



Report of the
**Illinois
Green
Government
Coordinating
Council**

August 2005

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
ILLINOIS GREEN GOVERNMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL

Lieutenant Governor PAT QUINN
Chairman

August, 2005

To the People of Illinois:

I present you with this report of activities from the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council. State agencies, boards and commissions are reducing pollution and conserving resources to maintain a healthy environment for this and future generations.

In this report you will read about the innovative strategies and policies recently adopted by Illinois state government agencies. These practices are reducing waste, improving the efficiency of resources, and creating a better place to work and live.

In the coming year, the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council has set an ambitious agenda centered on four goals:

1. Increase green purchasing;
2. Reduce pollution and waste;
3. Facilitate green building practices; and
4. Promote green-friendly policies

The Council welcomes your comments and suggestions. Please feel free to contact us by email at GreenCouncil@ltgov.state.il.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat Quinn".

Pat Quinn
Lieutenant Governor

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Introduction



Illinois' borders are formed by some of the world's most impressive and beautiful waterways. Illinois is home to extensive wildlife habitats, impressive scenery and abundant natural resources. We have much to be proud of, but we cannot take our environment for granted.

The State of Illinois can be a major contributor to positive environmental growth. The state employs thousands of employees, manages thousands of buildings, and annually procures billions of dollars worth of goods and services. The State of Illinois also manages over 400,000 acres of land. Illinois has a great opportunity to leverage its purchasing power to encourage economic growth while protecting our environment.

The Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council (the Council) promotes the incorporation of pollution prevention and resource conservation practices into government management and operations. The Council works with state agencies to reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, conserve water, increase recycling and reuse of materials, incorporate green building principles into new construction and renovation projects, and acquire and use environmentally-friendly products.

This report highlights success stories and proposes a green agenda for the coming year.

Illinois Green Government Council Goals



The Council is pleased to report that Illinois state agencies, boards and commissions have already adopted numerous policies and practices to aid environmental quality. Building on past accomplishments, the Council is advancing four goals for state agencies:

- 1 Increasing green purchasing*
- 2 Reducing pollution and waste*
- 3 Facilitating green building practices*
- 4 Promoting green policies*

I. Goals to Increase Green Purchasing

State government purchases a wide variety of goods and services and the Council recognizes this as an opportunity to save energy and water, reduce waste generated, and improve the workplace environment. Many environmentally preferable products are priced competitively with traditional products and are becoming more widespread.

Pursuant to House Resolution 797, Governor Blagojevich assembled an Interagency Working Group on Environmentally Preferable Products. This Working Group produced a report, called Opportunities to Enhance the Purchase of Environmentally Preferable Products (OEPEPP), detailing recommendations to facilitate the State of Illinois' efforts to incorporate environmentally friendly practices into its operations.

Environmentally preferable products have a reduced or lesser impact on human health and the environment when compared to competing products or services that serve the same purpose. The Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council will work with state agencies, boards and commissions to identify and increase the purchase of environmentally friendly products.

In the coming year, the Council will help state agencies, boards and commissions to achieve the following:

(i) Acquire Flex Fuel And Hybrid Vehicles

Greening the state fleet would reduce fuel consumption, dependence on foreign oil and vehicle emissions, while also saving the State money and enhancing the market for locally-grown fuels like E85 ethanol and biodiesel.

Currently the State of Illinois has 12,129 cars in its fleet. Of these, 1,638 (14%) are Flex Fuel Vehicles capable of running on E85.

On July 28, 2005, Governor Blagojevich signed HB 112. This new law requires all state agencies to operate all of their diesel vehicles with fuel of at least 2% biodiesel blend. The law is effective immediately.

One good example of a Green Fleet is that operated by the City of Aurora. Aurora is committed to becoming a leader in the use of domestic, environmentally friendly, and renewable fuels that are grown locally.

Aurora's Current Usage:

- E85 gallons used since September 2, 2004 start
7,000+ gallons
- Flex-Fuel and hybrid vehicles
48 units
- Current biodiesel ratio
5% soybean oil
- Motorized diesel equipment
226 units
- Motorized equipment using biodiesel & E85
35%

Future Goals:

- Ramp up biodiesel to 20% soybean oil content
- 75% motorized equipment using alternative fuels
- Convert three local gas stations to retailers of E85

(ii) Using Environmentally Friendly Cleaning Products

Green cleaners are available to handle a full range of routine office, institutional, warehouse and industrial cleaning needs. These products are less toxic and contain lower concentrations of volatile organic compounds, ozone depleting chemicals and toxic substances.

The OEPEPP report noted that non-green cleaning products contain hazardous chemicals that can cause mild to severe skin irritation, irritate the lungs and can be costly to store and dispose.



In fact, an Occupational Lung Disease Bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in 1988 indicated that more than 10 percent of reported work-related asthma cases in the state listed cleaning agents as the suspected triggering factor.

After stressing the health issues and potential cost savings of switching to green cleaning products to the contractor that cleans its facilities, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) was able to convince the contractor to use citrus-based green cleaners in its building. IEPA has found that its cleaning contractor is very pleased with the performance of the green products. IEPA was especially impressed with how well the products performed in cleaning carpet stains. The green cleaners were able to remove some stains that had been on the carpet for years.

(iii) Research Purchasing Less Toxic Computers

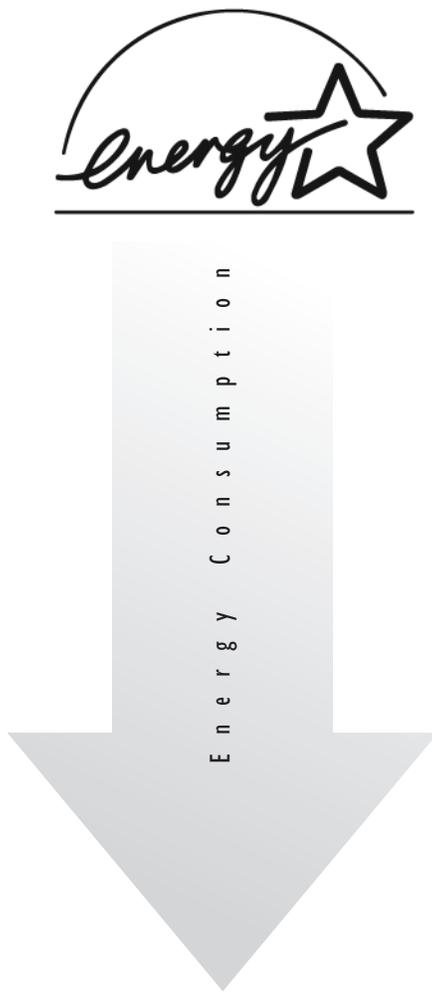
A growing environmental problem involves how to properly dispose of electronic waste. Computers contain many toxic substances such as mercury, lead and cadmium. As more and more computers are disposed of, what to do with the waste becomes increasingly problematic. The Council will examine the costs and benefits of leasing computers for state use that contain low or n oxic materials, are more easily recyclable and run on less electricity.

The Computer Equipment Disposal and Recycling Commission is a newly created multi-agency commission charged with developing recommendations for the establishment of pilot programs and ongoing programs for the recycling and proper disposal of computer equipment. The Council will also work with the Computer Equipment Disposal and Recycling Commission to investigate problems and concerns related to the disposal and recycling of computer equipment.

“Illinois EPA worked with its janitorial service to convert to cleaning products at our headquarters building that are biodegradable, have no toxic ingredients and minimize irritation to skin, eyes and the respiratory system. Our contractor found that the “greener” cleaning products work just as well as traditional cleaners and don’t cost any more.”

-Doug Scott, Director, Illinois EPA

II. Goals to Reduce Pollution and Waste



Illinois state government agencies generate thousands of tons of waste annually. Reducing this waste through conservation, recycling and reuse will provide both economic and environmental benefits.

Waste reduction provides environmental benefits including cleaner air, more water resources and less potential for soil contamination. The same strategies provide economic benefits in the form of reduced procurement and waste management costs, and increased jobs associated with making new products from recycled materials.

The Council has adopted six goals to reduce pollution and waste. Specifically, the Council will seek to:

(i) By Taking The ENERGY STAR® Challenge, The State Will Reduce Energy Consumption By 10%

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, through its ENERGY STAR Program, is conducting an ENERGY STAR Challenge. The ENERGY STAR Challenge calls on businesses and institutions across the country to take the right steps to identify the many buildings where financially attractive improvements can reduce energy use by 10% or more.

Through the Council, the State of Illinois will take the ENERGY STAR Challenge. The Council will work with ENERGY STAR to benchmark the state's current energy usage and then identify energy efficiency opportunities across the state. The Council aims to reduce energy consumption in state facilities 10% by 2012 in the operation of buildings.

(ii) Implement The Recommendations of At Least One Energy Audit On A State Facility

The state currently has a number of audits that have identified areas for energy efficiency, but it has not implemented recommendations from the audits. The goal is to implement recommendations from at least one of the audits to demonstrate the benefits of energy efficiency upgrades. The Council is working with the Department of Central Management Services and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to identify ways to finance the energy efficiency upgrades.

(iii) Start A Pilot Program To Compost Food Waste At A State Facility

Composting is a process that takes organic waste such as food scraps and turns it into a nutrient-rich soil amendment. Composting can reduce the cost of waste disposal by decreasing the amount of waste sent to landfills. This can save the state money and can provide a valuable resource that can be used on public land.



The Council is working with a number of agencies to start a pilot program composting food waste on-site. Other states have been successful with pilot programs at state correctional facilities, where there are large amounts of food waste, land and labor.

(iv) Add At Least One Type of Recyclable Material To Existing State Recycling Program.

The James R. Thompson Center in Chicago alone generates over 2.5 tons of mixed office paper waste each day. Over 42 mature trees could be saved and 17,500 gallons of water conserved if this paper were recycled.

In April, Gov. Rod Blagojevich launched a new effort to boost recycling in the Thompson Center and the Michael A. Bilandic building, the state's main office buildings in downtown Chicago. This six-month pilot program aims to develop a cost-savings model for improved recycling in state facilities across Illinois.

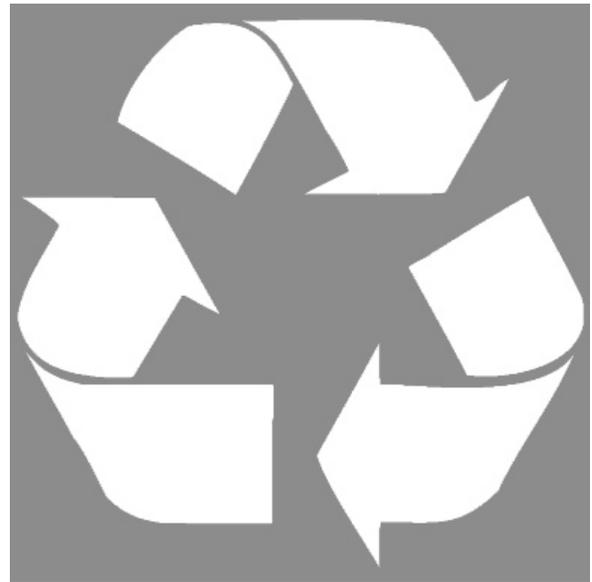
The Council supports this pilot program and encourages the development of new recycling efforts to include other materials.

(v) Create An Electronics Recycling Program.

Working with the Computer Equipment Disposal and Recycling Commission, the Council will research different options regarding the recycling of electronic waste and will set up a pilot project.

(vi) Create A Program To Reuse And Recycle Construction Waste In Southern Illinois.

It has been brought to the Council's attention that there is a need for a downstate program to reuse and recycle construction debris and waste. The Council will examine the feasibility of a pilot project.



III. Goals to Facilitate Green Building Practices

Sustainable design and construction, or “green building,” is a holistic approach that minimizes negative environmental impacts, reduces maintenance costs, and creates a more desirable and productive workspace for the occupants. Green buildings are designed to meet objectives including: protecting occupant health; improving employee productivity; using energy, water, and other resources more efficiently; and reducing the overall impact on the environment.

The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. Members of the U.S. Green Building Council representing all segments of the building industry developed LEED and continue to contribute to its evolution.

The Chicago Center for Green Technology (CCGT) has earned LEED Platinum rating from the U.S. Green Building Council. The building uses cisterns to store 75% of roof runoff for on-site irrigation. Its storm water management system reduces runoff to the city sewer system, recharges groundwater, and cleans parking lot run-off. Trees were strategically placed to shade the building’s eastern and western façade and reduce its cooling load.

The CCGT building contains a 71kW photovoltaic system. The photovoltaic panels on the south façade provide summer shade while creating power. The building is composed of 36% recyclable or renewable materials, and 50% of its materials were acquired regionally. Construction of the building required 48% less energy than conventional construction. Crushing and selling the concrete construction debris defrayed \$1.5 million in cleanup costs.

Another green building example is the new 101,500 square-foot Workforce Development Center at Heartland Community College in Normal, IL. The Center is slated to become an energy efficient and environmentally friendly building. When completed in April 2006, the Center will be the first state building in Illinois to be fully certified by the U.S. Green Building Council as a LEED green building. In 2005 the Council will use the following strategies to help state agencies make their facilities greener:

(i) Increase the Use of Natural Landscaping Along State Roads

Natural landscaping is an aesthetically pleasing collection of native plants that are specifically selected to match the environmental characteristics of the areas in which they are planted. A site that is naturally landscaped will produce substantially less storm water runoff than a conventional landscape. Deep-rooted native plants effectively stabilize soils and prevent erosion along stream banks and detention basin edges. Planting native plants will also lower maintenance costs through a reduction in mowing, pesticide application and watering.

The reduced maintenance needs of natural landscaping not only save money, but also reduce air, water and noise pollution. Through natural landscaping, facility managers can retain the natural landscape features of the region while reaping substantial environmental and economic benefits.

(ii) Incorporate Native Species Into The Landscaping Plans Of Public Universities And Community Colleges

Incorporating native species into the landscaping of universities and community colleges will provide cost savings, reduce run-off and flooding and additional educational opportunities. The students can learn about the benefits of native plants and ecosystems native to the area.



(iii) Implement the Requirements of Public Act 094-0573, Which Calls for the State To Construct At Least Three Certified Green Buildings, and Conduct A Series of Training Sessions on Green Building Practices.

Public Act 094-0573 was signed into law in August of 2005. The Council will work through the Capital Development Board to implement the requirements of the Act. Public Act -94-0573 states that the Capital Development Board will initiate a series of training workshops across the state, identify at least three construction projects where green techniques can be incorporated, and establish a Green Building Advisory Committee that will assist the Capital Development Board in determining guidelines for green construction. A series of training sessions are planned for presentation in regional locations starting in the Fall of 2005.



IV. Goals to Promote Green Policies

One of the most effective ways to achieve the above goals is to incorporate environmentally friendly provisions into laws, executive orders and contract stipulations. In the coming year the Council will educate and advocate in support of green policies in the following ways:

(i) Encourage State Agencies to Require that Pest Management Contractors Working on State Facilities Use Integrated Pest Management Practices.

The products used by a pest control contractor can potentially pose risks to employees and can have high disposal costs. In addition, if a particular service results in an environmental spill or release, further environmental and liability problems could arise. An alternative to traditional pest control methods is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM reduces the amount of chemicals used in pest control. This has several benefits, such as decreasing the health risks posed by pesticides through employing a range of biological, mechanical and chemical techniques to control pest populations and preventing pesticides from polluting streams, groundwater, or coastal regions.

Integrated Pest Management is now the standard for many day care and educational institutions in Illinois. Many of these facilities report reduced absenteeism and lower pest management costs as a result.

The Council will develop educational and training materials for state facility managers on how best to use integrated pest management.

(ii) Integrate Renewable Resources for at Least 10% of Electricity Acquired to Operate State Facilities.

The Illinois Commerce Commission recently adopted Gov. Blagojevich's Sustainable Energy Plan. This All-American Energy plan will greatly increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency that will create jobs, boost investment in rural communities, protect the environment, promote energy independence and help stabilize energy prices. Under the plan's Renewable Portfolio Standard the state's largest electric utilities will incorporate 8% renewable energy by 2013.

The Council seeks to have the state lead by example by purchasing renewable energy as a part of its energy portfolio. The State recently issued a contract for electric procurement that included a 3% renewable component for the power acquired for 15 state facilities in northern Illinois. The Council continues to work with the Department of Central Management Services to include renewables in all electric procurement contracts.



State Agencies and the Four Goals



Many Illinois state agencies have taken substantial steps towards sustainable management. Yet, sustainability is an ongoing process that builds on past successes to create the best conditions for future generations. Every day the employees and managers of these entities make decisions that have environmental impacts. This section of the report presents success stories from state agencies that are creating a healthier environment for the future, while providing quality services and operations in the present.

This section is not a comprehensive list of green government activities. Instead, it is a presentation of innovative and proven strategies that can serve as examples to other government entities.

I. Green Purchasing

Illinois Department of Corrections

Big Muddy River Correctional Center

- Purchased low-mercury fluorescent light tubes for lighting throughout the facility.
- Uses energy efficient light tubes reducing the energy usage by six watts for each tube within the facility. Facility has approximately 2,500 bulbs, saving 11,424 watts.

The Menard Correctional Center

- Developed several green products that are sold to Illinois facilities including citrus-based cleaners Citral Green and Grimebuster.
- Staff has formulated a cold-water liquid laundry detergent to support cold water laundering and energy conservation. Detergent contains no lye or other caustic ingredients which are costly to remove from wastewater at treatment plants.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

- Janitors use green cleaners in place of harsh chemicals, and citrus-based cleaners in the place of solvents.
- Purchases recycled copy paper, paper towels and toilet paper as well as remanufactured printer and copier cartridges.
- Purchases fuel-efficient all terrain vehicles as well as ethanol fuels (E-85).

Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission

- Purchased furniture made of recycled materials from Herman Miller Co., which has a policy on sustainability and has won green awards.
- Changed the agency name in 2005 and reissued requisite forms via fill-in-the-blank formats on its website, thereby reducing the amount of printed paper. Any paper forms created were printed on recycled paper with soy inks.

Illinois State Board of Education

- Purchasing department monitors, controls and encourages the purchase of items such as soy-based inks, energy efficient copiers with duplex capabilities, energy saver printers, recycled printing and copy paper products and recycled toner cartridges.

Lieutenant Governor's Office

- Prints all reports using soy-based inks
- Uses E85 in all office vehicles

Illinois Department of Agriculture

- Purchased various flex-fuel vehicles for its inspection fleet.
- Operates an E-85 fuel station on the state fairgrounds for use by both Springfield-based vehicles as well as state variable fuel vehicles used by visiting inspection staff.

II. Waste And Pollution Reduction

Illinois Arts Council

- Reuses office supplies such as binders, file folders, inter-office envelopes, labels, white and colored paper.
- Recycles paper, cardboard boxes and newspapers.
- Leases copiers with duplexing capabilities and power-saving functions and asks employees to use two-sided copying and printing when appropriate. Energy conservation programs are used to reduce power consumption on all computers.

Illinois Department of Corrections

Decatur Correctional Center

- Reduces costs by reducing usage of water, sewage systems electricity, including heating and cooling usage.

Dixon Correctional Center

- Issues reports on double-sided copies and increased the use of e-mail instead of memorandums to reduce paper use. Use of e-mail and double-sided copying has resulted in a reduction of \$5,700 in paper and printing costs between FY 2004 and FY 2005.
- Recycles cardboard and shredded paper, resulting in a reduction in waste stream and disposal costs. Recycling saves an estimated \$800 per month in disposal costs.

Illinois Department of Financial Regulation

- Recycles spent toner cartridges, microfilm, phone books, Illinois Code Law books, white and colored paper and cardboard.
- Purchases office equipment with duplex capability.

Lieutenant Governor's Office

- Before recycling, paper is used on both sides
- At 2005 Illinois State Fair, the Lt. Governor's Tent used environmentally-friendly solar and electric powered golf carts
- Established a battery recycling program at the Chicago office
- Reuse old stationary
- Minimize printing of all reports and other written materials, publish online
- Office newsletters are distributed by e-mail and website

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

- Participates in its building's recycling program.
- Created a "green suggestion" program that allows employees to suggest possible ways to save resources.

III. Green Building Practices

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

- Installed T-10 fluorescent lights in headquarters buildings to increase lighting efficiency. Estimates that the T-10 re-lamping project for the headquarters building will save \$20,000 within a three-year time frame.
- Installed occupancy sensors in two bathrooms and is piloting two water-free urinals in a men's bathroom, estimated to save 10,000 gallons of water per year.

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

- Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) has installed water saving bathroom fixtures to help control utility costs.
- Installed additional chillers to more efficiently control the temperature and humidity at the ALPLM.
- Evaluating and improving energy efficiency at three of its sites (Vandalia, Lincoln Log Cabin, & David Davis Mansion).
- Integrating sustainable design strategies, such as LEED, into the renovation of historic buildings.
- Architectural staff members are receiving LEED training.

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

- Constructing a new State Emergency Operations Center that incorporates both passive and active systems to reduce energy consumption.

Illinois Department of Corrections

Menard Correctional Center

- Using electronic flush valves and flow control showerheads in various cell houses. This type of technology allows the institution to control the amount of time between flushes and amount of water flowing from faucets and showerheads. The flush valves result in water and energy conservation and financial savings for the facility.

Danville Correctional Center

- Replaced toilet flush valve diaphragms with low-flow valves. Toilet flush valve replacement has resulted in a reduction of 3,300 gallons/day of water used.
- Installing energy efficient lighting.
- Improved heating efficiency by installing covers on roof exhaust fans during winter months, thereby reducing potential heat loss and conserving energy for heating.
- Installed new boilers, which utilize a low nitrous oxide emission system and reduced NOX emissions by 50% compared to the previous boilers.

Graham Correctional Center

- Reduced the number of light bulbs by 50%.
- Water saving showerheads have been installed on all showers to cut water and sewer usage.
- Floor waxing in housing units has been discontinued, saving over \$13,000 per year in floor treatment products and reducing the use of potentially harmful substances.
- Replaced one commercial washing machine and one commercial dryer in the institutional laundry with energy-efficient replacement equipment.

IV. Green Policies

Illinois Pollution Control Board

- Conducting one-third of all Board meetings via videoconferencing, which reduces pollution caused by travel.
- Fifty-six percent of Board staff carpool or use public transportation to commute to and from work.

It is estimated that this practice reduced vehicle miles travel by 124,100 miles annually, reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 2,951 per year, and reduced fuel consumption by 5,641 gallons per year.

Illinois Commerce Commission

- Turns off lights, computers, copiers, etc. when not needed.
- Uses windows to reduce lighting needs and uses window treatments to take advantage of solar heat in the winter and to keep out summer heat.
- Employees carpool with other state employees to meetings and are encouraged to use mass transit or carpooling to commute to work on a daily basis.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

- Plants native grasses that reduce the need for mowing, watering and chemical application.
- Grass clippings are left on the ground to decompose naturally and provide lawn nutrients.

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO)

- Sends employees to the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance Building Operator Certification (BOC) program. The BOC program seeks to achieve measurable energy savings in the operation of public facilities and commercial buildings by training the individuals directly responsible for day-to-day operations.
- Chairs a working group to facilitate implementation of Executive Order 2004-7, which directs agencies to take necessary actions to increase state government utilization of biofuels. With funding through the E-85 Clean Energy Infrastructure Development Program, DCEO anticipates an additional 80-100 stations in Illinois providing E-85 renewable fuel by the end of 2007.
- Creating an awareness program utilizing E-85 key chains and E-85 refueling station location cards for those state employees driving state E-85 FFV vehicles.

Lieutenant Governor's Office

- All employees are required to videoconference whenever feasible to reduce pollution caused by travel.

IV. Green Policies (cont.)

Illinois Department of Corrections

Pinckneyville Correctional Center

- Adjusts thermostats four degrees warmer during summer months and four degrees lower during winter months, except in inmate cells.
- Eight lights are turned off in housing unit wings during daylight hours, producing a savings estimated at approximately \$900 per month.
- Four lights per wing are turned off during daylight hours, resulting in a saving of approximately \$300 per month.
- Shower lights are turned off during daylight hours, saving approximately \$120 per month.
- A variety of other light bulbs have been removed in targeted areas, resulting in a savings of approximately \$670 per month.
- Timers on sink water faucets have been adjusted to stay on for shorter periods to reduce water usage.

The Robinson Correctional Center

- Eliminated the use of R-12 refrigerant, which is harmful to the environment.
- Building automation system environmental set points have been adjusted to 68 degrees for heating and 78 degrees for cooling.
- Housing unit water heaters have been placed on timers to shutdown between 10:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
- Hot water to housing unit laundries and porter closets has been shut off.
- During FY05, 11 out of 13 high mast light poles were reduced to 50% lighting capability. Reduction in electricity use has resulted in an estimated \$60,000 savings.
- Restricted the amount of paper products allowed in inmate living areas and required that reusable rags be used for cleaning activities.
- Refuse removal costs have been reduced by 1/3 (\$10,000) during this fiscal year and lowered water and sewerage costs by \$7,000 due to fewer paper products being flushed into the sewer system.

Tamms Correctional Center

- Increased the interior cooling temperature set point and decreased the interior heating temperature set point to reduce electricity and gas usage.
- Implemented energy saving policies to reduce the number of lights and equipment used in unoccupied areas or when not needed.
- Adjusted interior temperatures, which reduced the Center's energy use by approximately 300,000 KWh for an average savings of \$10,000 and reduced the gas usage by approximately 500,000 cubic feet for an average savings of approximately \$9,000.
- Reduced the amount of acreage that was being mowed weekly, lowering equipment fuel consumption as well as exhaust emissions. The facility has reduced floor stripping and waxing to twice a year.
- Fluorescent lamps, used motor oils, used antifreeze, used tires, and batteries are being recycled.

Conclusion

The Constitution of the State of Illinois states it is the goal of the state, and duty of each person, “to provide and maintain a healthful environment for the benefit of this and future generations.” Illinois state agencies, boards and commissions accept this duty and are operating their facilities, managing employees and other resources in a manner that advances this goal.

The Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council has an ambitious agenda for the next year and welcomes the participation of all persons interested in creating a greener, cleaner and more economically successful Illinois.

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Lieutenant Governor Pat Quinn, Chairman

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Department of Agriculture
Department of Central Management Services
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Department of Natural Resources
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