Community Services Advisory Commission

November 12, 2019

Minutes

Commission Members:	**Present:**	Marilyn Baker, Thomas Strup, Ann Bohman, Vivekanandan Arunachalam, Steve Dritz
	Absent:	Elizabeth McClain
Staff Members Present:		Michelle Crandall, Assistant City Manager Nick Plouck, Management Assistant Paul Hammersmith, Director of Engineering Todd Garwick, P.E. – Senior Civil Engineer Michael Hendershot, P.E. - Civil Engineer II Claudia Husak, Senior Planner Matt Earman - Director of Parks & Recreation
Guests:		None

I. Call to Order

Mr. Strup established that a quorum was present and called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

II. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda

No public comments

III. Approval of Meeting Minutes

Minutes from the September 10, 2019 meeting were distributed via email for review. Mr. Strup asked if there were any corrections to the minutes. There being no changes, Ms. Baker moved to approve, and Ms. Bohman seconded the motion. All in favor, the September meeting minutes were approved.

IV. Stormwater Management Overview & Pond Maintenance (Paul Hammersmith, Michael Hendershot, Todd Garwick)

Mr. Hammersmith introduced himself to the Commission as the Director of Engineering/City Engineer for the City of Dublin. He apologized for not being able to attend the October meeting, as he was out of town for an American Public Works Association Congress. He also explained that

Megan O'Callaghan could not be here tonight due to a prior commitment to present at another meeting this evening. Barb Cox, who also attended last month's meeting, is on vacation this week.

Mr. Hammersmith introduced Todd Garwick, Senior Civil Engineer and Michael Hendershot, Civil Engineer II. They will both assist with the continued discussion from last month in regards to stormwater and basin maintenance throughout the City of Dublin for residential developments.

Mr. Hammersmith opened with an overview of the agenda. There were several follow-up items requested based on the conversation from the September meeting. In regard to Option 4, the Commission requested some maintenance cost estimates, which staff will provide this evening. The cost estimates provided are on an annualized basis, which was the easiest point of comparison. Staff will explain some examples of basin maintenance for the Dublin maintained areas and privately maintained areas.

There will be some continued discussion in regard to stormwater utility fee benchmarking, including the City of Delaware stormwater utility overview per the request of the Commission. Mr. Hammersmith added that he happen to be the Public Works Director in Delaware when the legislation was adopted in 1998 by City Council, but it did not go into effect until January 2002. It took several years to get the utilities setup and get the fees established. Staff will provide some information on previous City of Dublin stormwater fee discussions and some additional funding options.

Mr. Hammersmith turned the presentation over to Mr. Garwick who would further discuss residential stormwater basins.

Mr. Garwick recapped that residential stormwater basins serve the following scenarios:

- Single Family Subdivisions
- Single Family Detached Homes
- Condominiums
- Apartment Complexes

At the September meeting, staff discussed the breakdown of ownership of the residential stormwater basins. He explained within Dublin, there are 305 residential stormwater basins. There are 151 privately owned residential basins and 154 Dublin-owned residential stormwater basins, which is our primary focus for discussion.

Mr. Garwick said at the last meeting, staff outlined four different options for stormwater basin maintenance. The discussion took place around Option #4:

- Dublin maintain existing 108 residential stormwater basins
- Dublin assume maintenance of existing 46 residential stormwater basins that are currently maintained by HOAs
- Dublin maintain new residential stormwater basins moving forward

Mr. Garwick said we will further discuss the maintenance components and the cost associated with these elements. A map was distributed that reflects the 46 stormwater basins that are currently maintained privately. Eleven of those are detention basins, thirty-four are retention basins and one is a bio-detention basin. These areas started being maintained privately from 1999 through 2015 throughout Dublin.

The presentation provided some examples explained by Mr. Garwick of the different detention (dry) basins:

- Wyandotte woods - City of Dublin owned/Maintained
- Caplestone Lane - Privately Owned/Maintained

Ms. Baker asked who maintains the privately owned detention basins. Mr. Garwick replied this specific example of Caplestone is privately owned/maintained. Mr. Hammersmith also added that staff wanted to provide some examples of both dry and wet basins that are both City maintained and privately maintained. Some are uniquely situated but have the same components in a dry basin regardless of who maintains it. The embankment, outlet control structures and water channels may have a little different design but function the same.

Ms. Baker asked if the City typically inspects after the Homeowner's Associations (HOA) do excavation work to the basins. Mr. Hammersmith said typically the City does not go out and do a requested inspection. Staff might inspect if there is a maintenance concern brought to our attention. They are not too difficult to maintain. Usually the biggest culprits are volunteer trees or vegetation that grows and blocks the inlet or outlets structures.

Ms. Baker asked who educates the HOA on how to maintain these areas. Mr. Hammersmith said staff would handle this through our public education campaign. We will also go out, meet with the HOAs, and provide them with the basic documentation on pond maintenance. Ms. Baker asked if staff repeats education HOAs when there is a turnover in home ownership. Mr. Hammersmith replied that typically when there is a turnover in the HOA board, then staff will re-educate the HOA board.

Ms. Bohman asked who planted the trees for the Caplestone Lane detention basin. Mr. Hammersmith said the HOA planted those trees. Ms. Bohman asked if the City would provide recommendations for which contractor to use. Mr. Hammersmith said staff can provide a list of different contractors, but staff does not make recommendations.

Mr. Dritz asked if the Caplestone basin concrete channel is unique or common. Mr. Garwick commented that this was installed in 1993 and it was more common, but now they are rarely used. Mr. Hendershot also added that there are now water quality requirements and this type of channel would not meet the current water quality drawdown time requirements.

Mr. Garwick went on to discuss the examples of the retention (wet) basins maintained privately and by the City. Some examples are:

- Villas at Glenealy – Privately Owned/Maintained
- Wellington Place – City of Dublin Owned/Maintained

Mr. Dritz asked if these maintenance components for privately owned basins are suggestions or are they required guidelines. Mr. Hammersmith said these are suggestions based on common practices. Some of these maintenance components are obvious, but we may need to provide more assistance when it comes to the outlet control structures.

Ms. Crandall added that staff is providing the examples and the breakdown of the maintenance components to help this Commission understand what the cost estimates will cover. Some of the privately-owned basins may not be maintained at the recommended service level, but if the City were to take these over, staff would maintain them at this level.

Mr. Garwick explained that the annual maintenance cost for a detention (dry) basin would be $3,760 per year to include the maintenance components discussed. This would be an accumulation of costs over 30 years if all of the required maintenance components were complete according to the cycle.

Ms. Baker asked if this cost would increase after 30 years. Mr. Garwick said more than likely the cost would increase. This only takes into consideration present year cost.

Mr. Garwick provided the breakdown for the cost for retention (wet) basins based on the same accumulation of costs over 30 years. This annualized cost would be $5,370. He explained the difference in annualized cost between the two types of basins is the additional cost for pond dredging.

Maintenance Costs - 108 Dublin Maintained Basins:

Detention (Dry) Basins

- 37 Basins
- Annualized cost per basin = $3,760
- Planning level cost = $139,120/year

Retention (Wet) Basins

- 71 Basins
- Annualized cost per basin = $5,370
- Planning level cost = $381,270/year

Total Yearly Estimated Basin Cost = $520,390 (108 Basins)

Maintenance Costs – 46 Privately Maintained Basins:

Detention (Dry) Basins
- 12 Basins
- Annualized cost per basin = $3,760
- Planning level cost = $45,120/year

Retention (Wet) Basin & Aesthetic Basin
- 34 Basins
- Annualized cost per basin = $5,370
- Planning level cost = $182,580/year

Total Yearly Estimated Basin Cost = $227,700 (46 Basins)

Maintenance Costs – Long Term City Cost Impacts

Dublin maintains all 154 Basins
- 1 year cost = $748,090
- 5 year cost = $3,740,450
- 10 year cost = $7,480,900
- 15 year cost = $11,221,350

Mr. Garwick gave a breakdown of Dublin's 2020-2024 Capital Improvement Program for Stormwater Maintenance for the following work on infrastructure, which includes stormwater basins

- Storm Structure Repairs – curb/gutter inlets (street drainage structures)
- Stormwater Maintenance Contract – includes the stormwater basin maintenance currently, plus other small storm sewer pipe and storm structure repairs/work
- Various Stormwater Improvements – typically includes storm sewer pipe extensions and storm structure installations in response to drainage complaints received from residents
- Total stormwater funding equals $575,000.

Ms. Baker asked if the figures explained are budgeted per year. Mr. Garwick said they are per year. Mr. Hammersmith noted that at the top of each column the green band signifies the annual budget for the five-year CIP program.

Mr. Dritz asked why the budgeted amount does not reflect the $520,000 for the basins the City is currently maintaining instead of the $575,000 budget. Mr. Hammersmith explained that the City does not necessarily spend $520,000 per year currently on the 108 ponds. Staff uses what budget is available annually to maintain them. The $575,000 also includes a catch basin program, which cost approximately $225,000 per year.

Mr. Dritz asked what the catch basin program consists of. Mr. Hammersmith replied there is a list of the existing catch basins that are deteriorating and are in need of replacement. Dublin recently bid this project out for the replacement of these catch basins and restoration of the areas in which the catch basins are replaced.

Mr. Garwick also provided a breakdown of Dublin's 2020-2024 Capital Improvement Program for capital enhancements and new capital infrastructure:

- Rings Farm Stream Relocation – relocating a stream just north of Shier-Rings Road
- Allocation for Various Stormwater Improvements – include catch basin and pipe extensions, basically to help improve the drainage along the City's right-of-way areas and easements

Ms. Baker asked who is ultimately responsible with issues regarding stormwater management. If an HOA does not maintain their basins correctly, will the City be responsible for maintaining it? Mr. Hammersmith commented that according the Chapter 53 of the Codified Ordinance, the City is given the authority to take action to maintain anything accordingly that is not up to standard and under State permitting Dublin is responsible for management of publicly owned stormwater.

As far as maintaining the basins, Mr. Garwick stated that the City provides the resources to educate the HOA's on how to maintain their basins.

Mr. Hammersmith also commented that one of the common questions staff receives is that a resident has standing water in their backyard and they want the City to come out and fix the issue. The City's response would be to let the resident know there is a storm sewer in a public easement adjacent to the property with the issue. Staff would let the resident know they can put their own pipeline in to connect to that storm sewer line, but the City will not extend the storm sewer line onto private property to fix the problem unless there is some greater public benefit to it.

Mr. Dritz commented that he does not understand what the total budget represents. If $575,000 is not a real number and based upon estimates, why wouldn't that budget amount be decreased and reflect actual numbers. Mr. Hammersmith replied that the $575,000 is a real budgeted amount annually. $225,000 is used for catching basin maintenance and the other $350,000 is used for other projects that needed completed annually. Even if we take that number and try to allocate it, it would be difficult to provide a point of comparison for exactly what it would take to maintain the 46 basins. Ms. Crandall also commented that every year during budget review, this particular line item always comes in requesting a higher budget amount, but due to other projects and the limited amount of funding available; stormwater maintenance is an area that keeps being reduced. Ideally as these areas of infrastructure age and need more maintenance, this approved budget does not reflect the funding that is actually needed.

Next Mr. Hendershot provided a recap of the stormwater utility benchmarking. There were 33 agencies surveyed in the Central Ohio area. Fifty-six percent of the 33 agencies have a stormwater utility fee, with the Central Ohio average utility rate fee equaling $3.54 per month per 1 E.R.U. The E.R.U. (Equivalent Residential Unit) is a square footage determined by each municipality based generally on impervious area (hard surface types such as housing footprints, driveways).

These stormwater utility fee rates are from the immediate central Ohio area. Mr. Hendershot pointed out, the City of Columbus being the most expensive to the Village of Shawnee Hills being one of the least expensive. In addition, you can see the Cities not collecting a fee: Westerville, Worthington, and Dublin.

At the September meeting, this Commission requested more information regarding the City of Delaware stormwater utility fee:

- City of Delaware population is approximately 40,000
- Implemented their fees in 2002
- Reasons for stormwater utility fee
    - CIP project funding
    - Ongoing maintenance
    - Upcoming National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance
- Communication Plan
    - Public Works Committee
    - City Council
    - Delaware Gazette

- Stormwater Utility Fee Rate Establishment
    - Based on benchmarking of surrounding communities
    - Average rate was utilized
        - $2.50/month per 1 E.R.U.
        - 1 E.R.U. = 2,773 SF of impervious area

The City of Delaware has not increased their stormwater utility fee from its inception in 2002. If the $2.50/month per 1 E.R.U. was brought to present value assuming a 2% annual increase, the rate would be $3.57/month per E.R.U., which is $0.03 more than the surveyed Central Ohio average rate.

- Current Maintenance Practices include
    - Catch basin repair
    - Pipe cleaning/televising/replacement
    - Stormwater basin maintenance
    - Street sweeping

- Stormwater Utility Fee Revenue

  - $851,000 in 2018
  - $717,000 to date in 2019

- 2019 Stormwater Management Expenditures -$1.4 Million
  - Funded by stormwater utility fee and general fund

Mr. Strup asked how the City of Delaware collects this fee. Mr. Hammersmith said they add it to their monthly utility bill.

Mr. Hendershot commented that the City of Delaware also follows an incentive program offered by the City of Columbus. If a commercial property has onsite stormwater management control measures in place, then the City of Delaware provides a 20% credit of the stormwater utility fee.

Mr. Hendershot supplied information in regards to previous stormwater utility fee discussion in the City of Dublin. The Dublin City Council Community Development Committee discussed this topic in three separate meetings in 1998 and 1999.

April 13, 1998

- Purpose of meeting was to review the recently completed Master Plan and provide a recommendation to City Council for adoption
- Master Plan identified funding needs –Stormwater utility fee was discussed as possible funding source
- Funding issues would be discussed in subsequent meetings
- Outcome of the meeting
  - Financial recommendations of the Committee will be to consider imposing impact fees on developers to pay for the capital improvements. Maintenance and operation will be recommended to be paid for with general funds

December 14, 1998

- Purpose was for consultants to present a recommendation on funding for Master Plan
- Current method for stormwater funding was through the capital improvement fund and general fund
- At the time, five other communities in Ohio have a stormwater utility fee to include Wooster, Upper Arlington, Columbus, Forest Park and Cincinnati
- Presented two option for this stormwater utility fee
  - Option 1: Charge $1.75/mo/unit with no water/sanitary connection fee
  - Option 2: Charge $1.31/mo/unit with a water/sanitary connection fee
- Outcome of the meeting
  - Further discussion of this topic at a future meeting because five Council members were not present

February 8, 1999

- Purpose was for consultants to present a recommendation on funding for Master Plan with all City Council members present
- Reviewed different type of funding mechanisms again with all City Council members present
- Presented two option for this stormwater utility fee
    - Option 1: Charge $1.75/mo/unit with no water/sanitary connection fee
    - Option 2: Charge $1.31/mo/unit with a water/sanitary connection fee

Mr. Hendershot said that City Council had discussion and took into consideration that the five communities that have stormwater utility fees, the majority seem to be located by large bodies of water. City Council thought that might be a reason why some of those communities have stormwater utility fees. They did not feel those communities may be a good comparison since Dublin is fairly flat compared to some of those other communities. In the meeting minute discussion, City Council felt that stormwater maintenance is a service to residents that the City should provide free of a stormwater utility fee based on the City's financial health. The consensus from City Council was not to proceed with implementing the stormwater utility fee at that time. One Council member suggested that it might need to be revisited if the cost escalates to a point where a funding gap is evident. City Council also suggested including maintenance cost into the CIP budget.

Next Mr. Hammersmith explained the funding options. After discussing this topic with the Interim Finance Director, Matt Stiffler, it really comes down to two different funding options. In our five year CIP budget that we update, we could remain at status quo with the request for some additional funding as necessary based on annual needs for maintenance.

The second option would be to re-evaluate a stormwater utility fee. Staff currently has a rate consultant contracted to review our water and sanitary sewer rate. That could be a task that could possibly be added to the contract.

Mr. Dritz commented that if he lives in a neighborhood that has a privately maintained basin and the City implements this new fee for everyone in the City of Dublin, then his expectation would be that the City would then maintain all of the basins in the City. Mr. Hammersmith replied that based on Option #4, yes, the City could plan to take over the 46 City owned and privately maintained basins in the City. Mr. Dritz said he is referring to the privately owned/maintained. Mr. Hammersmith said the City would not take over "privately owned" infrastructure. Based on the City of Delaware fee structure all of the commercial properties still maintain their own infrastructure. In some cases of their new developments, the City of Delaware will maintain the pond areas.

Ms. Baker asked if the City maintains any of the commercial stormwater basins. Mr. Hammersmith said the City does not maintain any privately owned stormwater infrastructure. Ms. Baker asked if the City is responsible if they are not maintained correctly. Mr. Hammersmith

commented that the owners of commercial stormwater basins are responsible. The City of Dublin has a general permit and Dublin is responsible for providing the public education and outreach, but ultimately Dublin is not responsible for the actual maintenance of commercial stormwater basins. However, if there is any infrastructure that is in neglect or disrepair, according the Chapter 53 of the Codified Ordinance, Dublin has a mechanism in place to enforce maintenance.

Mr. Dritz asked if all 151 privately-owned stormwater basins are residential or are some of them commercial. Mr. Hammersmith replied that most are residential but some of them are condominium-based, which are considered commercial.

Mr. Dritz asked if the residents that live in the condominiums have separate water bills. Mr. Hammersmith replied that most have a master bill for everything. A part of the policy discussion that will need to take place is what is the cut-off for who is invoiced for storm sewer fees and who is not. Commercial property owners might want to argue about the City maintaining their private basins, but commercial owners benefit from the public infrastructure.

Mr. Dritz asked if staff has a recommendation on how to move forward. Mr. Hammersmith replied that staff does not have a recommendation. At this time, we can open it up for discussion. Mr. Hammersmith did ask the Commission to keep in mind that the assignment from Council was to review the 46 publicly owned, but privately maintained, basins that have been in question for quite a while. Council asked this Commission to provide Council with some feedback only on these basins. If the Commission is interested in discussing the storm sewer utility topic overall, this Commission should probably ask Council for additional guidance and direction on what involvement this Commission should have on any further discussion.

Ms. Crandall confirmed Mr. Hammersmith's comments. This Commission was only given the task of reviewing the City owned and privately maintained storm sewer basins and to follow-up with a recommendation. If this Commission would decide to make a recommendation on the City taking over the maintenance of these 46 City owned basins, the question could also be asked to look further into the possibility of stormwater utility fee.

Mr. Dritz said he does not feel comfortable with the budget numbers that staff discussed for annual CIP budget requests. He asked Ms. Crandall if this Commission should make a recommendation to Council to take over the additional basins based on the budget that was discussed, even though staff truly spends less than the estimated amount per year. Ms. Crandall said that Mr. Hammersmith brought up a good example of when the City of Delaware performed a study for stormwater utilities and they were behind and needed infrastructure improvements because they did not really have anything in place or a cycle in place to maintain them appropriately. Dublin starts to see this as our infrastructure starts to age. It has been interesting to watch our CIP budget over the years shift from budgeting for a large percentage of new or enhanced infrastructure to maintenance. Even though staff may not utilize all of those funds now, in the future they will be concentrating more and more on maintenance.

Mr. Strup commented that he was uncomfortable making a recommendation to take over the maintenance of the 46 basins, if we are not sure on how it will be funded. Mr. Hammersmith replied that the Commission could make the recommendation to take over the 46 basins and further discuss the funding portion of the recommendation. Mr. Strup also does not want to have the same thing happen in regard to discussions about stormwater fees and have the Commission spend more time discussing it if then Council decides not to follow-through with it. The Commission understands projects and budgets are deferred, but if the City keeps doing that with maintenance there will come a point, they will not be able to continue doing it.

Ms. Baker said the first question the Commission needs to answer is "Should the City be responsible for the 46 basins?" She is ready to say that the City should be responsible for maintaining all of them. If Dublin is ultimately responsible for maintaining them, then the City should take them over. Although the City provides guidance for the HOA's, the HOA's do not have the expertise the City has in place already. These basins may be easy to maintain when they are new, but as they age and require more maintenance, it will be more difficult for the HOA to maintain them properly. From an environmental standpoint, it is critical that they are maintained properly. The second question is "How will it be funded?" The City will need to decide if it will continue to be a part of the CIP budget or should there be a fee in place.

Mr. Dritz asked what the rationale is behind the City taking over the maintenance of the 46 basins. Mr. Hammersmith said the HOA's do not have the funding structures in their HOA fees to pay for the large expenditures that will take place as the basins age. Ms. Crandall also added that the reason Council asked this Commission to review this topic is because staff is getting requests one at a time from HOA's to take over their maintenance due to the hardship for the HOA's to continue to maintain.

Mr. Strup said his neighborhood has a privately owned and maintained basin and it has never been maintained, so he started to maintain it. There are going to be issues in the long term if not all of the stormwater basins are maintained properly. Mr. Hammersmith commented that the City typically does not have issues with the privately owned and maintained basins. Mr. Garwick commented that most of them have fees structures in place to maintain them and some are professionally maintained.

Mr. Dritz suggested adding the 151 privately owned and maintained stormwater basins in the recommendations so they are all being maintained consistently. Mr. Hammersmith reiterated that Council only asked the Commission to discuss the 46 City owned and privately maintained basins.

Mr. Strup believes only looking at the 46 basins will cause issues in the future. If Council agrees to maintain the 46 basins and then decides to look at the fees structure in the future, then the residents that reside in neighborhoods with privately owned/maintained are going to have an issue if they are paying a stormwater fee. Those 151 privately owned/maintained are going to want the City to take over their basins. Mr. Hammersmith said staff could provide the breakdown of the 151 basins. It may help the Commission to see how many single-family subdivisions versus

condominium or apartment complexes are. Mr. Hammersmith suggested that the Commission start with whether or not they want to make the recommendation for the City to maintain the 46 basins.

Mr. Strup said he does not feel comfortable making a recommendation with the information the Commission has been presented. He asked if staff could come up with some other recommendations that the Commission can further discuss in December.

Ms. Baker asked if anyone was uncomfortable making a recommendation on the City maintaining the 46 basins; all members noted they were not uncomfortable making a recommendation. Mr. Strup said he was comfortable making a recommendation on maintenance of the 46 basins, he just does not feel that a recommendation of the 46 basins is enough.

Mr. Arunachalam asked if there would be any future development over the next five years that could increase the stormwater basins. Mr. Hendershot said there is potential development on the southeast of Cosgray and Shier-Rings that will be submitted for rezoning and annexation so this topic could be discussed for that development.

Ms. Baker noted since the discussion keeps going back and forth as far as what is understood Council wants the Commission to consider, is there an opportunity to ask Council what it wants the Commission to discuss, so we do not keep discussing this topic if we should not be. Ms. Crandall said Council asked this Commission to review and discuss the 46 City owned but privately maintained basins, but beyond that, the Commission can provide further comments to Council based on your discussion.

Mr. Dritz said the unknown part of the recommendation is how to ask to proceed with the funding portion of the recommendation. Ms. Crandall suggested if the Commission recommends the City take over the maintenance of the 46 basins, then it may need to look into a utility fee structure to accommodate funding for these basins.

Ms. Baker and Mr. Strup noted there seems to be three parts to this discussion:

1. Should the City maintain the 46 City owned/privately maintained basins?
2. How should the City fund additional maintenance costs?
3. Should the City explore the maintenance of the 151 privately owned/maintained basins?

Mr. Hammersmith agrees with discussion. Ms. Crandall asked the rest of the Commission if they would like to move forward with a recommendation and wait for Council's response on the additional 151 basins. The Commission agreed to move forward.

Ms. Baker and Mr. Strup jointly worded and Ms. Baker moved to recommend the City of Dublin take over the maintenance of the 46 City owned stormwater basins that are currently being maintained privately. Based on the recommendation to take over these basins, the Commission suggests it would make sense for the City to also review the funding mechanism to support the

maintenance. Based on the outcome of Council's decision for maintenance and its funding for publicly owned stormwater basins, the Commission would be interested in further exploring the maintenance of the 151 privately owned/maintained basins if Council considered that would be helpful. Mr. Dritz seconded the motion. All in favor, the motion was unanimously approved.

Ms. Crandall said she would look at Council's agenda and meetings and see if there is availability to discuss this topic in December or to wait until the January Council meeting.

V. Other Items of Interest

Ms. Crandall would like staff to provide some updates for this Commission at the December meeting on topics this Commission has been involved with, such as the Aging in Place program, Bicycle Task Force and sustainability.

Ms. Bohman provided a report to the Commission on the 2019 Summit on Sustainability that Mr. Dritz, Ms. Baker and Ms. Bohman all attended. Each attended different topic sessions. The report provides some highlights from each session attended.

VI. Next meeting: December 10, 2019.

VIII. Adjournment

Respectfully Submitted by:

Marja Keplar

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Marja Keplar, Administrative Support III

Attachments: Stormwater Basin Maintenance Presentation
City of Dublin Owned Residential Basins Map
Central Ohio Stormwater Utility Rate Comparison
Utilities – Stormwater Management CIP Budget
Shaping Resilient Communities – Training Report

Stormwater Basin Maintenance for Residential Development

CSAC PRESENTATION

Paul A. Hammersmith, P.E. – Director of Engineering/ City Engineer
Todd Garwick, P.E. – Engineering - Utilities
Michael Hendershot, P.E.– Engineering/Review Services

NOVEMBER 12, 2019

AGENDA

I. Introduction

II. Option 4 – Planning Level Maintenance Cost Estimates

III. Basin Examples – Dublin and Privately Maintained

IV. Stormwater Utility Fee Benchmarking

V. City of Delaware Stormwater Utility Overview

VI. Previous City of Dublin Stormwater Utility Fee Discussion

VII. Funding Options

VIII. Discussion and Questions

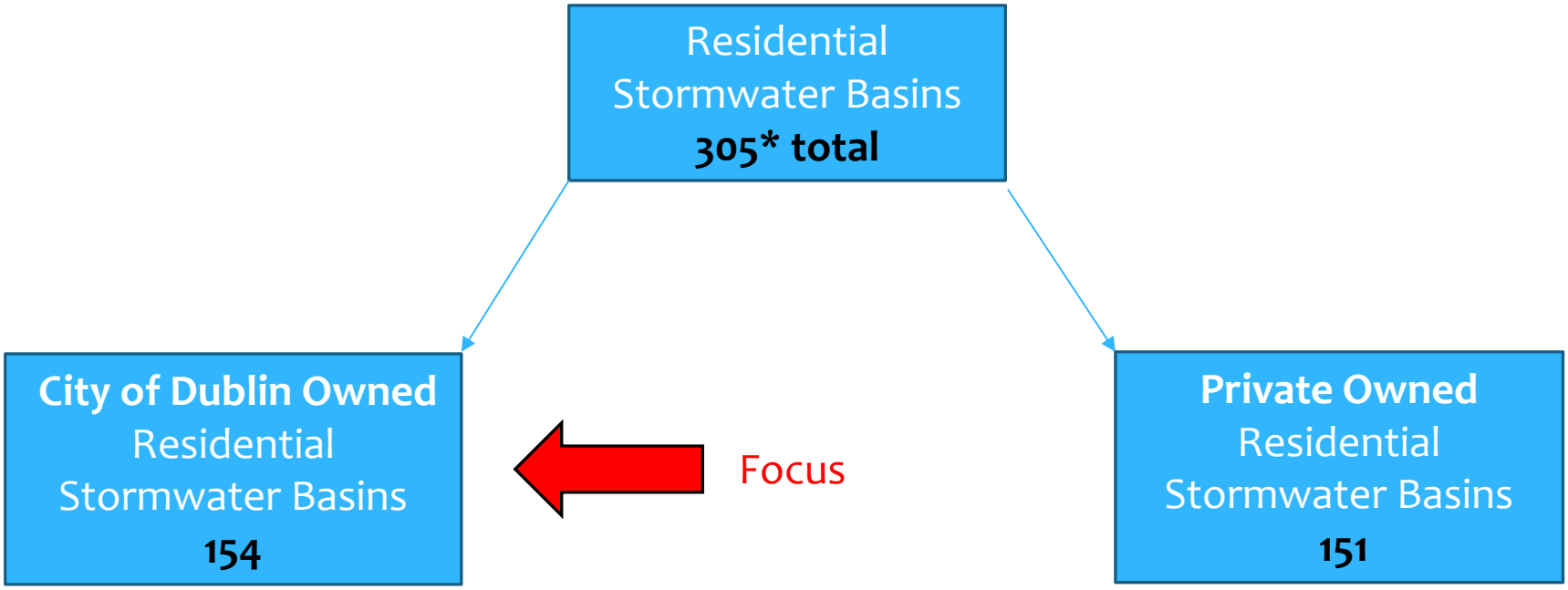
RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY

Residential Stormwater Basins serve the following:

- Single Family Subdivisions
- Single Family Detached Homes
- Condominiums
- Apartment Complexes


Tartan West

RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY – *Ownership*



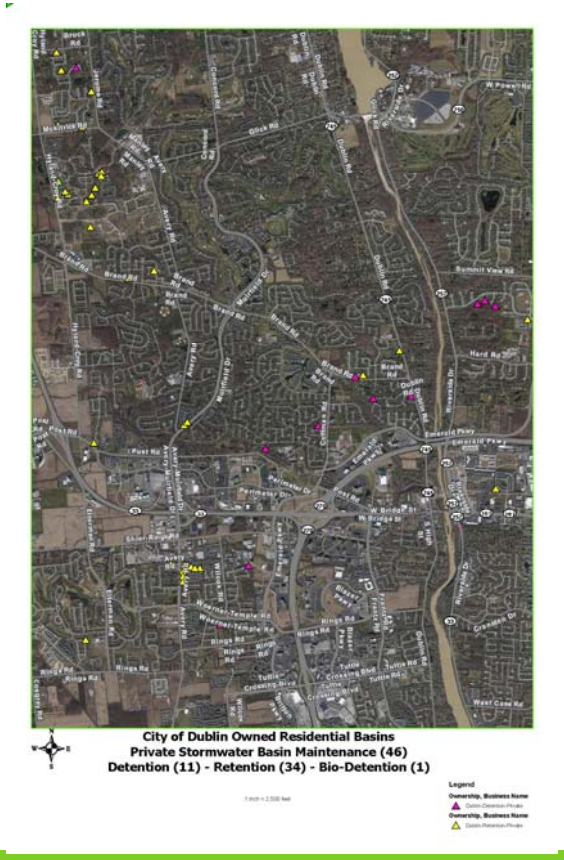
**excludes Commercial*

OPTIONS – *RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASINS*

Option #4:

- Dublin maintains existing 108 residential stormwater basins
- Dublin assume maintenance of existing 46 residential stormwater basins that are currently maintained by HOAs
- Dublin maintain new residential stormwater basins moving forward

RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY –
Locations of 46 Privately Maintained Basins



STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY –
City of Dublin Owned/Maintained Detention (Dry) Basin

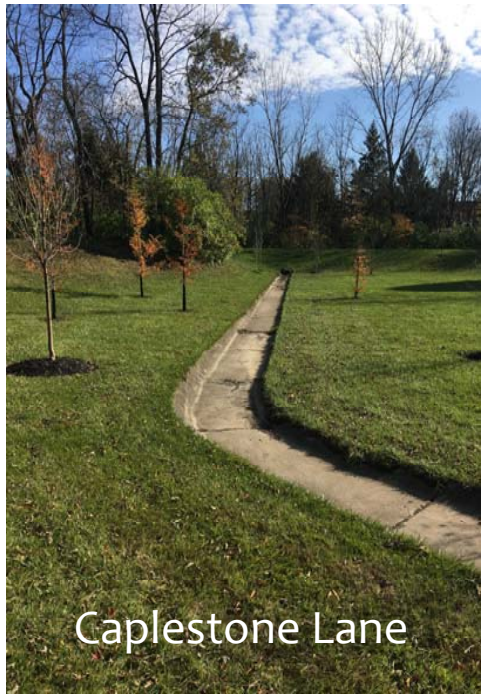
Maintenance Components

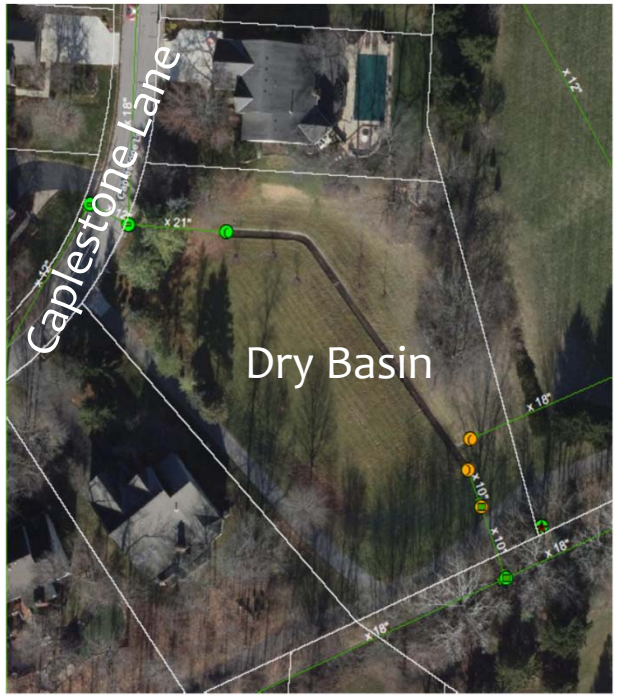
- Trash Removal
  - Monthly
- Vegetation Removal
  - Typical 5-year cycle
- Outlet Structures
  - 10-year cycle
- 4" Underdrains – Repair/Replace
  - 10-year cycle
- Channel Cleaning
  - 10-year cycle
- Bank Erosion Repair
  - 10-year cycle
- Excavation
  - Sediment Removal – 30-year cycle

STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY -
Privately Owned/Maintained Detention (Dry) Basin

Maintenance Components

- Trash Removal
  - Monthly
- Vegetation Removal
  - Typical 5-year cycle
- Outlet Structures
  - 10-year cycle
- Channel Cleaning
  - 10-year cycle
- Underdrains
  - 10-year cycle
- Bank Erosion Repair
  - 10-year cycle
- Excavation
  - Sediment Removal – 30-year cycle

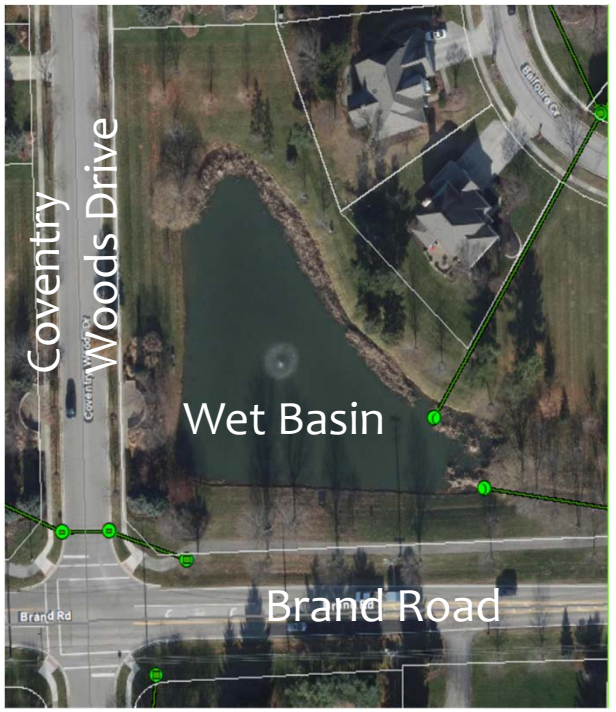




STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY –
City of Dublin Owned/Maintained Retention (Wet) Basin

Maintenance Components

- Trash Removal
  - Monthly cycle
- Water Quality (Copper Sulfate)
  - Yearly cycle
- Vegetation Removal
  - Typical 5-year cycle per basin
- Submerged Inlets/Outlets
  - 10-year cycle
- Aeration (Fountain)
  - 8-year cycle
- Bank Erosion Repair
  - 10-year cycle
- Outlet Control (Orifice Plate)
  - Orifice Plate
- Dredging
  - 30-year cycle



STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY -
Privately Owned/Maintained Retention (Wet) Basin

Maintenance Components

- Trash Removal
  - Monthly cycle
- Water Quality (Copper Sulfate)
  - Yearly cycle
- Vegetation Removal
  - Typical 5-year cycle per basin
- Aeration (Fountain)
  - 8-year cycle
- Submerged Inlets/Outlets
  - 10-year cycle
- Bank Erosion Repair
  - 10-year cycle
- Dredging
  - 30-year cycle
- Outlet Control (Orifice Plate)
  - 30-year cycle

MAINTENANCE COST – *Detention (Dry) Basin*

Detention (Dry) Basin Maintenance Components w/ Cycles

- Trash removal (monthly)
- Vegetation removal (5-year)
- Storm sewer pipe and structures (10-year)
- Channels cleaning (10-year)
- Underdrains (10-year)
- Bank Erosion (10-year)
- Excavation (30-year)

Annualized Cost per Detention (Dry) Basin = **$3,760**

MAINTENANCE COST – *Retention (Wet) Basin*

Retention (Wet) Basin Maintenance Components w/ Cycles

- Trash removal (monthly)
- Chemical control – Algae (yearly)
- Vegetation removal (5-years)
- Basin Aerators (8-years)
- Storm sewer pipes and structures (10-years)
- Pond Dredging (30-years)
- Outlet Control (30-years)
- Nuisance animal (as needed)


Wellington Place

Annualized Cost Per Retention (Wet) Basin = **$5,370**

MAINTENANCE COSTS – *108 Dublin Maintained Basins*

Detention (Dry) Basins

- 37 Basins
- Annualized Cost per Basin = **$3,760**
- Planning level cost = **$139,120/year**

Retention (Wet) Basin & Aesthetic Basin

- 71 Basins
- Annualized Cost per Basin = **$5,370**
- Planning level cost = **$381,270/year**

Total Yearly Estimated Basin Cost = **$520,390 (108 Basins)**


Belvedere

MAINTENANCE COSTS – *46 Privately Maintenance Basins*

Detention (Dry) Basins

- 12 Basins
- Annualized Cost per Basin = **$3,760**
- Planning level cost = **$45,120/year**

Retention (Wet) Basin & Aesthetic Basin

- 34 Basins
- Annualized Cost per Basin = **$5,370**
- Planning level cost = **$182,580/year**

Total Yearly Estimated Basin Cost = **$227,700 (46 Basins)**


Belvedere

MAINTENANCE COSTS – *Long Term City Cost Impacts*

Dublin Maintains all **<u>154 Basins</u>**

- 1 year cost = **$748,090**
- 5 year cost = **$3,740,450**
- 10 year cost = **$7,480,900**
- 15 year cost =**$11,221,350**


Belvedere

Maintenance Costs - *Capital Improvement Program (2020-2024 CIP)*

CITY OF DUBLIN | 2020-2024 | FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM **11-1**

UTILITIES - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

(MUNIS) PROJECT NO.	DESCRIPTION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL 2020-2024 ($000)	BEYOND 2024 ($000)	TOTAL BUDGETED
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE										
AF201	Annual Stormwater Maintenance	575	575	575	575	575	575	2,875	575	3,450
AF202	Ditch Maintenance	0	0	100	0	100	0	200	100	300
	TOTAL	**575**	**575**	**675**	**575**	**675**	**575**	**3,075**	**675**	**3,750**
CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS / NEW CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE										
EF181	Rings Farm Stream Relocation	150	1,240	0	0	0	0	1,240	0	1,240
EF200	Allocation for Various Stormwater Improvements	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,250	250	1,500
	TOTAL	**400**	**1,490**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**2,490**	**250**	**2,740**
2020-2024	**TOTAL - STORMWATER**	**975**	**2,065**	**925**	**825**	**925**	**825**	**5,565**	**925**	**6,490**

2019-2023	**TOTAL - STORMWATER**	1,485	825	925	825	925	n/a
	$$ Difference	(510)	1,240	0	0	0	n/a
	% Difference	-34.3%	150.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a

STORMWATER UTILITY FEE BENCHMARKING

How do other communities fund the stormwater basin maintenance?

Stormwater Utility Fee

- 33 central Ohio communities surveyed (2019)
- 56% of communities have fee
- Central Ohio average utility fee rate
  - Single Family Unit – 1 ERU = $3.54/month

Central Ohio Stormwater Utility Rate Comparison

Municipality	Stormwater Utility? Y/N	ERU (S.F.)	SFU ERU Rate (per month)	Commercial Comparative rate using 2000 sf	Current Date of Data	Comments
Ashville	Y	2,000	$3.00	$3.00	5/22/2017	actual rate is #0.0987/day
Athens	Y	NA; Charge Flat fee	$2.00	$4.00	5/22/2017	Flat fee based upon property type; want to institue an ERU system
Bellefontaine	Y	2,500	$3.75	$3.00	5/22/2017	Calculated Commercial rate average (See Note 1)
Bexley	N	2000	$1.98	$1.98	2/5/2016	goes to Columbus for Clean River Fund
Canal Winchester	Y	3,001	$3.00	$2.00	5/12/2014	
Cambridge	Y	-	$1.00	$2.00	2/1/2016	Fixed monthly rate for both
Circleville	N				5/12/2014	
Columbus	Y	2,000	$4.65	$4.65	5/22/2017	($0.1530 per day per ERU based on 366 days due to leap year)
Delaware	Y	2,773	$2.50	$1.80	5/22/2017	considering future increases
Dublin	N	-			5/22/2017	
Gahanna	Y	3,064	$4.33	$2.83	5/22/2017	
Grandview Heights	N				1/21/2016	
Grove City	N				5/22/2017	
Groveport	Y	2,760	$2.00	$1.45	5/22/2017	
Hilliard	Y	2,000	$3.00	$3.00	5/22/2017	proposing two future increases
Lancaster	Y	2,600	$7.64	$5.88	1/21/2016	
Marble Cliff	N				5/22/2017	
Marion	N				5/12/2014	
Marysville	Y	2,700	$3.75	$2.78	5/22/2017	
New Albany	N				5/12/2014	
Newark	Y	2,600	$6.80	$5.23	5/22/2017	Annual increase of $0.15 through 2025; ending rate of $8.01/ERU
Pataskala	N				5/12/2014	
Pickerington	Y	2,530	$4.50	$3.56	5/22/2017	
Plain City	N				5/12/2014	
Powell	N				5/12/2014	
Reynoldsburg	Y	2,530	$4.00	$3.16	1/29/2016	
Riverlea	N				5/12/2014	
Shawnee Hills	N	2000	$1.98	$1.98	5/22/2017	goes to Columbus for Clean River Fund
Sunbury	N				5/22/2017	
Upper Arlington	Y	2,000	$3.75	$3.75	5/22/2017	
Westerville	N				5/12/2014	
Whitehall	N				5/12/2014	
Worthington	N				5/12/2014	
Average for CO Communities		2391	$3.52	$2.99		
Averages Rate	48%	2441	$3.54	$3.11		

STORMWATER UTILITY FEE BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking Residential Stormwater Utility Fee Rates

- Columbus - $4.65
- Pickerington - $4.50
- Gahanna - $4.33
- Reynoldsburg - $4.00
- Upper Arlington - $3.75
- Hilliard - $3.00
- **Delaware - $2.50**
- Groveport - $2.00
- Canal Winchester - $2.00
- Bexley - $1.98
- Shawnee Hills - $1.98
- Westerville – No fee
- Worthington – No fee
- **Dublin – No fee**


Belvedere

CITY OF DELAWARE STORMWATER UTILITY OVERVIEW

City of Delaware – Pop. Approx. 40,000

- Implemented in 2002
- Reasons for Stormwater Utility Fee
  - CIP project funding
  - Ongoing maintenance
  - Upcoming National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance
- Communication Plan
  - Public Works Committee
  - City Council
  - Delaware Gazette

CITY OF DELAWARE STORMWATER UTILITY OVERVIEW

City of Delaware

- Stormwater Utility Fee Rate Establishment
  - Based on benchmarking of surrounding communities
  - Average rate was utilized
    - $2.50/month per 1 E.R.U.
    - 1 E.R.U. = 2,773 SF of impervious area
- Current Maintenance
  - Catch basin repair
  - Pipe cleaning/televising/replacement
  - Stormwater basin maintenance
  - Street sweeping
- Stormwater Utility Fee Revenue
  - $851,000 in 2018
  - $717,000 to date in 2019
- 2019 Stormwater Management Expenditures - $1.4 Million
  - Funded by stormwater utility fee and general fund

PREVIOUS CITY OF DUBLIN STORMWATER UTILITY FEE DISCUSSION

Dublin City Council – Council Community Development Committee

- April 13, 1998
  - Purpose of meeting was to review the recently completed Master Plan and provide a recommendation to City Council for adoption.
  - Master Plan identified funding needs – Stormwater utility fee was discussed as possible funding source.
  - Funding issues would be discussed in subsequent meetings.
  - Financial recommendations of the Committee will be to consider imposing impact fees on developers to pay for the capital improvements. Maintenance and operation will be recommended to be paid for with general funds.

PREVIOUS CITY OF DUBLIN STORMWATER UTILITY FEE DISCUSSION

Dublin City Council – Council Community Development Committee

- December 14, 1998
  - Purpose was for consultants to present a recommendation on funding for Master Plan.
  - Current method for stormwater funding was through the capital improvement fund and general fund.
  - At the time, five other communities in Ohio have a stormwater utility fee:
    - Wooster ($2.90/ERU)
    - Upper Arlington ($2.75/ERU)
    - Columbus ($1.64/ERU)
    - Forest Park ($3.00/ERU)
    - Cincinnati ($2.11/ERU)
  - Presented two option for this stormwater utility fee
    - Option 1: Charge $1.75/mo/unit with no water/sanitary connection fee
    - Option 2: Charge $1.31/mo/unit with a water/sanitary connection fee

Outcome of meeting was to discuss this topic at a future meeting because five Council members were not present.

PREVIOUS CITY OF DUBLIN STORMWATER UTILITY FEE DISCUSSION

Dublin City Council – Council Community Development Committee

- February 8, 1999
  - Purpose was for consultants to present a recommendation on funding for Master Plan with all City Council members present.
  - Reviewed different types of funding mechanisms
    - Tax increment financing
    - Impact fees
    - Voted taxes
    - Special assessments
    - Stormwater utility fee
  - Presented two option for this fee
    - Option 1: Charge $1.75/mo/unit with no water/sanitary connection fee
    - Option 2: Charge $1.31/mo/unit with a water/sanitary connection fee

The consensus from City Council was to not proceed with implementing stormwater utility fees at that time.

City Council suggested putting maintenance costs in the CIP.

FUNDING OPTIONS

Funding Options

- 5 Year Capital Improvements Program – Status Quo with Additional Funding
- Stormwater Utility – New

Maintenance Costs - *Capital Improvement Program (2020-2024 CIP)*

CITY OF DUBLIN | 2020-2024 | FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM 11-1

UTILITIES - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

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	TOTAL	**575**	**575**	**675**	**575**	**675**	**575**	**3,075**	**675**	**3,750**
CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS / NEW CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE										
EF181	Rings Farm Stream Relocation	150	1,240	0	0	0	0	1,240	0	1,240
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	TOTAL	**400**	**1,490**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**2,490**	**250**	**2,740**
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	$$ Difference	(510)	1,240	0	0	0	n/a
	% Difference	-34.3%	150.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a

DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS

Thank You!

Paul A. Hammersmith, P.E.-Engineering/Director of Engineering

Todd Garwick, P.E. – Engineering – Utilities

Michael Hendershot, P.E.– Engineering/Review Services

City of Dublin
OHIO, USA

EVERYTHING GROWS HERE.

OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

History / Past Practices

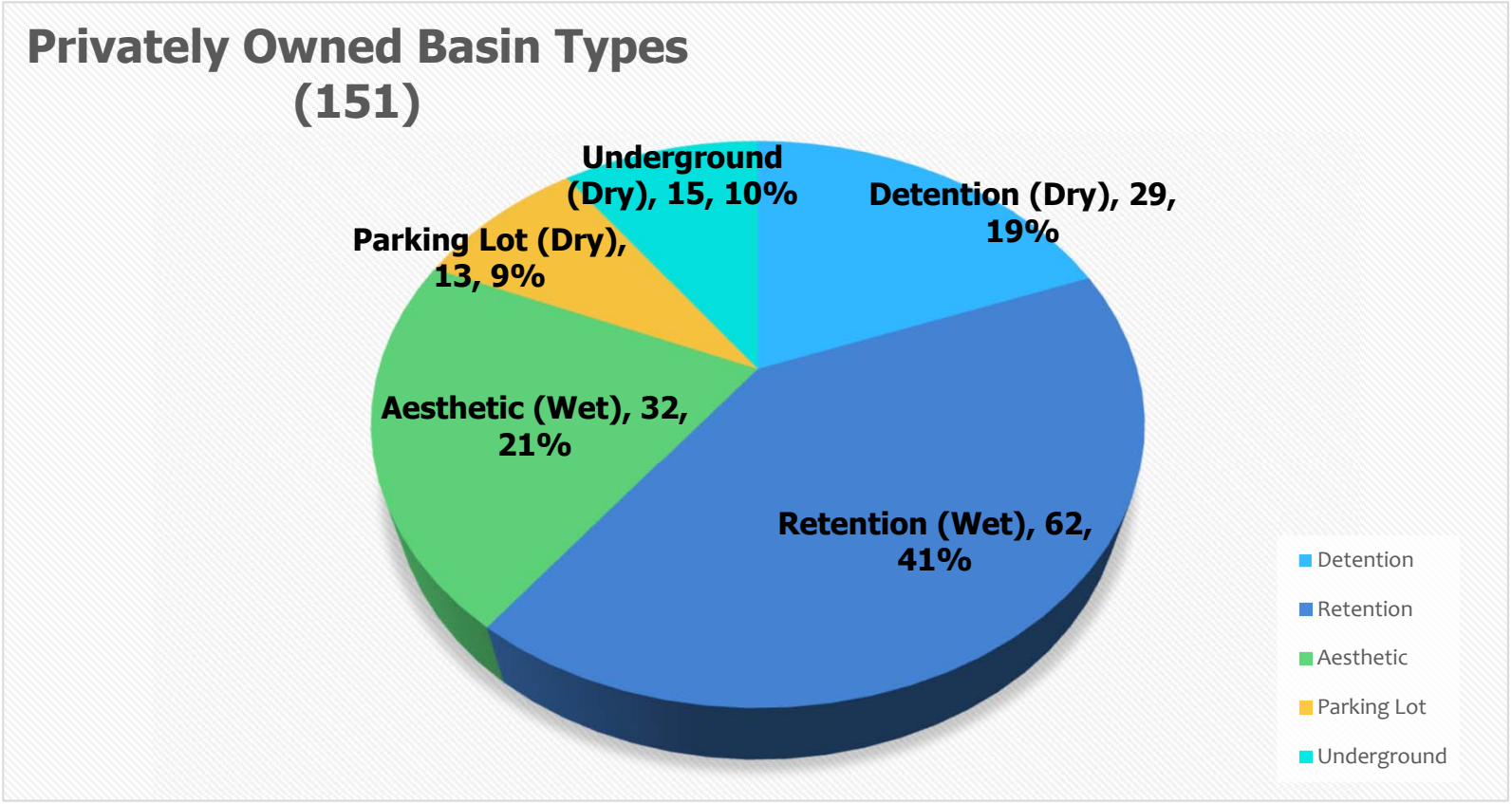
- Prior to ~1999 – HOA ownership and maintenance
- 1999 to ~2015 – Dublin ownership and HOA maintenance
- ~ 2015 – trended towards Dublin ownership and maintenance

BENCHMARKING

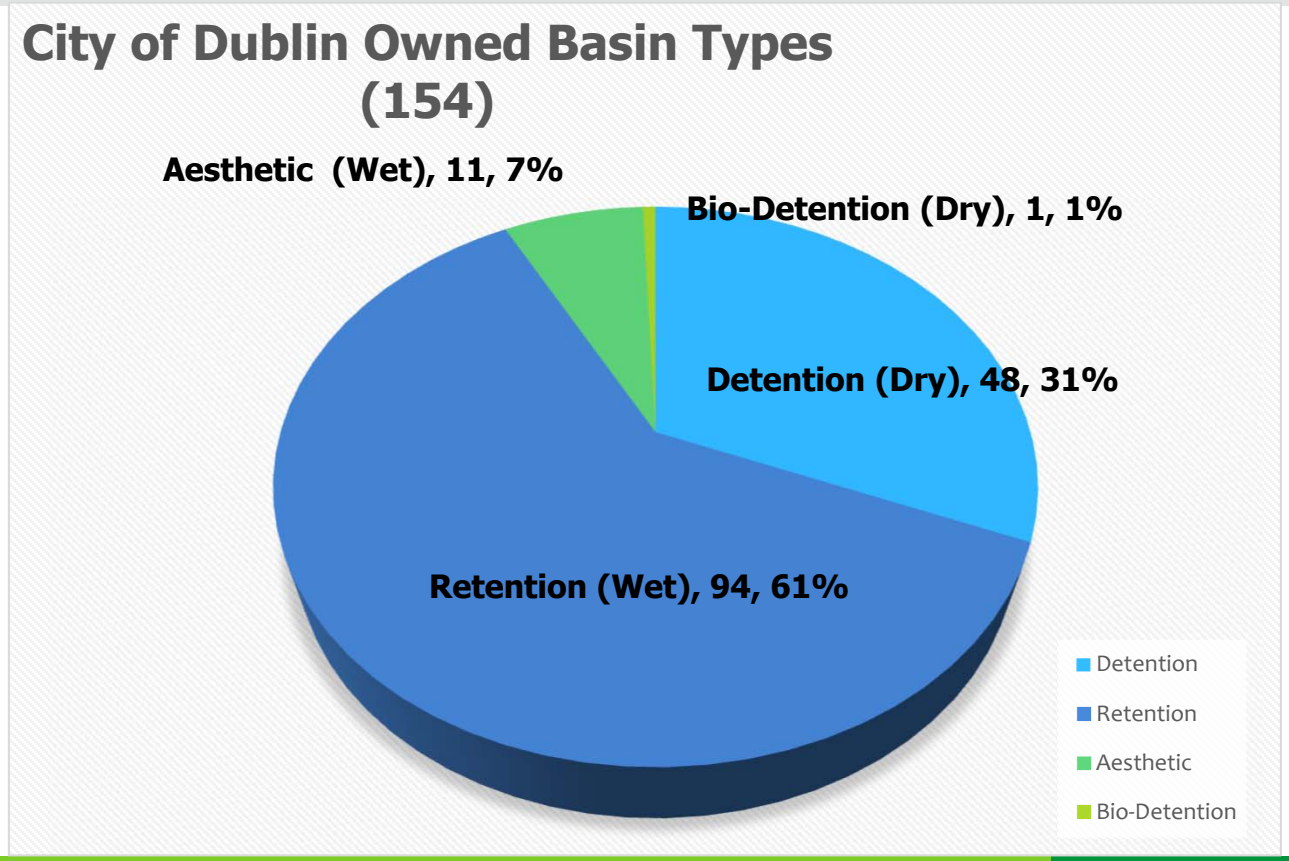
Homeowners Association (HOA) Maintenance

- Grove City
- Marysville
- Westerville
- Worthington

RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY -
Privately Owned Basin Types



RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY –
City of Dublin Owned Basin Types



STORMWATER BASIN INVENTORY – *CITY OF DUBLIN OWNED*
Maintenance Responsibility

	Residential Basin Type				
Maintenance Responsibility	**Detention (Dry)**	**Retention (Wet)**	**Aesthetic (Wet)**	**Bio-Detention (Dry)**	**Maintenance Totals**
Dublin Maintenance	37	60	11	0	**108**
HOA/Private Maintenance	11	34	0	1	**46**
Basin Type Totals	48	94	11	1	**154**

OPTIONS – *RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASINS*

Option #1

- Dublin maintain existing 108 residential stormwater basins
- HOA maintain existing 46 residential stormwater basins
- New basin maintenance determined on a case by case basis during planning process

OPTIONS – *RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASINS*

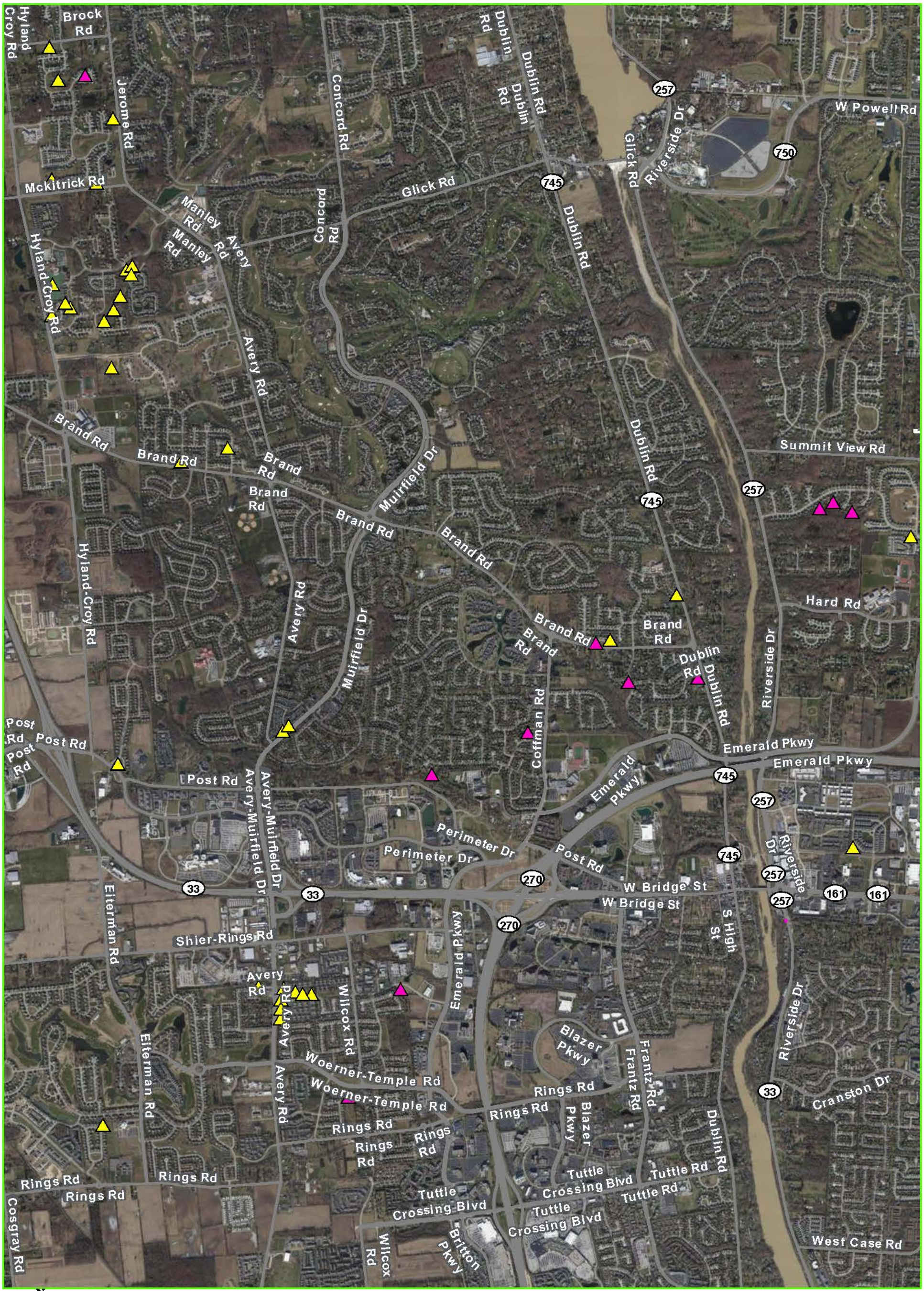
Option #2

- Dublin maintain existing 108 residential stormwater basins
- HOA maintain existing 46 residential stormwater basins
- HOA maintain new residential stormwater basins moving forward

OPTIONS – *RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER BASINS*

Option #3

- Dublin maintain existing 108 residential stormwater basins
- HOA maintain existing 46 residential stormwater basins
- Dublin maintain new residential stormwater basins moving forward



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City of Dublin Owned Residential Basins
Private Stormwater Basin Maintenance (46)
Detention (11) - Retention (34) - Bio-Detention (1)

1 inch = 2,500 feet

Legend

Ownership, Business Name

Dublin-Detention-Private

Ownership, Business Name

Dublin-Retention-Private

Original survey May 12, 2014
Updated January 29, 2016
Current Update May 22, 2017

Central Ohio Stormwater Utility Rate Comparison						
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Average for CO Communities		**2391**	**$3.52**	**$2.99**		
Averages Rate	**48%**	**2441**	**$3.54**	**$3.11**		

% with SWU **56%**

Note 1 : For Commercial & Industrial Bellefontaine has a graduated fee schedule: $11.74- 1-10,000 s.f., $27.34-10,001-25,000 s.f., $58.61-25,001-50,000 s.f., $117.19-50,001-100,000 & $234.38 over 100,000

UTILITIES - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

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	% Difference	-34.3%	150.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a

UTILITIES - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE

Note: The Capital Improvement Tax Fund is the source of funding for all of the stormwater projects.

AF201 Annual Stormwater Maintenance

This project provides for annual funding of maintenance for the City's stormwater system as identified in the Stormwater Master Plan. This program was initiated in 2000 to maintain the stormwater management system, to convey stormwater, and prevent flooding. The funding is utilized to maintain and repair existing storm sewer lines, curb inlets, catch basins, man-made channels and other structures that discharge stormwater runoff. This is an important component of the City's efforts to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II regulations. The annual allocations will be used to fund two projects: Inlet maintenance and miscellaneous maintenance on a task order basis.

Funding is allocated annually in the five-year program period to continue the repair of curb inlets in the storm structure maintenance program.

AF202 Ditch Maintenance

The ditch maintenance program was initiated in 2017. This project provides funding for maintenance of the City's roadside ditches and waterway systems. Funds will be utilized to maintain and repair existing ditches, man-made channels, and waterways that convey stormwater runoff. This is another important component of the City's efforts to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II regulations.

Funding is programmed in the five-year program period on a biennial basis.

SHAPING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES
2019 Summit on Sustainability
October 11, 2019
Hilton Columbus Downtown
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission MORPC
Report from: Ann Bohman, Steve Dritz and Marilyn Baker
Community Service Advisory Commissioners (CSAC) for the
City of Dublin, Ohio

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – Keynote Speaker Christopher Coes, Smart Growth America Real Estate Programs (for profit subsidiary of SGA)

How to create places that are from our memories (senses, experiences, places that are healthy, prosperous, & resilient. Competition over place and private capital: Young professionals look for place before jobs.

How to attract and retain talented workers: walkable, where people want to meet, supports creative collaboration, built brand identity and community culture, to be close to customers and other businesses, centralized operations.

Social benefits of resilient communities – cut infrastructure costs.
We need a National Infrastructure Plan/Vision: We don't need more $ spent on more lanes; We need to prioritize safety, more walkable, and repairs.

Housing – 32%; Transportation 19%; Disposable 48%; if less than 50% walkable – may be paying up to 50% more in Transportation and housing;

Walkable urban – 9% transportation costs; Suburban – 25%; 20-30% of costs go up for poor when move from urban core to suburbs.

Developers and Investors need: 1. Clear, articulated vision, 2. Predictability/ what is possible over 5-10 years, 3. Give and take, 4. Create political will.

Develop collaboration for Workable solutions: New rail, adopt complete streets with pedestrian experiences, adapt for base costs and environmental review of standards; establish priority corridors; identify and preserve existing affordable housing stock; create place management; Value in open space & common space**:** place for people to get connected – how to get real estate people to make more open space? Density - need human scale development; smaller size lots or garden units; affordable housing; walkable areas.

PLANNING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EQUITY

64% of college graduates choose the city they want to live in before they decide on a job offer.

Walking Score-average is 70! Check your score!

(My community: **Hemingway Village** is a not walkable neighborhood in Dublin with a **Walk Score** of 17)

Recommend that you don't spend more than 50% of your income on housing and transportation.

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS: THE WIDER IMPACTS OF ENERGY PROGRAMS

Be Air Awareness Program

Suggested putting air quality sensors in our Little Libraries.

Capital Area Council of Governments www.capcog.org

Four out of 10 people breathe unhealthy air according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

BOUNTIFUL OHIO

Planting green - improves soil and water quality.

Sunflowers planted in fields brings butterflies.

Obesity numbers are the same as the number that are hungry.

A DISCUSSION ON HB6: AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR OHIO'S ENERGY STANDARD

Note: All presenters were against HB6.

No presentation for the pros f HB6.

Highlights of HB6 were presented including subsidies being made by Ohio consumers

- Eliminated energy efficiency and renewable energy programs
- One plus of HB6 is increased funding to cover energy expenses for low income households

In Ohio, use of natural gas to generate electricity still the least expensive means

Cleanup of the two nuclear plants, when decommissioned, is still an unknown as First Energy has filed bankruptcy

Status of HB6 referendum was not known, pending court ruling

IMPROVING WATER QUALITY OUTCOMES FROM DEVELOPMENT - EFFECTIVENESS OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT IMPROVING WATER QUALITY

Creation of wetlands is good way to manage stormwater - - Westerville has implemented a model wetland program

Ohio has loss 90% of its natural wetlands – 2nd most in US

Effective stormwater management leads to documented water quality improvements
Many areas in Central Ohio like homes east of Sawmill, north of Rt 161, have no stormwater management system in place - - natural erosion is occurring from water run offs after rain
Grove City Police Station is a model for stormwater management using state of the art technologies like retention tanks

INSIGHTS ON THE STATE RECYCLING AND THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES

Panel discussion with reps from Rumpke, SWACO, Ohio EPA and P&G
When China stopped importing US recyclables due to contamination a couple of years ago, market for recyclables in US dropped
Rumpke has plants to reuse recycled paper and glass
Landlords are terrible at offering recycling to their tenants
Curbside food waste recycling next big thing–SWACO putting together guidelines to have standard processes for Central Ohio
P&G in 2030 wants all packaging to be recyclable or reusable

WE'RE GONNA HAVE 500 MILES OF BIKE TRAILS; HERE'S HOW WE'LL GET IT DONE

In 2018, the Central Ohio Greenways Board (under MORPC) make up of 11 county-region of jurisdictions, published a trail vision map through extensive community collaboration, to add 500 new trail miles to the existing network of over 230 trail miles, with a $250M vision – vision is huge. How region's leaders, advocates, and planners believe trails can positively impact transportation options in region and what is needed to do this.

Feasibility study: if half of funds could be garnered thru philanthropy.
Issue of awareness: a. not aware of trails under MORPC; b. unclear difference between local and regional trails; c. private sector wants to spend $ but ask why expect philanthropists to contribute to what public has historically funded? d. internally not a 501(3)(c); externally is this where we want to put our money?
Identity: Is it for health or transportation? How to prioritize the issue, who owns the land? who maintains the trails? Private sector enthusiastic, but public needs to be first. How to frame the value by 4 pillars: Social Equality, Environment, Economy, Health.
Scale of effort: other parts of country dealing with single trails and much small efforts; on microscale – like Eisenhauer's vision of road across America: need political will. Metro parks: 8 fundamentals for levy – building trails was top of list – value of trails appreciated; most favorable vote. Trails are 24-hour operation-can't have a day off, which is why Metro Parks will maintain the trails.
Need to create a narrative the people: 1. Understand and can get excited

about, 2. is believable (can happen) so people support thru 3. Initial steps with certain sense of urgency, and 4. Then need successes – demonstrate value in narrative; then will develop life of its own.

Smart Columbus – Transportation is the great equalizer; most valuable to residents; what is % of population within 10 min walk to greenspace of trails and walk-ways.

Collaboration/integration of bike lanes/coco bikes/COTA – common payment system; Trails are important integrative part of discussion with jaded half-million increase in population.

Need to re-prioritize what is important to region. Political will = community social activism. Need to build momentum - to keep energy around issue if going to be sustainable; can't meet goals without trails. There is need for sense of urgency in small groups of people to be successful; then get something done.

Currently transportation $ are used only for transportation trails; not health (economic and community health; need greater investment need. Signs that say "no motorized vehicles" is the wrong message.

FROM CONCEPT TO ACTION: CREATING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES THROUGH FOCUSED GROWTH

Insight2010 Corridor Concepts study shows us, through collaboration and regional vision, how focused growth, walkable neighborhoods, and high-capacity transit can have positive impacts on transportation, infrastructure, housing, and the environment. Central Ohio communities working with regional partners to put the Corridor Concepts recommendations into practice. Working together to improve mobility and housing options along the East Main Street corridor (Reynoldsburg, Whitehall).

How do we grow as a region? What drives our choices? Taking right steps forward to grow smart. What are the costs?

One million people coming to this region by 2050; 420,000 houses; 610,000 jobs;

Need tools to understand trends and how to accommodate; several organizations and communities need to come together. Need to incorporate compact, walkable, mixed-use areas.

How to meet 2.7 billion fewer miles driven in 2050; 260,000 cars off roads; what are water use impacts, greenhouse gas emissions, fiscal impacts? How to lower infrastructure costs by 27%.

HIGH COMFORT NETWORKS: MOVING THE NEEDLE ON INCREASING BICYCLING IN CENTRAL OHIO

Large percentage of Central Ohio residents are interested in bicycling but are concerned for their safety. This is real, often cyclists are forced to ride in traffic with no protective barrier. Many international cities have long created low-stress networks for pedestrians and bicyclists. Stateside, similar efforts are starting in Houston, New Orleans, Providence, and Austin. Could Central Ohio be next? Some current strategies have limited return on investment and fail to move the needle in attracting more riders, and how complete low-stress networks help maximize bicycle friendly potential.

Sharrows in 35 mph traffic; don't work; car speed is one reason it does not work; changing signs doesn't change behavior
Protective bike lanes – i.e., pilons/planters; in Amsterdam from 2005-2017 increased riders from 7,000 to 70,000
Remove parking spaces/vehicle lane – but need political will to do this
Average rt of way 6-8 feet, or 3' distance
Tough decisions in critical corridors – we all want to use that space; Rt 23 No. of I-270 has sidewalks, but along side of seven lanes of traffic – who wants to walk there? Complete streets focusers on narrow vehicle lanes with setbacks for bicycles
Land use – transportation – health: traditional zoning exacerbates health disparities
Need to think about Transportation – not just bicycling routes; spaces within your community; need dedicated space for transit.
Need to find success areas to start (like vehicle lanes wider than need to be or too fast)
Need test community area/demo project; existing processes are road builders
Design the message; make friends with communications
[From earlier session: Vision – understandable – believable – sense of urgency]
Package the massage tightly (like Denial OH, Got Milk); Brand it like People for Bikes; Be the Example; Bikes are for regular people
Do communities know about insight 2010? Be short, sweet, and funny. Not a lot of packaging and sharing AFTER zero budget for an issue.
How to get employers on board? (San Francisco is example)
How do you reach out when communities have adverse reactions to higher density development and apartments? How much engagement is needed? – triple it! Need to educate.
Amazon looked serious at Columbus – one concern was about transit; that changed the discussion
To do: 1. Demo, 2. Protect a lane/beautiful, therefore, comfortable, 3. First mile – last mile; we have pieces, networks but need the first and last barriers addressed; fill the on-road to off-road for connection