

LOGAN SQUARE BLUE LINE ECODISTRICT RECOMMENDATIONS

High-impact health and economic challenges in the Logan Square eHub include:

1. Air Pollution
2. Flooding
3. Obesity
4. Traffic Crashes
5. Affordability

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

Implementation of EcoDistrict practices should be coordinated with the Logan Square Community Table, which is pursuing EcoDistrict formation. The Logan Square Community Table has identified several EcoDistrict strategies to pursue, which are included in the chart below.

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.

	Reduces Air Pollution	Reduces Flooding	Lessens Heat Stress	Reduces Obesity	Reduces Traffic Crashes	Relieves Stress + Aggression	Lowers Household Expenses
Strategy							
Community Solar	●		●				●
District Energy	●						
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. Rooftop solar may also be possible at new development. Solar canopies may be possible at urban heat island hot spots such as parking lots. A solar developer should be engaged early on to lead site selection, financing, and engineering.

District energy reduces air pollution, supports local jobs, and increases energy independence. The Logan Square Community Table is interested in pursuing a District Energy strategy, utilizing a local school campus.

Urban agriculture addresses obesity, relieves stress, supports workforce development, and lowers household expenses. Composting is the final step in a sustainable local food system. The Logan Square Community Table identified a zero-waste composting program as a priority. Compost can be used by existing community garden initiatives, shared with other Elevated Chicago communities, or perhaps packaged and sold by a local social enterprise.

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 as 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 parking lots, streets, and alleys.

A combined district stormwater and urban heat island engineering study and site plan is recommended to optimally site large stormwater infiltration elements and

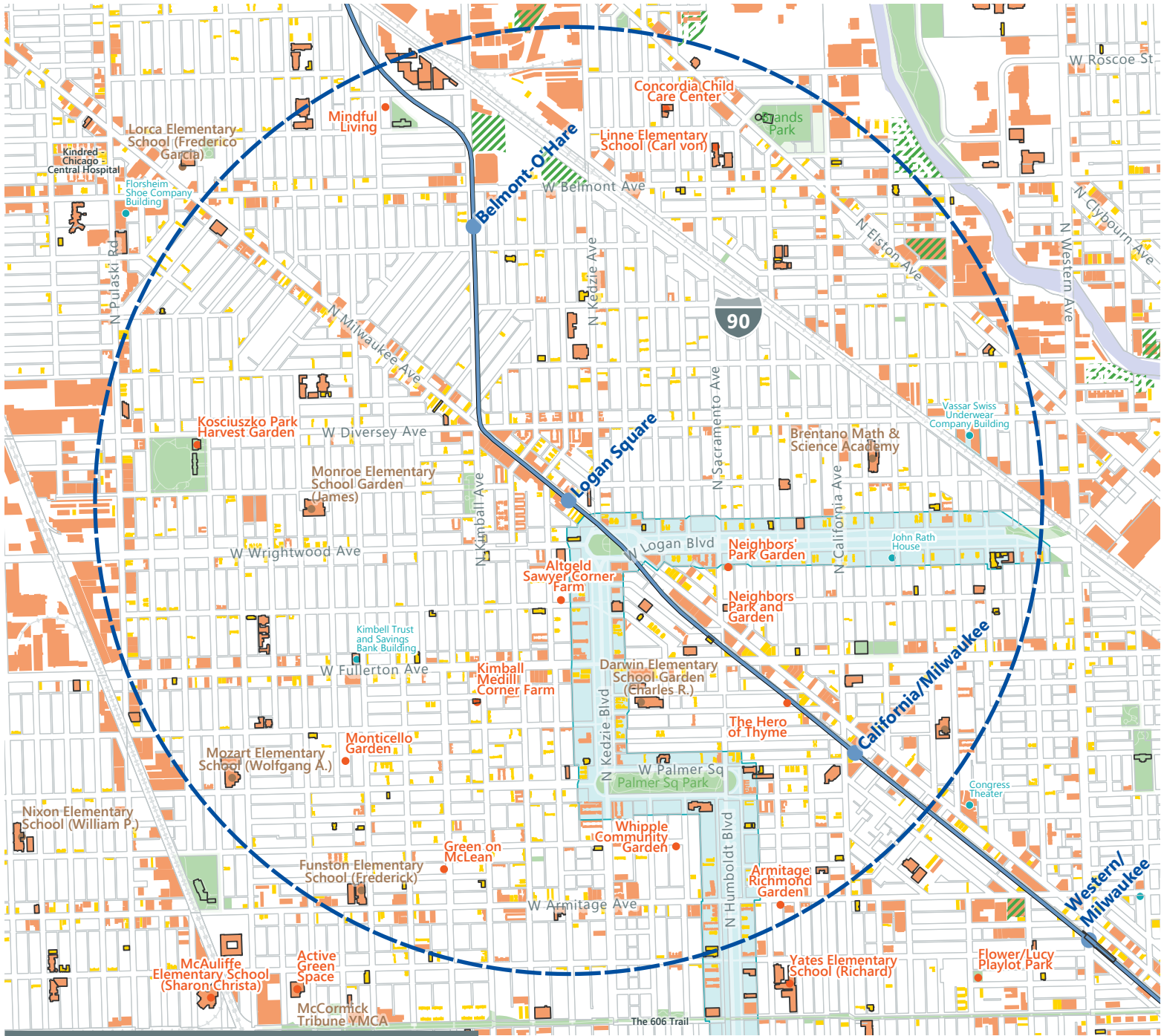
tree canopy. The site plan should address future conditions, as flooding will likely increase due to more intense storms predicted by climate change forecasts.

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. Bike lanes and trails, 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. The planned Milwaukee Avenue streetscaping project presents an opportunity to engage with local government to advance community ownership and sustainability goals.

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 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



1 Mile

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

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

Solar Capacity By Building/Site [2]

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

September 10, 2018

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

[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.

