

**AGENDA**  
**GREENHOUSE GAS WORKING GROUP**  
**February 9, 2022**  
**3:00 P.M.**  
**Remote Meeting via Zoom**

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

<https://deerfieldil.zoom.us/j/83403231653?pwd=aU9WOWJ2R2JXeUpqeEx2OERmQW92Zz09>

Passcode: hq=yPj.3

Or Telephone:

US: (312) 626-6799

Webinar ID: 834 0323 1653

Passcode: 88147315

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Consideration and Approval of the January 26, 2022 Meeting Minutes
4. Public Comment

Village residents wishing to respectfully share thoughts about any matter concerning the Village may do so by submitting an email to [ghgcomment@deerfield.il.us](mailto:ghgcomment@deerfield.il.us) prior to the meeting. Emails received will be read aloud during Public Comment. Any e-mails received during the meeting will be read during the second public comment before the end of the meeting. We ask that you keep your emailed response to under 200 words to allow time for others to be heard and for the Commission to progress through the public meeting agenda. In addition, members of the public may provide oral comments by telephone or web-based video conference during all meetings of the Commission during the time designated for public comment provided that such comments do not exceed three minutes in duration. The Commission typically does not immediately respond to public comments or engage in open dialogue, but we are of course actively listening to your comments.

At least one representative from the Commission will be present at Village Hall and the virtual meeting will be simulcast at Village Hall for members of the public who do not wish to view the virtual meeting from another location. The opportunity to view the virtual meeting at Village Hall is available on a “first come, first-served” basis due to limited capacity.

5. Discussion of Possible Policies, Programs and Resources
  - Focus Area:
    - i. Waste Review and Wrap-Up
    - ii. Transportation Introduction

6. Other Items for Discussion

7. Public Comment

8. Upcoming Meeting Dates – WED February 23

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ad Hoc Working Group  
Meeting Minutes  
January 26, 2022

A meeting of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ad Hoc Working Group was held on Wednesday, January 26, 2022 via Zoom. Chairperson Mary Oppenheim called the meeting to order at 3:00 pm.

Present:

Trustee Mary Oppenheim, Chairperson  
Don Anderson, Sustainability Commission Chairperson  
Camilla Dadey, Go Green Deerfield  
Elaine Jacoby, Village Trustee  
Bill Mertes, Sustainability Commission  
Art Wilde, Go Green Deerfield

Absent:

Victoria Street, Executive Director, DBR Chamber of Commerce

Also Present:

Dan Nakahara, Village Planner  
Robert Phillips, Director of Public Works and Engineering  
Andrew Lichterman, Assistant Village Manager / Director of Community Development

Document Approval

Ch. Oppenheim made a correction to page 3 of the January 12, 2022 meeting minutes. Mr. Nakahara made a correction to page 4 of the minutes. Commissioner Dadey moved to approve the minutes from the January 12, 2022 Greenhouse Gas Working Group meeting, as amended. Commissioner Anderson seconded the motion. The motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Anderson, Dadey, Jacoby, Mertes, Wilde (5)

NAYS: None (0)

Public Comment

There were no Public Comments received via Zoom or email or in person.

Business

Discussion of Possible Policies, Programs and Resources –

1. Focus Area: Energy Wrap-Up

Ch. Oppenheim noted that we are looking to convert 100% of our electricity from carbon sources to renewable sources by 2030. We also want to begin discussing the focus area of waste today.

She noted that we have been investigating how the purchase of RECs might tie to an electric utility tax and the financial impact it could have on residential, small and large business sectors.

Ch. Oppenheim noted that staff received some additional information on this from ComEd. Mr. Lichterman reported that he worked with ComEd to formulate realistic user assumptions. A dry cleaner, for instance, might use around 17,000 kWh annually and based on that usage the proposed adjustments to the electric utility tax would result in an annual tax increase of \$35.80. A fast food restaurant might use 400,000 kWh annually resulting in an annual tax increase of \$513. A full-service hotel might use 1.2 million kWh annually resulting in an annual tax increase of \$993. An average residential home owner might use 12,000 kWh annually resulting in an annual tax increase of under \$25.

Ch. Oppenheim noted this provides us a sense of scale. A residential homeowner pays \$2 per month, a dry cleaner \$3 per month, fast food restaurant, like a McDonald's, pays \$42 per month and a full service hotel pays \$82 per month.

Commissioner Mertes inquired about how many of those type of business we have. Ch. Oppenheim noted that is something we have not exactly defined but there is somewhere around 300 businesses in the Village.

Ch. Oppenheim reminded the commission that we are not charged with figuring out the specifics of the structuring of the electric utility tax. We are trying to assess the feasibility of the tax and using it to fund the purchase of RECs. The Board of Trustees will be responsible for setting the final structure. This information gives us an idea of the impact it would be on various sectors.

Commissioner Mertes noted that he is trying to evaluate that if we need to raise over \$300,000 tax dollars who will be paying for it. Mr. Lichterman noted that the proposed electric utility tax rate increase uses a weighted average to allocate the tax burden by segment in direct relation to the amount of energy consumed by that sector.

Ch. Oppenheim noted that at the last meeting Commissioner Dadey asked about how this will impact older, less efficient homes versus newer, more efficient homes. Mr. Lichterman noted that he discussed this question with ComEd and they pointed out that the age and efficiency of the home will likely impact the natural gas consumption more than electricity consumption.

Ch. Oppenheim summarized that we have a consensus and that we would add the purchase of RECs funded through the electric utility tax as one of the energy initiatives included in the report to the Board, among many others.

Commissioner Anderson stated that he is strongly against this tax proposal. He noted the cost of electricity and gas utilities are already going up. The proposal would add a tax that does nothing; maybe it improves our leadership. This tax is regressive and would most impact those people least able to pay. He noted a recent Gallop Poll survey shows that Americans are willing to spend about \$1 a month on climate change and he does not believe the commission has community support for this proposal. Mr. Anderson stated that he does not think the average person is

represented on the commission. He believes it is a terrible idea that will also send the wrong message to our business community. He believes the tax will do nothing other than assuage some peoples' feeling of guilt, it's an awful use of government and he is very strongly against the electric utility tax proposal.

Commissioner Jacoby noted that she is struggling to understand Commissioner Anderson's characterization that RECs do nothing. Mr. Anderson noted that global warming is a global problem and imposing a local tax on ourselves is not the correct approach; rather a nationwide carbon tax is better at meaningfully addressing the issue.

Ch. Oppenheim stated that she strongly disagrees with Commissioner Anderson and that global efforts start locally.

Commissioner Dadey noted that she doesn't feel the Gallop Poll of Americans is representative of our residents' view of the issue. She also noted that there are programs available to assist low-income residents and that the tax is equitable because it is based on usage.

Ch. Oppenheim summarized that we have reviewed many options related to energy and that in order to get our electric consumption down to a zero carbon footprint by 2030 the only viable option was purchasing RECs. The RECs cost money and the funding needs to come from somewhere. The REC proposal will be one option presented to the Village Board that helps us achieve our energy goals.

Commissioner Jacoby inquired if there were alternative suggestions offered by Commissioner Anderson. Commissioner Anderson noted that he supports programs such as the Sustainability Commission's tree initiatives that are dual purposes – addressing climate change while also being desired by a large consensus of the community. Ch. Oppenheim noted that those type of tree programs will be offered in addition to the RECs, but the problem is so enormous there also may be a bitter pill that needs to be offered along with them.

Commissioner Wilde believes the RECs have a huge impact for their cost. At the residential level, we could spend a few dollars each month and reduce one-third of our entire carbon footprint. The REC initiative we have proposed is equitable and it is us as a community standing up and doing our part. Residents also have options to save money on electricity by switching to Community Solar.

Commissioner Mertes noted that his cursory research has indicated that a few communities in the GRC are purchasing RECs to offset their own municipal footprint but none are purchasing RECs community-wide. Mr. Lichterman concurred with that assessment.

Ch. Oppenheim summarized that we have had robust discussions on electricity and RECs and that at this time there is an understanding that Commissioner Anderson and Commissioner Mertes are against the electric utility tax proposal but there is a consensus of the group to move forward with this proposal as one initiative under the focus area of energy.

Ch. Oppenheim referred to the excel sheet created by Commissioner Wilde. Mr. Lichterman noted that a link has been sent out to everyone inviting them to contribute their ideas to the document. The energy initiatives will continue to evolve and be reviewed by the group. Mr. Lichterman noted that excerpts from the 2021 Metropolitan Mayors Caucus Climate Action Plan were also included in the packet. These documents are essentially a more concise listing of the energy initiatives that were included in the GRC2. Mr. Wilde noted that the collaborative excel document is the start of an outline based off the GRC2 document. He suggested that everyone contribute various initiatives and programs under the larger topic areas outlined in the document.

Mr. Wilde observed that there are various clean energy grant programs available to government and non-profit organizations to help retrofit buildings. Mr. Lichterman reported that an energy audit of the Village Hall is underway and once that report is complete he will share it with the group. Additionally, the energy audit consultants will help the Village secure grant funding related to the project.

## 2. Focus Area: Waste Introduction

Mr. Lichterman summarized the background materials included in the packet, which were intended to lay the ground work for what the waste stream and waste opportunities currently look like. He noted that waste is 3% of the total footprint and the suggestion has been to reduce that by two-thirds by 2030.

Mr. Lichterman reported that much of the information is sourced from the 2019 SWALCO Report. Mr. Lichterman summarized that according to the report, organic materials make up 25% of the Lake County landfill and recycling material makes up 37% of the Lake County landfill material. Additionally, based on weight, approximately half of the waste is generated by residential users and half is generated by commercial users.

Commissioner Mertes requested additional information regarding who the largest commercial contributors are to the waste stream. Mr. Lichterman stated that he would work with the waste hauler to answer that question.

Mr. Lichterman reviewed various waste programs such as the recycling cart upgrade option, curbside composting, e-scrap collections, noting the take-away is that most of the available programs are already implemented and the initiatives should focus on how to leverage the robust programs we already have in place. Mr. Lichterman reviewed the disposal rate for the Village noting the 2018 rate was 1.56 pounds per capita per day (pcd). We achieved the 2015 SWALCO goal of 1.60 pcd and should endeavor to pursue the 2030 goal of 1.35 pcd, which has been supported by the Sustainability Commission. Notably, the 2018 disposal rate does not reflect the year-round curbside composting program that was implemented in 2021.

Lastly, Mr. Lichterman discussed the commercial waste franchise program noting that we have a 15% commercial recycling rate and that businesses receive 4 cubic yards of recycling serviced once a week for free. While there is opportunity to increase the 15% participation rate, it should be noted that this is one of the highest rates in the County.

Commissioner Wilde asked about the participation rate of 55%. Mr. Lichterman noted that all businesses have access to the recycling program but not all businesses utilize the program.

Commissioner Mertes asked if these figures account for materials disposed of by third parties such as an Iron Mountain. Mr. Lichterman noted that items that are not picked up by our hauler such as document shredding and medical waste may not be included in these reports as they are not serviced by our hauler.

Ch. Oppenheim suggested possibly surveying our large commercial properties to determine who is recycling and if not, what obstacles they are facing. Commissioner Mertes noted that the greatest impact on the greenhouse gas reduction would be to not use something in the first place; and, not create the plastic waste, for example, in the first place. Commissioner Dadey noted that most of the single-use plastic waste comes from food service.

There was no consensus to move forward with any sort of plastic bag ban at this time, recognizing that the problem is much broader than just plastic bags. Mr. Mertes suggested that our work plan include the five initiatives in the GRC2 related to waste that staff has indicated we are interested in pursuing. Those items include (i) setting a waste reduction goal, (ii) conducting waste audits, (iii) establish multi-family recycling goals, (iv) establish commercial and institutional recycling goals; and, (v) facilitating biosolid re-use in the community.

Commissioner Wilde noted that there may be other ways to financially incentive the behavior we want, such as the 4 cubic yards of free recycling included in the commercial waste program. Mr. Wilde suggested that we view the residential and commercial waste initiatives separately. Commissioner Anderson concurred with the suggestion to separate the residential and commercial waste programs and to continually pursue education and awareness and suggested pursuing award programs for commercial businesses, for example.

Ch. Oppenheim asked what else we can do to get residents to utilize their compost bin. Mr. Lichterman noted that a survey was completed in the fall indicating that 30% of the homes were utilizing the compost bin. Ms. Dadey noted this requires a large education effort. Commissioner Anderson concurred noting composting needs to be showcased at community events such as the Farmers Market. Commissioner Jacoby suggested utilizing door hangers to encourage residents to utilize the compost bin when the hauler sees that a homeowner has only put out the garbage and recycling containers. Mr. Anderson supported the suggestion noting that the door hanger could include some financial incentive such as a coupon to a restaurant or to purchase compostable liner bags.

Ch. Oppenheim commended the compost toolkit program and suggested we think about doing another round of giveaways. Mr. Lichterman noted that the Village has given out almost 2,000 compost toolkits to help get residents started.

Ch. Oppenheim raised the question of trying to reduce paper consumption and recognized the difficulty of that given consumer habits and online purchasing. There was no consensus to

pursue a paper reduction initiative at this time. Mr. Wilde noted that Lake County passed an ordinance banning single-use plastics in all their facilities. Ch. Oppenheim asked if we could make our special events, such as Family Days, a zero-waste event. The group recognized the difficulty of eliminating single-use plastic at special events, particularly related to the food vendors. Alternatively, the group expressed a favorable view to trying to offer composting at our events, possible starting with Harvest Fest this fall. Commissioner Anderson noted there is a lot of momentum around composting and is encouraged that we will see the rates increase over the years.

Commissioner Wilde suggested that everyone contribute their waste reduction ideas to the collaborative excel sheet that has been circulated.

Commissioner Jacoby suggested discussing another focus area at the next meeting. Ch. Oppenheim recommended that we discuss transportation. Mr. Lichterman will work with staff to prepare some of the background information related to the topic of transportation.

#### Public Comment

George McClintick thanked the Commission for their work. He noted that the City of Evanston along with about 15 other towns are utilizing RECs to reduce their carbon footprint related to municipal services. Additionally, Mr. McClintick noted that the Biden Administration put the social cost of carbon at \$51 a ton and when you use RECs to offset carbon emissions, it costs somewhere in the order of \$2-5 a ton so the cost benefit analyses is very much in favor of using RECs.

#### Adjournment

There being no further business or discussion, Trustee Wilde moved to adjourn the meeting. Commissioner Jacoby seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

The next meeting of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ad Hoc Working Group will take place on Wednesday, February 9, 2022 at 3:00 pm via Zoom.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:52 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew Lichterman

Assistant Village Manager / Director of Community Development

# Overall Goal

***Reduce GHG Emissions 45% by 2030***

***100% Carbon Neutral by 2050***

# Energy, Waste, Transportation

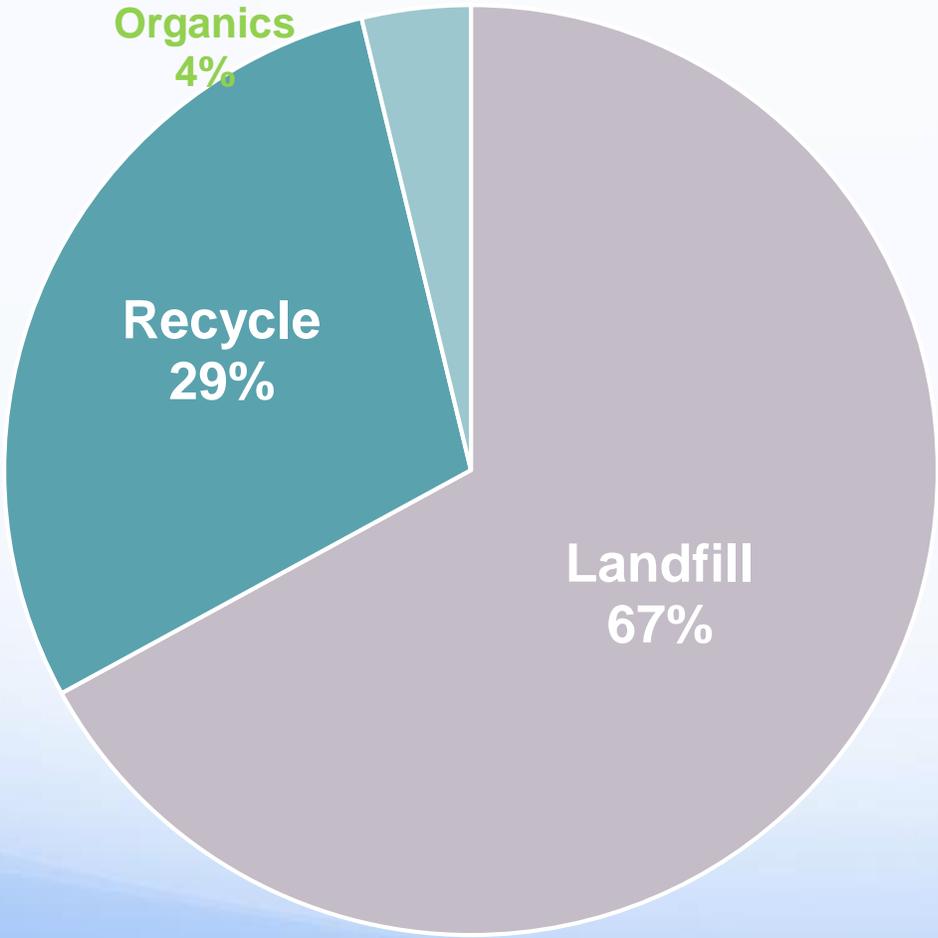
Source	MTCO2 2017	Percent	2030	2050
<b>Scope 1 (In Boundary)</b>				
Natural Gas	60,185	14%		14%
Transportation	45,750	11%	6%	5%
<b>Scope 2 (Out of Boundary)</b>				
Electricity	153,097	35%	35%	
Municipal Energy	2,184	1%	1%	
<b>Scope 3 (Purchases: Goods &amp; Services)</b>				
Goods/ Services*	117,000	27%		27%
Food	42,185	10%		10%
Waste	11,581	3%	2%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>431,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>

## Possible solution toward 45% Goal:

- Convert 100% of Electricity to renewable sources by 2030.
- Reduce Waste by two-thirds by 2030
- Reduce Transportation by over 50%

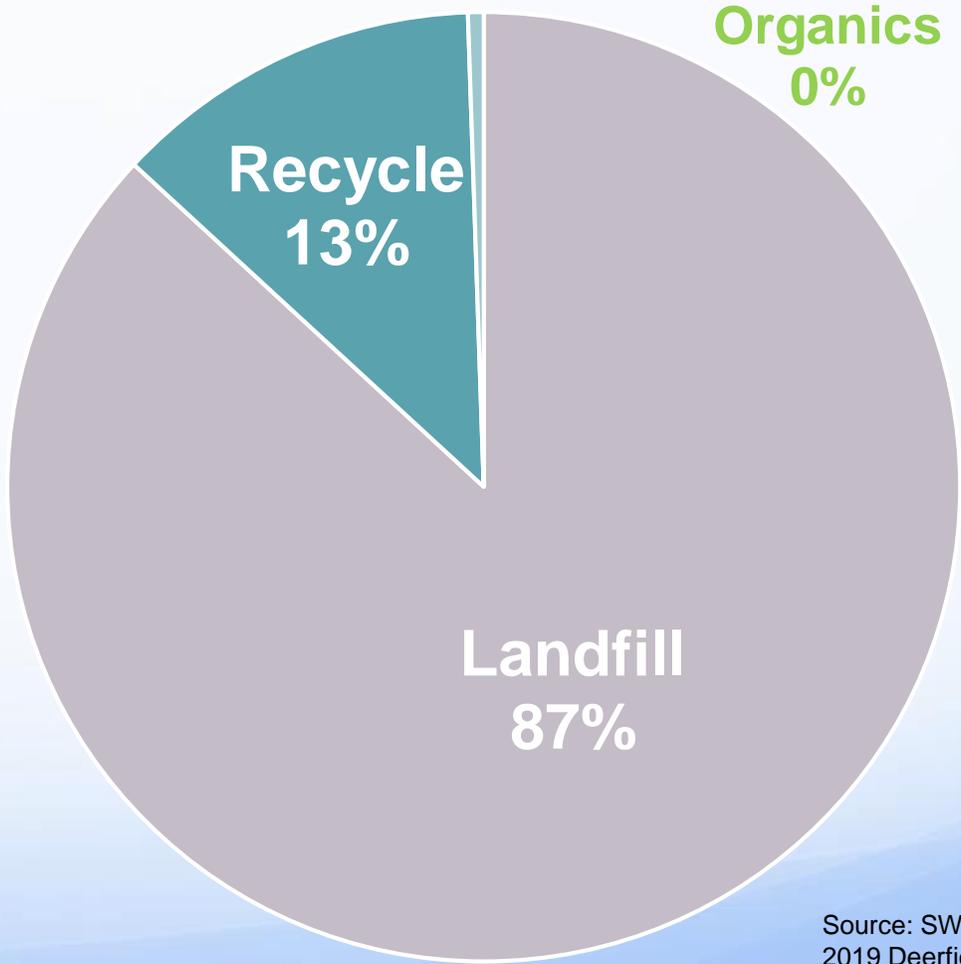
# Commercial- Huge Gap to Goal

**Residential (33% Diversion)**



44% of ttl waste

**Commercial: (13% Diversion)**

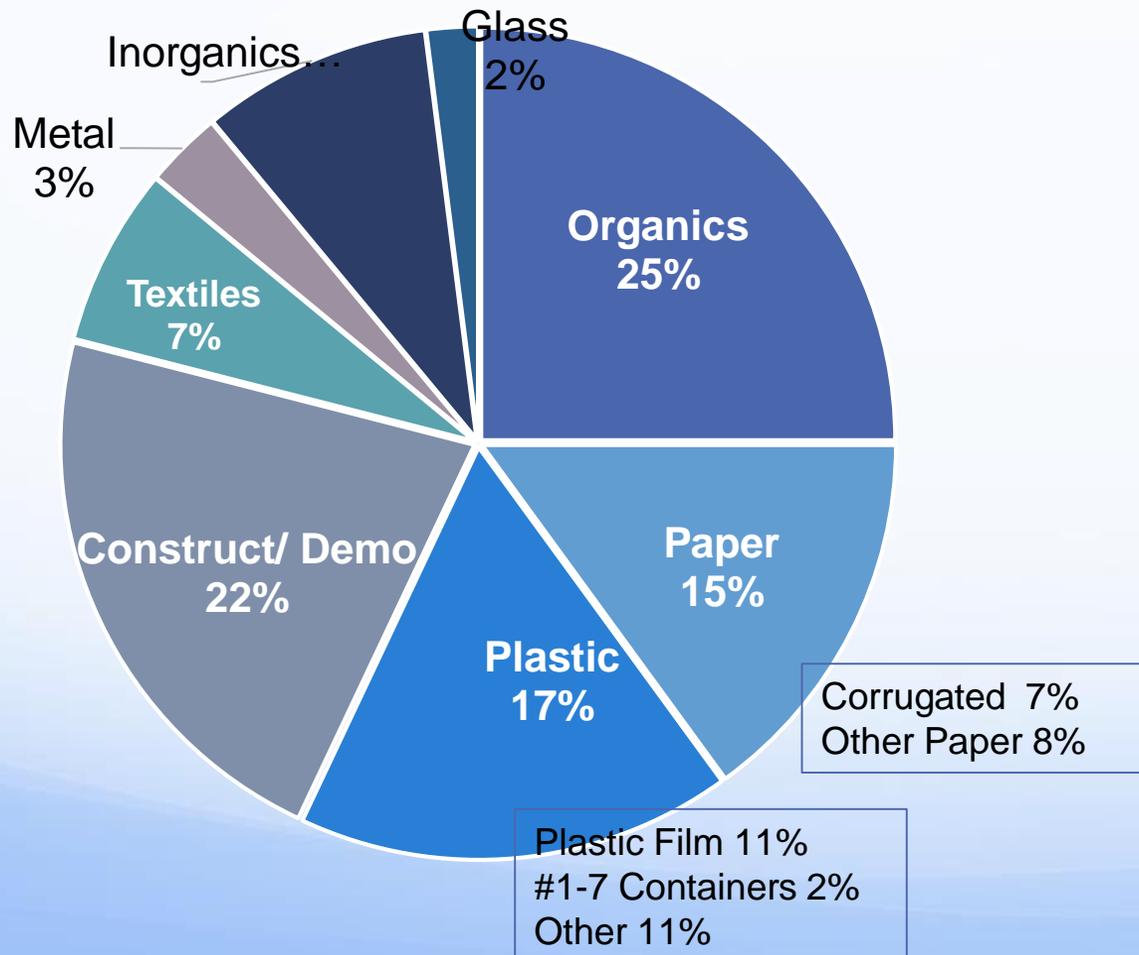


56% of ttl waste

Source: SWALCO-2019 Deerfield data

# Waste

## Landfill Composition (Lake County)



## Diversion Opportunities

### **Organics 25%**

- Food 13%
- Yard 3%
- Other 9%

### **Recycle 37%**

- Paper 15%
- Plastic 17%
- Metal 3%
- Glass 2%

### **Other 11%**

- Textiles 7%
- Inorganics 4% (other)

## Andrew Lichterman

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**From:** Camilla Dadey <cjhdadey@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 27, 2022 5:43 PM  
**To:** Andrew Lichterman; Art Wilde  
**Subject:** Fwd: Press Release - SWALCO Helps U.S. Plastics Pact Bring Together Leading Brands and Materials

I think it would be helpful for the group to take a look at the Roadmap to 2025 as well as the other two links. Perhaps this could be included in the upcoming Waste packet. This can provide discussion of how a municipality can work toward the 2025 goal set by the US Plastics Pact.

Camilla

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **SWALCO** <[SWALCO@public.govdelivery.com](mailto:SWALCO@public.govdelivery.com)>  
Date: Wed, Jan 26, 2022 at 10:18 AM  
Subject: Press Release - SWALCO Helps U.S. Plastics Pact Bring Together Leading Brands and Materials  
To: <[cjhdadey@gmail.com](mailto:cjhdadey@gmail.com)>

[view as a webpage](#)



**January 26, 2022**

### **SWALCO Helps U.S. Plastics Pact Bring Together Leading Brands and Materials Manufacturers to Seek Solutions to “Problematic and Unnecessary” Materials**

Gurnee, Illinois, (January 26, 2022) –The U.S. Plastics Pact has released its  [Problematic and Unnecessary Materials List](#), a first step to accelerating progress toward a circular economy for plastic packaging in the United States. The list identifies 11 items that are not currently reusable, recyclable, or compostable at scale in the U.S. and are not projected to be kept in a closed loop in practice and at scale by 2025.

The publication of the list fulfills a commitment by the U.S. Pact to “define a list of packaging that is problematic or unnecessary by 2021,” an objective in the organization’s [Roadmap to 2025](#). The list was developed by U.S. Pact members – more than 100 businesses, non-profit, 

and government organizations. These “Activators” will develop guidance on circular alternatives to eliminate the items on the list by 2025.

The U.S. Pact’s Consumer Packaging Group (CPG’s), retailer, and converter Activators produce 33% of plastic packaging [in scope](#) in the U.S. by weight. In 2020, before the establishment of the list, 66% of business Activators were already making individual plans and taking steps to wholly eliminate specific materials, formats, and components or move from non-recyclable to recyclable package designs.

The U.S. Pact’s **Problematic and Unnecessary Materials** List is comprised of the following items (listed alphabetically):

- Cutlery\*
- Intentionally added<sup>1</sup> Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)<sup>2</sup>
- Non-detectable pigments such as Carbon Black
- Opaque or pigmented PET - Polyethylene Terephthalate bottles (any color other than transparent blue or green)
- Oxo-degradable additives, including oxo-biodegradable additives
- PETG – Polyethylene Terephthalate Glycol in rigid packaging
- Problematic Label Constructions - This includes adhesives, inks, materials (e.g., PETG, PVC, PLA, paper). Avoid formats/materials/features that render a package Detrimental or Non-Recyclable per the [APR Design® Guide](#). Labels should meet APR Preferred guidance for coverage and compatibility and be tested in any areas where this is unclear.
- PS – Polystyrene, including EPS (Expanded Polystyrene)
- PVC – Polyvinyl Chloride, including PVDC (Polyvinylidene Chloride)
- Stirrers\*
- Straws\*

\*When non-reusable, non-recyclable, or non-compostable per [U.S. Pact definitions](#) and provided as an ancillary item to the primary container. For instance, a packet of plastic cutlery provided with a prepared salad or a straw/stirrer provided with an on-the-go beverage would be defined as problematic whereas cutlery, straws, or stirrers sold as a product would not.

<sup>1</sup> “Intentionally added” either in the package or in the manufacturing of that package.

<sup>2</sup> “PFAS” or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances are defined as the class of

fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom at or above 100 parts per million, as measured in total organic fluorine.

The list applies exclusively to plastic packaging. Medical plastics used in clinical, hospital, and related laboratory and research settings are not included. Definitions used in the criteria derive from the [Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global commitment criteria](#), which provides the framework for the U.S. Pact. Participation in the U.S. Pact is voluntary and does not necessarily signify an individual Activator’s endorsement of the list.

**SWALCO became a charter Activator to the U.S. Plastics Pact in August 2020 because of the close correlation between the Pact’s four key targets and the Agency’s ambitious goal of utilizing the circular economy to reduce the Lake County, Illinois waste stream by 60% by 2030.**

“We thank our Activators for their commitment to working together to deliver on the [U.S. Pact’s targets](#),” said, Emily Tipaldo, U.S. Pact, Executive Director. “The elimination of these

problematic and unnecessary materials will enable advancements in circular package design, increase opportunities for recovery, and enhance the quality of recycled content available for manufacturers.”

Materials on the Problematic and Unnecessary Materials List do not meet the U.S. Pact definition of reusable, recyclable, or compostable, known as “Criterion 1,” the criterion deemed most critical by U.S. Pact Activators. Materials on the list also met one or more of the following concerns:

Criterion 2: Contain hazardous chemicals or create hazardous conditions that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment (applying the precautionary principle) during its manufacturing, recycling (whether mechanical or chemical), or composting process;

Criterion 3: Can be avoided (or replaced by a reuse model) while maintaining utility;

Criterion 4: Hinder or disrupt the recyclability or composability of other items; and/or

Criterion 5: Have a high likelihood of being littered or ending up in the natural environment.

The U.S. Pact will continue to investigate additional items for potential elimination.

About SWALCO: [The Solid Waste Agency of Lake County, IL \(SWALCO\)](#) was formed in 1991 to implement a regional approach to solid waste management that addresses the economic, political, and environmental issues in Lake County. It is comprised of 43 municipalities and the County of Lake representing approximately 85% of the county’s population. Lake County is currently recycling 39% of its municipal waste with the goal to divert as much material from final disposal as possible. To read more about SWALCO’s work with the U.S Pact, please visit the [SWALCO U.S. Plastics Pact web page](#)

About the U.S. Plastics Pact: The [U.S. Plastics Pact](#) was launched in August 2020 by [The Recycling Partnership](#) and [World Wildlife Fund](#). The U.S. Plastics Pact is part of the [Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s Plastics Pact Network](#), which connects national and regional organizations around the world working to implement solutions towards a circular economy for plastic.

Media inquiries:

To arrange an interview with Emily Tipaldo, Executive Director, U.S. Plastics Pact, or to connect with U.S. Pact Activators,

contact: Tiana Lightfoot Svendsen

[tsvendsen@usplasticspact.org](mailto:tsvendsen@usplasticspact.org)

214-235-5351



# Transportation – Grounding Info

## FLEET

- Village sold 11,232 Vehicle Stickers in 2021. ~ 200 electric vehicles registered.
- Village has a municipal fleet of 55 Vehicles.
  - 3 vehicles are currently hybrids; none are electric
    - Mix of Administrative, Police Squads and PW Heavy Equipment / Large Trucks
    - Consider: 30% administrative in nature with possibility to be electric by 2030
- Anti-idling policy for Village vehicles and Sustainability Commission Idling Education Campaign in coordination with both school districts.

## PLANNING

- Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities.
- Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction, and incentives for carpooling and public transit
- Comprehensive Plan – Policy Plan 3.5 Transportation

# Transportation - Grounding Continued

## PUBLIC WORKS

- Utilization of federal funds specifically intended to assist municipalities with intermodal transportation projects
- Examples of ITEP funds to construct pedestrian underpass, CMAQ funding to pay for a portion of the Deerfield Road project and traffic signal optimization
- STP funds to upgrade ADA accessible sidewalks along Greenwood Avenue
- Village is pursuing an ADA accessibility plan – 10-20 year plan to improve entire sidewalk network.
- Village has annual sidewalk repair program funded at \$100,000 to improve pedestrian connectivity, in addition to street rehab program.
  - Over the past 10 years, installed 711,00 sq. ft. of sidewalk at a cost of \$4.2 million. Equivalent to a 5 foot sidewalk stretching for 5.4 miles

## 5. DECARBONIZE TRANSPORTATION

	Strategy	Municipal Role	Solution Status	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost	Effort Required	Lead Partners & Resources	Achieve Equity	Outcomes (Co-benefits)
a	Create accessible and reliable networks of electric vehicle (EV) chargers.	 LEAD	Evolving	Enabling	\$\$	High	IEPA, IDOT, CMAP, electric utility, EV industry, employers, property owners, businesses	Provide access to clean transportation for all, focus on EV infrastructure for workplace and multi-family dwellings; protect vulnerable residents from tailpipe emissions.	Electric vehicles displace internal combustion vehicles
b	Transition fleets to low- and zero-emission vehicles and encourage others to do so. Encourage the switch to electric passenger vehicles.	 LEAD ENCOURAGE	Evolving	High	\$\$\$	Med High	IEPA, CTA, Pace, Metra, school districts, public and private fleet operators, nonprofits		Clean, quiet transit and service vehicles; reduced long-term fuel costs; reduced tailpipe emissions
c	Support strong national fuel efficiency standards.	 ENCOURAGE	Proven	High	¢	Low	Federal government		Reduced health impacts of tailpipe emissions
d	Enact and enforce anti-idling policies.	 ENACT	Proven	Low	\$	Low	School districts, transit agencies, institutions and venues		
e	Adapt development processes to accelerate investment in EV charging infrastructure.	 ENACT	Evolving	Enabling	\$	Med	IDOT, electric utility, EV industry, MMC		Accelerated investment in EV charging infrastructure; reduced soft costs; safe and effective EV charging systems

## 6. REDUCE VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

	Strategy	Municipal Role	Solution Status	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost	Effort Required	Lead Partners & Resources	Achieve Equity	Outcomes (Co-benefits)
a	Prioritize transit-oriented development and transit-supportive development.	 ENACT	Evolving	High	\$	High	RTA, CMAP, developers, property owners, economic development organizations	Focus on safe and accessible transportation for vulnerable communities.	Development of more compact, accessible neighborhoods; community cohesion strengthened; burden of owning and maintaining personal vehicle lessened
b	Promote multi-family housing development near transit stations and along transit routes.	 ENACT	Proven		\$	Med			Reduced traffic congestion; improved air quality; improved access to economic opportunity through greater mobility
c	Collaborate to enhance regional transit and expand capacity.	 ENCOURAGE	Proven	Combined High	\$\$\$	High	CTA, RTA, Pace, Metra	Provide safe and accessible transportation for all.	Safe active transportation; connected communities; reduced tailpipe emissions; improved health and wellness; reduced infrastructure demands for personal vehicles
d	Plan and design roadways and corridors to benefit all road users and promote active transportation.	 ENACT	Proven		\$	High	IDOT, RTA, counties		
e	Build and maintain safe, resilient, and accessible active transportation infrastructure.	 LEAD ENCOURAGE	Proven		\$	High	IDOT, counties, forest preserve districts, park districts, nonprofits, COGs	Target disadvantaged communities for investment and education.	
f	Encourage walking, biking and transit use through education, incentives, and collaboration.	 ENCOURAGE	Proven		\$	Low	School districts, nonprofits, employers, local businesses, institutions, CTA, RTA, Metra, Pace		
g	Strategically manage parking policies to promote active and public transportation.	 ENACT	Evolving		\$	Med	Local businesses, economic development organizations, CTA, RTA, Metra, Pace		Provide safe and accessible transportation for all.