



**Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission
Notice of Regular Meeting
November 9, 2016**

The Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission will convene on Wednesday, November 9, 2016 in the **Council Room at the Village Hall, 510 Green Bay, Winnetka, Illinois**, at 7:00 p.m.

Agenda

Call to Order

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1) Introduction & Chair's Remarks | Presenter Dowding |
| 2) Review and Summary of Minutes | |
| a. Adoption of Regular Meeting Minutes (October 12, 2016) | Presenter Dowding |
| 3) New Business, Old Business/Updates | |
| a. Discussion on phosphorus-based fertilizer ban – Final reading | Presenter Dowding |
| b. Residential Property Stormwater Improvements & Implementation Guide | Presenter Dowding |
| c. Sustainability Award | Presenter Havlik |
| d. Commercial Recycling Information for Winnetka Businesses | Presenter Dowding |
| 4) Committee/Staff Reports | |
| a. Pumpkin Recycling Event Recap | Presenter Havlik |
| 5) Open Forum | |
| 6) Public Comment | |
| 7) Adjournment | |

Posted Time and Date

NOTICE

All agenda materials are available at villageofwinnetka.org (**Government > Council Information > Agenda Packets & Minutes**); the **Reference Desk at the Winnetka Library**; or in the **Manager's Office at Village Hall (2nd floor)**.

The Village of Winnetka, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, requests that all persons with disabilities who require certain accommodations to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting or have questions about the accessibility of the meeting or facilities, contact the Village ADA Coordinator – Megan Pierce, at 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093, 847-716-3543; T.D.D. 847-501-6041.

WINNETKA ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES
October 12, 2016

A record of a legally convened meeting of the Environmental and Forestry Commission of the Village of Winnetka, which was held in the Village Hall Council Chambers, 510 Green Bay Rd., Winnetka, Illinois, Wednesday, October 12, 2016, at 7:00 pm.

Call to Order: Chairperson Dowding called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.; voting Members present: Chairperson Chuck Dowding, Mike Nielsen, Rosann Park-Jones, David Varca, Chris Foley and Jim Wilson. Voting Members absent: Caryn Rosen Adelman. A quorum of presently appointed members was present. Ex-officio Members present: None. Village Council Representative Absent: Penny Lanphier. Student Representative: None. Also present Public Works Analyst, Matt Havlik.

- 1) Introduction & Chair's remarks: Chairperson Dowding welcomed all Commission members.
- 2) Review and Summary of Minutes: Adoption of the September 14, 2016 regular meeting minutes. Chairperson Dowding asked for approval of the September 14, 2016 regular meeting minutes. Commissioner Mike Nielsen moved to approve the minutes and Commissioner Chris Foley seconded. By voice vote, the motion carried.
- 3) New Business, Old Business/Updates:
 - a) Discussion of Phosphorus-based Fertilizer Ban – Second Reading: Chairperson Dowding introduced the draft phosphorus-based fertilizer ban that the Commission has been discussing over the past few months. The group talked about adding wording under the exemptions section stating: "The ordinance against the use of fertilizer containing phosphorus shall not apply to the establishment of newly seeded, sodded, sprigged or plugged turf/lawn areas." Matt is to make these revisions to the document for the next meeting. Chairperson Dowding brought up concerns about how this ban will affect the Park District's golf course and the School District's sports fields. Matt is to contact each organization and report findings at the next meeting.

The Commission brought up the topic of enforcement of the ordinance once it is in effect and how does the Village know that current landscapers are abiding by the state ordinance for commercial applicators. Matt reminded the Commission that because this is a state-level law regarding commercial applicators, the Village does not enforce this. Matt also reminded the Commission that enforcement would be similar to the coal-tar ban the EFC implemented in the past. The group discussed potential enforcement

opportunities such as requiring all landscapers doing work within village limits to be licensed, similar to the coal tar ordinance.

The Commission also discussed the importance of communication regarding the phosphorus-based fertilizer ban. The Village needs to be able to communicate the new ordinance to residents and businesses when/if it is enacted.

The Commission is to vote on moving forward with the phosphorus-based fertilizer ban at the next meeting.

- b) Residential Property Stormwater Improvements & Implementation: Chairperson Dowding provided Commission members with a handout showing visual diagrams of different BMPs. Chairperson Dowding also discussed the costs of different BMPs, effectiveness of each and suggestions and comments to be incorporated into the draft guide. The Commission discussed the current draft guide and agreed it is a good start. The group also discussed organizing the guide by effectiveness and impact of each BMP and including disclaimer information stating that this guide will not solve all of the stormwater problems. Matt is to revise the draft with the Commission's comments and incorporate the diagrams provided by Chairperson Dowding for the next meeting.
- c) Sustainability Award: Matt Havlik shared the update draft application with the Commission along with the proposed timeline of events and application deadline. The Commission agreed on the following tentative timeline for the sustainability award:
- 2/28/2017 – application deadline for projects from 3/1/2016-2/28/2017.
 - 4/1/2017 – EFC selects winners for each award category. EFC/Matt to order awards.
 - 4/22/2017 (Earth Day) – award presentation at Village Council meeting on 4/18/2017 (agenda permitting).

Matt is to contact the Landmark Preservation Commission on details of their award process. Matt is to draft a press release and e-blast message for sustainability award communications.

- d) Commercial Recycling Information for Winnetka Businesses: Chairperson Dowding updated the Commission on the commercial recycling survey that was sent out to Winnetka businesses by Terry Dason of the Winnetka Chamber of Commerce. Chairperson Dowding is to provide an update of the survey at the next meeting.

4) Committee/Staff Reports:

- a) Pumpkin Recycling Event: Matt Havlik informed the Commission that Public Works Staff will be hosting the Village's annual pumpkin collection and composting event on Wednesday, November 9th from 9am-1pm. The event will be similar to pumpkin collection events in previous years. The Commission inquired about where the pumpkins are hauled to in which Matt replied that they are taken to Thelan's Sand and Gravel in Antioch. The Commission also discussed the limited collection time being during a weekday may not be realistic for most families. The group inquired about the possibility of hosting an additional Saturday collection time or creating a drop off location where people can come on their own time.

- 5) Open Forum: Commissioner Rosann Park Jones stated she spoke to the Metra worker at the Hubbard Woods Station that was emptying garbage cans. She became aware that Metra collects a lot of recycled material at this location which is hauled away to off-site locations. The Commission inquired if Metra would be able to dump their recyclables in Winnetka's commercial recycling dumpsters.

- 6) Public Comment: None.

- 7) Adjournment: There being no further business, Chairperson Dowding asked for a motion to adjourn which was moved by Commissioner Jim Wilson and seconded by Commissioner Mike Nielsen. Having the motion passed, the meeting adjourned at 9:03 p.m.

Chapter _____
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER BAN

1. **INTRODUCTION.** The Environmental and Forestry Commission of the Village of Winnetka recommends the Village consider an ordinance controlling the use of fertilizer containing phosphorus within Village limits. Phosphorus in fertilizer is a major element of stormwater runoff that pollutes surrounding watersheds.
2. **DEFINITIONS.** For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:
 - a. **Commercial Applicator.** A person who is engaged in the business of applying fertilizer for hire.
 - b. **Non-Commercial Applicator.** A person who applies fertilizer but who is not a Commercial Applicator.
 - c. **Fertilizer.** A substance containing nitrogen, phosphorus or any other recognized plant nutrient or compound which is used primarily for its plant nutrient content.
3. **PROHIBITION.** No commercial or non-commercial applicator, including homeowners and renters, shall apply to any area within the Village any fertilizer, whether liquid, granular, or solid, which contains any amount of phosphorus or other compound containing phosphorus, such as phosphate, except:
 - a. The naturally occurring phosphorus in unadulterated natural or organic fertilizing products such as yard waste or compost; or
 - b. As otherwise provided in Section 5 of this Ordinance.
4. **IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, DRAINAGE WAYS, AND BUFFER ZONES.** No commercial or non-commercial applicator shall apply any fertilizer to:
 - a. Impervious surfaces
 - b. Areas within drainage ditches
 - c. Waterways or within twenty (20) feet thereof;
 - d. And delineated wetland and any area established as a natural buffer zone therefore.
5. **EXEMPTIONS.** The following are exemptions to the prohibitions in this article.

- a. The ordinance against the use of fertilizer containing phosphorus shall not apply to turf and lawn areas for which soil tests confirm the phosphorus content is below median phosphorus levels for typical area soils.
- b. The ordinance against the use of fertilizer containing phosphorus shall not apply to flower beds and vegetable gardens.
- c. The ordinance against the use of fertilizer containing phosphorus shall not apply to the establishment of newly seeded, sodded, sprigged or plugged turf/lawn areas.

6. SIGNAGE REQUIRED.

- a. Any entity which sells any fertilizer within Village limits shall be required to post a sign or signs containing the following verbiage:

“THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA PROHIBITS THE APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER CONTAINING PHOSPHORUS TO ANY LAWN OR TURF AREA EXCEPT FOR THE USE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEWLY SEEDED, SODDED, SPROGGED OR PLUGGED LAWN OR TURF AREAS AND ANY IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, DRAINAGE WAY, WETLAND, OR BUFFER ZONE.”

- b. Such sign or signs shall be clearly readable and shall be posted within 10 feet of where the fertilizer is located.

7. ENFORCEMENT

- a. The provisions of this ordinance shall be enforced by the Director of Public Works, or other Village officer charged with enforcement or Village ordinances.

This Ordinance is passed by the Council of the Village of Winnetka in the exercise of its home rule powers pursuant to Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage, approval, and posting as provided by law.

PASSED this ____ day of _____, 2016, pursuant to the following roll call vote:

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2016.

Signed:

Village President

Countersigned:

Village Clerk

Published by authority of the
President and Board of Trustees
of the Village of Winnetka,
Illinois, this ___ day of _____,
2016.

Introduced: July, 2016

Passed and Approved: _____, 2016

Submitted to State of Illinois for posting: _____, 2016

Stormwater Best Management Practices: A *Guide for Residents*



<http://ecobrooklyn.com/bioswale-basics/>

This guide was developed by the Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission as a resource for homeowners to help educate and give practical examples of ways to help make properties stormwater-friendly.

Village of Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission

Chuck Dowding, *Chairperson*

Caryn Rosen Adelman

Jim Wilson

Rosann Park-Jones

David Varca

Chris Foley

Mike Nielsen

Penny Lanphier

The recommended stormwater best management practices in this guide are intended to assist with stormwater control and may not solve all of your stormwater problems.

Revised: November 2016

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Introduction: The Importance of Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP)

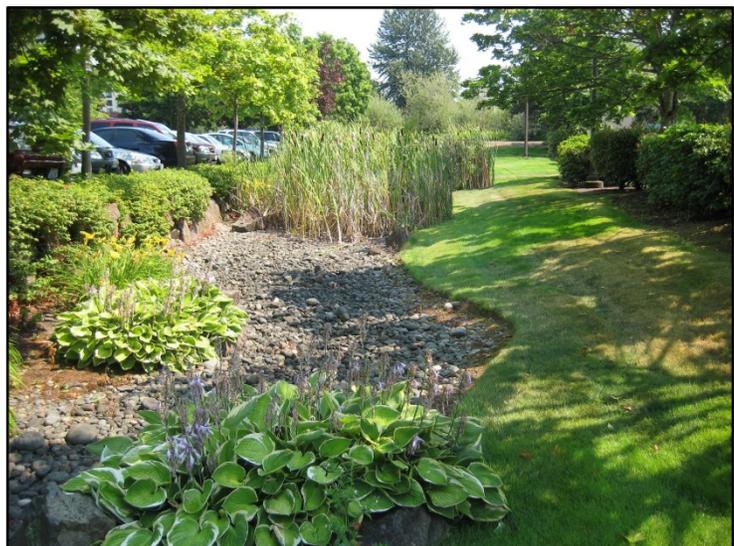
Stormwater Best Management Practices can be an environmentally-friendly means to moderate the effects of stormwater during rainfall events. The Village of Winnetka developed this guide to address stormwater quality and quantity issues in the Village and help residents better manage stormwater on their property. This guide, highlighting different practices and options in managing stormwater, is intended to be a first step in addressing the challenge of better managing stormwater. Specifically, it provides guidance to residents on methods to protect our water resources by reducing the amount of stormwater draining into the sanitary or stormwater sewer system and local waterways.

Stormwater runoff from developed land, when not effectively managed, causes a number of problems. Increased stormwater runoff is caused principally by impervious (impenetrable) surfaces such as conventional rooftops, parking lots, roads, alleys, driveways and sidewalks. A combination of gutters, sewers, and channels which are designed to rapidly move stormwater away from developed sites may exacerbate downstream effects due to a large and rapid influx of water. This conventional method also does not take advantage of the opportunities for water to naturally soak into the ground, where it is stored and naturally filtered.

Fortunately, there are alternatives to traditional drainage techniques that can reduce quantities and rates of surface runoff and reduce pollutants under certain circumstances. These alternative drainage techniques are called Best Management Practices and are designed to retain rainwater where it falls. The goals of Best Management Practices are to reduce the amount of impervious surface areas there by reducing amounts and rates of stormwater runoff, and to use the landscape and soils to naturally move, store and filter stormwater runoff before it leaves the site.

This guide will provide residents with specific examples of stormwater Best Management Practices that can be implemented at the homeowner level on residential property.

To the right is an example of a bioswale that is designed to effectively move water from one area to another, while filtering potentially adverse pollutants.



Stormwater Best Management Practices for Residents

I. Rain Barrels and Downspouts

Background - Rain barrels are a low cost and common property-level stormwater management practices that allow for collection and storage of rainwater from rooftop downspouts for uses such as irrigation. The typical volume of a rain barrel varies between 55 and 90 gallons and generally costs between \$120 and \$200. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) currently has a rain barrel program that allows residents that live in communities that are currently enrolled in the program to receive 55 gallon rain barrels free of charge. Winnetka is currently not enrolled in the program, but still can purchase 55 gallon rain barrels at a discounted price of \$50. To learn more about rain barrels and how to obtain one, visit the following link: <https://www.mwrld.org/irj/portal/anonymous/rainbarrel>.

How it Works - Normally, roof runoff is routed via downspouts directly across lawns or into vegetated areas. Rain barrels act as a holding tank for water directly from downspouts, and can capture and store the runoff from small storms. The stored water can then be used to irrigate lawns and landscaped areas



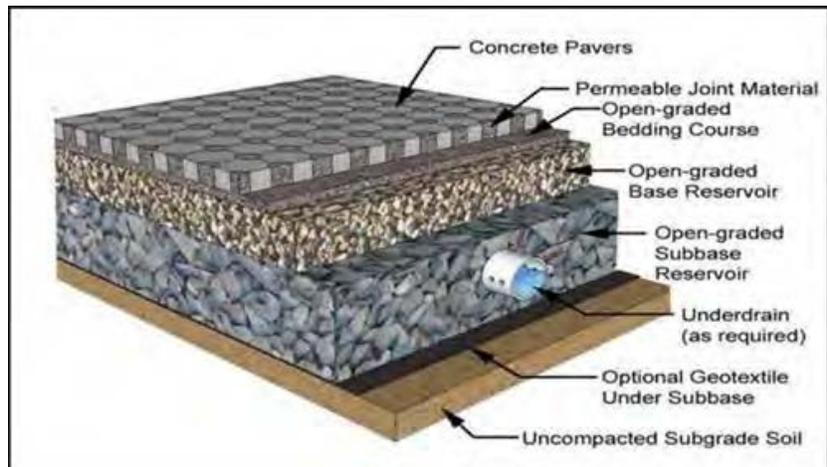
in between storm events. This can ultimately reduce the amount of stormwater runoff during a concentrated storm event. The effectiveness of rain barrels is a function for their storage volume in comparison to the size of the roof and the size of the storm. While the volume of rainwater stored in a rain barrel will not substantially reduce flooding from moderate or large storms, it can reduce direct runoff from smaller storms.

Applicability – Downspouts traditionally require proper grading to shed water and landscaping or vegetation available to accept the water. Rain barrels are best utilized where vegetation is limited. Rain barrels can be installed with minimal effort by residents without professional assistance.

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/residents/stormwater-alternatives-evaluation/public-meeting-highlights/final-concept-report/>

II. Permeable Pavement

Background – Permeable pavement refers to paving materials, typically pavers or stone, that promote infiltration of stormwater. Permeable pavements involve construction of a permeable pavement surface over an underlying base that allows stormwater storage, thus reducing runoff volume. Paving blocks and grid-type



organization are the most common and available type of permeable paving. These designs contain openings that are filled with sand and can also support grass or other suitable vegetation, thus providing a green appearance. Permeable pavement is effective in reducing the quantity of surface runoff, for moderate storms if the rain volume is equal to or less than the storage volume. Similarly, it reduces the runoff pollutants associated with these events. Permeable pavement also may have aesthetic advantages over conventional paving, depending on the materials used. Permeable concrete and asphalt surfaces can also be constructed.

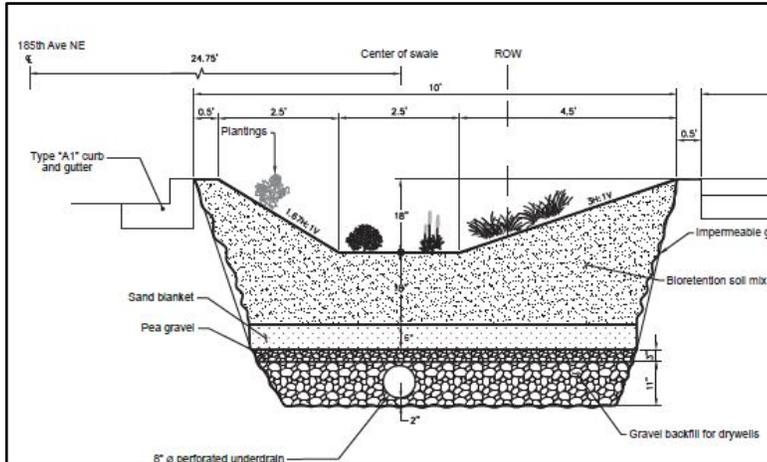
How it Works – Permeable pavement works when a portion of rainfall infiltrates through the pavement surface into the underlying open graded sub-base reservoir, as shown in the photo above. This water would otherwise be blocked by non-permeable pavement, such as asphalt. Permeable pavement is most effective when the layout maximizes the openings between the paving blocks and provides an effective permeable sub-layer of at least 12 inches in depth.

Applicability – Permeable paving is particularly appropriate for driveways. Conventional driveways can be replaced with permeable pavers to allow stormwater runoff infiltration into the underlying ground. Permeable paving blocks may require occasional mowing and snow plowing may require special care due to the slightly uneven surface of the pavement. Permeable pavement also requires periodic



vacuuming to maintain permeability. Permeable paving can be up to two to three times greater than conventional concrete or asphalt.

<http://www.cinderblockonline.com/products/landscape-products/techo-bloc-gallery/>

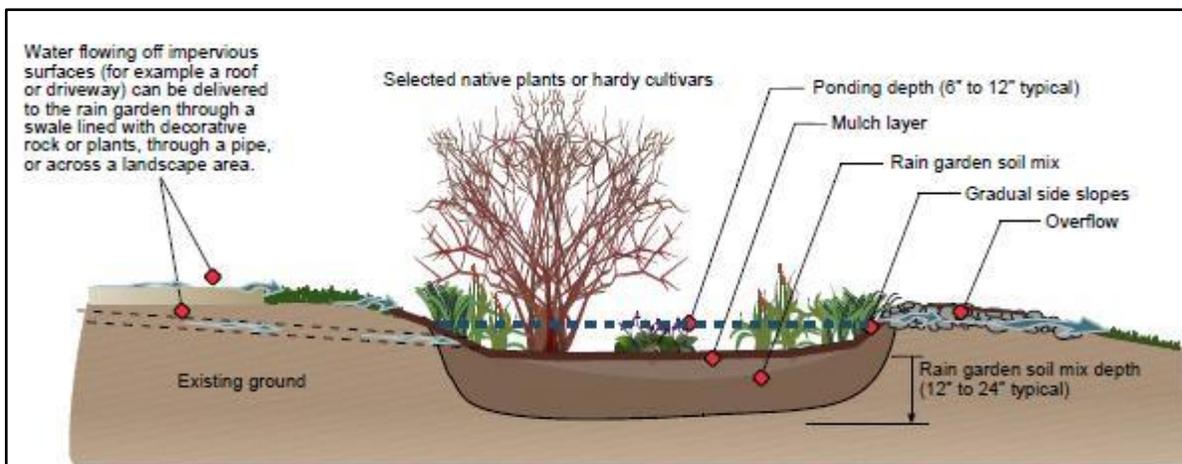


III. Rain Gardens

Background – Rain gardens are property-level stormwater control measures that use specially-designed gardens to collect, store, and infiltrate stormwater from impervious surfaces such as rooftops, driveways, and heavily-compacted lawns. Rain gardens are typically planted with deep-rooted native vegetation such as wildflowers, sedges, rushes, ferns and shrubs.

How it Works – Rain gardens are a type of bioinfiltration that relies on the underlying soils for drainage, where native water-tolerant plants absorb the stored water through their roots. During small to medium storm events, rain gardens allow for absorption of stormwater into the ground, diverting water from existing storm sewers. Aside from their stormwater benefits, rain gardens can be aesthetically pleasing and can provide a natural shelter and food source for wildlife and insects.

Applicability - When creating a rain garden, a combination of shrubs, grasses and flowering perennials are best and should consist of native wetland and prairie grasses. Suggested plants for a rain garden in the Midwest include: Black-eyed Susan, Butterfly weed, Golden Alexander, Obedient plant, Purple Coneflower, Wild Columbine and Wild Geranium. Rain gardens can be incorporated into front and back yards of residential properties. Once established, rain gardens require various amounts of annual maintenance which may include weeding and reestablishing plants as necessary.

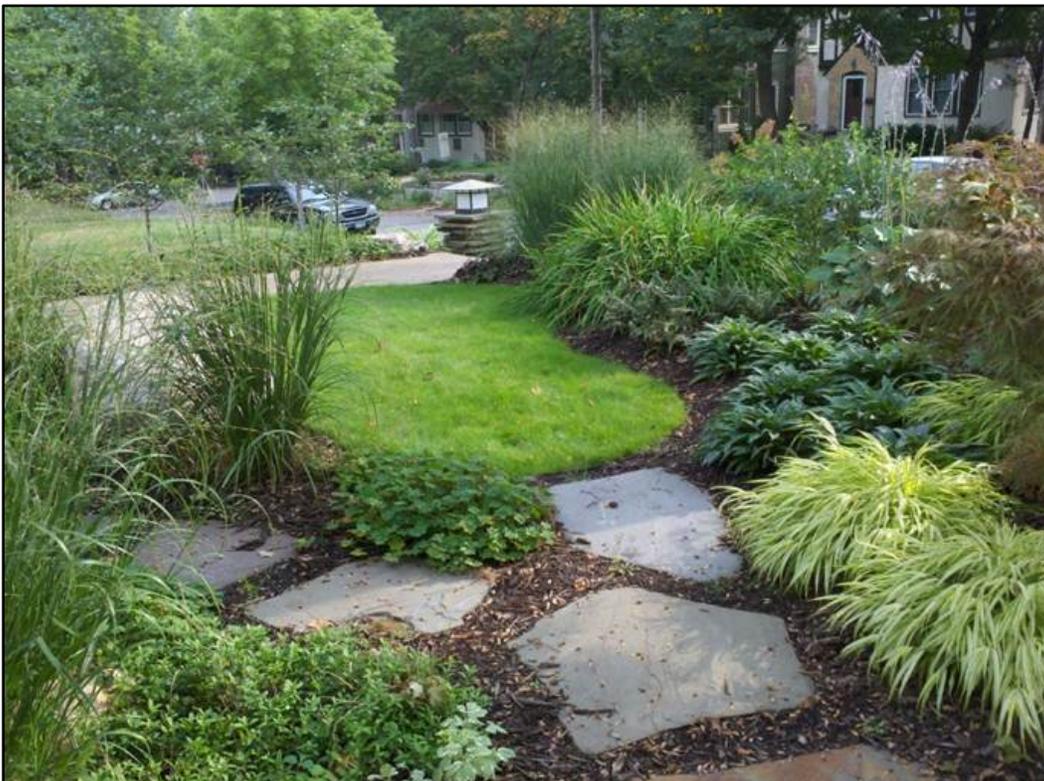


IV. Natural Landscaping

Background – Natural landscaping refers to the use of native vegetation, particularly prairie, wetland and woodland species, on a residential property as a low-cost alternative to traditional landscaping that us turf grass and ornamental plantings. A property that is naturally landscaped can, if specially designed, emit less stormwater runoff than a conventionally landscaped yard. Additionally, natural landscaping needs less fertilization and can reduce pollutants associated with urban runoff through filtration in the ground for small rainfall events.

How it Works – Native vegetation enhances both absorption of rainfall and evaporation of soil moisture due to extensive root systems that extend down 3-10 feet. On the other hand, traditional landscaping that utilizes turf grasses extends only about 3-4 inches into the ground. Natural landscaping provides a plethora of other benefits in addition to reducing stormwater runoff. Native plants help stabilize soils with their deep roots which helps prevent soil erosion. Also, native landscapes result in reduced maintenance needs over time.

Applicability – Natural landscaping can be implemented on almost every property as an alternative to traditional landscaping. Native plant species can be used to replace wood-chips in berms or outer edges of a property. Native landscaping should be tailored to individual site characteristics while factoring in topography, soils, drainage patters and sun exposure. Once implemented natural landscaping shall require much less maintenance that traditional landscaping including less irrigation, mowing, fertilizer and pesticide application.



<http://landscaping11b.blogspot.com/2014/07/urban-front-yard-landscaping-ideas.html>

V. Bioswales

Background – Bioswales are broad, vegetated channels used for the movement and temporary storage of runoff. Bioswales are designed to move a portion of runoff into the ground and filter out runoff pollutant through use of native vegetation.

How it Works – As an effective alternative to enclosed storm sewers and lined channels, bioswales function to move runoff from a developed site to a naturally draining area. On some sites, natural drainage courses may still be present and it is recommended that they be retained as part of the site drainage plan. Bioswales are designed to locally reduce both the rate and volume of stormwater runoff.

Applicability – Bioswales can be created on almost every property. Homeowners can construct bioswales to divert water from high runoff areas to more permeable areas designed to hold water, thus diverting runoff away from storm sewers. This can be done through the combined use of native vegetation, soil and aggregate.



<http://westphoria.sunset.com/2015/12/08/15-ways-to-prepare-your-yard-for-el-nino/>



<http://gardenerd.com/blog/big-changes-big-front-yard/>



<http://greenbuildingelements.com/2011/09/13/green-buildings-101-bioclimate-design/3/>

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/residents/stormwater-alternatives-evaluation/public-meeting-highlights/final-concept-report/>

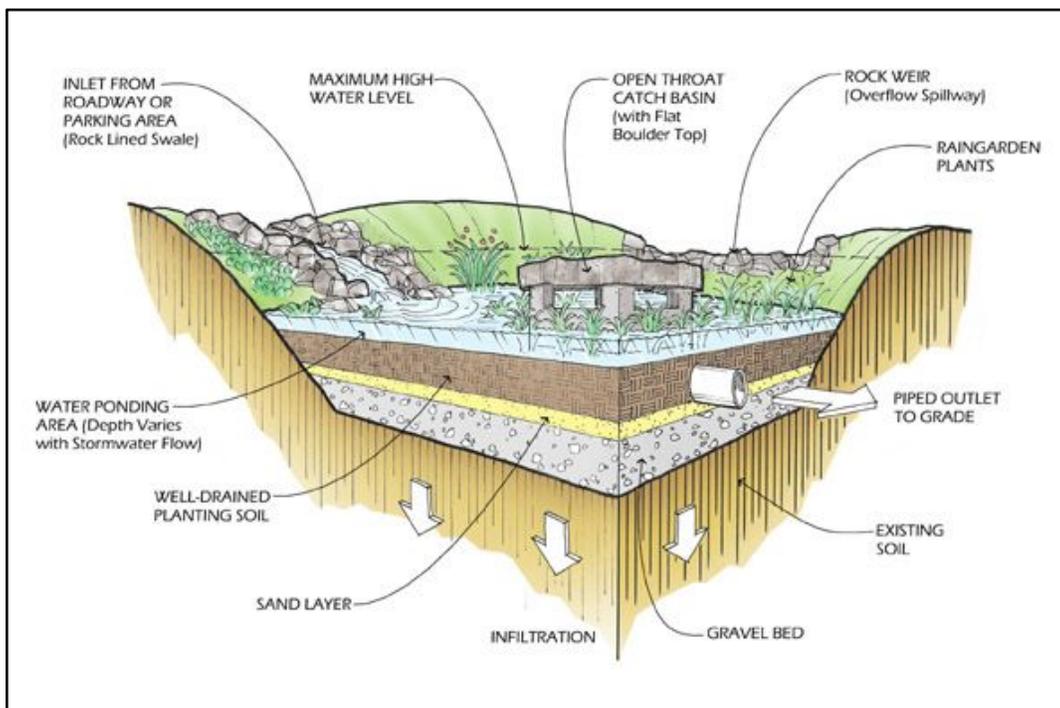
VI. Bio-Retention Basins

Background – Bio-retention basins are infiltration devices used for the treatment and infiltration of stormwater runoff. A bio-retention basin is typically made up of multiple layers, which treat stormwater as it is filtered. These basins can, under certain circumstances, remove pollutants in stormwater and reduce runoff volumes. Bio-retention basins are designed to prevent flooding by temporarily storing stormwater runoff and releasing it gradually to the downstream drainage system, thus they must provide larger amounts of storage and volume. In addition to flood prevention, bio-retention basins can also remove pollutants and create wildlife habitat.



How it Works – Bio-retention basins can reduce runoff rates and mitigate some of the stormwater runoff increases in developed areas. Bio-retention basins allow runoff water to enter into the underlying soil, reducing runoff to storm sewers.

Applicability – Although more involved, bio-retention basins are suitable for most properties and development types. Maintenance of these basins include establishment of vegetation within the basin, regular mowing, and control of invasive species.



<http://bluegrasslawn.com/the-importance-of-bioretention-systems/>

Stormwater-Friendly Lawn Care

The following are actions homeowners can take to make their lawns stormwater-friendly:

- Reduce or eliminate the use of fertilizers. When it rains, fertilizers are swept away by stormwater runoff and deposited into surrounding watersheds. If you choose to use fertilizer, be sure to immediately sweep off any fertilizer that lands on a paved surface.
- When applicable, use natural or organic fertilizers or those that are phosphorus-free. High levels of phosphorus lead to polluted stormwater and increased algae-blooms. A soil test can be completed to help determine the nutrient needs of your lawn.
- Keep grass clippings and leaves on the parkway and out of the street and storm drains. Landscape waste in the street will end up in storm drains, leading to possible drain back-up.
- Set lawnmower height to 3 inches or taller. Maintaining a taller grass produces a deeper and more extensive root system which allows for increased nutrient uptake and less lawn runoff volume.
- Use the rain gardens or natural landscaping where possible. Rain gardens filled with native plants help absorb and store rain water. Native plants also require less watering and maintenance.
- Use rain barrels to catch and store rainwater during storms and use the stored water to irrigate your lawn at a later time.
- Minimize the non-permeable pavement in your yard to allow stormwater runoff to soak into the ground.



<http://www.coralville.org/121/Stormwater-Management-Funds>

Summary

As outlined in this guide, there are many benefits and advantages to implementing stormwater Best Management Practices on your property. This guide is intended to be a starting point for homeowners interested in creating a stormwater-friendly property. The Best Management Practices outlined in this guide can be implemented at the homeowner-level on almost any property. Stormwater Best Management Practices are meant to divert excess stormwater runoff by natural means while at the same time promote filtering of the water naturally. Slowing stormwater runoff on its trip to storm sewers is beneficial during high-volume storm events. Stormwater mitigation starts at the homeowner level beginning with the Best Management Practices outlined in this guide.

The following BMPs are ranked lowest to highest in terms of cost, complexity and need for professional assistance:

Best Management Practice	Description	Cost and Complexity
<i>Rain Barrels & Downspouts</i>	A water tank used to collect and store rain water runoff directly from rooftops via downspouts.	Low
<i>Natural Landscaping</i>	The use of native plants, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and grasses which are indigenous to the geographic area, and promote greater infiltration.	Medium
<i>Bioswales</i>	Landscape elements designed to channel water so as to slow flow and direct water to other areas.	Medium
<i>Permeable Pavement</i>	Sustainable materials, usually block-shaped pieces, which allow the movement of stormwater through the surface and into the underlying ground. This consists of open-work gravel with sufficient void to store water volume.	High
<i>Rain Gardens</i>	A planted depression that retains rainwater runoff from impervious areas and allows it to be absorbed and pollutants to be filtered out.	Medium
<i>Bio-Retention Basins</i>	Large naturally landscaped areas designed to filter stormwater runoff.	High



<http://linamardhiahjojo.blogspot.com/2013/11/green-infrastructure.html>



<http://plantitwild.com/2016-plant-wild/>

Village Resources

I. Stormwater Credits and Appeals

In March 2014, the Winnetka Village Council adopted an ordinance which created a stormwater utility that became effective July 1, 2014. Provisions of the ordinance established that both credits and appeals will be permitted for the stormwater utility. Information here will guide property owners on appealing their utility fee or applying for a credit.

A. Appeals

Below is a link to the forms that must be completed, along with any required documentation, and submitted for a property owner to appeal the stormwater utility fee. Please note that an appeal can only be made for a specified number of reasons, including: 1) billing errors; 2) miscalculation of bill; 3) incorrect impervious area calculation; or 4) incorrect classification of property. Also, an owner must have been billed for their stormwater utility fee to begin the appeal process.

Appeals missing the required information or that do not meet the appeal criteria will be returned to the applicant without review. Completed and signed forms should be returned to the address indicated on the form. Electronic documentation will be accepted. Please allow 30 days from submittal for appeal review.

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/residents/stormwater-management/stormwater-utility/utility-forms/>

B. Credits

Below is a link to the forms that must be completed, along with any required documentation, and submitted for a property owner to apply for a credit. Available credits include: 1) a credit of up to 50% for detaining and cleaning no less than half of the property's stormwater runoff (under a 100-year design storm) and 2) a credit of 100% if none of a property's stormwater runoff is tributary to the Village's stormwater system.

Applicants must complete both the General Credit Application (Form 1) and either Form 2 or Form 3, depending on the type of credit being sought. Incomplete applications will be returned to the owner without review. Completed and signed forms should be returned to the address specified in Form 1. Electronic documentation will be accepted. Please allow 60 days from submittal for initial review.

A copy of the Village of Winnetka's Stormwater Credit Manual is also available at the link below.

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/residents/stormwater-management/stormwater-utility/utility-forms/>

II. Sanitary Sewer Backflow Prevention Program

On May 16, 2006, the Village of Winnetka amended Chapter 15.24, "Sewer Code" of Title 15 of the Winnetka Village Code, "Building and Construction" by adding a new Section 15.24.085, entitled "Sewer Back-up Prevention Program".

The Sewer Back-up Prevention Program is a cost sharing program between the Village of Winnetka and the homeowners of single family homes built before 1970. A property owner who meets all of the eligibility standards set forth in the ordinance may apply to the Village of Winnetka for reimbursement of a portion of the costs of the initial installation of an anti-back-up device or overhead sewer.

As the Village of Winnetka has limited funding to allocate to this program each year, reimbursements will be on a first come, first serve basis. The maximum reimbursement made to any homeowner under this program will be 50% of the cost of the initial installation for either an anti-back-up device or an overhead sewer, but not to exceed \$3,500 or \$5,000, respectively. Only those costs directly associated with the initial installation of an overhead sewer or anti-back-up device shall be considered eligible for reimbursement. The Village Council shall retain the sole and exclusive discretion to determine the funding for each fiscal year.

Village Responsibility

While the Village of Winnetka is not legally responsible for damages resulting from sewer back-ups in individual residences, the Village believes that it can provide some assistance to residents in protecting their basements from sanitary sewer back-up. The Village strives to provide safe, reliable and effective utility services, and has a policy and practice of regularly maintaining, repairing and upgrading its infrastructure. Though this is likely to reduce the number and degree of sewer back-up incidents, it is impossible for the Village of Winnetka to eliminate such back-ups altogether due to the age of the Village's system, the current level of technology, and the limitations of the fiscal resources of the Village.

This cost-sharing program is a voluntary undertaking of the Village, and shall not be construed as an assumption of responsibility or legal liability arising from the design, installation, operation, maintenance, repair or replacement of any private sewer line, overhead sewer or anti-back-up device, or any damages or injuries arising from the failure or malfunction of such a system.

Eligibility Standards

To be eligible for this program, the applicant must meet all of the following conditions:

1. The applicant must be the owner of record of a single family home that was built before 1970 and is not currently protected with overhead sewers or an anti-back-up device.
2. The reimbursement request must be for the initial installation of an overhead sewer or anti-back-up device. The cost of repair, replacement or maintenance of an existing system is not eligible for reimbursement.

3. The property owner must arrange for a pre-construction inspection, to be performed by the Village or its authorized agent, to locate any prohibited sources of stormwater inflow or infiltration to the sanitary sewer system. If any illicit connections or infiltrations are found during this inspection, the property owner will be solely responsible for their correction, to the satisfaction of the Village, and must arrange for a re-inspection by the Village.
4. The property owner or qualified contractor acting on the owner's behalf shall procure all necessary permits from the Village of Winnetka for the required work. All work must comply with the Sewer Code, including all inspections, contractor bonds or licenses. The property owner/contractor will be responsible for scheduling all necessary inspections. No reimbursements will be made for work that does not pass all required inspections.
5. The application for reimbursement must be submitted with the permit application. The application will be provided by the Director of Public Works.
6. The application for reimbursement shall include a waiver, signed by the owner of record waiving any and all claims against the Village for damages or injuries of any kind arising from the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of the overhead sewer or anti-back-up device. The statement of the waiver shall be prescribed by the Village.
7. No reimbursements will be made until the work has been completed and has passed the final inspection as required by the Sewer Code and the Winnetka Building Code.
8. No reimbursements will be made unless the property owner provides the Village with evidence in the form of a signed and sworn contractor's statement certifying that the contractor has been paid in full for the completed work.

After reading this information, you may find that you have additional questions or concerns that need further clarification. You may contact the Village of Winnetka Public Works Department at (847)716-3568 and speak with someone about the program.

For supplemental information and forms, contact Matt Havlik at 847-716-3550 or mhavlik@winnetka.org.

Additional Resources

Village of Winnetka Environmental & Forestry Commission homepage:

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/government/boards-and-commissions/environmental-and-forestry-commission/>

Environmental & Forestry Commission Tips to Go Green:

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/government/boards-and-commissions/environmental-and-forestry-commission/tips-to-go-green/>

Village of Winnetka Stormwater Management:

<http://www.villageofwinnetka.org/residents/stormwater-management/>

Chicago Center for Green Technology:

<http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/progs/env.html>

Chesapeake Stormwater Network:

<http://chesapeakestormwater.net/>

EPA Green Infrastructure:

<https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/what-green-infrastructure>

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) of Great Chicago Rain Barrels:

<http://www.mwrdd.org/irj/portal/anonymouse/rainbarrel>

Permeable Pavement:

<http://www.perviouspavement.org/>

Rain Gardens:

<http://wmeac.org/raingardens/>

Chicago Botanic Garden Natural Landscaping:

http://www.chicagobotanic.org/plantinfo/landscaping_native_plants

Bioswales:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=15&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjTiJbEuo_PAhVILyYKHdqwCSUQFghbMA4&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nrcs.usda.gov%2FInternet%2FFSE_DOCUMENTS%2Fnrcs144p2_029251.pdf&usg=AFQjCNGe14dUVJ79bhOzi_FsyilQJ0qOEw

Bio-Retention Basins:

<http://www.lakesuperiorstreams.org/stormwater/toolkit/bioretention.html>



WINNETKA ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY COMMISSION



Chuck Dowding, *Chairperson*
Caryn Rosen Adelman
Jim Wilson
Rosann Park-Jones
David Varca
Chris Foley
Mike Nielsen
Penny Lanphier

GREEN AWARD NOMINATION

Green Awards were developed by the Village's Environmental and Forestry Commission to recognize properties and households within Winnetka that demonstrate exceptional commitment to sustainable and environmentally friendly practices within the Village of Winnetka.

Please complete the following information to nominate a property within Winnetka for a Green Award:

Property Address: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Phone and E-mail: _____

1. **Award Category** (check one):

- Green Building:** Projects completed on or directly impacting a building such as LEED Certification, solar panels, geothermal heating, use of sustainable or recycled building materials, and use of Energy Star products.
- Recycling/Waste Reduction:** Projects that substantially reduce waste or use of recycled material. Such projects may include use of a composter or reusing recycled materials.
- Land:** Projects that utilize or restore existing land such as native landscape planting.
- Air:** Projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Water/Stormwater:** Projects that filter stormwater runoff or store stormwater on property such bioswales, rain gardens or rain barrels.

Energy: Projects that reduce energy output such as increasing efficiency or utilizing renewable energy.

Innovation/Other: All other projects that do not fit into an above category.

2. **Property Type** (check one):

- Private
- Commercial
- Public

3. **Brief Description of the Project and Benefits** (use extra pages if needed): _____

4. **Approximate Date of Project Completion:** _____

5. **Name, Address, Phone Number and Email of Nominator:** _____

6. **Photos Enclosed**

7. **Signature of Nominator:** _____

8. **Signature of Property Owner:** _____

Please contact Matt Havlik with any questions at (847) 716-3550 or mhavlik@winnetka.org

Please send this form with photos attached and other documentation to:

Matt Havlik
Public Works Analyst
1390 Willow Road
Winnetka, IL 60093

Guidelines:

- You can nominate your own property or as many projects as you like, as long as you get the owner's signature.
- The project must have been completed within the past 5 years.
- Commercial, public or private properties are eligible.
- All applications are reviewed and awarded by members of the Environmental and Forestry Commission.
- Deadline for application is the December 31st. Awards are announced on April 22nd (Earth Day).

Award Criteria:

Applications will be evaluated by the Village of Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission based on how well the projects or initiatives meet the following criteria:

- Positive Impact - The project must have a meaningful and demonstrable impact in Winnetka by helping protect the environment or enhance the quality of life for residents.
- Embraces Innovation/Creativity - The project should reflect a new concept, technology, or practice in Winnetka and should employ new ideas in the industry.
- Overcomes Challenges - The project should explain what challenges were overcome.
- Transferable - The project should be able to be replicated by others in similar situations.
- Demonstrates Initiative - The project should reflect how the individual or group took action to move sustainability forward in their position or community.

Press Release/E-Blast

November 3, 2016

Village of Winnetka

Village of Winnetka Green Awards – The Village of Winnetka’s Environmental and Forestry Commission invites residents to participate in the first-annual Green Awards Program. The purpose of the program is to recognize properties and households within Winnetka that demonstrate exceptional commitment to sustainable and environmentally-friendly practices. The Commission encourages residents to nominate their house or property for any project that has been completed within the past five years. The award categories include: Green Building, Recycling/Waste Reduction, Land, Air, Water/Stormwater, Energy, and Innovation/Other.

If you believe your recent project has helped make Winnetka a more environmentally-friendly or sustainable community, the Commission asks that you consider applying. Applications are available through the Public Works Department at 1390 Willow Road, or by clicking [here](#). The application deadline is **February 28, 2017**. Category winners will be announced on Earth Day (April 22, 2017).

If you have any questions about the program, contact Matt Havlik at 847-716-3525 or mhavlik@winnetka.org.