



MEMORANDUM

TO: City of Urbana Sustainability Advisory Commission
FROM: Scott R. Tess, Environmental Sustainability Manager
DATE: Tuesday, December 10, 2013
RE: Staff Report

Climate Action Plan (CAP)

Goal 1: Action 1

The Smart Energy Design Assistance Center conducted a student training for Energy Star Portfolio Manager as part of the Urbana-Champaign ENERGY STAR Challenge. These students will be paired with building managers needing support benchmarking their building energy performance.

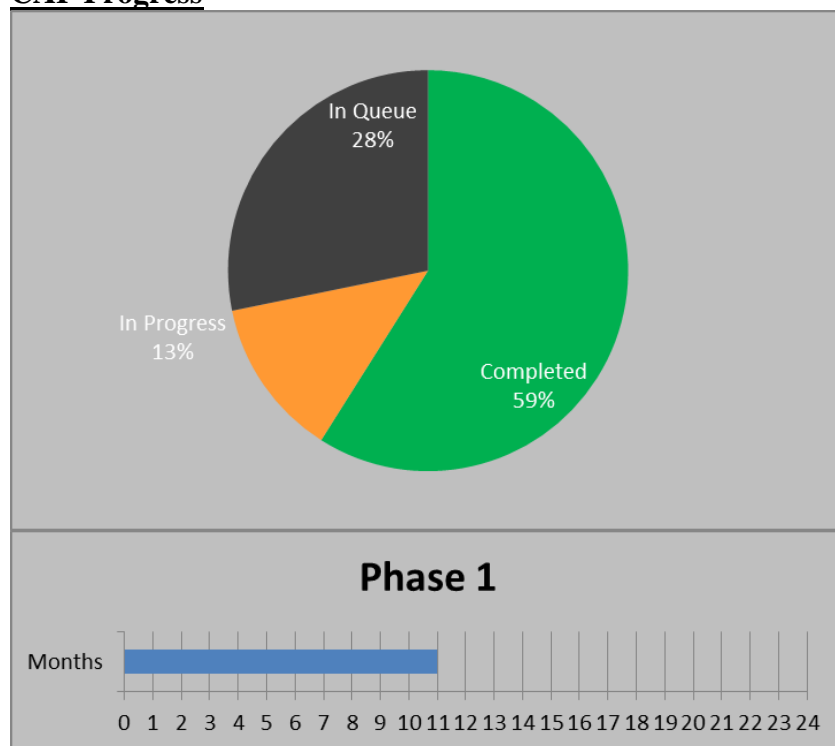
The Champaign County Economic Development Corporation is hosting a Lunch and Learn on Energy Star Portfolio Manager January 29 as part of the U-C ENERGY STAR Challenge.

There are currently 19 buildings registered for the Challenge.

Goal 2: Action 3

The City has completed all relevant recommendations of the State of Illinois Electric Vehicle Advisory Council Report. See attached.

CAP Progress



Plan Commission

There is an agenda from the Plan Commission included in this month’s packet. The Plan Commission is considering an application for establishment of an asphalt shingle recycling facility. The facility intends to eventually expand services to include construction and demolition waste. According to a 2009 DCEO study, construction and demolition waste represents 22.5% of all municipal solid waste landfilled in Illinois.

Sustainable Water Management Plan

Aspect 3:

Goal 2: Action 3

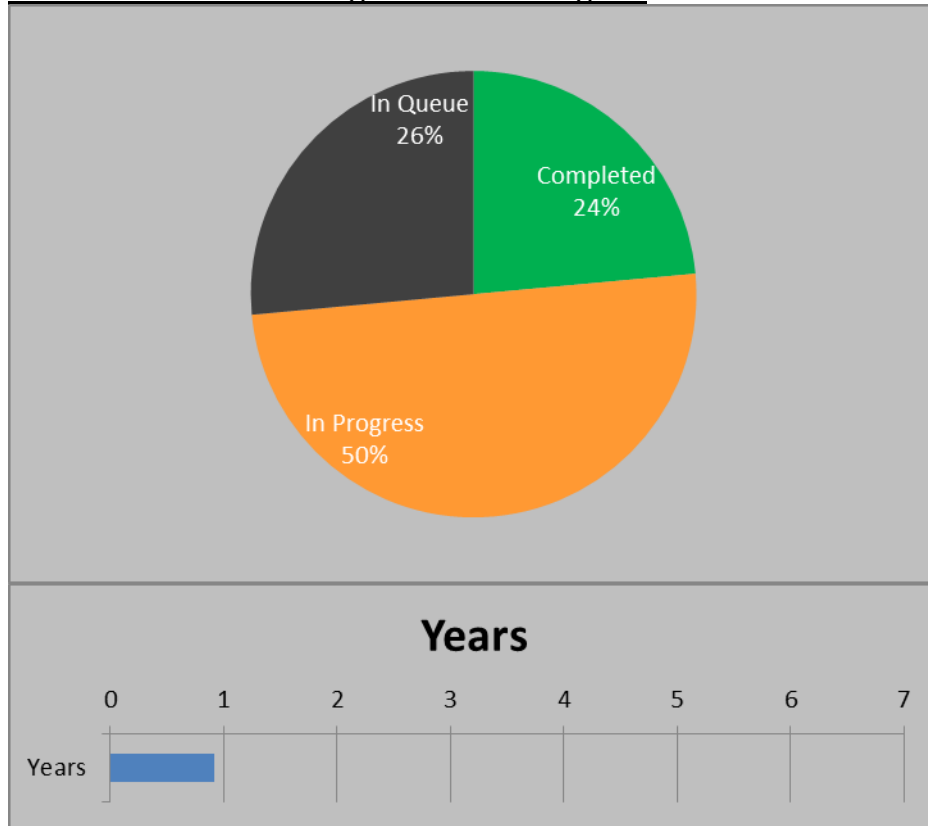
See attached final Surface Water Quality Report.

Aspect 3:

Goal 1: Action 1

The Stormwater Utility Program has begun and is accepting applications for credits and incentives. The program has gone through 2 bi-monthly billing periods. The Stormwater Utility budget anticipates \$50,000 worth of credits will be awarded annually for commercial sites while \$22,500 is made available annually for residential and commercial site incentives. Two commercial sites have applied for credits.

Sustainable Water Management Plan Progress



Ucycle

Courtney Rushforth, U-Cycle Coordinator, conducted a survey to learn about battery recycling attitudes and behaviors.

Of the individuals that filled out the survey, 62.3% were Urbana residents, whereas 37.7% were non-residents. Of the non-residents, 61% were Champaign County residents, 34.2% were Champaign residents, 2.4% were Savoy residents and 2.4% of respondents lived outside of Champaign County.

Of the respondents that filled out the survey, 70% heard of the battery recycling program and 30% never heard of the program. Of those respondents that heard of the program, the top three ways that respondents heard about the battery recycling program were through the following outlets (some respondents selected more than one way they heard about the program):

- #1 – at Battery Drop-off Locations (47.8%)
- #2 – Urbana City Website (34.8%)
- #3 – Word-of-Mouth (23.9%)

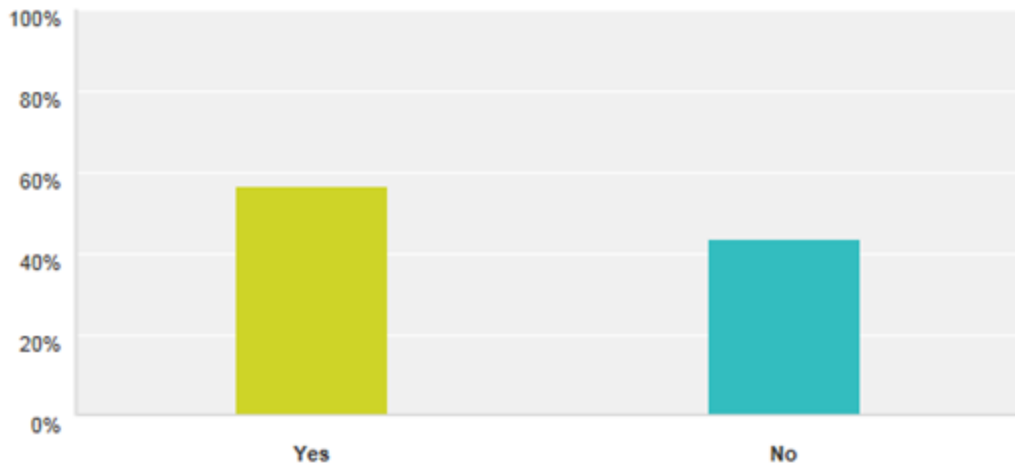
In addition, 56.5% of the respondents have actually dropped off batteries at one of the five battery recycling locations in Urbana; whereas 43.5% of respondents have not dropped off batteries. Of the 56.5% of respondents that have dropped off batteries at one of Urbana's battery drop-off locations 3.6% do so weekly, 42.9% do so monthly and 53.6% do so at least once per year.

For the respondents that have not yet dropped off batteries for recycling at one of Urbana's drop-off locations, 65.2% plan to do so in the future and 34.8% said they may consider it. A couple respondents indicated that the locations were inconvenient for them.

Respondents were asked whether they would be willing to pay a small fee for battery recycling if it wasn't free. 24.6% of respondents said they *would* be willing to pay a small fee, 33.3% of respondents said they *would not* be willing to pay a fee, and 42% said they *may be* willing to pay a small fee (depending on cost). Respondents were finally asked whether they utilize rechargeable batteries for electronic devices – 30.4% of respondents said they do, whereas 58% of respondents said they sometimes did, depending upon the device. 11.6% of respondents said they do not use rechargeable batteries. The main reasons that respondents stated as why they don't use rechargeable batteries include higher cost and inconvenience (since a power source/outlet must be utilized).

Have you dropped off batteries at one of Urbana's five battery drop-off locations (Urbana Free Library; Anita Purves Nature Center; Urbana City Building; Urbana Public Works; or Phillips Recreation Center)?

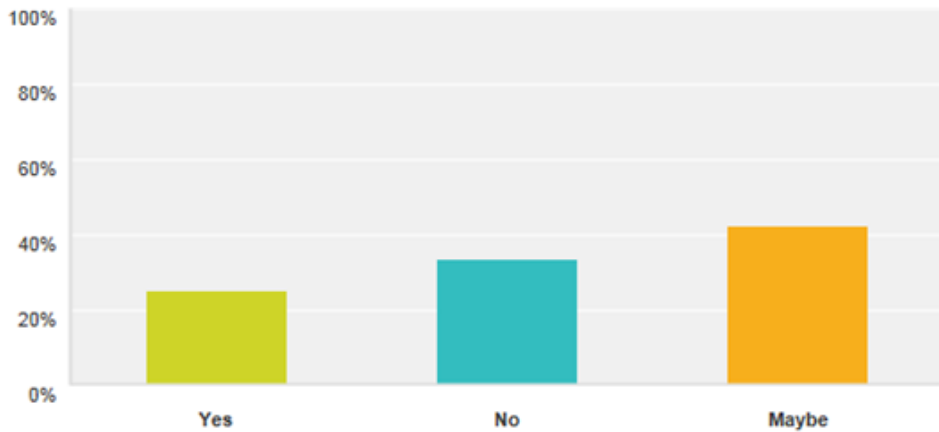
Answered: 69 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Yes	56.52%	39
No	43.48%	30
Total		69

battery recycling if it wasn't free?

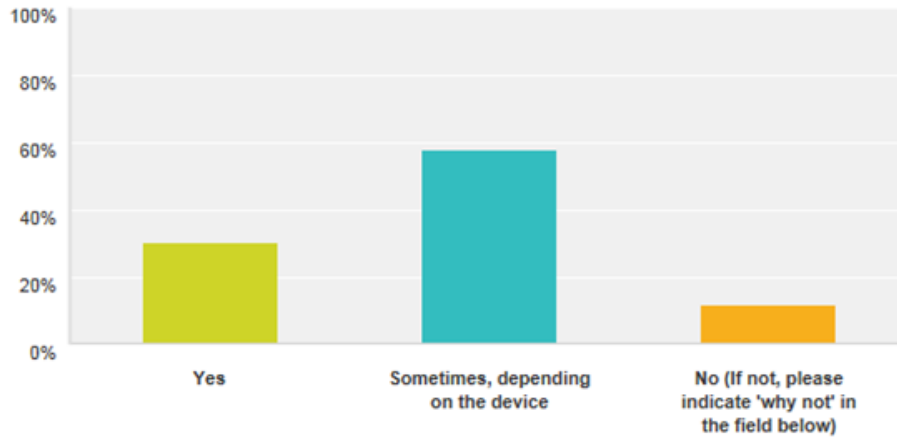
Answered: 69 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Yes	24.64%	17
No	33.33%	23
Maybe	42.03%	29
Total		69

Do you use rechargeable batteries for your electronic devices?

Answered: 69 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	30.43% 21
Sometimes, depending on the device	57.97% 40
No (If not, please indicate 'why not' in the field below)	11.59% 8
Total	69

Next SAC Meeting

Tuesday, January 7 at 7:00 pm in Council Chambers.



CITY OF URBANA, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

TO: City of Urbana Sustainability Advisory Commission
FROM: Scott R. Tess, Environmental Sustainability Manager
DATE: July 2, 2013
RE: CAP Goal 2: Action 3

#	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Priority</i>
1.2	DCEO, in collaboration with EVAC participants and convening organizations, should convene local government officials and staff to develop standardized, streamlined charging station permitting procedures (preferably online), inspection requirements, and EV- related building code provisions across local jurisdictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local processes should support residential, commercial, and public EV infrastructure installation, thereby easing timelines and administrative burdens for installers. • Updated building codes should address parking signage, striping, conduit requirements, recognized certification of charging equipment, and charging cord management. 	Short-term

- ✓ The City of Urbana requires the same electrical installation permit for the installation of an EV charger as it does for any other electrical installation. There is no particular barrier to EV charger station permitting.

2.5	State and local governments and businesses should consider creating the following incentives for EV drivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate reserved and/or preferential parking spaces for EVs in parking garages and lots. • Offer discounted fees (or waivers) for municipal parking stickers for EVs. 	Medium to long-term
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- ✓ Discounts and waivers for parking fees do not have an essential nexus to the purchase of an EV. The stickers serve to moderate the number of cars parallel parked on residential streets. A discounted parking permit is unlikely to incentivize a \$40,000 EV purchase. A preferential parking space is also unlikely to incentivize an EV purchase. The City will seek grants to install an EV charging station in a public parking space for promotional purposes.

2.6	Local governments and commercial fleets should consider adopting ordinances or policies (or leveraging existing ordinances or policies) to establish goals for employees' use of EVs through fleet purchases or leases, rentals, and/or car-sharing.	Long-term
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- ✓ The City of Urbana has established a policy to use the EPA Green Vehicle website to choose fuel efficient vehicles including EVs.

4.6	Local governments should provide information and instructions on permitting, building codes, electricity rate options (including benefits from off-peak charging under time-variant rates), public charging locations, local incentives, and the process for notifying utilities about installation of Level 2 (or higher) charging stations.	Short to medium-term
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- ✓ The City already notifies the utility company for electrical connections.
- ✓ Information on permitting, building codes, and electricity rates are already available on our website.

4.8	First responders and public safety organizations should provide information to consumers and public safety personnel regarding safety protocols for EVs and EVSE.	Short to medium-term
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- ✓ The City of Urbana Fire Department training includes procedures to properly respond to emergencies involving EVs.



City of Urbana, Illinois Surface Water Quality Report November 2013



City of Urbana 400 South Vine Street, Urbana, IL 61801
Public Works Department 706 South Glover Street, Urbana, IL 61802
<http://urbanaindinois.us>
<http://www.facebook.com/CityofUrbana>

Background

The City of Urbana's Sustainable Water Management Plan calls for reporting of state and federal water quality sampling results as those results become available. The data summarized in this report is collected from the Illinois Environmental Protection Division's (IEPA) Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List (IR) and from the U.S. Environmental Protection Division's (USEPA) National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress.

IEPA generally posts a draft IR on their website every other May. IEPA submits this report to USEPA for approval the following April. Despite the 11 month interval between draft and submission, IEPA uses the draft data for decision making since it is the most recent. This report will follow the posting of the draft data and treat it as authoritative for the same reason.

No surface waters in the City of Urbana are listed in the Illinois' 2014 Two-Year Schedule for TMDL Development, 2014-2016. No surface waters in the City of Urbana have Total Maximum Daily Loads established.

Illinois EPA Sampling Dates

IEPA re-issues the IR every odd numbered year. However, IEPA is not able to sample every surface water every two years. The most recent sampling events for surface waters in the City of Urbana are listed here.

Surface Water	Most Recent Sampling Date
Boneyard Creek - IL_BPJCA	2006
Crystal Lake - IL_RBU	2008*
Saline Branch - IL_BPJC-06	2011
Saline Branch - IL_BPJC-08	2011

*IEPA states that fish tissue samples were taken by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources in 2008, but water samples have not been taken since 1989. The reason for this is unknown. Staff has requested that Crystal Lake be added to the regular sampling regime.

Illinois EPA Sampling Results

Surface Water	Designated Uses	Status	Impairments	Cause
Boneyard Creek IL_BPJCA	Aquatic Life	Not Attaining	Alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, Copper, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Phosphorus	Channelization, Urban runoff/Storm Sewers
	Fish Consumption	Not Assessed		
	Primary Contact	Not Assessed		
	Secondary Contact	Not Assessed	Mercury	Atmospheric Deposition-Toxics, Source Unknown
	Aesthetic Quality	Not Assessed		
	Aquatic Life	Not Assessed		
Crystal lake IL_RBU	Fish Consumption	Not Supporting	No data	No data
	Primary Contact	Not Assessed		
	Secondary Contact	Not Assessed		
Saline Branch IL_BPJC-06	Aesthetic Quality	Not Assessed	No data	No data
	Secondary Contact	Not Assessed		
	Fish Consumption	Not Assessed		
Saline Branch IL_BPJC-08	Aquatic Life	Not Attaining	Alteration of in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Loss of instream cover	Channelization, Source Unknown
	Fish Consumption	Not Assessed		
	Primary Contact	Not Assessed		
	Secondary Contact	Not Assessed		
	Aesthetic Quality	Fully Supporting		

US EPA Water Status

The USEPA approves water quality data from IEPA and assigns surface waters a Water Status. The Water Status is calculated based on a review of all assessed water uses. If all water uses are fully supporting then the Water Status is "Good". If one water use is not supporting, not attainable, or is partially supporting, then the Water Status is "Impaired". If the water is neither "Good" nor "Impaired" and at least one water use is threatened, then the Water Status is "Threatened". For waters where no water uses were assessed then the Water Status is "Not Assessed".

Surface Water	Water Status
Boneyard Creek - IL_BPJCA	Impaired
Crystal Lake - IL_RBU	Not Assessed
Saline Branch - IL_BPJC-06	Impaired
Saline Branch - IL_BPJC-08	Impaired

1 Authority

- 1.1 The authority to impose regulations to restrict the use of water provided via the public water supply system shall be expressly reserved and may be amended from time to time, as necessary, by the [mayor/president and city council/village board of trustees].

2 Purpose

- 2.1 This article establishes a [city/village] water use restriction ordinance.

3 Declaration of Policy

- 3.1 In the event that the Illinois American Water Company (IAWC) District Manager notifies the [city/village] regarding a period of high usage, water shortage, or water emergency, the [city/village] shall take measures appropriate to efficiently safeguard the safety and health of the general public or to provide for the public convenience. The use of public water supply system water in the [city/village], or in any portion thereof, for irrigation, cooling, watering or other uses may be forbidden, restricted, or regulated and such regulations may be made effective as to all persons using the public water supply system water or as to particular classes of public water supply system users. Rationing may be imposed to address an imminent or actual public water supply disruption or shortage, either in lieu of or in addition to other measures hereby authorized.

4 Definitions

Drip Irrigation System: an irrigation system that saves water by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone. Such systems include but are not limited to soaker hoses.

Even Number Address: a street address ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 or a letter 'A' – 'M', or a location without an address.

Handheld Watering Device: A means of watering that requires the watering device to be held in order to operate, including watering cans, buckets, and hoses equipped with a spray nozzle and an automatic shut-off valve. Such a hose is a handheld watering device provided it is continuously attended.

Harvested Rainwater: water accumulated and stored during times of precipitation, such as through rain barrels and cistern systems, which is prevented from entering the storm water treatment system, and is redirected for reuse onsite.

High Usage: period of time during which public water system demand or public water system supply equals or exceeds public water system treatment production capacity and potentially threatens system storage capacity and the continued availability of water for human consumption, sanitation and/or fire protection.

Landscape: The area of the property planted with vegetation other than grass.

Lawn: The area of the property planted with grass.

Lawn Sprinkler: A device attached to a hose designed to allow for the unattended watering of lawns or landscaping, but does not include a drip irrigation system.

Lawn Watering: Any means or methods of applying water to a lawn.

Non-Essential Water Uses:

- washing down sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard surface areas
- washing down buildings or structures for purposes other than immediate fire protection
- flushing gutters or permitting water to run or accumulate in any gutter or street
- washing any motor bike, motor vehicle, boat, trailer, airplane or other vehicle, except for public emergency vehicles
- maintaining fountains, reflection ponds, and decorative water bodies for aesthetic or scenic purposes
- filling or maintaining fill levels in public or private swimming and wading pools
- watering lawns, plants, trees, and other flora on private or public property, except as otherwise provided under the ordinance
- serving water routinely in restaurants
- increasing water levels in scenic and recreational ponds and lakes
- irrigating golf courses except greens, tees, and fairways
- obtaining water from hydrants for any purpose other than firefighting

Odd Number Address: a street address ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 or a letter 'N' - 'Z'.

Person: any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, limited liability company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.

5 Application of Regulations

- 5.1 The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to any person using water within [city/village], and
- a) the property is supplied by [city/village]'s public water supply system, regardless of whether the property is located within the municipal boundaries of [city/village]; and
 - b) the property is located within the specific area identified in the Alert or Declaration.
- 5.2 Emergency service providers in the act of providing emergency service shall be exempt from provisions of this ordinance.

6 Declaration of Water Use Restrictions, Implementation, and Termination

- 6.1 Upon receiving notification from the IAWC District Manager, or designee, explaining the justifiable need for a Level 1 Voluntary Water Use Restriction Alert, Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration, or Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration, and within 24 hours or on the next business day, the [city manager/village administrator/ mayor/president], or any designee, shall:
- a) declare or rescind a Level 1 Voluntary Water Use Restriction Alert; or
 - b) recommend to the [mayor and city council/village board of trustees] that:
 - i. a Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration or Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration be declared or rescinded; or
 - ii. a change to or from a Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration or Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration is declared.
- 6.2 Upon the declaration of, or upon the rescinding of, a Level 1 Voluntary Water Use Restriction Alert, Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration, or Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration, the [city manager/village administrator/ mayor/president], or any designee, shall take actions necessary to notify all public water supply users and the general public of the appropriate response actions and practices, including, but not limited to, notifying broadcast media outlets and emergency alert messaging systems as appropriate.

6.3 Mandatory water use restriction provisions shall take effect immediately upon the issuance of public notification of a Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration, or Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration.

7 Water Use Restrictions

7.1 The [city/village] establishes three levels of water use restrictions to address an imminent or actual public water supply disruption or shortage, as indicated in Table 7.1. The water use restriction levels are based on IAWC Champaign District measurements of water supply, water demand, and water system conditions, such as days of remaining storage, water demand as a percent of supply, or water quality indicators.

Table 7.1 Description of Water Use Restriction Levels

Level 1 Voluntary	Conditions indicate potential for public water supply shortages. Voluntary water conservation is encouraged.
Level 2 Mandatory	Water supplies are measurably lower than the seasonal norm and are diminishing. Mandatory restriction measures are imposed.
Level 3 Emergency	The public water supply system is experiencing a water shortage and treated water supply is clearly inadequate. More stringent restriction measures must be imposed.

7.2 Level 1 Voluntary Water Use Restriction Alert

7.2.1 During a Level 1 Voluntary Water Use Restriction Alert, the following voluntary actions by all persons (residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial) are recommended, but not mandated:

- a) Stop non-essential water uses.
- b) Use rain barrels to collect and store water from roof drains, and use this water for garden irrigation and lawn irrigation.
- c) If watering a lawn, set timers to run the system before 10:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m. to reduce water loss through evaporation during the heat of the day.
- d) Use drip irrigation hoses to water garden plants and landscape plants, trees, and shrubs at the roots.
- e) Install water- and energy-efficient appliances.

- f) Wash dishes and clothes only when appliance is full.
- g) Regularly check and repair toilets, faucets, water pipes, and outdoor hoses for leaks.

7.3 Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Measures

7.3.1 During a Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration, all persons (residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial) shall adhere to the following required public water supply system water use restrictions:

- a) All persons shall cease non-essential water uses.
- b) All persons shall adhere to the following schedule if a lawn is to be watered:
 - i. All properties with an even-number address may use water for lawn watering only on even numbered calendar dates between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. or between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.
 - ii. All properties with an odd-number address may use water for lawn watering only on odd numbered calendar dates between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. or between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

7.3.2 During a Level 2 Mandatory Water Use Restriction Declaration, there shall be no restrictions as to hours or days when water may be used for any of the following:

- a) the watering of sod on the initial day of sod installation;
- b) lawn watering where such watering is done using harvested rainwater;
- c) the watering of landscape, such as trees, shrubs, flowers and gardens, with a handheld hose not larger than one-inch diameter or by means of an automatic root feed or drip irrigation system;
- d) lawn watering where such watering is done with the proper, attended use of a handheld watering device;
- e) vehicle or equipment washing, provided that all water hoses in use are equipped with an automatic shutoff valve or spray nozzle which shuts off automatically; or

- f) any other lawful use of water such as bathing, clothes washing, or other normal household uses not otherwise specifically restricted by the provisions of this section.

7.4 Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Measures

7.4.1 During a Level 3 Emergency Water Use Restriction Declaration, all persons (residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial) shall adhere to the following required public water supply system water use restrictions:

- a) All persons shall cease non-essential water uses.
- b) The use of automatic water sprinklers and other remote water broadcast devices shall be prohibited.
- c) The use of aesthetic fountains that do not operate on recycled water shall be prohibited.
- d) Persons shall be prohibited from using public supply water to fill swimming pools, water slides that do not recycle, or for other related recreational water consuming activities.

8 Variance

8.1 A person may request a variance from a mandatory Level 2 or Level 3 water use restriction requirement from the [\[public works director/ village administrator/ mayor/president\]](#), or designee, on a form provided for that purpose within seven days after such restriction becomes effective, provided that compliance with such mandatory water use restriction would result in serious health, safety, or economic hardship to that person.

8.2 In order for a variance to be granted, the petitioner must show one of more of the following conditions:

- a) Compliance with the ordinance cannot be technically accomplished within the duration of the water use restriction declaration.
- b) Alternate methods can be implemented which will achieve the same level of reduction in water use.

- 8.3 The [public works director/ village administrator/mayor/president] may, in writing, grant temporary variances for existing water uses otherwise prohibited under the ordinance if it is determined that failure to grant such variances would cause an emergency condition adversely affecting health, sanitation, or fire protection for the public or the petitioner and if one or more aforementioned conditions Subsection 8.2 is met. Any such variance so ratified may be revoked by later action of the [public works director/ village administrator/mayor/president].
- 8.4 Any such variance denied by the [public works director/ village administrator/ mayor/president] can be appealed to the [hearing officer/village board of trustees] at a public hearing.
- a) No such variance shall be retroactive or otherwise justify any violation of this ordinance occurring prior to the issuance of the variance.
 - b) A fee of \$50 shall be paid to the [city/village] to offset costs of providing notice of the public hearing.
 - c) A variance granted by the [hearing officer/village board of trustees] shall be subject to the following conditions, unless waived or modified by the [hearing officer/village board of trustees]:
 - i. Variances granted shall include a timetable for compliance.
 - ii. Variances granted shall expire when the water use restriction declaration has been rescinded, unless the petitioner has filed to meet specified requirements.

9 Violation and Penalty

- 9.1 It shall be the duty of the [public works director/ village administrator/mayor/ president], or designee, to investigate violations of the mandatory restrictions and to issue and post a Notice of Violation consistent with the purpose and intent of this subchapter.
- 9.2 Any person who violates, disobeys, neglects, fails to comply with, or resists enforcement of the mandatory provisions of this ordinance shall, within 10 days of receiving a Notice of Violation, as indicated in Section 9.1 above, be subject to the following administrative penalties:

First violation	\$50.00 per occurrence
Second violation	\$100.00 per occurrence
Third violation	\$200.00 per occurrence

9.3 Each day upon which there is a violation shall be deemed to be a separate occurrence. Payment of said administrative penalty shall be made to the [city/village] within 10 days of receipt of the Notice of Violation.

10 Severability

In the event that any portion of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional for any reason, the remaining portions of the ordinance shall not be affected. The provisions of this ordinance shall prevail and control in the event of any inconsistency between this ordinance and other rules and regulations of the [city/village] and/or State of Illinois.