## CALIFORNIA PINK LINE ECODISTRICT RECOMMENDATIONS

High-impact health and economic challenges in the California Pink Line eHub include:

1. Asthma / Air Pollution
2. Heat Stress
3. Flooding
4. Obesity
5. Traffic Crashes
6. Public Safety
7. Affordability

Each challenge can be addressed by one or more of the EcoDistrict strategies listed in the table below. See the *Strategies* section of the *Feasibility Scan* for more information about each strategy.

*What Are EcoDistricts?*
EcoDistricts integrate innovative green building techniques and sustainable infrastructure (the "Eco"), within a defined boundary (the "District"). EcoDistricts are formed through deep resident and stakeholder engagement, and sustained through community-based governance. EcoDistricts are developed over time, with the goal of creating long-term catalytic neighborhood transformation.

| **Strategy** | Reduces Air Pollution | Reduces Flooding | Lessens Heat Stress | Reduces Obesity | Reduces Traffic Crash Fatalities / Injuries | Relieves Stress + Aggression | Lowers Household Expenses | Reduces Flooding | Lessens Heat Stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Solar | ● | | ● | | | | ● | | ● |
| Urban Agriculture | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● |
| District Stormwater | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Complete Streets | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | | |
| Sustainable Manufacturing | ● | | | | ● | | | | |

**Community Solar** supports workforce development and local jobs, reduces air pollution, lowers household energy expenses, and activates underutilized buildings. In addition, solar canopies lessen urban heat island effect by shading large rooftops and parking lots. Sites must be carefully designed to avoid potential negative impacts to neighbors.

See the EcoDistrict Opportunities Map for potential solar project locations on existing development. Solar canopies may be possible at urban heat island hot spots such as rooftops and parking lots of the industrial/commercial and institutional campuses. A solar developer should be engaged early on to lead site selection, financing, and engineering.

**Urban agriculture** addresses obesity, relieves stress, supports workforce development, and lowers household expenses. New urban agriculture projects should consider site suitability; sites with known or likely soil or water contamination should be avoided. Potential partners for implementing urban agriculture practices include the Chicago Park District and existing urban agriculture practitioners in the broader community. Potential project locations include Douglas Park.

**District stormwater** reduces the risk of flooding. District stormwater, which uses vegetation-based practices (such as bioswales), also reduces heat stress, air pollution, and mental stress. Vegetation also provides opportunities for local landscaping jobs and workforce development. Larger-scale practices, such as stormwater parks, can reactivate vacant land. Smaller-scale practices, such a home rain garden and flood retrofit program, lower household expenses by reducing the potential for costly flood damage repairs to buildings.

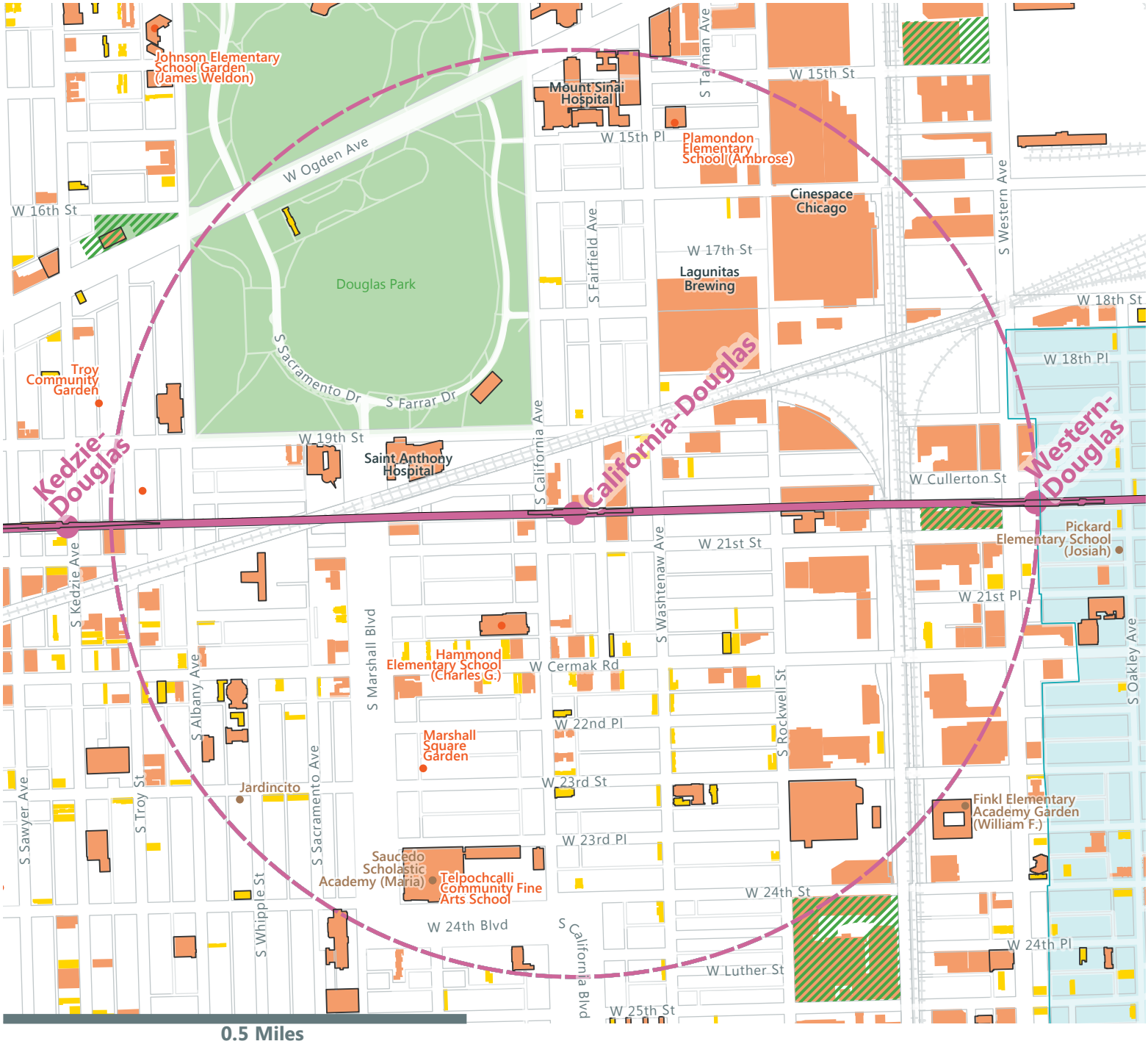
See the EcoDistrict Opportunities Map for potential project locations. Potential partners for implementing district stormwater practices include Chicago Department of Transportation, Chicago Department of Planning and Development, Chicago Department of Water Management, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Park District, and the Cook County Land Bank. Potential locations for large stormwater elements could include Douglas Park, institutional and commercial properties with large campuses, parking lots, streets, and alleys.

**Complete streets** are essential for reducing the high rates of traffic crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Complete streets can also reduce obesity, air pollution, and household expenses, by reducing residents' need to drive. Truck routing, bike lanes, refuge islands, and traffic calming designs should be considered to increase traffic safety in the corridor. Potential implementation partners include the Chicago Department of Transportation and local fleet owners.

**Sustainable manufacturing and freight practices** protect residents by reducing the amount of air pollution emitted by these facilities. These practices can also improve traffic safety by separating freight movement from residents. Potential implementation partners include manufacturing and institutional facilities who could add a vegetated barrier on their campuses, improve loading and parking areas and practices, and transition to a cleaner fleet of vehicles.

# Ecodistrict Opportunities

## Asset Map




- Elevated Chicago eHub 1/2 Mile Buffer
- Historic Landmarks (National Register)
- Historic Landmarks (City)

[1] Excludes residential buildings
[2] From Elevate Energy: Estimate of technical potential for PV, i.e. the maximum feasible capacity of a PV system based on available area at site, accounting for shading, obstructions and other site features. We assume PV capacity at 1 kW per 10 square meters or approximately 1 kW per 100 square feet.

**Community Gardens**

- Food-Producing
- Not Food-Producing/ Unknown
- Parks
- Contiguous Vacant Parcels Suitable For Stormwater Infrastructure (>1 acre)

**Solar Capacity By Building Or Site [2]**

- 25-99 kW
- 100-999 kW
- 1-4.99 MW
- 5+ MW
- Exempt Building/Site Suitable For Solar

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**Sources:**
Chicago Urban Agriculture Mapping Project (CUAMP)
City of Chicago
Cook County
Elevate Energy
Esri
SB Friedman

SBFRIEDMAN

Enterprise