

The Greening of Barrington



How a town acts to improve its environmental sustainability

**2012 Land & Water Conservation Summit
Cynthia Fuller, Barrington Conservation Commission**

Two Sparks in 2007

- * Wind Power Exploratory Committee in, later as the Committee for Renewable Energy for Barrington (CREB)
- * Conservation Commission's "Barrington Goes Green: An Environmental Mandate for the 21st Century"

Wind Power Exploratory Committee



- Volunteer group to evaluate the feasibility of a wind turbine in town
- Findings: Barrington could sustain a turbine at five locations at a start-up cost of \$1.2-\$1.4 million
- Recommendation made to Town Council in June 2007
- Committee morphed into CREB with continued and expanded charge

Conservation Commission Ideas



Barrington Goes Green:

*An Environmental Mandate for
the 21st Century*

Ideas for:

Municipal Operations • Energy Development
Waste Management/Recycling
Natural Resource Protection
Community Outreach/Education

I'll be talking about...

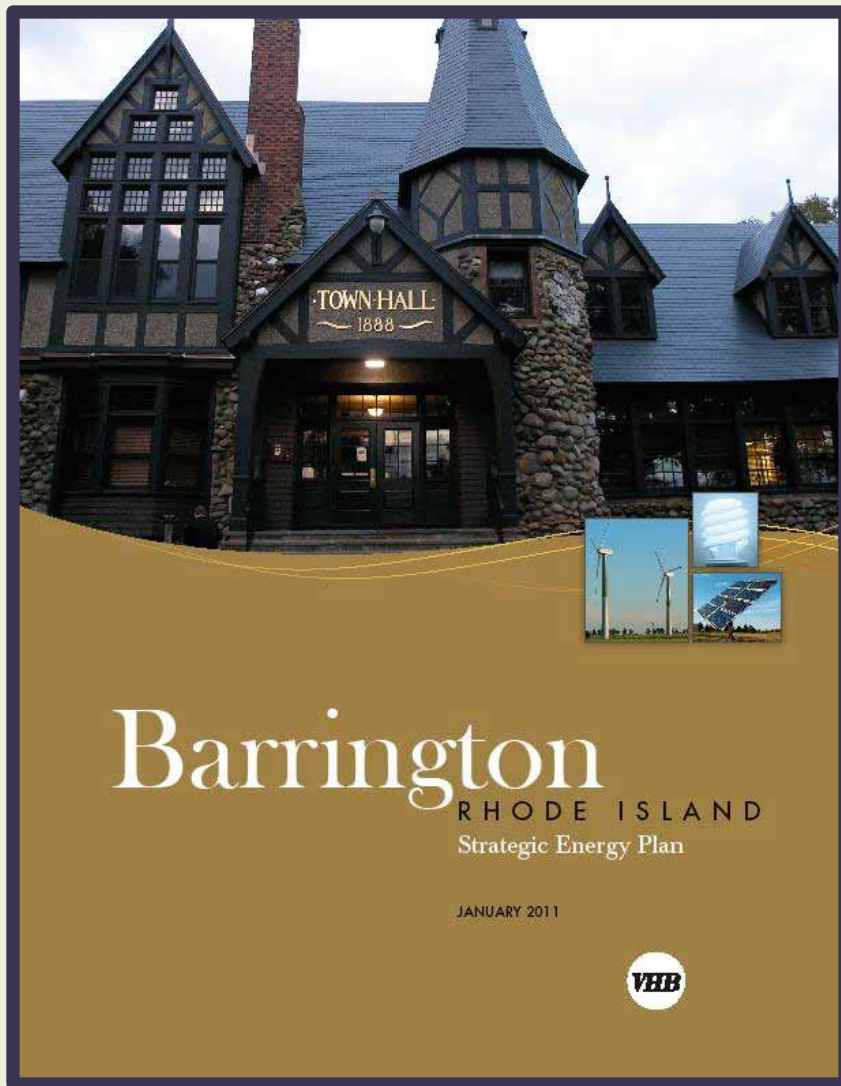
Municipal Operation Upgrades

The Wind Turbine Roller Coaster

Town Ordinances

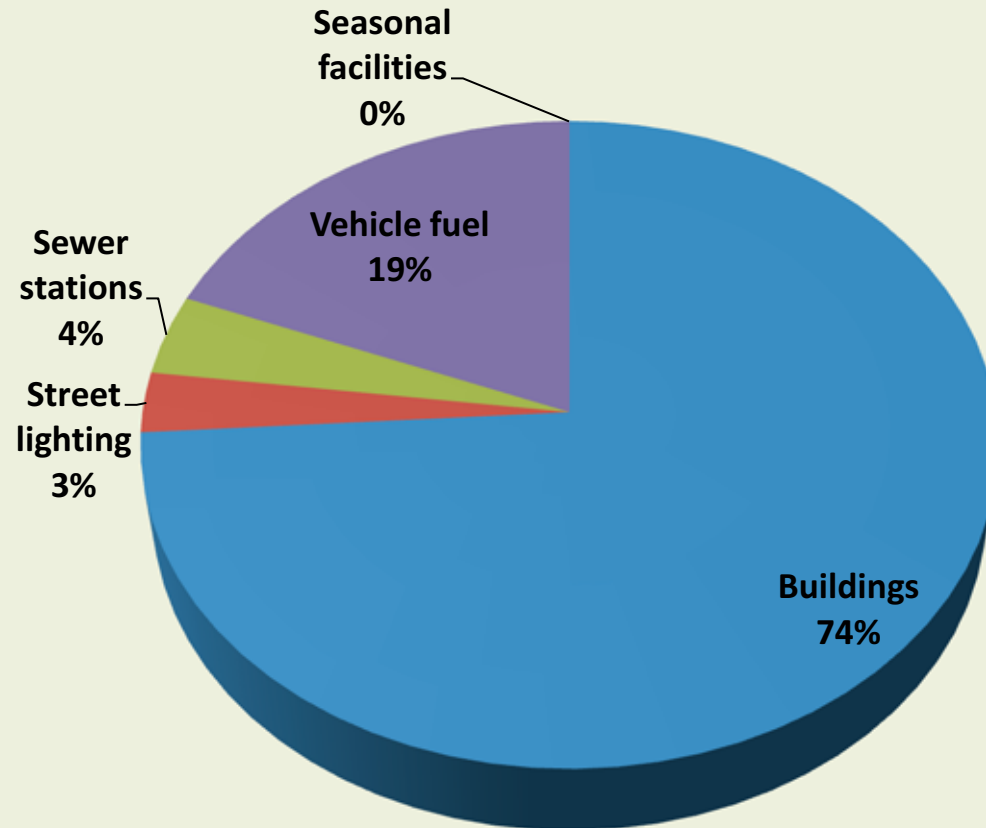
Natural Resources/Outdoors

Strategic Energy Plan



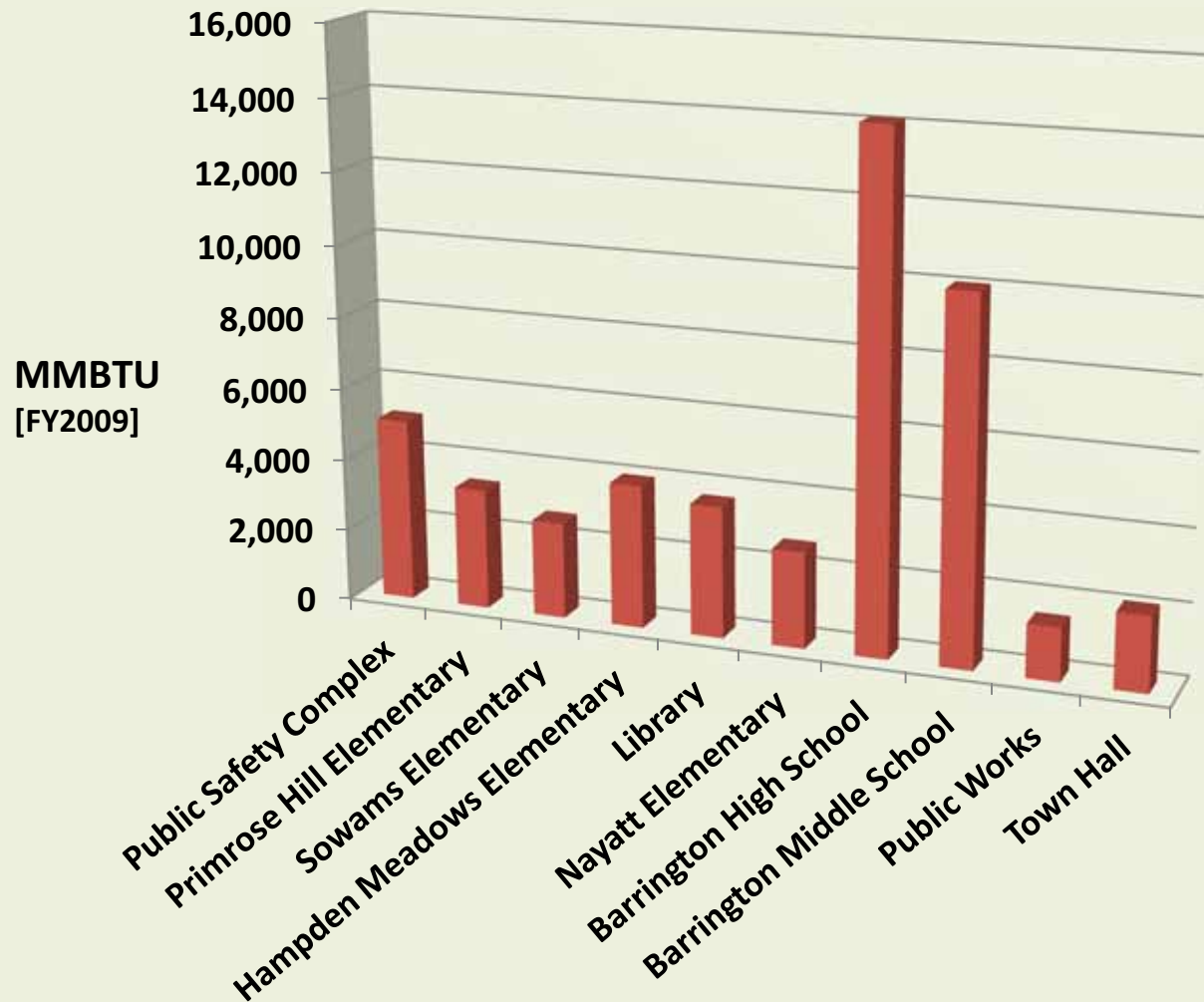
- Consultant-prepared
- Plan funded by an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant from the *RI Office of Energy Resources*
- Reviewed current energy use
- Provided strategies to reduce energy costs

First: Evaluate Current Energy Use



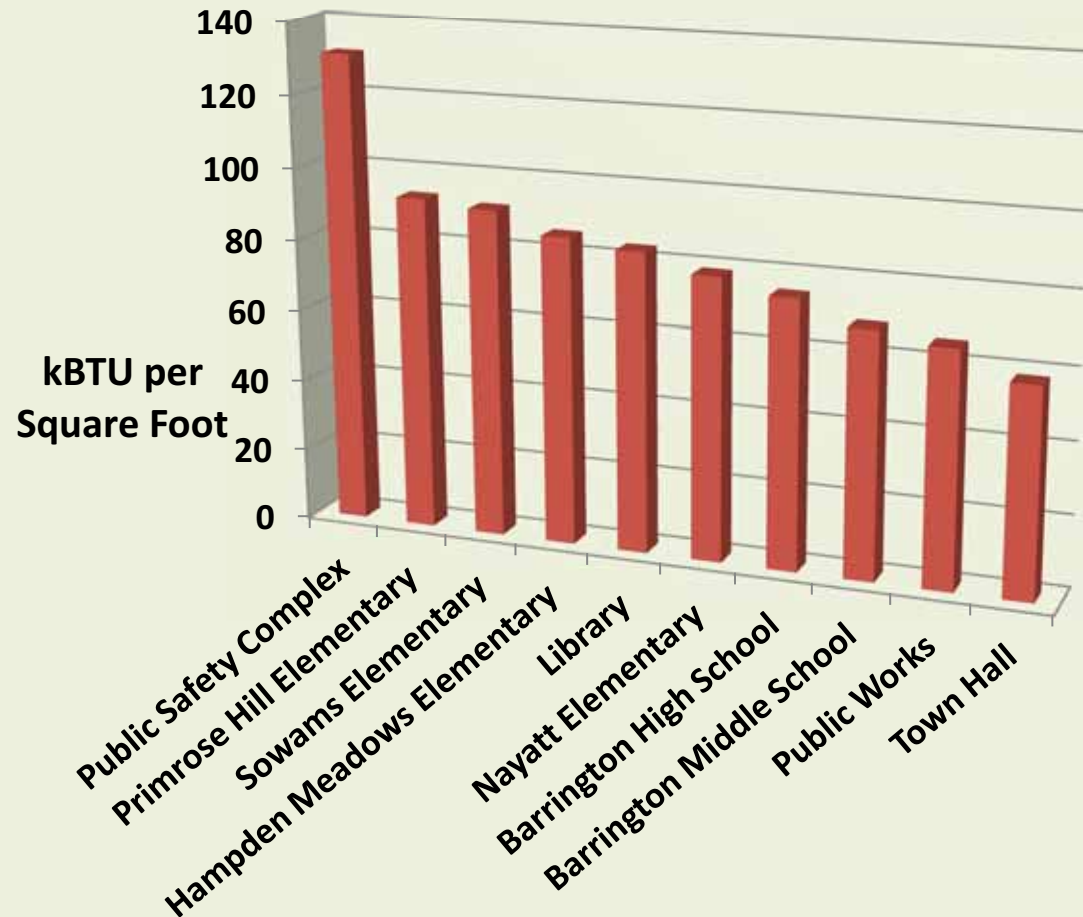
2009 Baseline Total Energy Use by Sector

Define Energy Users



- Greatest Energy Users: High School and Middle School
- Doesn't account for size or efficiency

Refine Understanding of Use



- Highest energy use per square foot: Public Safety Complex (Police/Fire - open 24 hr)
- Elementary schools least efficient in energy use

Goals/Objectives

- ***Goal 1*** - Reduce municipal/school energy use by at least 10% by 2015
 - Energy efficiency upgrades in buildings
 - Fuel efficiency in town fleet vehicles
 - Policies and financing mechanisms to support energy-reduction measures
- ***Goal 2*** – Encourage residents and businesses to adopt energy-conserving measures
 - Education and incentive programs
 - Green Business Program

Energy Efficiency Engineering Analysis

Energy Use

Thermal Building Construction

HVAC Systems/Controls

Hot water systems

Windows and Doors

Lighting

Ancillary Electrical Use

- Performed for Town Hall, Public Safety, and Library
- Detailed evaluation of energy use, building conditions
- Specific energy conservation measure recommendations, and costs

Actions - Public Safety Building



- Newer building (2000)
- Duct work and pipes insulated
- Boilers and water heater replaced (in progress)
- Over-ventilated!

Actions – Library/Senior Center



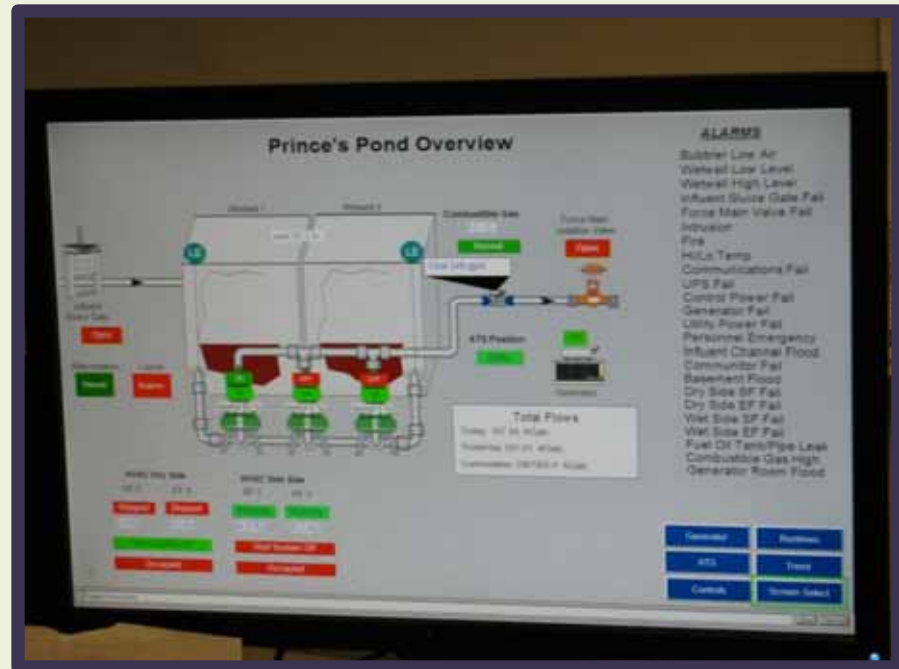
- Boilers replaced
- New tank-less hot water heater installed
- Energy Management System installed

Actions - Department of Public Works



- New windows
- New ceiling insulation
- Programmable thermostats
- Occupancy-sensor light switches

- Automated wastewater monitoring system
- Replacement of constant speed wastewater pumps with variable rate pumps



Actions – School Operations

- All school buildings converted to natural gas heating
- White roofs installed at Nayatt and Primrose Hill schools
- Computerized heating controls in all buildings
- Automatic night-time shutdown script on all district computers



More Actions - School Operations



**Uh oh!
Solar tubes and lighting on at
same time! Time for
education of staff!**

- All school lighting upgraded to energy-efficient types
- Occupancy sensors installed in all classrooms and gyms
- Skylights and solar tubes added at two elementary schools to passively light hallways
- Looking into day-lighting for classrooms

Even More Action! School Operations

- Paperless purchase order system, time cards, and paycheck receipts
- Goal to reduce copier/printer paper use by 10%. Reduced by 5.66% in first year (that's 492,365 sheets of paper!)



From : <http://www.theboomerrants.com>

And Even More Actions!!



- Waterless urinals are being installed
- 1000-gallon rain barrels installed at Nayatt and Primrose Hill to collect roof runoff – used for watering school vegetable gardens and washing maintenance vehicles
- Some elementary schools are composting food waste for use in the school garden

Schools – Community Involvement



Established a **Green Committee**, composed of staff, students, teachers, and parents

Goals:

- Maximize recycling
- Provide education
- Promote student programs on environmental preservation and conservation

Schools – Environmental Education

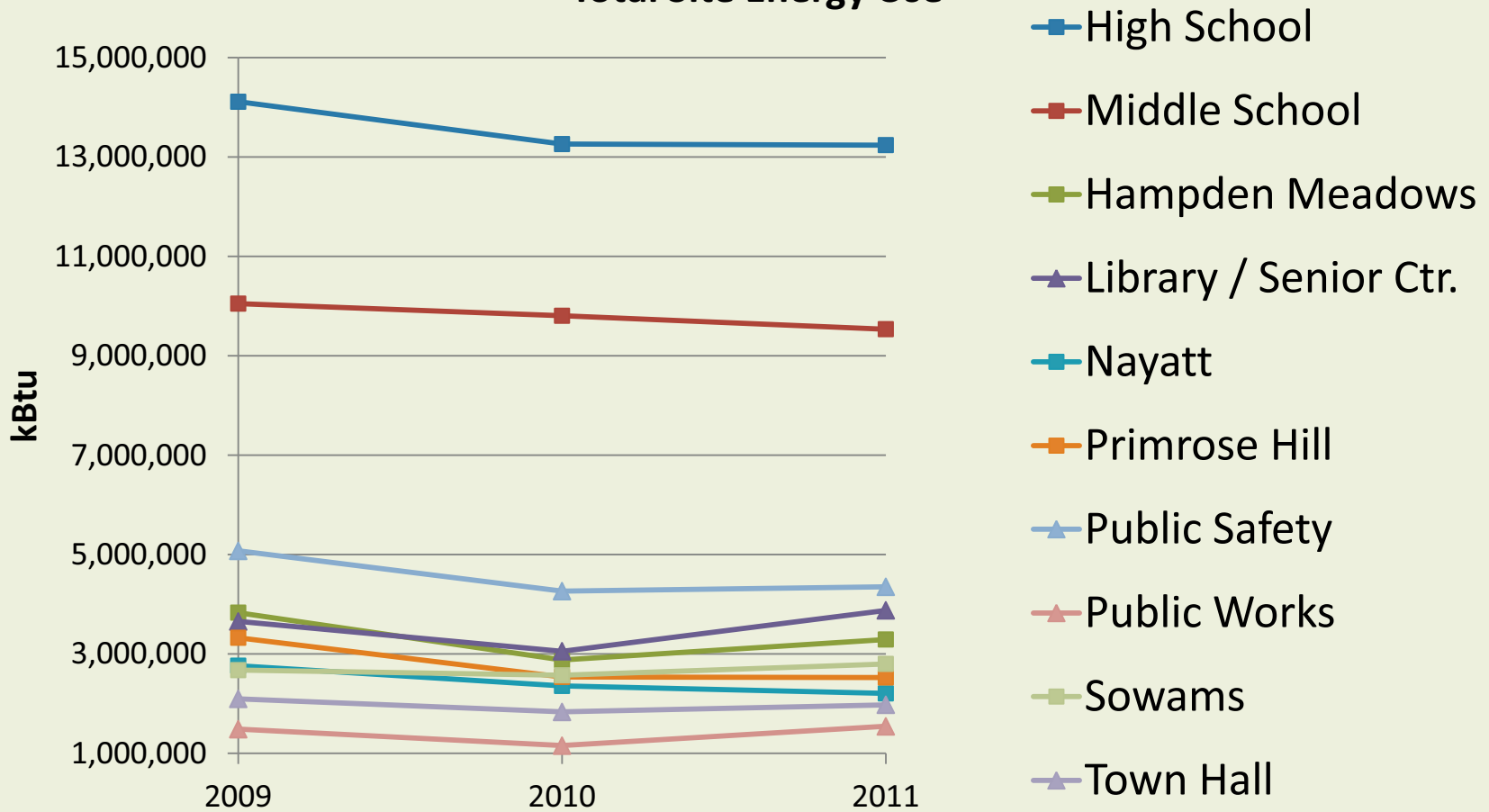


- In 2011: **Alliance for Climate Education (ACE)** presentation at the Middle School (free program!). Geared to teens and young adults; engaging and highly rated.
- In 2012: **Cool The Earth** in elementary schools; a free, ready-to-run climate change assembly program that educates K-8 students about climate change and inspires them to take simple actions to reduce their carbon emissions.

Results of Municipal and School “Greening” Activities.....

Energy Savings

Total Site Energy Use



Results to Date

Facility	2009 (Baseline) to 2011	
	Cost	Energy Use
High School	-9.24 %	-6.18 %
Middle School	-16.69 %	-5.11 %
Hampden Meadows	-20.54 %	-14.11 %
Nayatt	-29.93 %	-20.20 %
Primrose Hill	-45.48 %	-24.03 %
Sowams	- 2.65 %	4.71 %
Town Hall	-1.22 %	-5.65 %
Public Safety	-4.34 %	-14.23 %
Public Works	3.09 %	3.85 %
Library/Senior Center	1.61 %	6.15 %
COMBINED	-13.92 %	-7.58 %

???

**Busy Winter
2010-2011**

**Upgrade of
boilers/water
heater in July 2011**

Municipal Operation Upgrades

The Wind Turbine Roller Coaster

Town Ordinances

Natural Resources/Outdoors

Wind Energy Initiative



- Wind Power Exploratory Committee formed in February 2007
- Identifies 5 possible sites for wind turbine
- Forms permanent Committee for Renewable Energy in Barrington (CREB) in November 2007
- Town applies for zero interest Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (IRS) – receives notice of award in December 2007

Wind Energy Initiative



Photosimulation

(Photographer: Jessica Millar, Barrington, RI)

- Existing regulations required energy generated to be used on site
- 1926 RI law prohibits towns from passing electric lines across streets
- High school is selected for project - largest consumer of electricity
- Funding approved by voters at May 2008 financial town meeting

Public Reaction

- Citizen's Wind Watch formed; web-site

CITIZENS WIND WATCH

GROWING GROUP OF CONCERNED CITIZEN'S OF BARRINGTON, RI. ALTHOUGH WE ARE IN FAVOR OF RENEWABLE ENERGY, WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE SITING OF A WIND TURBINE IN THE TOWN OF BARRINGTON FOR REASONS OF HEALTH, SAFETY AND LACK OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DATA.

- Cited violation of zoning ordinances
 - not permitted under open-space active zoning
 - height restriction
 - School within fall zone of turbine
- Town exempt from complying with zoning ordinances

Then a Regulatory Change...



**Photosimulation over Brickyard Pond,
1,420 feet from turbine site**

Photographer: Jessica Millar, Barrington, RI

- In June 2008, H7809 allowed net metering for municipalities that generate renewable energy – not tethered to receiving location.
- Proposed location changed to Legion Way location (a.k.a. Brickyard Pond/ Veteran's Park)

It Starts to Get Contentious.....

- Objections go “live” on You Tube video from Citizen Wind Watch, “Throw Caution to the Wind”
- Lawyers get involved
- ProJo calls objections “pseudo-science rigged to mask selfish aesthetic objections and a sense of privilege “ (July 27, 2008)

Response to Public Concerns



Photography: Jamie Schwartz, Barrington

- CREB issues Health and Safety Report in August 2008, addressing
 - Structural failure
 - Noise
 - Icing
 - Shadow flicker and lighting effects
 - Wildlife impacts
- In October 2008, CREB recommends a 400 kW Wind Turbine Generator at Legion Way

...and Its Demise



Effect of Tropical Storm Irene in Barrington
August 2011

- Wind study ordered by Town in December 2008
- AWS Truewind modeled winds speeds and expected energy generation using MesoMap system
- Mean wind speed at 65 m was estimated at 5.33 m/s; down from a previous estimate of 6.0 m/s
- Project no longer financially viable and Town Council voted not to proceed with the project on January 5, 2009

Municipal Operation Upgrades
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Natural Resources/Outdoors

Revision to Land Development and Subdivision Regulations

Development Plan Standards for commercial/
industrial sites (§200-86):

Development must provide for attenuation of “runoff pollutants” and for groundwater recharge within Barrington Aquifer or recharge area.

Revision to Zoning Code

§ 185-13.1. Accessory Uses and Structures Allowed by Special Use Permit.

Allows small-scale wind energy systems, free-standing or attached to the building, not to exceed the 35-foot height limit for principal structures



Revision to Zoning Code

§185-210. Residence-40- Conservation Development Zoning District (R-40CD)

- Set aside 35% of the site as contiguous open space
- Up to 10% may be paved or used for recreational/cultural facilities
- Surface stormwater management systems do not qualify towards the minimum open space requirement
- Lowered dimensional requirements to encourage “cluster” type housing
- Density bonuses for additional open space set-asides



Chicken Ordinance

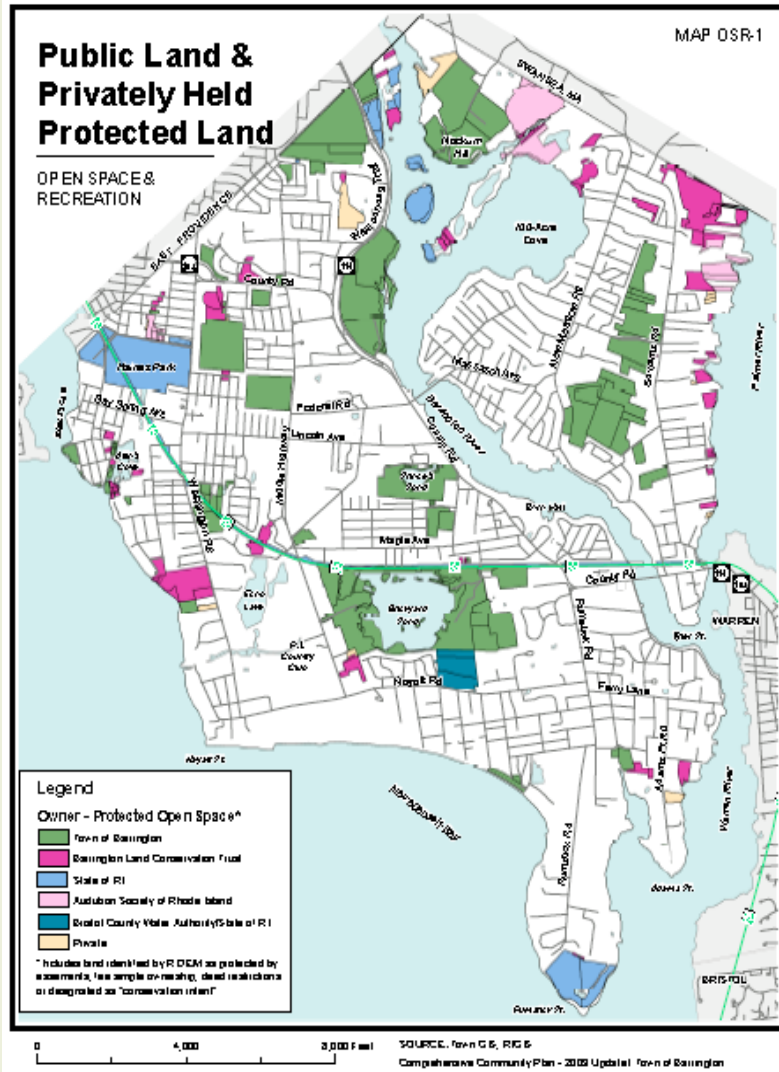
- **Ordinance No. 2011-2, Amending Chapter 67 of the Town of Barrington Code.**
- Allows up to 6 chicken hens per residential dwelling
- Predominantly for egg production and hen raising
- Requirements for outdoor chicken housing and fenced enclosure, cleanliness, and animal health



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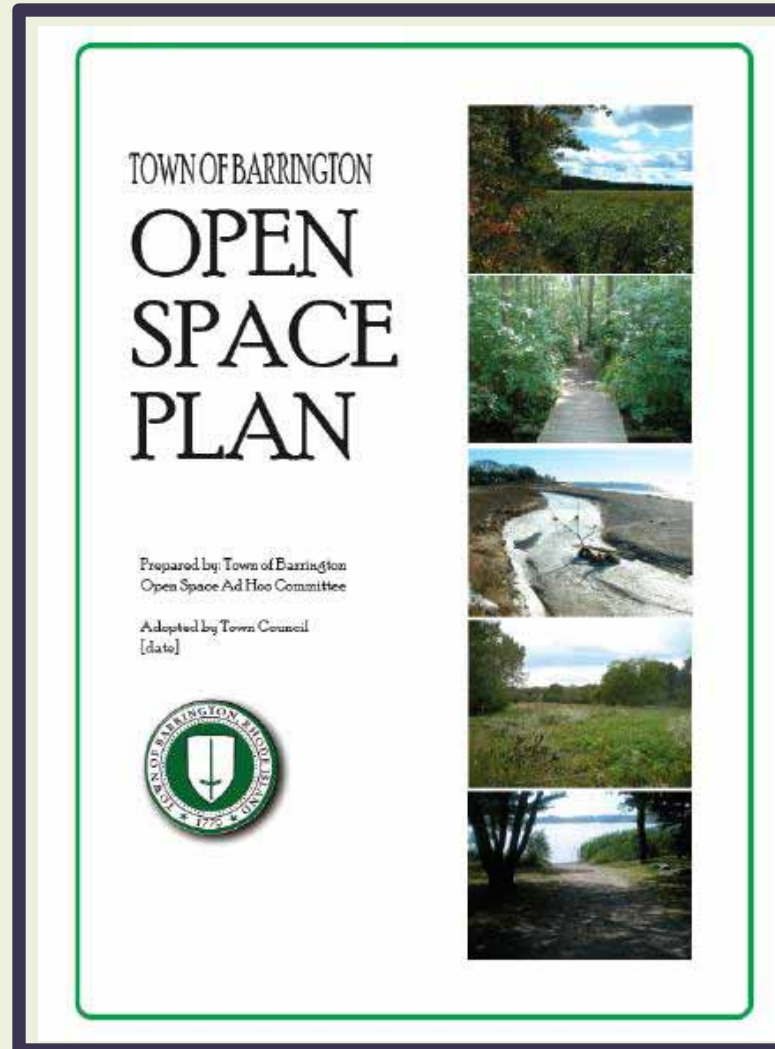
Natural Resources/Outdoors

Barrington Has Much Conservation Land



- Natural Conservation Areas 100 acres (Town/State)
- Natural Areas with Trails 343 acres (Town/State/Unk)
- Privately-owned Conservation Areas - 173 acres (BLCT/ Audubon/BCWA)
- Privately-owned Unprotected Open Space (448 acres)
- Additional Smaller Conservation Easements, etc.

Strong Commitment to Conservation



Veterans Park/Brickyard Pond Enhancement



VP Trail Improvement Project



Working with the National Park Service (John Monroe), Town Personnel (Phil Hervey, Town Planner), and volunteers.

VP Trail Improvement Project



Establishing, reestablishing, or closing walking trails

VP Trail Improvement Project

Installed trail signage



Relocated bridges

VP Trail Improvement Project



Installing educational kiosks
(interpretive signage)

VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK

Habitat of Veterans Memorial Park

Oak forests and oak-maple forests are the primary habitat type of Veterans Memorial Park, covering over half of the 120 acres of upland forest. Oak forests are found in drier soil and are inhabited by scarlet and black oaks. Oak-maple forest trees are split between oaks and red maple. The life span of an oak tree, if left undisturbed, is 500 to 600 years. Acorns are the oak tree's seed and are mostly eaten by squirrels, chipmunks, and deer. Red Maple swamps make up nearly 80 percent of wetlands and 30 percent of all land with Veterans Memorial Park. This is the most common wetland habitat type in Rhode Island and the red (or "swamp") maple is probably the most common hardwood tree in eastern North America. Its relatively soft wood makes the Red Maple weak and contributes to its short expected life span of less than 100 years. The Red Maple fruit, or samara, (also called whirlingigs or helicopter) have been found on the tips of children's noses for generations. Red Maples are the state tree of Rhode Island.

A small stand of Eastern White Pine can be found on the northeast shore of Bicknord Pond, with scattered black locust trees near the edges. White Pines can live over 400 years and are the tallest tree type in eastern North America. While White Pine forests originally covered much of northeastern North America, they were heavily logged in the 18th and 19th century, so few original trees remain. White Pine seeds are eaten by squirrels, chipmunks and birds, and the soft bark and needles are eaten by rabbits, mice, and other wildlife.

Vernal pools occur within global depressions and other low-lying areas throughout the Park. Vernal pools are seasonally flooded depressions that hold water only for a short period of time, typically in spring. Vernal pools can't support fish, so the pools provide a safe habitat for the breeding of creatures whose eggs are eaten by fish, such as amphibians (spring peepers and spotted salamanders) and aquatic invertebrates (daphnia and dragonfly larvae). Reptiles, like the spotted turtle and garter snake, feed in the pools. Vernal pools are regulated under Rhode Island regulations as "special aquatic sites."




Scarlet Oak



Black Oak



Red Maple



Red Maple Fruit



Vernal Pool



White Pine



Still under construction

Landfills To Sports Fields



From this....

Landfills To Sports Fields



...to this!

Hopes for Buffer Area, From This...



To This?!



That's all. Go Forth and Conserve.

