



**Barrington Goes Green:**

*An Environmental Mandate for  
the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*

*Presented by:  
The Barrington Conservation Commission*

Sometimes looking back is helpful in moving forward. As little as 100 years ago recycling was routine – most items were packaged at home in reusable cans or jars, food was grown close to home, and throwing heaps of chemicals on one’s lawn to make it “green” was unheard of. As the modern industrial complex rolled into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, most of our food is grown hundreds, if not thousands, of miles from where it is consumed and purchased in neat packages lining our grocer’s shelves, and people routinely use chemicals not only on their lawns but practically every place else in their homes.

For our modern society, waste is routine. And not only in the form of packaging. We waste water on our lawns, in our showers. We waste electricity by burning bulbs in empty rooms. We waste gasoline with unnecessary trips. We waste resources because it is easier to throw away than change our behavior.

“Barrington Goes Green” is a first effort for the Town of Barrington to be the impetus for change. By adopting all or a portion of this plan, the Town can make a positive contribution to what *will*, in the not-too-distant future, become a necessity. Changing behavior is not an easy thing. It’s exciting to be sure! But teaching an old dog new tricks can be difficult. To that end, we suggest a top-down/bottom-up approach.

- The Town should set an example by being a good steward of resources in all forms. Regular press releases would highlight efforts as “Barrington Goes Green” is implemented.
- Reach out into the schools to educate children to bring the message home.
- Hold Town meetings/workshops for citizens; e.g. organic lawn care, water conservation.
- Reach out into the community to tap the expertise of professionals through volunteer classes/seminars/consulting.
- Reach out to neighboring communities to work together to implement the environmental mandate.
- Work mandate into town code to make it an absolute rather than an option.

We are cognizant that the limiting piece will be dollars. At first blush, some of the changes contained in this report are costly, but a closer look reveals a significant savings on many line-items like energy (switching to energy efficient lights), lower tipping charges (reduction of solid waste), and lower fuel costs (incorporating hybrid/energy efficient vehicles into the town fleet).

The Conservation Commission is excited about the opportunities we’ve discovered while researching this report and look forward to assisting the Town of Barrington and its citizens to “Go Green!”

## **IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR "GREENING" BARRINGTON**

### **Buildings/Grounds (Municipal and School)**

- Schedule an energy audit for all town buildings through the Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources (RISEO). As appropriate, consider the following:
  - Repair air leaks (cracks in walls, around windows and doors, install weather-stripping and replace broken glass).
  - Add building insulation, where needed.
  - Purchase automatic thermostats and set between 66° and 68°F during the heating season and between 76° and 78°F during the cooling season.
  - Turn your HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning and cooling) system down or off when buildings are unoccupied.
  - Maintain HVAC systems of municipal buildings on a regular basis.
- Implement the use of energy efficient equipment, technologies and operating strategies to reduce energy costs in Town wastewater facilities.
- When replacement of gasoline- or diesel-powered town official vehicles is needed, purchase the most fuel-efficient vehicle model available, giving preference to hybrid or alternatively-fueled vehicles (*see Attachment A for suggested revision to existing regulations*).
- Institute an environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) policy and associated program that addresses consideration of the following in all town purchases and product use (*see Attachment B for example EPP policy*):
  - waste prevention (solid waste management)
  - recycled content
  - forest conservation
  - absence of toxic substances (including limitation on use of chemical pesticides) (*see Attachment C for suggested revision to existing regulations*).
  - energy and water savings (including green construction)
  - waste minimization
- Institute Green Office Practices (in partnership with the school department and Town Manager) through the development of policies that aim to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste; conserve energy and water; improve indoor air quality; reduce and recycle paper, and reuse packaging. Practices should include, but not be limited to the following:
  - Turn off all computers and other non-essential electrical devices at night.
  - Turn off all unnecessary lighting in unoccupied areas; custodians will turn on lights only in areas in which they are working.
  - Full recycling of all recyclable materials.
  - Proper handling of hazardous waste materials (expired chemicals, paint and cleaner residues, fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-containing devices, discharged batteries).
  - Implement conservation practices for paper and other stationery:
    - Preferred use of electronic letters, memos, and other internal correspondence.
    - Use of a centrally-placed or electronic bulleting board for general staff announcements.

- When use of paper is needed:
    - use post-consumer recycled paper.
    - print drafts/internal memos on used paper or obsolete forms.
    - make double-sided copies a standard.
    - set paper usage goals, decreasing the number of reams each quarter.
  - Set all photocopiers and printers to make double-sided copies.
  - Set all printers on “economy-mode” for draft documents to extend lifetime of toner (prints lighter)
  - Using stick-on labels or half-sheets for fax covers.
  - Regularly purge mailing lists to reduce returned mail.
  - Use shredded paper to package shipments and/or reuse original packing materials.
  - Share/swap reusable office supplies before purchasing a new item.
- Include a codicil for the recycling of food waste into future contract with food service providers (schools).

### **Municipal Energy Use**

- Purchase a minimum of 4.5% of Town-acquired electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010; 10% by 2015; and 16% by 2020, consistent with The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Public Utilities Commission Rules and Regulations Governing the Implementation of a Renewable Energy Standard (effective January 1, 2006 or most recent revision).
- Investigate the potential for developing or purchasing other renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, biomass, and low impact hydroelectric power.
- Work to institute a “Dark Sky Ordinance” with respect to streetlights and lighting of athletic fields and other town property (consideration should also be given to including similar with respect to private residences and commercial buildings).

### **Traffic/Air Quality**

- Curtail the allowable length of motor vehicle idling (*See Attachment D for suggested changes to existing regulations*).
- Re-examine town traffic light timing settings to minimize unnecessary standing of vehicles.

### **Solid Waste (Including Yard Waste)**

- Schedule a Waste Audit through Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation. (401.942.1430 x775). *The Conservation Commission has begun this process on behalf of the Town.*
- Consider instituting a “Pay as You Throw” trash collection program to entice residents to recycle at higher rates and become more thoughtful shoppers as they consider the “recycle-ability” of different packaging types.

- Improve the composting program at Walker’s Farm so that none of the town’s yard waste is dumped at the Central Landfill. Relocate the composting site to a less environmentally sensitive area.
- Expand hazardous materials collection program to include latex- and oil-based paints and other household chemicals (such as those listed below), compact fluorescent bulbs (contain mercury/PCBs) and that are currently only accepted at the Central Landfill’s Eco-Depot and periodic regional drop-off events.
  - Batteries – automotive & Rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries
  - Gasoline
  - Latex- and oil-based paints
  - Fluorescent light bulbs and lamps
  - Pool chemicals
  - Propane tanks
  - Lawn chemicals, fertilizers and weed killers
  - Turpentine
  - Bug sprays
  - Antifreeze
  - Paint thinners, strippers, varnishes and stains
  - Arts and crafts chemicals
  - Charcoal lighter fluid
  - Disinfectant
  - Drain clog dissolvers
  - Driveway sealer
  - Flea dips, sprays and collars
  - Houseplant insecticides
  - Metal polishes
  - Mothballs
  - Motor oil and filters
  - Meiotic acid (concrete cleaner)
  - Nail polishes and nail polish removers
  - Oven cleaner
  - Household pest and rat poisons
  - Rug and upholstery cleaners
  - Shoe polish
  - Windshield wiper fluid

### **Town Natural Resources**

- Adopt groundwater protection overlay ordinance.
- Work to permanently protect Neat Well Field through an easement and other mechanism in the event that the BCWA decides to dispose of the property.
- Work to designate Vitally Farm as a CSA Farm.

CSA is the acronym for “Community Supported Agriculture” where the farm sells shares of the harvest at the beginning of the growing season. Shareholders pick up their portion(s) of the crop on designated collection days as the crops begin to come in. The model provides farmers with adequate funds to plant and a guaranteed market for their crops. Currently there are eight CSA designated farms in RI of which only one is in the East Bay (Little Compton.) The upper-East Bay is ripe for a program of this kind and Vitally Farm, with its prime location on a heavily traveled commuter corridor is ideally situated. At the conclusion of the vitally lease, the town should seriously consider soliciting proposals from interested parties to run the property as a CSA-designated farm.
- Mandate the use of non-chemical (preferred) or low toxicity pest (insect and weed) management products and slow release or organic fertilizer products on all Town recreational fields and open spaces (including school fields). Use of these products should be on an “as needed” basis, as indicated by insect and weed identification and/or a soil analysis, rather than by a calendar schedule.

- Base irrigation of recreational fields and open spaces (including school fields) on weather and landscape conditions (e.g., vapor-transpiration rates, vegetation conditions) rather than on a calendar schedule.
- Employ native plant species and plants requiring minimal to no supplemental irrigation in all landscaped areas. Use drought-tolerant, pest-resistant, and low maintenance turf species on all Town recreational fields and open spaces.

### **New Town Construction/Renovation**

- New Subdivisions: Revisit “cluster model” for higher density on smaller lots with a percentage of land given to public access open space.
- The Town, through the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Review, should work with residents, businesses, architects, builders, and contractors to encourage/provide incentive for private development to use green building methods and practices and, for projects that require a variance, should require the inclusion of green features as a condition of approval of the variance.
- All building renovations undertaken by the town should follow Green Building practices for design, construction, and operation, and shall achieve as many pre-requisites and credits as feasible as described in the LEED™ Rating System for Existing Buildings Pilot Phase and any subsequent version adopted (*See Attachment A for suggested revisions to existing regulations*).
- All newly constructed Town-sponsored buildings should incorporate sufficient green building methods and techniques to qualify for the equivalent of a LEED™ Rating System certification.

### **Town Businesses and Commercial Establishments**

- Ban the distribution of plastic shopping bags and/or institute a municipal per-bag fee to entice shoppers to bring their own bags.
- Install sidewalks along West Street to better connect the Barrington Shopping Center with the Maple Avenue retail district via the bike path connector behind Brook’s to encourage walking rather than driving.
- Seek grant funding to accomplish the “Golden Chain” system of bike paths and connectors as outlined in the Very proposal prepared for the Parks and Recreation Commission to limit congestion and lessen emissions.
- Require full recycling in all Town businesses as a condition of business permits and/or licenses

### **Community Outreach /Education**

- Include a Green source page on the town website to provide information about the proposed program.
- Work with school department to develop programs on recycling and green issues as part of the curriculum under a health or science program at appropriate grade levels.
- Initiate the “Safe Routes to Schools” program ([www.saferoutesinfo.org](http://www.saferoutesinfo.org)) to encourage young people to walk or bike to cut emissions and fuel consumption. *Note that Barrington has one of the lowest bus rider ship statistics in the state.* Contact: Ms. Ronnie Sue Scrota, State Coordinator, 401.222.1233 / [rsirota@doa.state.ri.us](mailto:rsirota@doa.state.ri.us)
- Sponsor a “Green” competition at the middle/high school, with nominal monetary prizes (say, grand price \$250) for the best potentially implementable idea to “green” the town.

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**Code of the Town of Barrington—Proposed Amendments (*proposed language in italics*)**

**Chapter 5: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

**§ 5-7 *Environmental impact.***

*The Planning Board and the Town Manager shall jointly review requests for capital improvement programs to ensure that such requests take into consideration “green” principles which maximize energy efficiency, conserve natural resources and minimize material waste (both raw and demolition), provide healthy indoor environments, and minimize the environmental impact in the community.*

- A. Regarding municipal vehicle purchasing, each vehicle purchased should be the most fuel-efficient model available that will fulfill the intended municipal tasking, assuming that price, reliability and life-cycle criteria have been met. Hybrid or alternatively fueled vehicles should receive consideration when replacing gas-powered town official vehicles.*
- B. The use of green building design in capital improvement projects reduces pollution, use of natural resources, energy and other operating costs, enhances asset value, optimizes building performance, and creates healthier workplaces for Town of Barrington employees.*



## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **EXAMPLE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT PURCHASING POLICY**

#### **1.0 STATEMENT OF POLICY**

Environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) is based on the premise that every acquisition affects human health and the environment in some way. It is the policy of the Town of Barrington, Rhode Island, to require the preferential purchasing of products and services that minimize environmental and health impacts, pollution, and hazards to worker and community safety to the greatest extent practicable, as long as it does not require any action that conflicts with local, state, or federal requirements or result in the procurement of products that do not perform adequately for their intended use or are not available at a reasonable price in a reasonable period of time.

#### **2.0 PURPOSE**

This Policy is adopted in order to:

- preferentially purchase products that support the goals of the EPP policy through qualities such as waste prevention, recycled content, forest conservation, absence of toxic substances, energy and water savings, and waste minimization;
- increase the use and availability of environmentally preferable products, services, and distribution systems that protect the environment and human health;
- support manufacturers and vendors that reduce environmental and human health impacts in their services and production and distribution systems; and
- Create a model for successfully purchasing environmentally preferable products that encourages other purchasers in our community to adopt similar goals.

#### **3.0 PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS**

Products that support waste prevention, include recycled content, sustain forest conservation, contain no or minimal toxic substances, increase energy and water savings, and promote waste minimization are to be preferentially purchased over products not possessing these qualities. Product specifications are described in this section.

##### **3.1 Waste Prevention**

3.1.1 The Town of Barrington shall require all products bought after the adoption of this policy to be compatible with waste reduction goals and practices including but not limited to:

- products that are durable, long lasting, reusable, or refillable when practicable
- copiers and printers capable of double-sided copying (depleting)
- battery-operated equipment capable of being recharged or using rechargeable batteries
- dishwashing equipment, to support use of washable and reusable dishes and utensils rather than disposal products,
- reduced product weight or thickness when effectiveness is not jeopardized (e.g., paper and plastic liner bags),
- Re-manufactured or used products such as laser toner cartridges, tires, office supplies, office furniture, equipment and automotive parts whenever practicable, but without reducing safety, quality or effectiveness.
- Vehicles, when replaced, powered by hybrid sources (electric/petroleum), compressed natural gas, bio-based fuels, or electric batteries.

3.1.2 All department purchasers shall evaluate short-term and long-term costs in comparing product alternatives, when feasible. This includes consideration of total costs expected during the time a product is owned, including, but not limited to, acquisition, extended warranties, operation, supplies, maintenance, disposal costs and expected lifetime compared to other alternatives.

### **3.2 Recycled Content Products**

- 3.2.1 Printing paper, writing paper, sanitary paper, paperboard and packaging, and other miscellaneous paper products shall contain the highest percentage of post-consumer content practicable and available in the marketplace, but no less than the minimum recycled content standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in its Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/pdf/paper.pdf>).
- 3.2.2 Other products for which the U.S. EPA has established minimum recycled content standard guidelines, such as those for construction, landscaping, parks and recreation, transportation, vehicles, miscellaneous, and non-paper office products, shall contain the highest post-consumer content practicable, or, when post-consumer material is impracticable for a specific type of product, contain substantial amounts of recovered material, but no less than the minimums established by the U.S. EPA in its Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products.htm#park>).
- 3.2.3 Copiers and printers bought or leased shall be compatible with the use of recycled content products.
- 3.2.4 The Town of Barrington shall purchase recycled lubricating and industrial oil for use in its vehicles and other equipment, as long as it is certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API) as appropriate for use in such equipment (see <http://api-ep.api.org/quality/index.cfm> for information about API’s Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System).
- 3.2.5 When specifying asphalt concrete, aggregate base, or Portland cement concrete for road, sidewalk, or hard-top playing field construction projects, the Town of Barrington shall use recycled, reusable, or reground materials when practicable, including, but not limited to, in-place recycling of asphalt concrete, aggregate base and Portland cement concrete; rubberized asphalt concrete; recycled aggregate base; or recycled asphalt concrete.
- 3.2.6 Hard capes and landscape structures shall be constructed of recycled content materials, when practicable.

### **3.3 Forest Conservation**

- 3.3.1 To the greatest extent practicable, The Town of Barrington shall not procure wood products such as lumber and paper that originate from forests harvested in an environmentally unsustainable manner. When possible, the Town of Barrington shall give preference to wood products that are certified to be sustainably harvested by a comprehensive, performance-based certification system. The certification system shall include independent third-party audits, with standards equivalent to, or stricter than, those of the Forest Stewardship Council certification (<http://www.fsc.org/en/about>).
- 3.3.2 Purchased mulch products and compost should originate from locally or regionally generated plant debris and not from forest products.

### **3.4 Toxic Substances**

- 3.4.1 To the extent practicable, purchased products shall not contain ingredients that are:
- known or probable human carcinogens identified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC; <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/index.php>);
  - known or reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen identified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA)’s Toxics Release Inventory (<http://www.epa.gov/tri/chemical/carcinog.pdf>);
  - listed under Proposition 65 by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ([http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/files/060107LST.pdf](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/060107LST.pdf));

- priority persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) substances identified by EPA (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt/pubs/cheminfo.htm>); and
- Chlorofluorocarbons.

If products must be used that contain these carcinogenic ingredients, 1) a justification for the need must be made by the purchasing department and approved by the Town Council; 2) products with the minimal amount of the subject ingredient are preferentially purchased; 3) only the minimum needed amount of the product may be used; 4) and the product and/or container must be properly disposed. Documentation of the product’s purchase, use, and disposal must be retained in Town records for a period of 5 years.

- 3.4.2 All purchased surfactants and detergents shall be readily biodegradable and, where practicable, shall not contain phosphates.
- 3.4.3 All purchased exterior and interior paint shall contain the lowest concentrations practicable of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), but as a minimum shall not exceed the limits under the most current version of Standard GS-11 by Green Seal Standards and Certification (<http://www.greenseal.org/certification/standards/paints.cfm>). Current standards are 50 grams VOC per liter (50g/L) and 150 g/L for flat and non-flat interior paints, respectively, and 100 g/L and 200 g/L for flat and non-flat exterior paints, respectively.
- 3.4.4 All purchased paper products should be unbleached or processed without chlorine or chlorine derivatives, whenever possible.
- 3.4.5 All purchased pest (insect and weed) management products shall be non-chemical or of low toxicity and fertilizer products shall be slow release or organic, whenever possible. Use of these products shall be on an “as needed” basis, as indicated by insect and weed identification and/or a soil analysis, rather than by a calendar schedule.

### **3.5 Energy and Water Savings**

- 3.5.1 All appliances purchased by the Town of Barrington and for which EPA Energy Star certification is available shall meet Energy Star certification. When Energy Star labels are not available, energy-efficient products that are in the upper 25% of energy efficiency as designated by the Federal Energy Management Program should be selected.
- 3.5.2 When replacement is needed, the Town of Barrington shall replace inefficient lighting with energy efficient equipment including but not limited to compact fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) fixtures, and light-emitting diodes (LED). Purchasers shall require vendors to recycle discarded lighting fixtures and lamps appropriately.
- 3.5.3 When replacement is needed, the Town of Barrington shall purchase water-saving products whenever practicable, including but not limited to faucet aerators, toilets, showerheads, hose nozzles, and timers.
- 3.5.4 On a phased basis, the Town shall purchase and install programmable thermostats in public buildings and establish target seasonal temperatures (for example: thermostats should be between 75 and 78 degrees during the cooling season and between 68 and 72 degrees during the heating season).
- 3.5.6 Irrigation of Town-managed public and school land shall be based on weather and landscape conditions (e.g., evapo-transpiration rates, vegetation conditions), rather than on a calendar schedule. Landscaping shall employ native plant species and plants requiring minimal to no supplemental irrigation. Turf species used on town recreational fields shall be drought-tolerant, pest-resistant, and low maintenance.
- 3.5.7 All building renovations undertaken by the Town of Barrington shall follow Green Building practices for design, construction, and operation, and shall achieve as many pre-requisites and credits as feasible as described in the LEED™ Rating System for Existing Buildings Pilot Phase and any subsequent version adopted.

- 3.5.8 All newly constructed Town-sponsored buildings shall incorporate sufficient green building methods and techniques to qualify for the equivalent of a LEED™ Rating System certification.
- 3.5.9 The Town, through the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Review, shall work with residents, businesses, and other members of the community, including architects, builders and contractors, to encourage private development to use green building methods and practices.

### **3.6 Waste Minimization**

- 3.6.1 Vendors shall be required to eliminate packaging or use the minimum amount necessary for product protection, to the greatest extent practicable. Packaging that is reusable, recyclable or compostable is preferred, when suitable uses and programs exist.
- 3.6.2 Vendors shall be encouraged to take back and reuse pallets and packaging materials.
- 3.6.3 Suppliers of electronic equipment, including but not limited to computers, monitors, printers, and copiers, shall be required to take back equipment for reuse or environmentally safe recycling when the Town discards or replaces such equipment, whenever possible.

## **4.0 IMPLEMENTATION**

- 4.1 The Barrington Town Manager shall implement this policy through development of an advisory committee or Green Purchasing Team consisting of members representing the Finance Department, Public Works, Town Council, relevant advisory groups, and other departments that purchase or specify products or award contracts for services that provide products to Barrington. The team's responsibilities shall include, but are not limited to:
- evaluating opportunities for substituting environmentally preferable products,
  - designing and implementing programs and processes for increasing the purchase of environmentally preferable products,
  - educating Town personnel about Barrington's EPP Policy,
  - ensuring that purchasing documents, specifications, and contracting procedures facilitate, rather than deter or inhibit, the purchase of environmentally preferable products,
  - providing technical assistance to facilitate the identification, evaluation, and purchase of environmentally preferable products,
- 4.2 Vendors shall be required to specify the minimum or actual percentage of recovered and post-consumer material in their products, even when such percentages are zero.
- 4.3 For products for which the vendor claims environmentally preferable purchasing attributes including, but not limited to, recycled content, non-toxic, sustainable forestry, or energy-saving features, vendors shall verify claims by certifying, under penalty of perjury, that the environmental attributes claimed are accurate. Such certification shall be accomplished by supplying a signed verification from either a recognized certifying organization or the manufacturer, or by identifying claim verification on the product, such as the Energy Star symbol.
- 4.4 Buyers making the selection shall provide a written explanation for product choices that do not meet the environmentally preferable purchasing criteria in this policy (see attached Sample Procurement Determination Form). Such written explanations shall be filed with the Town Manager within 15 days of making the product choice.
- 4.5 Performance evaluations for all staff responsible for buying products on behalf of the Town of Barrington shall include assessments of their successful implementation of this policy.

**5.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION AND MEASUREMENT**

- 5.1 The Town Manager shall institute a system for tracking the purchases of environmentally preferable products.
- 5.2 The Town Manager shall provide a narrative report annually to the Town Council on the success of this policy's implementation. To the extent practicable, such report shall include information on the annual volume and dollar amount of environmentally preferable products purchased compared to the total amount of products purchased, within general product categories. Reports should relate progress in meeting the objectives of this Policy and should note any barriers encountered in procurement of environmentally preferable products, recommendations for resolution, and/or description of assistance needed for overcoming the obstacles.

**6.0 EFFECTIVE DATES**

- 6.1 This policy shall take effect on [date].
- 6.2 The first annual report shall be issued within one year following the effective date of this policy.

**7.0 DEFINITIONS**

[as needed]

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**Sample Procurement Determination Form**

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Item: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ This item is required to meet Environmentally Preferable Purchasing guidelines as described in the Town of Barrington's EPP policy.

\_\_\_\_ I have considered the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing guidelines and searched for product or service options that meet them.

\_\_\_\_ Compliance with Town of Barrington's EPP policy was not attainable for this purchase because:

\_\_\_\_ Item is not available within a reasonable period of time.

Need date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date available: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Item fails to meet a performance standard in the specifications; specifically the following:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Item is not available, or is not available from 2 or more sources. Market research was performed by calling \_\_\_\_\_ (insert number) vendors, but only \_\_\_\_\_ (enter name) was able to supply the item.

\_\_\_\_ Item was only available at an unreasonable price (i.e., EPP item cost more than non-compliant item).

Price of EPP item: \_\_\_\_\_

Price of non-compliant item: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Compliance would conflict with state or federal law requiring that:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of Purchaser

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Department

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Printed Name of Purchaser

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Date

## ATTACHMENT C

### Code of the Town of Barrington—Proposed Amendments (*proposed language in italics*)

#### Chapter 69: ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

##### ***Proposed: § 69-2(A). - Ban on Pesticide Use on Public Athletic and Recreational Facilities***

*No person shall apply a lawn care pesticide on the athletic or recreational field of any (1) public or private preschool or school or (2) public athletic or recreational field belonging to or administered by the Town of Barrington, except that (A) on and after [date of adoption] until [one year after adoption], an application of a lawn care pesticide may be made on school or public land pursuant to an integrated pest management plan, which plan shall be consistent with the general principles of integrated pest control management developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and (B) an emergency application of a lawn care pesticide may be made to eliminate a threat to human health, as determined by the Rhode Island Director of Health, the Director of Environmental Protection, or, in the case of a public school, the school superintendent.*

#### Chapter 134: PARKS AND RECREATION

##### ***PROPOSED § 134-3.2. Ban on Pesticide Use on Public Lands***

*No person shall apply a lawn care pesticide on the grounds of any public land within Barrington, except that (1) on and after [date of adoption] until [one year after adoption], an application of a lawn care pesticide may be made on public land pursuant to an integrated pest management plan, which plan shall be consistent with the general principles of integrated pest control management developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and (2) an emergency application of a lawn care pesticide may be made to eliminate a threat to human health, as determined by the Rhode Island Director of Health or the Director of Environmental Protection.*

**ATTACHMENT D**

**Code of the Town of Barrington—Proposed Amendments (*proposed language in italics*)**

**Chapter 179: VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC**

**ARTICLE IV Parking**

**§ 179-14 *Parking, standing or stopping* (formerly **Parking, standing or stopping prohibited at all times.**)**

*A. Standing or Parking of Idling Motor Vehicles*

*No standing or parked motor vehicle shall be allowed to idle for more than a total of five (5) minutes within a sixty (60) minute period except under the following circumstances:*

- 1. Idling is necessary while stopped for an official traffic control signal*
- 2. A motor vehicle may be left idling if necessary for the repair, testing, or servicing of that vehicle*
- 3. Motor vehicles which must be kept idling in order to install, maintain or repair equipment or infrastructure (e.g., cranes, pumps, hoists, lifts, ready-mixed concrete mixer vehicles)*
- 4. Situations in which the health or safety of a driver or passenger requires the idling of the vehicle, but not solely for the comfort of the driver or passengers*