



THE BROADVIEW ENERGY PLAN

The Village of Broadview's proactive blueprint for achieving measurable climate, equity, and sustainability goals, ensuring a greener, more resilient future for all Broadview residents.

ADOPTED MAY 18, 2026



I. INTRODUCTION

A. Rationale for The Broadview Energy Plan

The Broadview Energy Plan (BEP) is driven by Mayor Katrina Thompson's dedication to driving measurable climate, equity, and sustainability solutions in the Village of Broadview, Illinois. The plan builds upon existing Village ordinances and programs, offering a more granular approach to reducing Broadview's fossil fuel energy use. Development of the BEP was supported by the Cross Community Climate Collaborative (C4), co-founded by Mayor Thompson, Oak Park Village President Vicki Scaman, River Forest Village President Cathy Adduci, the Urban Efficiency Group (UEG) and Seven Generations Ahead (SGA). The BEP was funded by the Illinois EPA

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program. This grant supported the Illinois EPA's goal to help communities across Illinois examine their energy needs, reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and foster more sustainable environments.

Ultimately, the Broadview Energy Plan serves as the Village's proactive blueprint for achieving measurable climate, equity, and sustainability goals, ensuring a greener, more resilient future for all Broadview residents. This forward-thinking blueprint for Broadview is set against the urgent backdrop of the accelerating global climate crisis and the goal of ensuring that Broadview residents and institutions are part of the solution and benefit from climate change mitigation efforts.

"Today, I proudly launched the Broadview Energy Planning Initiative alongside essential stakeholders in the Village of Broadview. This kickoff marks the beginning of an inspiring journey toward a more sustainable, energy-efficient future for our community. In partnership with the Cross Community Climate Collaborative (C4), Urban Efficiency Group LLC, and Seven Generations Ahead, we are embarking on a transformative mission to make Broadview a leader in environmental resilience and energy innovation.

Today's launch symbolizes our shared commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable progress. Together, with our collective expertise and passion, we will make Broadview a beacon of energy-conscious living. This is just the beginning, and I am eager to work hand in hand with our community to build a greener, more resilient Broadview for generations to come."¹

MAYOR KATRINA THOMPSON
VILLAGE OF BROADVIEW
NOVEMBER 1, 2024

B. The Global Context

Climate change is accelerating at unprecedented rates, impacting human health, global economies, and Earth's ecosystems. This critical urgency is confirmed by authoritative sources, including the 2024 American Meteorological International *State of the Climate Report*² and the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report*.³ The IPCC report was released in March of 2023 to inform the 2023 Global Stocktake under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Both of these reports draw on the consensus of hundreds of scientists from dozens of nations. The *State of the Climate Report* was written and approved by 589 scientists from 58 countries and the *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report* was written by 234 scientists from 66 countries.

¹ Facebook Post by Mayor Katrina Thompson, Nov 1, 2024 - <https://www.facebook.com/MayorKatrinaThompson/posts/today-i-proudly-launched-the-broadview-energy-planning-initiative-alongside-esse/946673727280672/>

² 2024 American Meteorological International "State of the Climate" Report - <https://www.ametsoc.org/ams/publications/journals/bulletin-of-the-american-meteorological-society-bams/state-of-the-climate/>

³ IPCC Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report - <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>

With carbon data showing a direct correlation between human-produced CO₂ (and other greenhouse gases) and global temperature increases and related impacts, we as a species are pushing the limits of the earth's capacity to process GHGs and we are bearing the consequences. Global temperatures are rising with the last decade being the warmest decade on record. Sea levels are rising due to ice sheets and glaciers melting at abnormally fast rates. Extreme weather events - including hurricanes, rain bombs, tornadoes, wildfires, etc. - are increasing in *frequency* and *intensity* and impacting remote and urban communities. Ocean acidification is impacting marine wildlife and disrupting the earth's food chains. Relatedly, biodiversity loss on land and in the sea is accelerating at an alarming rate, with species extinction occurring at record highs. Climate change is disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities and people with fewer resources, including urban residents in the Chicago metro area.

The IPCC has recently stated that to avoid a 1.5 degree celsius increase in global temperatures from pre-industrial levels, we must reduce current emissions by 50% (a shift from the 45% emissions reduction goal stated a few years earlier). Data shows that we have already breached the 1.5 degree celsius mark. 2025 marked the first time that the three-year temperature average broke through the threshold set in the 2015 Paris Agreement of limiting warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 Fahrenheit) since preindustrial times.

Recommendations for staying within the 1.5 degree celsius/2.7 degree Fahrenheit increase include:

- Transitioning away from fossil fuels toward renewable energy sources
- Improving energy efficiency in buildings, transportation and industry
- Incentivizing carbon emissions reductions through carbon taxes and trading and other mechanisms
- Enhancing public transportation and the use of Electric Vehicles (EVs)
- Protecting and restoring forests and tree canopies
- Implementing sustainable agricultural practices
- Removing organic material (food waste, yard waste, etc.) from landfills

The collective global failure to adequately curb emissions makes local action an immediate necessity to both reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and make sure Broadview is a healthy, resilient community.

C. What's At Stake Locally

Climate Vulnerability, Health Disparities, and the Need for the Broadview Energy Plan

Cook County, IL, where Broadview is located, faces high climate-related risk, with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) rating the county at a 100% risk factor for extreme heat and tornadoes and a 99.2% risk for riverine flooding. Broadview residents are disproportionately vulnerable to the consequences of these climate-induced extreme weather events and greenhouse gas pollution, resulting in elevated health issues and economic costs. Significant flooding has been a recent reality for Broadview and Cook County, with sporadic heavy downpours flooding basements, streets, and sidewalks.

The majority of Broadview's housing stock was built in the 1950s and 1960s, requiring critical upgrades to help residents reduce energy costs through efficiency, decrease their energy burden, and free up savings for other community needs.

Compounding these issues are pre-existing health disparities. Data from the University of Illinois Cancer Center indicates that Broadview significantly exceeds the broader Cook County, IL, average in several key health metrics, including:

- Respiratory Hazard Index (2019)
- Asthma (2022)
- Chronic Obstruction Pulmonary Disease (2022)
- Environmental Burden Index (2022)
- Particulate Matter Concentration (2019)
- Lifetime Inhalation Cancer Risk (2022)

Further contributing to these health risks, Broadview borders a major Illinois highway (I-290), exposing residents daily to toxic fumes from vehicle traffic. From a planning perspective, energy isn't just about kilowatts; it's about the human cost of power. Combustive energy sources (including gas and diesel powered vehicles) release particulate matter and nitrogen oxides, which disproportionately affect minority and low-income neighborhoods located near highways. By setting goals for transitioning to electric vehicles and other low emission transportation, the Broadview Energy Plan treats clean air as a measurable output of a successful energy strategy.

These pollution and climate-related human health disparities highlight the critical mission of the Broadview Energy Plan (BEP). By accelerating energy efficiency, clean energy adoption, and the transition to low-carbon vehicles, the BEP aims to slash greenhouse gas emissions and reverse decades of environmental decline. Historically underserved and resource-constrained, Broadview has not received same level of institutional support and educational investment provided to more affluent areas. Today, Broadview's leadership and residents are eager to benefit from the clean energy transition and this plan provides the necessary roadmap and resources to transform this ambition into equitable, community-led sustainability leadership.

The global climate crisis, with its rising temperatures and extreme weather, is a local danger to Broadview, which faces high-risk flooding, extreme heat, and tornadoes. By reducing fossil fuel use and adopting clean energy, the Broadview Energy Plan directly addresses this global emergency while solving critical local issues: protecting the community, upgrading aging homes, and reversing disproportionate health disparities caused by pollution. The BEP is the Village's urgent, local response to a global threat.

D. Audience

The Broadview Energy Plan (BEP) is a practical guide for the people in the Village, the government, and everyone in the community. It is written to be easy to read and understand. This is so people will actually use it, update it, and follow its actions, instead of just putting it on a shelf. The information in the plan was chosen carefully to help with action, making sure there is enough data without losing sight of the main goals.

E. Plan Vision, Components and How It Will Be Used

The vision for the Broadview Energy Plan is to create a community-driven and adaptable clean energy plan that puts Broadview on the path to reducing its GHG emissions by 45% by 2030 through a variety of strategies and that provides community benefits to the residents of Broadview in relation to energy burden reduction, improved health, more comfortable and more valuable homes and workforce training and jobs for Broadview residents related to clean energy projects.

The Broadview Energy Plan (BEP) incorporates strategies under four major buckets, including:

- a) Reduced energy use (behavior changes)
- b) Energy efficiency upgrades (home and institution technical improvements)
- c) Renewable energy technologies, including solar, geothermal, and onsite battery energy storage systems (BESS)
- d) Low-carbon transportation and electric vehicles

The BEP incorporates specific strategies under each of the major bucket areas, and details on the cost of each strategy; funding/finance options; timeline for completion; who's responsible for driving the strategy; and the community benefits that will be achieved through the strategy. The BEP will be used as a guide and accountability mechanism for driving new projects, policies and initiatives within Broadview on a timeline that achieve both GHG emissions reduction and community benefit goals. Upon ratification of the plan by the government of the Village of Broadview, a Plan Implementation Process will be established and executed to ensure that plan strategies are being worked on to achieve goals within the plan.

F. Plan Development and Engagement Process

The planning process brought together community residents, municipal and institutional leaders, stakeholders, and local and external technical experts to develop goals, goal targets and strategies, to identify funding resources within a range of energy topic areas.

Monthly Core Community Planning Team Meetings

The Broadview Energy Plan is the result of a collaborative, monthly engagement process led by a Core Community Planning Team. This group brought together residents, youth, and local leaders from the Village government, park district, school district, library, faith-based groups, businesses and manufacturers. Their collective commitment to a healthier, more sustainable Broadview is reflected in these strategies. See the Acknowledgements section for a full list of contributors.

Youth Engagement & Strategic Input

The Broadview Energy Plan intentionally integrated the perspectives of twelve Emerging Leaders, youth aged 14 to 18, through a dedicated mayoral initiative. These young stakeholders provided strategic recommendations that bridge the gap between individual action and large-scale infrastructure.

Key Contributions from Broadview's Emerging Leaders:

Behavioral vs. Technical Synergy: The youth identified "easy lift" behavioral changes, such as optimizing lighting, water usage, and HVAC management, as essential precursors to technical upgrades like solar panels and energy-efficient appliances.

Education as Infrastructure: A central theme of their input was the necessity of a robust engagement campaign. They proposed school-based energy competitions, specialized climate curricula, and Village-hosted town halls to make renewable energy literacy accessible to all residents.

Cross-Sector Collaboration: They advocated for deeper partnerships between local businesses and community institutions to accelerate solar and efficiency retrofits.

Modernizing Mobility: To boost electric vehicle (EV) adoption, the youth stressed the importance of a strategic EV charging inventory to mitigate "range anxiety" and prepare Broadview's infrastructure for the next generation of drivers.

Cross Community Climate Collaborative (C4) Team

The community engagement and plan development process engaged staff from the Urban Efficiency Group (UEG) and Seven Generations Ahead (SGA). They worked closely with Mayor Thompson to identify key institutional leaders, form a Core Planning Team for the project and conduct monthly planning meetings and additional one-on-one meetings with community stakeholders. C4 also worked on funding acquisition to support implementation projects related to the plan's strategies. The C4 team successfully was awarded two federal US EPA and Department of Energy grants to support energy efficiency and clean energy project development in Broadview and both awards were rescinded by the new federal administration in January 2025.

"Receiving the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant is a critical milestone, providing us with the resources needed to implement the Broadview Energy Plan. This initiative is a collaborative and forward-thinking blueprint that focuses on reducing emissions, enhancing sustainable practices, and fostering a healthier environment. The grant, coupled with the support of key stakeholders, empowers us to transform these ambitious goals into tangible outcomes."

MAYOR KATRINA THOMPSON
VILLAGE OF BROADVIEW



A. Community Overview

The Village of Broadview, IL, is a densely populated urban/suburban community, 1.78 square miles in size with 4,500 residents per square mile, located approximately six miles west of Chicago. Broadview is a well-established community, characterized by its compact size and fully developed landscape. Broadview's population has remained steady over the past 30 years and this stability speaks to the community's enduring appeal, even as regional dynamics evolve⁴.

The Village administration is recognized for its strong, long-standing relationships within the community, which help support improvement initiatives such as this plan.

THE COMMUNITY FACES SIGNIFICANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

Poverty and Assistance

Data from the National Center for Education Statistics indicates that among families with students at its two elementary schools (Lindop SD92 and Roosevelt SD89), 22% are below the poverty line and 36% receive food stamp benefits.

Disadvantaged Status

A significant portion of the Village falls within a US Department of Transportation Disadvantaged Census Tract (Census Tract 8179, Cook County, IL), classified as historically, transportation, economically, and environmentally disadvantaged. The northern part of Broadview is also included in Illinois Opportunity Zone tract 170318177.00.

DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Stability

Broadview has a stable population of just under 8,000 residents. The population is not expected to change significantly in the coming decade.

Aging Population

Broadview has an aging population, with an increasing senior (over 55) population and a higher median age (39.3) than neighboring communities in the region.

Diversity

Broadview is a diverse community, with majority African American residents (68.6%) alongside decreasing Caucasian (14.3%) and increasing Hispanic minorities (15.1%).

Education

Over 87% of the population has graduated high school, with roughly 46% of the population having some level of college and 22% having completed a college degree.

Income

The \$59,261 median income of Broadview residents lags behind the County (\$76,632) and the State (\$76,708).

DATA SNAPSHOT: THE VILLAGE OF BROADVIEW

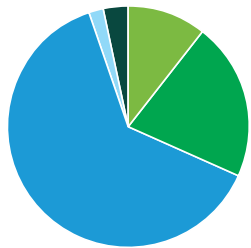
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2023 Community

7,898

Total Population

3,115

Total Households

2.5Average Household
Size**Race/Ethnicity**

63.1%	Black (Non-Hispanic)
21.2%	Hispanic or Latino
10.6%	White (Non-Hispanic)
3.1%	Other (Multiple Races/Non-Hispanic)
1.9%	Asian (Non-Hispanic)

**Household Income**

8%	Less than \$25,000
24.7%	\$25,000 to \$49,999
17.5%	\$50,000 to \$74,999
9.6%	\$75,000 to \$99,999
12.6%	\$100,000 to \$149,999
17.6%	\$150,000 and over

\$60,139

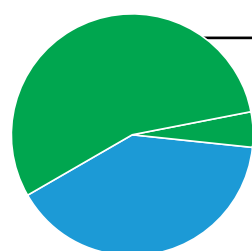
Median Income

\$32,654Per Capita
Income**Housing Type**

Single Family, Detached.....	60% (1,993 total)
Single Family, Attached.....	1.6% (53 total)
2 Units.....	8.7% (282 total)
3 or 4 Units.....	5% (162 total)
5 to 9 Units.....	17.1% (552 total)
10 to 19 Units.....	7% (225 total)
20 or More Units.....	0% (0 total)
Mobile Home/Other.....	0.5% (16 total)

Housing Age

Built 2010 or Later.....	0% (0 total)
Built 1990 to 2009.....	5.7% (185 total)
Built 1970 to 1989.....	16.1% (518 total)
Built 1940 to 1969.....	58.6% (1,890 total)
Built Before 1940.....	19.5% (630 total)

**Average Vehicle
Miles Traveled per
Household per Year****13,871**Cook County: 11,618
CMAP Region: 13,828**Employment Status****60.2%**
In Labor Force

55.5%	Employed
4.7%	Unemployed
39.8%	Not in Labor Force

**BROADVIEW STRUGGLES
WITH A HIGH ENERGY BURDEN:****Energy Providers**

Electricity is supplied by ComEd and natural gas by Nicor.

High Energy Burden

Out of 3,081 total households, income data from Broadview census tracts shows that 1,474 households are currently experiencing an energy burden (spending more than 6% of income on energy). This aligns with national trends where low-to-moderate income, BIPOC-majority communities like Broadview have historically been underserved by sustainability resources and engagement available to similar-sized predominantly non-minority communities.

47.8%

BROADVIEW HOUSEHOLDS ARE CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING AN ENERGY BURDEN (SPENDING MORE THAN 6% OF INCOME ON ENERGY).

SNAPSHOT OF SUCCESS:

The Village of Broadview and the Urban Efficiency Group (UEG) have worked together since 2018 to provide energy efficiency upgrades to a total of 83 homes. Utility partners Nicor Gas and ComEd invested \$581,684.54 into making these upgrades.



The total energy savings to date is 11,995.37 therms and the total KWH savings are 28,110,259 total KWH.

Over a lifespan of 10 years, the total amount of dollars saved will be \$581,684.54, which is a savings of \$58,168.45 annually. Homeowners that received energy efficiency upgrades are the ones who get these financial savings of approximately \$700 per year!



EMISSIONS REDUCTION GOALS

The village has pledged to cut greenhouse gas emissions by:

45% by 2030 (based on 2010 levels) and reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

SUSTAINABILITY ACTION HIGHLIGHTS / VILLAGE OF BROADVIEW

2021

April 22, 2021: The village launched the Broadview Alliance for Sustainability, which is a partnership between multiple local taxing bodies. The Alliance for Sustainability will release its climate sustainability goals for Broadview at the end of the year.

November 2021: Village Board voted 4-0 in favor of endorsing the 2021 Climate Action Plan for the Chicago Region. Broadview Mayor Katrina Thompson sat on the environmental committee for the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, which drafted the Chicago Region plan with the help of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

2022



February 2022: The Village of Broadview identified renewable energy as one of its roadmap priorities. To assist in delivering on the objectives associated with this priority the Broadview Renewable Energy Business Collective was developed and commissioned by Mayor Katrina Thompson. The Broadview Renewable Energy Business Collective represents a unique public-private collaboration between the Village of Broadview and the Broadview's industrial business stakeholders to adopt renewable energy technology.

February 2022: The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning awarded the Village of Broadview \$2,903,548 to construct a bike path along 25th Avenue.

"I'm really excited about this \$2 million bike path grant because as we create a healthy lifestyle through biking, which will be an alternative form of transportation in Broadview, and it will also give people who work in the industrial area a safe and healthy travel option," said Thompson, a biking enthusiast who organizes community bike rides during the spring, summer and fall months.

June 2022: The Cross Community Climate Collaborative (C4) was created to unite communities across income and racial lines in advancing bold, science-based climate solutions. Since its launch in 2022, C4 has grown into a coalition of 15

municipalities that are working together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45% by 2030, strengthen climate resilience, and expand equity in the clean energy transition. For more information, see below in Section D.

December 2022: The Village of Broadview received a \$300,000 grant from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District to alleviate storm water collection in the village hall's principal parking lot.

“We work hard in the environmental space and seek to invest in green infrastructure projects to reduce the expensive and harmful consequences of climate change in Broadview, and fighting storming collection is part of our strategy,” said Thompson. “In addition to alleviating storm water collection, we are also investing in solar panels and electric vehicle charging stations so that Broadview can be a 21st Century community and draw new businesses and residents to the community.”

2023

January 2023: The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the American Beverage Foundation for a Healthy America announced \$745,000 in grants to nine cities who were winners of the 2023 Childhood Obesity Prevention & Environmental Health and Sustainability Awards, including first-place winner the Village of Oak Park, whose environmental initiative includes the Village of Broadview and the Village of River Forest as official partners.

July 2023: The Village of Broadview Fire Department won a \$10,000 award to invest in clean energy technology through a 2023 Powering Safe Communities grant program backed by ComEd and the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus.

“The grant will enable the Broadview Fire Department to purchase battery-powered extrication tools for vehicle accidents enabling our first responders to safely and swiftly remove passengers from a severe vehicle crash,” said Acting Fire Chief Matt Martin at the July 17 Board of Trustees regular meeting. “By replacing our gasoline powered tools with battery-powered ones, the change will allow the department to reduce our carbon footprint in Broadview.”

2023-2024

The Village of Broadview in 2023-24 worked with the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) to develop a Climate Resiliency Plan to help the community in its response to the impacts of climate change. Students specializing in Urban Planning and Public Affairs partnered with Broadview to develop innovative policy and strategy opportunities aimed at addressing climate resiliency and sustainability for future generations. These recommendations were integrated into the Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2025.

2024

April 2024: The village was awarded a nearly \$477,000 U.S. Department of Energy grant in 2024 to transition away from fossil fuels, fund solar installations on community buildings, and support electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure.

2025

April 2025: The Village of Broadview adopted its new Comprehensive Plan, a strategic roadmap designed to guide the community's growth and development over the next 20 years. This plan focuses on sustainable progress, community engagement, and shared prosperity, ensuring that Broadview continues to thrive as a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient community.

August 2025: The Village of Broadview is becoming EV Ready! The Village participated in the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus EV Readiness Program and earned an EV Ready Bronze designation in 2025.

“The EV Readiness Program provides cities and counties across the state with the foundation they need to support EV growth within their communities,” said ComEd President and CEO Gil Quiniones. “The shift to EVs will lower emissions and enhance air quality, key milestones on the journey to building a more sustainable future in Illinois.”



November 2025: The West Cook Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is a collaborative effort between the Villages of Bellwood, Berkeley, Broadview, Hillside, and Westchester and serves as a roadmap for safe, accessible, and comfortable walking, biking, and rolling in the West Cook area. The villages partnered with the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) to develop the West Cook Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. The partnership between the five communities will help create a complete and connected network of bikeways and sidewalks that will allow community members to access their important destinations throughout the West Cook area – from the Salt Creek Trail to the Illinois Prairie Path.

As the Village of Broadview moves toward a sustainable future, strategies have been aligned with industry best practices. To achieve these objectives, the Village adopted the “System of Sustainability,” a framework comprising six Priorities and two Support Pillars designed to promote interoperability across the full spectrum of sustainability initiatives. Resource Regeneration is a core Priority within this system, focusing on a clear trajectory toward carbon neutrality and net-positive energy, water, and waste. This objective is addressed by leveraging energy efficiency, technological advancements, and renewable energy production, all of which serve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen community resilience. The Broadview Energy Plan provides a roadmap to meet these goals.

C. Broadview's Baseline GHG Emissions

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baseline for Broadview is primarily derived from the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning's (CMAP) 2019 Municipal Emissions Summary. This foundation is supplemented by recent village-wide building energy data and comprehensive audits: commercial and institutional assessments conducted by Ameresco, Inc., and residential audits performed by Urban Efficiency LLC. Together, these sources provide a high-resolution snapshot of Broadview's current energy landscape and emissions profile.

BROADVIEW ENERGY AND GHG EMISSIONS DATA CALCULATIONS

GHG Emissions

Total GHG Emissions 2019.....	190,756 MTCO ₂ e
Total GHG Emissions from Energy.....	20,855 MTCO ₂ e (63.3% of total emissions)
Total GHG Emissions from Transportation (on-road).....	66,261 (34.8%)
Total GHG Emissions from Waste.....	3,640 (1.9%)

GHG Emissions Reductions Targets

45% by 2030 Calculation from Total GHG Emissions.....	85,840 MTCO ₂ e
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Energy Usage Volume

Residential Volume of kWhs.....	21,806,142
Commercial Volume of kWhs.....	122,010,433

Total Volume of kWhs.....	143,816,575
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Residential Volume of Therms.....	333,308
Commercial Volume of Therms.....	888,703

Total Volume of Therms.....	1,222,011
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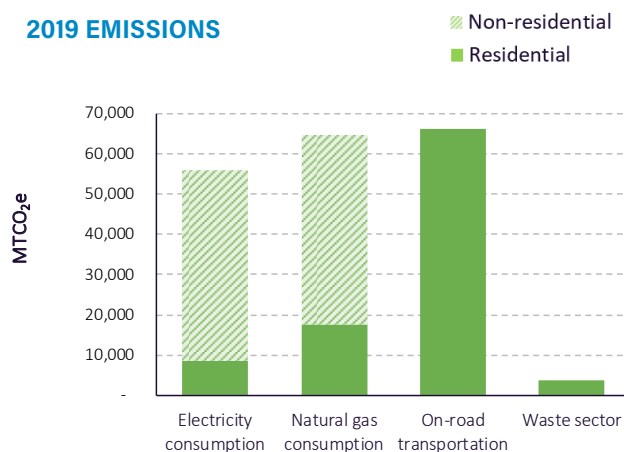
Emissions from kWhs

Total GHG Emissions from Electricity.....	55,949 MTCO ₂ e
Percentage of Total Broadview Emissions from Electricity.....	29.3%

2019 EMISSIONS SUMMARY (MTCO₂e)

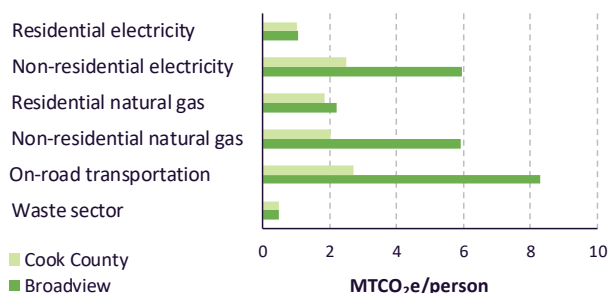
Residential electricity.....	8,483
Non-residential electricity.....	47,466
Residential natural gas.....	17,703
Non-residential natural gas.....	47,203
On-road transportation.....	66,261
Waste sector.....	3,640

2019 EMISSIONS

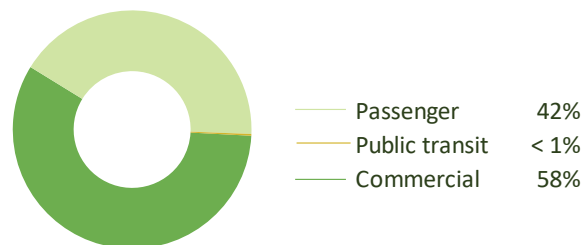


*MTCO₂e (Metric Tons of CO₂ Equivalents)

2019 PER CAPITA EMISSIONS



ON-ROAD TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS BREAKOUT



D. The Cross Community Climate Collaborative (C4)

C4 is a project of co-lead organizations Seven Generations Ahead and the Urban Efficiency Group and the mayors of Broadview, River Forest and Oak Park designed to bring together BIPOC and non-minority communities across income lines to share ideas, secure resources, and drive large-scale projects within and across communities that achieve greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions reductions, equity and sustainability goals. The project currently supports 15 disinvested and resourced communities in Illinois through a unique mayoral MOU collaboration that prioritizes replicable projects, outcomes and metrics on a timeline in relation to the climate crisis, equity and sustainability. C4 combines:

- A cross-community collaboration process
- All stakeholder community sustainability team development
- Large-scale projects
- Resource acquisition
- Metrics
- Knowledge and resource sharing that avoids reinventing wheels and maximizes result

C4 convenes local community working groups to identify needs, prioritize strategies and implement projects; works with partners across the state to channel funding and other resources to support BIPOC/LMI communities and their residents and non-minority communities and their residents; conducts monthly cross community meetings, topic-specific lunch forums, consultations, town halls and sector meetings to provide peer to peer learning/sharing and connect C4 communities to technical support and resources; retains professional federal/state grant proposal writers to bring dollars to underserved communities; and drives energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste reduction, local food and other projects that improve indoor and outdoor air quality that disproportionately impacts people of color and low-income residents.

The Broadview Energy Plan has been developed within the context of Broadview's comprehensive efforts through the C4 initiative. C4 mayors have pledged to achieve 45% ghg emissions reductions by 2030 from 2010 levels and the Broadview Energy Plan serves Broadview's efforts to achieve that goal and will serve as a model to other C4 communities – including many that qualify as Environmental Justice communities – with an energy plan development process and energy plan model that communities can adapt and use to help achieve their ghg emissions reductions goals.



Institutional/Commercial Building Energy Assessment Summary and Results

Ameresco conducted comprehensive energy assessments across several Village of Broadview facilities to evaluate current performance and identify opportunities for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The audited portfolio includes structures built between 1957 and 2020, representing a diverse range of facility types and mechanical conditions.

To establish a baseline, energy usage was benchmarked against the 2024 ENERGY STAR® Report on U.S. Energy Use Intensity (EUI) by Property Type. The table below summarizes the facilities assessed and their percentage deviation from the national median EUI for their respective categories.

Village of Broadview Municipal Building	98% More
Broadview Park District – Beverley Center	94% More
Broadview Park District – Schroeder Center	163% More
Broadview Dream Center	14% More
Princess Spa	88% Less
SBC Waste Management Office	19% More
SBC Waste Management Maintenance Shed	1.9% Less

DATA ANALYSIS & BENCHMARKING CONTEXT

The Municipal Building, Beverly Center, Schroeder Center, SBC Waste Office, and Dream Center all exceeded the median EUI for their building types, signaling significant opportunities for efficiency retrofits. Conversely, the VIEW Restaurant, SBC Maintenance Shop, and Princess Spa performed better than the national median.

While Median EUI serves as a vital benchmarking tool and informs efficiency goals, it is important to note that specific facility characteristics, such as specialized equipment or unique operational hours, may not align perfectly with standard ENERGY STAR® categories, contributing to these performance deviations.

General Recommendations

Recommended energy savings measures include turning off lights and HVAC equipment when not needed to reduce energy consumption in a variety of spaces. Recommended energy efficiency measures included weatherization work to seal envelope gaps, door and window replacement, demand-controlled ventilation, optimizing HVAC settings, and upgrading to more efficient condensing units, unit heaters, and furnaces. Except for SBC Waste Office, replacements to LED with occupancy sensors have already been implemented in these facilities. Rooftop Solar PV potential was also investigated for each site. More detailed results can be found in the individual facility reports.

Institutional and Commercial

BUILDING POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY BY BUILDING

Village of Broadview Municipal Building

- Geothermal: Geothermal could replace or supplement existing heating/cooling but need need to undergo geotechnical testing and space availability. The estimated savings are 15% of existing kbtu usage.
- Solar: A system of 40-60 kW could be installed producing 45,000-65,000 kWh each year to reduce the carbon emissions of the site. This system could provide approximately 13% of the current electric use and electric price stability into the future. Need to assess rooftop warranty.
- Funding: Use ComEd rebates, get RECs through Illinois Shines.

Broadview Park District – Beverley Center

- Solar: A system of approximately 85 kW could be installed producing 95,000 kWh each year to reduce the carbon emissions of the site.

Broadview Park District – Schroeder Center

- Solar: A system of 40-60 kW could be installed producing 45,000-65,000 kWh each year to reduce the carbon emissions of the site.

Broadview Dream Center

- Solar: A system of 40-50kW could be installed on the roof. However, the Dream Center only requires approximately 3 kW of solar PV arrays to meet its annual electricity needs. Note that Broadview Dream Center and Princess Spa share the same building and that systems for both facilities would fit on the roof.

Princess Spa

- Solar: A system of 40-50 kW could be installed on the roof. However, the facility only requires about 5 kW of solar PV arrays to meet its annual electricity needs. Note that Broadview Dream Center and Princess Spa share the same building and that systems for both facilities would fit on the roof.

SBC Waste Management Office

- Solar: A system of 40-60 kW could be installed producing 45,000-65,000 kWh each year to reduce the carbon emissions of the site. This system will provide approximately 50% of the current electric use and provide electric price stability into the future.
- Funding: ComEd rebates, RECs through Illinois Shines

SBC Waste Management Maintenance Shop

- Solar: A system of 100 kW could be installed producing 100,000 kWh each year to significantly reduce the carbon emissions of the site.

VIEW Restaurant

- Geothermal: Not eligible for geothermal energy.
- Solar: 20-30 kW could be installed producing 20,000-30,000 kWh each year to reduce the carbon emissions of the site.
- Funding: Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) should be retained and the Illinois Shines program not used for this project.

Residential Household Summary and Results

Urban Efficiency Group (UEG) conducted comprehensive energy audits across a selection of residential properties, identifying critical needs regarding health and safety, energy efficiency, moisture control, and structural integrity. The following recommendations are categorized by priority and function to facilitate phased implementation, allowing for strategic planning and fiscal budgeting. Executing these upgrades will significantly enhance occupant safety, indoor air quality, and building durability while optimizing energy efficiency and long-term asset performance.

“Addressing health and safety before energy efficiency is essential to prevent adverse outcomes, such as exacerbating poor indoor air quality, mold growth, or trapping dangerous pollutants when sealing buildings. Prioritizing safety ensures that retrofits do not create hazardous living conditions while enhancing long-term structural integrity and occupant well-being.”

—US EPA

Residential Household Assessment Recommendations

The residential household assessment findings support a comprehensive, locally tailored energy efficiency strategy for Broadview that prioritizes insulation, air sealing, mechanical system upgrades, low-cost conservation measures, and readiness for smart technologies, while phasing in higher-cost, lower-impact measures appropriately.

PRIORITY 1: IMMEDIATE HEALTH & SAFETY ACTIONS

These items represent critical life-safety risks and should be addressed immediately:

- Repair multiple active gas leaks and confirm system integrity
- Correct improper venting of domestic hot water (DHW) flue, which is exhausting gas and carbon monoxide into the home
- Install and verify CO and smoke detectors throughout the property
- Replace damaged dryer venting and flex ducting to prevent fire hazards
- Correct exhaust ventilation deficiencies, including:
 - Installing missing bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans
 - Properly venting exhaust air to the exterior
- Address potential asbestos-containing materials with professional testing and remediation as required
- Implement pest remediation and exclusion measures
- Seal and repair sump pump system to prevent moisture intrusion
- Replace damaged exhaust vent caps to prevent pest entry and backdrafting

PRIORITY 2: MOISTURE CONTROL, MOLD PREVENTION & INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Uncontrolled moisture and air leakage contribute to mold growth, structural degradation, and poor indoor air quality. Recommended actions include:

- Install crawl space vapor barriers
- Improve attic and crawl space insulation
- Seal foundation cracks and concrete sidewalk separation
- Extend downspouts and gutter drainage away from the foundation
- Repair inverted drainage planes contributing to water infiltration
- Seal window frames, replace broken windows, and repaint peeling areas
- Repair holes in roofing materials
- Improve air sealing of the building envelope
- Install door weatherstripping, sweeps, and door kits
- Address documented mold growth through professional remediation
- Install proper exhaust ventilation systems

PRIORITY 3: STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY & BUILDING ENVELOPE REPAIRS

These repairs will protect long-term structural stability and durability:

- Repair foundation cracks and structural damage
- Address power line tension pulling siding away from the home
- Repair or replace damaged siding
- Correct attic access limitations and improve safe entry
- Install attic storage improvements where applicable
- Repair window assemblies and framing
- Improve roof penetrations and flashing

PRIORITY 4: MECHANICAL SYSTEMS & ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS

These upgrades improve comfort, safety, and operating costs:

- Replace aging domestic hot water systems (DHW)
- Perform furnace and boiler tune-ups
- Replace and seal duct return systems
- Install duct insulation and duct sealing
- Install smart thermostats
- Install LED lighting upgrades
- Wrap hot water distribution piping
- Install low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators
- Perform whole-home air sealing

IV. ANALYSIS: THE PATH TOWARD ACHIEVING GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION GOALS



THE GOAL

The Broadview Energy Plan's goal is to chart a path forward toward meeting a 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 from the Village's comprehensive 2019 baseline GHG emissions production.

Total Broadview GHG Emissions 2019:

190,756 MTCO₂e

45% of 2019 GHG emissions by 2030 in Broadview is equal to 85,840 MTCO₂e

The Broadview Energy Plan outlines priority goals and strategies for the residential and institutional/commercial sectors. These goals and strategies were identified by community members and technical experts to help the Village of Broadview reach its GHG emissions reduction goals. First we will lay out our assessment of priority strategies and a potential path forward to meet the 45% GHG emissions reduction goal. From there, a Framework of Goals and Strategies has been developed to guide Broadview toward a more sustainable, energy-efficient future as a leader in environmental resilience and energy innovation.

SUMMARY OF CORE STRATEGIES AND GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Here is our assessment of priority strategies and a potential path forward to meet the 45% GHG emissions reduction goal:

Energy Efficiency (reducing energy consumed)	Solar/Renewable Energy Procurement of Off-Site Electricity	On-Road Transportation
Residential Baseline Energy Use (kWhs and therms): 26,186 MTCO₂e • 10% Reduction in Residential Energy Use: 2,618 MTCO₂e • Goal Attainment: 3% of the 45% GHG emissions reductions	Residential Baseline Electricity Use: 8,483 MTCO₂e • 100% Solar/Renewable Energy Procurement: 8,483 MTCO₂e • Goal Attainment: 9.9% of 45% GHG emissions reductions	On-Road Transportation Use: 66,261 MTCO₂e • 10% conversion to non-emissions generating transportation: 6,626 MTCO₂e • Goal Attainment: 7.7% of 45% GHG emissions reductions
Non-Residential Energy Use (kWhs and therms): 94,669 MTCO₂e • 10% Reduction in Non-Residential Energy Use: 9,466 MTCO₂e • Goal Attainment: 11% of 45% GHG emissions reductions	Non-Residential Baseline Electricity Use: 47,466 MTCO₂e • 25% Solar/Renewable Electricity Use: 11,866 MTCO₂e • Goal Attainment: 13.8% of 45% GHG emissions reductions	

ADDITIONAL STRATEGY CONSIDERATIONS

On-Site Solar

(Residential or Non-Residential)

5 megawatts of solar is equivalent to removing 10,000 MTCO₂e from the atmosphere.

- Goal Attainment: 11.7% of 45% GHG emissions reductions

10 megawatts of solar is equivalent to removing 20,000 MTCO₂e from the atmosphere.

- Goal Attainment: 23.4% of 45% GHG emissions reductions

Note: This strategy would need to be factored into what is being procured so as to avoid double counting.

Waste

(removing organic material from landfills)

Waste generates 3,640 MTCO₂e or

100% organic material diversion = 4.2% of 45% GHG emissions reduction goal

50% organic material diversion = 2.1% of 45% GHG emissions reduction goal

TAKING ACTION - FRAMEWORK OF GOALS AND STRATEGIES

In addition to the impact tied to the priority strategies included in the previous section, the Broadview Energy Plan Framework of Goals and Strategies provides a roadmap for the residential and institutional/commercial sectors. These goals and strategies were identified by community members and technical experts to help the Village of Broadview reach its GHG emissions reduction goals.

Building on the foundation of the Broadview Comprehensive Plan (2025), goals of this Broadview Energy Plan align with the Comprehensive Plan Implementation Tasks providing specific actionable strategies and a roadmap for funding and builds upon existing Village ordinances and programs, offering a more granular approach to reducing Broadview's fossil fuel energy use.

BROADVIEW ENERGY PLAN GOALS

- Reduce Energy Use
- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy
- Low Carbon Transportation and Electric Vehicles
- Emerging Technologies
- Electrification

Each goal provides specific strategies for residential households as well as institutional/commercial buildings. And each strategy offers details on funding needs, funding resources, timeline, who's responsible, community engagement, and community benefits.

VI. Acknowledgements

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