



Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 800
Chicago, Illinois 60606

312 454 0400
www.cmap.illinois.gov

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) Environment and Natural Resources Committee Minutes Wednesday, May 7, 2014

Offices of the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
DuPage County Conference Room
Suite 800, 233 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

Committee Members

Present: Martin Jaffe - UIC, Joe Schuessler – MWRD, Mike Sullivan – Kane / Kendall Council of Mayors, Sean Wiedel – Chicago Department of Transportation, Mike Prusila (for Patricia Werner) – Lake County Stormwater Management Commission, Jon Grosshans – U.S. EPA, Stacy Meyers – Openlands,

Absent: Ed Collins – MCCD, Martha Dooley – Village of Schaumburg, Jack Darin – Illinois Sierra Club, Nancy Williamson – IDNR, Pete Harmet – IDOT, Anne McKibben – Elevate Energy, Deb Stone – Cook County Department of Environmental Control, Wallace Van Buren – IAWA

Staff Present: Louise Yeung, Drew Williams-Clark, Simone Weil, Jason Navota, Holly Hudson, Dawn Thompson, Brian Daly, Nicole Woods, Kristin Ihnchak, Stephen Ostrander, Nora Beck

Others Present: Dan Feltes, Bob Newport, Dominic Brose, Beata Welsh, Mike Klemers, Edith Makra, Mary Ann Kaufman

1.0 Call to Order and Introductions

Committee co-chair, Sean Wiedel, called the meeting to order at approximately 9:35 a.m.

2.0 Agenda Changes and Announcements

MPC Roundtable, May 29: CMAP Staff Beck announced that the Metropolitan Planning Council is hosting a roundtable on May 29 on the update of the GO TO 2040 Plan. CMAP's Randy Blankenhorn will be joined by Cook County President Toni Preckwinkle, Mayor Weisner of Aurora, and Leanne Redden of RTA.

Legislative update: CMAP Staff Simone Weil briefly asked if committee members had any additional legislative items they were tracking that they think CMAP should be aware of; committee members did not have new additions.

3.0 Approval of Minutes – April 2, 2014

A motion to approve the minutes of the April 2 meeting as presented was made by Martin Jaffe, seconded by Mike Sullivan, and with all in favor, carried.

4.0 LTA Call for Projects and Program Evaluation – Bob Dean, CMAP Staff

Dean announced that the next LTA Call for Projects was released on May 2 and project applications will be due on June 26. Concurrently, staff is undertaking an evaluation of the existing LTA plans, with particular attention paid to implementation, in order to continue to improve the LTA program. Dean, referring to a [memo](#), explained the components of the evaluation and asked the committee for initial feedback. Committee members asked if the LTA plans would be evaluated based on the plan's own objectives or those of GO TO 2040; Dean responded both. The committee also discussed capacity building and the extent to which CMAP programs can be aligned to help implement local planning efforts. Currently, CMAP staff assist communities with grant writing. The committee will be asked to provide feedback on the evaluation process and on project applications later in the summer, as in past years.

5.0 GO TO 2040 Update – Drew Williams-Clark, CMAP staff

Williams-Clark provided a brief overview of the GO TO 2040 Update. CMAP began the process of updating the GO TO 2040 plan, as required by federal law, in the summer of 2013. Over the last several months, working committees have reviewed and provided input on updates of the plan indicators, implementation action tables, financial plan, and major capital projects. Staff presented updates on both the [financial plan](#) and the [major capital projects](#) to the Transportation Committee in April.

At this time, CMAP is on track to release the full draft plan update for public comment following the June meetings of the Board and MPO Policy Committee. The public comment period is planned to run June 13 to August 1. Williams-Clark, referring to both a [memo](#) and using a [powerpoint presentation](#), described the main components of the [draft plan update summary](#). He asked the committee for feedback during the meeting or via email by May 26. An audience member raised concerns with the amount of push back she is hearing in DuPage County on two items in the plan update, congestion pricing and consolidation of services, and recommended a coordinated outreach strategy in advance of the public comment period. Martin Jaffe asked if the industry cluster analysis looked to Atlanta as a comparison, Williams-Clark stated he would check. Stacy Meyers commented about the importance of balancing the needs of the agricultural industry in freight cluster analysis.

6.0 MWRD/U.S. EPA Settlement and Watershed Management Ordinance Update – Jon Grosshans, U.S. EPA

Grosshans briefly described the next series of presentations as a stormwater plan in three parts and how he sees opportunities for CMAP, local partners, and MWRD to work together more closely to complete the objectives of the MWRD/U.S. EPA Settlement. For context, Grosshans explained that as part of an agreed upon plan for dealing with combined sewer overflows in the Chicago area, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) will work to complete its tunnel and reservoir plan (TARP) to increase the capacity to handle wet weather events and address combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges. The project will be completed in a series of stages in 2015, 2017, and 2029. MWRD is also required to implement a green infrastructure program that will reduce stormwater runoff in areas serviced by MWRD by distributing rain barrels and developing/supporting projects to build green roofs, rain gardens, or use pervious paving materials in urban and suburban neighborhoods.

4.1 MWRD TARP and Green Infrastructure Programs – Joe Schuessler, MWRD
Schuessler, referring to a [powerpoint presentation](#), provided a summary of MWRD's efforts to reduce CSO events. MWRD's Tunnel and Reservoir Plan has created 109 miles of tunnels and will eventually complete three reservoirs for a combined capacity of 17.5 billion gallons of water. By the time TARP is finished, MWRD will have added an average of 323,000,000 gallons of storage capacity per year, which is an average of 885,000 gallons per day of additional storage capacity. Schuessler provided timeline information for the TARP under the settlement. In addition, MWRD will implement green infrastructure controls that capture, on a per storm event basis, 2 million gallons of capacity 5 years after the effective date, 5 million gallons 10 years after the effective date and 10 million gallons 15 years after effective date. MWRD will also enhance their rain barrel program; giving out 10,000 barrels in 3 years and 15,000 in 5 years at or at low cost.

4.2 Green Infrastructure Program Examples from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Milwaukee – Bob Newport and Jon Grosshans, U.S. EPA

Referring to a [powerpoint presentation](#), Newport and Grosshans jointly presented several case studies from other cities who have also grappled with CSOs. Newport explained that the MWRD Green Infrastructure Plan will use design retention capacity as the metric for gauging implementation. He went on to describe how **Milwaukee** Metropolitan Sewer District, consistent with its discharge permit, is working with collaborating partners to implement green infrastructure projects in its service area. Under the permit the District must provide that at least one million gallons of green infrastructure design retention is added each year. MMSD issued two RFPs to solicit green infrastructure projects and received a number of different projects from a diverse group of partners.

In **Cincinnati**, the U.S. EPA approved a CSO plan proposed by the Metropolitan Sewerage District of Greater Cincinnati that includes a large scale green infrastructure plan featuring a green corridor that will daylight an existing mile-long underground stream in order to convey stormwater runoff to Mill Creek. The green corridor and constructed channel will be an amenity for the neighborhood and may contribute to neighborhood stabilization and economic revitalization in addition to helping to resolve overflow issues. Newport compared the costs of the green corridor with a conventional grey infrastructure alternative and the difference was significant -- \$244 million for the green corridor compared with \$414 million for the tunnel and they both are designed to handle 1.78 billion gallons.

In **Cleveland**, the U.S. EPA and the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District (NEORS) agreed on a CSO control plan that includes a Green Infrastructure Program of scattered site projects. As an Early Action Project, NEORS plans to construct several bioretention basins, green streets, and other green infrastructure practices in the Urban Agriculture Innovation Zone within the Kingsbury Run Watershed. These infrastructure elements will anchor and frame the UAIZ, which supports the redevelopment of the area, including many brownfield properties. As part of the green infrastructure

implementation, brownfields will be assessed and cleaned up by NEORSD and the City of Cleveland.

Grosshans closed the presentation by providing a potential list of CMAP roles during MWRD's Green Infrastructure Planning process, including convening and marketing, assembling GI projects from LTA, reviewing planned capital projects for GI opportunities, establishing GI liaisons on staff, and identifying funding leverage options. CMAP staff Jason Navota also sees potential for coordination and explained that CMAP staff have already started meeting with MWRD to talk about the green infrastructure plan.

4.3 Watershed Management Ordinance – Dan Feltes, MWRD

Feltes, referring to a [powerpoint presentation](#), presented the main ingredients of the updated Watershed Management Ordinance. While the old ordinance focused on sanitary sewer connections, this new ordinance establishes stormwater management regulations throughout Cook County, including drainage and detention, volume control, floodplain management, isolated wetland protection, riparian environment protection, and soil erosion and sediment control. The ordinance was adopted on October 3, 2013 and will become effective on May 1, 2014. Feltes explained that the ordinance is triggered by 0.5 acres of disturbance and projects are required to handle the first inch of rainwater over total new impervious areas. Feltes briefly described some techniques and resources people can use to navigate this requirement; including a flow chart showing when a permit is applicable. The committee raised question on the age of the source rainfall data and how well this will prepare us for future rainfall events given climate change. Others asked clarifying questions about banking opportunities and education techniques. Feltes explained that the WMO records the location and maintenance requirements into the title of the parcel to address ownership changes.

7.0 Public Comment

Mary Ann Kaufman stated that educational outreach efforts were needed in advance of the GO TO 2040 update public comment period.

8.0 Next Meeting

The ENR Committee is scheduled to meet next on Wednesday, June 4, 2014.

9.0 Adjournment

A motion to adjourn at 11:10 am, made by Martin Jaffe, seconded by Stacy Meyers and with all in favor, carried.