

# NWPA Technical Advisory Committee – Mar. 27, 2012

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# Ordinance Assessment Criteria

- **Ease of implementation**

- Existing local examples
- Effort of implementation
- Effort of recommended actions

- **Ease of enforcement**

- Monitoring
- Staffing

- **Collaboration**

- Necessity
- Ease

- **Impacts and Metrics**

- Water use
- Gains versus effort
- Unintended consequences

# Lawn Watering Scenario 1

Combines existing with CMAP's model

**Red:** complete ban (NWPA dictates switch to red)

**Yellow:** CMAP's model ordinance (default May 15-Sept 15)

**Green:** time restriction (10am-6pm)

CMAP's model ordinance:

- Banned 10am-6pm
- No more than 2 hours/day
- Even addresses=Wed/Sat, Odd=Thurs/Sun, Comm/Ind=Tues/Fri

# Lawn Watering Scenario 2

Combines most common existing types

**Red:** complete ban (NWPA dictates switch to red)

**Yellow:** even/odd (default May 15-Sept 15)

**Green:** time restriction (9am-6pm)

Even/odd ordinance:

- Banned 9am-6pm
- Even addresses=even calendar days, Odd=odd calendar days

# Lawn Watering Scenario 3

Uses CMAP's model ordinance

CMAP's model ordinance:

- Banned 10am-6pm
- No more than 2 hours/day
- Even addresses=Wed/Sat, Odd=Thurs/Sun,  
Comm/Ind/Inst=Tues/Fri

# Lawn Watering Scenario 4

Uses one of the commonly existing types

Even/odd ordinance:

- Banned 9am-6pm
- Even addresses=even calendar days, Odd=odd calendar days
- Emergency Proclamation can limit use (determined by individual communities)

# Lawn Watering Assessment: Scenario 1 (Color Codes + CMAP)

## Main Pros

- One of the most restrictive (high water savings)
- NWPA would play role
- Consistency
- Color-coding works well for outreach/education

## Main Cons

- None existing, all communities would have to change and be re-educated
- Public perception – why change?
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis
- Complicated, harder to monitor

# Lawn Watering Assessment: Scenario 2 (Color Codes + Even/Odd)

## Main Pros

- High water savings
- NWPA would play role
- Consistency
- Color-coding works well for outreach/education

## Main Cons

- Some communities would have to change and be re-educated
- Public perception – why change?
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis



# Lawn Watering Assessment: Scenario 3 (CMAP)

## Main Pros

- Most restrictive (highest water savings)
- Consistency

## Main Cons

- None existing, all communities would have to change and be re-educated
- Public perception – why change?
- No emergency provision
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis

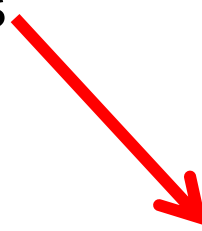
# Lawn Watering Assessment: Scenario 4 (Even/Odd)

## Main Pros

- Consistency
- Many already have it
- High water savings

## Main Cons

- Some communities would have to change and be re-educated
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis
- Evidence that this method leads to overwatering



# Lawn Watering Assessment

	<b>Scenario 1 (Color + CMAP)</b>	<b>Scenario 2 (Color + Even/Odd)</b>	<b>Scenario 3 (CMAP-2 days/week)</b>	<b>Scenario 4 (Even/Odd)</b>
<b>Ease of implementation</b>	All changed or new	Most changed or new	All changed or new	Some changed or new
<b>Ease of enforcement</b>	Need to re-educate, public pushback?	Need to re-educate some communities	Need to re-educate, public pushback?	Need to re-educate some communities
<b>Collaboration</b>	NWPA leadership, consistency	NWPA leadership, consistency	Consistency	Consistency
<b>Impacts and metrics</b>	Significant savings when red status is in effect and for brand new ordinances; moderate savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings when red status is in effect and for brand new ordinances; moderate savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings for brand new ordinances, high savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings for brand new ordinances, moderate savings for changing existing ordinances

# Lawn Watering Ordinance

1. Equipment requirements (automatic shutoff valves, timers, drip irrigation)
2. Exempt from restrictions if using reclaimed greywater or captured rainwater
3. Water waste
  - a. Don't let water run on impervious surfaces
  - b. Handheld hoses used for car washing must have automatic shutoff valve
  - c. Follow restrictions for pools over 50 gallons
4. Could combat revenue loss with separate pricing/metering for lawn watering
5. New sod restrictions (see next assessment)

# Lawn Watering Ordinance

Which scenario should the TAC recommend for NWPA to move toward implementing **across all member communities**?

Once selected, MPC will provide recommendations for:

- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Enforcement
- Measurement
- Messaging

# Lawn Watering Assessment

	<b>Scenario 1 (Color + CMAP)</b>	<b>Scenario 2 (Color + Even/Odd)</b>	<b>Scenario 3 (CMAP-2 days/week)</b>	<b>Scenario 4 (Even/Odd)</b>
<b>Ease of implementation</b>	All changed or new	Most changed or new	All changed or new	Some changed or new
<b>Ease of enforcement</b>	Need to re-educate, public pushback?	Need to re-educate some communities	Need to re-educate, public pushback?	Need to re-educate some communities
<b>Collaboration</b>	NWPA leadership, consistency	NWPA leadership, consistency	Consistency	Consistency
<b>Impacts and metrics</b>	Significant savings when red status is in effect and for brand new ordinances; moderate savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings when red status is in effect and for brand new ordinances; moderate savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings for brand new ordinances, high savings for changing existing ordinances	Significant savings for brand new ordinances, moderate savings for changing existing ordinances

# New Sod Restrictions Scenario 1

Based on most common existing type

Complete ban July-August

Permit allows exemption for first 10 days (for rest of the year)

Permit allows:

- Continuous irrigation for 8 hours first day
- Can water any day, but follow time restrictions, for days two through ten
- Follow regular lawn watering restriction after the 10-day period

# New Sod Restrictions Scenario 2

Uses CMAP's model ordinance

CMAP's model ordinance: permit allows exemption for first 60 days

Permit allows:

- Full exemption from day and time restrictions for first 30 days
- Exemption from time restrictions, but can only water every other day for days 31-60
- Follow regular lawn watering restriction after the 60-day period



# New Sod Restrictions Scenario 3

Based on second most common existing type

Complete ban June 15-Sept 15

During the rest of the year, follow regular lawn watering restrictions.

# New Sod Restriction Assessment: Scenario 1 (Jul-Aug ban, 10-day permit)

## Main Pros

- Many already have similar ordinance
- Generally only affects new development
- Consistency – helpful for developers/landscapers working across jurisdictions
- Not too difficult to re-educate

## Main Cons

- Public perception – perceived effect on development
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis
- Is 10 days enough to establish lawns?

# New Sod Restriction Assessment: Scenario 2 (CMAP-60 day permit)

## Main Pros

- Generally only affects new development
- Consistency – helpful for developers/landscapers working across jurisdictions
- Not too difficult to re-educate

## Main Cons

- Most communities would have to change
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis
- Is 60-day exemption too lenient?

# New Sod Restriction Assessment: Scenario 3 (Jun-Sept ban)

## Main Pros

- Some already have similar ordinance
- Generally only affects new development
- Consistency – helpful for developers/landscapers working across jurisdictions
- High seasonal water savings

## Main Cons

- Some communities would have to change
- Actions changed on a parcel-by-parcel basis
- Public perception – difficult for development

# New Sod Restriction Assessment

	<b>Scenario 1 (Jul-Aug ban + 10-day permit)</b>	<b>Scenario 2 (CMAP-60-day permit)</b>	<b>Scenario 3 (Jun-Sept ban)</b>
<b>Ease of implementation</b>	Many already have, only some changed or new	Most changed or new	Most changed or new
<b>Ease of enforcement</b>	Not too difficult to educate, smaller group to monitor	Not too difficult to educate, smaller group to monitor	Not too difficult to educate, smaller group to monitor, some pushback
<b>Collaboration</b>	Consistency, same conditions for developers/ landscapers across boundaries	Consistency, same conditions for developers/ landscapers across boundaries	Consistency, same conditions for developers/ landscapers across boundaries
<b>Impacts and metrics</b>	High savings for new ords and during ban	Low to moderate savings	High

# New Sod Restriction Ordinance

1. Exempt from restrictions if using reclaimed greywater or captured rainwater
2. Added on as part of the lawn watering ordinance
3. Could coincide with change in landscaping ordinance to require or encourage native species (roughly half already encourage)

# New Sod Restriction Ordinance

Which scenario should the TAC recommend for NWPA to move toward implementing **across all member communities**?

Once selected, MPC will provide recommendations for:

- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Enforcement
- Measurement
- Messaging

# New Sod Restriction Assessment

	<b>Scenario 1 (Jul-Aug ban + 10-day permit)</b>	<b>Scenario 2 (CMAP-60-day permit)</b>	<b>Scenario 3 (Jun-Sept ban)</b>
<b>Ease of implementation</b>	Many already have, only some changed or new	Most changed or new	Most changed or new
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<b>Impacts and metrics</b>	High savings for new ords and during ban	Low to moderate savings	High



# Deliverables

- ~~November 22: Maps of communities by ordinance type~~
- ~~January 24: Assessment of implementation, enforcement and monitoring strategies~~
- ~~February 28: Preview of assessment mechanism~~
  - ~~Determining necessary elements for successful ordinances~~
- ~~March 27: Preliminary recommendations on optimal ordinance types for municipal and interjurisdictional implementation~~
- ~~April 24: Final presentation~~
  - ~~Begin implementation discussion~~

# Contact Us:

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