of the organic listed pesticide Entrust SC, which uses an active ingredient of the spinosad soil bacteria, which is toxic to the caterpillars. Arborist Jeff Tarling reported the treatment "had a really good success rate" and "had minimal effect on" beneficial insects.

Applicator Report 2021 Data

- The Pesticide Use Ordinance requires that licensed applicators submit an annual report outlining all pesticide treatments (both synthetic and organic) within the City of Portland. To notify applicators of this requirement, we utilized the MELNA and State of Maine Board of Pesticide Control lists and sent notice via email to all licensed applicators in Cumberland County. Information about the report and a Google Form to submit a report were also added to the Sustainability Office web pages within the City's website.
- We received reports from 44 businesses, which is 8 more than was received last year.

Businesses that submitted reports include:

1. A-Man Landscaping & Sports Turf	17. Food and Drug and the Bug LLC	31. Pest-End
2. A1 Exterminators	18. Green Pest Defense	32. Precision Pest Control, LLC
3. Advantage Pest Control	19. Liberty Pest Control, Inc.	33. Protect Pest Services
4. Ant Man Pest Control	20. Lucas Tree Experts	34. Rainbow International of Greater Portland
5. Ants Etc Pest Control	21. Maine Pest Solutions	35. Riverside Golf Club
6. Ants Plus		

7. Atlantic Insect & Lawn Control	22. Maine Verminator LLC	36. Sea Dogs (Hadlock Field)
8. Bartlett Tree Experts	23. Mainely Grass	37. Seabreeze Property Services
9. Big Blue Bug	24. Mainely Ticks	38. Sterling Insect - Lawn Control Inc
10. Bouchard Cleaning and Restoration	25. MD Weaver Corporation	39. Superior Pest Control
11. Bullseye Pest Services, LLC	26. Modern Pest Services	40. Terminix
12. Burnell Pest Services Inc	27. Mosquito Squad of Southern Maine	41. The Davey Tree Expert Company
13. Cheverus High School	28. Naturalawn of America	42. TruGreen
14. David W. MacDonald Inc. DBA Whitney Tree Service	29. New Meadows Abatement Inc.	43. Turf Doctor Lawn & Pest Services
15. Erlich Pest Solutions	30. Octagon Cleaning and Restoration	44. Waltham Pest Services
16. EZ Pest Solutions		

Note: See Appendix A for City of Portland Commercial Applicator Reports Submitted for 2021.

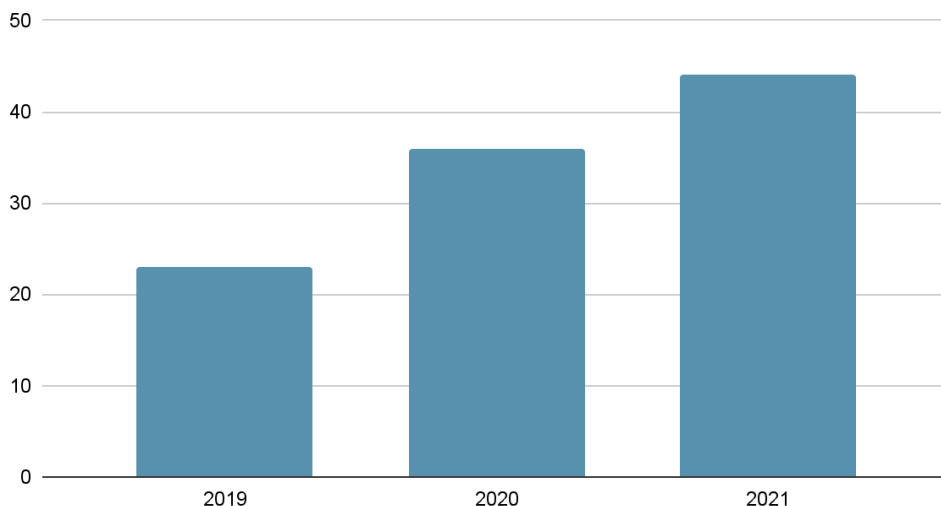
Staff was pleased that these companies submitted reports detailing their pesticide applications during the calendar year 2021.

- *We do not know how many pest management and landscaping companies operate in Portland so we do not know how many firms are required to submit reports.*

City of Portland Commercial Applicator Annual Reporting Summary Data (2019 to 2021)

PMAC is beginning to collect and compare commercial applicator report data from previous years and build upon this report information.

Reports Submitted



- We are seeing more applicators reporting each year. This is due to increased Pesticide Ordinance outreach as well as extensive follow up outreach from Sustainability Office staff and PMAC members.
- Of the 44 reports, 32 were not in compliance with the report required fields. Most noncompliant reports were missing information about the target pest.
- Of the 44 reports, 13 were from Portland-based companies.
- Waltham Pest Services was the report with the largest amount of different pesticides applied: 121 distinct pesticides. This company applied 121 different pesticides in Portland last year. It should be noted Waltham never submitted an annual usage report for 2020 nor 2019. The only reason Waltham submitted a report this year is that this company was reported on a Portland SeeClickFix regarding their pesticide sign usage violation. Once the City staff realized this company never submitted a report to the City of Portland, Waltham was contacted and asked to submit a 2021 report. This is a really good example of how the City of Portland has really no way of knowing exactly how many companies actually applied pesticides in Portland. One way to know how many businesses apply pesticides in Portland, is to require a business license to apply pesticides in Portland. This option has not been pursued yet.

Portland Pesticide Annual Report Areas	2021	2020	2019
# of Pesticide Annual Reports Submitted	44	36	22
# of Total Unique Pesticides Reported	225	139	96
Amount of Undiluted Pesticide Products Used (Lbs)	5,116.7	2,222	4,379
Amount of Undiluted Pesticide Products Used (Gallons)	1,392.6	776	273
Resident Complaints (Portland SeeClickFix)	6	12	0
# of Acreage Applied	864.5	621	350
- Private	297.52	216	19
- Public	567	405	330
# of Trees Applied	452	176	54
# of Buildings Applied	11,817	1,646	455
# of Sq Ft Applied	9,000,178.37	2,951,398.13	31,014
# of Waivers Submitted	1	1	2
# of Waivers Submitted Approved	0	0	0

# of Education and Outreach Efforts Held	2	4	7
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Note: The individual pesticides reported can be found in Appendix B

Results indicate the following:

- The data reported demonstrates that applications are primarily related to the control of ants or other pests that consume wood and damage property, which are allowed activities.
- There was also a significant increase in applied pesticides across the board for tree, insecticide, and rodenticide applications, which may be a direct result of the increase in pesticide application reporting this year.
- There were also a select few applications that were noted as ornamental, though this was certainly the minority. Note: Ornamental applications of synthetics are not allowed in the current pesticide ordinance and will be reviewed for compliance.
- Staff has not reviewed the reports to determine whether all of the applications are in compliance with the ordinance. Following is the 2020 compliance review which was completed in 2021.
- *We do not know how many pest management and landscaping companies operate in Portland so we do not know how many firms are required to submit reports. For example,*

2020 Pesticide Applicator Report Compliance Review

- In 2021, the PMAC conducted its first applicator report compliance review and issued a report. Waiver committee member and NOFA accredited organic land care professional Avery Yale Kamila reviewed for compliance all 35 pesticide applicator reports submitted to Portland for 2020. The review was made difficult by the lack of reporting of target pests and target sites. Without this information, eight reports required additional investigation to determine compliance. Kamila investigated each report by phone and email and discovered two ordinance violations.
- The first violation is Tower MRL, based in Wisconsin, which maintained two cell tower sites in Portland in 2020 and used synthetic herbicides (including Makaze, with an active ingredient of glyphosate) at these Portland sites.
- The second violation is Ant Man Pest Control, Inc., which used synthetic pesticides to kill spiders and other insects not considered “pests of significant health importance.” Both applicators were informed of the violations and both said they wouldn’t do it in the future. The report recommended the city send formal letters to Tower MRL and Ant Man, which staffing challenges have prevented from happening at this time.
- The Riverside Golf Course and Hadlock Field were exempted from the ordinance regulations. However, each is required to submit an applicator report. Riverside reported for 2020 but the Sea Dogs, which runs Hadlock Field, did not file a 2020 report. The baseball league has since been made aware of the reporting requirement and has filed a 2021.

- The report recommended applicators be asked to list target species and target sites on their reports. The Sustainability Department included this in online materials emailed to applicators and at the PMAC's annual applicator

Annual Report Compilation Lessons Learned:

While this reporting year had considerably more participation, this may have also led to more confusion amongst new reporters.

The following reporting issues should be addressed for the next reporting period to ensure more precise data:

- 1) the lack of consistent style for how to address the unit of measure for total area treated,
- 2) the lack of consistent description between the types of applications, and
- 3) the identification of pesticides as organic or synthetic.
- 4) the continued lack of transparency as to how many pest management and landscaping companies actually operate in Portland and therefore, the City of Portland does not know how many firms are required to submit commercial applicator reports.

Education and Outreach Efforts in 2021

- Coffee and Climate on Organic Landcare with Chip Osborne Held August 31, 2021
<https://www.oneclimatefuture.org/initiatives/organic-lawncare/>
- Updated City website with new climate information.

Waiver Requests

There was one waiver applicant in 2021. The applicant was Cushing Island. The waiver applicant had an incomplete application. The waiver committee requested more information with no response from the applicant, therefore there was no ruling on the waiver. In 2019, Cushing Island had also applied for a waiver, it was denied by the PMAC, approved on appeal, and the applicant applied glyphosate to the target plants. However, the 2021 application indicated the 2019 application was not effective.

Portland See-Click-Fix Resident Complaints on Pesticide Use

- The City of Portland relies on community-sourced reporting through the See-Click-Fix (SCF) platform to monitor compliance with the Pesticide Ordinance. In 2021, residents filed six SCF reports about potential Pesticide Ordinance violations. Many of them note the lack of proper signage on applied lawns, specifically the lack of a chemical name and trade name as required by the ordinance.
- The Sustainability Office sent information about the ordinance to the owners of the properties identified by the See-Click-Fix report. We also included information about proper signage in our annual letter to applicators reminding them of the ordinance's reporting requirements. We will continue to respond to resident reports and encourage residents to use the platform to share concerns they may have about compliance.

- Six SeeClickFix pesticide complaints were filed in 2021. Due to lack of staffing in the Sustainability Office, which was reduced by COVID budget cuts, complaint follow up was delayed or curtailed in some cases.
 - 1) One complaint reported an unnamed landscaping company spraying Roundup on July 10 at 141 William Street. No further information could be obtained about the applicator from the SeeClickFix app, and reduced staffing prevented further investigations.
 - 2) Four sign violations occurred with applicators from Davey, Green Pest Defense, Waltham Pest Services and Advantage Pest Control, Inc. These signs failed to list the “chemical and trade name” of the pesticide applied on the front of the sign, as required by the ordinance. When contacted by Sustainability Director Troy Moon, the applicators reported they would comply in the future. Two of the companies with sign violations failed to file an annual applicator report. When PMAC chair and data migration expert Karen Snyder cross referenced the complaints with the applicator reports the committee discovered two companies who failed to report, but did so once contacted by a member of the PMAC.
 - 3) One of the sign violations, which occurred September 7, is notable because it occurred on city property. Troubh Ice Arena hired Waltham Pest Services to apply an exterior treatment of Termidor SC, active ingredient fipronil, to kill ants. The applicator failed to list the pesticide on the sign.
- *Summary of Portland SCF reports files included as Appendix C.*

PMAC Recommendations

Portland’s Pesticide Ordinance charges the Pesticide Management Advisory Committee (PMAC) with advising the Sustainability Coordinator and the Sustainability and Transportation Committee about pesticide use and providing recommended amendments to achieve full and successful implementation of the ordinance. In compliance with this charge the PMAC is pleased to make several recommendations this year.

Priority #1: Amend Current Pesticide Ordinance to be a Landcare Management Ordinance

The PMAC has carefully reviewed South Portland’s ordinance and also studied several others from New England communities.

The following are items from the South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance the PMAC highly recommends be included in the Portland Pesticide Ordinance:

- Rebrand the Pesticide Ordinance as the Landcare Management Ordinance, which encompasses the Pesticide Ordinance and the Fertilizer Ordinance.
- Change the name of the PMAC to the LMAC (Landcare Management Advisory Committee), which is a more comprehensive, appropriate name and objective for the committee.
- Include a section on new development/construction, which would require/consider the breaking up of compacted soils. *(South Portland started this effort only this year).*

- Include requirements for education and outreach by the LMAC.
- The City Council should expand the Portland Heritage Tree Ordinance to include the whole city, not just historic districts, and consider designating the LMAC to monitor implementation along with pesticides and fertilizers as part of a comprehensive organic landcare ordinance.

Priority #2: Amend the newly changed Landcare Management Ordinance (formerly pesticide ordinance) to include fertilizers

In 2016 the City Council created the Pesticide and Fertilizer Task Force to study whether the City of Portland should adopt an ordinance regulating the use of pesticides and fertilizers on public and private property in Portland. This group determined that issues surrounding the use of pesticides and fertilizers differed enough that they should be addressed separately. Because of this, they made recommendations about the regulation of pesticides and further recommended that a subsequent group take up the use of fertilizers.

Since that time, the City of South Portland has done extensive research into fertilizers, the impact improper use of them has on the environment, and has adopted an ordinance to regulate their use. South Portland staff worked with community stakeholders and industry representatives to develop recommendations that the South Portland City Council reviewed and, after the addition of some amendments, adopted. *(See Appendix D for sources)*

There are several deviations from the South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance that the PMAC recommends for the Portland Fertilizer Ordinance:

- Have the scope of the Portland Fertilizer Ordinance encompass property owners as well as commercial applicators.
- Have the scope of the Portland Fertilizer Ordinance encompass private property within City jurisdiction, as well as City-owned property.
- The majority of the PMAC believes the Fertilizer Ordinance should mirror the Pesticide Ordinance in scope of application surfaces. For instance, the South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance only applies to turf; whereas, their Pesticide Ordinance applies more broadly. The majority of the PMAC believes the Portland Fertilizer Ordinance should apply broadly to require organic fertilizer for all soil conditions—including gardens, flower beds, and soil surrounding trees. As appropriate, certain requirements, such as pounds per square footage and incorporation depths, will need to be made site and application specific to apply only to turfs.
- A Portland ordinance should emphasize site-specific conditions for amending and rehabilitating soils at construction sites and follow NOFA organic landcare approaches. These should be enforced during site inspections and a certificate of occupancy should not be given unless the soils at the construction site contain adequate organic material and nutrients to grow healthy plants.
- The South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance added a provision that allows for the application of the synthetic pesticide Chlorantraniliprole on athletic fields to control grubs. Several

members of the PMAC feel this would not be appropriate for Portland because Portland's ordinance prohibits pre-emptive applications and believe it would threaten the health of the soil and children. Other members believe that the Council should consider allowing limited use of acepryn because grubs are difficult to treat organically. Grub infestations can cause catastrophic damage to fields very quickly leading to unsafe conditions and significant costs to repair.

- Under the South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance, fertilizers may not be applied within 75 feet of a body of water, wetland, or other environmentally sensitive area. The PMAC suggests that a Portland Ordinance should mirror Maine's shoreland zoning language with specific distance from shoreline application requirements for different bodies of water:
- *The shoreland zone is comprised of all land areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of any great pond or river; upland edge of a coastal wetland, including all areas affected by tidal action, and upland edge of defined freshwater wetlands; and all land areas within 75 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of certain streams..* [Title 38, §435: Shoreland areas \(maine.gov\)](#)

Priority #3: Coordinate with partners in South Portland and other communities to educate the public and the landcare industry about organic and chemical free land care practices.

- Our neighboring communities including South Portland, Falmouth, and Scarborough have adopted ordinances governing the use of synthetic fertilizers and/or pesticides. This provides an opportunity to collaborate on education and outreach efforts to improve compliance with local policies and promote overall soil health. Working together will allow the pooling of resources and hopefully lead to more effective efforts than an individual community could achieve on their own. We have had success working with the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation in promoting their Yardscaping program. We should work more closely with our Stormwater Program because efforts to reduce inputs of fertilizers and pesticides help improve water quality by limiting run off.
- The PMAC fully supports South Portland's efforts in this area. Improper and excess use of fertilizers by homeowners and land care professionals results in excess nutrients entering local waterways stormwater discharges. In Casco Bay we see this resulting in algal blooms, lower oxygen content in coastal waters, and ocean acidification. In this regard, regulating pesticides aligns with the City's stormwater management goals and augments efforts to mitigate the effects of stormwater runoff on water quality. It would further demonstrate Portland's commitment to this effort to State and Federal regulators. For these reasons, the PMAC recommends that the City of Portland amend the Pesticide Ordinance to regulate the use and application of fertilizers on public and private property within City limits. This would help protect the health of soils, waterways, people, and wildlife. Such an ordinance should follow organic landcare practices as described by the Northeast Organic Farming Association and restrict unnecessary fertilizer applications.
- The Portland Landcare Management Ordinance should specifically emphasize (1) fertilizing in the first stages of life optimized based on type of plant, location, and

application; (2) increasing green space and soil within the city; and (3) the protection of trees. Overall, a holistic approach should be emphasized over specific products.

Priority #4 – Educate/Prohibit Products That Contains PFA Septage/Sludge.

- Educate Portland residents about PFAs and all related products.
- City of Portland recommends to ban all application of PFAS sludge and compost in Portland

The PMAC appreciates the opportunity to share its recommendations with the Sustainability and Transportation Committee and welcomes the opportunity to answer any questions.

Appendix A: 2021 Commercial Annual Reports Submitted by City of Portland Riverside Golf Course and Sea Dog Hadlock Field

Commercial Applicator Annual Summary Report

Year
2021

Have you performed any applications for the selected year?

☒ Yes
☐ No

Company Name
CITY OF PORTLAND-RIVERSIDE GOLF COURSE

Main Office Address Details

Address Type	Address Line	Address Line 2	Address Line 3	City	State	Region	Zip Code	Country
Mailing Address	1158 Riverside St			PORTLAND	ME		04103	US
Physical Location	1158 RIVERSIDE ST			PORTLAND	ME		04103	US

Main Office Communication details

US Phone
(207) 808-5489
Website

Secondary Phone
(207) 797-3524

Email
epp@portlandmaine.gov

Main Office Contact Person

Contact First Name
Eugene

Contact Last Name
Pierotti

25B Product	Brand Name	EPA Registration	Weight/Volume	Target Site	Total Area	Category

No	ACELEPRYN INSECTICIDE	100-1489	2.450 gallons	Greens, Fairways	39 acres	3B Turf
No	PRIME SOURCE TEBUCANZOLE 3.6 SELECT	89442-1	0.650 gallons	Greens	3 acres	3B Turf
No	FERENCE INSECTICIDE	100-1551	1.000 gallons	greens	8 acres	3B Turf
No	SPEED ZONE BRDLF HERB FOR TURF	2217-833	43.400 gallons	Fairways and Roughs	115 acres	3B Turf
No	VELISTA FUNGICIDE	100-1534	24.750 pounds	Greens	18 acres	3B Turf
No	SECURE FUNGICIDE	71512-20-100	4.980 gallons	Greens and Fairways	29 acres	3B Turf
No	QUALI-PRO T-NEX PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR	53883-353	5.480 gallons	Fairways and Greens	128 acres	3B Turf
No	AFFIRM WDG	68173-3-1001	28.800 pounds	Greens	12 acres	3B Turf
No	MAXTIMA FUNGICIDE	7969-404	4.890 gallons	Greens and Fairways	24 acres	3B Turf
No	ASCERNITY FUNGICIDE	100-1477	2.000 gallons	Fairways	6.0 acres	3B Turf
No	LEXICON INTRINSIC BRAND FUNGICIDE	7969-350	3.120 gallons	Greens and Fairways	19.5 acres	3B Turf
No	CHIPCO 26019 FLO BRAND FUNGICIDE	432-888	3.500 gallons	Greens	2.5 acres	3B Turf
No	PRIME SOURCE CHLOROTHALONIL 720 SELECT	89442-9	1.000 gallons	Greens	1 acres	3B Turf
No	PROPLANT TURF & ORNAMENTAL FUNGICIDE	55260-9	2.000 gallons	Greens	4 acres	3B Turf
No	ALOFT LC G INSECTICIDE	59639-215	1.000 gallons	Fairway Perimeters	8 acres	3B Turf

No	ANUEW PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR	1001-91	7.750 pounds	Greens and Fairways	15 acres	3B Turf
No	XZEMPLAR FUNGICIDE	7969-349	2.760 gallons	Greens and Fairways	31 acres	3B Turf
No	NAVICON INTRINSIC BRAND FUNGICIDE	7969-403	1.230 gallons	greens	4 acres	3B Turf
No	STROBE 50WG	53883-343	12.000 pounds	Greens	6 acres	3B Turf

No		62719-542	7.750 gallons	Fairways and Roughs	62 acres	3B Turf
No	TALSTAR SELECT S INSECTICIDE	279-3155	1.000 gallons	Greens	5.88 acres	3B Turf
No	TRINITY FUNGICIDE	7969-257	1.700 gallons	greens	4 acres	3B Turf

2021 Commercial Applicator Report Sea Dogs Hadlock Field						
Pesticide Brand Name	EPA Reg #	Total Pounds/Gallons Undiluted Formulation	Total Area Treated (Acre, Sq Ft, # Trees, Homes, etc)	Total Area Treated (Units)	Target Pest	
Crew Specialty Herbicide	62719-742	325lbs (162.5lbs per acre)	2 acres	turfgrass	grassy and broadleaf weeds	
22-0-8 w/ Acelepryn Insecticide 0.067%	100-1492-52289	550lbs (225 lbs per acre)	2 acres	turfgrass	white grubs	
Xzemplar Fungicide	7969-349	22.8 oz	2 acres	turfgrass	brown patch and dollar spot diseases	
Maxtima Fungicide	7969-404	52 oz	2 acres	turfgrass	dollar spot and anthracnose diseases	
Instrata Fungicide	100-1231	5 gallons (2.5 gallons per acre)	2 acres	turfgrass	snow mold disease	

Appendix B:
Pesticides Reported in City of Portland's
Commercial Applicator Annual Report

22-0-8 w/ Acelepryn Insecticide 0.067%	Malice_ EPA Reg#34704-1009
Acelepryn Insecticide_ EPA Reg#100-1489	Masterline B Maxx_ EPA Reg#279-3206-73748
Activeguard Mattress Cover_ EPA Reg#82123-1	Max Force FC Ant Gel_ EPA Reg#73748-7
Advance Ant Gel Bait 388B_ EPA Reg#499-492	Maxforce Carp. Ant gel _ EPA Reg#73748-7
Advance C/A Bait_ EPA Reg#499-370	Maxforce Carpenter Ant Gel_ EPA Reg#432-1264
Advance Cockroach Gel Bait_ EPA Reg#499-507	Maxforce FC Ant Bait Station_ EPA Reg#432-1256
Advion Ant Bait Arena_ EPA Reg#100-1485	Maxforce FC Ant Killer Bait Gel_ EPA Reg#432-1264
Advion Ant Disc_ EPA Reg#100-1498	Maxforce FC Magnum Roach Gel_ EPA Reg#432-1460
Advion Ant Gel_ EPA Reg#100-1498	Maxforce FC Select Roach Gel_ EPA Reg#432-1460
Advion Cockroach Bait Arena_ EPA Reg#100-1486	Maxforce Fine Granular_ EPA Reg#432-1262
Advion Cockroach Gel_ EPA Reg#100-1484	Maxforce Fleet Ant Gel Bait_ EPA Reg#432-1264
Advion Evolution_ EPA Reg#100-1484	Maxforce Fleet Ant Gel_ EPA Reg#432-1262
Advion Fire Ant Bait_ EPA Reg#100-1481	Maxforce Fly Spot Bait_ EPA Reg#432-1455
Advion Roach Gel_ EPA Reg#100-1484	Maxforce Granular Fly Bait_ EPA Reg#432-1375
Affirm WDG_ EPA Reg#68173-3-1001	Maxforce Impact Roach Bait_ EPA Reg#432-1531
Aloft LC G Insecticide_ EPA Reg#59639-215	Maxforce Impact Roach Gel Bait_ EPA Reg#432-1460
Alpine Cockroach Gel Bait_ EPA Reg#499-507	Maxtima Fungicide_ EPA Reg#7969-404
Alpine D_ EPA Reg#499-527	MaxxPro_ EPA Reg#279-3206-73748
Alpine Flea_ EPA Reg#499-540	Mectinite_ EPA Reg#74779-17
Alpine Pressurized Fly Bait_ EPA Reg#499-568	MMR_ EPA Reg#6836-333
Alpine WSG_ EPA Reg#499-561	Mosquito Free_ EPA Reg#999999-25B-99999
Anuew Plant Growth Regulator_ EPA	Natural Catch Fruit Fly Trap_ EPA Reg#Exempt

Reg#499-561

Aprehend_ EPA Reg#1001-91

Navicon Intrinsic Brand Fungicide_ EPA
Reg#7969-403

Arbor Tree-Age_ EPA Reg#100-1309-74578

Niban Granule_ EPA Reg#64405-2

Ascernity Fungicide_ EPA Reg#100-1477

Nibor D_ EPA Reg#64405-8

Avenger Weed Killer_ EPA Reg#82052-1

Nuvan Prostrips _ EPA Reg#5481-553

Avert DF Dry Flowable Roach_ EPA Reg#499-294

Nyguard IGR_ EPA Reg#1021-1833

Avert Dry Flowable_ EPA Reg#499-294

Nyguard_ EPA Reg#1021-1603

Azatin O_ EPA Reg#70051-9-59807

Omni Supreme Spray_ EPA Reg#5905-368

B Maxx Pro_ EPA Reg#279-3206-73748

Oneguard_ EPA Reg#1021-2807

Badge X2_ EPA Reg#80289-12

Onslaught FastCap_ EPA Reg#1021-2574

Bedlam Insecticide_ EPA Reg#1021-1767

Opti Gard Aut Gel_ EPA Reg#1021-2574

Bedlam Plus_ EPA Reg#1021-2569

OptiGard Cockroach Gel Bait_ EPA
Reg#100-1290

Bell Contrac Blox_ EPA Reg#1021-2569

P.I. Contact Insecticide_ EPA Reg#100-1290

Benefect Decon 30_ EPA Reg#84683-3-74771

PCQ Bait_ EPA Reg#12455-136

Bifen I/T 7.9_ EPA Reg#53883-118

Perma Guard - Zinsser Company Rustoleum_
EPA Reg#67197-4

Bifen I/T_ EPA Reg#53883-118

Phantom Pressurized_ EPA Reg#67197-4

Bifen P/L CSI_ EPA Reg#53883-124

Phantom Termiticide_ EPA Reg#67197-4

Bisect L_ EPA Reg#34704-955

Phantom_ EPA Reg#67197-4

Boractin_ EPA Reg#73079-4

Precor_ EPA Reg#2724-352

CB 80 Areocide_ EPA Reg#279-3393

PrimeSource Chlorothalonil 720 Select_ EPA
Reg#2724-352

CB 80 Extra_ EPA Reg#9444-175

PrimeSource Tebucanazole 3.6 Select_ EPA
Reg#89442-1

CB 80_ EPA Reg#279-3393

Pro-ketch mousetrap solid_ EPA Reg#Exempt

CB-80_ EPA Reg#279-3393

PRO-PELL Roden Repellant_ EPA Reg#Exempt

cg kick cg liquid_ EPA Reg#499-304

PROPLANT Turf & Ornamental Fungicide_ EPA
Reg#Exempt

cg kick cg pressurized_ EPA Reg#499-303

Protecta Evo Express_ EPA Reg#Exempt

Chipco 26019 Flo Brand Fungicide_ EPA Reg#432-888	Protecta Rtu Mouse Station_ EPA Reg#55260-9
Cimexa_ EPA Reg#73079-12	PRS Post_ EPA Reg#119049
Conserve SC_ EPA Reg#62719-291	PRS Pre_ EPA Reg#119052
Conserve_ EPA Reg#8033-111-10163	PT Alpine Cockroach Gel Bait_ EPA Reg#499-507
Contrac ALL Weather Blox_ EPA Reg#12455-79	PT Alpine Pressurized Fly Bait_ EPA Reg#499-568
Contrac Blox_ EPA Reg#12455-79	PT Avert Dry Flowable_ EPA Reg#499-294
Contrac Pellets_ EPA Reg#12455-69	PT Fendona_ EPA Reg#499-569
Contrac with Lumitrack_ EPA Reg#12455-133	PT P.I. Contact Insecticide_ EPA Reg#499-569
Crew Specialty Herbicide_ EPA Reg#62719-742	PT Phantom II Aerosol_ EPA Reg#499-385
Criterion_ EPA Reg#432-1312	PT TriDie Aerosol_ EPA Reg#499-444
Cross Check Plus 0.06_ EPA Reg#279-3206-10404	PT Ultracide_ EPA Reg#499-404
Crossfire Aerosol_ EPA Reg#1021-2776	PT Wasp Freeze II_ EPA Reg#499-500
Crossfire_ EPA Reg#1021-2788	Pure Spray Green_ EPA Reg#69526-9
Cueva Fungicide_ EPA Reg#67702-2-70051	Pyrocide 100_ EPA Reg#1021-1424
Cyxmic CS_ EPA Reg#53883-389	Quali-Pro Bifenthrin I/T 7.9F_ EPA Reg#53883-118
Damoiil_ EPA Reg#19713-123	Quali-Pro T-Nex Plant Growth Inhibitor_ EPA Reg#53883-353
Delta Dust D_ EPA Reg#432-772	Resolv Soft Bait_ EPA Reg#7173-297
Delta guard g_ EPA Reg#432-836	RMR_ EPA Reg#7173-297
Demand CS_ EPA Reg#100-1066	Rozol Tracking Powder White_ EPA Reg#7173-113
D-Fence SC_ EPA Reg#53883-276	Safari 20 SG_ EPA Reg#86203-11-59639
D-Foam_ EPA Reg#9444-227	Secure Fungicide_ EPA Reg#71512- 20-100
D-Force HPX_ EPA Reg#279-9554	Shock Wave RTU - Fiberlock Technologies_ EPA Reg#71512- 20-100
Dimension 2EW _ EPA Reg#62719-542	Shockwave_ EPA Reg#1021-1810
Ditrac Blox_ EPA Reg#12455-79	Snaptrap for mice_ EPA Reg#Exempt

Dominant 1% Liquid Ant Bait_ EPA Reg#64405-24	Spectre 2 SC_ EPA Reg#91234-24-53883
Drinne Dust_ EPA Reg#64405-24	Speedzone BRDLF Herbicide for Turf_ EPA Reg#12217-833
Drione Dust_ EPA Reg#432-992	Sterifab_ EPA Reg#397-13
Eco Via MT_ EPA Reg#Exempt	Strobe 50WG_ EPA Reg#53883-3434
Eco Vin EC_ EPA Reg#Exempt	SUREKILL-FLUSHER_ EPA Reg#1021-1761
Ecovia EC_ EPA Reg#NA FIFRA 25(b) Product	Suspend Polyzone_ EPA Reg#432-1514
Ecovia MT_ EPA Reg#NA FIFRA 25(b) Product	Suspend SC_ EPA Reg#432-763
Ecovia WH_ EPA Reg#NA FIFRA 25(b) Product	Take Down Soft Bait_ EPA Reg#7173-304
Entrust_ EPA Reg#62719-282	Talstar PL Granular_ EPA Reg#279-3168
Essentia IC3_ EPA Reg#62719-282	Talstar Professional_ EPA Reg#279-3206
Essentria G_ EPA Reg#Exempt	Talstar Select S Insecticide_ EPA Reg#279-3155
Essentria IC3_ EPA Reg#Fifra 256 Exempt	Talstar Xtra_ EPA Reg#279-9552
Essentria IC4_ EPA Reg#FIFRA-25(b) Exempt	Talstar_ EPA Reg#279-3162
Essentria IC5_ EPA Reg#FIFRA-25(b) Exempt	Taurus Fipronil_ EPA Reg#58383-279
Exciter_ EPA Reg#89459-41	Taurus SC_ EPA Reg#53883-279
Fastrac All Weather Blox_ EPA Reg#12455-95	Tebuject 16_ EPA Reg#89442-1
Fastrac Pellets_ EPA Reg#12455-137	Tekko Pro IGR_ EPA Reg#53883-355
Fendona CS_ EPA Reg#499-570	Tempo 1% Dust_ EPA Reg#432-1373
Ference Insecticide_ EPA Reg#100-1551	Temprid FX_ EPA Reg#432-1544
Fiesta_ EPA Reg#67702-26	Temprid SC_ EPA Reg#53883-279
Final All Weather Blox_ EPA Reg#12455-89	Terad 3 AG_ EPA Reg#12455-116
Final BB_ EPA Reg#1245-89	Terad 3 BLOX_ EPA Reg#12455-106
Finalsan_ EPA Reg#67702-8-87865	Termidor SC_ EPA Reg#7969-210
First Strike_ EPA Reg#7173-258	Tick Killz_ EPA Reg#999999-25B-99999
Formus_ EPA Reg#12455-108	Transport GHP_ EPA Reg#8033-96-279
Generation Mini Block Blue (20 grm/block)_ EPA Reg#7173-288	Transtect Infusible _ EPA Reg#8033-96-279

Generation Mini Block_ EPA Reg#7173-218	Transtect WSP_ EPA Reg#8033-96-279
Gentrol Aerosol_ EPA Reg#2724-484	Trap Right MS_ EPA Reg#Exempt
Gentrol IGR_ EPA Reg#2724-351	Tree-Age G4_ EPA Reg#Exempt
Gentrol PointSource_ EPA Reg#2724-469	Triact 70_ EPA Reg#70051-2-59807
Glue Board for Mice_ EPA Reg#Exempt	TriDie Dust_ EPA Reg#70051-2-59807
Grub Gone_ EPA Reg#88347-2	Trinity Fungicide_ EPA Reg#7969-257
ILT Adhesive Pad_ EPA Reg#88347-2	ULD-BP 300 II_ EPA Reg#499-522
ILT Lightbulb_ EPA Reg#Exempt	Velista Fungicide_ EPA Reg#100-1534
Instrata Fungicide_ EPA Reg#7969-257	Vendetta Cockroach Gel Plus_ EPA Reg#1021-2593
Intice 10_ EPA Reg#73079-6	Vendetta Nitro Roach Bait_ EPA Reg#1021-2796
Intice Roach Bait_ EPA Reg#73079-5	Weatherblox XT_ EPA Reg#100-1055
Intice Smart Ant Gel_ EPA Reg#73079-9	Whitmore Wasp Freeze_ EPA Reg#499-550
Kocide 3000-0_ EPA Reg#91411-11-700513	Wisdom TC Flowable _ EPA Reg#548-520
Lesco Horticultural Oil_ EPA Reg#10404-66	Xytect 2F_ EPA Reg#42750-115-74779
Lexicon Fungicide_ EPA Reg#7969-350	Xzemplar Fungicide_ EPA Reg#42750-115-74779
Magnetic Roach Bait_ EPA Reg#54452-2	Zenprox_ EPA Reg#2724-804
	Zylam_ EPA Reg#2217-937

Appendix C:
2021 Pesticide See-Click-Fix Reports

scf #	Description
10161751	Notice was posted in only one place. This is a Portland Housing Authority property. Notice states that Erlich Exterminators are coming by today to administer pesticide applications for an ant issue on perimeter grounds of Franklin Towers @ the corner of Franklin St. & 211 Cumberland Ave.
10382580	I've witnessed a landscaper spraying roundup all around my neighbor's yard. I asked them if it was roundup and they confirmed that it was
10775808	This pesticide label has no actual pesticide product listed. I believe it is

	Cross Check Plus with an active ingredient being Bifenthrin.
11100814	Pesticide applied to city facility/property. Presumably hired by the city? Unclear what chemical(s) used. Gotta set a good example for the people if you want the ordinance to be practiced. Please let us know herein what the chemicals are once it's figured out.
11135954	The pesticide signs in Portland are NOT showing what pesticide has been sprayed
11214435	no description

Appendix D:
Documents Which Informed Fertilizer Ordinance Recommendations South Portland
Landcare Management Ordinance

- [South Portland Fertilizer Ordinance 2020](#)
- [Dover, NH Resolution, 2018](#)
- [Brunswick, ME Ordinance with Groundwater Provisions, 2017](#)
- [NOFA Standards and Best Practices, 2017](#)
- [Hyattsville, MD Best Practices, 2016](#)
- [Nantucket, MA Best Practices, 2013](#)

Eastern Promenade: **Food Truck Pilot**

Overview

This proposal addresses the main concerns that have developed over the last two years related to the increased presence of food trucks on the Eastern Promenade. The presence of the food trucks at this location activates the park and provides a great service to the public, and our Department goal is to develop guidelines that help facilitate their continued success at this site, while mitigating negative impacts to the park. This proposal was designed in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and all feedback has been incorporated.



This increased presence of food trucks on Eastern Prom has brought forward four major issues, which are: pedestrian safety, carbon emissions, root zone compaction, and excessive litter/trash removal needs.

Each of these concerns has a significant impact on how the food trucks integrate with the park, their customers, park visitors and residents. Proposed solutions to each of these issues are discussed and expanded below.

Pedestrian Safety

Current: The block between Congress Street and Turner Street is a gentle curve with parking on both sides of the street. Food trucks and pedestrian vehicles pack tightly into this block making travel very constricted and the fear of impacting a pedestrian darting out between vehicles ever present. Fortunately, the Traffic Division has recorded no accidents at this location, but concern is high among residents and staff that the tight traffic here could lead to accidents. This block is adjacent to the playground which makes the fear of children entering the roadway that much more probable.



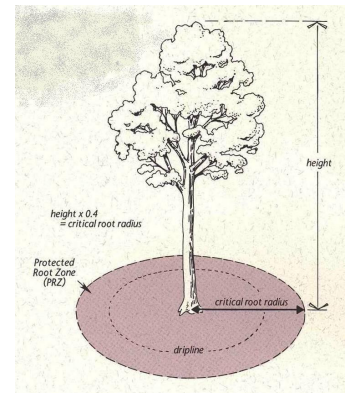
Increased Trash

Current: Existing trash receptacles have a capacity of 20-30 gallons each. (seen right) 5 additional receptacles were provided to this space in 2021 for a total of 7, which was roughly 175 gallons of trash serviced 1-2x per day.



Tree Root Zone Compaction

Current: The current trees in this block range in size and maturity. As seen down the entire frontage of the park there is no infrastructure to prevent foot traffic from compacting the root zones of esplanade trees. With increased pedestrian traffic between Congress St and Turner St due to the presence of food trucks, there is no longer any grass growing in the esplanade and the trees are negatively impacted. Heavily compacted soils around trees decreases water infiltration and minimizes efficient root growth as roots try to penetrate the dense soils. Tree health decline will soon be evident if compaction persists.



Carbon Emissions and Fumes

Current: Food Trucks are operating, at times, up to 10+ hours a day with a generator running the entire duration. Some weekends there are upwards of 10 food trucks humming next to the playground and in earshot of a number of residences which not only makes for an unpleasant experience visiting or living near the park but also releases a good deal of carbon into the atmosphere.



Option 1

Pedestrian Safety: As seen in the diagram below, there will be a shift in the roadway travel lanes. The house side of the Eastern Promenade Road will be stripped of parking and the two travel lanes will shift towards that same curb line. Eliminating parking along this side will alleviate any concerns of individuals/children from darting out into traffic to get to their vehicle across the street. This removal will also open up better sightlines as you drive around this gentle curve in the roadway. Shifting the travel lanes will now allow us to pull the Food Trucks off the park side curb line, creating a 6' pedestrian pathway/plaza on the roadway for ordering, gathering or traveling from truck to truck. Pulling folks down to this hardscaped space will also alleviate pressures on the esplanade and park walkway where passage was regularly a challenge to navigate with the steep slope into the playground. This option will eliminate, roughly, 30 street parking spaces seasonally.



Legend

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| A). Existing walkway: +/- 6' w. | D). Traffic Lane Markers: 10.5' per lane | G). Seating | J). Concrete Barrier Planter |
| B). Tree protection area / lawn | E). Food Truck Parking Area: +/- 10' Wide | H). Eating Area (seating / tables / planters) | K). Existing Tree |
| C). Food truck queueing plaza | F). Food Truck Pedestrian zone: 6' wide | I). High Capacity Trash Receptical | L). Pedestrian Zone Temporary Bollard |



Trash: Install 4 in-ground trash receptacles with a capacity of 300 gallons each for a total of 1,200 gallons. These receptacles will only need servicing 1-2x per week. Food Trucks will also be required to provide a trash barrel at their vehicle that is a minimum of 30 gallons. It will be encouraged that Food Truck Operators maintain their spaces like they are their own by doing regular sweeps for trash and keeping their area tidy.

Note: These in-ground units would be new to the City of Portland but not new to many cities around the country. The first year would be a test of this new trash collection approach and would require a modification of an existing parks truck to include a small crane to service these units. Additionally, the Parks Dept. would assume the weekly servicing until sufficient staffing levels for the Solid Waste Division are achieved. ARPA funds exist for implementation of this pilot.

Tree Protection: A TBD root zone delineator(seen left) will be installed equally around each tree to mitigate foot traffic within those delicate root zones. Small signage on the impacts of foot traffic within those zones will be installed. Additionally, each food truck will be centrally aligned between two trees and will have a hardened surface path installed from the Eastern Prom Walkway down to the curb line. Strategic placement of stone dust pathways and plazas will allow for heavy foot traffic, while protected root zones around the trees will prevent soil compaction and facilitate stormwater absorption. Permeable pavers could be explored for future phases of improvements here.



Emissions: There currently exists an electrical power source below the Cleaves Monument and also near the playground that are used for park related events. We plan to bury conduit from these utility boxes down the back of the curbline and along the entire stretch of the Food Truck Block (as seen in the above image). 2 30amp outlets will be added to a tree delineator post along the curb and between two trucks for a total of 4 outleted posts. Food Trucks will also be granted the opportunity to leave their truck in place at all times. This improvement may be accomplished in year 2 if funding and re-evaluation of the program allows.

Additional Notes and Benefits

Seasonality: The Food Truck Court will be operational from April 15th - October 15th. During this time no other Food Trucks will be allowed within the bounds of the Eastern Promenade until future Food Truck spaces are provided. Once the Food Truck Court season has concluded on October 15th, the street will be deconstructed to its original orientation for winter operations and the original Food Truck rules and on-street parking will be in effect. Food Trucks will still be required to align their ordering windows with the stone dust pathways directly between two trees year round.

License Fees: An adjustment to the Food Truck allowable spaces will be restricted to this one block at the Eastern Promenade. There will be 7 dedicated Food Truck spaces created within this zone. With the infrastructure investments, dedicated parking space, utility service and impact to the park, there will be a license fee introduced of \$5,000 for the yearly operational season between April and October. This rate would be increased if electricity were to be included in each space. This license fee will also offset the taxpayer expense of the infrastructure improvements. A Solicitation of Interest or lottery will be advertised/drawn for these 7 spaces which will determine the businesses who will hold the upcoming years licenses.

Parklets: Food Trucks could have the ability to create mini parklets between trucks with seating. Each truck will now be well over the required 10' away from the next truck, allowing for the ability to creatively use that open space.



Option 2

Pedestrian Safety: As seen in the image below, this option will take place between Turner and Quebec Streets. The North side of the Eastern Promenade Road will be stripped of some street parking between these two streets and potentially as far down at Melbourne Street. Creating designated parking within this section will allow the Food Trucks to license a space for the season of April 15 - October 15. Keeping the Food Trucks against the curbline will maintain current pressures on the walkway within the park and could force folks off the back edge of the pathway during busy times. This setup will also not address the safety concerns of individuals crossing the street to get to their vehicle. This section of roadway is, however, straight and therefore feels more comfortable navigating under constricted circumstances. This portion of option 2 will eliminate roughly 8-12 street parking spaces seasonally.

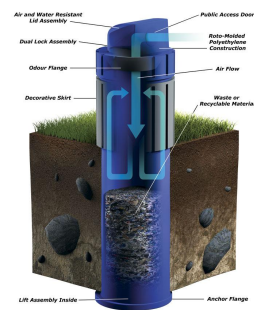
The second piece of this option is to modify the Mid-Lot on Cutter Street to also accommodate Food Trucks. As seen in the below diagram, we would be eliminating parking along the base of the sledding hill or up against the water side of the lot and marking out 7 Food Truck spaces. This change in allowance on Cutter Street will require an internal change to the Food Trucks rules for which they can be seasonally adjusted or modified year round. This portion of option 2 will eliminate roughly 16 parking spaces seasonally.

Additional note: Pedestrian safety may not be affected atop the playground where current concerns exist due to parking still remaining on both sides of the street.



Trash: The same 300 gallon in-ground trash receptacles will be extended down this stretch of the Eastern Promenade Road as well as the Mid-Lot on Cutter Street for a total of 4-6 barrels between both spaces. Previously, there were no trash receptacles in this space.

Additional Note: We will maintain 2-4 units along the Playground stretch of the roadway to accommodate the heavy traffic in that area.



Tree Protection: A TBD root zone delineator(seen left) will be installed equally around each tree to mitigate foot traffic within those delicate root zones as seen in option 1.

No tree protections will be necessary within the Mid-Lot Parking area.

Additional Note: Tree protections will still be installed between Congress and Turner as we look to rehab that space and keep the heavy pedestrian traffic off root zones.

Emissions: There are no known power sources in close proximity to this space. One option would be to install a new service and utility box. A second, less desirable option, would be to require Food Truck operations to use low emission/quiet generators.

Eastern Promenade

Seasonal Food Truck Pilot Program



Legend

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
|  | A.) Existing walkway: +/- 6' w. |  | G.) Seating |  | D.) Traffic Lane Markers: 10.5' per lane |  | J.) Concrete Barrier Planter |
|  | B.) Tree protection area / lawn |  | H.) Eating Area (seating / tables / planters) |  | E.) Food Truck Parking Area: +/- 10' Wide |  | K.) Existing Tree |
|  | C.) Food truck queueing plaza |  | I.) High Capacity Trash Receptacle |  | F.) Food Truck Pedestrian zone: 6' wide |  | L.) Pedestrian Zone Temporary Bollard |

Eastern Promenade

Seasonal Food Truck Pilot Program

Quebec Street and Turner Street Parking



Legend

- A). Existing walkway: +/- 6' w.
- B). Tree protection area / lawn
- C). Food Truck Parking Area
- D). Trees

Eastern Promenade

Seasonal Food Truck Pilot Program

Middle Cutter Street Parking Lot

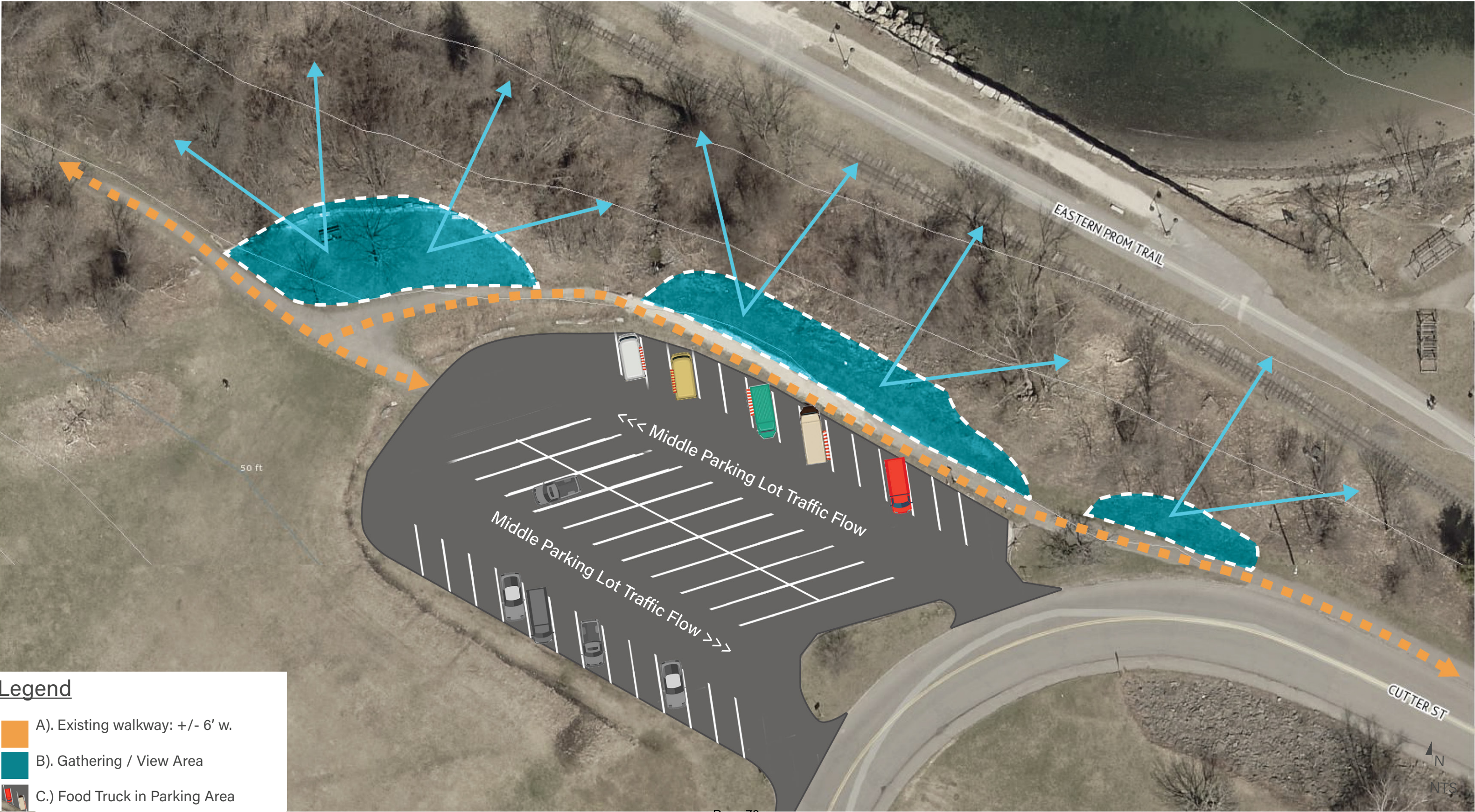


Legend

- A). Existing walkway: +/- 6' w.
- B). Tree protection area / lawn
- C.) Food Truck in Parking Area

Eastern Promenade

Seasonal Food Truck Pilot Program
Middle Cutter Street Parking Lot - Alt A



Legend

- A). Existing walkway: +/- 6' w.
- B). Gathering / View Area
- C.) Food Truck in Parking Area