



**Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission
Notice of Regular Meeting
October 12, 2016**

The Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission will convene on Wednesday, October 12, 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 (September 14, 2016) | Presenter Dowding |
| 3) New Business, Old Business/Updates | |
| a. Discussion on phosphorus-based fertilizer ban – Second 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 | Matt 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
September 14, 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, September 14, 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 and Caryn Rosen Adelman. Voting Members absent: David Varca, Chris Foley and Jim Wilson. 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; Josh Connell and Bill Kenny of Lakeshore Recycling Services; and Steve Neumann of Logic Lawn Care. 1 member of the public was present.

- 1) Introduction & Chair's remarks: Chairperson Dowding welcomed all Commission members.
- 2) Review and Summary of Minutes: Adoption of the August 10, 2016 regular meeting minutes. Chairperson Dowding asked for approval of the August 10, 2016 regular meeting minutes. Commissioner Mike Nielsen moved to approve the minutes and Commissioner Rosann Park-Jones seconded. By voice vote, the motion carried.
- 3) New Business, Old Business/Updates:
 - a) Discussion of Phosphorus-based Fertilizer Ban: Chairperson Dowding began the discussion by introducing Steve Neumann of Logic Lawn Care who willingly agreed to attend the meeting and share his knowledge of the landscaping and fertilizer industry. Chairperson Dowding gave Steve Neumann a brief background of the EFC's objective of developing a phosphorus ban for fertilizers within Winnetka and explained that the Commission was interested in learning more about chemical application as well from a professional. Chairperson Dowding explained this initiative was assigned to the EFC from the Village Council as part of its stormwater initiative.

Steve Neumann began by explaining that fertilizers containing phosphorus are already banned in Illinois for commercial applicators and that companies are not to be using phosphorus-containing fertilizers unless it is for seeding. Steve explained phosphorus is important for young or new plants and grasses to help roots become established. Steve also mentioned that most stores do not sell phosphorus-containing fertilizer and is usually hard to find at your local hardware store.

The discussion shifted from phosphorus to pesticides where Steve Neumann explained to the Commission that the general term pesticide includes more specific chemicals including herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. Steve Neumann shared that Evanston, Skokie, Wilmette and Highland Park all have some sort of pesticide ban in their communities. Evanston has a ban on pesticides for public spaces but not for athletic fields or residences and Skokie as well. Also, Wilmette has a similar pesticides ban to Evanston and Skokie but allow use of pesticides on athletic fields. Steve Neumann mentioned Highland Park has a similar ban on pesticides that is City-wide.

Steve Neumann explained that many Villages and Cities are adopting integrated pest management (IPM) policies that provide a more sustainable and eco-friendly approach to the long-term prevention of pests and lays out strategies for dealing with these pests. Steve Neumann asked Matt Havlik if the Village has an IMP policy and Matt responded that he does not believe so. Steve Neumann recommended looking into the possible development of an IPM and mentioned the Midwest Pesticide Action Center (MPAC) as a resource.

The discussion on phosphorus-containing fertilizers and pesticides concluded with a brief segment of Commission members asking a few questions to Steve Neumann about his experiences with other communities. Chairperson Dowding thanked Steve Neumann for his time tonight. Steve Neumann left the meeting at 7:46 pm.

- b) Residential Property Stormwater Improvements & Implementation (BMPs): Matt Havlik handed out a draft of the Stormwater Best Management Practices guide for the Commission to review. The Commission agreed to look it over and come to the next meeting with comments and suggestions.
- c) Sustainability Award: Matt Havlik directed the Commission to the draft of the sustainability/green award in their packets and explained this is the most recent version that was updated from the last meeting. The Commission looked it over again and agreed that they were happy with it. Matt Havlik gave an overview of how the Landmark Preservation Commission goes about soliciting applications and their process of selecting winners and giving out awards. The Commission noted they would like to use a similar approach and asked Matt to develop a deadline and detailed timeline of how everything would work.
- d) Commercial Recycling Information for Winnetka Businesses: Chairperson Dowding began by stating that he and Liz Kunkle and Trustee Myers met with Terry Dason of the Chamber of Commerce to walk around the West Elm commercial district to look at recycling dumpsters. Chairperson Dowding also mentioned that he and Trustee Scott Myers developed a list of questions related to commercial recycling to send out as a

survey to all business in Winnetka's commercial districts. Village staff reviewed the questions developed by Chairperson Dowding and Trustee Myers.

Chairperson Dowding introduced Josh Connell and Bill Kenny of Lakeshore Recycling Services (LRS), adding that LRS is the Village's contractor for residential and commercial recycling. Chairperson Dowding then directed the Commission to the maps in their packets outlining locations of dumpsters in each of Winnetka's business districts along with a table stating the size and quantity of dumpsters at each location. Chairperson Dowding directed attention to Bill and Josh who explained that commercial recycling dumpsters were placed in strategic locations by the Village and that dumpsters are shared by multiple businesses. Josh Connell explained that there is a cost to the Village to add additional dumpsters in both cost of the dumpster and service fees. Josh Connell stated that LRS is able to supply dumpsters if needed which would be less capital cost for the Village for purchasing dumpsters. It is hard to identify which businesses are using which dumpsters and some dumpsters fill up faster than others.

The Commission inquired about commodity values of recycled materials in which Josh Connell explained almost all values of recycling commodities are down. LRS is losing money on most items such as cardboard and plastic because there is little market demand for it currently. Josh stated that some larger companies have been shutting down recycling plants due to decreased market values of commodities but is optimistic things will pick back up. Josh Connell mentioned LRS would be interested in the survey results that the Chamber of Commerce will be coordinating and could help LRS better understand and improve commercial recycling in Winnetka. Chairperson Dowding thanked Josh and Bill for attending the meeting. Josh Connell and Bill Kenny left the meeting at 8:34 pm.

The Commission discussed how hearing from LRS at the meeting was helpful in understanding what LRS does on their end and what they have experienced with Winnetka compared to other communities they serve.

4) Committee/Staff Reports:

- a) North Shore Mosquito Abatement District Update: Matt Havlik updated the Commission on the latest report from the North Shore Mosquito Abatement District (NSMAD).

5) Open Forum: None.

6) Public Comment: None.

- 7) Adjournment: There being no further business, Chairperson Dowding asked for a motion to adjourn which was moved by Commissioner Caryn Rosen Adelman and seconded by Commissioner Rosann Park-Jones. Having the motion passed, the meeting adjourned at 9:06 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.

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 TURN AREA.”

- 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

Revised: September 2016

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

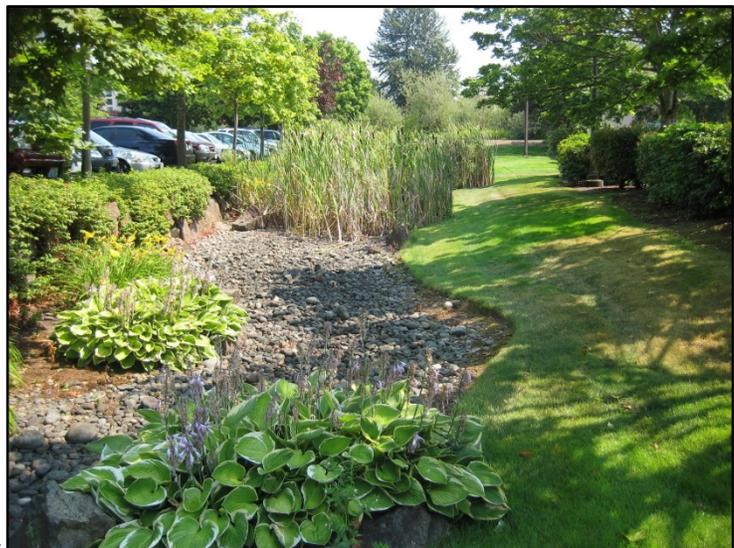
The use of Best Management Practices for stormwater can be an environmentally-friendly and cost-effective means to regulate stormwater during rainfall events. The Village of Winnetka developed this guide to address issues of water quality and water quantity issues in the Village and help residents better prepare for stormwater on their property. This guide highlights different practices as a guide to evaluating options in managing stormwater and 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 sewer system and local waterways.

Stormwater runoff from developed land causes a number of problems when it is not effectively managed. Increased stormwater runoff is caused principally by impervious (impenetrable) surfaces such as conventional rooftops, parking lots, road, alleys, driveways and sidewalks. A combination of gutters, sewers, and channels are specifically designed to rapidly move stormwater away from developed sites but does not always work as intended due to a large influx of water. This conventional method also does not allow for the opportunity for water naturally soak into the ground, where it is stored and naturally filtered.

Fortunately, there are alternatives to traditional drainage techniques that can substantially reduce surface runoff quantities and reduce pollutants. These alternative drainage techniques are called Best Management Practices that are designed to absorb rainwater where it falls. The goals of Best Management Practices are to reduce the amount of impervious surface areas to reduce stormwater runoff and to utilize the landscape and soils to naturally move, store and filter stormwater runoff before it leaves the site.

The following information in this guide will provide residents with specific example 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.



<http://www.pinehurstseattle.org/2008/08/15/pretty-bioswales/>

Stormwater Best Management Practices for Residents

I. Rain Barrels and Downspouts

Background - Rain barrels are 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 get 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.

How it Works - Normally, roof runoff is routed via downspouts directly across lawns or into vegetated areas. This is where rain barrels come into play as they act as a holding tank for water directly from downspouts. Rain barrels can effectively capture and store the runoff from small to moderate storms.



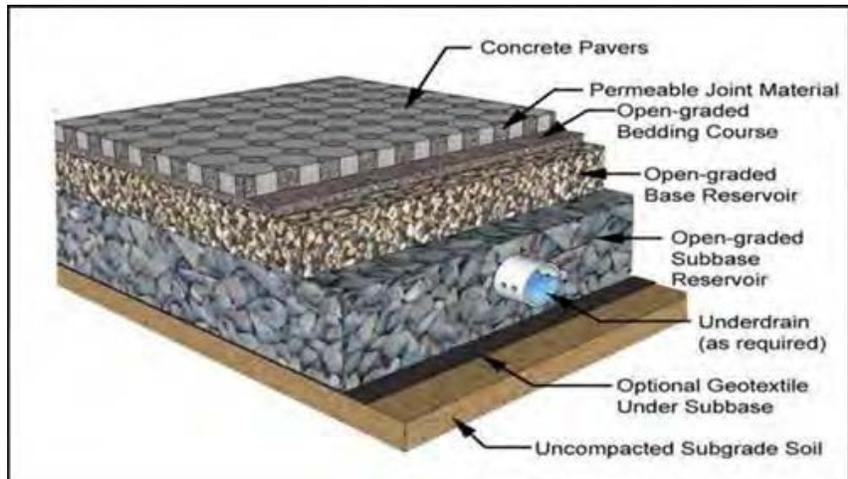
The stored water can then be used to irrigate lawns and landscaped areas in between storm events. The main benefit of a rain barrel though is to hold rainwater during a storm event which ultimately reduces the amount of stormwater runoff during a concentrated storm event. The effectiveness of rain barrels is a function for their storage volume in comparison to the size of the roof. While the volume of rainwater stored in a rain barrel will not substantially reduce flooding from large storms, it can considerably reduce direct runoff from smaller storms and divert water from the combined sewer system.

Applicability – Downspouts traditionally require there to be adequate landscaping or vegetation available to accept the water. Rain barrels on the other hand are best utilized where vegetation is limited. Storage of roof runoff via rain barrels can be done easily by residents.

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

II. Pervious Pavement

Background – Permeable paving refers to the paving materials, typically pavers or stone that promote absorption of rain. Permeable pavements are a property-level stormwater control technique that involves construction of permeable pavement blocks over an underlying base that allows



stormwater storage, thus reducing runoff volume. Paving blocks and grid-type layouts are the most common and available type of permeable paving. These layouts contain openings that are filled with sand and/or soil 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, particularly to moderate-sized storms. 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.

How it Works – Permeable pavement works as a BMP when a portion of rainfall is trapped in the block's depression and infiltrates into the underlying soil that would otherwise be blocked by non-permeable pavement. 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.

Applicability – As a homeowner, permeable paving is particularly appropriate for driveways. Conventional driveways can be replaced with permeable pavers to allow stormwater runoff infiltration into the underlying ground. As for maintenance considerations, permeable paving blocks may require occasional mowing and snow plowing may require special care due to the slightly uneven surface of the



pavement. As for cost considerations, installation of permeable paving can be up to two to three times greater than conventional concrete or asphalt. On the other hand, permeable paving requires less replacement over time.

III. Rain Gardens



Background – Rain gardens are property-level stormwater control measures that involve establishment of specially-designed gardens that 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, wet-tolerant, wetland-type vegetation such as wildflowers, sedges, rushes, ferns and shrubs.

<http://arofox.com/rain-garden-design/rain-garden-design-well-how-to-build-a-rain-garden-this-old-house-best-model>

How it Works – Rain gardens are designed to promote absorption and infiltration of stormwater runoff. A rain garden is a type of bioinfiltration that relies on the underlying soils for drainage. 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 minimal annual maintenance which may include weeding and reestablishing plants as necessary.



<http://www.gardenclubbackbay.org/tag/leominster/>



<http://woodbridgegreenhousesblogger.blogspot.com/2011/04/rain-garden.html>

IV. Natural Landscaping

Background – Natural landscaping refers to the use of native vegetation, particularly prairie, wetland and woodland species, on a residential property that is a low-cost alternative to traditional landscaping that utilize turf grass and ornamental plantings. A property that is naturally landscaped will produce substantially less stormwater runoff than a conventional landscaped yard. Additionally, natural landscaping reduces pollutants associated with urban runoff through filtration in the ground.

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 patterns and sun exposure. Once implemented natural landscaping requires much less maintenance than 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, also called drainage swales, 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 rapidly move runoff from a developed site to a natural 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 different from filter strips as bioswales are used to convey water. Bioswales are designed to reduce both the rate and volume of stormwater runoff as a given site. Bioswales are also effective at removing pollutants from stormwater runoff through natural filtration in the ground.

Applicability – Bioswales can be created at 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/>

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 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. In addition to flood prevention, bio-retention basins are intended to serve other functions as well including pollutant removal and creation of wildlife habitat.

How it Works – Effective bio-retention basins will reduce runoff rates and prevent most increases in flooding that commonly occurs in developed areas. Due to permeable soils in our area, bio-retention basins are an effective option for homeowners. Bio-retention basins act as a site for flood water to enter into the underlying soil, thus directing runoff away from the existing sewer system.

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



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

http://www.vwrrc.vt.edu/swc/april_22_2010_update/DCR_BMP_Spec_No_9_BIORETENTION_FinalDraft_v1-8_04132010.htm



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 of any fertilizer than 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 which nutrients your lawn is high or low in.
- Keep grass clippings and leaves on the parkway and out of the street and storm drains. And landscape waste in the street will end up in storm drains, leading the 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 lawn runoff volume.
- Utilize the rain gardens or natural landscaping where possible. Rain gardens filled with native plants to the area help absorb and act as storage for rain water. Native plants also require less watering and maintenance.
- Utilize 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 for 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 are intended to be easily 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 filtering the water naturally. Stormwater runoff that is diverted away from storm sewers helps is beneficial during high-volume storm events. Stormwater mitigation starts at the homeowner level beginning with the Best Management Practices outlined in this guide.

BMP	Description
<i>Rain Barrels & Downspouts</i>	A water tank used to collect and store rain water runoff directly from rooftops via downspouts.
<i>Permeable Pavement</i>	Sustainable materials, usual block-shaped pieces, which allow the movement of stormwater through the surface and into the underlying ground.
<i>Rain Gardens</i>	A planted depression that allows rainwater runoff from impervious areas the opportunity to be absorbed and pollutants to be filtered out.
<i>Natural Landscaping</i>	The use of native plants, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and grasses which are indigenous to the geographic area.
<i>Bioswales</i>	Landscape elements designed to naturally filter polluted surface water runoff.
<i>Bio-Retention Basins</i>	Infiltration devices used for the treatment and infiltration of stormwater runoff made up of several layers, which treat stormwater as it is filtered.



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



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

Village Resources

I. Stormwater Credits and Appeals

In March, the Winnetka Village Council adopted an ordinance which created a stormwater utility that becomes effective July 1, 2014. Provisions of the ordinance also establish 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 discharges into 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.

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/anonymous/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>

Proposed 2016/2017 Green Award Selection Timeline

October 5, 2016

DRAFT

- I. **February 28, 2017** – application deadline for projects from March 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017.
- II. **April 1, 2017** – WEFC selects winners for each award categories. Matt to order awards/plaques and prepare materials for Village Council meeting.
- III. **April 22, 2017 (Earth Day)** – award presentation at Village Council meeting on April 18, 2017.



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.

PUMPKIN COLLECTION EVENT
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 2016
VILLAGE YARDS – 1390 WILLOW ROAD
9:00 AM to 1:00 PM

In a continuing effort to expand environmental initiatives, the Village of Winnetka is hosting a one-day pumpkin collection. Residents are encouraged to bring in pumpkins for the Village to properly dispose of, limiting the amount brought to landfills. The Public Work Department will provide a designated drop off location at the Municipal Yards Facility at 1390 Willow Road from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM on Wednesday, November 9th. Please remove any solid waste (candles, bags, etc.). Collection of garbage, food scraps or other landscape waste will not be accepted.

Please contact the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568 with any questions. For more information about Winnetka's recycling initiatives, [click here](#).

