Regular EQC Meeting – 7:00

1. Call To Order

2. Review of Minutes
   - May 16, 2019 Meeting Minutes

3. Hear From the Audience

4. Old Business
   A. Review of Neonicotinoid Pesticide Materials
   B. Plastic Bags – State Bills
   C. Newsletter Articles

5. New Business

6. Good of the Order

7. Next Meeting – July 18, 2019

8. Adjourn.

The Village of Northbrook is subject to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of this meeting or the facilities, are requested to contact Greg Van Dahm or Debra J. Ford (847-664-4014 and 847-664-4013, respectively) promptly to allow the Village of Northbrook to make reasonable accommodations for those persons. Hearing impaired individuals may call the TDD number, 847-564-8465, for more information.

Jeremy Reynolds
TO: Environmental Quality Commission
FROM: Matt Morrison, Assistant Director of Public Works
DATE: June 10, 2019
SUBJECT: Neonicotinoid Educational Materials

Included in the Environmental Quality Commission’s packet is the draft educational materials that have been updated based on the Commission’s discussion at the previous meeting. This draft material is for the Commission’s review and comment.
Introduction

The Environmental Quality Commission has created this informational material to educate residents and businesses on pesticide and landscaping best practices. Of particular concern are the unintended consequences that can occur when pesticides are misused and members of the ecosystems around our homes are impacted. An example of this is the use of neonicotinoid based pesticides and their impact on beneficial pollinating insects such as honey bees and Monarch butterflies.

While there are times when a pesticide may be necessary to be applied to a lawn, tree, or shrub; there are questions all homeowners should ask themselves before they or a landscaper apply chemicals. The information contained in this brochure is intended to help guide property owners on what factors to consider when applying or hiring a pesticide to their property.

Additional Landscaping Best Practices

- Plant more flower beds and less grass. Native flowering plants provide food and habitat for native critters and require much less watering and care.
- Compost yard waste and use it to fertilize your trees and shrubs. Learn proper composting techniques at: www.chicagobotanic.org/plantinfo/composting
- Mulch properly around trees and shrubs to help maintain soil moisture and minimize heaving in winter. Do NOT pile up mulch against the bark. Keep it at least 12 inches away from trunks.
- If needed, use organic pesticides to control infections that are harmful, and keep in mind that many are not. Sometimes just spraying bugs off with the hose will control an infestation. Learn more at www.chicagobotanic.org/plantinfo.
Neonicotinoid pesticides have been linked to a decline in bees and the decline of other pollinators. These pesticides are used in a number of professionally applied as well as commercially available pesticides. Neonicotinoids bind to and block open nerve receptors in the insect brain, causing paralysis and death. Most neonicotinoid pesticides are toxic to insects in minute quantities.

Common pesticides containing neonicotinoids include Bayer Tree and Shrub or Treeage. In some cases, these pesticides are necessary as they are the only or one of the only treatments for pests such as the Emerald Ash Borer. In many cases they are misused or overused.

Sevin is another pesticide commonly used in lawn pest control products that can be deadly to pollinators. This pesticide can also be deadly to bees when applied to lawns with clover (a favorite food source for bees).

Questions for property owners to consider before using a pesticide:

- Why do I need to apply a pesticide to my lawn, trees, or shrubs and what am I hoping to achieve?
- Am I using the appropriate chemical for what I am trying to do?
- Is there an organic or safer alternative pesticide that can be used instead?
- Am I using the pesticide at the appropriate time of year?
- Is the method I am using the best method to apply the pesticide?

If you choose to use a pesticide:

- Read and follow ALL label directions carefully – use the proper rate (not more or less) at the right time for the correct target pests, and avoid re-applying unnecessarily.
- Pay close attention to the Environmental Hazards statement and all pollinator information on the label to determine if special precautions must be taken to protect pollinators.
- The label will tell you if the pesticide should not be used on prebloom or blooming plants, and if the pesticide should only be used when bees and other pollinators are not actively foraging (for example, just before dark). Remember that “prebloom or blooming plants” includes ALL plants – garden crops, ornamentals, weeds, native species, etc.
- Dispose of unused pesticides properly.
- If you handle your pest issues by using pest control professionals, discuss solving your pest problems without harming pollinators.

Property owners should also consider:

- How to apply lawn fertilizer in the fall and use natural fertilizer such as milorganite. Lawns older than 10 years require less nitrogen. Also sweep any fertilizer that lands on concrete areas back onto grassy areas to keep it out of our waterways.
- On average, Americans apply 80 million tons of synthetic fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to our lawns. If you must use them, read the directions carefully, apply the minimal amount, and keep the product off the pavement and out of storm sewers which drain to streams, rivers, and lakes. Consider switching to organic fertilizers and weed controls.
TO: Environmental Quality Commission
FROM: Matt Morrison, Assistant Director of Public Works
DATE: June 10, 2019
SUBJECT: Neonicotinoid Educational Materials

Included in the Environmental Quality Commission’s packet is the draft educational materials that have been updated based on the Commission’s discussion at the previous meeting. This draft material is for the Commission’s review and comment.
101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State of Illinois
2019 and 2020


SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act
30 ILCS 105/5.891 new
55 ILCS 5/5-1184 new
65 ILCS 5/11-42-17 new

Creates the Carryout Bag Fee Act. Provides that a carryout bag fee of $0.10 is imposed on each carryout bag used by a customer at retail establishments, except in municipalities with a population greater than 1,000,000, with $0.03 being returned to the retail establishment, $0.04 into the Carryout Bag Fee Fund, $0.01 to the Prairie Research Institute of the University of Illinois, $0.01 into the Solid Waste Management Fund, and $0.01 into the Partners for Conservation Fund. Provides that the carryout bag fee does not apply to the retail sale or use of carryout bags that are used to carry items purchased under specified governmental food assistance programs. Repeals the new Act on January 1, 2026. Amends the State Finance Act making conforming changes. Amends the Counties Code and Illinois Municipal Code. Provides that a county or municipality may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of carryout bags. Limits the applicability of the provisions as they relate to a county or municipality that charged a fee or tax on carryout bags on February 1, 2018 and specified recycling programs. Limits home rule powers.

LRB101 09557 AWJ 54655 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

HOME RULE NOTE
ACT MAY APPLY

HOUSING
AFFORDABILITY
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

*LRB10109557AWJ54655b*
AN ACT concerning local government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Carryout Bag Fee Act.

Section 5. Definition. As used in this Act, "carryout bag" has the meaning given to that term in subsection (a) of Section 5-1184 of the Counties Code.

Section 10. Carryout Bag Fee Fund.
(a) The Carryout Bag Fee Fund is created as a new fund in the State treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be used as provided in this Act.
(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Carryout Bag Fee Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charges or chargebacks, or any other fiscal or budgetary maneuver that would in any way transfer any funds from the Carryout Bag Fee Fund into any other fund of the State.

Section 15. Payment of carryout bag fee required. A carryout bag fee of $0.10 is imposed on each carryout bag used by a customer at retail establishments located within Illinois, except in municipalities with a population greater than
1,000,000, that shall be paid by the customer. The ultimate
incidence and liability for payment of the fee is to be borne
by the customer. The fee shall be separately stated on the
receipt provided to the customer at the time of sale and shall
be identified as the Carryout Bag Fee. It is a violation of
this Section for the store to fail to separately itemize the
fee on a customer's purchase of such a bag, or to otherwise
absorb the fee on such sale. The retail establishment shall
retain $0.03 of the fee. The retail establishment shall remit
the remaining $0.07 of the fee to the Department of Revenue on
form ST-1. The Department shall deposit $0.04 into the Carryout
Bag Fee Fund, $0.01 to the Prairie Research Institute of the
University of Illinois, $0.01 into the Solid Waste Management
Fund, and $0.01 into Partners for Conservation Fund. The
Department of Revenue shall monthly remit the $0.03 of the fee
from the Carryout Bag Fee Fund to the county where the retail
establishment is located, except that if a municipal joint
action agency is located within the county where the retail
establishment is located, the Department of Revenue shall
monthly remit to the municipal joint action agency a portion of
the fee to the municipal joint action agency based on the
location of retail establishments within the municipal joint
action agency.

Section 20. Use of the carryout bag fee by counties and
municipal joint action agencies. The county or municipal joint
action agency shall use the revenue received from the carryout bag fee to fund:

1. household hazardous waste collection one-day events;
2. collection centers, as defined in Section 3 of the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program Act;
3. education programs to reduce contamination and increase participation in recycling and composting programs;
4. programs to increase the collection and recycling or composting of auxiliary containers;
5. grants to encourage market development or infrastructure development for recycling and composting; and
6. the implementation of solid waste management plans developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act.

At least 25% of the revenue received from the carryout bag fee shall be used as specified in items (1) and (2).

Section 25. Exemption. The carryout bag fee does not apply to the retail sale or use of carryout bags that are used to carry items purchased pursuant to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or a similar governmental food assistance program.
Section 30. Incorporation by reference. All of the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5j, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11a, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act that are not inconsistent with this Act, and all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same extent as if such provisions were included in this Act.

Section 35. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2026.

Section 900. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.891 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.891 new)
Sec. 5.891. The Carryout Bag Fee Fund.

Section 905. The Counties Code is amended by adding Section 5-1184 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/5-1184 new)
Sec. 5-1184. Carryout bags.
(a) As used in this Section:
"Carryout bag" means a plastic, paper, or compostable bag that is provided by a retail establishment at the checkout,
cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure to a
customer for the purpose of transporting goods out of the
retail establishment.

"Restaurant" means any business having sales of
ready-to-eat food for immediate consumption comprising at
least 51% of total sales excluding the sale of liquor.

"Retail establishment" means any person, corporation,
partnership, business venture, public sports or entertainment
facility, government agency, or organization that sells or
provides merchandise, goods, or materials, including, but not
limited to, clothing, food, beverages, household goods, or
personal items of any kind directly to a customer. "Retail
establishment" includes, but is not limited to, department
stores, clothing stores, jewelry stores, grocery stores,
pharmacies, home improvement stores, liquor stores,
convenience stores, gas stations, and farmers markets. "Retail
establishment" does not include food banks and other food
assistance programs, mobile food delivery, or restaurants.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a county
may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other
manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of
carryout bags.

(c) Subsection (b) may not be construed to prohibit or
restrict any of the following:

(1) A curbside recycling program.

(2) A designated residential or commercial recycling
location.

(3) A commercial recycling program.

(d) A county that charged a fee or tax on carryout bags on February 1, 2018 may continue to charge the fee or tax. The county is prohibited from further regulating carryout bags and from making further changes to the bag fee or bag tax ordinance in effect on February 1, 2018. However, the county may change its regulations to be consistent with this Section.

(e) No mistakes by the employee or retailer regarding the charging of fees under this Section shall be the basis for filing an action by a private person under the Illinois False Claims Act.

(f) A home rule county may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of carryout bags, except as provided for in this Section. This Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

Section 910. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by adding Section 11-42-17 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-42-17 new)

Sec. 11-42-17. Carryout bags.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Carryout bag" means a plastic, paper, or compostable bag
that is provided by a retail establishment at the checkout, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure to a customer for the purpose of transporting goods out of the retail establishment. "Restaurant" means any business having sales of ready-to-eat food for immediate consumption comprising at least 51% of total sales excluding the sale of liquor. "Retail establishment" means any person, corporation, partnership, business venture, public sports, or entertainment facility, government agency, or organization that sells or provides merchandise, goods, or materials including, but not limited to, clothing, food, beverages, household goods, or personal items of any kind directly to a customer. "Retail establishment" includes, but is not limited to, department stores, clothing stores, jewelry stores, grocery stores, pharmacies, home improvement stores, liquor stores, convenience stores, gas stations, and farmers markets. "Retail establishment" does not include food banks and other food assistance programs, mobile food delivery, or restaurants.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a municipality may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of carryout bags.

(c) Subsection (b) may not be construed to prohibit or restrict any of the following:

(1) A curbside recycling program.
A designated residential or commercial recycling location.

A commercial recycling program.

(d) A municipality that charged a fee or tax on carryout bags on February 1, 2018 may continue to charge the fee or tax. The municipality is prohibited from further regulating carryout bags and from making further changes to the bag fee or bag tax ordinance in effect on February 1, 2018. However, the municipality may change its regulations to be consistent with this Section.

(e) No mistakes by the employee or retailer regarding the charging of fees under this Section shall be the basis for filing an action by a private person under the Illinois False Claims Act.

(f) Except in municipalities with a population greater than 1,000,000, a home rule municipality may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of carryout bags, except as provided for in this Section. This Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
SB1240

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State of Illinois
2019 and 2020
SB1240

Introduced 2/6/2019, by Sen. Terry Link

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act
30 ILCS 105/5.891 new
55 ILCS 5/5-1184 new
65 ILCS 5/11-42-17 new

Creates the Checkout Bag Tax Act. Imposes a tax of $0.07 on each checkout bag used by a customer at a retail establishment in the State. Provides that the term "checkout bag" means a single use plastic, paper, or compostable bag provided by a retail establishment at the checkout, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure to a customer for the purpose of transporting goods out of the retail establishment. Sets forth certain exceptions. Provides that the proceeds from the tax shall be distributed as follows: (1) the retailer shall retain $0.02 per bag; (2) the wholesaler shall retain $0.02 per bag; and (3) $0.03 per bag shall be deposited into the Checkout Bag Tax Fund. Amends the State Finance Act to create the Checkout Bag Tax Fund. Provides that moneys in the Fund shall be remitted to counties and municipal joint action agencies. Amends the Counties Code and the Illinois Municipal Code to preempt certain actions by counties and municipalities concerning auxiliary containers or checkout bags.

LRB101 08782 HLH 53869 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY
HOME RULE NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR
AN ACT concerning revenue.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Checkout Bag Tax Act.

Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Auxiliary container" means, but is not limited to, a bag, cup, bottle, lid, or other packaging that is:

(1) designed to be reusable or for single use;
(2) made of cloth, paper, plastic, cardboard, corrugated material, aluminum, glass, extruded polystyrene, postconsumer recycled material, or similar material or substrates, including coated, laminated, or multi-layer substrates;
(3) designed for transporting, containing, or protecting merchandise, food, or beverages from a retail establishment or restaurant;
(4) used to package bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;
(5) used for greeting cards or small hardware items such as nails and bolts;
(6) used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, or fish whether prepackaged or not;
(7) used to contain or wrap flowers or potted plants or other items where dampness may be a problem;
(8) used to contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods;
(9) used to contain prescription drugs;
(10) used to safeguard public health and safety during the transportation of prepared take-out foods and prepared liquids intended for consumption away from a retail establishment or restaurant; or
(11) a newspaper bag, door-hanger bag, laundry cleaning bag, garment bag, or a bag of any type that customers bring to a retail establishment for their own use or to carry away from the retail establishment goods that are not placed in a bag provided by the retail establishment.

"Checkout bag" means a single use plastic, paper, or compostable bag that is provided by a retail establishment at the checkout, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure to a customer for the purpose of transporting goods out of the retail establishment. The term "checkout bag" does not include auxiliary containers.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Restaurant" means any business having sales of ready-to-eat food for immediate consumption comprising at
least 51% of total sales excluding the sale of liquor.

"Retail establishment" means any person, corporation, partnership, business venture, public sports or entertainment facility, government agency, or organization that sells or provides merchandise, goods, or materials, including, but not limited to, clothing, food, beverages, household goods, or personal items of any kind directly to a customer. "Retail establishment" includes, but is not limited to, department stores, clothing stores, jewelry stores, grocery stores, pharmacies, home improvement stores, liquor stores, convenience stores, gas stations, restaurants, mobile food delivery, and farmers markets. The term "retail establishment" does not include food banks or other food assistance programs.

"Wholesaler" means any person who engages in the business of selling or supplying checkout bags to any retail establishment for use in the State and includes any such person who makes or fabricates checkout bags or packs and sells checkout bags in packages.


(a) The Checkout Bag Tax Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be used as provided in this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Checkout Bag Tax Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charges or chargebacks, or any other fiscal or budgetary
maneuver that would in any way transfer any funds from the Checkout Bag Tax Fund into any other fund of the State.

Section 15. Payment of checkout bag tax required. A checkout bag tax of $0.07 is imposed on each checkout bag used by a customer at retail establishments located in the State, except for a retail establishment located in a municipality that passed a bag fee or bag tax ordinance on or before February 1, 2018. The fee shall be paid by the customer. The ultimate incidence and liability for payment of the tax is to be borne by the customer. The tax shall be separately stated on the receipt provided to the customer at the time of sale and shall be identified as the Checkout Bag Tax. It is a violation of this Section for the retail establishment to fail to separately itemize the tax on a customer's purchase of such a bag or to otherwise absorb the tax on such sale. The tax shall be collected by each wholesaler who sells checkout bags to a retail establishment in Illinois. Any wholesaler required to pay the tax shall collect the tax from each retail establishment in the State to whom the sales of checkout bags are made. The retail establishment shall retain $0.02 of the tax. The retail establishment shall remit the remaining $0.05 of the tax to the wholesaler. The wholesaler receiving such remittance or payment from a retail establishment shall be required to remit to the Department, on form ST-1 or any successor form, the net amount of $0.05 per checkout bag sold
or used. If a wholesaler sells checkout bags to a purchaser other than a retail establishment for use or consumption by such person in the State, then the wholesaler shall collect the tax from such purchaser and remit it to the Department in the same manner as applies to its sales to retail establishments. The wholesaler shall be eligible to retain $0.02 per checkout bag sold to such purchaser. The Department shall deposit $0.03 per bag into the Checkout Bag Tax Fund and $0.02 per bag into the General Revenue Fund. The Department shall monthly remit the $0.03 per bag of the tax from the Checkout Bag Tax Fund to the county where the retail establishment is located, except that, if a municipal joint action agency is located within the county where the retail establishment is located, then the Department shall monthly remit to the municipal joint action agency a portion of the tax to the municipal joint action agency based on the location of retail establishments within the municipal joint action agency.

The Department shall publish an annual report detailing the amount of taxes remitted to each individual county or municipal joint action agency from the Checkout Bag Tax Fund. The report may be published electronically.

Section 20. Use of tax proceeds by counties and municipal joint action agencies. A county or municipal joint action agency shall use the revenue received from the checkout bag tax in the following manner:
(1) At least 50% of the funds shall be used to collect items that include auxiliary containers, checkout bags, oil-based paints, latex paints, paint thinners, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, gasoline, pool chemicals, packaging, plastic film, prescription drugs, non-prescription drugs, cleaning products, mercury, household batteries, used motor oil, oil filters, drain cleaners, lawn chemicals, solvents, antifreeze, carpet, mattresses, sharps, needles, fluorescent lamps, aerosol products, adhesives, glues, acids, caustics, flammable liquids, and any other products collected at residential household hazardous waste events funded by the Agency. A county or municipal joint action agency or county may contract with a governmental entity whose primary function is environmental protection and operates permanent and temporary household waste facilities or a private vendor whose primary function is to collect and process permanent and temporary household hazardous waste to collect materials in this Section that are considered hazardous.

(2) The remainder of the funds shall be used for:

(A) education programs to reduce contamination and increase participation in recycling and composting programs;

(B) programs to increase the collection and recycling or composting of auxiliary containers;

(C) programs or grants to encourage infrastructure
development for and market development or recycling
and composting; or
(D) the implementation of solid waste management
plans developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Planning
and Recycling Act.

Section 25. Recordkeeping. Each county or municipal joint
action agency that receives revenue from the Checkout Bag Tax
Fund shall provide an annual report to the Agency detailing how
the revenues received from the Checkout Bag Tax Fund were spent
or distributed pursuant to Section 20 by no later than March 15
of each year. The report shall include but not be limited to
itemized amounts for each individual program, grant, plan,
event or any other disbursement made pursuant to Section 20;
the percentage of the revenue distributed to item (1) of
Section 20 and the enumerated categories in item (2) of Section
20; the category of products collected, the aggregate weight of
each product collected, and the amount of fund spent on
collecting each product.

The Agency shall publish an annual report that includes
each municipal joint action agency and county report.

Section 30. Exemption. The tax imposed under this Act does
not apply to the retail sale or use of checkout bags that are
used to carry items purchased pursuant to the Supplemental
Nutrition Assistance Program or a similar governmental food
assistance program.

Section 35. Illinois False Claims Act. No acts or omissions by the employee or retailer regarding the charging of taxes under this Act shall be the basis for filing an action by a private person under the Illinois False Claims Act.

The Department of Revenue shall have the sole authority to bring an administrative action resulting from information provided by any person alleging a false claim, statement or record, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois False Claims Act pertaining to any tax administered by the Department of Revenue under this Act.

Section 40. Incorporation by reference. All of the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5j, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act that are not inconsistent with this Act, and all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same extent as if such provisions were included in this Act.

Section 45. Repealer. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2030.

Section 900. The State Finance Act is amended by adding
Section 5.891 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.891 new)

Sec. 5.891. The Checkout Bag Tax Fund.

Section 905. The Counties Code is amended by adding Section 5-1184 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/5-1184 new)

Sec. 5-1184. Auxiliary containers and checkout bags.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Auxiliary container" has the meaning given to that term in Section 5 of the Checkout Bag Tax Act.

"Checkout bag" has the meaning given to that term in Section 5 of the Checkout Bag Tax Act.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a county may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of auxiliary containers or checkout bags.

(c) Except for the prohibition on taxing or placing a fee on auxiliary containers and checkout bags, Subsection (b) may not be construed to prohibit or restrict any of the following:

(1) a curbside recycling program;

(2) a designated residential or commercial recycling location;

(3) a commercial recycling program; or
(4) the use or sale of auxiliary containers on property
owned or operated by a unit of local government.

(d) A home rule county may not ban, place a fee or tax on,
or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content,
taxation, or sale of auxiliary containers or checkout bags,
except as provided for in this Section. This Section is a
denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under
subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois
Constitution.

Section 910. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by
adding Section 11-42-17 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-42-17 new)

Sec. 11-42-17. Auxiliary containers and checkout bags.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Auxiliary container" has the meaning given to that term in
Section 5 of the Checkout Bag Tax Act.

"Checkout bag" has the meaning given to that term in
Section 5 of the Checkout Bag Tax Act.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a
municipality may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in
any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or
sale of auxiliary containers or checkout bags.

(c) Except for the prohibition on taxing or placing a fee
on auxiliary containers and checkout bags, Subsection (b) may
not be construed to prohibit or restrict any of the following:

(1) a curbside recycling program;

(2) a designated residential or commercial recycling location;

(3) a commercial recycling program; or

(4) the use or sale of auxiliary containers on property owned or operated by a unit of local government.

(d) A municipality that charged a fee or tax on checkout bags as defined by the municipality's ordinance on or before February 1, 2018 may continue to charge the fee or tax as existed on that date. The municipality is prohibited from further regulating auxiliary containers or checkout bags and from making further changes to the bag fee or bag tax ordinance in effect on or before February 1, 2018. However, the municipality may change its regulations to be consistent with this Section, the Checkout Bag Tax Act, or eliminate the tax or fee altogether.

(e) Except in municipalities with a population greater than 2,500,000, that charged a fee or tax on checkout bags as defined by the municipality's ordinance on February 1, 2018, a home rule municipality may not ban, place a fee or tax on, or regulate in any other manner the use, disposition, content, taxation, or sale of auxiliary containers and Checkout bags, except as provided for in this Section. This Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois
Constitution.
AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1240

AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend Senate Bill 1240 by replacing everything from line 20 on page 6 through line 5 on page 7 with the following:

"(2) At least 5% of the remaining 50% of the funds shall be used for education programs to reduce contamination and increase participation in recycling and composting programs. The remainder of the funds available under this item (2) shall be used for:

(A) programs to increase the collection and recycling or composting of auxiliary containers;

(B) programs or grants to encourage infrastructure development for and market development or recycling and composting; or

(C) the implementation of solid waste management plans developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act.".
AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1240

AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend Senate Bill 1240 on page 8, line 14, by replacing "11, 11" with "11, 11a".

Sen. Terry Link

Filed: 4/5/2019
AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1240

AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend Senate Bill 1240 by replacing everything from line 22 on page 5 through line 5 on page 7 with the following:

"Section 20. Use of tax proceeds by counties and municipal joint action agencies. A county or municipal joint action agency shall use the revenue received from the checkout bag tax in the following manner:

(1) At least 50% of the funds shall be used to collect items that include auxiliary containers, checkout bags, oil-based paints, latex paints, paint thinners, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, gasoline, pool chemicals, packaging, plastic film, prescription drugs, non-prescription drugs, cleaning products, mercury, household batteries, used motor oil, oil filters, drain cleaners, lawn chemicals, solvents, antifreeze, carpet, mattresses, sharps, needles, fluorescent lamps, aerosol
products, adhesives, glues, acids, caustics, flammable
liquid, and any other product collected at a residential
household hazardous waste event funded by the Agency. A
county or municipal joint action agency may contract with a
governmental entity whose primary function is
environmental protection and operates permanent and
temporary household waste facilities or a private vendor
whose primary function is to collect and process permanent
and temporary household hazardous waste to collect
materials in this Section that are considered hazardous.

(2) At least 5% of the remaining 50% of the funds shall
be used for education programs to reduce contamination and
increase participation in recycling and composting
programs. The remainder of the funds available under this
paragraph (2) shall be used for:

(A) programs to increase the collection and
recycling or composting of auxiliary containers;

(B) programs or grants to encourage infrastructure
development for and market development or recycling
and composting;

(C) the implementation of solid waste management
plans developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Planning
and Recycling Act; or

(D) the purposes enumerated in paragraph (1) of
this Section.".
As the Environmental Quality Commission is aware, the Community and Sustainability Committee of the Village Board met in December 2018 and reviewed sustainability goals for the Village which have been incorporated into the FY 2019/20 Budget. One of those goals was to include a sustainability article in each issue of the newsletter to improve communications on the topic and help inform residents. The first article appeared in the June newsletter with a recap of the Green Business and Green Resident Awards. With that, staff has developed a calendar of topics for the newsletter. Below is a table of the newsletter publication month, the topic, and the newsletter content due date.

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<tr>
<th>Newsletter Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Content Deadline</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>July/August 2019</td>
<td>Lawn Care Best Practices</td>
<td>June 7, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>Rain Barrels</td>
<td>August 5, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>Textile Recycling</td>
<td>September 9, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>November/December 2019</td>
<td>Single Use Plastic Bags (Tent.)</td>
<td>October 7, 2019</td>
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<td>January 2020</td>
<td>Christmas Trees/Holiday Lights</td>
<td>December 6, 2019</td>
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<td>February 2020</td>
<td>Insulation and Energy Efficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2020</td>
<td>Composting</td>
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<td>April 2020</td>
<td>Coal Tar Ban</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2020</td>
<td>Green Award Recap</td>
<td>April 9, 2020</td>
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<td>June 2020</td>
<td>Plastic Straws</td>
<td>May 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July/August 2020</td>
<td>Alternative Modes of Transportation</td>
<td>June 5, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff will provide an overview of this information and welcomes any feedback on newsletter topics and schedule.
Farmers Market Open on Wednesdays Starting June 19

Taste a slice of summer as the Northbrook Farmers Market opens its 11th season with the 10am Watermelon Cutting Ceremony, presided by Village President Sandy Frum. Everyone is invited to enjoy a slice of watermelon and a morning of fun activities including twisted balloon creations, craft projects, and music, as well as shopping for farm fresh produce and delicious artisan foods. The market is open 7am to 1pm Wednesdays, from June 19 until October 9, rain or shine, in Meadow Plaza parking lot at the corner of Cherry Lane & Meadow Road. For more information, visit www.NorthbrookFarmersMarket.org.

Don’t Forget Your Pets!

A lost pet will be returned quickly through the information on its pet tag. Animal tags for 2019/20 must also be displayed by Sunday, June 30. In order to purchase an animal tag, you must present a current rabies certificate with the application for each animal.

Please Note: If your pet has a multi-year rabies vaccination due to expire in 2019, a rabies certificate must be provided. If the rabies vaccination expires after 2019, a rabies certificate is not required to purchase a renewal animal tag. A lower fee is available to pet owners who can provide a valid veterinarian statement showing that the animal has been neutered/spayed. Licenses for altered pets are $10 each; unaltered animals are $20 each.

Questions?

Questions regarding vehicle stickers and animal tags should be directed to the Finance Department at 847-272-5050, ext. 4200.

Congratulations to the Green Business and Green Resident Award Recipients!

The Village of Northbrook has recognized Shred Spot as the 2019 Green Business Award recipient and Anna and Andrew Pawlowski as the 2019 Green Resident Award recipient.

Among Shred Spot’s efforts for which they were recognized include the recycling of 269 tons of paper, 4.5 tons of electronics, and 15 tons of cardboard. Shred Spot’s business has helped to divert this material from landfills, reduce the creation of air pollution, and save trees with the reclamation of materials.

The emphasis for the 2019 Green Resident Award was energy efficiency. The Pawlowski family identified a number of attainable and impactful efforts they have made in and around their home to be more energy efficient. Among the efforts the Pawlowski family implemented were planting trees to shade their home to reduce the need for air conditioning, purchasing Energy Star appliances, using LED light bulbs, and utilizing power strips for electronics to reduce energy usage. These are steps that most anyone in Northbrook can take!

Visit www.northbrook.il.us/greenawards for more information and to apply or nominate a business or resident for the Green Award.

Be a Good Neighbor - Maintain Your Lawn

Please keep your lawn and property maintained throughout the year.

Village regulations prohibit grass and weeds from growing to an average height of more than 8-inches.

While some yards may have an abundance of dandelions, please note that the property would not be in violation if the average height of the entire lawn doesn’t exceed the maximum permitted overall height. Dandelions grow much faster than grass so it is not uncommon to confuse the height of these weeds with the maximum grass height permitted.

As a courtesy to your neighbors, residents and businesses are encouraged to control weeds and keep all grass and other vegetation from growing taller than 8-inches.

To report concerns related to overgrown grass or weeds or other matters related to the exterior of properties not being properly maintained, please use the Village’s web-based reporting tool at www.northbrook.il.us/GONorthbrook or contact our Code Enforcement Official, Jennifer Maisch via email at jennifer.maisch@northbrook.il.us or call 847-664-4055.

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Northbrook’s 62nd Annual Student Government Day

On May 20, 31 eighth grade students participated in Northbrook’s 62nd Annual Student Government Day. The students experienced what it would be like to be an elected official or an employee of the Village, Park District, or Library by taking the role of their counterpart. Staff and elected officials met with the students throughout the day in preparation for the evening Student Village Board mock meeting. The day proved to be a great learning experience for the students and provided an opportunity for staff to highlight the many aspects of our community and municipal government processes and partnerships. Watch the Student Government Day Mock Board Meeting at www.northbrook.il.us/Student2019

Village Board
(From left to right) Back row: Maddie Grabowski, Christopher Sanchez, Gabe Johnson, Paige Star, Ryan Kreiter Front row: Sonia Thakkar, David Gichner, Chesine Ciota, Kristin Yun

Park District & Library Administration
(From left to right) Back row: Klara Walney, Mallory Gansberg, Rose Orr, Ben Goldenberg Middle row: Eashna Agarwal, Maddy Gallinson, Shayna Patel Front row: Landon Minkow, Ryan Jaffe

Village Administration
(From left to right) Back row: Delaney Resnick, Kate Leverenz, Nick Stiglich, Christopher Sanchez Middle row: Wylie Spadino, Lilah Townsley, Connor Crampton, Brandon Mesirow, Brady Sterzik Front row: John Gemignani, Samuel Mathew, Felicia Pace, Michelle Lim, Chloe Hwang

Sustainable Practices for Your Lawn

It’s summer and most of us like to have a yard with a green full lawn. But did you know there are simple ways to incorporate green practices into your landscape routine.

Here are some environmentally friendly tips:

• **Water your lawn responsibly.** Watering between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. between May 15 and September 15 and on consecutive days is prohibited by Village Code. New lawn installations are exempted from this requirement.

• **Irrigation Systems.** If you have an irrigation system, make sure it is WaterSense rated and consider installing a rain sensor to avoid watering after it has rained.

• **Gas Powered Lawn Equipment.** Don’t use gas powered equipment on ozone action days or use electric mowers and string trimmers. Set your mower to 3 inches high. Taller grass shades out weeds.

• **Herbicides and Fertilizers.** Eliminate or minimize the use of fertilizers and herbicides. If you must use these products, read the directions to avoid these materials being washed off your lawn and into storm sewers which drain to streams, rivers, and lakes.

• **Rain Gardens.** Consider reducing the amount of turf in your yard and installing a rain garden. There will be less lawn to mow and garden flowers attract pollinators like Monarch butterflies and bees.