



Regulatory and Voluntary Policy Collection



EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts Example Policy Collection

Strategies for Municipalities, Government Agencies & Authorities

Municipalities, government agencies, and authorities – including school board, park districts, and others – can play a major role in improving the region’s air quality. Government bodies can exercise a tremendous market influence, not only through legislation, but by choices they make as employers, purchasers, service providers, and property owners.

This document is a collection of regulatory and voluntary approaches to improving air quality.

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Regulatory Examples

Lighting:

- An Ordinance regulating Outdoor Lighting in the village of Homer Glen

Landscape Related:

- Ordinance Amending Section 17-1-30 of the Village Code Relating to Gasoline Powered Leaf Blowers
- An Ordinance Amending the Wilmette Village Code, 1993, as Amended, Amending Chapter 14, Nuisances, Section 14-6, “Unlawful Nuisances; Penalty,” Subsection 14-6.6, “Landscape Equipment Noise
- Municipal Ordinance to Encourage Use of Native Plants
- Provision to Ban Burning of Leaves, Yard, and Landscape Waste.

Transportation Related

- Limitation on Engine Idling Ordinance
- Three Minute Idling Rule
- Green Construction Ordinance
- Waste Hauler Fee Revision to Incentivize Green Fleet Technology and Clean Fuels

Voluntary Examples (Operating Policies, Resolutions and Proclamations)

- Adopting Green Policies for the City of Batavia
- City of Aurora Purchasing Policy
- Car-free Sundays
- Low VOC Paint Standard Operating Policy
- Low VOC Cleaning Solvent Standard Operating Policy
- Carpool Benefit
- Car Free Day
- Safe Routes to School Day
- Earth Hour Resolution
- Idling Gets you Nowhere Resolution
- Purchasing Policy Requiring the Use of Energy Star-Approved Exterior Lighting for Municipal Buildings and Public Grounds

EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts Outdoor Lighting

Summary

- **Improves Energy Efficiency**
- **Reduces Energy Usage**
- **Reduce Light Pollution**
- **Impacts all new Development**

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AN ORDINANCE REGULATING OUTDOOR LIGHTING IN THE VILLAGE OF HOMER GLEN

WHEREAS, the safety and welfare of pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists depend upon the reduction of glare and the establishment of consistent and well-defined levels of lighting; and

WHEREAS, proper direction and use of light will minimize energy wasted on unnecessary and indiscriminate illumination: and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities recognize the night sky as a natural resource; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities and the Homer Glen Green Vision recognize the need to preserve rural character, aesthetic value, and the unique quality of life of Homer Glen residents by preserving and enhancing the ability to view the night sky: and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities and the Village of Homer Glen Comprehensive Plan recognize the need to define limits and protect residents and business owners from the trespass of excessive and misdirected light from adjacent properties: and

WHEREAS, establishing a predetermined standard for outdoor illumination will provide residents, business owners, and developers with a clear set of guidelines by which to follow: and

WHEREAS, a clear set of guidelines for outdoor lighting will eliminate the need for commercial establishments to compete for visual attention by escalating outdoor lighting levels; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities wish to promote sound environmental policies which will benefit residents and serve as a positive example to surrounding communities; and

WHEREAS, excessive illumination can have a detrimental effect to wildlife that depend on the natural cycle of day and night for survival.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF HOMER GLEN, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THAT:

APPLICABILITY

All zoning lots in the following zoning districts shall comply with the provisions of this Ordinance as of its effective date unless otherwise exempted herein:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| A-1 | Agricultural District |
| A-2 | Rural Residence District |
| E-1 | Single Family Estate Residence District |

| | |
|------|--|
| E-2 | Single Family Rural Residence District |
| R-1 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-2 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-2A | Single Family Residence District |
| R-3 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-3A | Single Family Residence District |
| R-4 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-5 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-6 | Single Family Residence District |
| R-6A | Multi-Family Residence District |
| C-1 | Neighborhood Business District |
| C-2 | Local Business District |
| C-3 | General Business District |
| C-4 | Highway Commercial District |
| C-5 | Office and Research Park District |
| C-6 | Commercial Recreation District |
| I-1 | Industrial District |

Unless specifically exempted within this ordinance, zoning lots within all future residential, commercial, and industrial zoning districts created after the effective date of this Ordinance shall comply with the provisions of this Ordinance.

For clarity and organization, references are made within this ordinance to Residential Lighting Zones and Commercial Lighting Zones. These lighting zones are defined in the DEFINITIONS section of this ordinance.

CONFORMANCE

Any existing luminaire or lighting installation used for outdoor lighting in any zoning district on the effective date of this Ordinance that does not comply with the requirements of this Ordinance shall be considered a non-conforming use. Except as otherwise stated herein, such uses shall be made to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or be removed within such time period as established in Section 10.2-5 b. of the Village of Homer Glen Zoning Ordinance adopted October 24, 2006, effective November 10, 2006.

ANY non-conforming luminaire or light installation existing on any zoning lot in any zoning district as of the effective date of this ordinance shall be made to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or be removed within 30 days if any of the following criteria are met:

- The luminaire is producing glare that is deemed by the Village to create a hazard or nuisance; or
- The height or location of the luminaire is changed; or
- The luminaire is changed or replaced (excluding routine maintenance and bulb replacement of equal light output) except if it is part of a parking lot lighting installation consisting of an array of 3 or more identical luminaires and poles or supporting structures; or
- The supporting structure for the luminaire is changed or replaced except if it is part of a parking-lot lighting installation consisting of an array of 3 or more identical luminaires and poles or supporting structures; or
- The use of the luminaire is resumed after a period of abandonment.

ALL non-conforming luminaires existing on any zoning lot in any zoning district as of the effective date of this ordinance shall be made to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or be removed within 30 days if any of the following criteria are met:

- A cumulative total of twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the non-conforming luminaires or their supporting structures are changed, replaced (excluding routine maintenance and bulb replacement of equal light output), or relocated; or
- A "Principal Structure" (as defined in the Village of Homer Glen Zoning Ordinance) on said zoning lot is expanded by an amount equal to or greater than 25% of the total square footage of the structure immediately prior to such expansion; or
- There is a change in zoning of said zoning lot.

ILLUMINATION STANDARDS

3.1 GROSS EMISSION OF LIGHT

Commercial Lighting Zones

The total light output from all luminaires used for outdoor lighting on any zoning lot in a commercial lighting zone, except for street lighting, outdoor display lots, and outdoor lighting of playing fields on public property, shall not exceed 100,000 lumens per net acre.

3.2 LIGHT INTENSITY AND UNIFORMITY

Commercial Lighting Zones

During permitted hours of operation as defined within this Ordinance, outdoor lighting on any zoning lot in a commercial

lighting zone shall meet the following requirements for light level as measured in the plane of the illuminated surface:

*Maximum-to-minimum light level ratio shall not exceed 15:1.

**Illuminance level specified in Table 7 of IESNA document RP-6-01.

3.3 LIGHT DIRECTION & CONTROL

Residential Lighting Zones and Commercial Lighting Zones

Any luminaire which is used for uplighting on any zoning lot in a residential or commercial lighting zone shall have the necessary shielding and/or beam-angle control and/or shall be aimed to substantially confine the directed light to the object intending to be illuminated. Uplighting shall only be permitted for landscape lighting, architectural lighting, flag lighting, and lighting of ground-mounted signs that are not internally illuminated. Uplighting applications shall meet the following requirements:

| Uplighting Application | Maximum Inclination | Maximum Light Output |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Landscape Lighting | 60° | 1100 lumens [†] (up to 45°) 800 lumens ^{††} (up to 60°) |
| Architectural Lighting | 45° | 1100 lumens [†] |
| Flag Lighting* | 60° | 1100 lumens [†] (up to 45°) 800 lumens ^{††} (up to 60°) |
| Sign Lighting ** | 45° | 1100 lumens [†] |

* The tradition of lowering flags at sunset is encouraged to avoid the need for lighting.

** Ground-mounted, non-internally-illuminated signs only.

[†] Typical 75W incandescent bulb or 50W low-voltage halogen landscape bulb.

^{††} Typical 60W incandescent bulb or 35W low-voltage halogen landscape bulb.

Residential Lighting Zones

Any luminaire with a light output exceeding 1100 lumens which is used for outdoor lighting on any zoning lot in a residential lighting zone shall have the necessary shielding and/or beam-angle control and/or shall be aimed so that the direction of all directly emitted light is at or below horizontal. If a motion-activated sensor that illuminates the luminaire for no more than 5 minutes upon activation is used, however, said luminaire may have a light output of up to 2200 lumens.

Any luminaire with a light output exceeding 2200 lumens which is used for outdoor lighting on any zoning lot in a residential lighting zone shall have the necessary shielding and/or beam-angle control and/or shall be aimed so that the light source is not visible along any property line, as viewed at a height of 60 inches above grade.

Commercial Lighting Zones

Except as otherwise stated herein, any luminaire on any zoning lot in a commercial lighting zone which emits light directed at a building, sign, billboard, or other outdoor feature shall be located at or above the top of said object and aimed and controlled so that the direction of all emitted light is at or below horizontal and the directed light is substantially confined to the object intending to be illuminated.

3.4 LIGHT TRESPASS

Except for street lighting, light emitted from outdoor lighting on any zoning lot shall not cause the light level along any property line, as measured at a height of 60 inches above grade in a plane at any angle of inclination, to exceed the following limits:

| Emitting Zoning Lot | Impacted Zoning Lot | Maximum Light Level |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Residential Lighting Zone | Residential Lighting Zone | 0.1 footcandles |
| Residential Lighting Zone | Commercial Lighting Zone | 0.5 footcandles |
| Commercial Lighting Zone | Residential Lighting Zone | 0.1 footcandles |
| Commercial Lighting Zone | Commercial Lighting Zone | 0.5 footcandles |

3.5 PERMITTED HOURS FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING

Commercial Lighting Zones

Except for street lighting, outdoor lighting on any zoning lot in a commercial lighting zone is permitted to be lighted between one-half hour before sunset and 10:00 p.m. or 1 hour after the close of business based on normal hours of operation of the business, whichever is later. Thereafter, for safety and security purposes, security lighting is permissible at a total light output not greater than 25% of the total light output from all outdoor lighting located on the zoning lot during permitted outdoor lighting hours. During security lighting hours, no luminaire may exceed its light output exhibited during per-

mitted outdoor lighting hours.

Property Used for Governmental & Public Purposes

Any zoning lot in any zoning district used for governmental or public purposes, except for street lighting, shall comply with the permitted hours and security lighting limitations for commercial lighting zones. In addition, outdoor lighting of the playing field of an organized sporting event on public property that is in progress at the close of permitted outdoor lighting hours shall be allowed to remain illuminated until 30 minutes after the conclusion of the event but no later than 11:00 p.m. No outdoor lighting of the playing field for any sport or recreational purpose shall be initiated after 10:00 p.m.

LUMINAIRE STANDARDS

4.1 FULL-CUTOFF REQUIREMENT

Commercial Lighting Zones

Except for uplighting applications permitted within this ordinance, any luminaire used for outdoor lighting in a commercial lighting zone shall be a full-cutoff luminaire and shall be installed in the proper orientation to achieve full-cutoff performance with respect to a horizontal plane.

Street Lighting

Any luminaire used for street lighting shall be a full-cutoff luminaire and shall be installed in the proper orientation to achieve full-cutoff performance with respect to a horizontal plane. Said luminaire, as well as any poles, brackets, supports, and mounting hardware shall comply with current Village design standards.

4.2 INSTALLED HEIGHT

The installed height of any luminaire used for outdoor lighting on any zoning lot, except for street lighting, shall not exceed the following limits:

| Zoning Lot | Maximum Installed Height* |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Residential Lighting Zone | 20 ft |
| Commercial Lighting Zone | 25 ft |

* A maximum installed height of 50 ft shall be permitted for lighting of playing fields on public property.

PROHIBITED OUTDOOR LIGHTING

The following outdoor lighting applications are prohibited in all zoning districts:

- The use of laser light source;
- The use of flickering, flashing, blinking, scrolling, or rotating lights and any illumination that changes intensity;
- The use of upward directed lighting, except as otherwise permitted herein;
- Architectural lighting of any portion of a building or structure with a polished or glass exterior surface that uses uplighting;
- The use of searchlights;
- The use of neon light to accent buildings or architectural features;
- The use of Mercury vapor light source except for existing uses in A-1 or A-2 zoning districts used for "Agriculture" as defined in the Village of Homer Glen Zoning Ordinance;
- The use of Metal Halide light source for new public-parking-lot lighting installations; and
- Any luminaire creating glare that is deemed by the Village to create a hazard or nuisance.

EXEMPT OUTDOOR LIGHTING

The following outdoor lighting applications are exempt from all requirements of this ordinance:

- Underwater lighting used for the illumination of swimming pools and fountains;
- Lighting required by county, state, or federal law;
- Temporary lighting used for holiday decoration;
- Decorative yard lighting characterized by a flame source;
- Portable lighting temporarily used for maintenance or repair that is not deemed by the Village to create a hazard or nuisance;
- Emergency lighting used by police, firefighting, emergency management, or medical personnel at their discretion as long as the emergency exists;
- Lighting approved by the Village for temporary events such as carnivals, circuses, festivals, picnics, fairs, civic events, and exhibitions; and
- Temporary lighting required for road construction or other public improvements.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

7.1 PLAN SUBMISSION

For subdivision and land-development applications where outdoor lighting is required or proposed, lighting plans shall be submitted to the Village for review and approval and shall include:

A site plan complete with all structures, parking spaces, building entrances, traffic areas (both vehicular and pedestrian), vegetation that might interfere with lighting, and all adjacent uses. The site plan shall show, by location, and identify each existing and proposed luminaire and shall specify its installed height, pole foundation details, and mounting methods;

Iso-footcandle plots for individual lighting installations, or 10' x 10' illuminance-grid plots for multi-fixture lighting installations, which demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements set forth within this Ordinance. The plots shall indicate the location of each existing and proposed luminaire, the installed height of said luminaires, and the overall light levels in foot candles on the entire zoning lot and at the property lines;

A summary table identifying the maximum and minimum light levels for all parking areas, entryways, signs, and walkways.

A description of each luminaire identified in the site plan including the manufacturer, model number, a photograph or catalog cut, photometric data verifying any compliance requirements specified within this ordinance, light output in initial lumens, shielding or glare reduction devices, lamp type, and on/off control devices.

7.2 POST-APPROVAL ALTERATIONS

Post-approval alterations to lighting plans or intended substitutions for approved lighting equipment shall be submitted to the Village for review and approval, with all plan submission requirements set forth within this Ordinance, prior to installation.

7.3 RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The Village shall have the right to conduct a post-installation inspection to verify compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and, if appropriate, to require remedial action at the expense of the applicant.

DEFINITIONS

ABANDONMENT: Discontinuance in the usage of a lighting installation, or portion thereof, with no intention to resume the usage of such lighting. A lighting installation or portion thereof, that has not been operated for a period of 24 months or longer, shall be considered to be abandoned.

ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING: Outdoor lighting directed at buildings, facades, structures, monuments, and other architectural features.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION (GAS STATION): Any building or premises used for dispensing or offering for sale automotive fluids or oils, having pumps and underground storage tanks; also, where battery, tire, and other similar services are rendered, but only if rendered wholly within a building. Automobile service stations shall not include the sales or storage (new or used) of automobiles, trailers, or other vehicles. Automobile service stations may include mini-marts as a Special Use.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION PUMPING AREA: The drivable surface of an automobile service station, in the immediate vicinity of a fuel pump, where vehicles are parked during fueling.

BILLBOARD: A surface whereon advertising matter is set in view conspicuously and which advertising does not apply to premises or any use of premises wherein it is displayed or posted.

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING ZONE: Any zoning lot in any zoning district that does not have as its primary use a single-family residential dwelling, a two-family residential dwelling, or land used for "Agriculture," as defined in the Village of Homer Glen Zoning Ordinance.

DIRECTIONALLY SHIELDED: A luminaire which uses shielding, lenses, or other means to provide a distinct focused beam of emitted light.

FOOTCANDLE: A unit of measure of luminous flux.

FULL-CUTOFF LUMINAIRE: A luminaire having a light distribution (excluding incidental reflection from poles, mounting brackets, and other supporting structures), as determined by photometric test and certified by the manufacturer, such that no light is emitted at or above an angle of 90° above nadir in any direction and the luminous flux emitted in the band between 80° and 90° above nadir in all directions is no more than 10% of the total luminous flux for the luminaire. A luminaire that meets the Illumination Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) full-cutoff definition shall be considered full cutoff for the purposes of this ordinance.

GLARE: A visual disturbance produced by a distinct light source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted.

HID LIGHTING: A high-intensity discharge family of lighting that includes high-pressure sodium, fluorescent, mercury vapor, and metal halide type bulbs.

Clean Air Counts

Oak Park Leaf Blower Ban

Summary

- **Reduced emissions**
- **Reduced noise pollution**

EXAMPLE POLICIES

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ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 17-1-30 OF THE VILLAGE CODE RELATING TO GASOLINE POWERED LEAF BLOWERS

BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Oak Park, Cook County, State of Illinois, acting pursuant to its Home Rule Powers as set forth in Article VII, Section 6, of the Illinois Constitution (1970), as follows:

SECTION ONE – FINDINGS:

1. That gasoline powered leaf blowers, unlike similar electric or vacuum devices, create loud and disturbing noise;
2. That between June 1st and October 1st of each year such noise is not only loud and disturbing but is also unnecessary; and
3. That it is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare that the use of such gasoline powered devices be prohibited and/or restricted from June 1st to October 1st of each year.

SECTION TWO:

That Section 17-1-30H of the Village Code relating to “Offenses, Noise” is hereby amended as follows:

- H. Any gasoline powered leaf blower **emanating more than 65 decibels or failing to satisfy the most stringent emission regulations in the United States, whether state or federal**, including backpack mounted or wheel mounted leaf blowers or electric leaf blowers powered by a gasoline powered electricity generator, shall be prohibited between June 1st and October 1st of each year except that this restriction shall not apply to circumstances, such as a severe weather clean-up, where the Village Manager or the Manager’s designee has made a prior declaration that it is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare that the use of gasoline powered leaf blowers be permitted for a designated time period.

Permitted equipment, which emanates no more than 65 decibels and meets EPA emission standards is required to be registered with the Village on an annual basis as follows:

- a. Each piece of equipment to be registered must be demonstrated to the Village Manager or the Village Manager's designee allowing the Village to measure the decibel level emanating from the machine.
- b. Owners must provide proof of purchase for each piece of equipment to be registered.
- c. Owners must provide manufacturers' specifications for each piece of equipment to be registered.

During the restricted period from June 1st to October 1st, each piece of registered equipment must display the approved sticker provided by the Village at the time of registration.

~~For the purpose of business license suspension and/or revocation under Section 8-1-14 of the Village Code, the operation of a gasoline powered leaf blower by a licensed landscaper shall be considered to be a violation of an ordinance provision relating to the landscaper's business license and three or more violations of this ordinance provision by a licensed landscaper within a one year period shall constitute a nuisance authorizing the Village Manager to initiate license suspension and/or revocation proceedings.~~

THIS ORDINANCE shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption

EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts Wilmette Leaf Blower Ban

ORDINANCE NO. 2006-O-55

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE WILMETTE VILLAGE CODE, 1993, AS AMENDED, AMENDING CHAPTER 14, NUISANCES, SECTION 14-6, "UNLAWFUL NUISANCES; PENALTY," SUBSECTION 14-6.6, "LANDSCAPE EQUIPMENT NOISE"

Summary

- **Reduces Noise Pollution**
- **Reduces Air Pollution**

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Wilmette, Cook County, Illinois, an Illinois home rule municipal corporation, find that the Village of Wilmette is a home rule unit of government and pursuant to the authority granted in Article VII, Section 6, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970, may enact any ordinance relating to its governance and affairs, and this Ordinance is enacted pursuant to such power and authority;

WHEREAS, the Village President and Board of Trustees further find that use of power lawn and landscape maintenance equipment, including gasoline powered leaf blowers, occurs throughout the Village of Wilmette; and,

WHEREAS, the Village President and Board of Trustees further find that gasoline-powered leaf blowers in particular, by virtue of their emitted noise level and their contribution to air pollution caused by airborne dust, debris and exhaust, as well as their typical manner and duration of use, create a substantially more serious nuisance than other types of lawn and landscape maintenance equipment, and further, excepting for particular times of year when their use is very beneficial in removing seasonal accumulations of leaves and loose vegetation, that the benefits arising from the use of such devices are substantially outweighed by the nuisance they create; and,

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WHEREAS, the Village President and Board of Trustees further find that commercial landscape and lawn care businesses are responsible for a substantial and continuing amount of the use of said equipment that, in combination, can occur almost continually throughout the Village, and that such businesses are capable of abiding by reasonable restrictions on hours of operation and types of equipment in use, and that said regulations will diminish the degree, duration and extent of the nuisances aforesaid; and,

WHEREAS, the Village President and Board of Trustees further find that notwithstanding the nuisance created by the use of leaf blowers aforesaid, their use on golf courses and in public parks and other property owned, leased or operated by the Wilmette Park District in order to clear recreational areas, allows for greater efficiency in the operation of such facilities, and given their typically large size which diminishes property line noise by distance, is distinguishable thereby from other uses, is reasonable, and should therefore continue to be permitted;

WHEREAS, the Village President and Board of Trustees further find that notwithstanding the nuisance created by the use of leaf blowers aforesaid, their use in preparation of asphalt surfaces for resealing or the repair or patching of streets and alleys is highly efficient, generally of reasonably short duration, and is distinguishable thereby from other uses, is reasonable, and should therefore continue to be permitted;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of Wilmette, Cook County, Illinois:

SECTION 1: The foregoing recitals and findings of fact, and each of them, are hereby made a part of this Ordinance and are incorporated by reference as if set forth verbatim herein.

SECTION 2: The Wilmette Village Code, 1993, as amended, is further amended in Chapter 14, Nuisances, Section 14-6, "Unlawful Nuisances; Penalty," Subsection 14-6.6,

“Landscape Equipment Noise,” by deleting the text of said Subsection 14-6.6 in the manner and form shown in strikethrough type below, and inserting therein and therefor such new text in the manner and form shown in underlined bold type below, so that said Subsection 14-6.6 shall hereafter provide as follows:

14-6 UNLAWFUL NUISANCES, PENALTY

In addition to being declared nuisances and notwithstanding the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance Section 20-6.3.2, it shall be unlawful and punishable as provided in Section 14-6.7 of the code, for any person, firm, or occupation to suffer or permit the following:

14-6.6 LANDSCAPE EQUIPMENT NOISE.

(a) Commercial operation of power-operated lawn or landscape maintenance equipment, including without limitation tractors, mowers, tillers, trimmers, vacuums, hedge clippers or leaf blowers, performed by landscapers, lawn service contractors or other similar businesses required to obtain therefore a business license pursuant to Chapter 5 of this code, or by any persons or entities not licensed under Chapter 5 of this code hired by a property owner or occupant to perform such landscape maintenance services on the owner's or occupant's property, other than during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday.

Nothing in this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to prohibit an individual residential occupant operating lawn or landscape maintenance equipment, other than a lawn or leaf blower as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, upon the property where said occupant resides; providing, however, no such occupant shall operate lawn or landscape maintenance equipment prior to 9:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m. on Saturdays or Sundays.

(b) Operating a gasoline-powered lawn or leaf-blower, which shall be deemed to include an electrically-operated leaf blower powered by a gasoline-powered portable electric generator;

(1) For ~~for~~ more than 30 minutes in any three hour period on lots of ½ acre (21,780 sq. ft.) or less, between the dates of October 1 through and including May 14 of the following calendar year; or,

(2) At any time between the dates of May 15 through and including September 30, provided, that the prohibitions set forth in this subparagraph (2) shall not apply to places or uses, as the case may be:

(A) Golf courses.

(B) Public parks.

(C) Any property owned, leased or operated by the Wilmette Park District.

(D) The use of such devices for roof, gutter and downspout cleaning.

(E) The use of such devices for cleaning and preparation of asphalt surfaces prior to seal coating, or in the paving, repair or patching of public streets and alleys.

(c) Each commercial landscape or lawn service business required to obtain a business license pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of this code shall, at the time of receiving a business license from the village, be informed by the village in writing of the provisions of this Section 14-6.6, provided that any failure of the village to provide such written information shall not be deemed a defense to a violation of this section or otherwise impair or affect any prosecution brought for a violation thereof.

(d) Nothing in this Section 14-6.6 shall be construed to:

(1) Relieve any person or entity from compliance with Section 14-6.1; or

(2) Prohibit a property owner or occupant from suffering or permitting on the owner's or occupant's property any noise that is not audible at the property line, or any activity that does not generate noise audible at the property line.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall take effect on January 1, 2007, and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law.

Clean Air Counts Landscaping

Summary

- **Improves air quality**
- **Promote biodiversity**
- **Reduces runoff**
- **Improves storm water management**

EXAMPLE POLICIES

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A MODEL MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ENCOURAGING THE USE OF NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES AS AN ALTERNATIVE IN URBAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The Common Council of the City of _____ do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Legislative Purpose: A variety of landscapes adds diversity and richness to the quality of life in _____. There are, nonetheless, reasonable expectations regarding the city's landscapes which, if not met, may decrease the value of nearby properties, degrade the natural environment, or threaten the public health and safety. It is therefore in the public interest, and within the purview of this legislation, to provide standards for the development and maintenance of the city's landscapes, whether corporate, private, or public.

The city recognizes the landowners' interest in having managed turf grass landscapes. At the same time, the city encourages the preservation, restoration, and management of native plant communities and wildlife habitats within the city limits. The city recognizes that the use of wildflowers and other native plants in managed landscapes is economical, reduces maintenance, effectively conserves water, soil, and other elements of the natural community. Moreover, the preservation, restoration, and management of native plant communities and wildlife habitats may preclude the introduction of toxic pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants into the environment.

The city further acknowledges the need to enjoy and benefit from the variety, beauty, and practical values of natural landscapes, and seeks to guarantee citizens the freedom to employ varying degrees of natural landscaping as viable and desirable alternatives to other conventional modes of landscaping.

The city seeks to encourage each landowner to create and sustain a condition of ecological stability on his or her land, that is, a state of good health and vigor, as opposed to one of impairment and decline. It is not the intent of this legislation to allow vegetated areas to be unmanaged or overgrown in ways that may adversely affect human health or safety, or pose a threat to agricultural activity. It is the express intent of this city that it shall be lawful to grow native plants, including, but not limited to ferns, grasses, forbs, aquatic plants, trees, and shrubs in a landscape when these plants were obtained not in violation of local, state, or federal laws.

SECTION 2. Definitions: The following terms shall have the stated meanings.

(a) Landowner. One who owns or controls land within the city, including the city itself.

(b) Turf Grass. Grass commonly used in regularly-cut lawns or play areas, such as, but not limited to bluegrass, fescue, and ryegrass blends.

(c) Preservation, or Restoration Area. Any lands managed to preserve or restore native Wisconsin grasses and forbs, native trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and aquatic plants; an oldfield *succession* of native and non-native plants; or, a combination of these.

(d) Weeds. The following plant species are defined as "noxious weeds" under Wisconsin law (66.96, Wis. Stats.): **Cirsium arvense** (Canada thistle); **Convolvulus arvensis** (Field bindweed); **Euphorbia esula** (Leafy spurge). Two species are defined as "nuisance weeds" un-

der Wisconsin law (66.955, Wis. Stats.); **Lythrum salicaria** (Purple loosestrife); **Rosa multiflora** (Multiflora rose). Other particularly invasive, or allergen-producing species such as certain **Arctium spp.** (Burdock), **Cirsium and Carduus spp.** (Thistle), **Ambrosia spp.** (Ragweed), and **Alliaria petiolata** (Garlic mustard), may also be declared as "noxious," or "nuisance" weeds through local legislation.

(e) Destruction, or Destroy: The complete killing of plants, or effectually preventing such plants from maturing to the bloom or flower stage.

SECTION 3. Landowners' Rights and Responsibilities:

- (a) This ordinance shall apply to all landowners.
- (b) Turf grass shall not to exceed 8 inches.
- (c) Noxious weeds shall be destroyed by the Landowners on whose land they grow.
- (d) The City may control turf grass in excess of ___ inches and noxious weeds as set forth in Section 4 below.

SECTION 4. Controls. The city may not damage, remove, burn, or cut vegetation of any landowner for which the city does not have management responsibilities, except following a hearing at which it is established (1) that noxious weeds specifically named in the landscape ordinance exist in the landscape; or (2) that a condition creating a clear and present hazard to public health or safety exists; or (3) that the condition is a threat to the agricultural economy; or (4) that the conditions of SECTION 3, entitled Landowners' Rights and Responsibilities, have not been met. A court order under these subsections shall provide that the destruction, cutting, or removal of the offending vegetation shall be selective so as not to harm that vegetation which is compliant with the law.

This model ordinance was prepared under the auspices of The Native Plant Preservation Coalition of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Milwaukee Chapter of the National Audubon Society. Members of the drafting committee were:

Clean Air Counts Landscaping

Summary

- **Improves air quality**
- **Promote biodiversity**
- **Reduces runoff**
- **Improves storm water management**

EXAMPLE POLICIES

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177 N. State Street
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E-mail: epytel@mayorscaucus.org

MODEL MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ENCOURAGING THE USE OF NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES AS AN ALTERNATIVE IN URBAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The Common Council of the City of _____ do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Legislative Purpose: A variety of landscapes adds diversity and richness to the quality of life in _____. There are, nonetheless, reasonable expectations regarding the city's landscapes which, if not met, may decrease the value of nearby properties, degrade the natural environment, or threaten the public health and safety. It is therefore in the public interest, and within the purview of this legislation, to provide standards for the development and maintenance of the city's landscapes, whether corporate, private, or public.

The city recognizes the landowners' interest in having managed turf grass landscapes. At the same time, the city encourages the preservation, restoration, and management of native plant communities and wildlife habitats within the city limits. The city recognizes that the use of wildflowers and other native plants in managed landscapes is economical, reduces maintenance, effectively conserves water, soil, and other elements of the natural community. Moreover, the preservation, restoration, and management of native plant communities and wildlife habitats may preclude the introduction of toxic pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants into the environment.

The city further acknowledges the need to enjoy and benefit from the variety, beauty, and practical values of natural landscapes, and seeks to guarantee citizens the freedom to employ varying degrees of natural landscaping as viable and desirable alternatives to other conventional modes of landscaping.

The city seeks to encourage each landowner to create and sustain a condition of ecological stability on his or her land, that is, a state of good health and vigor, as opposed to one of impairment and decline. It is not the intent of this legislation to allow vegetated areas to be unmanaged or overgrown in ways that may adversely affect human health or safety, or pose a threat to agricultural activity. It is the express intent of this city that it shall be lawful to grow native plants, including, but not limited to ferns, grasses, forbs, aquatic plants, trees, and shrubs in a landscape when these plants were obtained not in violation of local, state, or federal laws.

SECTION 2. Definitions: The following terms shall have the stated meanings.

(a) Landowner. One who owns or controls land within the city, including the city itself.

(b) Turf Grass. Grass commonly used in regularly-cut lawns or play areas, such as, but not limited to bluegrass, fescue, and ryegrass blends.

(c) Preservation, or Restoration Area. Any lands managed to preserve or restore native Wisconsin grasses and forbs, native trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and aquatic plants; an oldfield *succession* of native and non-native plants; or, a combination of these.

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Clean Air Counts

Leaf and Refuse Burning Ban

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 624.02 “GARBAGE, REFUSE, AND ASHES” OF THE VILLAGE OF ELBURN CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ADD A PROVISION TO BAN BURNING OF LEAVES, YARD, AND LANDSCAPE WASTE AND TO PERMIT COMPOST STRUCTURES

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF ELBURN

Published in pamphlet form by authority of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Elburn, Kane County, Illinois this ____ day of _____, 2008.
ELBURN, VILL / General / burning leaves and waste 4.02.08 / 17439

Summary

Reduces PM and NOx

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 624.02 “GARBAGE, REFUSE, AND ASHES” OF THE VILLAGE OF ELBURN CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ADD A PROVISION TO BAN BURNING OF LEAVES, YARD, AND LANDSCAPE WASTE AND TO PERMIT COMPOST STRUCTURES

WHEREAS, 65 ILCS 5/11-19.1-1 provides, in part, that the corporate authorities may abate air contamination; and
WHEREAS, 65 ILCS 5/11-60-2 provides that the corporate authorities of each municipality may define, prevent, and abate nuisances; and
WHEREAS, the corporate authorities find that many individuals are adversely affected by smoke generated from the burning of leaves and yard and landscape wastes; and
WHEREAS, the corporate authorities find that said smoke is a public nuisance.

THEREFORE, Be It Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Elburn, Kane County, Illinois as follows:

SECTION ONE: That Section 624.02 “Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes” of the Village of Elburn Codified Ordinances is amended in its entirety to read as follows: 624.02 GARBAGE, REFUSE AND ASHES; OPEN BURNING; COMPOST STRUCTURES.

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

- (1) “Ashes” means residue from fires which are used for cooking and for heating buildings.
- (2) “Garbage” means wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, and wastes from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
- (3) “Refuse” means combustible trash, including, but not limited to, paper, cartons, boxes, barrels, wood, wood shavings, packing materials, tree branches, yard trimmings, wood furniture and bedding; noncombustible trash, including, but not limited to, metals, tin cans, metal furniture, dirt,

EXAMPLE POLICIES

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small quantities of rock and pieces of concrete, glass, crockery and other mineral wastes; and street rubbish, including, but not limited to, street sweepings, dirt, leaves, catch-basin dirt and the contents of litter receptacles. However, "refuse" shall not include earth and wastes from building operations, nor shall it include solid wastes resulting from industrial processes and manufacturing operations, such as food processing wastes, boilerhouse cinders, lumber, scraps and shavings.

(b) Open Burning Prohibited. The open burning of yards and fields, herbage, shrubbery, leaves, grass, brush, trimmings from trees or bushes, wood, paper, garbage, refuse, waste or other combustible material on any property, public or private, from any source whatsoever, within the Village is unlawful and is hereby prohibited, with the following exceptions:

(1) Fires set and supervised by the Fire Chief of the Elburn & Countryside Fire Protection District for public safety, training, horticultural or wildlife management, or similar purposes and have been approved by the State or local governmental agency having jurisdiction.

(2) Bonfires which are being conducted under permit issued by the Police Chief or his designee after review with the Elburn and Countryside Fire Protection District for the following:

a. Bonfire location shall be an approved location.

b. The size and duration of a bonfire shall meet fire safety requirements including but not limited to atmospheric and weather conditions, proximity to structures, combustible materials, flammable liquids or vapors.

c. Bonfire materials shall be seasoned wood only.

d. All permits shall be requested by and issued to the property owner of the land upon which the bonfire is to be kindled.

(3) Recreational fires.

a. Fires for the express purpose to cook food for human consumption, such fires shall be contained in grills, charcoal burners, or the like.

b. Fires within a dry stacked stone, masonry, or metal fire pit or ring or within commercially manufactured portable fireplaces, but only if:

1. Location: The location of the stone, masonry, or metal fire pit or ring or commercially manufactured portable fireplace and shall be at a safe and reasonable distance from any building, structure, or vehicle and from any container or other source of flammable liquids or vapors. A metal fire ring or commercially manufactured portable fireplace shall not be placed on any combustible surface.

2. Fuel: The fuel shall be dry, seasoned wood or equal and no household or landscape wastes or leaves shall be burned.

3. Attendance: No burning shall take place on private property without the presence and oversight of an adult over 18 years of age. No fires shall be left unattended until entirely extinguished.

(4) Fires started and attended by Village of Elburn personnel or Village authorized contractors to burn materials collected within the corporate limits of the Village shall be authorized on any Village-owned property and in conformance with the provisions of (9) (c), (d), (e), (f) below.

(5) Controlled burning of native grasses, upon receipt of permit from the Police Chief or his designee.

(6) Upon the filing with the Village President and Board of Trustees of such application, for a reason not otherwise contained in sections (1) through (5) above and compliance with the requirements hereafter described and approval by the Village Board of Trustees, the Village shall, without cost to the applicant, issue a permit pursuant to such application.

(7) The open burning permit shall be good only for the date or period on or for which it is issued.

(8) All approved permits must be approved a minimum of 24 hours prior to commencement of the open burning.

(9) Open burning permits authorized by the Village of Elburn must comply with the following requirements:

a. That a copy of the Village of Elburn open burning permit is immediately available on the site for viewing by members of the Elburn Police Department, Village of Elburn public officials, and members of the Elburn and Countryside Fire Protection District, otherwise the open burning will be immediately ordered extinguished.

4

- b. Burning is conducted on the property on which the materials to be burned are generated.
- c. Burning is conducted on sunny days between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.
- d. Burning is conducted when the wind is less than ten miles per hour.
- e. Burning is not conducted within thirty feet of any building or structure.
- f. Burning is not permitted when it is determined by the Village that inversion conditions exist.
- g. Burning is not conducted on public property, roads, alleys, or sidewalks.
- h. Only clean dry materials are burned. Burning that is offensive or objectionable due to smoke or odor emissions or when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances exist that make such fires hazardous shall be prohibited.
- i. Burning is supervised by a person over the age of 18 until the fire is extinguished.
- j. A fire extinguisher or garden hose/water is within 10 feet of the fire and available.
- k. That it is the sole responsibility of the individual conducting the burning to satisfactorily determine that all conditions permitting burning as noted above are met during any given period when he or she conducts a burning authorized by a Village of Elburn permit.

(10) The burning of construction debris shall be prohibited at all times. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be considered a nuisance and shall be subject to the penalty set forth in Section 624.99.

(c) Accumulation of Materials Subject to Decay. Excepting for compost piles, which shall remain subject to the nuisance provisions of the Village of Elburn's Codified Ordinances, no person shall permit or allow or cause to accumulate anywhere in the Village any garbage or refuse or other material subject to decay, other than leaves or grass. Compost piles shall be placed in aesthetically acceptable compost structures and shall be subject to the following regulations:

(1) Definitions

- a. Compost Structure(s) – a structure or structures designed to hold composting materials in such a way as to prevent material from being windblown and to promote the composting process.
- b. Composting – biological process by which microorganisms decompose the organic fraction of waste, producing a humus-like material that may be used as a soil conditioner.

(2) Regulations It shall be unlawful to allow a compost structure to be maintained on any part of any premises and parkway immediately adjacent to any premises in violation of the following standards:

a. The minimum size for a compost structure shall be 2 feet wide by 2 feet high by 2 feet long. The maximum size of a compost structure on a property shall not exceed a maximum of 5 feet wide by 5 feet high by 10 feet long.

b. Only the following organic materials shall be allowed in any such compost structure:

- 1. Soil
- 2. Landscape Waste in which any woody materials and garden wastes have been reduced in size to half (1/2) an inch in diameter and twelve (12) inches long
- 3. Cooked and Uncooked Fruits and Vegetables
- 4. Livestock manure
- 5. Residential cardboard rolls
- 6. Coffee grounds and filters
- 7. Dryer and vacuum cleaner lint
- 8. Eggshells
- 9. Grass clippings
- 10. Hay and straw
- 11. Houseplants
- 12. Leaves
- 13. Nut shells
- 14. Sawdust
- 15. Tea bags
- 16. Yard trimmings

Provided, however, that small amounts of wood ash or fertilizer may be added to provide nutrients.

c. The following materials shall not be allowed in any such compost structure, including, but not limited to:

1. Construction and demolition debris, except sawdust
2. Metal items
3. Preservative-treated wood products
4. Petroleum products (gasoline, motor oil, paints, or solvents)
5. Pesticides or herbicides (except that which is already conveyed as part of the organic materials described above)
6. Fish or animal feces
7. Fish or animal carcasses
8. Cooked meat scraps
9. Human feces
10. Paper
11. Plastic or cardboard items

d. Compost structures shall be maintained by turning the compost material to permit aeration so as to prevent unpleasant odors and prevent the attraction or harboring of rodents and pests.

e. Compost structures shall not be located in any front or side yard; shall be setback at least twenty (20) feet from principal residential structures on adjoining lots.

f. Compost structures shall not be located on any drainage easement.

g. Only materials generated by the residence located on the subject lot may be placed in the compost structure located on the lot.

h. Only one compost structure shall be permitted on a lot.

i. Compost structures shall be permitted only on lots in residential districts.

(d) Accumulation of Materials That Can be Blown Away. No person shall cause or permit to accumulate any dust, ashes or similar materials that can be blown away by the wind, unless such materials are stored in a covered container.

(e) Deposit Onto Public Streets or Alleys. No person shall deposit or permit to fall from any vehicle any garbage, refuse or ashes onto any public street or alley in the Village. However, this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit the placing of garbage, refuse or ashes in a container complying with the provisions of this ordinance in preparation to having such material collected and disposed of in a manner provided for herein.

(f) Dumping on Private Property. No person shall dump or place any garbage, refuse or ashes on any premises in the Village without the consent of the owner of such premises.

(g) Storing or Depositing of Combustible Material. No person shall permit or store any combustible refuse in such a manner as may create a hazard of fire, nor store or deposit any garbage, refuse or ashes of any nature or kind whatever upon any alley, street or other public place within the Village, except as herein provided.

(h) Declaration of Nuisance. No person shall deposit anywhere in the Village any uncovered pile or collection of refuse, garbage or ashes. Any uncovered piles of such refuse, garbage or ashes are hereby declared to be a nuisance.

(i) Separate Containers. If required by law, it shall be the duty of every owner and/or occupant of a house, apartment building or business in the Village to maintain separate containers for glass, plastic, metal and garbage refuse.

(j) Containers for Collection. No person shall dispose of any garbage, refuse or ashes anywhere in the Village except as herein provided. Such material shall be placed in covered containers, as herein provided, for collection by a licensed scavenger. All containers for garbage, yard waste and refuse shall be placed by residents at the curb line of the premises served not earlier than 6:00 p.m. on the day before the scheduled collection, and shall be removed on or before 11:00 p.m. of the day on which the collection is made. No container shall be placed so as to constitute a nuisance to adjacent property or to the occupants thereof.

(k) Collection. Such garbage, refuse or ashes shall be collected by a duly authorized and licensed collector, who shall have charge of the collection of garbage, refuse or ashes in the Village and who shall comply with

all of the regulations herein provided for the use of Village streets. Collections shall be made from all premises at least once in each week, provided that the material to be collected is properly stored for collection in covered containers.

SECTION TWO: That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of any such conflict or inconsistency.

SECTION THREE: That if any part or portion of this ordinance shall be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such partial invalidity shall not affect the remainder of this ordinance.

SECTION FOUR: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as is hereby authorized to be done by the President and Board of Trustees.

AYES: _____

NAYES: _____

ABSENT: _____

PRESENTED to the Board of Trustees of the Village of Elburn, Kane County, Illinois, this _____ day of _____, 2008.

PASSED by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Elburn, Kane County, Illinois, this _____ day of _____, 2008.

SIGNED by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Elburn, Kane County, Illinois, this _____ day of _____, 2008.

Clean Air Counts Limitation on Engine Idling

Summary

Limits idling Limits VOC, NOX, PM and CO.

EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts
177 N. State Street
Suite #500
Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: 312-201-4506
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E-mail: epytel@mayorscaucus.org

RESOLUTION for [Municipality]

WHEREAS, The air quality of Northeastern Illinois affects the health and well-being of all the residents of the metropolitan region; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards, our region is currently a non-attainment zone for ozone, and it appears likely that the region will be declared in non-attainment for fine particulates; and

WHEREAS, idling motor vehicles contribute to toxic air emissions by emitting 20 times more pollution than one traveling 32 mph and Idling a medium-duty gasoline vehicle for five minutes each day can emit as much as 30 lbs of harmful pollutants and 300 lbs of carbon dioxide in a year; and

WHEREAS, according the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, diesel exhaust contains both very small particles and 40 chemicals that are classified as “hazardous air pollutants” under the Clean Air Act; and

WHEREAS, each of us take 20,000 breaths each day and children breathe 50% more air per pound than adults and children’s asthma symptoms, the leading cause of school absences, increase as a result of car exhaust; and

WHEREAS, encouraging drivers to turn off their engines when idle can decrease toxic emissions that cause pollution and ozone and, as a result, make the air healthier to breathe; and

WHEREAS, local and regional partnerships that unite government, schools, businesses, and residents, in a voluntary effort to reduce harmful emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, can effectively improve regional air quality; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE VILLAGE/CITY/TOWNSHIP/COUNTY OF _____ commits to participating in the “Idling Gets Us Nowhere” campaign of the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus’ Clean Air Counts program and encourages local residents to turn off their engines wherever they live, work or play especially around schools and parks; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE VILLAGE/CITY/TOWNSHIP/COUNTY pledges to work with local schools to engage students in the effort to get residents not to idle and to recognize their efforts at a regular meeting of the board.

Clean Air Counts

Limitation on Engine Idling

Summary

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EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts
177 N. State Street
Suite #500
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LIMITATION ON ENGINE IDLING ORDINANCE

This ordinance establishes a prohibition on the idling of on-and off-road engines when the vehicle is not moving or when the off-road equipment is not performing work for a period of time greater than five minutes in any one-hour period.

Section 1 Findings and purpose

_____ finds that:

1. Air pollution is a major public health concern in Northeastern Illinois. The six county Chicago region is currently designated as non-attainment for the one-hour Federal ozone standard. Air pollution can cause or aggravate lung illnesses such as acute respiratory infections, asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and lung cancer. In addition to health impacts, air pollution imposes significant economic costs and negative impacts on our quality of life (nuisance).
2. Exhaust from vehicles (both on- and off-road) is a substantive source of ozone precursors in the six county Chicago region. Vehicle exhaust is also a source of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases. Although new engines have become cleaner due to improved emission control technologies, the slow turn over in their inventory and the number of miles/hours these vehicles idle each year is hindering progress in improving regional air quality.
3. Public agencies can play an important role in improving air quality by limiting the amount of time engines are allowed to idle within their jurisdiction. Public agencies have the responsibility to lead the effort to improve air quality by adopting ordinances that are cost effective in reducing ozone precursor emissions and toxic air contaminants.
4. A study of idling exhaust emissions conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA420-R-02-025, October 2002) indicates that a typical 1980s – 2001 model year truck operating on diesel fuel emits 144 grams per hour of nitrogen oxide and 8224 grams per hour of carbon dioxide emissions and consumes about 0.82 gallons of diesel fuel while idling.
5. Under this Chapter, a Limitation on Engine Idling is established by _____ to discourage the idling of engines in _____.

Section 2 Definitions

1. “Driver” means any person who drives, operates, or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.
2. “Emergency” means a sudden, urgent, usually unforeseen, occurrence.
3. “Equipment Operator” means any person who is in actual physical control of a piece of off-road equipment.

4. "Gross Vehicle Weight Rating" means the weight specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.
5. "Commercial Motor Vehicle" means any on-road vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating greater than 26,000 pounds.
6. "Idling" means the engine is running while the vehicle is stationary or the piece of off-road equipment is not performing work.
7. "Medium-Duty Vehicle" means any on-road motor vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 6,001-14,000 pounds.
8. "Official Traffic Control Device" means any sign, signal, marking or device, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic, but does not include islands, curbs, traffic barriers, speed humps, speed bumps, or other roadway design features.
9. "Official Traffic Control Signal" means any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternatively directed to stop and proceed and which is erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction.
10. "Off-Road Diesel Equipment" means all non-road equipment with a horsepower rating of 70 or greater.
11. "Transport Refrigeration Unit" or "TRU" means a refrigeration system powered by an engine designed to control the environment of temperature sensitive cargo. A TRU is a piece of off-road equipment regardless of its horsepower rating.
12. "Vehicle" means any on-road, self-propelled vehicle that is required to be registered and have a license plate by the Department of Motor Vehicles.
13. "Vehicle/Equipment Owner" means the registered owner, lessee, licensee, or bailee of any heavy- or medium-duty vehicle or piece of off-road equipment who operates or directs the operation of any such vehicle or equipment on either a for-hire or not for-hire basis.

Section 3 Applicability

There is hereby established an ordinance to be known as the Limitation on Engine Idling that applies to the operation of all diesel fueled commercial vehicles over 26,000 lbs. gross vehicle weight rating, and all off-road diesel-powered equipment over 70 horsepower rating, except as provided in Section 5.

Section 4 Idling

1. A driver of a vehicle:
 - a. Must turn off the engine upon stopping at a destination; and
 - b. Must not cause or allow an engine to idle at any location for more than five consecutive minutes.
2. An equipment operator of an off-road piece of equipment not identified in Section 4
 - (1) above must not cause or allow an off-road piece of equipment to idle at any location for more than five consecutive minutes.
3. An equipment operator of a TRU must not cause or allow a TRU to operate within 1,000 feet of a residential area or school unless the cargo will be loaded or has been unloaded within 30 minutes.
4. An owner of a vehicle, an off-road piece of equipment, or a TRU must ensure that:
 - a. The vehicle driver or equipment operator, upon employment and at least once per year thereafter, is informed of the requirements in Section 4 (1) (2) and (3), and of the consequences under this section and the fleet owners terms of employment, of not complying with those requirements; and
 - b. Upon rental or lease of a vehicle or piece of equipment, notification is provided of the requirements in Section 4 (1) (2) and (3); and

Clean Air Counts

Limitation on Engine Idling

Summary

**Limits idling
Limits VOC, NOX, PM
and CO.**

9-80-095 Excessive standing of diesel powered vehicles with the engine running.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person who owns or operates any motor vehicle which is powered by diesel fuel to stand such vehicle with the engine running for more than a total of three minutes within any sixty-minute period.

(b) The prohibition of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

- (1) authorized emergency vehicles while in the course of providing services for which the vehicle is designed and vehicles that are operating equipment or devices used to prevent a safety or health emergency;
- (2) vehicles used as airport support equipment, but only when the standing of such vehicles with the engine running is necessary for airport operations related to aircraft movements, airport safety, or airport security;
- (3) vehicles or equipment standing with the engine running to operate auxiliary equipment that is required to accomplish the intended use of the vehicle, including, but not limited to, loading, unloading, mixing, controlling of cargo temperature, or operating necessary computer systems on a bus owned by a public transit authority, while in use and not for the convenience of the vehicle's operator;
- (4) vehicles standing with the engine running for the purpose of service, repair or government inspection, when such standing is required for such service, repair or government inspection;
- (5) vehicles standing in traffic;
- (6) vehicles standing with the engine running to supply air conditioning when the outdoor temperature is greater than 80 degrees Fahrenheit or to supply heat when the outdoor temperature is less than 32 degrees Fahrenheit for the operator's or passengers' safety;
- (7) the operation of an auxiliary power unit or generator set as an alternative to running the main engine of a motor vehicle operating on diesel fuel;
- (8) vehicles standing with the engine running due to mechanical requirements or difficulties over which the operator of the vehicle has no control; and
- (9) vehicles standing due to the automatic regeneration of diesel particulate filters or pre-shutdown cooling required by the engine manufacture.

(c) The operator or the registered owner of record of any vehicle standing in violation

of this section shall be fined as set forth in Section 9-100-020 of this Code.

(d) Any police officer, traffic control aide, other designated member of the police department, parking enforcement aide or other person designated by the city traffic compliance administrator, or the commissioner of the environment shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this section.

Clean Air Counts

Green Construction Ordinance

Summary

Limits idling Limits VOC, NOX, PM and CO.

COOK COUNTY GREEN CONSTRUCTION ORDINANCE

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Cook County Board of Commissioners that Chapter 30 Environment, Article IX Green Construction, Sec. 30-950 through Sec. 30-955 of the Cook County Code is hereby enacted as follows:

ARTICLE IX. GREEN CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 30-950. Board of Commissioners findings.

(a) Diesel exhaust particle pollution poses a clear and present health risk to the people of Cook County. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has classified diesel exhaust as a likely human carcinogen, and has identified diesel particulate matter and diesel exhaust organic gases as toxic air pollutants. Diesel exhaust is also a prime contributor to airborne fine particle pollution that is linked to premature death and other serious cardiovascular and pulmonary problems such as heart attacks, abnormal heart rhythms, atherosclerosis, stroke, asthma attacks, permanent respiratory damage and retardation of lung growth in children.

(b) Cook County is a US EPA designated non-attainment area for fine particulate matter pollution.

(c) The health impacts from diesel emissions particularly affect children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems.

(d) Particularly high concentrations of diesel emissions often occur in heavily traveled transportation corridors, intermodal yards, bus depots, and construction sites; these diesel “hot spots” often are found in densely populated, urban areas, disproportionately impacting ethnic minorities and people of lower economic status.

(e) Diesel engine crankcases also are a source of emissions that can seep into the cabin and expose vehicle drivers and passengers to harmful diesel emissions.

(f) Diesel exhaust also contains black carbon emissions, which contribute to global climate change.

(g) Reduction of diesel emissions can help address these human health and environmental problems.

(h) The United States Environmental Protection Agency has enacted requirements over the past few years requiring the substantial reduction of emissions from new diesel engines in both heavy-duty highway vehicles and land-based non-road equipment. However, these regulations do not apply to any of the over 11 million existing diesel engines in the United States, most of which emit substantially more pollution and often remain in service for 10 to 30 years, depending on the type of engine and equipment.

(i) Practical, cost-effective measures to substantially reduce diesel particulate emissions are available today, and can be applied to many existing diesel engines. The same technology that limits diesel pollution from new diesel engines can be retrofitted onto existing engines

or applied in new replacement engines to reduce diesel emissions by 85% or better.

(j) Therefore, the purpose of this ordinance is to minimize the public health risks from exposure to diesel particulate emissions as expeditiously as practicable.

Sec. 30-951. Definitions.

CARB means the California Air Resources Board.

County as used in this chapter (with the exception of the use of the words to describe or identify the Government or Board of Commissioners thereof), means all of the territory in the County exclusive of the City of Chicago.

Department means the Cook County Department of Environmental Control.

Fleet means one or more diesel vehicles or mobile or stationary diesel engines owned or operated by the same person or group of related persons.

Heavy duty diesel vehicle means a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 8,500 pounds that is powered by a diesel engine.

Level 1 Control means a Verified Diesel Emission Control Device that achieves a particulate matter (PM) emission reduction of 25% or more from uncontrolled engine emission levels.

Level 2 Control means a Verified Diesel Emission Control Device that achieves a particulate matter (PM) emission reduction of 50% or more from uncontrolled engine emission levels.

Level 3 Control means a Verified Diesel Emission Control Device that achieves a particulate matter (PM) emission reduction of 85% or more from uncontrolled engine emission levels, or that reduces emissions to less than or equal to 0.01 grams of PM per brake horsepower-hour. Level 3 Control includes repowering or replacing the existing diesel engine with an engine meeting USEPA's 2007 Heavy-duty Highway Diesel Standards (66 Fed. Reg. 5002), or in the case of a nonroad engine, an engine meeting the USEPA's Tier 4 Nonroad Diesel Standards (69 Fed. Reg. 38958); Level 3 Control also includes new diesel engines meeting said emissions standards.

Motor vehicle means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway, including an on-road diesel vehicle.

Nonroad engine means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not a stationary source, except that this term shall apply to internal combustion engines used to power generators, compressors or similar equipment used in any construction program or project.

Nonroad vehicle means a vehicle or equipment that is powered by a nonroad engine, fifty horsepower and greater, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, which shall include, but not be limited to, excavators, backhoes, cranes, compressors, generators, bulldozers and similar equipment; nonroad vehicles do not include locomotives or marine vessels.

Prime Contractor means any person or business entity that enters into a public works contract with Cook County.

Public works contract means a contract, budgeted at \$2,000,000 or more, with a County agency for a construction program or project bid by Cook County involving the construction, demolition, restoration, rehabilitation, repair, renovation, or abatement of any building, structure, tunnel, excavation, roadway, park or bridge; a contract with a County agency for the preparation for any construction program or project involving the construction, demolition, restoration, rehabilitation, repair, renovation, or abatement of any building, structure, tunnel, excavation, roadway, park or bridge; or a contract with a County agency for any final work involved in the completion of any construction program or project involving the construction, demolition, restoration, rehabilitation, repair, renovation, or abatement of any building, structure, tunnel, excavation, roadway, park or bridge.

Stationary generators means a non-mobile machine that uses diesel fuel to produce electrical energy.

Subcontractor means any person or business entity that enters into a contract with a Prime Contractor as defined herein to perform work on a public works contract with Cook County.

Ultra low sulfur diesel fuel means diesel fuel that has a sulfur content of no more than fifteen parts per million.

US EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Verified diesel emission control device means:

- (a) an emission control device or strategy that has been verified to achieve a specified diesel PM reduction by USEPA or CARB; or
- (b) replacement or repowering with an engine that is certified to specific PM emissions performance by USEPA or CARB.

Sec. 30-952. Emission reduction.

(a) Immediately after the effective date of this ordinance, any solicitation for a public works contract and any contract entered into as a result of such solicitation shall include a specification that all contractors in the performance of such contract shall use Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel fuel for diesel motor vehicles, non-road vehicles, and stationary generators used in the performance of the contract.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2014, for Prime Contractors, and beginning January 1, 2016 for Subcontractors, any solicitation for a public works contract and any contract entered into as a result of such solicitation shall include a specification that a Prime Contractor and all Subcontractors in the performance of such contract shall not operate any heavy-duty diesel vehicle in the performance of a public works contract unless that vehicle has installed Level 3 Controls and unless such controls are properly maintained and operating (as provided by regulations promulgated pursuant to this act). Except that, upon provision by the Prime Contractor or Subcontractors to the agency of appropriate and sufficient documentary evidence:

(1) Subsection (b) shall not apply to any heavy-duty diesel vehicle on the construction site working three days or less over the life of the project.

(2) Subsection (b) shall not apply to any heavy-duty diesel vehicle with respect to which the Department makes a written finding that such vehicle cannot be retrofit with Level 3 Controls, in which case such fleet owner or operator shall install Level 2 Controls that are available and appropriate for such vehicle as determined by the Department. If the Department makes a written finding that any such vehicle cannot be retrofit with Level 2 controls, said vehicle shall be retrofit with Level 1 Controls that are available and appropriate for such vehicle as determined by the Department.

(3) Any heavy-duty diesel vehicle that has operational Level 2 Controls installed prior to the effective date of this act shall have an additional one year to meet the requirements of Subsection (b).

(c) Within two years after the effective date of this ordinance, any solicitation for a public works contract and any contract entered into as a result of such solicitation shall include a specification that all contractors in the performance of such contract shall not operate any diesel non-road vehicle in the performance of a public works contract unless that vehicle has installed Level 2 Controls and unless such controls are properly maintained and operating (as provided by regulations promulgated pursuant to this act). Except that, upon provision by the contractor to the agency of appropriate and sufficient documentary evidence:

(1) Subsection (c) shall not apply to any diesel non-road vehicle on the construction site working three days or less over the life of the project.

(2) Subsection (c) shall not apply to any diesel non-road vehicle with respect to which the Department makes a written finding that such vehicle cannot be retrofit with Level 2 Controls, in which case such fleet owner or operator shall install Level 1 Controls that are available and appropriate for such vehicle as determined by the Department.

(3) Any diesel non-road vehicle that has operational Level 1 Controls installed prior to the effective date of this act shall have an additional one year to meet the requirements of Subsection (c).

(d) Beginning January 1, 2014, for Prime Contractors, and beginning January 1, 2016 for Subcontractors, any solicitation for a public works contract and any contract entered into as a result of such solicitation shall include a specification that a Prime Contractor and all Subcontractors in the performance of such contract shall not operate any diesel non-road vehicle in the performance of a public

works contract unless that vehicle has installed Level 3 Controls and unless such controls are properly maintained and operating (as provided by regulations promulgated pursuant to this act). Except that, upon provision by the Prime Contractor or Subcontractors to the agency of appropriate and sufficient documentary evidence:

- (1) Subsection (d) shall not apply to any diesel non-road vehicle on the construction site working three days or less over the life of the project.
- (2) Subsection (d) shall not apply to any diesel non-road vehicle with respect to which the Department makes a written finding that such vehicle cannot be retrofit with Level 3 Controls, in which case such fleet owner or operator shall install Level 2 Controls that are available and appropriate for such vehicle as determined by the Department.
- (3) Any diesel non-road vehicle that has operational Level 2 Controls installed prior to the effective date of this act shall have an additional one year to meet the requirements of Subsection (d).

Sec. 30-953. Costs.

All costs associated with meeting these requirements are incidental to the overall contract. No additional time or monies will be granted to the Prime Contractor for compliance with these requirements and any associated regulations

Sec. 30-954. Compliance.

(a) Thirty days before beginning work, the Prime Contractor shall submit to the Department for approval a list of all heavy-duty diesel vehicles, non-road vehicles, and stationary generators to be used on the project. The list shall include the following:

- (1) Prime Contractor and Subcontractor name and address, plus contact person responsible for the vehicles or equipment.
- (2) Equipment type, manufacturer, engine model year, engine certification (Tier rating), ECM calibration, horsepower, plate, serial number, and expected fuel usage and/or hours of operation.
- (3) For the pollution control technology installed: technology type, serial number, make, model, manufacturer, EPA/CARB verification number/level, and installation date.

(b) If the Prime Contractor subsequently needs to bring on site equipment not on the list, the Prime Contractor shall submit the request in writing for prior approval. Additional equipment shall comply with all contract conditions.

(c) During periods of inactivity, idling of diesel on-road motor vehicles and non-road vehicles shall be minimized and shall not exceed the time allowed under state and local laws.

(d) Any public works contract shall provide for enforcement of the contract provisions required by Section 3 and penalties for non-compliance of such provisions.

Sec. 30-955. Enforcement.

(a) Any solicitation for a public works contract subject to the provisions of this section and any contract entered into as a result of such solicitation shall include provisions authorizing independent monitoring and inspection of the Prime Contractor and Subcontractor's compliance with the requirements of this section and requiring that the Prime Contractor and Subcontractor comply with this section. The Prime Contractor shall be liable for a fee of \$200 for the review of Prime Contractor and Subcontractor's compliance with the provisions of this section, and the County may withhold and deduct the fee from monies otherwise due the Prime Contractor.

(b) All vehicles and equipment to which these requirements are applicable will be subject to random inspections to ensure full compliance with these requirements. If any equipment is found to be non-compliant, the Prime Contractor, Subcontractor or Supplier must remove or retrofit this equipment or vehicle within 24 hours or be subject to liquidated damages pursuant to subdivision (c) of this section until that piece of equipment or vehicle is removed from Project.

(c) In the event of a violation of any provision of this section, except as provided in subdivision (d) of this section, liquidated damages shall be assessed against the Prime Contractor in the amount of \$5,000 for each violation (with each piece of noncomplying

equipment and each day of noncompliance being a separate violation, not to exceed a total of \$50,000 for any one piece of equipment). Said liquidated damages are not imposed as a penalty but as an estimate of the damages that the County will sustain from delay in completion of the work, as well as resultant damages to public health of its citizens, which damages by their nature are not capable of precise proof. The County may withhold and deduct from monies otherwise due the Prime Contractor the amount of liquidated damages due the County.

(d) No Prime Contractor or Subcontractor shall make a false statement or claim with respect to any matter material to compliance with the provisions of this section to the County. Any Prime Contractor or Subcontractor making such a false statement shall pay the County up to \$10,000 for each such statement as liquidated damages pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (c) of this section.

(e) Fees and liquidated damages paid to the County under this section shall be placed in the Cook County Environmental Management Fund.

Sec. 30-956. Regulations.

Within six months of the effective date of this act, the Department shall, after written notice and public hearing, promulgate regulations implementing the provisions of this act.

Clean Air Counts

Waste Hauler Fee Revision

Summary

Limits idling
Limits VOC, NOX, PM
and CO.

ORIGINAL

2009-O-06_1_012009

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 8-2-1 OF THE VILLAGE CODE ENTITLED "BUSINESS LICENSES – FEE SCHEDULES" DELETING "SCAVENGERS" AND \$50 FEE AND ADDING WASTE HAULERS AND \$1,000 BASIC FEE AND \$1,000 PER TRUCK FEE

WHEREAS, Village provides significant oversight to all waste-hauling operations within the Village; and

WHEREAS, commercial waste hauler use of Village streets and alleys contributes significantly to wear and tear on these elements of the Village infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the Village incurs substantial expense each year both in its repair and replacement of Village streets and alleys and in its oversight of waste-hauling operations in the Village; and

WHEREAS, the costs associated with these Village programs have continued to escalate dramatically each year; and

WHEREAS, the Village's current license fee structure for waste haulers has not been increased for 30 years, producing almost no revenue stream to offset the substantial costs of operating these programs; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the Village and its citizenry that the fees assessed for these programs be raised to an amount which reasonably offsets the costs associated with same and in such a way as to equitably distribute the cost

among Commercial Waste Haulers in accordance with the number of vehicles each waste hauler utilizes on streets and alleys throughout the Village.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Oak Park, County of Cook, State of Illinois, by and through its Home Rule Powers as set forth in Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution (1970) as amended, as follows:

SECTION ONE: That Section 8-2-1 of the Village Code entitled "Business Licensing – Fee Schedule" be and is hereby amended by deleting the Classification, Amount and Period for Scavengers, as follows, and by adding the following Classification, Amounts and Period for Commercial Waste Haulers, as follows:

| <u>Classification</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Period</u> |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| <u>Commercial Waste Haulers</u> | | |
| <u>Basic Fee</u> | <u>\$1,000</u> | <u>1 Year</u> |
| <u>Plus per Truck Charge,</u> <u>except for the Waste</u> <u>Hauler under Contract</u> <u>with the Village for</u> <u>residential waste</u> <u>hauling for the calendar</u> <u>years 2009 thru 2011</u> <u>and except for trucks</u> <u>which qualify as</u> <u>"alternate fuel heavy-</u> <u>duty vehicles" and</u> <u>"pilot ignition vehicles."</u> | <u>\$1,000</u> | <u>1 Year</u> |
| <u>The per truck fee for</u> <u>said waste hauler for</u> <u>the years 2009 thru</u> | | |

| <u>Classification</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Period</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| <u>2011 only.</u> <u>Thereafter, the fee</u> <u>per truck for the</u> <u>Waste Hauler under</u> <u>Contract with the</u> <u>Village for residential</u> <u>waste hauling shall be</u> <u>the same as all other</u> <u>Commercial Waste</u> <u>Haulers.</u> | \$ 200 | 1 Year |
| <u>The per truck fee for</u> <u>Alternative-Fuel</u> <u>Heavy-Duty Vehicle,</u> <u>Duly-Fuel Heavy-Duty</u> <u>Vehicle and Pilot</u> <u>Ignition Heavy-Duty</u> <u>Vehicle</u> | \$ 500 | 1 Year |

DEFINITIONS:

ALTERNATIVE-FUEL
HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE
means a heavy-duty
vehicle or engine that
uses any United States
energy Policy Act
authorized alternative
fuel, and is equipped
with an approved
control device that
achieves a particulate
matter emissions
reduction level of no less
than the particulate
matter emission
reduction level achieved
by the latest California
Air Regulations Board
(CARB) verified or

| Classification | Amount | Period |
|----------------|--------|--------|
|----------------|--------|--------|

certified particulate matter control device for the applicable engine family operating entirely on diesel fuel.

DUAL-FUEL HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE means a heavy-duty vehicle equipped with a diesel engine, certified to California Air Regulation Board (CARB) Standards to meet an applicable optional nitrogen oxide or combined nitrogen oxide plus non-methane hydrocarbons exhaust emission standard and fitted with an approved control device that achieves a particulate matter emissions reduction level of no less than the particulate matter emission reduction level achieved by the latest CARB verified or certified particulate matter control device for the applicable engine family operating entirely on diesel fuel, that uses an approved alternative fuel in combination with diesel fuel to enable compression ignition. A dual-fuel engine typically uses the alternative fuel to supply 85 percent of the total engine fuel requirement on a BTU basis.

| <u>Classification</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Period</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|

PILOT IGNITION HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE means a heavy-duty vehicle equipped with an engine designed to operate using an United States Energy Policy Act authorized alternative fuel except that diesel fuel is used for pilot ignition at an average ratio of no more than one part diesel fuel to ten parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis. The engine shall not operate or idle solely on diesel fuel at any time.

The vehicle identification number (VIN) and State registration number for each truck to be licensed, shall be set forth in the annual license application for same.

The Village shall provide each licensed waste hauler with a numbered license sticker for each vehicle.

The license sticker for the corresponding truck shall be affixed to the inside of the lower right-hand corner of each truck's front windshield.

SECTION TWO: The effective date for these amended rates is

January 1, 2009.

SECTION THREE: That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form according to law.


ADOPTED this 20th day of January 2009, pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Trustees Hale, Lueck, Pate and President Pro Tem Hedges

NAYS: Trustee Marsey

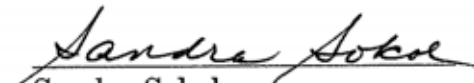
ABSENT: Trustee Johnson and President Pope

APPROVED by me this 20th day of January 2009.



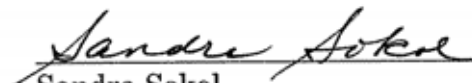
John Hedges
President Pro Tem

ATTEST:



Sandra Sokol
Village Clerk

Published by me in pamphlet form this 26th day of February 2009.



Sandra Sokol
Village Clerk

Clean Air Counts Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

CITY OF BATAVIA, ILLINOIS
RESOLUTION 09-49-R

ADOPTING “GREEN Policies” FOR THE CITY OF BATAVIA

WHEREAS, the City of Batavia is a member of Clean Air Counts, a public/private initiative to voluntarily improve air quality in the Chicago metropolitan region, sponsored by the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, the City of Chicago, the U.S EPA and Illinois EPA; and

WHEREAS, one of the goals of Clean Air Counts is to make its members aware of the impact their own purchasing and operational practices can have on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Batavia Environmental Commission has studied the issue, and drafted “City of Batavia Green Policies” which address the impacts of certain City practices, which policies are attached hereto as Exhibit 1; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that it is the best interest of the Community to adopt such policies as standards operating procedures and goals of the City as an operating organization;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Batavia, Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1: The Batavia Green Policies on Exhibit 1 are hereby adopted as standard operational goals and standards for operation of the City.

SECTION 2: This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its passage, presentation and approval according to law.

Waste Reduction

Each city department shall implement the following best management practices to reduce waste generation:

- i. Whenever possible, specify that all new and re-manufactured photocopier machines and printers purchased shall have duplexing (double-sided) capability.
- ii. Require all laser printing jobs to be double-sided unless specific justification is provided not to do so. Exceptions may be provided when existing technology does not allow for duplexing or when specific documents require single-sided printing.
- iii. Conduct an educational program to encourage employees to copy on both sides of paper, make the least number of hard copies necessary, route documents rather than distribute copies, post memos and bulletins in central locations, proof documents on the computer, store files electronically rather than in hard copy, avoid needless printing of email, and take other reasonable steps to save paper.
- iv. Where appropriate, eliminate unnecessary paper transactions by increasing the use of electronic media, such as email and the Internet, to circulate or distribute announcements, memoranda, documents, reports, forms, manuals and publications.
- v. Encourage the use of self-sticking addressing labels instead of printing full-fax cover sheets.
- vi. Use rechargeable batteries, whenever possible.
- vii. Establish office reuse programs (e.g., reuse cabinets, rooms or online exchanges) where unneeded supplies can be returned for reuse.
- viii. Create a system to keep distribution and mailing lists current to avoid duplication.
- ix. Discourage the use of disposable products when reusable products are available and economically viable.
- x. To the extent feasible, acquire items that are more durable, have minimal packaging or are readily recyclable when discarded.
- xi. Employees are encouraged to use refillable bottles for water. All plastic drinking bottles should be recycled in containers provided in each city building.
- xii. Provide ongoing training and education to employees to enhance participation in recycling programs.

2. Energy Efficiency

Each department shall implement the following best management practices to reduce energy consumption:

- i. Specify that all new electronic office equipment purchased, including computers, monitors, printers, scanners, fax machines and copiers, shall be Energy StarTM compliant. The Information Systems Department shall institute procedures to ensure the energy saving feature in all Energy StarTM electronic office equipment is activated, unless it is demonstrated to the Information Services Department that this feature will hinder the performance of specific equipment, file servers or networking applications.
- ii. Conduct an educational program to encourage employees to turn off lights, computers, copying and other machines and equipment when not needed.
- iii. Establish procedures to adjust window treatments to take advantage of solar heat gain during winter daylight hours and repel solar heat gain during summer daylight hours.

Any department that operates or maintains a building shall implement the following best

management practices to improve energy efficiency:

- i. Establish a program to perform regular maintenance on all lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, such as lubricating, vacuuming, cleaning and checking seals, to ensure optimum efficiency.
- ii. Establish a program to evaluate the feasibility of converting to more energyefficient lighting systems (e.g., compact fluorescent bulbs, T-10 & T-8 lighting fixtures, electronic ballasts, light-emitting diodes exit signs, occupancy sensors, and lighting controls). Based on this review, each department shall establish goals for making cost-effective lighting efficiency improvements that reduce electricity costs and maintain illumination quality.
- iii. Establish procedures to identify and eliminate leaks in building exteriors, such as walls, windows, doors, ceilings and floors.
- iv. Establish procedures to reduce unnecessary use of lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems during unoccupied hours, and to adjust thermostats

o maximize energy savings while providing occupant comfort, where appropriate.

- v. Evaluate the feasibility of decreasing turf areas by using low maintenance native plants, and establish goals to convert to cost effective native landscaping practices to reduce mowing and conserve gasoline.

Each department that maintains a vehicle fleet shall implement the following best management practices to reduce fuel consumption.

- i. Establish a program to decrease the amount of gasoline and diesel fuel used in city vehicles and equipment by increasing vehicle fleet fuel economy and improving operational efficiency through regular scheduled maintenance.
- ii. Limit the purchase of sport utility vehicles and similar specialty vehicles to situations where there is a clear operational need for such vehicles.
- iii. Conduct an educational program to encourage employees to drive more efficiently to save fuel in city vehicles.
- iv. Encourage employees to carpool with other city employees traveling to the same meeting or event.
- v. Where appropriate, create incentives for employees to carpool to work, such as creating informational ride-boards and providing preferred parking.

3. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

Each department shall review and update its qualified product lists and master contracts to ensure the availability of the following products for city departments to purchase:

- i. Zero to low volatile organic compound (VOC) paints that meet Green Seal standards for interior and exterior coatings,
- ii. Post-consumer recycled content carpets, carpet tiles and carpet backing,
- iii. Energy Star™ compliant computers, monitors, printers, scanners, fax machines and copiers.
- iv. Photocopy machines and printers with duplexing capability.

Each department that operates or maintains a building, whenever possible, shall specify that paints purchased for remodeling, repair and renovation projects be zero or low VOC paints.

Each department that operates or maintains a building, whenever possible, shall specify that carpeting and carpet backing purchased for remodeling and renovation projects contain postconsumer recycled content. In addition, each department, whenever possible, shall specify and use carpet installation products that meet the Carpet and Rug Institute Indoor Air Quality Carpet Test Green Label Guidelines.

Nothing in the above provisions shall preclude city departments from continuing to consider costs, availability and quality or performance specifications in making procurement decisions.

4. Technical Assistance

The City of Batavia Environmental Commission is a resource for the City to utilize for preparation of educational materials and the conduct of outreach activities to promote acceptance of environmentally preferable products that have the potential for widespread applications throughout city government operations. For the purposes of this policy, the term “environmentally preferable products” means purchasing products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same or similar purposes. It includes but is not limited to products or services which contain recycled content, minimize waste, conserve energy or water, involve the use of renewable resources or alternative fuels, and reduce the amount of toxins disposed or consumed.

One of the roles of the City of Batavia Environmental Commission is to assist city departments in complying with the requirements of this policy, including but not limited to providing guidance, coordinating appropriate educational programs and developing resource materials.

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

“Buy green” Policy - Division of Purchasing
Department of Finance – City of Aurora

Department of Finance – City of Aurora

The City of Aurora purchases more than \$100,000,000.00 in goods and services each year. Many of the purchased materials contribute to problems in the environment, including contamination of air and water, and depletion of resources. In some instances products require special waste disposal and reporting procedures. Employees using some of these products may be exposed to compounds potentially harmful to their health.

Understanding the true life-cycle cost of equipment, material and contracted service, the Purchasing Division will take the initiative in buying green by inspiring interest, conducting research, providing assistance and employing the following policies in its effort to procure environmentally preferable product (EPP): equipment, materials/supplies and service/design/construction contractors.

Environmentally preferable products have less harmful effect on human health and the environment than the next best alternative. Environmentally preferable products have characteristics which include being bio-based, biodegradable, non-carcinogenic, durable, energy efficient, energy star approved, locally manufactured, resource efficient, recyclable, recycled content, reusable, upgradeable, water efficient, rapidly renewable content, low volatile organic compound (VOC) content and no heavy metal content.

The Purchasing Director shall establish and maintain specifications and procedures to promote EPP including a reasonable price preference.

All departments shall work cooperatively to promote the use of EPP by reviewing the characteristics of environmentally preferable product as equipment and inventory is replaced.

Contracts for service, design and construction shall have a standard clause requiring environmentally friendly design, as well as, use of EPP

All bid solicitations will contain provision for environmental factors, including environmental impact. Green procurement principles will be applied to construction projects beginning with the design stage.

The City of Aurora will lead by example. Green purchasing opportunities such as post consumer asphalt cold patch, bio based fuels and lubricants, electronics recycling, hybrid vehicles, plastic lumber, recycled toner cartridges, etcetera will be promoted within the city government and to the community at large...

Clean Air Counts Voluntary Green Policies

Summary



Dear Friend,

On behalf of the Village of Oak Park and the Environment and Energy Commission, we are asking for your support in our efforts to create public awareness about an important issue. One of the goals of the Commission is to help the community understand the dangers of air pollution and promote choices that could make an impact on the quality of life we enjoy in Oak Park.

CAR FREE SUNDAY is a volunteer initiative designed to reduce congestion, promote healthier living and encourage family bicycling in Oak Park. Since you are an interested member of the community, we are asking if you could do one (or more) of the following:

- Display the “Car Free Sundays” poster
- Include information on your bulletin board or in your newsletter

Invite your employees or patrons to participate by walking, biking or car-pooling to their Oak Park destination, especially on **CAR FREE SUNDAYS**

In addition to the **CAR FREE SUNDAY** poster, we are including details about the FREE Oak Park Shuttle Service that operates seven days a week. For route and schedule information about the Oak Park Shuttle call 708.615.1830. For transit information and assistance in finding travel options to destinations call RTA Travel Information Center at 708.835.7000.

Commission members are confident that education and promotion, along with thoughtful choices, can make a world of difference. Thank you for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Ed Malone
Chairperson, Environment & Energy Commission
Village of Oak Park

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

**VILLAGE OF OAK PARK
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING POLICY
Subject: Low VOC Paint**

I. PURPOSE:

To outline procedures for purchasing low VOC paints for use in municipal owned or operated buildings in order to provide better indoor air quality.

II. SCOPE:

Employees who work in the Building Maintenance division are responsible for painting in municipal buildings.

III. QUALIFICATIONS:

The Superintendent of Building Maintenance will approve paint purchases.

VI. RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL PERSONNEL:

The guidelines must be followed by any division employees purchasing paint for use in municipal owned or operated buildings. Dependent upon the surfaces requiring painting, or in special circumstances, the Superintendent may approve a substitute product only if a low VOC product is not available for the work required.

V. GENERAL RULES:

Employees must purchase only low VOC paint products. examples are listed on the following pages.
No special equipment is needed.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Using low VOC paint is cost competitive and produces lower levels of ozone pollution and reduced incidents of eye and respiratory irritation from fumes.

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

STANDARD OPERATING POLICY

Subject: Low VOC Cleaning Solvents

PURPOSE:

To outline procedures for purchasing and using low VOC cleaning solvents for use in municipal owned or operated buildings in order to provide better indoor air quality.

SCOPE:

Building Maintenance division employees and contracted cleaning service employees are responsible for cleaning in municipal buildings.

QUALIFICATIONS:

The Superintendent of Building Maintenance will approve cleaning solvent purchases and cleaning solvents used by Village cleaning contractors.

VI. RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL PERSONNEL:

The guidelines must be followed by any division employees purchasing cleaning solvents for use in municipal owned or operated buildings. Dependent upon the materials requiring cleaning, or in special circumstances, the Superintendent may approve a substitute product only if a low VOC product is not available for the work required.

V. GENERAL RULES:

Employees must purchase and use only low VOC cleaning solvents. Examples are listed on the following pages.

No special equipment is needed.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Using low VOC cleaning solvents are cost competitive and produce lower levels of smog-forming pollution and reduced incidents of eye and respiratory irritation from fumes.

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

STANDARD OPERATING POLICY

Subject: Carpool Benefits

I. PURPOSE:

To outline procedures for car pool parking.

II. SCOPE:

Employees who car pool to work will be able to park in a dedicated, "preferred" parking space adjacent to the Public Works facility.

III. QUALIFICATIONS:

The Director of Public Works will determine which spaces will be made available to car pool users.

IV. RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL PERSONNEL:

The guidelines must be followed by any division employees using the Car Pool parking spaces Monday through Friday from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

V. GENERAL RULES:

Two or more employees must car pool in a single vehicle to park in the dedicated parking spaces.

Employees must register their intent to car pool and use a car pool space by completing the attached form.

The completed form must be submitted to the LEED Project Manager in order to monitor the usage of the car pool spaces.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Car Pool parking spaces are intended to be available as a benefit for employees who choose to decrease the number of vehicles driven to work by carpooling.

CAR POOL PARKING SPACE REQUEST FORM

Employee (Driver) _____

Address _____

Vehicle Make/Model _____

License Plate # _____

I have read the Car Pool Parking policy _____
Signature

Employee (Rider) #2 _____

Address _____

Employee (Rider) #3 _____

Address _____

Employee (Rider) #4 _____

Address _____

We wish to make a difference by car pooling to work.

Signature #2

Signature #3

Signature #4

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

Chicagoland Car-Free Day Sept. 22, 2009

Sign up to be a partner!

What is Chicagoland Car-Free Day?

Chicagoland Car Free Day is a regional campaign encouraging people to leave their cars at home for one day and explore getting around by biking, walking and transit.

People take the pledge at www.chicagolandcarfree.org and get a \$1 off a large drink coupon from Caribou Coffee.

The campaign is hosted by the Active Transportation Alliance and our regional transit agencies, RTA, Pace, Metra and CTA.

Get your business, community or organization involved

You can participate by planning your own Car-Free Day activity and helping us promote the pledge. It could be a simple event, a special promotion or a contest. Be creative and find something that works for you!

We will promote your Chicagoland Car Free Day activity on the website.

Here are some examples of potential Car-Free Day activities that you could do:

- Free walking tours
- Free group bike rides
- Street performances
- Discounts for customers with bike helmets or transit cards
- YouTube video contest about transit
- A Walk to School Day
- A Shop Local Day
- Block parties and festivals
- Free cycling class
- Free transit passes

Becoming a partner

Active Trans provides partners with:

- An activity listing and your logo on www.chicagolandcarfree.org
 - Outreach to media for coverage of Chicagoland Car-Free events
 - Promotion to Active Trans' 6,000 members and extended network
 - Use of the Chicagoland Car-Free Day brand to promote their activities
- Active Trans asks partners to promote their Chicagoland Car-Free Day activity by:

- Provide information about the pledge and your activity on your website with a link to www.chicagolandcarfree.org
- Email your newsletter list, members or constituents about the pledge and your activity with a link to www.chicagolandcarfree.org

Please email Ethan Spotts ethan@activetrans.org with your interest in partnering for Chicagoland Car-Free Day.

Activity/Event Name

Date

Time

Host organization

Contact name

Contact email

Website

Short Description (under 100 words)

Please also include a high-resolution (vector EPS) version of your logo.

Contact Ethan Spotts with any questions ethan@activetrans.org or 312.427.3325x287.

Clean Air Counts Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

Safe Routes to School Resolution

WHEREAS, the health and safety of our children is of highest concern to the citizens of Michigan and the Michigan State Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, a lack of physical activity plays a leading role in rising rates of obesity, diabetes and other health problems among children; and

WHEREAS, driving students to school by private vehicle contributes to traffic congestion and air pollution; and

WHEREAS, being able to walk or bicycle to school along safe routes offers an opportunity to build healthful physical activity into daily routine and arrive at school ready to learn; and

WHEREAS, only 20-28% of Michigan students who live within six blocks of school walk or bicycle their commute*; and

WHEREAS, Safe Routes to School programs are recognized nationally and internationally as effective tools to enable and encourage students to walk and bicycle safely to school; and

WHEREAS, Safe Routes to School programs require the formation of multidisciplinary teams in each community to increase awareness of and support for schools and students; and

WHEREAS, having safer routes to and from schools aims to decrease pedestrian and bicycling related injuries, not just for students, but for the entire community; and

WHEREAS, Safe Routes to School can contribute to a positive connection between schools and neighborhoods by creating beneficial interactions between children and adults; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan State Board of Education hereby commends the Safe Routes to School program overseen by the Michigan Department of Transportation with support from their state and local partners; and be it finally

RESOLVED, That the Michigan State Board of Education encourages all schools to participate in Safe Routes to School initiatives, gaining the benefits mentioned above and strengthening quality of life for Michigan's students.

Kathleen N. Straus, President
Adopted September 12, 2006

Michael P. Flanagan, Chairman and
Superintendent of Public Instruction

*from surveys conducted during the pilot phase of Michigan's Safe Routes to School initiative.

Clean Air Counts

Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

Sample City or County Resolution Supporting Earth Hour

Resolution to support extinguishing all non-essential lighting in all city government buildings, public schools and public landmarks for the hour between 8:30 PM and 9:30 PM on March 28, 2009 to conserve energy as part of the city-wide climate change event: Earth Hour and establishing March 28, 2009 as Earth Hour Day in the City/County of [CITY].

WHEREAS, our community is deeply concerned about the impacts of climate change and the future health and well-being of our planet and believes energy efficiency, natural resource conservation, and a demand by the voting public for action by elected officials are important element to combating climate change; and,

WHEREAS, Earth Hour is both an international and local symbolic event organized by World Wildlife Fund to raise awareness about climate change issues, to encourage businesses, individuals and government to take actions to reduce their carbon emissions and their impact on the environment in their daily lives and operations; and

WHEREAS, Earth Hour asks all citizens, businesses, government agencies, and commercial and non-commercial establishments to turn off all non-essential lighting for one hour beginning at 8:30 pm on March 28, 2009 and to encourage citizens and businesses to commit to actions they can take in the coming year to reduce their carbon footprints and conserve energy; and,

WHEREAS, if every household installs one CFL, annual energy savings will reach approximately 18 Gigawatt hours per year, or 1.3% of total residential energy demand; and,

WHEREAS, Earth Hour will be used as a tool to inform local residents and businesses about existing information and tools already available within the community to assist them in increasing energy efficiency and decreasing emissions and use of natural resources; and,

WHEREAS, Extinguishing non-essential lights in all city government buildings, public schools and public landmarks for one hour and urging all businesses and citizens to do the same will send a clear message that the people of [CITY] in the State of [State] in the United States of America are concerned about climate change, stand with the rest of the world in seeking solutions and are demanding that elected leaders act

immediately to take measures that will help fight global climate change effort to stop climate change, including the passage of legislation and good-faith participation in global climate treaty negotiations in Copenhagen in December 2009; and,

WHEREAS, Turning non-essential lights off in all city government buildings, public schools and public landmarks will serve as an important rallying point for the city-wide energy conservation event Earth Hour; and, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the City/County of [CITY/County] endorses efforts by World Wildlife Fund through Earth Hour to raise awareness around global climate change and energy efficiency; and, be it,

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of [CITY] encourages all city employees to turn off all non-essential lighting in city government buildings, public schools and public landmarks for the hour between 8:30 and 9:30 PM on March 28, 2009 to conserve energy and raise awareness about global climate change as part of the city-wide energy conservation event: Earth Hour [CITY]; and, be it;

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the [CITY/COUNTY] Board of Supervisors declares March 28, 2009 to be "WWF's Earth Hour" day in the City and County of [CITY].

Recommended signatures:

Clerk of the Board

Date Approved Mayor/Council Chair

Clean Air Counts Voluntary Green Policies

Summary

RESOLUTION for [Municipality]

WHEREAS, The air quality of Northeastern Illinois affects the health and well-being of all the residents of the metropolitan region; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards, our region is currently a non-attainment zone for ozone, and it appears likely that the region will be declared in non-attainment for fine particulates; and

WHEREAS, idling motor vehicles contribute to toxic air emissions by emitting 20 times more pollution than one traveling 32 mph and Idling a medium-duty gasoline vehicle for five minutes each day can emit as much as 30 lbs of harmful pollutants and 300 lbs of carbon dioxide in a year; and

WHEREAS, according the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, diesel exhaust contains both very small particles and 40 chemicals that are classified as “hazardous air pollutants” under the Clean Air Act; and

WHEREAS, each of us take 20,000 breaths each day and children breathe 50% more air per pound than adults and children’s asthma symptoms, the leading cause of school absences, increase as a result of car exhaust; and

WHEREAS, encouraging drivers to turn off their engines when idle can decrease toxic emissions that cause pollution and ozone and, as a result, make the air healthier to breathe; and

WHEREAS, local and regional partnerships that unite government, schools, businesses, and residents, in a voluntary effort to reduce harmful emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, can effectively improve regional air quality; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE VILLAGE/CITY/TOWNSHIP/COUNTY OF _____ commits to participating in the “Idling Gets Us Nowhere” campaign of the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus’ Clean Air Counts program and encourages local residents to turn off their engines wherever they live, work or play especially around schools and parks; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE VILLAGE/CITY/TOWNSHIP/COUNTY pledges to work with local schools to engage students in the effort to get residents not to idle and to recognize their efforts at a regular meeting of the board.

EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts Outdoor Lighting

Summary

**Improves Energy
Efficiency**

EXAMPLE POLICIES

Clean Air Counts
177 N. State Street
Suite #500
Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: 312-201-4506
Fax: 312-553-4355

E-mail: epytel@mayorscaucus.org

Resolution 2007-R-20

Purchasing Policy Requiring the Use of Energy Star-Approved Exterior Lighting for Municipal Buildings and Public Grounds

A RESOLUTION of FUTURE COMMITMENT For the VILLAGE OF PALOS PARK, ILLINOIS

WHEREAS, It is now established that for the same amount of light (lumens) as a 100-watt standard incandescent bulb produces, Energy Star-approved Compact Fluorescent Lamps (hereto in referred to as CFLs) consume approximately 23 watts per hour, saving about 770 watts of electricity per day if the light is used continuously over a 10 hour period per day; and

WHEREAS, the resultant energy savings in the aforementioned CFL description is approximately \$42 per year for one 100-watt incandescent bulb replacement, if the electric rate is 0.15 per kW; and

WHEREAS, Energy Star-approved CFLs, (costing anywhere from \$5-14), will save money with a payback time interval of only 2-3 months per bulb's cost outlay, use just a fraction of the electricity to run and last at least 8,000 hours, or approximately 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs with technology always improving; and

WHEREAS, In the aforesaid single 23-watt CFL representation, if the electricity is produced from a coal, natural gas or oil-fired electric power plants, the energy savings results in a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of approximately 280 kilograms (kg) or about 615 pounds per year, and thus, a diminution in the release of smog-forming emissions as the outcome; and

WHEREAS, Lower energy usage reduces the burning of fossil fuels—natural gas, coal, and oil—used to power industrial processes, which, in turn, reduces the levels of detrimental air emissions from particulates such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) into the environment, resulting in improved air quality and beneficial effects on the health and well-being of local community residents, the residents of the Chicago metropolitan region and the entire Northeastern Illinois populace; and

WHEREAS, the benefit to the environment in emission-reductions (carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide) is substantial when CFLs are used at multiple points in high-use locations; and

WHEREAS, Energy Star-approved exterior fluorescent lighting (Compact Fluorescent Lamps and light fixtures) preserves energy resources, advances a cleaner environment through emissions reductions, decreases electric bills, requires at least 2/3 less energy (in

watts) than standard lighting and lasts up to 10 times longer while producing a more natural, aesthetically-pleasing bright light; and

WHEREAS, Local and regional partnerships that unite government, businesses, and residents, in a voluntary effort to reduce harmful smog-forming emissions, can effectively, and efficaciously, enhance regional air quality; and

WHEREAS, Clean Air Counts (CAC) is a voluntary, collaborative initiative to achieve voluntary reductions in ozone-causing (smog) emissions in the six county Chicago metropolitan region; and

WHEREAS, The Village of Palos Park has committed to participate in the CAC program by RESOLUTION 2007-R-05 on February 12, 2007, adopting strategies required to enrich air quality in our community, the Southland area and the Northeastern Illinois region; and

WHEREAS, Our collaborative effort, work and affiliation with CAC will lessen the need for more stringent environmental protection requirements related to air quality and ozone levels;

Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE VILLAGE

OF PALOS PARK, ILLINOIS, for the purpose of energy conservation, air quality advancement and cost-efficiency, commits (if cost-practical when exterior municipal lighting assets have reached salvage value in useful life years by depreciation or if lighting fails from age, wear or mechanical defect) to the future and potential replacement of "standard" incandescent lighting with energy-efficient, Energy Star-approved fluorescent lighting, and to the replacement or retrofit of exterior incandescent light fixtures on all outer building surfaces and outdoor public grounds fixtures, stand-alone or otherwise, with Energy Star-approved fluorescent lighting. Outdoor building lighting herein to refers to permanently attached exterior wall and ceiling fixtures and public grounds standing-apart exterior lamp post fixtures and outdoor fixtures and appurtenances in partial outdoor enclosures. Prospective Energy Star-approved exterior lighting applications shall apply to all municipal building exteriors and public grounds, including the Kaptur Administrative Center, Recreation Center and Parks, Public Works Garage and Water Tower, together with all building and public grounds future additions within the corporate boundaries of the Village of Palos Park, Illinois municipality. Furthermore, Energy Star-approved lighting provisions, as outlined in this resolution, shall also include the exteriors of buildings the Village is required to maintain, such as current Metra Station, and future Village-maintained building exteriors. In all circumstances of replacement or retrofit with Energy Star lighting and fixtures however, the *payback* period calculation (capital and labor costs divided by the monthly savings in dollars) per replacement or retrofit installation job will be less than 48 months.

Department Managers or their designees shall be responsible for the procurement and installation of all/any Energy Star qualified fluorescent lighting products from responsible vendors, merchants and/or dealers in the outdoor lighting categories described hereto. Moreover, Department Managers will ensure that all independent contractors hired by the Village will comply fully concerning the purchase and installation of Energy Star approved outdoor fluorescent lighting products and guidelines as outlined above.

Adopted this 12th day of November, 2007, pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

Ayes: -4- Commissioners Pavlatos, Milovich-Walters, Polk, and Mayor Mahoney

Nays: -0-

Absent: -1- Commissioner O'Connor

Approved by me this 14th day of November, 2007