

**VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF
SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT AD HOC COMMITTEE**

Wednesday, June 29, 2016
7:00 P.M.
Village Hall Board Room
40 East Center Avenue

A G E N D A

1. Call To Order
2. Roll Call
3. Consideration of the April 27, 2016 Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee (SEC) Meeting Minutes
4. Non-Agenda Items and Visitors (Public Comment)

The Co-Chairs will allocate fifteen (15) minutes during this item for those individuals who would like the opportunity to address the Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee on any matter not listed on the agenda. Each person addressing the Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee is asked to limit their comments to a maximum of five (5) minutes.

5. Order of the Meeting
The Co-Chairs will entertain requests from anyone present on the order of business to be conducted during the Meeting.
6. General Business
The Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee will entertain requests from anyone present to modify the order of business to be conducted.
 - a) A Discussion Regarding Local Beekeeping Regulations.
 - b) A Continued Discussion Regarding the Prioritization of Goals/Tasks.
7. Village Staff Report
8. Member's Report
9. Co-Chair's Report
10. Adjournment

*R. Drew Irvin
Village Administrator*

The Village of Lake Bluff is subject to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding accessibility of the meeting or the facilities, are requested to contact R. Drew Irvin at 234-0774 or TDD number 234-2153 promptly to allow the Village of Lake Bluff to make reasonable accommodations.

**VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF
SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT AD HOC COMMITTEE
MEETING**

April 27, 2016

APPROVED MEETING MINUTES

1. Call to Order

The Village of Lake Bluff Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee (SEC) met on March 30, 2016 in the Village Hall Board Room (40 E. Center Avenue) at 7:00 p.m. and the following members were present:

2. Roll Call

Present: Marina Carney Puryear, Co-Chair
Liz Leutwiler
Nan Patterson
Anne Sorensen
Alexandra Walinskas

Absent: Brian Rener, Co-Chair
Jill Danly

Also Present: Drew Irvin, Village Administrator
Franco Bottalico, Administrative Intern
Sandra Hart, Lake County Board Member
J. Scott Griffith, Stormwater Management Commission
K.C. Doyle, Lake County Sustainability Coordinator

3. Approval of the April 27, 2016 Meeting Minutes

Member Sorensen moved to approve the March 30, 2016 SEC Meeting Minutes. Member Leutwiler seconded the motion. The motion passed on a unanimous voice vote.

4. Non-Agenda Items and Visitors

Co-Chair Puryear stated the SEC allocates 15 minutes for those individuals who would like the opportunity to address the SEC on any matter not listed on the agenda.

There were no requests to address the SEC.

5. Order of the Meeting

There were no requests to change the order of business.

6. General Business

A. A Presentation from Sandra Hart, Lake County Board Member and Sustainability Staff

Co-Chair Puryear introduced and invited Lake County Board Member Sandra Hart to speak to the SEC. Board Member Hart thanked the SEC and commented on the SEC's

list of goals/tasks and offered her assistance. Board Member Hart then introduced K.C. Doyle, Sustainability Coordinator, and J. Scott Griffith, Regulatory Engineering Supervisor, as other guest speakers present.

Sustainability Coordinator K.C. Doyle thanked the SEC for having her. Sustainability Coordinator Doyle presented a power point presentation to the SEC and had Mr. Griffith approach the podium to further explain the slides. He described stormwater management and the grants available for local communities. Mr. Griffith informed the SEC on different type of grants available to the Village from the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) and criteria the SMC looks for in applicants. He commented on Lake Bluff's excellent participation in past SMC grants. He then transitioned to other grants offered by the State.

Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith described the resources SMC provides to local communities such as home owners association workshops and de-icing workshops.

Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith described examples of Watershed Management Board (WMB) grants. Some examples of grants he described are the following: the Sanctuary of Lake Bluff (detention basin retrofitting); Lake Bluff ravine stabilization; Lake Bluff Ravine park bank stabilization; and Tangley Oaks stormwater improvements.

Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith then transitioned to Sustainability Coordinator Doyle, where began discussing Lake County's role in energy efficiency. She explain the grant money they had received from Illinois Clean Energy Foundation, and how it is still available to local governments.

Sustainability Coordinator Doyle spoke about Lake County's water conservation efforts such as their Public Works department changing the water rates to a pay-as-you-use system, outdoor water use restrictions during summer months and the option of using rain gardens to reduce flooding of certain areas. She further explained the use of rain gardens through the example of the Village of Bannockburn's efforts.

Sustainability Coordinator Doyle described Conserve Lake County's "Conservation At Home" and how it educates property owners how to implement native gardens and water retention techniques on their own properties. Conserve Lake County was able to also reach out and influence businesses to take on the "Conservation At Home" methods. Sustainability Coordinator Doyle gave an example of how the Village of Grayslake encourages resource conservation and water-conscious gardening.

Sustainability Coordinator Doyle began to describe Lake County's planning, zoning and land use. She described how CMAP adopted a sustainability chapter for the regional framework plan which allowed Lake County Sustainability to pursue a county-wide sustainability plan and how Lake County is amending its U.D.O. to accommodate sustainability efforts.

She thanked the SEC for having her and opened the floor for questions.

Board Member Hart followed Sustainability Coordinator Doyle and addressed the "public transportation support" goal/task that the SEC has listed, and stated how Shields

Township offers transportation for disabled persons and senior citizens. She also addressed the “invasive species/Buckthorn” goal/task and how Lake County Forest Preserve’s goal is the eradication of Buckthorn off of the west side of Waukegan Rd. between the City of Lake Forest and the Village of Lake Bluff. A discussion ensued on the eradication of Buckthorn efforts. Board Member Hart then described a rain barrel and native plants sale that is upcoming in early May through Lake County. A discussion ensued on rain barrels and home composting.

Member Leutwiler inquired if areas from the west’s rainwater drains into Lake Michigan and how much it affects the Lake and Lake Bluff. Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith explained how ravines help in reducing this.

Member Sorensen inquired on de-icing efforts of Lake County. Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith stated their efforts are geared more toward Public Works municipal employees and would have to get back to her with more information.

Member Patterson inquired if the Lake County website provides further information on the Lake County Suitability’s strategy. Board Member Hart explained how the website breaks down each section of the strategy.

Co-Chair Puryear inquired on what Lake County’s intent is on replacing the buckhorn once it is removed. Board Member Hart stated they would attempt to use native plants, shrubs, and trees. She also stated they are also asking homeowners for their cooperation in this process.

VA Irvin requested Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith to explain how stormwater management occurs in Lake County and how it transfers down to individual certified communities. Regulatory Engineering Supervisor Griffith explained how Lake Bluff is a certified community and has been delegated the authority to enforce the watershed ordinance. He explained some projects that SMC does and how it effects local communities. VA Irvin commented how the positive condition of the Village’s ravines and how most ravines are private property. A discussion ensued on ravine maintenance and flooding concerns in the Village.

The SEC thanked the speakers for their time.

B. A Continued Discussion Regarding the Prioritization of Goals/Tasks

VA Irvin expressed his interest in providing a more thorough list of definitions on the goals/tasks to educate the public. He also inquired if the SEC would like to recommend it alone as a group to the Board of Trustees, or if they wish to hold public meetings or public surveys before going before the Board of Trustees.

Co-Chair Puryear commented on her experience on another group’s survey and results. She explained how the other community separated and explained their goals/tasks.

Member Leutwiler commented on her desire to handle the “easy” items first and getting citizens of the community involved. She also inquired on the budget for the goals/tasks. VA Irvin stated during the initial categorizing of the goals/tasks the financing of the goals/tasks was taken into account when categorizing them on level of difficulty. VA Irvin also commented on the use of the Venn Diagram and how the SEC can use it to

view each goal/task and how they can overlap with one another.

VA Irvin suggested a group of interested citizens is encouraged to approach the SEC with an ordinance from a comparable community, and possibly a draft ordinance for the Village of Lake Bluff to use, for the permission of backyard chickens and bees. A discussion ensued.

VA Irvin stated he will forward an ordinance from comparable communities to members of the SEC for discussion. A discussion ensued on maintaining backyard chickens. VA Irvin commented the idea of a pilot program.

VA Irvin asked the members to re-examine their list of top five goals/tasks to forward to him and for the members to also send three priorities that they would like to attempt a pilot program on. A list of definitions on the goal/tasks will aid them in creating their lists and priorities. A discussion ensued.

7. Village Staff Report

VA Irvin presented the SEC with the Village's branding program via a power point presentation and why the Village decided to undertake the initiative. VA Irvin stated it was a public tool used to drive the local economy and attract businesses and people to Lake Bluff. It was put together through the help of consultants and resident participation. VA Irvin described the results of the research and how it helped to develop the Village's brand. The following are a list of presented topics concerning the branding initiative VA discussed: branded logo, branded color palate, branded vocabulary words, website and the creative expression of the brand.

After concluding his power point presentation, VA Irvin described the new design for the Village's community gateway signs and how the Village may strategically engage in social media.

8. Member's Report

The Members had nothing to report.

9. Co-Chair's Report

The Co-Chairs had nothing to report.

10. Adjournment

As no further business came before the SEC, Member Leutwiler moved to adjourn the meeting at 8:32 p.m. Member Patterson seconded the motion. The motion passed on a unanimous voice vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

R. Drew Irvin
Village Administrator

MEMORANDUM



Date: June 24, 2016

To: Co-Chair Puryear and Rener and the Sustainability & Enhancement Committee

From: Franco Bottalico, Administrative Intern

Subject: June 29, 2016 SEC Meeting Agenda Packet

The purpose of this memorandum is to transmit information to the Sustainability and Community Enhancement Ad Hoc Committee (SEC) regarding the following in preparation for its meeting on June 29, 2016.

6a.) Discussion Regarding Local Beekeeping Regulations

Presently, Village regulations largely prohibit the keeping of bees on residential property. The Committee should discuss and consider making a recommendation to the Village Board in regards to possibly conditionally permitting beekeeping use on a trial (pilot) basis.

6b.) A Continued Discussion Regarding the Prioritization of Goals/Tasks

Staff has prepared a defined list of goals/tasks and their actions for the SEC to review and discuss and recommend to the Village Board.

MEMORANDUM



Date: June 24, 2016

To: Co-Chair Puryear and Rener and the Sustainability & Enhancement Committee

From: Drew Irvin, Village Administrator

Subject: Discussion Regarding Local Beekeeping Regulations

The Village has recently received an inquiry from a resident of Wimbledon Court hoping to keep bees on his property. According to his letter, he has the support of his homeowner's association. Current Village regulations neither expressly authorize this activity on a lot of this size nor provide any guidance with respect to location, intensity, notice or protective measures for this type of property use. As you may be aware, the State's beekeeping requirements are focused on larger public health issues and only require registration as a beekeeper for random/complaint driven inspections and/or notifications.

The Committee might wish to discuss this request and consider making recommendations to the Village Board with regards to possibly conditionally permitting the requested bee keeping use on a trial basis.

Attachments:

- June 23, 2016 letter from Robert Swee requesting bee keeping permission at his residence located at 325 Wimbledon Court.
- City of Evanston Beekeeping Regulations.
- Illinois Department of Agriculture Apiary Inspection Section Application for Apiary Registration.

325 Wimbledon Court
Lake Bluff, IL6004
June 23, 2016

Drew Irwin
Administrator, Village of Lake Bluff
Lake Bluff, IL 60044

Dear Drew,

I am providing the following information in regards to our conversation about beekeeping in the village. I first became interested in this when my vegetable garden grew quite well last year, but failed to yield any fruit. I noticed the same problem at Heinz Orchard in Green Oaks. The root of our problem was the same – lack of pollination due to a lack of bees. I then talked to a friend who has several colonies of bees, and tasted some of his honey. That was the deal closer.

I am a new to beekeeping. I have discussed this at our recent Wimbledon Court Homeowners Association meeting, and received unanimous support. In fact, my neighbors were very excited and enthused about the endeavor. I plan to start with one colony (one box) to see how my new hobby proceeds. I would keep this on the north east corner of my property (see diagram). There are no houses (except mine) within a hundred feet.

In the research I have done so far, beekeeping appears to very safe and not a nuisance to those near the colony or the neighborhood. A friend, who has many colonies, frequently walks by his stack of colonies while walking his dog, and there has never been any problems. I look forward to moving forward with this, and would gladly answer any other questions you may have.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert Swee". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R".

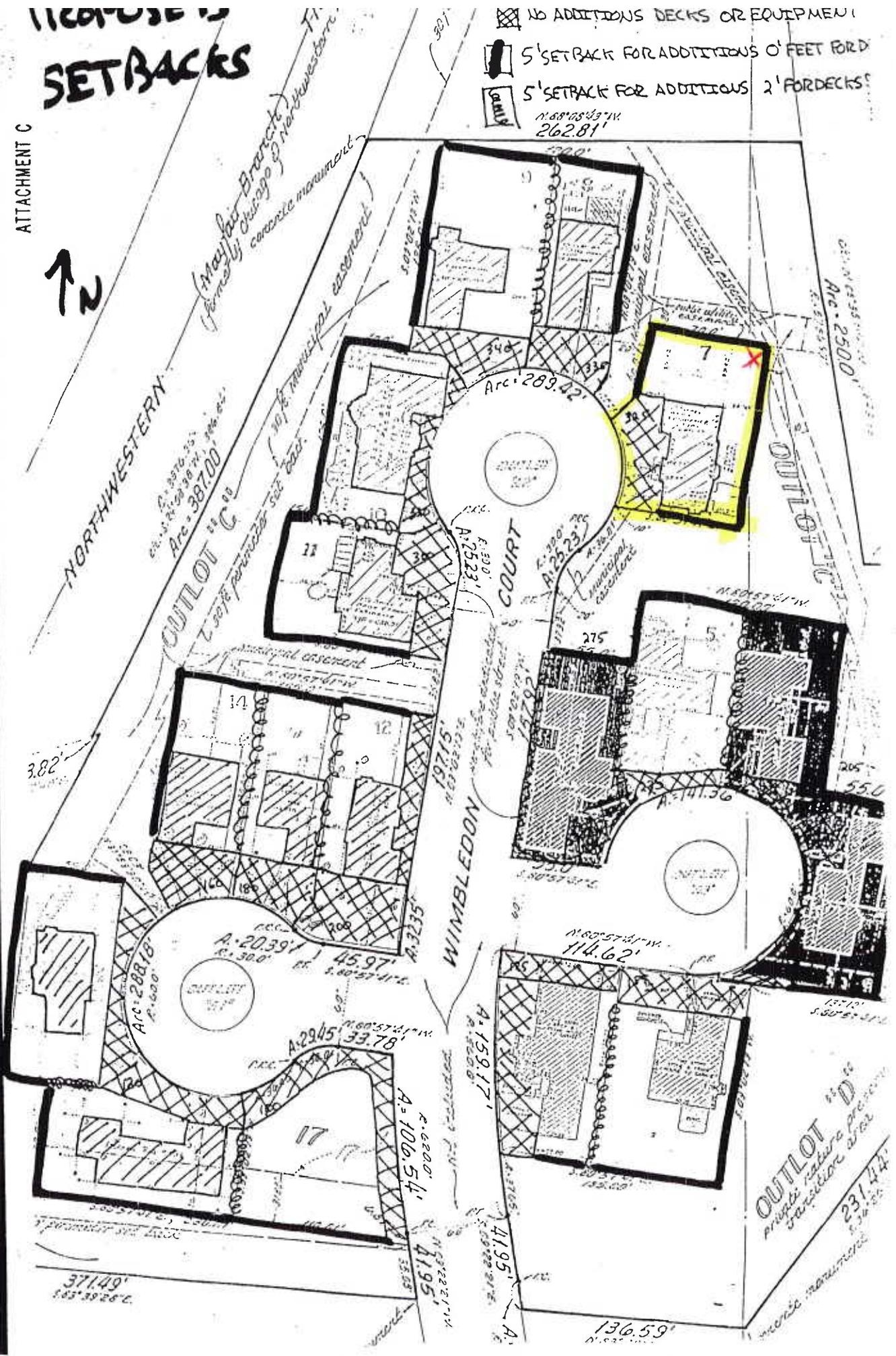
Robert Swee

ATTACHMENT C

1100 USE & SETBACKS



- NO ADDITIONS DECKS OR EQUIPMENT
- 5' SETBACK FOR ADDITIONS 0' FEET FORD
- 5' SETBACK FOR ADDITIONS 2' FOR DECKS



OUTLOT D
private nature preserve
231.44
concrete monument

9-4-19. - BEEKEEPING.

(A) *Definitions:* As used in this Section, the following words, terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Subsection:

<i>APIARY:</i>	A place where bee colonies are kept.
<i>BEE:</i>	Any stage of the common domestic honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> species.
<i>COLONY:</i>	A hive and its equipment and appurtenances, including bees, comb, honey, pollen, and brood.
<i>HIVE:</i>	A structure intended for the housing of a bee colony.

(B) *Hives:* All bee colonies shall be kept in inspectable type hives with removable combs, which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

(C) *Annual Licensing:* Beekeepers shall apply for a City beekeeping license upon bringing any colony into the City. For bee colonies existing within the City prior to the effective date of this Section, beekeepers shall have two (2) weeks from the date this Section goes into effect to apply for a City beekeeping license. Applications shall be submitted to the City Manager or his/her designee. At the time of application for a City beekeeping license, the applicant shall:

1. Submit proof of registration of the colonies with the state of Illinois Department of Agriculture; and
2. Be in compliance with the other requirements of this Section; and
3. Pay a twenty five dollar (\$25.00) nonrefundable application fee.

The City beekeeping license shall be renewed each year by submitting a renewal application to the City Manager or his/her designee no more than two (2) weeks prior to the one year anniversary date of the then current City beekeeping license. At the time of applying for a renewal City beekeeping license, the applicant shall submit the same documents, comply with the same requirements, and pay the same fee set forth in this Subsection (C) and required for the initial City beekeeping license application.

(D) *Fencing, Gates, And Signage:* All hives shall be enclosed by fencing with a secure gate and prominent signage warning of the presence of a hive.

(E) *Water:* Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available at all times to the bees so that the bees will not congregate at swimming pools, bibcocks, pet water bowls, birdbaths or other water sources where they may cause human, bird, or domestic pet contact. The water shall be maintained so as not to become stagnant.

(F) *Maintenance:* Each beekeeper shall ensure that no been comb or other materials that might encourage robbing are left upon the grounds of the apiary site. Upon their removal from the hive, all such materials shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other beeproof enclosure.

(G) *Queens:* In any instance in which a colony exhibits unusually aggressive characteristics by stinging or attempting to sting without due provocation, or exhibits an unusual disposition towards swarming, it shall be the duty of the beekeeper to requeen the colony. Queens shall be selected from stock bred for gentleness and nonswarming characteristics.

(H) *Colony Densities:*

1. There shall be no more than eight (8) apiary sites in each ward in Evanston.
2. For each two (2) colonies, there may be maintained one nucleus colony in a hive structure not exceeding one standard nine and five-eighths inch (9 5/8") depth ten (10) frame hive body with no supers attached as required from time to time for management of swarms. Each such nucleus colony shall be disposed of or combined with an authorized colony within thirty (30) days after the date it is acquired.

(I) *Prohibited:* The keeping by any person of bee colonies in the City not in compliance with this Section is prohibited. Any bee colony not residing in a hive structure intended for beekeeping, or any swarm of bees, or any colony residing in a standard or homemade hive which, by virtue of its condition, has obviously been abandoned by the beekeeper, is unlawful.

(Ord. No. 65-0-06; Ord. No. 8-0-12, (49-0-11(exh. B, § 9-4-19)), 1-23-2012)

MEMORANDUM



Date: June 24, 2016

To: Co-Chair Puryear and Rener and the Sustainability & Enhancement Committee (SEC)

From: Franco Bottalico, Administrative Intern

Subject: Continued Discussion Regarding the Prioritization of Goals/Tasks

As directed by the SEC, Staff has created a list of defined goals/tasks. Included in this list is also a column for each goal/task's respective action the SEC can review and discuss for recommendation to the Village Board.

Attachment:

- A list of defined goals/tasks and each one's actions.

Goals/Tasks	Definitions/Descriptions	Definitions/Descriptions/Other
Recycling in public spaces and businesses	These places include: parks, stadiums, transit hubs, shopping centers, along streets and at special event sites. Usually recycling programs can be integrated into existing public space waste services.	Adding recycling receptacles to parks/schools and having business participate in SWALCO program.
Recycling	The process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products.	Establish an ordinance requiring recycling bins wherever there is a trash receptacle (train station, streets).
Public Transportation support	Encouraging citizens to bike to work or ride share as well as partnering with other organizations to provide public transportation.	Provide signage of pedestrians and bike routes. Encourage multi-agency initiatives to link regional bike and pedestrian paths. Provide adequate bike storage at facilities, parks, downtown, and where practical. Identify relevant bus, train, and bike routes on the Village's website. Incorporate IDOT Complete Streets Initiatives into projects. Offer more little buses for transportation around town (partner with Shields township and surround communities).
Sustainable landscaping	Sustainable landscapes are responsive to the environment, re-generative, and can actively contribute to the development of healthy communities. Sustainable landscapes sequester carbon, clean the air and water, increase energy efficiency, restore habitats, and create value through significant economic, social and, environmental benefits.	Create a pesticide protocol to encourage sustainable practices such as organic fertilizers, compost tea, 3-inch mow height, proper signage, and proper watering schedules. Also, educate residents on the use of permeable surfaces.
Weather severities	Likely weather severities for Lake Bluff would be damage from severe winds and flooding and droughts.	Determine the feasibility with current Municipal Code (CMAP's model water use conservation ordinance as an example). Green infrastructure (trees, native plants, bioswales, rain gardens, rain barrels, green roofs) protects our aging sewer system by keeping Stormwater out. Look to create a draft ordinance, to create rules that will cut back on residential, commercial and municipal actions that may harm the functionality of ravines and bluffs.
Landscape adaption (tree, turf and plant selection)	Conserve existing natural areas and restore available turf areas to provide habitat, promote biodiversity, decrease flooding, and control erosion. Fewer lawns would decrease toxic rainfall runoff and there would be less noise polluting lawnmowers.	Offer proper landscape management material. Encourage residents to use more native plantings and ensure Municipal Code allows plants 10-inches or taller. Encourage citizens to leave undergrowth in wooded areas to provide shelter/protection for small animals and birds.
Incentives for electrical cars	Reduce emissions and noise pollution.	No charge for vehicle stickers for electric cars or hybrids, and possibly offer electrical recharging stations.
Vehicle Idling	Idling is when a driver leaves the engine running and the vehicle parked and an release emission and noise pollutants.	Partner with the School and Park Districts, as well as other organizations to provide anti-idling signage. Publish articles in newsletters and the website urging drivers to cut idling engines to reduce harmful pollutants at school pickup locations, Village facilities, and train stations. Also, prohibit idling by buses and vehicles at schools, and educate people to shut off their vehicles when they wait for trains or store parking lots.
School and community gardens	A community garden is any piece of land gardened by a group of people, utilizing either individual or shared plots on private or public land. The land may produce fruit, vegetables, and/or ornamentals. Community gardens may be found in neighborhoods, schools, connected to institutions such as hospitals, and on residential housing grounds.	Provide an area for the community to come together and educate one another on the benefits of gardening organic and healthy food (less pesticide exposure), while also adding beauty and green and clean space where pavement may have been.
Bring your own bag	Reduce the reliance on plastic bags from retailers.	Create a campaign pledge for local businesses to sign, phasing out the use of plastic bags and transition to reusable bags.
Composting	Backyard composting is an acceleration of the same process nature uses. By composting your organic waste you are returning nutrients back into the soil in order for the cycle of life to continue.	Explore the viability of a residential food-scrap collection program. Educate residents about composting and leaf corrals. Create a free bin pilot program.
Organic options at Farmers' Market	Attract new vendors (encourage existing) to sell organic options.	Advertise through Farmers' Market signs/poster boards/websites.
Pet policies	A heavy rainstorm and spring run-off can easily carries dog waste into streams and rivers, and any waste that ends up in storm sewers usually flows directly into a body of water without being treated. In addition, Municipal Code 5-9B-11 "Defecation Restrictions" prohibits pets to eliminate waste on public property.	Educate residents on pet waste ordinance via signs and Village website. Educate on harmful effects of pet waste run off to water system. Offer trash containers on walking paths.
Energy efficiency and conservation	In general terms, energy efficiency is achieved through the application of technology, such as insulation upgrades, compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs), high efficiency furnaces, and so forth. Energy conservation is achieved through behavioral changes, such as turning off lights when not needed, using household appliances differently, carpooling, and so forth.	Pursue a model renewable energy system on a municipal site. Analyze the cost and feasibility of solar panels to power the lights and heating of public buildings. Display education materials at the facility for the public. Free home inspections by a non-profit. Consider solar roadways or wind turbines near public service buildings or near the Lake (Park District). Educate public via website. Secure commitments from major employers in the Village to reduce their energy usage by ___% per year though 2020.
Water conservation, quality and use	Cut back on water use by following water conservation practices such as watering lawns in the early morning/late evening and less frequently, taking shorter showers, and the use of rain barrels or cisterns.	Find ways to track water usage and include this information on bills. Create a benchmark system to compare residential usage with neighbors. Where functional, install low-flow fixtures in Village facilities and encourage their use in commercial and residential construction. Offer rain barrels or cisterns to residents.
Emergency preparedness	Encourage collaboration before disasters, find and coordinate resources during disasters, and help communities recover after disasters. Specific emergency management functions are often grouped into five phases: Prevention; Preparedness; Response; Recovery; and Mitigation.	Use Lake County plan as example. Coordinate with Park District and Schools on plans for disasters/shelter areas during black outs in severe weather conditions. Educate public on emergency preparedness tips/guidelines via website.
Coordinate with local groups and agencies to further sustainability and enhancement	Meeting with residents, businesses, surrounding local governments and nonprofits to use each others' resources and skills to accomplish same goal/unified vision.	Utilize local non-profits, Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Chamber of Commerce, Tri-Board and Lake County.
LEED or green building codes	Green building codes go beyond minimum code requirements, raising the bar for energy efficiency. They can serve as a proving ground for future standards, and incorporate elements beyond the scope of the model energy codes, such as water and resource efficiency. As regional and national green building codes and programs become more available, they provide jurisdictions with another tool for guiding construction and development in an overall less impactful, more sustainable manner.	Increase the sustainable development and green building methods throughout the community. Create a Sustainable Development Incentive Program to incentivize property owners and builders to construct buildings in an environmentally friendly manner. Provide a real estate transfer tax decrease for homes that are energy efficient. Provide regular reviews of Municipal Codes to remain current with green building technologies and initiatives. Add "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design" (LEED) Building standards into Village's Municipal Code. Encourage more LEED certified buildings in the Village.
Economic Development & Building, Zoning and Land Use	Clean technologies and green jobs, local commerce, tourism and local food system.	Utilize deconstruction and reuse rather than demolition whenever possible for Village facilities to serve as an example for property owners.
Urban landscapes, open lands and forestry	Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods.	Vacant urban land can be used productively to grow urban forests. Urban forests sequester carbon, treat Stormwater, create wildlife habitats, lower energy costs and raise real estate values. The Village/County/Park District work together to add more trees in certain areas to produce healthier air and cooler air within the Village. Consider using certain native trees that are easy to maintain.
Light Pollution	The inappropriate or excessive use of artificial light – known as light pollution – can have serious environmental consequences for humans, wildlife, and our climate. This light is wasted by spilling into the sky, rather than focusing it on to actual objects and areas.	Recommend a light pollution Zoning Regulation to the PCZBA. Restrict lighting on residential, Municipal, and commercial buildings to approved, shielded, and properly mounted pieces to reduce light pollution and glare while attractively illuminating areas.
Local Food Production	Community gardens and homegardening examples and education partnering with local schools.	As part of CMAP's recommendations, local production of and equitable access to fresh, nutritious, and affordable food can benefit our economy, environment, public health, equity, and overall quality of life.
Community education and events / environmental festival	Share and communicate to increase local awareness.	Have local clubs, groups, schools visit SEC meetings. The Village should use websites and news articles to inform public on initiatives. Possibly have Village dedicate a day to an environmental festival in collaboration with School and Park District.

Backyard chicken and bees	Backyard chickens provide healthier more nutritious eggs, and make for great home composters. Bees help plants and gardens thrive and also produce honey.	The Village should allow a group of citizens, in collaboration with the SEC, to draft an ordinance on backyard chickens and bees that is used by a comparable/surrounding community to present to the Village Board of Trustees.
Gasoline landscape blowers	Leaf blowers pose multiple health risks due to air pollution attributed to their use. The pollution comes in the form of unburned fuel, from the inefficient combustion process inherent in such devices, and from a mixture of fine particles blown into the air, particles that can go deep into the human lungs.	In conjunction with enforcement of the recent amendments to the Village's landscape maintenance regulations, the Village may also encourage residents and businesses to use electric blowers. Village Public Works should consider replacing gas-guzzling lawnmowers and leaf blowers with propane or electric devices.
Public policy/action regarding neighboring communities' actions that affect Lake Bluff	Coordinate and communicate with other communities and organizations utilizing sustainable best practices and initiatives.	Join in on efforts with surrounding North Shore communities, Shields Township, school district, park district, State, Lake County and other nonprofit organizations. Utilize each others' resources to create economies of scale to take advantage of financial savings.
Air quality / pollution	This includes monitoring ozone and ozone action days, offering radon testing kits, providing information about the Clean Air Act, investigating inquiries about leaf and, or open burning, helping students with service projects related to the environment, and offering advice regarding mold or mildew, asthma and flood or sewer cleanups.	In conjunction with urban landscaping, vehicle idling, and gasoline leaf blowers, the Village can educate its residents with reminders to ensure above mentioned recommendations or future ordinances are being followed to ensure healthier air quality.
Noise Pollution	Noise pollution adversely affects the lives of millions of people. Studies have shown that there are direct links between noise and health. Problems related to noise include stress related illnesses, high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity. Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is the most common and often discussed health effect, but research has shown that exposure to constant or high levels of noise can cause countless adverse health affects.	In conjunction with vehicle idling and lawn maintenance regulations, the Village can reach out to the businesses to join noise pollution awareness and commitment. Reinforce this with Village's branded quality of preserving its sense of "aural tranquility."
Invasive species	There are a small set of plants that did not evolve in this region and are causing serious, expensive problems. Buckthorn, garlic mustard and teasel are examples. Featuring longer-than-normal growing seasons, astounding reproductive abilities and low disease resistance, they enter our natural areas and take over. As a result, dozens of native plant species – and the wildlife that depend upon them – disappear. Many other aspects of ecosystem health can suffer as well, including soil chemistry, hydrology, structure and resilience.	Educate residents and businesses on the damage done by invasive species such as the Buckthorn which: Out-competes native plants for nutrients, light and moisture. In addition it may also degrade wildlife habitat; threaten the future of forests, wetlands, prairies, and other natural habitats; contribute to erosion by shading out other plants that grow on the forest floor; and serve as host to other pests, such as crown rust fungus and soybean aphid. Partner with Lake County Sustainability in their effort to remove Buckthorn.
Police pension divest of coal and carbon	Develop a long-term investment strategy that evaluates the pension funds' fossil fuel investments and makes recommendations to further reduce contributions to climate change while protecting retirees.	Research what other communities have done before recommending to Village Board of Trustees.
Stormwater reduction opportunities	Where rain falls on paved surfaces, a much greater amount of runoff is generated compared to runoff from the same storm falling over a forested area. These large volumes of water are swiftly carried to our local streams, lakes, wetlands and rivers and can cause flooding and erosion, and wash away important habitat for critters that live in the stream. Stormwater runoff also picks up and carries with it many different pollutants that are found on paved surfaces such as sediment, nitrogen, phosphorus, bacteria, oil and grease, trash, pesticides and metals. These pollutants come from a variety of sources, including pet waste, lawn fertilization, cars, construction sites, illegal dumping and spills, and pesticide application.	In addition to Green infrastructure (trees, native plants, bioswales, rain gardens, rain barrels, green roofs) and in an effort to reduce stormwater runoff, the SEC can recommend businesses and residents use permeable surfaces, bioswales and rain gardens on public and private lands.
Transportation Infrastructure	Commit to reducing pollution and land development impacts from single occupancy vehicle use.	The Village can analyze Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) and set a VMT reduction goal. Provide preferred parking for carpools and fuel-efficient vehicles at facilities. Provide suggestions on alternative transportation methods. Participate in and support the Commuter Challenge program, and possibly a walk-to-work program
Impacts to water supplies and food sources	Keep harmful contaminants out of our water.	Create a public awareness campaign on the dangers associated with pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, salt and pharmaceuticals to water / food and garden supplies. Create educational awareness on drug drop off sites and how to dispose of household chemicals properly.
Employment and workforce training	Best practices and education on waste and creating efficiencies/recycling material.	Partner with nonprofits, local schools and Colleges for green workforce training and education.
Pedestrian walkways and bicycle pathways	Provide walkable and inviting areas and pathways and green spaces within the Village.	Educate the public on bike safety and usage on website. Explore future development and improvement of sustainable practices and material in bike paths and sidewalks.
Enhanced natural and community appearance	Urban landscaping and native plants enhances appearance and may increase property values.	Enforce Village ordinances on building codes and encourage the use and the benefits of using native plants.
Pesticides and fertilizers	Harmful effects to humans and wildlife and negative effects to water supplies.	Partner with School and Park District in pledge to reduce use of harmful pesticides and fertilizers. Use as model for businesses and residents to adopt. Website articles as educational tools.
Styrofoam	Styrene leaches into foods and drinks served in Styrofoam containers, and according to the Earth Resource Foundation, the manufacture of Styrofoam releases large amounts of ozone into the atmosphere, causing respiratory and environmental issues. In addition, with billions of Styrofoam cups used yearly in convenience stores, restaurants and lunchrooms ending up in landfills, some cities have banned the use of Styrofoam.	Decrease the use of Styrofoam/polystyrene in the Village by educating residents and businesses on the negative environmental effects of polystyrene. Create a campaign pledge for local businesses to sign, phasing out the use of polystyrene or instituting a surcharge.
Coal tar driveway sealants	Friction from vehicle tires grinds pavement sealcoat into small particles, which are incorporated into the dust on the pavement surface and can pose as health risks. Dust on coal-tar-sealed pavement contains PAHs at concentrations that are hundreds of times higher than those in dust on concrete or unsealed asphalt pavement. Some of that contaminated dust is transported by wind, rain, and snowplows to nearby soil, and some is tracked into homes, where it becomes part of the house dust.	Explore the ban of coal tar driveway sealants due to health and environmental hazards, offer incentives to businesses using alternatives to coal tar sealants. Recommend Village, School and Park Districts use alternatives.
Green power	Green power is a subset of renewable energy and represents those renewable energy resources and technologies that provide the highest environmental benefit. US EPA defines green power as electricity produced from solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, eligible biomass, and low-impact small hydroelectric sources. Customers often buy green power for its zero emissions profile and carbon footprint reduction benefits.	Incentivize businesses and residents to purchase solar panels, or wind turbines. Streamline solar panel permitting process. Encourage residents to adapt homes for solar energy to heat pools. Provide instructions for residents on how to begin an inquiry and become a candidate for solar power. Reduce or eliminate permit fee for solar installations.
Power source reliability	Renewable energy includes resources that rely on fuel sources that restore themselves over short periods of time and do not diminish. Such fuel sources include the sun, wind, moving water, organic plant and waste material (eligible biomass).	Pursue a model renewable energy system on a municipal site. Analyze the cost and feasibility of solar panels to power the lights and heating of Village facilities. Consider purchasing 25-50% renewable energy.
Incentives for alternate energy	Encourage the use of renewable energy.	No permits for electrical charges, solar or other green building technology (insulation of homes).
50% reduction in building permits for any building to acquire LEED certification	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a rating system devised by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) to evaluate the environmental performance of a building and encourage market transformation towards sustainable design.	The village can refund the permit fees to owners after they receive LEED certification, the Village can also attempt to expedite reviews and award recognition to owners/organizations who are LEED certified.
Business emissions/waste	Create a community guide to increase awareness of recycling opportunities and incentives to businesses who do.	Refer to recently adopted Commercial Solid Waste Hauling and Recycling Program Ordinance.
Water bottle filling stations/ water fountains	Using reusable water bottles reduces waste created by the bottling process and the need for fossil fuels to make plastics.	Install refill water stations in Village owned facilities to educate and persuade our Park and School District, as well as our business community to also eliminate bottled water use and waste
Chlorinated de-icers	De-icers enters our environment through the runoff from rain, melting snow and ice, as well as through splash and spray by vehicles and the wind. It finds its way onto vegetation and into the soil, groundwater, storm drains, and surface waters causing significant impact to the environment.	Educate staff on de-icing salt alternatives and less salt usage.
Green transportation	Bike to work initiative and clean and efficient vehicles.	Encourage multi-agency initiatives to link regional bike and pedestrian paths. Provide adequate bike storage at facilities, parks, downtown and where practical. Identify relevant bus, train and bike routes on the Village's website. Incorporate IDOT Complete Street Initiatives into projects.

