

AGENDA

Park, Arts & Culture Committee Meeting

Tuesday, January 26, 2016

5:30 – 7:00 PM

Local History Room – Fletcher Free Library

- 1) Approval of agenda & draft minutes from 11/17
- 2) Public Forum (5 – 10 min)
- 3) Smoking Ban
 - Update (Councilor Hartnett) (5 min)
 - Presentation BHS students (15 min)
- 4) CEDO / PIAP Update (Owens / Merriman-Shapiro) (20 min)
 - Including specifically:
 - An update on Memorial Auditorium RFP
 - An update on Waterfront Access North
- 5) Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Update (Bridges) (10 min)
- 6) BCA Update (Kraft) (10 min)
- 7) Library Update (Coleburn) (10 min)
- 8) Confirmation of next meeting date
- 9) Adjournment

Non-Discrimination The City of Burlington will not tolerate unlawful harassment or discrimination on the basis of political or religious affiliation, race, color, national origin, place of birth, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, veteran status, disability, HIV positive status or genetic information. The City is also committed to providing proper access to services, facilities, and employment opportunities. For accessibility information or alternative formats, please contact Human Resources Department at 865-7145.

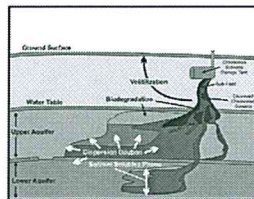
Demystifying Contaminated Soil Management in Vermont



The Johnson Company
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS

Kurt Muller, P.E.
SR. Project Engineer
The Johnson Company, Inc.

Environmental Issues: What may affect my project?



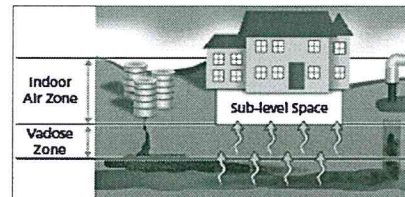
Groundwater



Surface water



Sediment

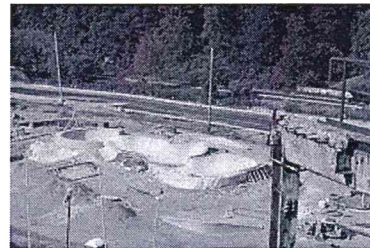


Subsurface Vapor (Intrusion)

AND



Soil

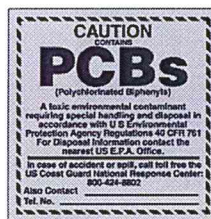


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Common Soil Contaminants



- PAHs
- Metals
- VOCs
- PCBs
- Dioxins



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“Development Soils”

- PAHs, Lead, and / or Arsenic Impacted Soil only
- Does not adversely impact groundwater
- No unreasonable exposure risk to humans, if managed appropriately
- Origin of soil - designated downtown development district, growth center, neighborhood development area, TIF district, or village center

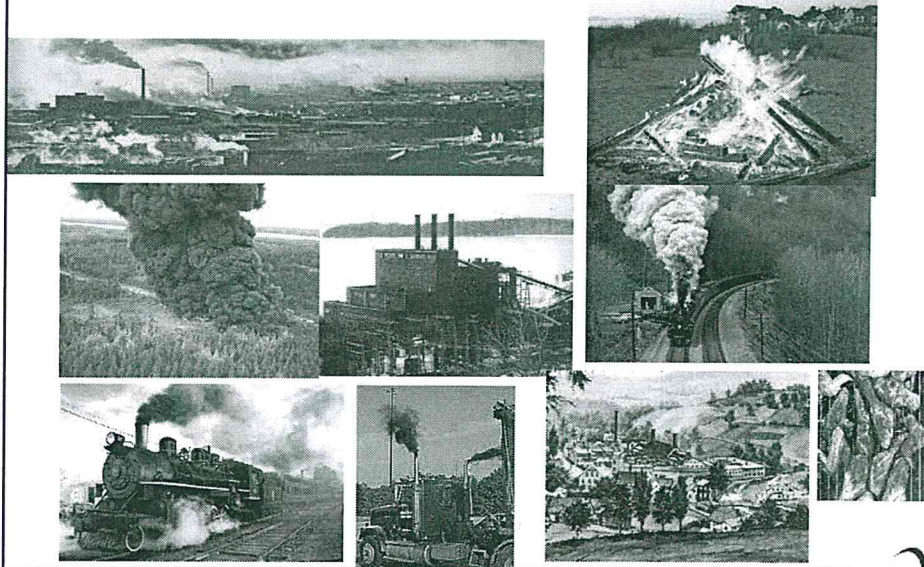


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Where do PAHs, Lead, and Arsenic come from?



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Assume you will encounter development soils



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Development Soil Disposal Options

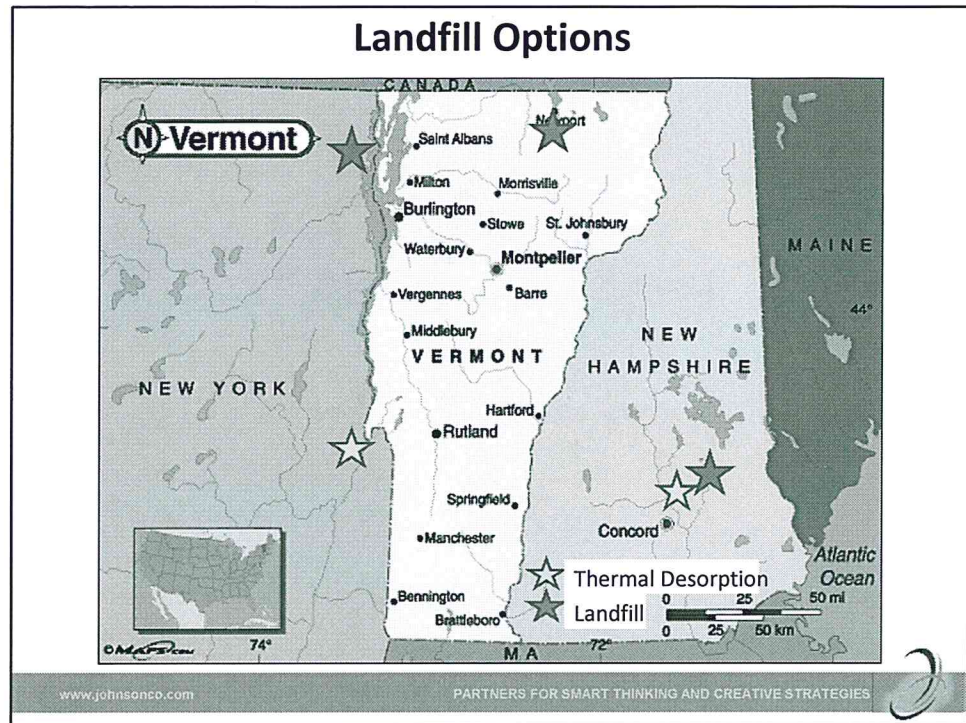
Before Legislation



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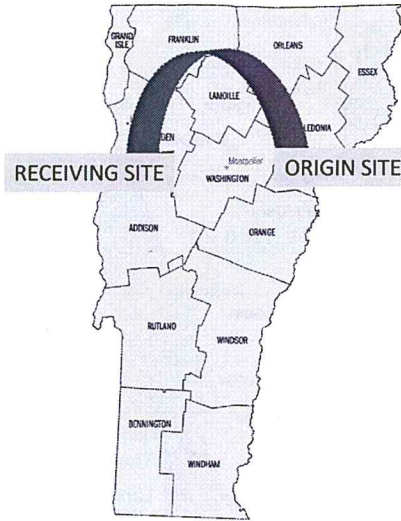




Proposed Management Alternatives for Development Soil under H269 Legislation (Act 52).

- Relocation
- Background Study
- Categorical Facility
- Alternate Daily Cover

Relocation

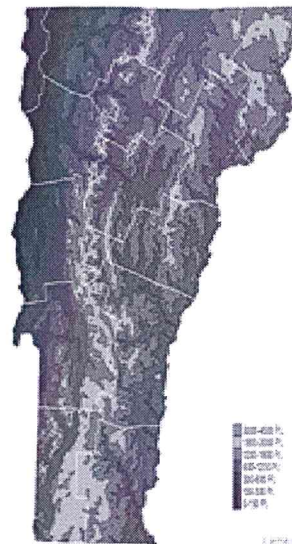


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Vermont Background Study

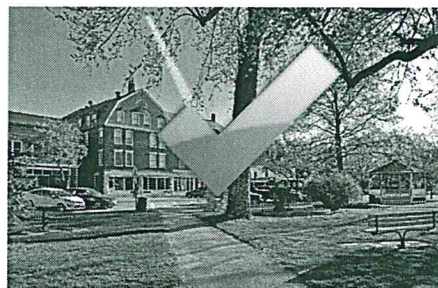
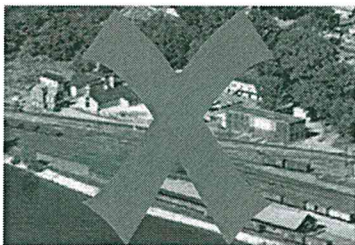


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Statewide Background Soil Study



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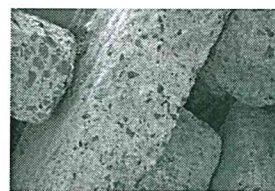
Categorical Waste Facility Certification



Stumps



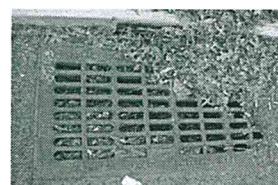
Asphalt



Concrete



Street sweepings



Catch basin grit

AND  **"DEVELOPMENT SOIL"**

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Permitted Categorical Disposal Facilities – not approved for H269 yet



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Alternative Daily Cover



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If Possible



- Reuse
- Isolate onsite
- Plan Ahead
- Get creative



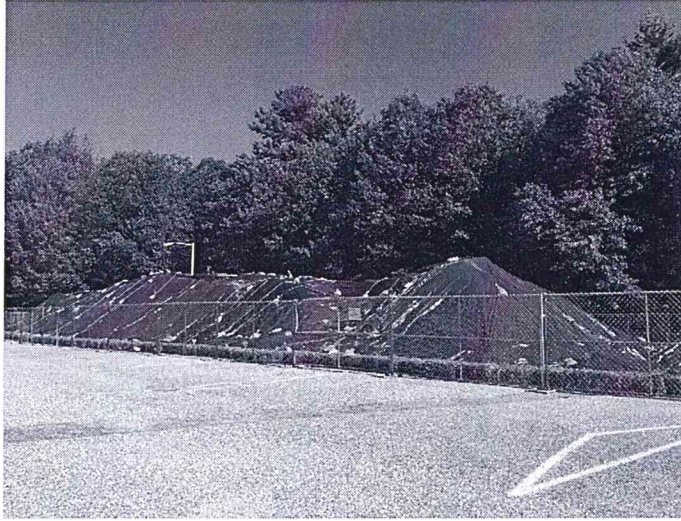
- Befriend the owner of a Categorically Certified Waste Facility



Bad Onsite Management



Good Onsite Management



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PARTNERS FOR SMART THINKING AND CREATIVE STRATEGIES



Good Onsite Management



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How to move this pile?

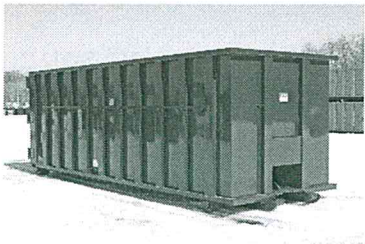




Dump trailers – ~28 tons/load



55 gallon drum – small quantity



Roll off – about 8 tons max

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Take Aways

PLANNING: Managing development soil is challenging and it must be treated as such in terms of planning, schedule, and budget.

ESTABLISH AN EXPERIENCED TEAM: Developer, Design Engineer, Environmental Consultant, Contractor, Regulatory Agencies, Attorneys, etc.

COMMUNICATION: It's the key to a successful project.

DUE DILIGENCE: It pays to know what you have; both short term and long term

STAY TUNED: Soil management rules are changing, be sure you know what applies to your project

PUBLIC PERCEPTION: Technically these soils contain carcinogens and the public sees them as dangerous. Should they not be managed appropriately, the legal implications can be significant

Contact Information

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Contaminant Acronyms Defined

PAHs: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PAHs are byproducts of petroleum processing or from the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons, such as coal and gasoline. In general PAHs are ubiquitous environmental pollutants and are formed from both natural and anthropogenic sources. The latter are by far the major contributors. Natural sources include forest fires (Blumer and Youngblood, 1975), volcanic eruptions (Ilnitsky and others, 1977), and degradation of biological materials, which has led to the formation of these compounds in various sediments and fossil fuels (White and Lee, 1980). Major anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal refuse banks, coke production, automobiles, commercial incinerators, and wood gasifiers." - Lesage and Jackson, 1992

VOCs: volatile organic compounds

Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They often are compounds of fuels, solvents, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry-cleaning agents commonly used in urban settings. VOC contamination of drinking water supplies is a human-health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens." - U.S. Geological Survey, 2005. Hydrocarbon compounds that have low boiling points, usually less than 100°C, and therefore evaporate readily. Some are gases at room temperature. Propane, benzene, and other components of gasoline are all volatile organic compounds." - Art, 1993

Dioxins: CDDs [chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins]

Dioxins are a class of chemical contaminants that are formed during combustion processes such as waste incineration, forest fires, and backyard trash burning, as well as during some industrial processes such as paper pulp bleaching and herbicide manufacturing. The most toxic chemical in the class is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD). The highest environmental concentrations of dioxin are usually found in soil and sediment, with much lower levels found in air and water. Humans are primarily exposed to dioxins by eating food contaminated by these chemicals." - National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2011

PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls

PCBs are a group of man-made compounds that were widely used in the past, mainly in electrical equipment, but also surface coatings, inks, adhesives, flame-retardants, caulking, cutting oils, hydraulic oils, and paints. PCBs were banned at the end of the 1970s in many countries because of environmental concerns. Because these compounds are generally very stable, they remain present in the environment today. PCBs are stable which explains their persistence in the environment. At high temperatures, PCBs can burn and generate dangerous by-products such as dioxins. PCBs tend not to evaporate or to dissolve easily in water. However, they are very soluble in fat and similar substances, which explains why PCBs can build up in animal fat and along the food chain.

Art, H.W., 1993, Volatile organic compounds, in Art, H.W., ed., A dictionary of ecology and environmental science: New York, New York, Henry Holt and Company, p. 581.

Blumer, M., and Youngblood, W.W., 1975, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in soils and recent sediments: Science, v. 188, p. 53.

Ilnitsky, A.P., Mischenko, V.S., and Shabad, L.M., 1977, New data on volcanoes as natural sources of carcinogenic substances: Cancer Letters, v. 3, p. 227.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2011, Dioxins: National Institutes of Health, access date May 26, 2011.

U.S. Geological Survey, 2005, Water resources data--Definition of terms: U.S. Geological Survey, access date May 28, 2010.

White, C.M., and Lee, M.L., 1980, Identification and geochemical significance of some aromatic components of coal: Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, v. 44, p. 1825.

FY16 Parks Annual Capital Plan

20160126

						FY15: JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015											
PENNY FOR PARKS (PFP) implementation						J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	
Annual: Court Maintenance (Schmanska & Pomeroy Standards)	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Annual: Playground Equipment & Wood Fiber	\$30,000	\$5,220	\$24,780	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Annual: Standard Equipment Replacement (includes bike racks)	\$30,000	\$8,135	\$21,865	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Archibald Water Line	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
BIG Tier 1: Grant Local Match*	\$0	\$0	\$0	(5) CLOSE-OUT								X					
BIG Tier 2: Fund Obligation Documentation (NEPA)*	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
City Hall Park Rehabilitation Construction* FUNDING HELD	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Medical Center Community Garden Enhancements	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Roosevelt Park Close-out Improvements* (including backboard	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Stormwater Management Investigative Borings*	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Wayfinding Fabrication & Installation (Skatepark)	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Parks Project Coordinator Position	\$50,000	\$29,167	\$20,833	NA													
Reserve Fund	\$153,478	\$65,639	\$87,839	NA													
PFP Budget/Totals	\$445,478	\$158,161	\$287,317	PFP BUDGET \$363,549k													

PARK IMPACT FEES (PIF) special projects, planning, fleet						J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	
City Hall Park Design Development* FUNDING HELD	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	(2) FEASIBILITY													
Leddy Softball Field Irrigation	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Oakledge Park Siting Study Completion	\$20,878	\$6,878	\$14,000	(5) CLOSE-OUT								X					
Oakledge Universal Playground Design*	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Parks Wayfinding Design Completion	\$3,056	\$0	\$3,056	(5) CLOSE-OUT								X					
Recycling Compliance Plan (Big Belly Installation)	\$12,202	\$5,161	\$7,041	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
PIF Budget/Totals	\$121,136	\$26,878	\$82,056	PIF BUDGET \$102k													

OTHER (TIF, GRANTS, DONATIONS)						J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	
Ethan Allen Tower Repointing* (VTCF)	\$21,500	\$0	\$21,500	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Bike Path 127 Short & Long-term Improvements (BPMIF)	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Bike Path Rehabilitation - Design Phase 1a&b* (TIF)	\$1,170,225	\$1,150,333	\$19,892	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Bike Path Rehabilitation - Construction Phase 1a* (TIF)	\$976,697	\$828,791	\$147,906	(5) CLOSE-OUT								X					
Bike Path Rehabilitation - Construction Phase 1b* (TIF/CIP/PF)	TBD	\$0	TBD	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.													
Bike Path Rehabilitation - North Beach Overpass Design (CIP)	TBD	\$0	TBD	(3) PRE-DESIGN													
Leddy Stockpile Management (BPIMF)	\$23,775	\$18,785	\$4,990	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.								X					
Leddy Stockpile Characterization (BPIMF)	\$50,000	\$44,920	\$5,080	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.								X					
Leddy Stockpile Removal (WFP TIF)	\$400,000	\$247,600	\$152,400	(4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCT.								X					
Other Budget/Totals	\$2,667,197	\$2,290,429	\$376,767	OTHER BUDGET TBD													

FY16 BUDGET & EXPENDITURE SUMMARY				SCHEDULE & STATUS KEYS			
PFP Projects	\$445,478	\$158,161	\$287,317	No project work scheduled		Project work in progress	
PIF Projects	\$121,136	\$26,878	\$82,056	Project work scheduled		Project completed	
Other Projects	\$2,667,197	\$2,290,429	\$376,767				
TOTALS	\$3,233,811	\$2,475,468	\$746,140				

- (1) FACILITY ASSESSMENT: Life expectancy, efficiency, growth
- (2) FEASIBILITY: Scope, estimate & schedule
- (3) PRE-DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION: Permitting, design/engineering
- (4) DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION: Bid selection, build-out, management
- (5) CLOSE-OUT/HELD: Punch list, integration, permit close-out

Sorry

Dear future generation of Burlington I'm, NO, we're sorry.

Sorry we left you with our mess of Burlington

We're sorry to say that what's done is done

I mean, we tried, we really tried to do something

but our efforts were forgotten and this city became nothing

I hope you can forgive us because, like a marriage gone wrong,

we didn't know what we had until it was gone,

For example, you may know it as just another piece of filth, but it once had been crystalline waters

Believe it or not, these beaches were the ones we would leave for our sons and daughters

But our cigarette butts flowed in and our chemicals destroyed

What once was a deep blue water, what now you try and avoid

Sorry

We're sorry that we cared more about those that did smoke

And not for the 87% percent that said no because smoking is not a joke

But even these non-smokers had to suffer don't you know

From second hand smoke, but that was a long time ago

Actually it wasn't, because it is still happening today

Where your kids are born beautiful only to die young with nothing else to blame

Sorry

And back then future generation people like Rachel, let me tell you Rachel, couldn't go to the beach

Because her asthma combined with second hand smoke made her too weak

And here, now, you wonder why we didn't teach what we preached

But in fact we tried to restore it all, we really tried

Only to hear the same excuses that our hands are tied

And let me tell you about people, like Libby who couldn't go for a long run and chill

Without somebody behind her pulling out that cigarette, still

And my nephew, well, his soccer games were not so fun

Because I knew he would not live to see the one game where his team would have won

Sorry

You may know, future generation, that we decided to put up a survey

It just took away time, I mean we already knew that this public health issue wasn't OK

The evidence was clear from our previous government survey

That second hand smoke should not be around kids at play

We already knew that there was no safe level of secondhand smoke

You may ask then why did we continue to waste the time of our citizens and folks

I mean how are these people supposed to get to these once beautiful places

I'm talking about the children, the youth, the elders of all the different races

These people were the heroes, the ones who had to walk through that air

Just to tell you future generation that they had once gone there

Just to tell you that they had gone to the fishing pier or used the picnic table there

Just to tell you that they sat on a rock by the shoreline with a sunset view beyond compare

But they can't tell you that, sadly they can't

Not your mom, your dad, not even your aunt

Sorry

It would be too hard imagining and painfully recalling what used to be

It would be too heart-wrenching to say that it didn't live and remain thee

The Oakledge

The North Beach

The Waterfront

There are more such magical places that existed

We used to swim in them as little kids with our parents who assisted

We were always convinced that nothing would change

But with time, everything was different, this city became strange

It became a pile of trash swept by the wind and the memory of those before

A blurry image, a thought of saving it was ignored

Not a sound, not a scream for change filled what became this eerie city

It was the cigarettes that instead made it so "pretty"

Sorry

We're sorry that unlike all the other towns, Burlington, considered the healthiest, never went smoke free

In the parks and beaches that is, they never did you see

And for the ones that smoked well I'm sure half of them wanted to quit

The smoking ban could have been a reason, but we didn't give them a reason, not even a bit

So we're sorry future generation, that we didn't complete our mission

We're sorry that we changed for the worse and not the best of conditions

We're sorry that we put the harmful impact of a person's addiction ahead of another person's health

We're sorry that we consumed ourselves not with rights but the wealth

We're sorry that you cry every night, tears of sorrow

We're sorry that our city did not change for a better tomorrow

Sorry

Smoke Free Parks & Beaches: FAQs



What are the benefits of a smoking ban in the Burlington parks?

- *Decreases risk for immediate health problems in pregnant women, infants, children, the elderly and individuals with respiratory problems (i.e. asthma and allergies).* A single exposure to secondhand smoke has been shown to *cause* not only asthma attacks, but acute coronary events (heart attacks) in adults. (Institute of Medicine 2009 Report).
- *Decreases tobacco product litter - resulting in a cleaner environment and less litter to clean up.* Cigarette butts are not biodegradable. They are the most common form of litter found in recreation areas and the most collected item in international beach cleanups each year. For comparison, the cost to the City of Burlington to rid Church Street of cigarette butts before the 2014 smoking ban ordinance was between \$8- 10 K annually.
- *Increases the positive image of the park* enhancing its appeal in particular to families with young children, the elderly and those engaging in physical activity.
- *Sends a consistent message to our community, and in particular, Burlington youth.* Our workplaces, schools, districts, restaurants, and UVM and Church Street Marketplace already prohibit tobacco use. By eliminating tobacco use in our recreation areas, we send our youth and community members a consistent message about the harmful effects of tobacco. Children, who see adults using tobacco in a family-friendly place, may think smoking is acceptable and are more likely to copy the behavior. Tobacco-free policies encourage young people to make healthy choices and provide fewer opportunities to consider smoking.

What is the health impact from being exposed to tobacco smoke outside?

According to the U.S. Surgeon General, "The scientific evidence is now indisputable: secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance. It is a serious health hazard." The 2010 Surgeon General's report says, "There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke. Any exposure to tobacco smoke – even an occasional cigarette or exposure to secondhand smoke – is harmful." Smoking is the #1 cause of preventable death in this country. 1000 Vermonters die each year from tobacco-related diseases.

When individuals inhale cigarette smoke, either directly or secondhand, they are inhaling more than 7,000 chemicals: hundreds of these are hazardous, and at least 69 are known to cause cancer. Even low levels of smoke exposure, including exposures to secondhand tobacco smoke, lead to a rapid and sharp increase in dysfunction and inflammation of the lining of the blood vessels, which are implicated in heart attacks and stroke. (2010 Surgeon Generals' report)

In a 2009 study that the CDC asked the Institute of Medicine to convene, they found, 1. "a causal relationship between smoke-free laws and decreases in acute coronary events" and 2. "a causal relationship between SHS exposure and acute coronary events, including heart attacks."¹

In 2005, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) released a report that evaluated the first-ever monitoring of the level of outdoor exposure to secondhand smoke on the health of California residents. Based on the conclusions of this report, the ARB adopted a regulatory amendment that identified secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant - an outdoor air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

¹ See full report at www.nap.edu *Secondhand smoke exposure and cardiovascular effects: Making sense of the evidence*

Is anyone else doing it?

Yes! Both here in Vermont and around the globe, municipalities, worksites and cities and towns are showing their support for clean air and healthy communities. As of Oct. 2, 2015, 1,155 US municipalities listed smoke-free parks and 251 listed smoke-free beaches.

A few of the Vermont examples:

- In 2013 Sharon, VT passed an ordinance prohibiting tobacco on all town-owned properties and in vehicles.
- There are smoke-free ordinances in Brattleboro, Londonderry's Pingree and Memorial parks, Enosburg Falls, Rutland, St. Albans and the Village of Woodstock.
- Since 2010, a Burlington ordinance supports smoke free zones within 25 feet of all shelters, beaches, playgrounds, and bleachers on Parks & Recreation property.
- Bennington, Manchester, St. Johnsbury and Essex Junction and Essex Town have posted no smoking signs in town parks. Both Rodchester and Vergennes Skate Parks have smoke-free policies.

A few examples from major US cities:

- As of May 23, 2011, all public parks, beaches, and pedestrian plazas in New York City have been smoke-free! New York City has joined Chicago, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Seattle in passing this historic legislation that helps protect all individuals from the dangers of secondhand smoke and keep parks and beaches clean.
- A Boston, MA ordinance bans the smoking of cigarettes, marijuana, and other "lighted or vaporized" substances in 251 parks, squares, cemeteries, and other open spaces run by the Boston Parks and Recreation Department.

Do tobacco products have an impact on the lake and environment?

Multiple litter studies have shown that when counting litter on a per-item basis, cigarette butts are the number one littered item on U.S. roadways and waterways.² Some of these butts discarded in public areas are then carried as runoff to drains, making their way to rivers and ultimately to oceans, lakes, and beaches.

Cigarette filters are made from cellulose acetate. Cellulose acetate is resistant to biodegradation and can persist in the environment for 18 months or more, even under ideal conditions for biodegradability.³

"Cigarette butts are poisonous when ingested by children and other living organisms, as evidenced by poison control center data, veterinary literature, and national reports."^{4 5 6} Few studies of the toxicity of cigarette butts to aquatic ecosystems have been undertaken. Preliminary studies show, however, that the substances that seep out of cigarette butts are acutely toxic to freshwater micro-organisms, and the main causes of toxicity are organic compounds (nicotine and ethylphenol) in the cigarette butts. One study which identified and quantified components leached from cigarette butts found that they are a point source for heavy metal contamination in the environment for at least a month.⁷ *From Truth Initiative factsheet (formerly American Legacy Foundation)*

Are there reasons this is important for Burlington specifically?

In the Burlington area 13% of the adult population smoke, compared to 17% of all Vermonters (data from BRFSS 2011-12 Survey). That means that in our area 87% of the adult population does not smoke. Burlington area adults were significantly less likely to report currently smoking as compared with Vermont adults. Of smokers in our area, 61% reported trying to quit smoking at least once during the previous year.

Burlington should be the leader in healthy initiatives for Vermont. Because of our size, location, cultural diversity and other qualities, Burlington is often seen as the representative of Vermont communities and what we value. Our

² R.W. Beck. Final Report: Litter: A Review of Litter Studies, Attitude Surveys and Other Litter-related Literature. Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 2007 Available online: http://www.kab.org/site/DocServer/Litter_Literature_Review.pdf?docID=481.

³ Ach A. Biodegradable Plastics Based on Cellulose Acetate. Journal of Macromolecular Science Part A. 1993;30(9):733-740.

⁴ Quirk JT. Cigarette-related injuries to young children in the USA, 2002-2007. Public Health. Sep 2009;123(9):628-629.

⁵ Hackendahl NC, Sereda CW. The dangers of nicotine ingestion in dogs. Veterinary Medicine. 2004.

⁶ Ingestion of cigarettes and cigarette butts by children--Rhode Island, January 1994-July 1996. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 1996;45(14):125-128.

⁷ Moerman IW, Potts GE. Analysis of Metals Leached from Smoked Cigarette Litter. In Press, Tobacco Control. 2010.

community also has a great impact on the water quality of Lake Champlain. If we want Vermonters to value the creation of smoke free zones to protect our most vulnerable populations and our environment it is important that Burlington be a leader in this initiative.

How will a smoking ban be enforced?

Businesses, cities, and colleges already implementing tobacco- or smoke-free policies have found that they are generally self-enforcing. As mentioned above, the majority of Vermonters are nonsmokers. These people, and the community norm they create, are a powerful influence on self-enforcement.

The power of positive thinking is very important for the enforcement conversation. Instead of focusing on "But how will we enforce it?" which makes people think about their police or security staff and the responsibility it puts on them, change the conversation to the positive. "How can we **increase compliance** with the new policy/ordinance?" Increasing compliance makes it a community issue that everyone is responsible for. However, adequate signage and communication about the policy is a crucial part of self-enforcement. The community needs to be very aware through clear signage in the smoke free areas and clear, consistent information about the consequences for non-compliance.

Additionally, park and beach staff should be aware of a smoking ban policy as part of orientation and given training on how to appropriately inform patrons who violate the policy. It is also important that park and beach staff are good role models for compliance to the policy.

Is it legal to ban smoking outdoors?

Yes. There is no Constitutional right to smoke, nor are smokers a protected category of people under the Constitution by law. Because secondhand smoke is a known carcinogen, and no level of exposure is risk-free, this is about supporting community health and respect for everyone's right to live, work, and play in a healthy and safe environment. This is not about the smoker, it is about the smoke.

**See the Vermont Department of Health website for information on VT smoke free laws:
http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/tobacco/restrictions_law.aspx*

What kind of help is available for people who want to quit smoking?

Vermont has free proven resources to help smokers quit. 802Quits offers free smoking cessation support and resources to all Vermont residents, including students in residence at Vermont colleges.

- Online at 802Quits.org
- By phone at 1-800-QUIT-NOW
- In person with Vermont Quit Partners around the state (look on website or call phone number).

802Quits.org also offers tips, free tools to try at home and support to help people quit on their own.

What support is available for policy change implementation?

Burlington's substance abuse prevention coalition, the Burlington Partnership for a Healthy Community (BPHC) has supported indoor and outdoor tobacco and smoke-free policy improvement on worksite and college campuses and in the Church Street Marketplace and can help with guidance through the process. BPHC can provide support, guidance and resources to help develop and implement any tobacco free policy. BPHC may also be able to help provide funding for signage and communication to inform park goers of changes to the smoke-free areas.

For more information contact BPHC Director, Mariah Sanderson at: mariah@burlingtonpartnership.org
burlingtonpartnership.org • (802) 652-0997 • 236 Riverside Avenue, Suite F Burlington, VT 05401

Smoking Ban in Burlington's Parks & Beaches

Should Smoking Be Prohibited in Burlington's Parks and Beaches?

Hello! Members of the START Group would like to get your opinion about an important issue in our city. This survey will only take a couple of minutes and it is ANONYMOUS. Thank you for your help!

1. What grade are you in?

- ☐ Freshman
- ☐ Sophomore
- ☐ Junior
- ☐ Senior
- ☐ Fifth year / Other

Next

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See how easy it is to [create a survey](#).

Smoking Ban in Burlington's Parks & Beaches

2. Do you use Burlington's parks, beaches and athletic fields/facilities?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3. How often do you visit Burlington's parks, beaches or athletic facilities?

☐ One or more times a week

☐ One or more times a month

☐ One or more times a year

4. Have you ever tried tobacco products including cigarettes/e-cigarettes or used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco)? Remember that this survey is anonymous.

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. In the past week, have you used tobacco or tobacco products (see examples above)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

6. Does anyone in your family or do any of your close friends use tobacco products?

6. Does anyone in your family or do any of your close friends use tobacco products?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes

7. If smoking was prohibited at parks, beaches, outdoor sports facilities, skate parks and dog parks, would you be more likely to use them?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

8. Which do you think is the best policy for Burlington's parks and beaches?

- ☐ Do not allow smoking in our parks and beaches at all
- ☐ Allow smoking in designated smoking areas
- ☐ Allow smoking everywhere

9. Did you know that inhaling secondhand smoke even once can *cause* not only asthma attacks, but also heart attacks in adults?

- ☐ No, I had no idea!
- ☐ Yes, I knew this about secondhand smoke

10. Please share with us positive ways that you choose to relieve stress (such as listening to music, exercising, playing in a band, participating in the school play or organized sports, etc.). Thank you!

MINUTES

Park, Arts & Culture Committee Meeting
Tuesday, January 26, 2015 – 5:30-7:00PM
Local History Room, Fletcher Free Library

Participants

Committee Members:

- Councilor Karen Paul, Ward 6
- Selene Colburn, East District

Staff:

- Robert Coleburn, Interim Library Director, Fletcher Free Library
- Jesse Bridges, Director, Burlington Parks, Recreation and Waterfront
- Kirsten Merriman Shapiro, Special Projects Manager, CEDO
- Gillian Nanton, SHED, Assistant Director, CEDO
- Doreen Kraft, Executive Director, BCA
- Sara Katz, Assistant Director, BCA
- Kath Laing, Strategic Development, FFL

Others:

- Karl Muller, Senior Project Engineer, The Johnson Company, Inc.
- Jill Nye-McKeown, Prevention Coordinator, BHS
- Hawa Adam, Balkisa Abdikadir, Andrew Ely – BHS students in START (Students Taking Actions and Risks Together) Prevention Group

1) Approval of agenda & draft minutes from 11/17

Motion to approve agenda (SC/KP) and draft minutes (SC/KP); approved with following amendment to agenda: BCA update original item 6 on the agenda moves to be item 3 on the agenda.

2) Public Forum

No time was required for public forum.

3) BCA Update (Kraft)

- Burlington's 150th anniversary year chair campaign is coming to a successful close. New chairs have been purchased and many chairs been sponsored by donors. A dedication ceremony will be held on the 16th of February at 6:00pm in the Contois Auditorium.

- City Hall Park renovation fundraising campaign announces a \$30,000 donation from Northfield Savings Bank. A team is being convened to finalize the renovation design, after which bid documents will be produced and construction should start in the summer of 2017.
- The most recent art exhibition openings at BCA have attracted record attendance. Approximately 450-500 at each opening.
- The Listening Campaign conducted by BCA over past months has highlighted the art community's need for funding. BCA is administering a Community Arts Fund of \$35,000 in the first year (\$20,000 from the City of Burlington & \$15,000 raised by BCA Commission). Grant of \$250 to \$3,000 will be made. A community board will make the decisions. The deadline for applications is March 15. Grant announcements will be made in mid-April. In the long term, it is expected that the fund will reach \$100,000 annually. Councilor Paul congratulated the BCA Commission for raising the extra \$15,000 for this year's funding round. Councilor Colburn suggested a model such as the one used by the Flynn, where previous grantees can be members of the community decision making board.

4) Smoking Ban

- During the December 7th meeting of the City Council, the smoking ban enactment was delayed. City Council decided to postpone action on the ordinance on smoking prohibition in city parks and requested that the Burlington Parks Department work in conjunction with City Council and the PAC Committee to conduct a survey of users of the park system, including but not limited to users of the campgrounds during the next park season 2016 and report back to City Council with the results of the survey.
- Staff and students of the START Prevention Group of BHS spoke in favor of the smoking ban in parks and beaches. They spoke of the health and environmental concerns brought about by smoking in parks and beaches. A poem supporting the smoking ban was read by two BHS students. The BHS student group shared a smoking ban survey they will administer to over 90% of high school students. The poem and the survey are supporting documents to these minutes. The START Prevention Group has expressed willingness to work with the PACC, BPRW and the City Council to ensure the ban is enacted.
- Councilor Paul thanked the Ms. Nye-McKeown and her students for their candid comments, congratulating the students on their initiative and for lending their voice to this important issue.
- Councilor Colburn confirmed that the Public Safety Committee has referred the survey design to the PACC and confirmed that Councilor Hartnett is committed to working with BPRW, START and the Partnership for a Healthy Community on this project. Councilor Colburn suggests this subject get substantive time on an upcoming PACC meeting agenda.
- Director Bridges highlighted that BPRW have the professional capacity to move the survey forward.

5) CEDO / PIAP Update (Merriman-Shapiro)

- The RFP under development is for the Gateway Block, including Memorial Auditorium, the Main-So. Winooski parking lot, the Fire House, the Library, the Church and other private holding. RFP remains under development, will be issued in May.

- In an update on Waterfront Access North, Karl Muller made a presentation in an attempt to provide important knowledge around soil contamination management in Burlington's urban reserve. The presentation is a supporting document to these minutes.

6) Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Update (Bridges)

- Director Bridges shared an updated FY16 Parks Annual Capital Plan summary sheet. This sheet is a supporting document to these minutes.
- The bike path rehabilitation project will continue until just shy of North Bean this coming building season. Included will be removal of all concrete and tarmac to the north of WAN, fitness equipment donated by UVM Medical Center, improved conservations spaces, pause places and quiet reflective park spaces.
- Councilors Paul and Colburn urge BPRW to ensure the public is consulted at each step. Director Bridges states that the bike path project has been through many iterations of public input.

7) Library Update (Coleburn)

- Interim Director, Robert Coleburn, reported that Rubi Simon is recovering at home after a small set back in her medical situation.
- The strategic plan is currently being drilled down one more level in meetings with staff, developing measureable objectives that will become part of a detailed action plan. Once Director Simon has returned, the public document of the strategic plan will be finalized.
- The security guard is providing necessary support to library staff. Both intervening with and deterring inappropriate behavior in the library.
- The Teen Librarian, Lisa Buckton, has started employment with the City at the library.
- Annual appeal was launched in December, going well to date.

8) Confirmation of next meeting date

The next meeting date to be decided.

9) Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:08pm.