

Expand and Improve Parks and Open Space

Implementation Action Area #1: Coordinate Open Space Investment to Create a Connected Regional Green Infrastructure Network

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Prioritize direct land protection within the green infrastructure network	Federal government, state (IDNR), county forest preserve and conservation districts, land trusts	The forest preserve and conservation districts should adopt and periodically update acquisition plans. These acquisition plans should set targets that are consistent with the overall objective of preserving 150,000 acres of land, two-thirds of it within the green infrastructure network. The plans should be oriented toward protecting the areas most important from a natural resources perspective. Other things being equal, a parcel within the GIV boundaries should have substantially higher priority for protection or restoration than a parcel outside it. Furthermore, direct state acquisitions should take into account whether an acquisition opportunity is within the green infrastructure network.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- The Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC) updated its [Land Acquisition Plan](#) in 2012 and relied in part on the Green Infrastructure Vision to inform its priorities.
- McHenry County developed a [Green Infrastructure Plan](#) in 2012 to guide conservation actions by a wide range of players in the county, including land management agencies, private land owners, and others. The development of the McHenry County plan included the McHenry County Division of Transportation, municipalities, townships, and park districts.
- In 2013, Governor Quinn [issued](#) an executive order creating the Millennium Reserve Steering Committee. Launched in 2011, the [Millennium Reserve](#) is an open space and conservation initiative stretching from downtown Chicago to Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. It includes the Calumet Core, a 220-square mile area focused on Lake Calumet on Chicago's south side and identified in the Green Infrastructure Vision.
- Released in March 2013, the [Liberty Prairie Reserve Master Plan](#) notes that appropriate locations for habitat expansion should consider the Green Infrastructure Network.

- Kane County is about to adopt the [2040 Green Infrastructure Map and Plan](#) as set out in the goals of the 2040 Plan. Kane County Forest Preserve District uses the 2040 Open Space Map adopted in the 2040 Plan to assist in prioritizing acquisitions.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Include green infrastructure connectivity in open space grant programs	State (IDNR), philanthropic	A replenished Open Land Trust program should have a specific set-aside, or at least a set number of points in a score-based system, to help fill out the green infrastructure network. Natural Areas Acquisition Fund (NAAF) should continue to be used as it is to acquire the most important natural areas. Almost all of the candidate properties for the NAAF are likely within the GIV, but location within the GIV <i>per se</i> should not be a criterion. Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development (OSLAD) criteria should be revised to assign points for connectivity with other parks and protected open space. Private foundations that fund open space preservation should make preservation of the green infrastructure network part of their prioritization metrics.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Prioritize development of greenway trails with Transportation Alternatives/ Enhancement funds	State (IDOT), CMAP, counties, municipalities	The new federal Transportation Alternatives program can be used for a number of eligible activities to support non-motorized transportation. CMAP is responsible for programming some of these funds and should continue to prioritize the development of multi-use, off-street bicycle trails. The state continues to administer its Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program, which should also prioritize the development of greenway trails.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- Since the publication of GO TO 2040, the Transportation Enhancement program has been replaced at the federal level by the Transportation Alternatives program (TAP), and large MPOs like CMAP now have the responsibility to program part of each state’s TAP funding.
- In its FY 2013-14 Transportation Alternatives program development process, CMAP’s [evaluation criteria](#) gave priority to projects identified in the Greenways and Trails Plan.
- The Illinois Transportation Enhancements Program has [provided](#) \$4.7 million to the Millennium Reserve project for new segments of the Cal-Sag Trail and Thorn Creek Trail, helping to create a 30-mile multiuse trail between Lemont and Burnham.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Needs to be changed slightly to reflect technical changes in TE program (now Transportation Alternatives): CMAP has programming authority, and a smaller number of project categories are eligible.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Update Regional Greenways and Trails Plan	CMAP, COGs	The Regional Greenways and Trails Plan was first developed in 1992 and was last updated in 2009. Given that significant progress has been made on constructing the trails in that plan and changed conditions may suggest alternate routes for some regional trails, CMAP should undertake an update to that plan so that it may continue to guide decisions in programming transportation funds.	This is a potential new implementation action.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Refine the Green Infrastructure Vision further	State (IDNR, INHS), CMAP, CW	<p>The GIV provides a broad, qualitative identification of the lands that are most important to protect and restore. In 2011-12, CMAP collaborated with Chicago Wilderness to refine the Green Infrastructure Vision (“GIV 2.0”) using the services of the national leader in green infrastructure planning. A number of scientific issues remain, however. The GIV should be revisited on a regular basis and improved with successive versions to be sure it reflects regional priorities and that it can be used effectively to help guide action.</p> <p>Additional emphasis should be placed on already-developed areas of the region, including the City of Chicago, and on the potential contributions of urban forestry. Finally, it is of the utmost importance that resources be identified through fine-scale land cover mapping to provide the best possible information for local development and infrastructure planning.</p>	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- In 2011-12, CMAP collaborated with Chicago Wilderness to refine the Green Infrastructure Vision (“GIV 2.0”) using the services of the national leader in green infrastructure planning. The resulting data are available at <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/livability/open-space/green-infrastructure-vision>.
- The GIV should be revisited on a regular basis and improved to be sure it reflects regional priorities and that it can be used effectively to help guide action, such as helping land managers decide among alternative conservation investments or helping municipalities shape development patterns through incorporation into their comprehensive plans.
- The [Kane County 2040 Green Infrastructure Plan](#), published in 2013, expands on the mapping including in the “Open Space and Green Infrastructure” chapter of the Kane County 2040 plan. The [Kane County Planning Cooperative](#) will promote and assist in the development of local and municipal green infrastructure plans.
- In addition to the [McHenry County Green Infrastructure Plan](#), adopted in 2012, the County is assisting the City of Woodstock and the Village of Lakewood with the creation of municipal-level green infrastructure plans.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Note that GIV 2.0 product was developed in accordance with this action, but that Chicago Wilderness and the region need ongoing commitment to improving the GIV over time with periodic revisions and enhancements.

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Implementation Action Area #2: Invest in the Establishment of New Parks in Developed Areas

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Foster cooperation between park districts and school districts in dense areas to share use of open space	Municipalities, park districts, school districts, forest preserve and conservation districts	Develop inter-local agreement between the districts, followed by a planning study to determine land and facilities that could be used jointly to meet education and recreational needs, and then by specific improvements to meet identified needs.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- The [City of Berwyn Comprehensive Plan](#), developed through the LTA program in 2012, identifies needs for additional neighborhood parks, and it encourages meeting these needs partly through shared use of open space and recreational amenities with schools.
- The [Elmwood Park Comprehensive Plan](#), another LTA project, recommends cooperation between the Village and school districts and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County to share, encourage, and enhance access to open space for Elmwood Park residents.
- In Fall 2013, the Gurnee School District 56 [demolished](#) the Gurnee Grade School, with the site to be transferred to the Gurnee Park District for use as soccer fields. The former school is located in the Des Plaines River floodplain.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.
- Added “forest preserve and conservation districts” to list of Lead Implementers.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Use innovative financing and delivery mechanisms to meet the need for more park space	Counties, municipalities, park districts	Redevelopment can be a major opportunity to provide more park space for a community. Codes can be altered to incentivize developers to provide open space during redevelopment by providing density bonuses, making reinvestment in existing communities more attractive. Furthermore, local governments can ask developers to provide connections to greenways or even trail segments as part of redevelopment. When appropriate, they could also fund park improvements through tax increment financing, considering that parks are known to have a positive effect on the value of nearby properties.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- Several plans produced by the LTA program have tackled this issue.
 - The [City of Northlake Comprehensive Plan](#) recommends the creation of a new public plaza consisting of open space as a community gathering place in the middle of a mixed-use development, and also recommends the preservation of a nearby creek.
 - A subarea plan for the [Village of Carpentersville Old Town](#) recommended the creation of a large new open space greenway connecting an existing park to the Fox River and a new public open space area connecting to a regional trail system.
 - The [Old Joliet Prison Redevelopment Plan](#) recommends the conversion of hundreds of acres of state-owned prison property to a new public open space.
- In 2011, the Village of Schaumburg used TIF funding to help pay for the use of natural landscaping and permeable pavers in a new municipal parking lot at Olde Schaumburg Centre. Additionally, TIF funds helped to pay for pedestrian amenities at Olde Schaumburg Centre Park, including new sidewalk to meet ADA standards, along with ADA-compliant decking, overlooks, and bridge. That project also used permeable pavers as a more sustainable strategy.
- [SB 1499](#), signed into law as Public Act 98-0281 on August 9, 2013, allows forest preserves to own and create forest preserves on land acquired through easements.
- In August 2013, the Cook County Forest Preserve District [established](#) the non-profit [Forest Preserve Foundation](#) to expand capacity through fundraising and in-kind

assistance. The Foundation is intended to support services that cannot be supported through existing tax revenues.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Review land-cash donation ordinances	Counties, municipalities, park districts	<p>Older communities should review their subdivision codes or land-cash donation ordinances to make sure open space donation requirements or in-lieu fees apply during redevelopment, that they are at least 10 acres per 1,000 people (or at least 4 acres per 1,000 in dense areas), and that in-lieu fee values reflect current land values. Municipalities should work closely with park districts in this regard; higher donation requirements coupled with higher allowable densities will tend to encourage compact development.</p> <p>Communities expecting new growth should review their ordinances to ensure they provide rules on land donation to ensure land is well-located. It is also in the public interest to allow developers to donate land with natural resource values, such as woods, wetlands, and floodplains; park districts should strongly consider accepting these lands as part of the donation and manage them as passive recreational open space.</p>	Revise

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.
- Added greater specificity on types on lands acceptable for donation.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Encourage volunteerism and non-traditional staffing	Forest preserve and conservation districts, park districts	Park and forest preserve districts should actively encourage the creation of conservancies and partner with them to reduce the cost burden of maintenance and park programming while giving more "ownership" to users.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- The [Buffalo Creek Clean Water Partnership](#), an effort to improve water quality and stormwater management for Buffalo Creek in northern Cook County and southern Lake County, includes extensive volunteer opportunities, including water quality sampling, habitat restoration, and wildlife monitoring.
- Kane County recently launched "[Kane County Connected](#)" website and Facebook pages to better connect residents with opportunities for involvement related to their interests.
- The Cook County Forest Preserve District works with many partners including Audubon Chicago Region, Friends of the Chicago River, and Friends of the Forest Preserves to expand the volunteer force with the development of a "Centennial" Network of Volunteers. It also partners with Chicago Green Corps to offer land management and job training for adults, and with Friends of the Forest Preserves and Audubon to provide internships for high school and college students.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifies	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Make Open Space Land Acquisition and Development match requirements more equitable	State (IDNR)	Local governments in the most “under parked” areas will frequently find it most challenging to provide the 50 percent match required for OSLAD. The state should decrease the match required in communities with lower fiscal capacity, as measured (for example) by equalized assessed value per capita.	Complete

Implementation Examples:

- [SB 1341](#) allows distressed communities to receive up to 90 percent (rather than the former 50 percent) for acquisition of land under OSLAD. That bill was signed into law as Public Act 98-0520 on August 23, 2013.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action has been implemented.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Protect sensitive aquifer recharge areas (SARAs).	CMAP, counties, municipalities	CMAP should assist local governments with prioritization of SARAs for protection as well as code and ordinance revisions to ensure their protection.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- As part of [Water 2050](#), CMAP developed an initial identification of sensitive aquifer recharge areas based on an earlier effort in McHenry County. This initial work was incorporated into the green infrastructure mapping that CMAP developed in collaboration with Chicago Wilderness in 2011-12 (the Green Infrastructure Vision, available at <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/livability/open-space/green-infrastructure-vision>).
- The City of Crystal Lake, City of Elgin, City of McHenry, Village of Oakwood Hills, and Village of Prairie Grove, all of which are within the Silver Creek, Sleepy Hollow Creek, and Ferson-Otter Creek watersheds, are all engaged in LTA projects to identify ways to incorporate the protection of sensitive groundwater recharge areas into municipal plans and ordinances.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Replaced with updated text from “Manage and Conserve Water and Energy Resources” chapter, which in turn was revised to emphasize the role of local governments in prioritizing and protecting SARAs.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Encourage the integration of resource conservation in land use planning	State (DCEO), CMAP	Use planning grant and technical assistance programs to aid communities in incorporating resource conservation in local comprehensive planning and continue to provide other tools, resources, and assistance such as model ordinances to communities.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- The [Village of Campton Hills Comprehensive Plan](#), an LTA project, recommends the preservation of open space within “conservation neighborhoods” as a strategy to preserve the open, rural character of the community and to protect natural resources.
- The [Village of Lakemoor Comprehensive Plan](#), an LTA project, also recommends the preservation of open space within new residential development that coincides with green infrastructure areas.
- Chicago Wilderness’s [Sustainable Watershed Action Team](#) has completed a number of green infrastructure plans:
 - Kane County
 - McHenry County
 - Woodstock
 - Bannockburn
 - Mettawa
 - Lincolnshire
 - Midlothian Creek
- Ongoing efforts at conservation in land use planning include the [Millennium Reserve](#) (36 communities) and [Des Plaines River Corridor](#) (13 communities).

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.
- Slight text revisions, including a greater emphasis on other planning tools.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Implement “urban greening” projects	Counties, municipalities, park districts	Although it does not provide recreational opportunities for the most part, providing more extensive landscaping, tree cover, etc. does make developed areas more attractive and hence more livable. It can help increase access to open space and connect people with nature. Municipalities should build such practices into local infrastructure projects they undertake, such as street and sidewalk reconstruction. They should also review the potential to include requirements for them in new development through local ordinances.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- The [Green and Healthy Neighborhoods](#) LTA project recommends the integration of “urban greening” strategies in a number of South Side neighborhoods including Greater Englewood, Woodlawn, and Washington Park. Strategies include additional open space and the incorporation of stormwater management green infrastructure practices.
- The [Riverside Central Business District Plan](#), an LTA project, recommends the use of stormwater management green infrastructure practices in local streetscaping projects to improve water quality and enhance the aesthetics of the Village’s commercial streets.
- In 2013, the Village of Schaumburg [issued](#) a contract for a number of green infrastructure improvements at Terada Park, including the installation of native landscaping, peat-based bioswales, and an infiltration basin for stormwater recharge.
- The City of Blue Island is working to improve its [waterfront](#) along the Cal-Sag Channel. Efforts in Fall 2013 include a number of placemaking sessions along the waterfront and a town hall meeting. This work follows the recent lease of 130 acres from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. It also coincides with the development of the [Cal-Sag Trail](#), an east-west connector envisioned between Lemont and the Burnham Greenway.
- The Village of Midlothian used green infrastructure mapping from Chicago Wilderness [Sustainable Watershed Action Team](#) (CW SWAT) process to apply for an Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant (IGIG) and received the grant in Fall 2013. South Suburban College used green infrastructure mapping from CW SWAT process to apply for an IGIG and received the grant in Fall 2013.
- In October 2013, the City of Chicago [announced](#) \$50 million in funding to support water and sewer system upgrades over the next five years. This Green Stormwater

Infrastructure Strategy Initiative will promote sustainable practices such as the use of permeable pavement and bioswales in streetscape and sewer infrastructure projects.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Implement urban farms and community gardens	Municipalities, park districts	In some cases, it will be more appropriate to utilize available urban land for food production, ¹ rather than for recreational parks. This will depend on local interests and the current availability of either type of land. Urban farming and community gardening have become increasingly important, as they satisfy a consumer preference for locally grown food, reduce food transportation costs, and provide a number of other benefits.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- The [Fairmont Neighborhood Plan](#) LTA project recommends the creation of community gardens. Since the adoption of this plan, a community garden was created this past summer. Openlands is also working with the Fairmont School to create another community garden at the school.
- The [Green and Healthy Neighborhoods](#) LTA project recommends the integration of three urban agriculture districts into a number of South Side neighborhoods including Greater Englewood, Woodlawn, and Washington Park as catalysts for redevelopment, to improve food access, and to increase local food production.
- The “[Talking Farm](#),” established on Howard Street in Evanston in 2011, is a non-profit urban farm that provides educational opportunities for the community.
- [HB 2335](#), signed into law as Public Act 98-0239 on August 9, 2013, allows compost piles of up to 25 cubic yards to be exempt from permit requirements and removes limits to certain Chicago permitted facilities. The bill also allows for on-farm composting exemptions to urban/suburban areas on up to two percent of their property with materials brought off site.
- On October 15, 2013, the McHenry County Board [adopted](#) “County Land, County Food: McHenry County Local Food Assessment and Recommendations,” which provides policy and action initiatives to promote a successful local food system in McHenry County.
- Kane County just passed a local food ordinance and program, “[Growing for Kane](#),” after completing an extensive [Health Impact Assessment](#).
- Kane County and the Making Kane County Fit for Kids program have promoted and provided funding for a large expansion in community gardens, with over 500 news plots established since 2010.

¹ See the *GO TO 2040* section titled Promote Sustainable Food.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.
- Slight text revision to replace “farming” with “food production”.

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Implementation Action Area #3: Harmonize Actions by State and Local Government with Natural Resource Protection

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Adopt progressive conservation design ordinances	Counties, municipalities	<p>The most important thing a local government can do to protect open space is to plan for livability.² This will reduce overall land consumption. Some development will continue to occur within the green infrastructure network, however. Regardless of whether or not new development occurs in the Green Infrastructure Network, local governments should require or at least encourage conservation design, resulting in the legal protection of a significant portion of the site through a conservation easement. The protected areas should be fully accessible to the public and linked to any offsite trails. Conservation design should produce site yields equal to or greater than allowable with the underlying zoning, so that gross density does not change. Local governments should adopt a conservation design ordinance based from the <i>Conservation Design Resource Manual</i> to make it a by-right form of development. Some consideration should be given to having conservation design requirements apply automatically on sites containing important natural resources, as identified in a local comprehensive plan. A funding source and requirements for the management of common open space must be part of the development approval process.</p>	Revise

² See the *GO TO 2040* section titled “Achieve Greater Livability through Land Use and Housing”.

Implementation Examples:

- Numerous [watershed plans](#) developed by CMAP and partners, including plans for Hickory Creek, Blackberry Creek, Ferson-Otter Creek and others, have reviewed ordinances and recommend updates to better incorporate conservation design strategies into land use controls.
- In 2013, Chicago Wilderness worked with Bannockburn, Mettawa, and Lincolnshire to revise their [development ordinances](#) as part of a larger green infrastructure planning effort. This review of municipal ordinances suggested revisions to remove impediments to green infrastructure practices.
- McHenry County's existing conservation design ordinance is being incorporated into its [Unified Development Ordinance](#). Conservation design will remain mandatory on sites that contain or are adjacent to certain environmental resources. The ordinance is being revised to remove density bonuses.
- Since 2010, Will County's [Subdivision Ordinance](#) has conservation design mechanisms built into the development process as optional elements.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Consider revising the "Specifics" text to clarify that conservation design is a good idea whether or not the development is within a green infrastructure area.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Emphasize the protection of the green infrastructure network in local comprehensive plans	Counties, municipalities	As part of its comprehensive plan, a municipality should (in collaboration with the park district) specifically identify areas preferred to serve as parks, greenways, and natural areas. These areas should be zoned as such in accordance with the municipality's comprehensive plan.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- The [Village of Lakemoor Comprehensive Plan](#), an LTA project, recommends the preservation of open space within new residential development that coincides with green infrastructure areas.
- Comprehensive plans for [Addison](#), [Alsip](#), [Blue Island](#), [Norridge](#), and [Northlake](#), all LTA projects, include recommendations that have been crafted with assistance from their Parks Departments/Districts to identify where new parks and open space is desired.
- The [Kane County Green Infrastructure Plan](#) will be incorporated into the 2040 Comprehensive Plan as the green infrastructure chapter.
- The Village of Orland Park's 2013 Comprehensive Plan includes an [Open Space](#) chapter.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Protect natural resources in transportation corridors and focus compensatory mitigation into the green infrastructure network	Federal (U.S. ACE), state (IDOT, Tollway), CMAP, forest preserve and conservation districts	One way of maximizing resources for preservation and restoration within the green infrastructure network is to stipulate that compensatory wetland mitigation required under federal or local ordinances occur within that network, but still focused within the watershed where the impact occurred. Requiring mitigation in this predefined area could help resolve the problem that entities required to do mitigation are often pressed to find a land management agency willing to take ownership and management responsibilities for the wetlands. It remains important to adhere to a sequence of avoiding and minimizing wetland impacts before utilizing compensatory mitigation. Furthermore, transportation agencies should use advanced design techniques to protect resources in project corridors, such as those spelled out in the I-LAST (Illinois – Livable and Sustainable Transportation) manual developed by IDOT, the Federal Highway Administration’s INVEST system, or the Greenroads rating system.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- In 2013, CMAP prepared “Policies to Encourage the Preservation of Regional Green Infrastructure in Northeastern Illinois” to explore in more detail how agencies can protect natural resources in transportation corridors and focus compensatory mitigation into the green infrastructure network.
- CMAP is working on an [LTA project](#) in partnership with the Illinois Tollway and Lake County on a multi-jurisdictional land use plan for the Route 53/120 corridor, which will examine green infrastructure resources and develop mitigating strategies to minimize impacts of land use change that may occur if the facility is built.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Consider adding references to Greenroads or INVEST or similar sustainable highway design rating systems.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Limit urban infrastructure expansion within the green infrastructure network	State (IEPA, IDOT), CMAP, municipalities	State and local governments fund and construct infrastructure such as roads and sewers, which play a role in supporting and encouraging land development. As such, local governments and the state should attend to whether these investments will negatively impact the regional green infrastructure network identified in the GIV.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- CMAP is currently working to revise the process it uses to review applications for new or expanded wastewater treatment plants, and the current draft of its procedures manual calls for applicants to adopt measures to protect green infrastructure identified in the Chicago Wilderness Green Infrastructure Vision.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Revise the “Specifics” text to make this action more generic and not reference the FPA process.
- Revised text to describe why expanding infrastructure in sensitive areas is undesirable.

Implementation Action Area #4: Increase Funding to Achieve the Level of Park Provision and Land Conservation

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Secure additional dedicated state open space funding	State (IDNR), nonprofits	State funding for land acquisition, recreational facility development, and state park operations have declined significantly in the past few years. While a state capital bill was passed in 2009, more significant and stable funding is needed to replenish the state’s Open Land Trust account. A set-aside specifically for acquisitions within the GIV and for parks programming in northeastern Illinois would be ideal. The Illinois General Assembly created a \$2 motor vehicle registration surcharge to support IDNR’s conservation efforts, effective January 2013. However, it did not provide much money for additional conservation – the funds are mostly for IDNR operations – and did not replenish the Open Land Trust account.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- The Illinois General Assembly passed SB 1566 to create a \$2 motor vehicle surcharge to support IDNR’s conservation efforts. SB 1566 was signed into law as Public Act [97-1136](#).
- The [Chi-Cal Rivers Fund](#) is a new grant opportunity focused on river restoration projects in the Chicago and Calumet region. It was established by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in partnership with various public and philanthropic organizations. Approximately \$1.1 million was available through the 2013 [request for proposals](#).

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Note that Public Act 97-1136 was passed but that it did not provide much money for additional conservation – the funds are mostly for IDNR operations – and did not replenish the Open Land Trust account.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Stop diverting revenue from Illinois Department of Natural Resources programs	State (General Assembly, IDNR)	Despite the dedicated revenue stream, OSLAD and NAAF have been significantly underfunded in recent years. In some years, IDNR has spent less than half of OSLAD and NAAF funds, with the remainder raided for other state budgetary priorities. ³ IDNR had \$60 million less in funding in 2006 compared to four years earlier. Diverting Illinois Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT) funds and raiding the IDNR budget for other state priorities must cease.	Delete

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Delete to reflect recent state budgets.

³ Illinois Environmental Council Education Fund, Illinois State Land Conservation Funding, 2007. See http://img.ilenviro.org/attachments/2007ISLCF_report.pdf.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Increase involvement by private landowners and land trusts in conservation activities	State (General Assembly), federal (Congress)	Private land conservation activities must play an increasingly important role in northeastern Illinois, but the state should provide incentives to encourage this, such as a state income tax credit for the donation of a conservation easement. ⁴ A conservation easement tax credit in Illinois would incentivize permanent protection of important lands while keeping them in private ownership. Federal tax incentives should be strengthened and extended. These actions could help encourage people to donate easements.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- In 2012, CMAP prepared an [analysis](#) of the revenue potential of a conservation easement tax credit in Illinois, similar to the programs found in a number of other states. Such a tax credit would incentivize permanent protection of important lands while keeping them in private ownership.
- In 2013, SB 1042 was passed and signed into law as Public Act [98-0522](#), providing liability protection for private owners who open their land for recreation and conservation-related activities.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Delete liability protection portion. Revised to include discussion of a conservation easement tax credit.

⁴ As an example, the state currently reduces real estate taxes on qualifying land enrolled in an Illinois Nature Preserves Commission program.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Build capacity in private conservation organizations	Land Trust Alliance, CW, Openlands, and others	To help them fulfill their important role in regional conservation, additional technical and administrative capacity needs to be built up at land trusts. This could entail training in real estate instruments, finance, and land management, among other areas.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

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Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Support direct federal investment in open space	Federal (Congress, U.S. FS)	Some of the biggest hubs or “macrosites” in the region are based on land protected by the federal government. Direct federal investment in open space in the region is an important form of funding that could be expanded; the federal government should take on a more significant role in open space protection in the region. This could happen through the transfer of appropriate surplus federal property for open space uses, as happened at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie and Fort Sheridan. It could also occur through the formation of national wildlife refuges, such as the new Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge. Organizations in the region should support these opportunities as they arise.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- After a feasibility study by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the [Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge](#) was formally established in 2012. Numerous public and private non-profit partners have been involved in the bi-state refuge’s creation, and they will continue to fill out the land protected within the refuge boundary.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- Reference potential for federal involvement via national wildlife refuges such as Hackmatack.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Increase funding for federal open space grant programs	Federal (Congress)	The federal Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program has not been funded since 2002. It is the only federal program specifically for constructing and rehabilitating local parks, and has been in place for more than three decades. The state portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has seen very limited budgetary authorization in recent years.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Implementation Action Area #5: Treat Management Needs as an Important Part of Landscape Preservation

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Restore open space within the green infrastructure network to natural land cover and hydrology and commit to long-term management	Forest preserve and conservation districts, land trusts, state (IDNR), utilities	From an environmental viewpoint, the central purposes of protecting the green infrastructure network are to protect water resources and to preserve biodiversity within the region. Ecosystem restoration, which often depends on at least partial reversal of hydrologic modifications, must be a major activity within the green infrastructure network. Local park sites are successfully being redesigned to include smaller green infrastructure practices for stormwater management; this is an important role they can play in the future in addition to providing recreation opportunities. Lands that are not protected open space per se are also candidates for management as green infrastructure. For instance, utility companies should make additional effort to put right-of-way into natural land cover.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- CMAP is working on an LTA project with the Village of Antioch to create a [Lifestyle Corridor Plan](#), a multi-use path that generally follows Sequoit Creek through Village parks and open spaces. The recommends the creek be restored and managed in a natural state.
- In its updated conservation design ordinance, CMAP is considering provisions for stewardship plans with performance monitoring and long-term management requirements.
- The Forest Preserve District of Cook County is working with Openlands and Metropolis Strategies to develop a “[Next Century Conservation Plan](#),” which includes a vision to restore the majority of Forest Preserve land.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Devise and commit to a system to prioritize restoration needs based on regional criteria	State (INHS, IDNR), CMAP, forest preserve and conservation districts, nonprofits	It is not yet clear which areas are most important for restoration from a region-wide standpoint. CW or other partners, such as the Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS), should develop or simply adapt a system to rank natural areas by the viability and importance of restoring them. Restoration projects by organizations in the region should then be based on these priorities, as should external funding for restoration projects. Standardization of collection and sharing of data on restoration success should be encouraged as part of this system.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

- CMAP and Chicago Wilderness collaborated in 2011-12 to update [the Green Infrastructure Vision](#), which was used on GO TO 2040 to identify the most important lands to protect and restore. This update helps identify restoration opportunities at a regional level, but more work is needed by land managers to validate the priorities identified by the tool.

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Consider preservation of agricultural land as a component of and/or a complementary land use to the green infrastructure network	Forest preserve and conservation districts, counties, land trusts	Although the long-term goal is to restore land within the green infrastructure network to natural land cover, it is important to consider and preserve farmland as a part of, a complementary land use to, or an important buffer to the green infrastructure network. Agricultural operations taking place on preserved agricultural land should be done in accordance with a conservation plan approved by the forest preserve, conservation district, or land trust. Some agricultural operations, such as food production, organic, biologically-based, and other sustainable operations provide benefits that are consistent with and complementary to land and water conservation goals, and should be considered as desirable uses in or adjacent to the green infrastructure network.	Revise

Implementation Examples:

- CMAP has been working with Lake County stakeholders on LTA projects to encourage the consideration of agricultural land for its food production potential and as an important asset within the green infrastructure network for the county.
- The [Kane County 2040 Plan](#) introduces three new land use categories, including “Protected Agriculture/Limited Development.” That classification applies to land that has been approved by the Kane County Board for a unique conservation development in a working farm setting. It allows for clustering of development on a portion of the land while permanently protecting the remainder for agriculture and open space. Agricultural lands are dedicated as permanent easements under the County's [Farmland Protection Program](#).

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This action remains a priority for CMAP and the region.
- Revised to reframe this entire action to consider farmland as an important component of the region’s green infrastructure system, or at least as a desirable interim and adjacent use. Certain practices are much more complementary to adjacent natural areas.
- Removed reference to tax implications, which are discussed in a later action.

Action	Lead Implementers	Specifics	Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete
Support efforts to provide adequate operating budgets for implementing agencies	State (General Assembly), CMAP, nonprofits	Re-evaluate statutory restrictions on the ability of park districts and forest preserve and conservation districts to raise property taxes to manage lands they acquire. Consider inclusion of funds for management in open space referenda. Estimate financial needs for restoration work in the region.	Retain

Implementation Examples:

Rationale for Retain/Revise/Complete/Delete Assessment:

- This policy remains a priority for CMAP and the region.

